

# High-precision measurement of the W boson mass with the CMS experiment

[CMS-PAS-SMP-23-002](#)

Lorenzo Bianchini  
*Università & INFN Pisa*



UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

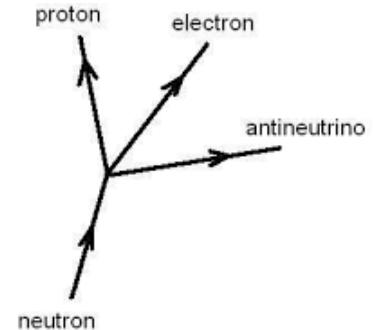


European Research Council  
Established by the European Commission

# Towards the $W$ boson

- E. Fermi (1934): a theory of  $\beta$ -decay

$$G_F = 1.166 \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

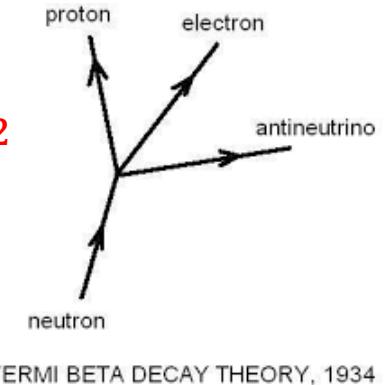


FERMI BETA DECAY THEORY, 1934

# Towards the $W$ boson

$$G_F = 1.166 \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

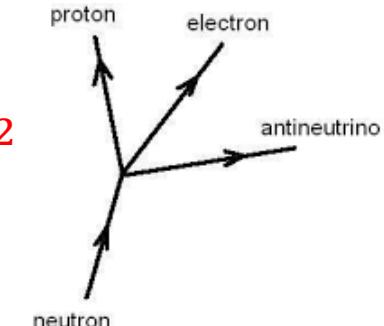
- **E. Fermi** (1934): a theory of  $\beta$ -decay
- **R. Glashow** (1961): a model of partial symmetries ( $\gamma$ ,  $W^+$ ,  $W^-$ ,  $Z^0$ )



# Towards the $W$ boson

$$G_F = 1.166 \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

- **E. Fermi** (1934): a theory of  $\beta$ -decay
- **R. Glashow** (1961): a model of partial symmetries ( $\gamma$ ,  $W^+$ ,  $W^-$ ,  $Z^0$ )
- **S. Weinberg** (1967): a model of leptons



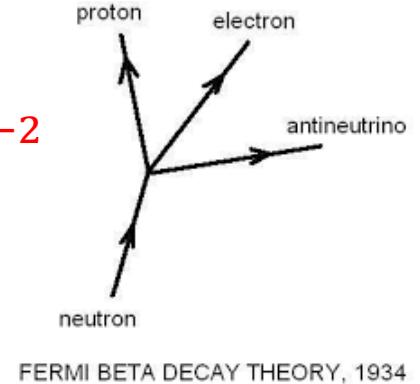
FERMI BETA DECAY THEORY, 1934

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m_W^2 = \frac{\pi \alpha_{EM}}{\sqrt{2} G_F \sin^2 \theta_W} \gtrsim (40 \text{ GeV})^2 \\ m_Z^2 = \frac{\pi \alpha_{EM}}{\sqrt{2} G_F \sin^2 \theta_W \cos^2 \theta_W} \gtrsim (80 \text{ GeV})^2 \end{array} \right.$$

# Towards the $W$ boson

$$G_F = 1.166 \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

- **E. Fermi** (1934): a theory of  $\beta$ -decay
- **R. Glashow** (1961): a model of partial symmetries ( $\gamma$ ,  $W^+$ ,  $W^-$ ,  $Z^0$ )
- **S. Weinberg** (1967): a model of leptons



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m_W^2 = \frac{\pi \alpha_{EM}}{\sqrt{2} G_F \sin^2 \theta_W} \gtrsim (40 \text{ GeV})^2 \\ m_Z^2 = \frac{\pi \alpha_{EM}}{\sqrt{2} G_F \sin^2 \theta_W \cos^2 \theta_W} \gtrsim (80 \text{ GeV})^2 \end{array} \right.$$

- **GARGAMELLE** (1973):  $\sin^2 \theta_W \in [0.3, 0.4]$

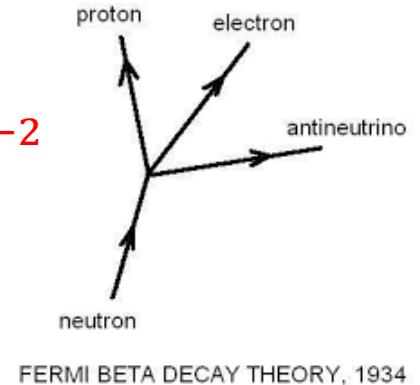


$$\begin{aligned} m_W &\in [60, 80] \text{ GeV} \\ m_Z &\in [75, 92] \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

# Towards the $W$ boson

$$G_F = 1.166 \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

- **E. Fermi** (1934): a theory of  $\beta$ -decay
- **R. Glashow** (1961): a model of partial symmetries ( $\gamma$ ,  $W^+$ ,  $W^-$ ,  $Z^0$ )
- **S. Weinberg** (1967): a model of leptons



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m_W^2 = \frac{\pi \alpha_{EM}}{\sqrt{2} G_F \sin^2 \theta_W} \gtrsim (40 \text{ GeV})^2 \\ m_Z^2 = \frac{\pi \alpha_{EM}}{\sqrt{2} G_F \sin^2 \theta_W \cos^2 \theta_W} \gtrsim (80 \text{ GeV})^2 \end{array} \right.$$

- **GARGAMELLE** (1973):  $\sin^2 \theta_W \in [0.3, 0.4]$

$$\begin{aligned} m_W &\in [60, 80] \text{ GeV} \\ m_Z &\in [75, 92] \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

- **C. Rubbia *et al.*** (1983):  $W, Z$  discovery

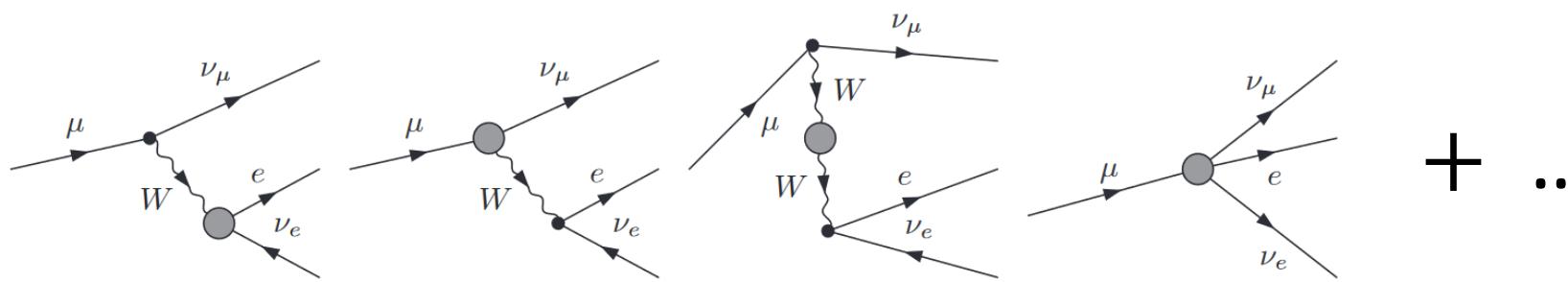
$$\begin{aligned} m_W &= 80.2 \pm 1.5 \text{ GeV} \\ m_Z &= 91.5 \pm 1.8 \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

## → The SM prediction for $m_W$

$$m_W^2 = \frac{m_Z^2}{2} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4\pi \alpha_{EM}}{\sqrt{2} G_F m_Z^2}} \right)$$

# The SM prediction for $m_W$

$$m_W^2 = \frac{m_Z^2}{2} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4\pi \alpha_{EM}}{\sqrt{2} G_F m_Z^2}} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{m_Z^2}{2} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4\pi \alpha_{EM}}{\sqrt{2} G_F m_Z^2} (1 + \Delta r)} \right)$$



$$\Delta r = -\frac{3G_F m_t^2}{8\sqrt{2}\pi^2 \tan^2 \theta_W} + \frac{11G_F m_W^2}{24\sqrt{2}\pi^2} \ln \frac{m_H^2}{m_W^2} + \dots$$

# The SM prediction for $m_W$

$$m_W^2 = \frac{m_Z^2}{2} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4\pi \alpha_{EM}}{\sqrt{2}G_F m_Z^2}} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{m_Z^2}{2} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4\pi \alpha_{EM}}{\sqrt{2}G_F m_Z^2} (1 + \Delta r)} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} m_Z = 911880 \pm 2.0 \text{ MeV} \\ m_H = 125.20 \pm 0.11 \text{ GeV} \\ m_t = 172.57 \pm 0.29 \text{ GeV} \end{cases}$$

Full 2 loops + QCD/EWK  
@ 3,4-loops

$$m_W = 80353 \pm 6 \text{ MeV} \quad (75 \text{ ppm})$$

$$\Delta r = -\frac{3G_F m_t^2}{8\sqrt{2}\pi^2 \tan^2 \theta_W} + \frac{11G_F m_W^2}{24\sqrt{2}\pi^2} \ln \frac{m_H^2}{m_W^2} + \dots$$

# The SM prediction for $m_W$

$$m_W^2 = \frac{m_Z^2}{2} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4\pi \alpha_{EM}}{\sqrt{2}G_F m_Z^2}} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{m_Z^2}{2} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4\pi \alpha_{EM}}{\sqrt{2}G_F m_Z^2} (1 + \Delta r)} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} m_Z = 911880 \pm 2.0 \text{ MeV} \\ m_H = 125.20 \pm 0.11 \text{ GeV} \\ m_t = 172.57 \pm 0.29 \text{ GeV} \end{cases}$$

Full 2 loops + QCD/EWK  
@ 3,4-loops

~~$m_W = 80353 \pm 6 \text{ MeV}$~~  (75 ppm)

$$\Delta r = -\frac{3G_F m_t^2}{8\sqrt{2}\pi^2 \tan^2 \theta_W} + \frac{11G_F m_W^2}{24\sqrt{2}\pi^2} \ln \frac{m_H^2}{m_W^2} + \dots$$

**BSM**  
 $T > \frac{1}{2}$  Higgs multiplets?  
 Extra  $SU(2)$  doublets ?  
 Extra  $U(1)'$ ?

# The $W$ mass puzzle (before Sept. 17<sup>th</sup>)

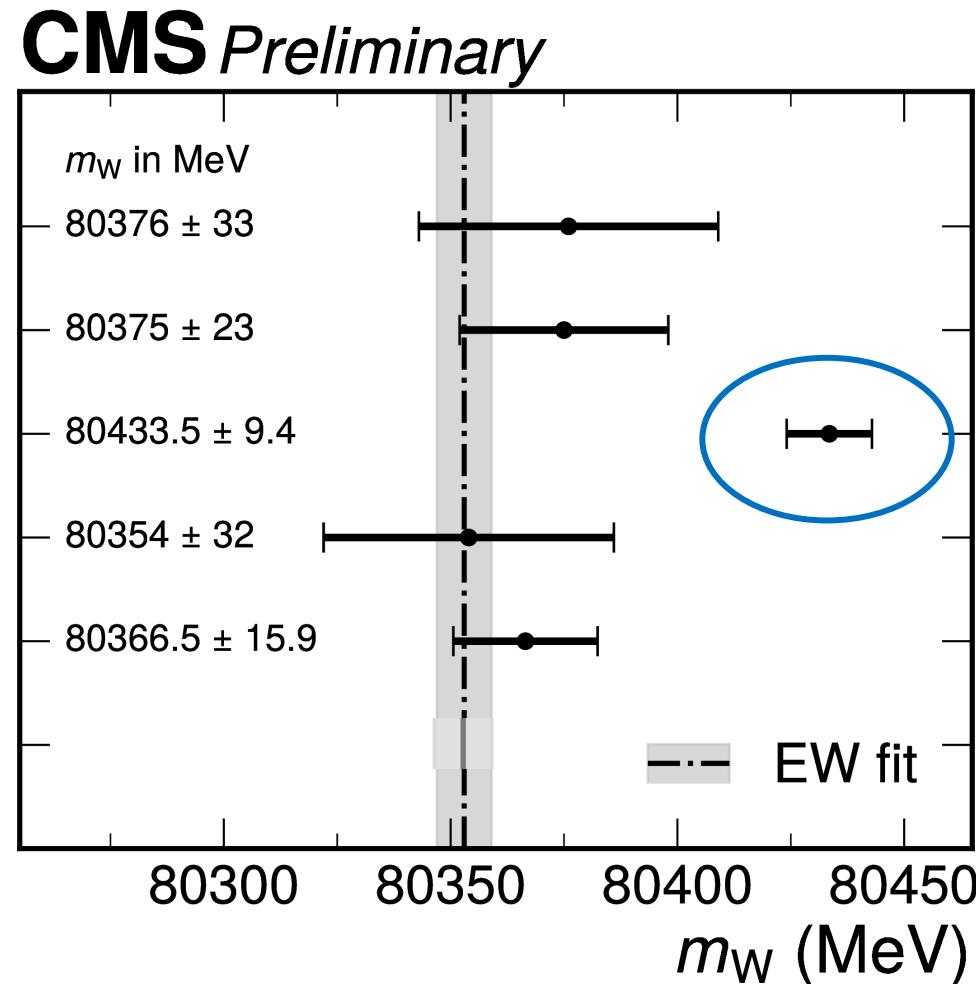
LEP combination  
Phys. Rep. 532 (2013) 119

D0  
PRL 108 (2012) 151804

CDF  
Science 376 (2022) 6589

LHCb  
JHEP 01 (2022) 036

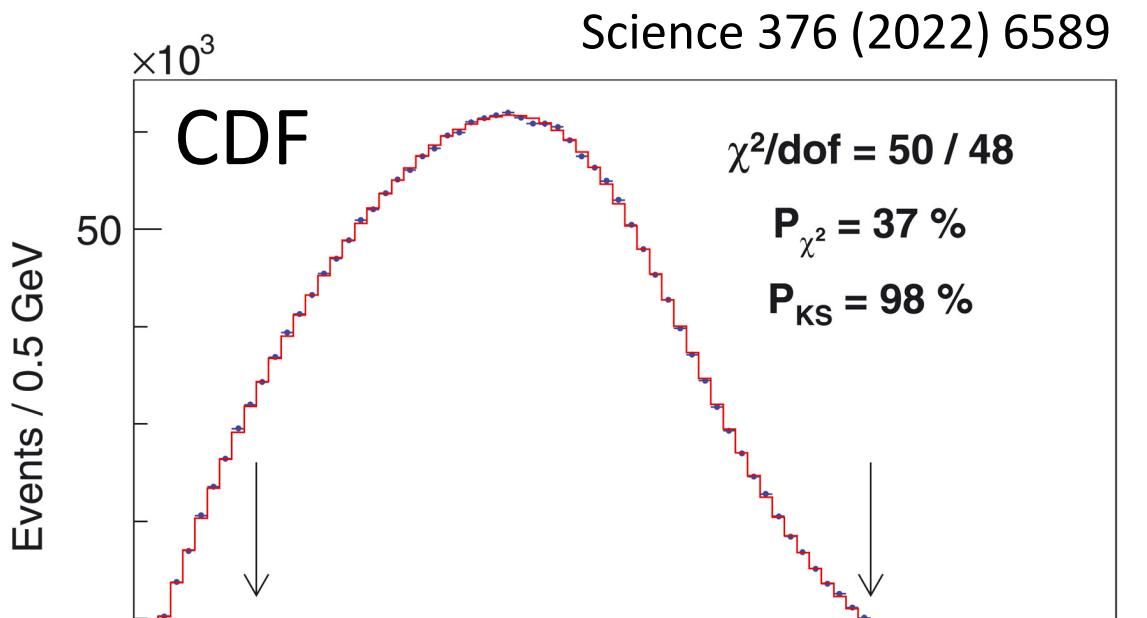
ATLAS  
arxiv:2403.15085, subm. to EPJC



- Legacy CDF result **inconsistent with SM ( $7\sigma$ )**
  - Tension with other measurements ( $\sim 4\sigma$ )
- PDG 2024 (w/o CDF):  
 **$80369.2 \pm 13.3$  MeV**
  - i.e.  $\Delta m_W^{\text{PDG}} \sim 2 \times \Delta m_W^{\text{SM}}$

→ This calls for a new measurement

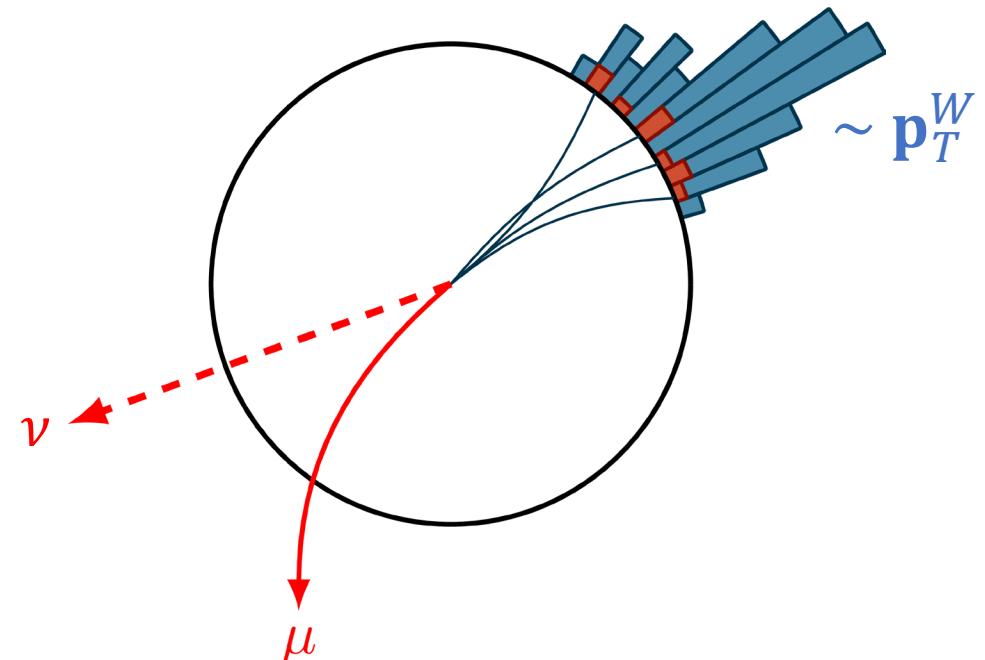
# Measuring $m_W$ at hadron colliders



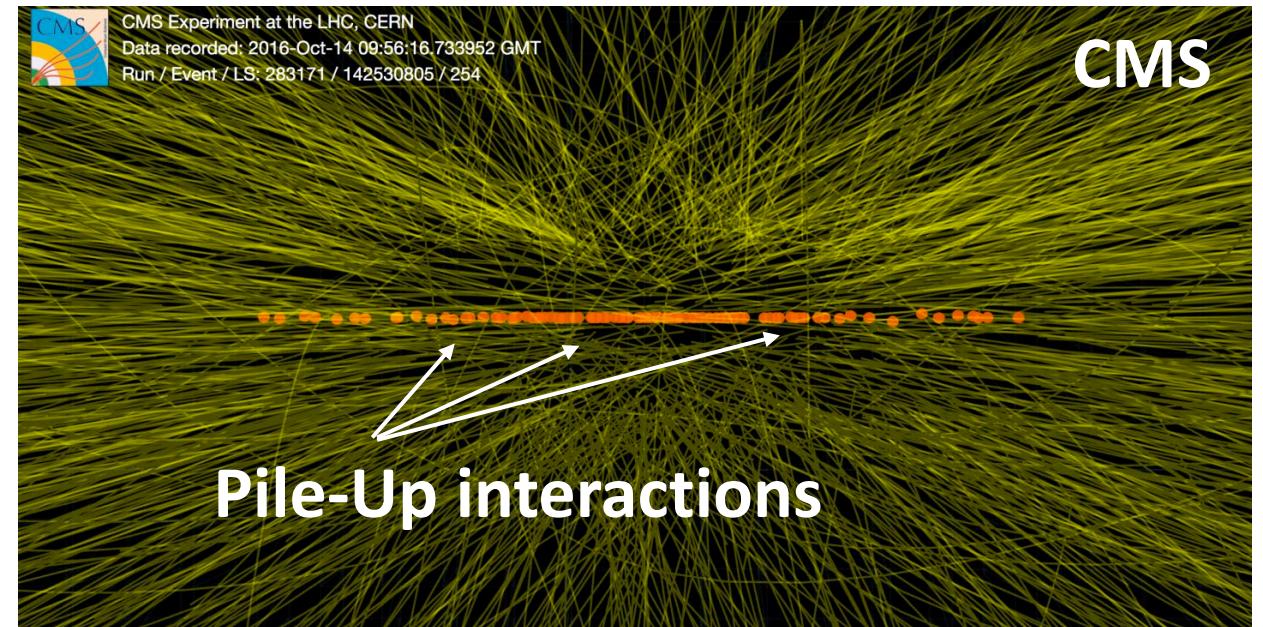
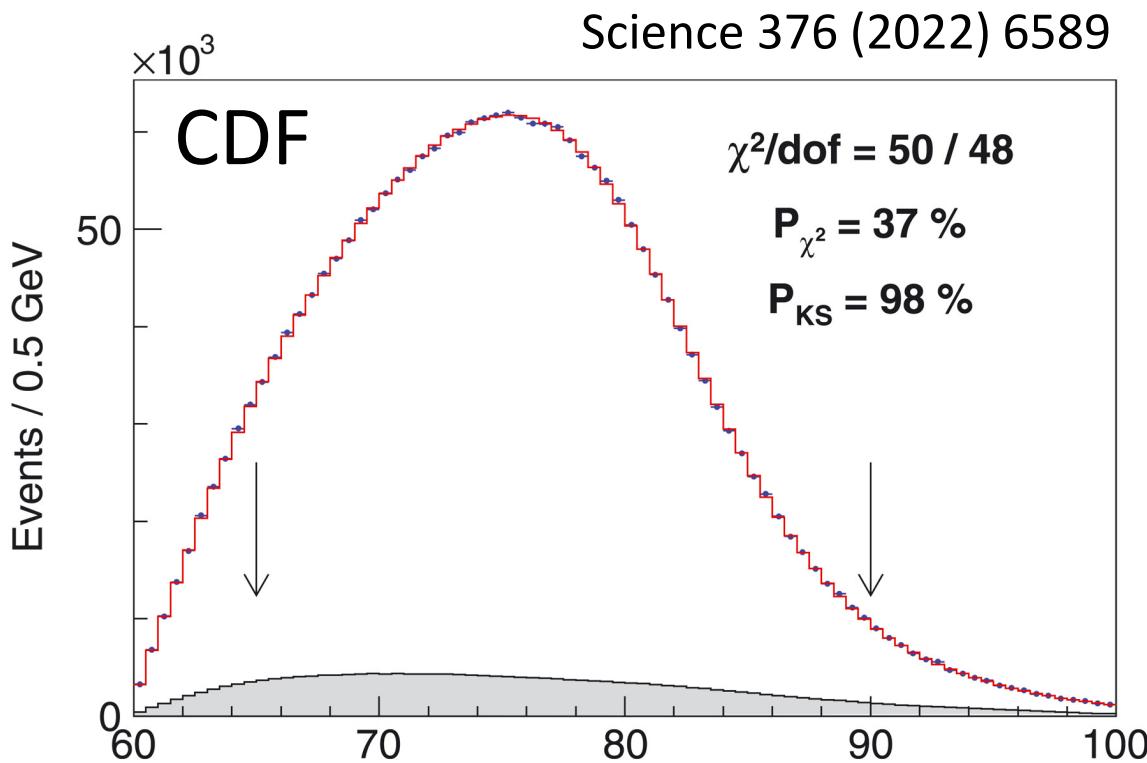
$$m_T^{\ell\nu} = \sqrt{2(p_T^\ell |\mathbf{p}_T^\ell + \mathbf{p}_T^W| + p_T^\ell{}^2 + \mathbf{p}_T^\ell \cdot \mathbf{p}_T^W)}$$

→  $W \rightarrow q\bar{q}$  not feasible

→ focus on  $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$  decay

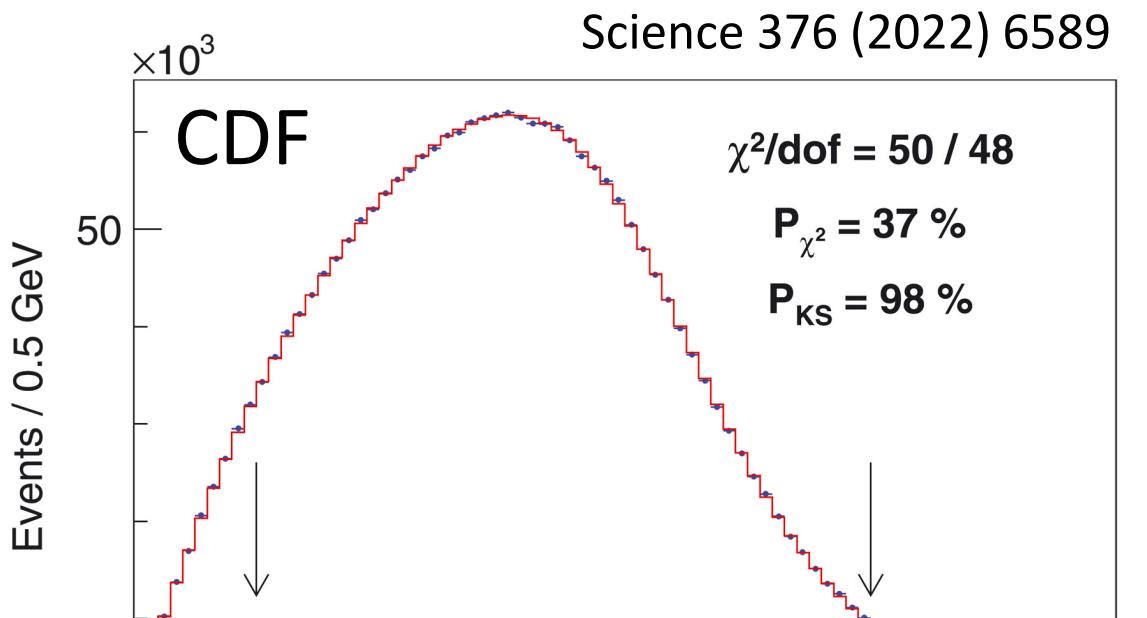


# Measuring $m_W$ at hadron colliders

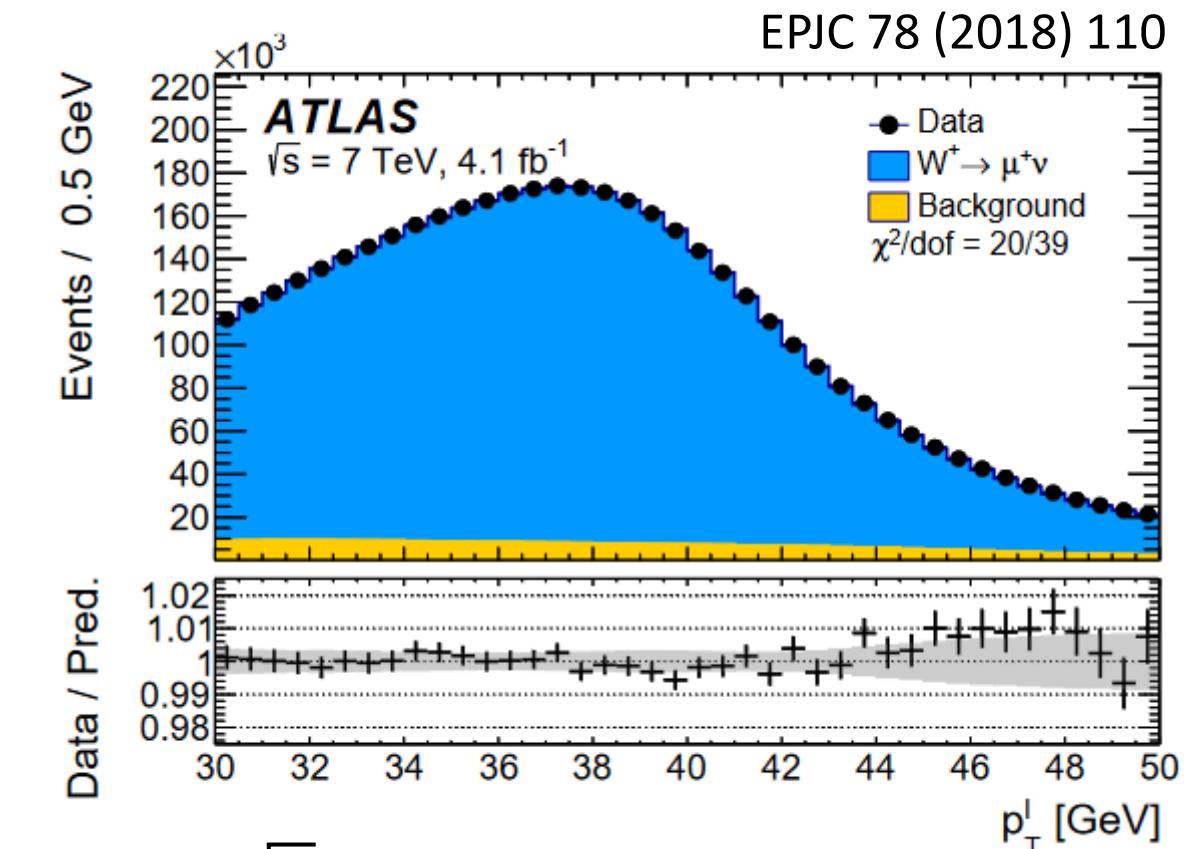


$$m_T^{\ell\nu} = \sqrt{2(p_T^\ell |\mathbf{p}_T^\ell + \mathbf{p}_T^W| + p_T^\ell{}^2 + \mathbf{p}_T^\ell \cdot \mathbf{p}_T^W)}$$

# Measuring $m_W$ at hadron colliders



$$m_T^{\ell\nu} = \sqrt{2(p_T^\ell |\mathbf{p}_T^\ell + \mathbf{p}_T^W| + p_T^{\ell\ 2} + \mathbf{p}_T^\ell \cdot \mathbf{p}_T^W)}$$



$p_T^\ell \rightarrow$

- Cleaner at the LHC
- But: **sensitive to  $W$  modeling**

# Measuring $m_W$ at hadron colliders

MC simulation

$$pp \rightarrow W^\pm + X$$

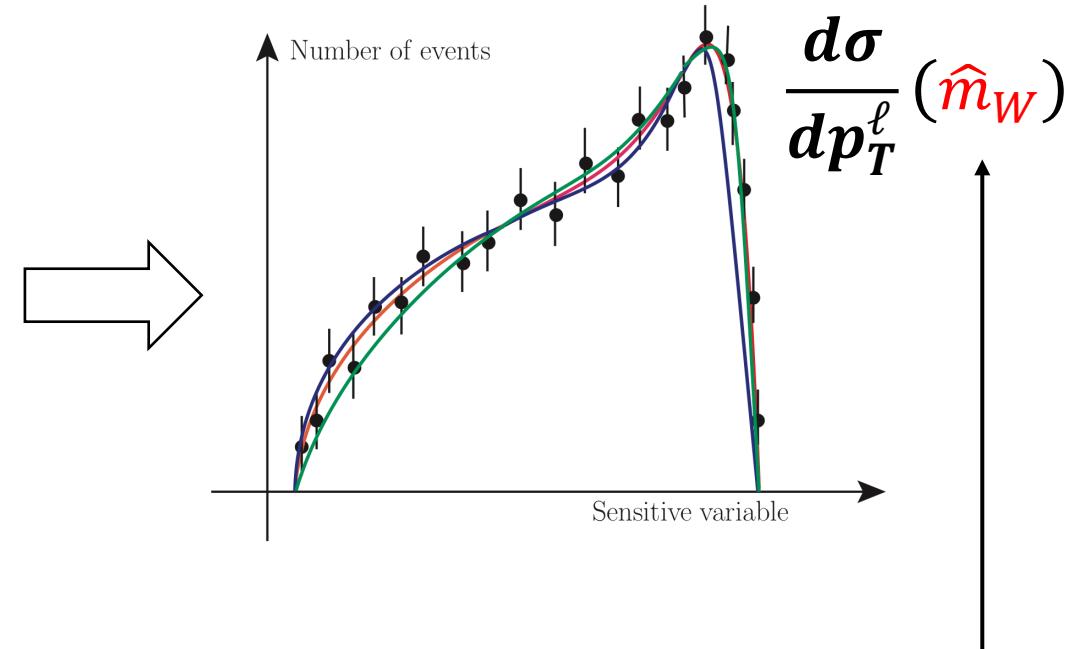
$$\downarrow \ell^\pm + \nu_\ell$$



- 1) Build **templates** of  $\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^\ell}$   
for different values of  $m_W$

# Measuring $m_W$ at hadron colliders

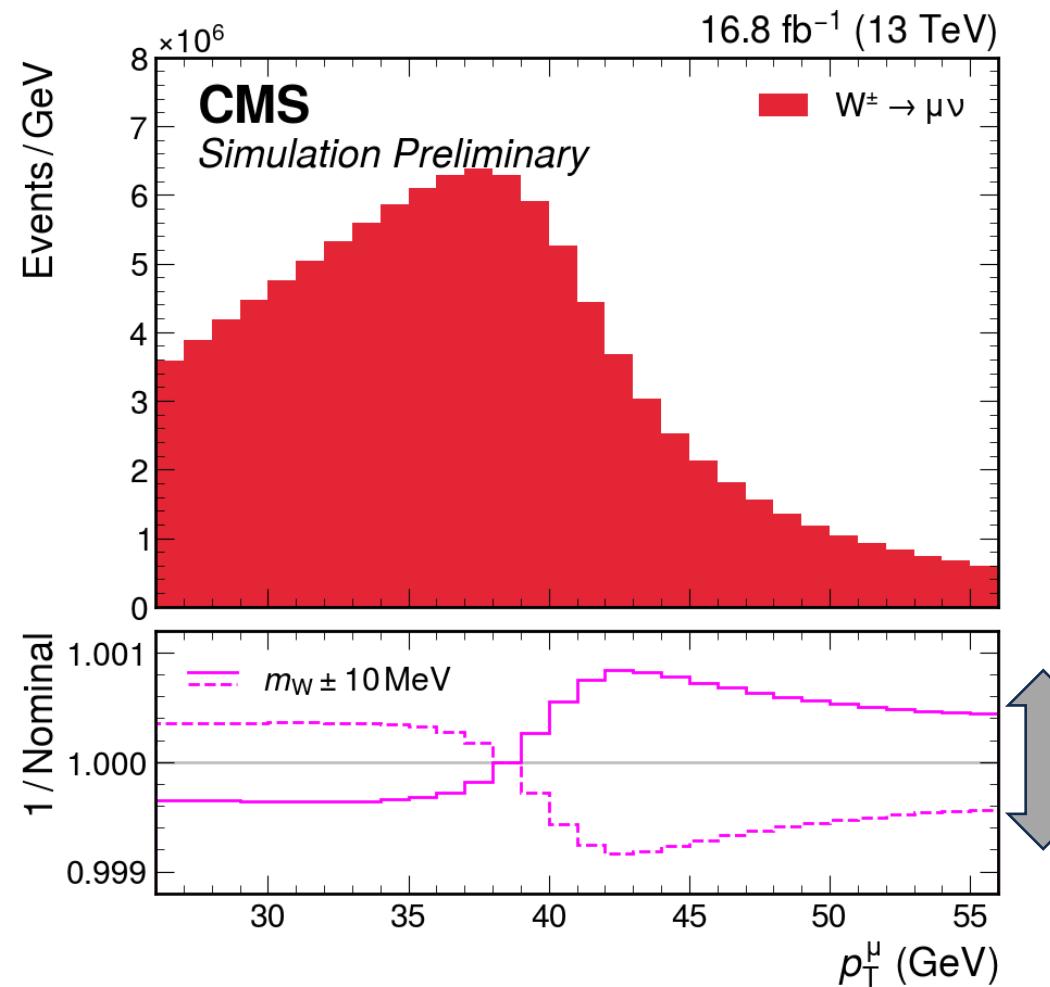
MC simulation  
 $pp \rightarrow W^\pm + X$   
 $\downarrow \ell^\pm + \nu_\ell$



- 1) Build **templates** of  $\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^\ell}$  for different values of  $m_W$

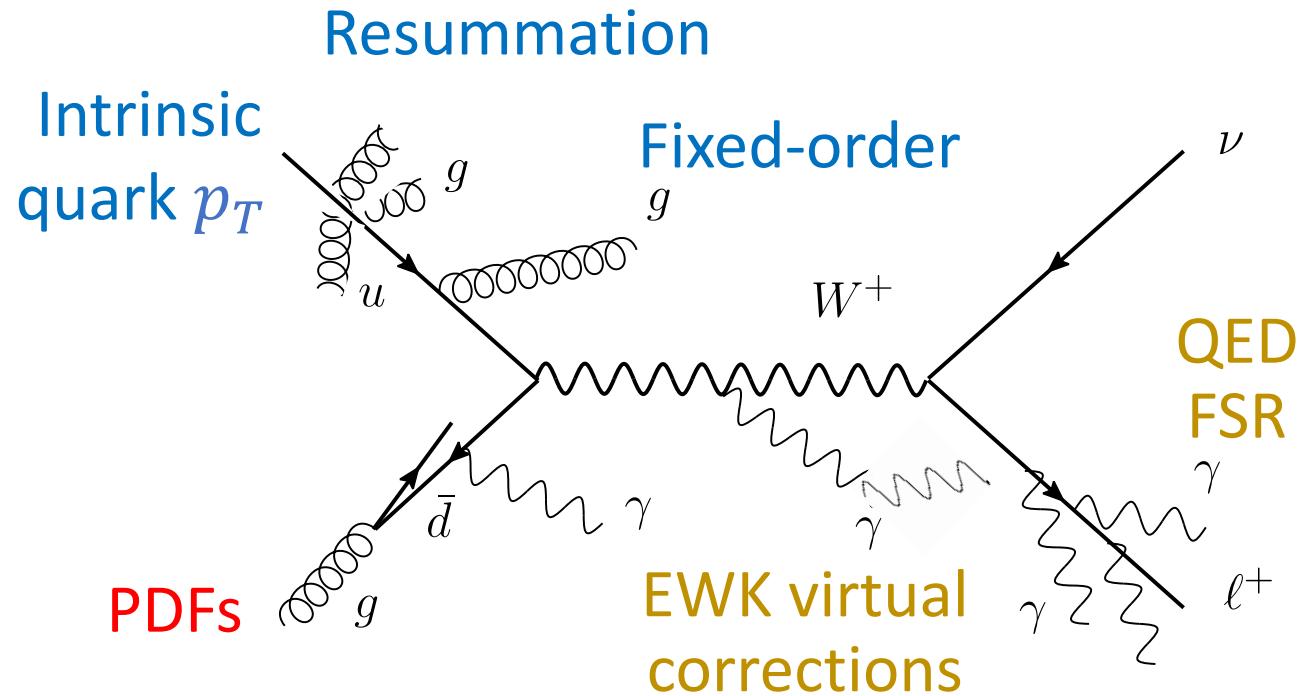
- 2) Find  $m_W = \hat{m}_W$  that **best fits the data**

# Measuring $m_W$ at hadron colliders



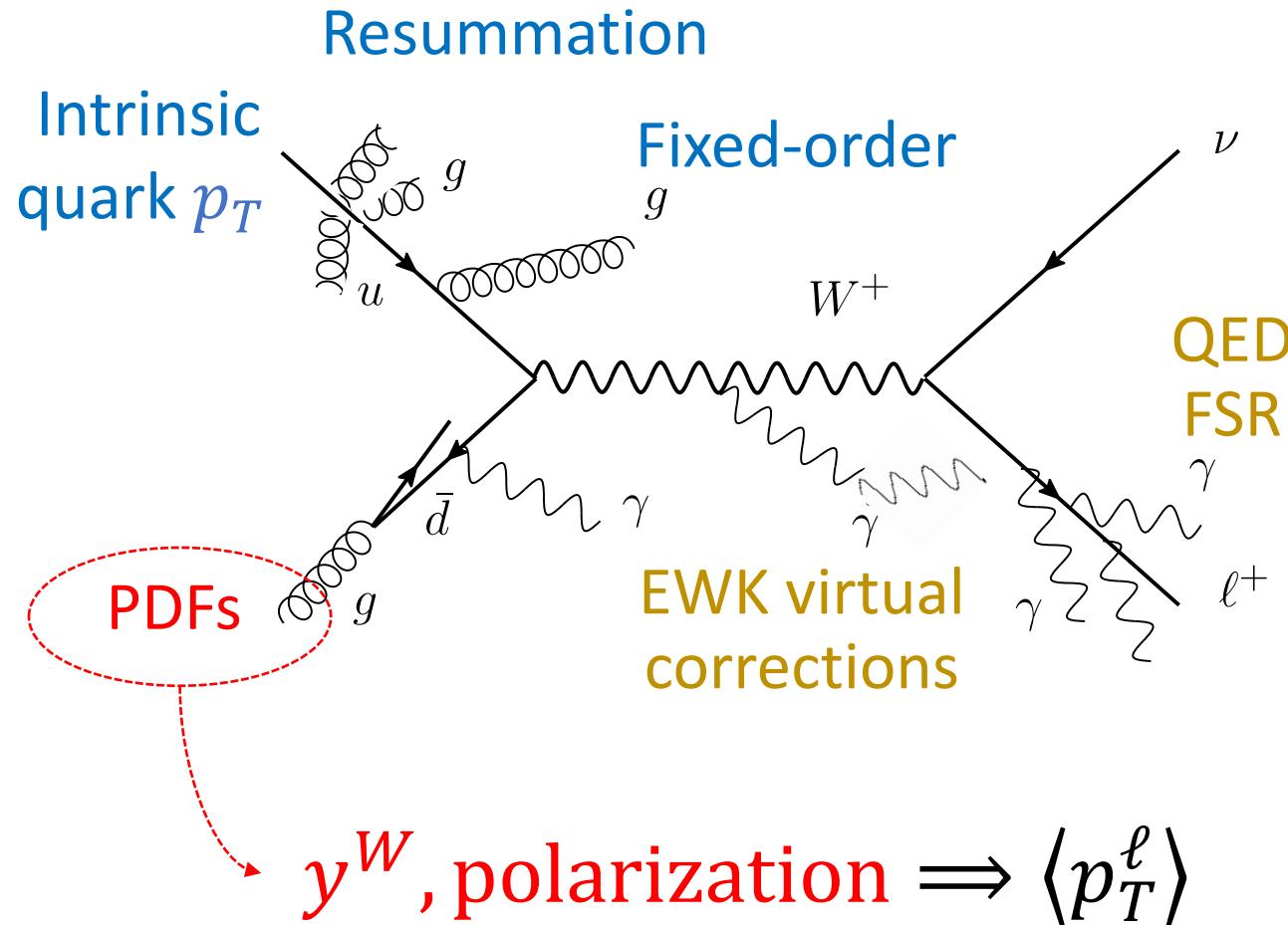
$\Delta m_W = 10 \text{ MeV}$   
 $\Rightarrow 0.1\% \text{ variation}$

# Monte Carlo simulation



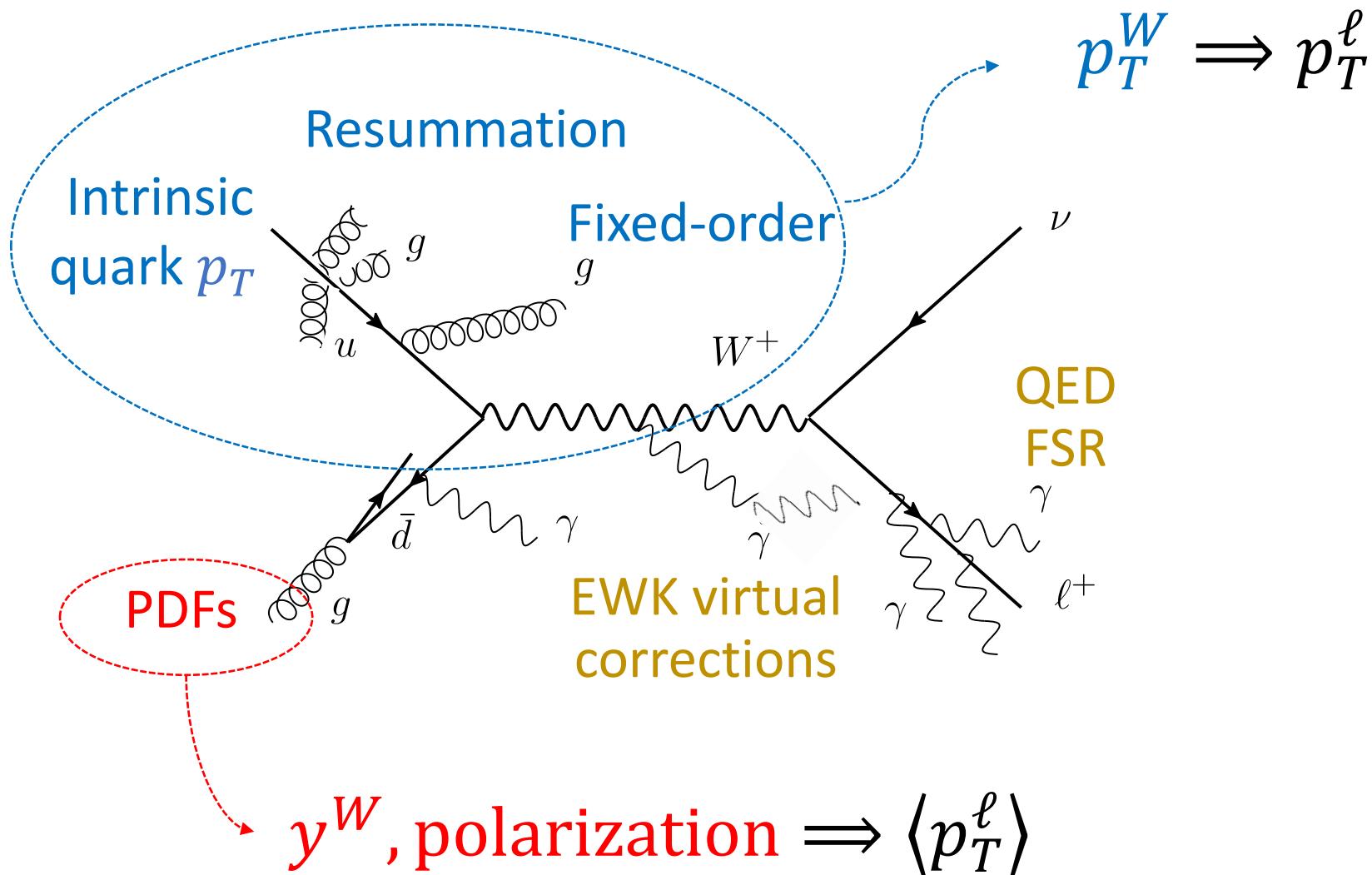
see e.g. EPJC 77 (2017) 280

# Monte Carlo simulation



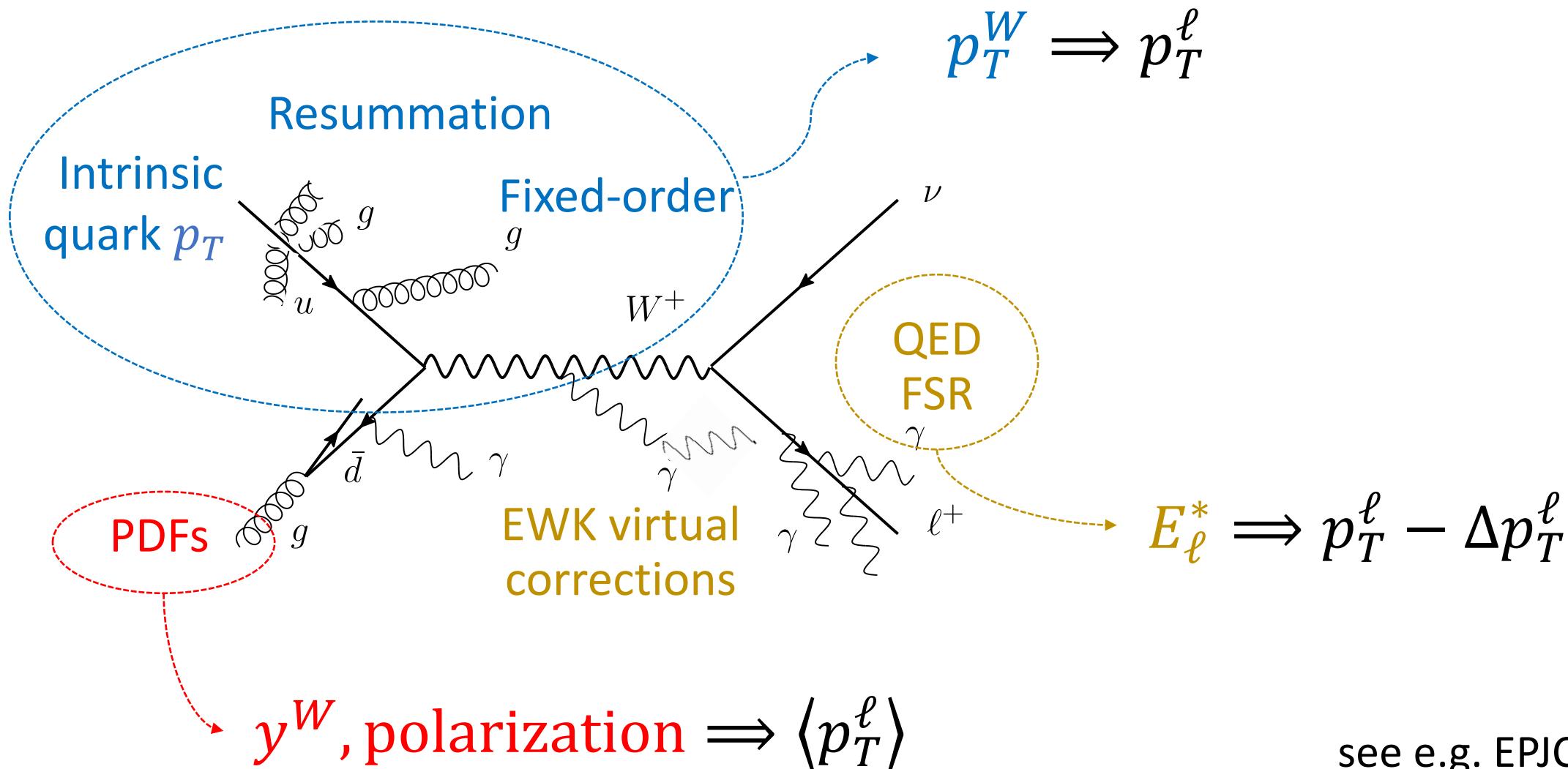
see e.g. EPJC 77 (2017) 280

# Monte Carlo simulation



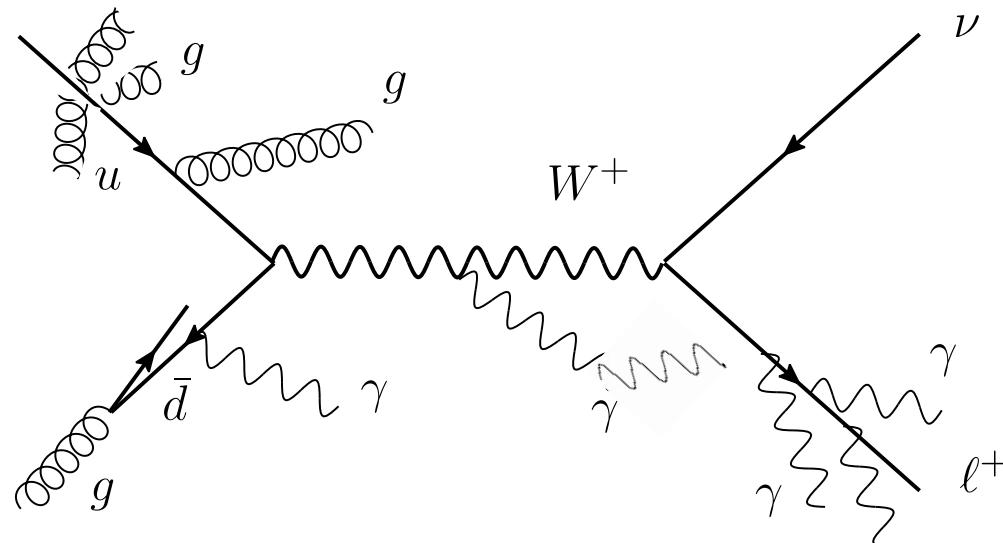
see e.g. EPJC 77 (2017) 280

# Monte Carlo simulation



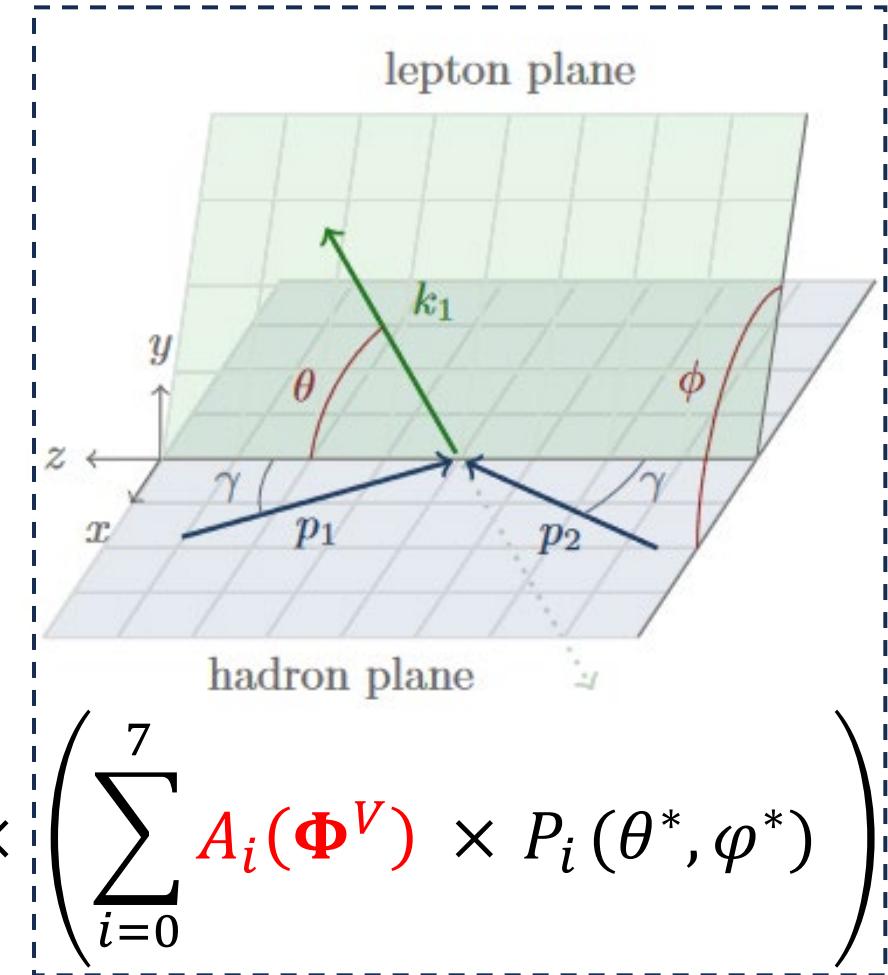
see e.g. EPJC 77 (2017) 280

# Monte Carlo simulation



$$\frac{d^6\sigma}{d\Phi^{\ell^+} d\Phi^{\ell^-}} \propto \frac{d^4\sigma_{UL}}{d\Phi^V} \times \left( \sum_{i=0}^7 A_i(\Phi^V) \times P_i(\theta^*, \varphi^*) \right)$$

$A_i$  = angular coefficients

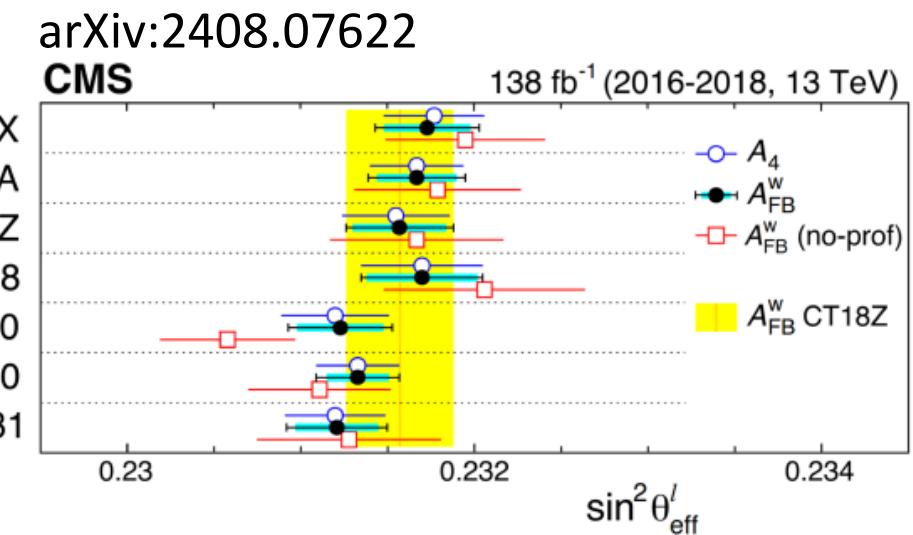
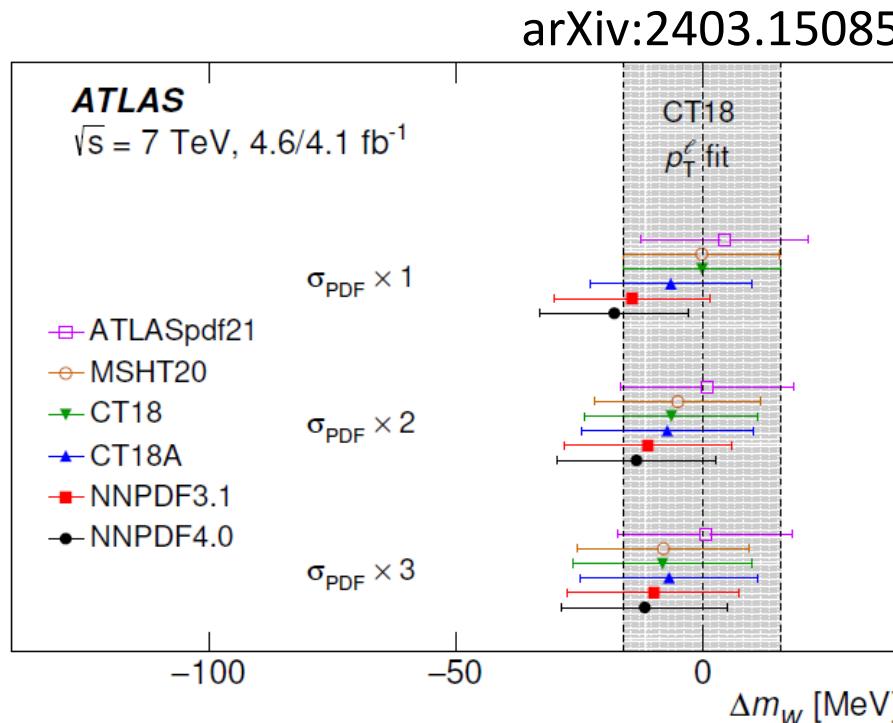


# Parton Density Functions

Eur. Phys. J. C (2010) 69: 379–397  
DOI 10.1140/epjc/s10052-010-1417-0

Regular Article - Experimental Physics

- Dominant systematics in the past
  - Point of concern today: spread of different PDF fits not always covered by their uncertainties



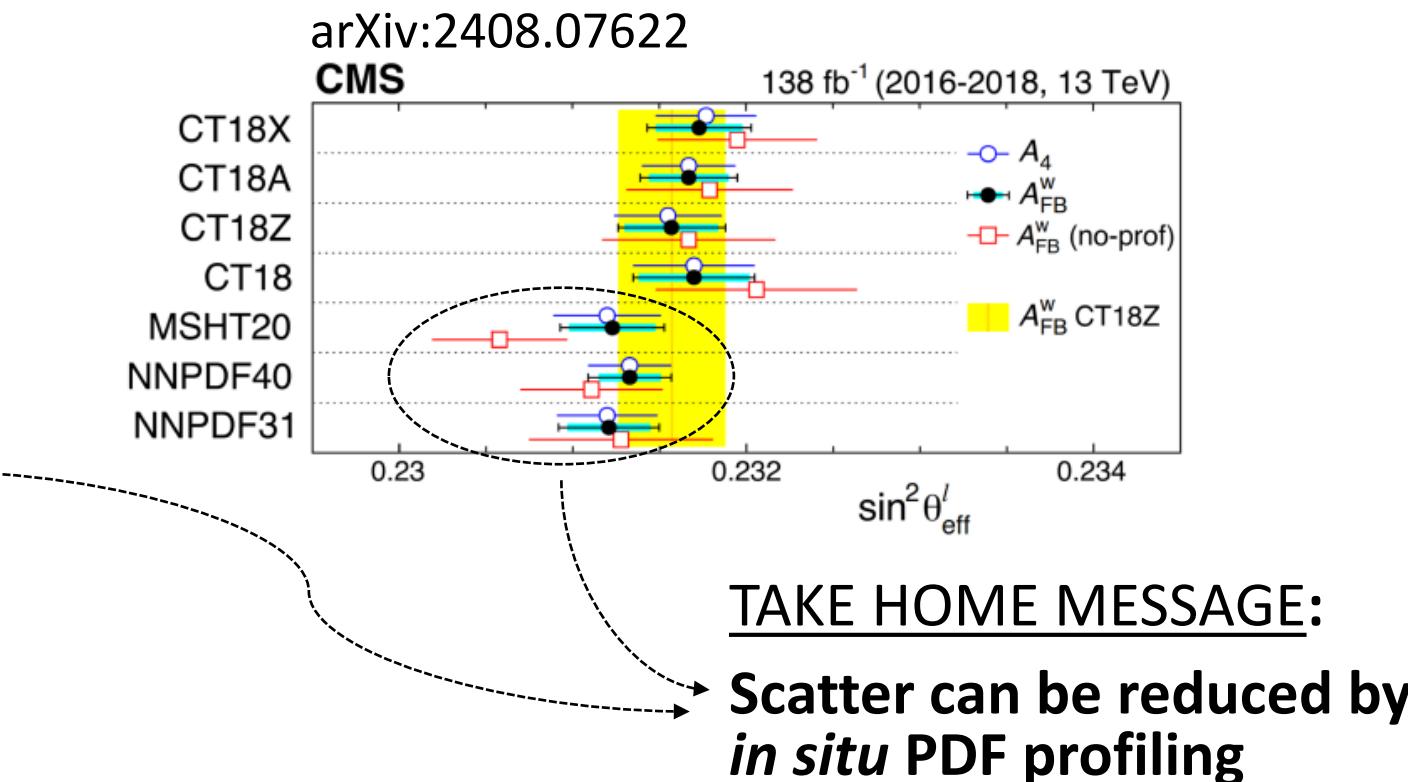
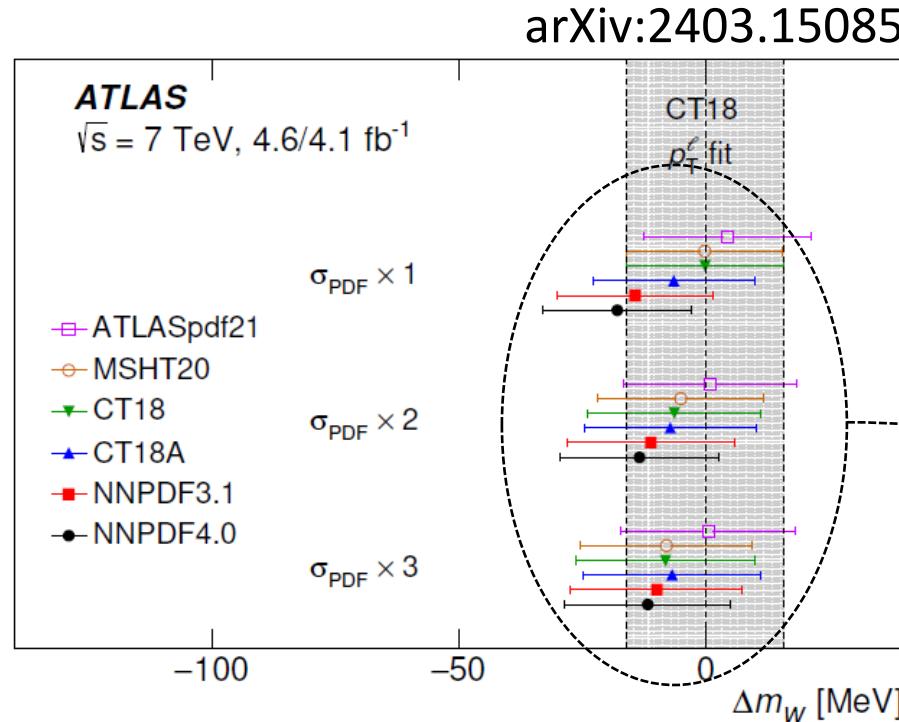
# Parton Density Functions

Eur. Phys. J. C (2010) 69: 379–397  
DOI 10.1140/epjc/s10052-010-1417-0

Regular Article - Experimental Physics

## ■ Dominant systematics in the past

- Point of concern today: spread of different PDF fits not always covered by their uncertainties



## $p_T^W$ modeling

- Conventional wisdom: tune  $p_T^W$  model on precisely measured  $p_T^Z$  data

$$\left( \frac{1}{\sigma_W} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^W} \right)_{\text{predicted}} = \frac{\left( \frac{1}{\sigma_W} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^W} \right)_{\text{MODEL}}}{\left( \frac{1}{\sigma_Z} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^Z} \right)_{\text{MODEL}}} \times \left( \frac{1}{\sigma_Z} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^Z} \right)_{\text{measured}}$$

# $p_T^W$ modeling

- Conventional wisdom: tune  $p_T^W$  model on precisely measured  $p_T^Z$  data

$$\left( \frac{1}{\sigma_W} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^W} \right)_{\text{predicted}} = \frac{\left( \frac{1}{\sigma_W} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^W} \right)_{\text{MODEL}}}{\left( \frac{1}{\sigma_Z} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^Z} \right)_{\text{MODEL}}} \times \left( \frac{1}{\sigma_Z} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^Z} \right)_{\text{measured}}$$

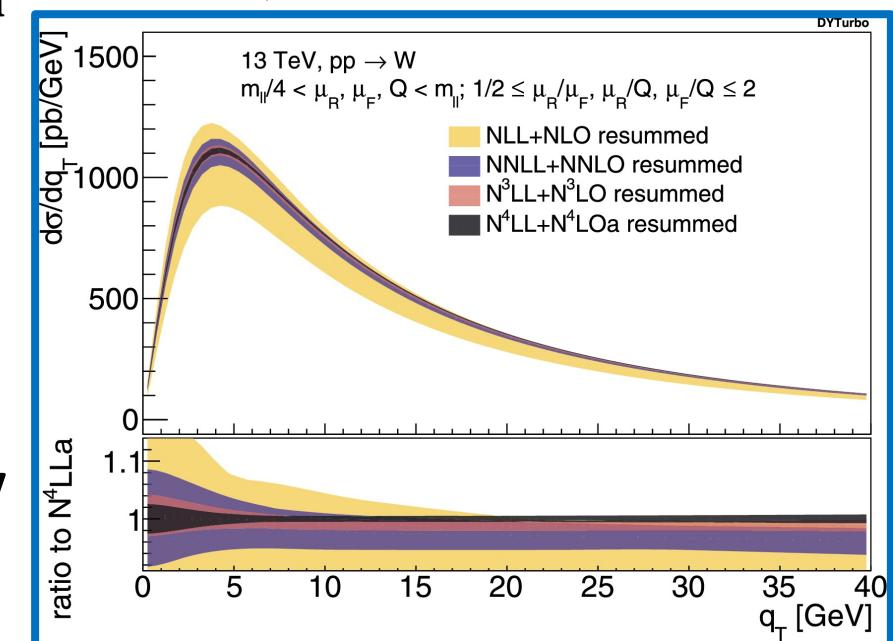
- Rationale: **RATIO** better known than **spectrum**
  - But: cancellation of  $\mu_R/\mu_F$  relies on **correlation scheme**

# $p_T^W$ modeling

- Conventional wisdom: tune  $p_T^W$  model on precisely measured  $p_T^Z$  data

$$\left( \frac{1}{\sigma_W} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^W} \right)_{\text{predicted}} = \frac{\left( \frac{1}{\sigma_W} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^W} \right)_{\text{MODEL}}}{\left( \frac{1}{\sigma_Z} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^Z} \right)_{\text{MODEL}}} \times \left( \frac{1}{\sigma_Z} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^Z} \right)_{\text{measured}}$$

- Rationale: RATIO better known than spectrum
  - But: cancellation of  $\mu_R/\mu_F$  relies on **correlation scheme**
- Ideal case: a single **MODEL** prediction with **properly defined uncertainties**



# The CMS paradigm

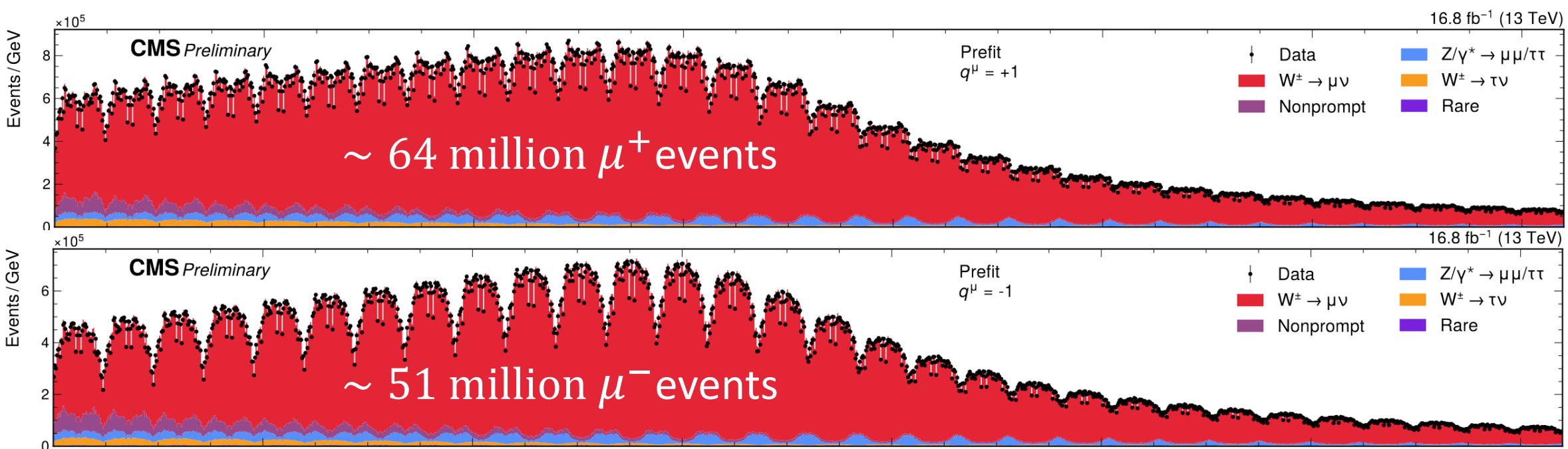
Z only for validation  
(i.e. no tuning)

State-of-the-art  
calculations

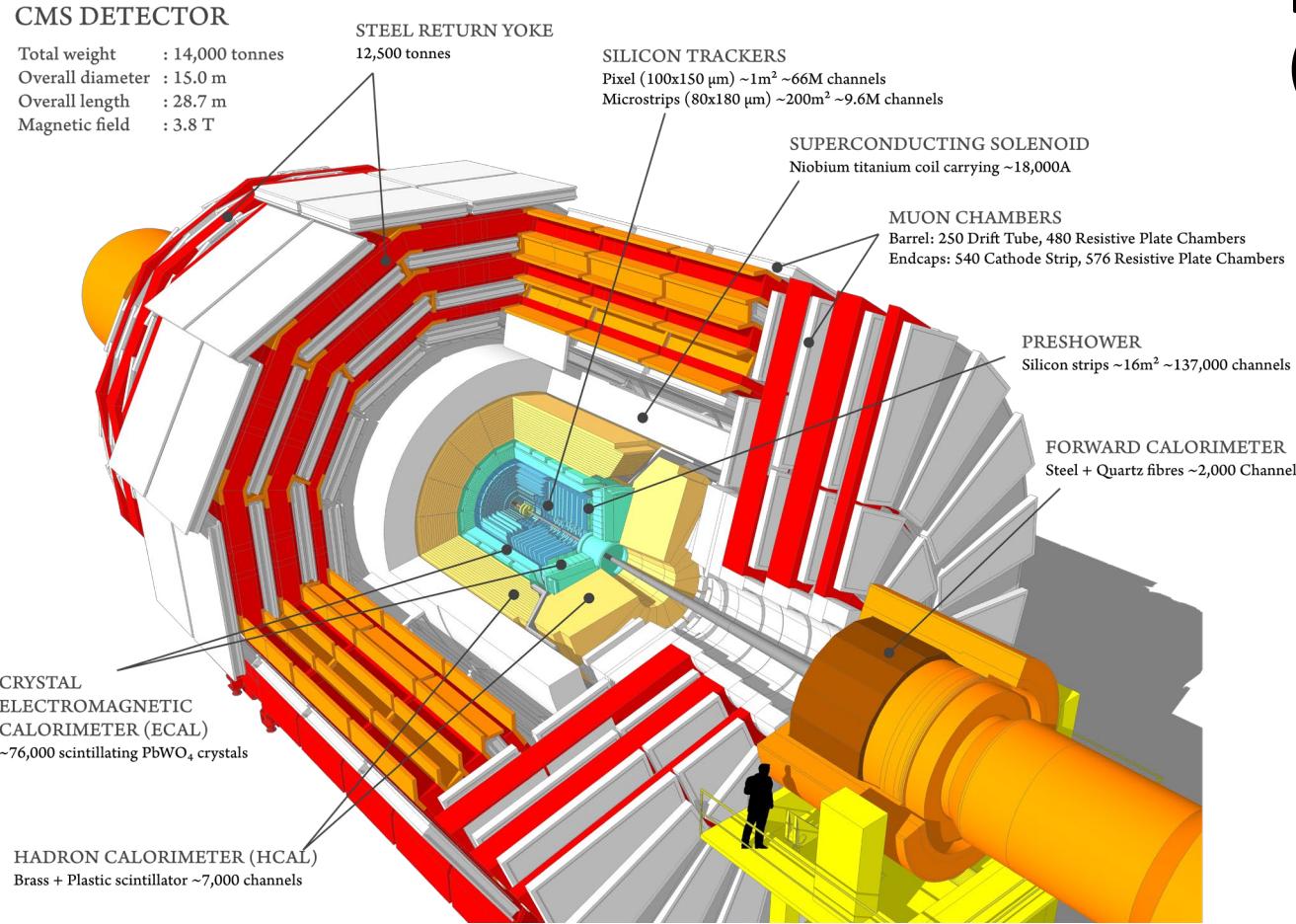
Constrain model  
uncertainties *in situ*

# Large samples, high-granularity

- Large samples → high pile-up LHC data → focus on **muon momentum alone**
- Analysis done in **finely grained 3D-space**:  $(p_T^\mu \times \eta^\mu \times q^\mu) \rightarrow 2880 \text{ bins}$ 
  - $26 < p_T^\mu < 56 \text{ GeV}, -2.4 < \eta^\mu < 2.4, q^\mu = \pm 1$

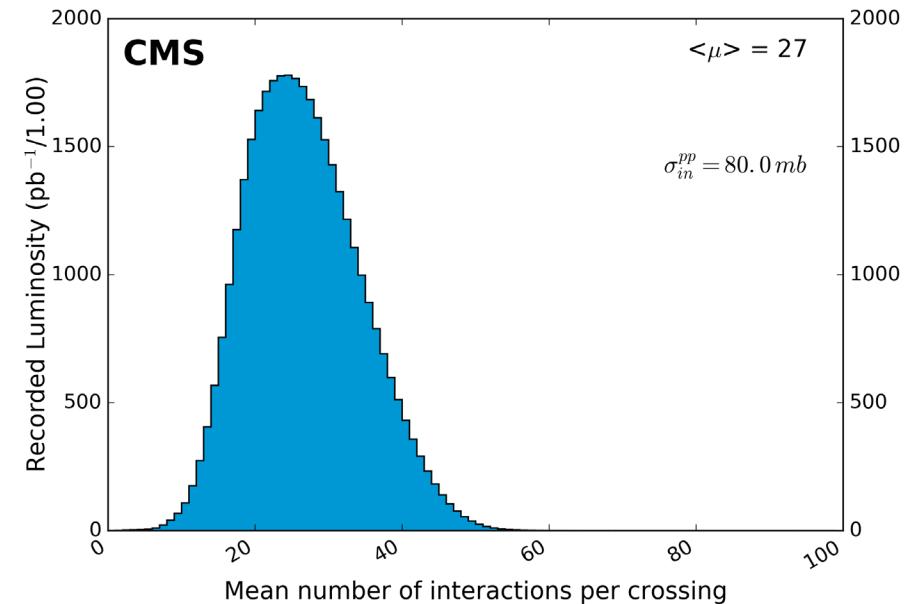


# The CMS detector

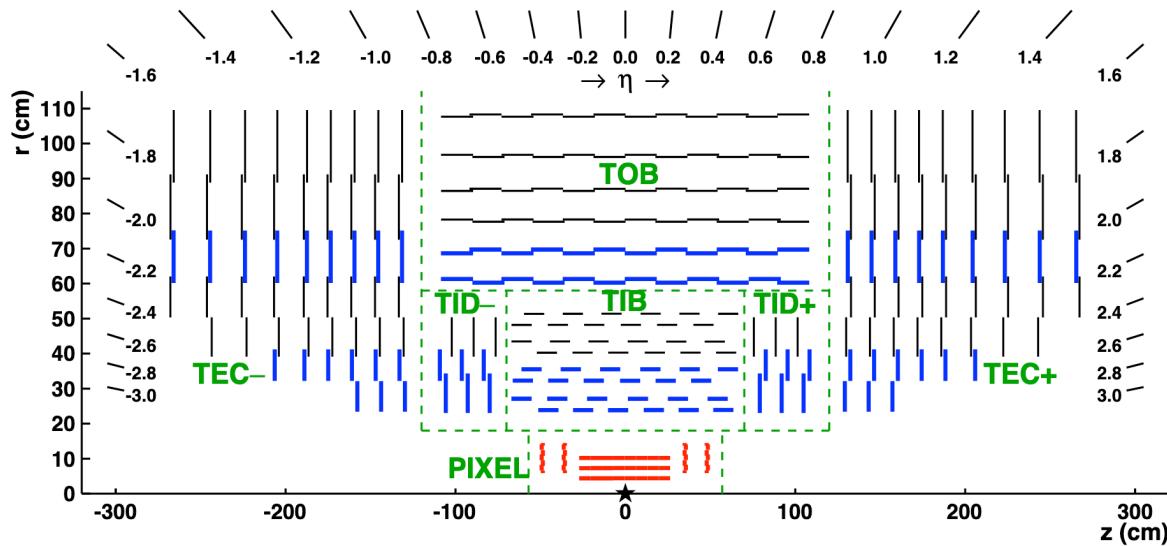


- Data from a **subset** (~10%) of Run2 ( $L = 16.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )

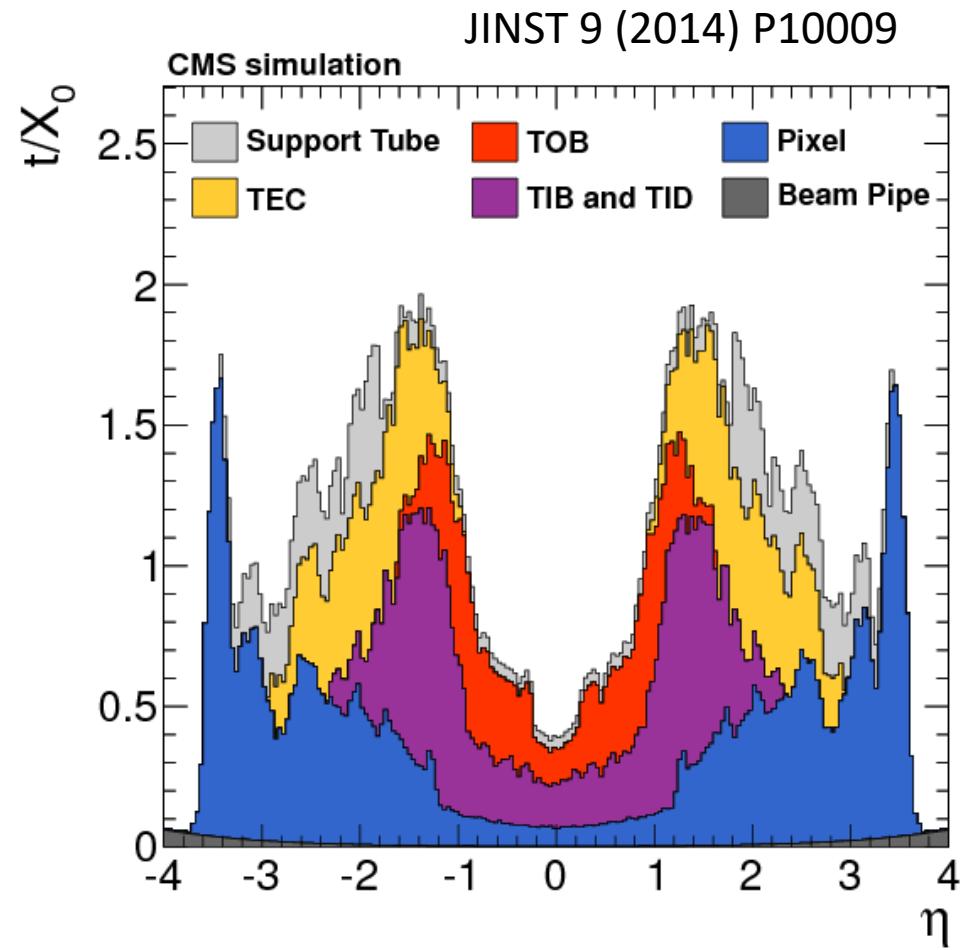
- 1<sup>st</sup> half of 2016 data discarded due to a Read-out problem in Si-strip tracker
- Average pile-up:  $\langle \mu \rangle = 25$



# The CMS tracker

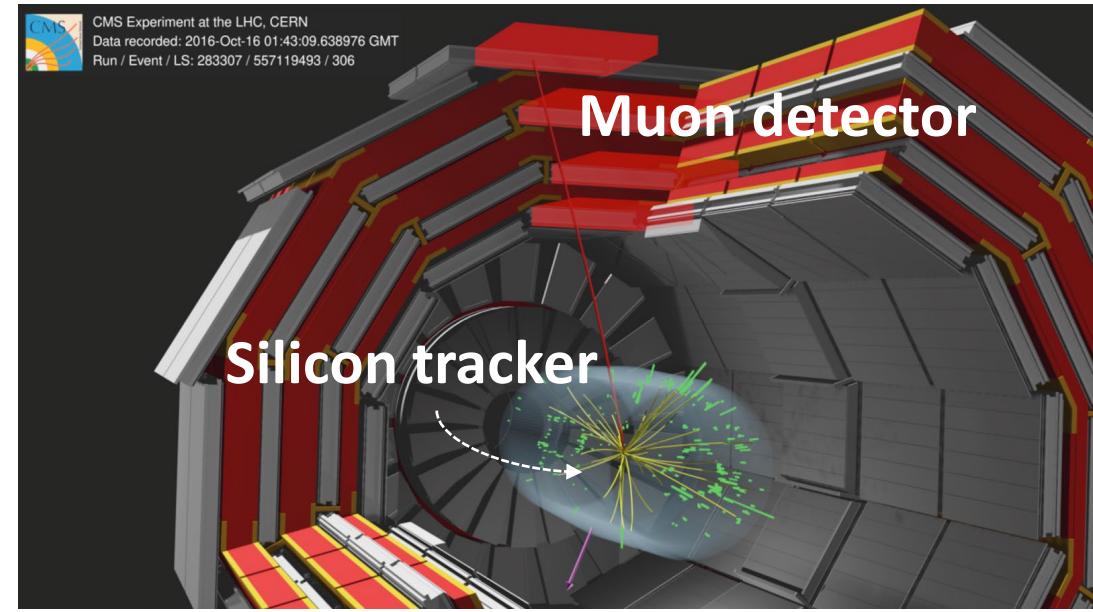


- Fully silicon-based
  - Up to 17 points per track ( $9 \div 50 \mu\text{m}$  resolutions)
- Up to 2 radiation lengths



# Muons in CMS

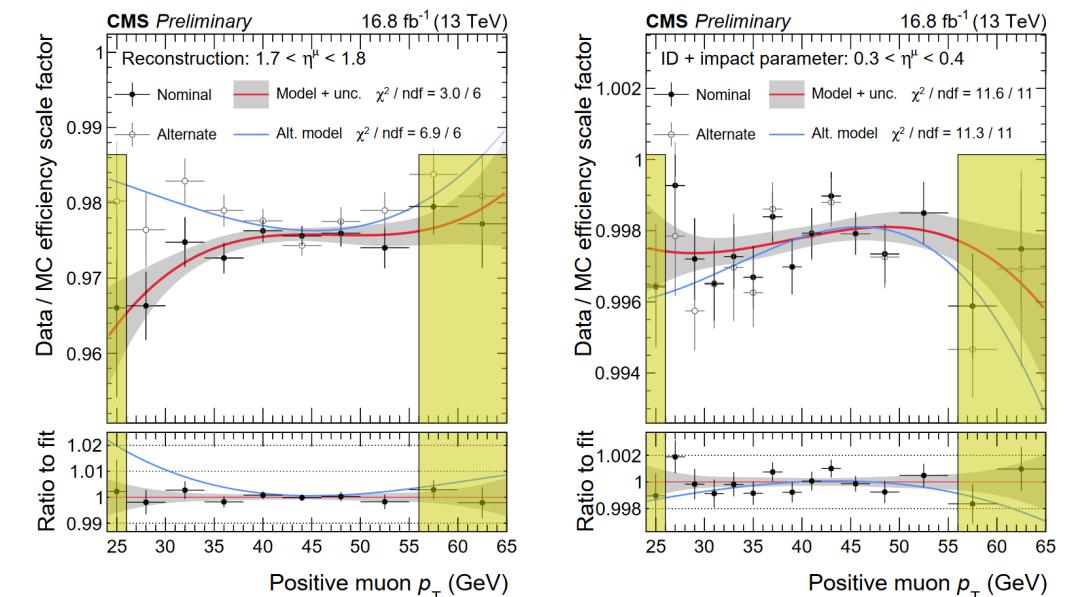
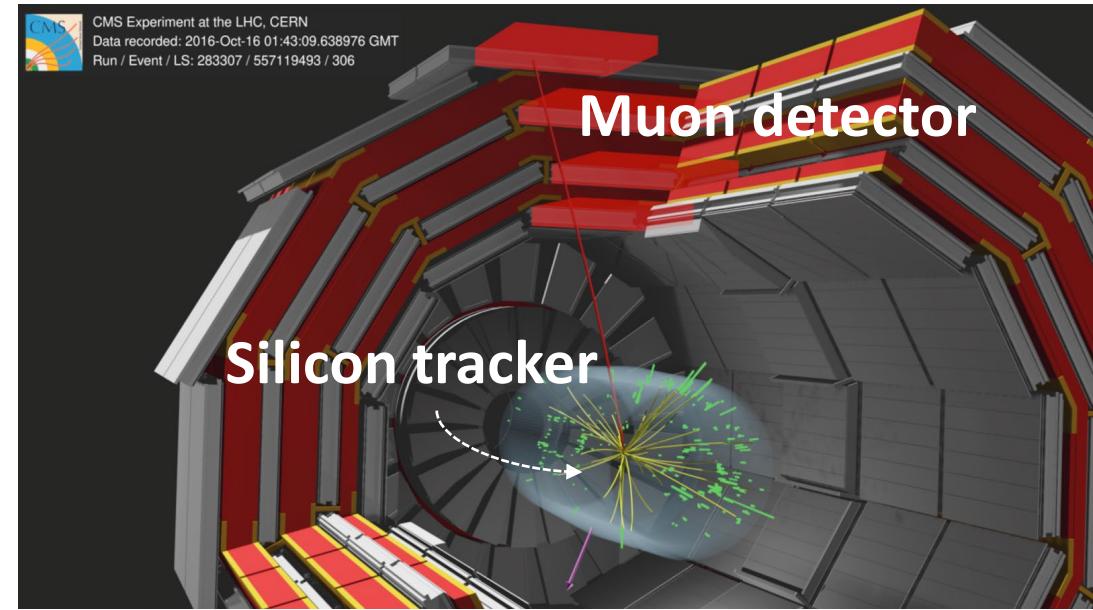
- Two-stage reconstruction
  - **Muon detector** → trigger and ID
  - **Tracker** → momentum at the IP



# Muons in CMS

- Two-stage reconstruction
  - **Muon detector** → trigger and ID
  - **Tracker** → momentum at the IP
- Detector efficiency calibrated on  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ 
  - Uncertainties propagated through  $O(3,000)$  nuisance parameters

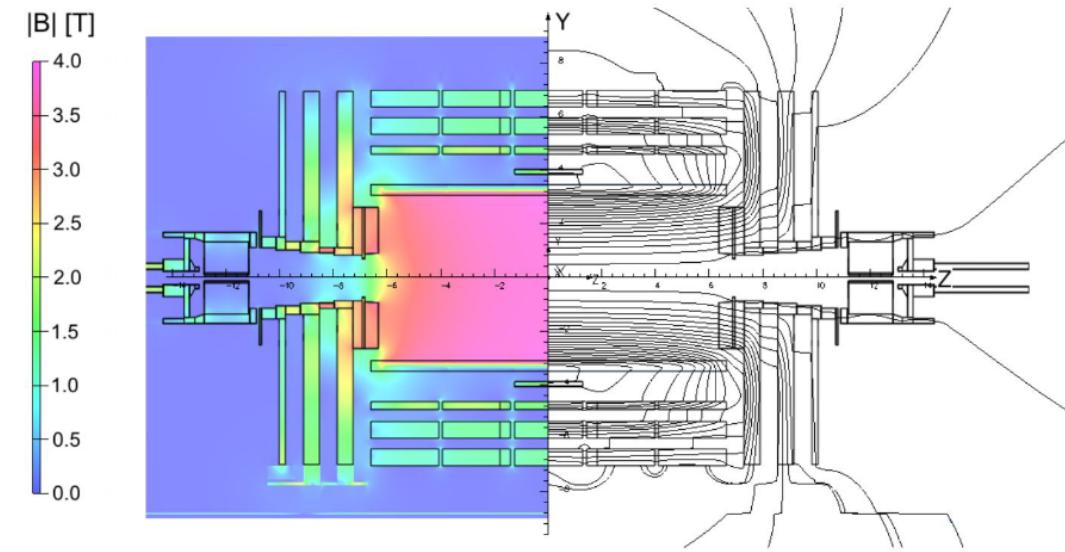
Impact on  $m_W \rightarrow \sim 3$  MeV



# Magnetic field

JINST 5:T03021,2010  
Symmetry 14 (2022) 169

- $B$ -field inside tracker **mapped** in 2006
  1. at the **surface**,
  2. with **empty coil**
  3. with Hall probes calibrated to  $3 \times 10^{-4}$
  4.  $\frac{\Delta B}{B} = -8 \times 10^{-4}$  between map and *in situ* NMR survey



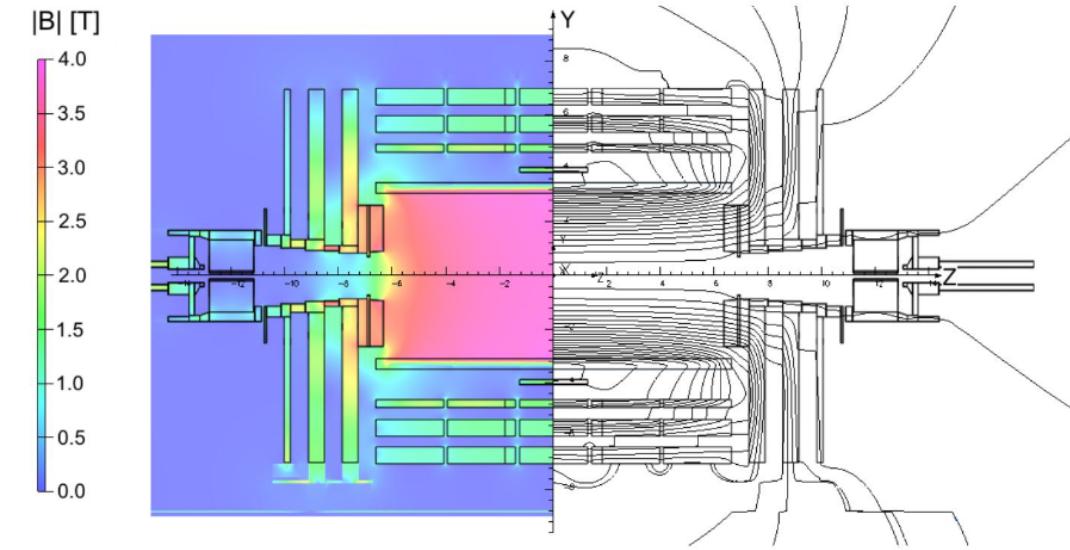
*A priori* knowledge of  $B$ -field  
not better than  $10^{-3}$

# Magnetic field

JINST 5:T03021,2010  
Symmetry 14 (2022) 169

- $B$ -field inside tracker **mapped** in 2006
  1. at the **surface**,
  2. with **empty coil**
  3. with Hall probes calibrated to  $3 \times 10^{-4}$
  4.  $\frac{\Delta B}{B} = -8 \times 10^{-4}$  between map and *in situ* NMR survey

*A priori* knowledge of  $B$ -field  
not better than  $10^{-3}$

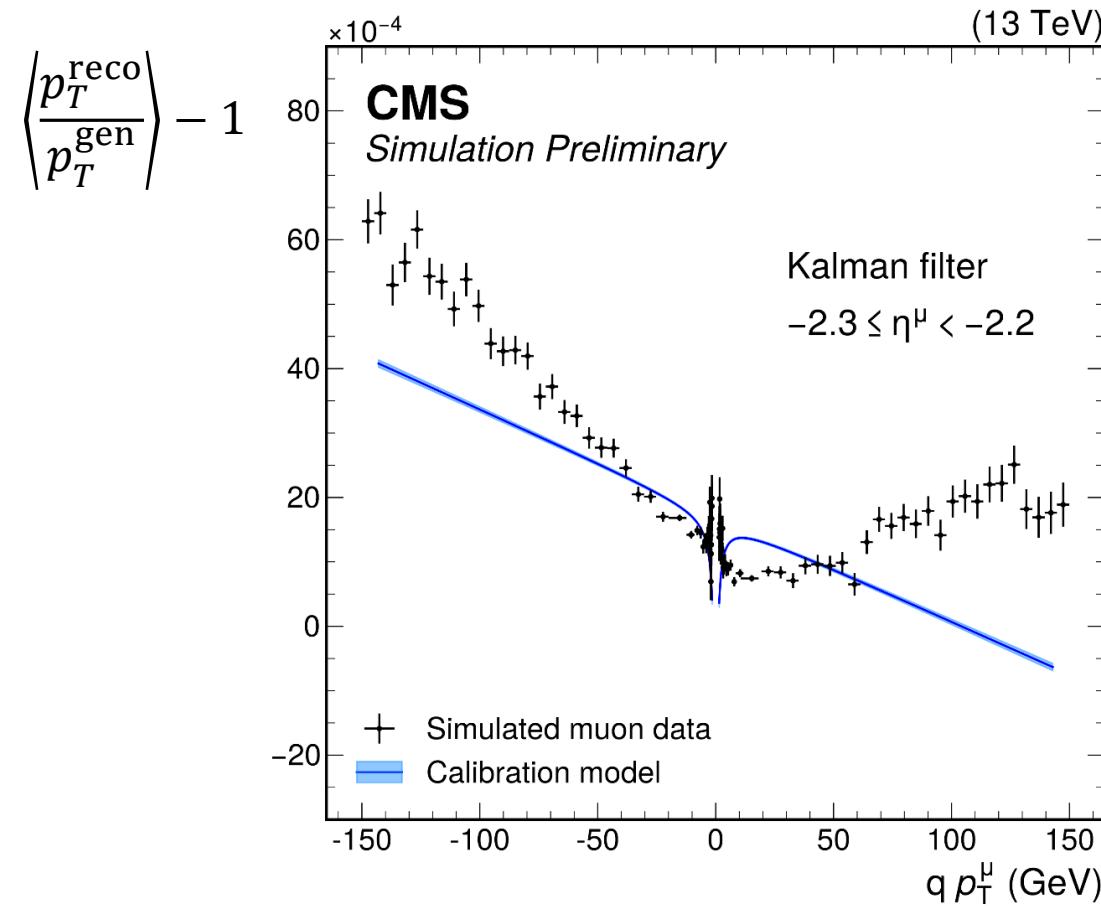


... in excess of the  $10^{-4}$  target

→ need for *in situ* calibration

# Muon momentum scale

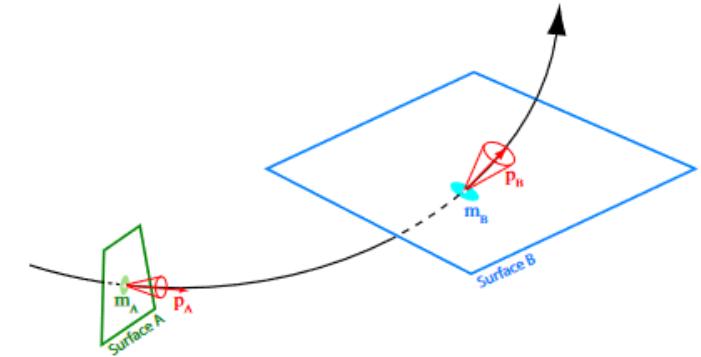
- Observation: up to 1% bias in scale in ideal simulation (not expected/understood)



# Muon momentum scale

## 1. Fixes to standard CMS reconstruction

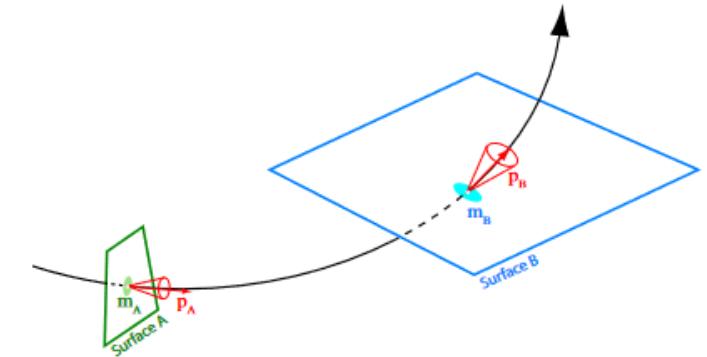
- ✓ Tuning of parameters in GEANT4 simulation
- ✓ Track re-fit with improved treatment of B-field and material



# Muon momentum scale

## 1. Fixes to standard CMS reconstruction

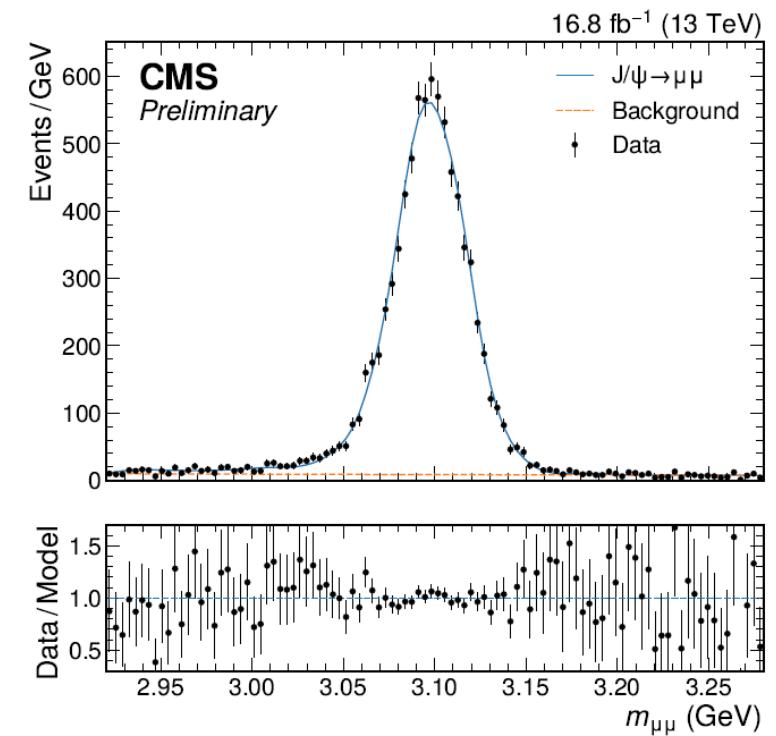
- ✓ Tuning of parameters in GEANT4 simulation
- ✓ Track re-fit with improved treatment of B-field and material



## 2. Calibration on $J/\Psi \rightarrow \mu\mu$ ( $\frac{\Delta m_{J/\Psi}}{m_{J/\Psi}} \sim 10^{-6}$ )

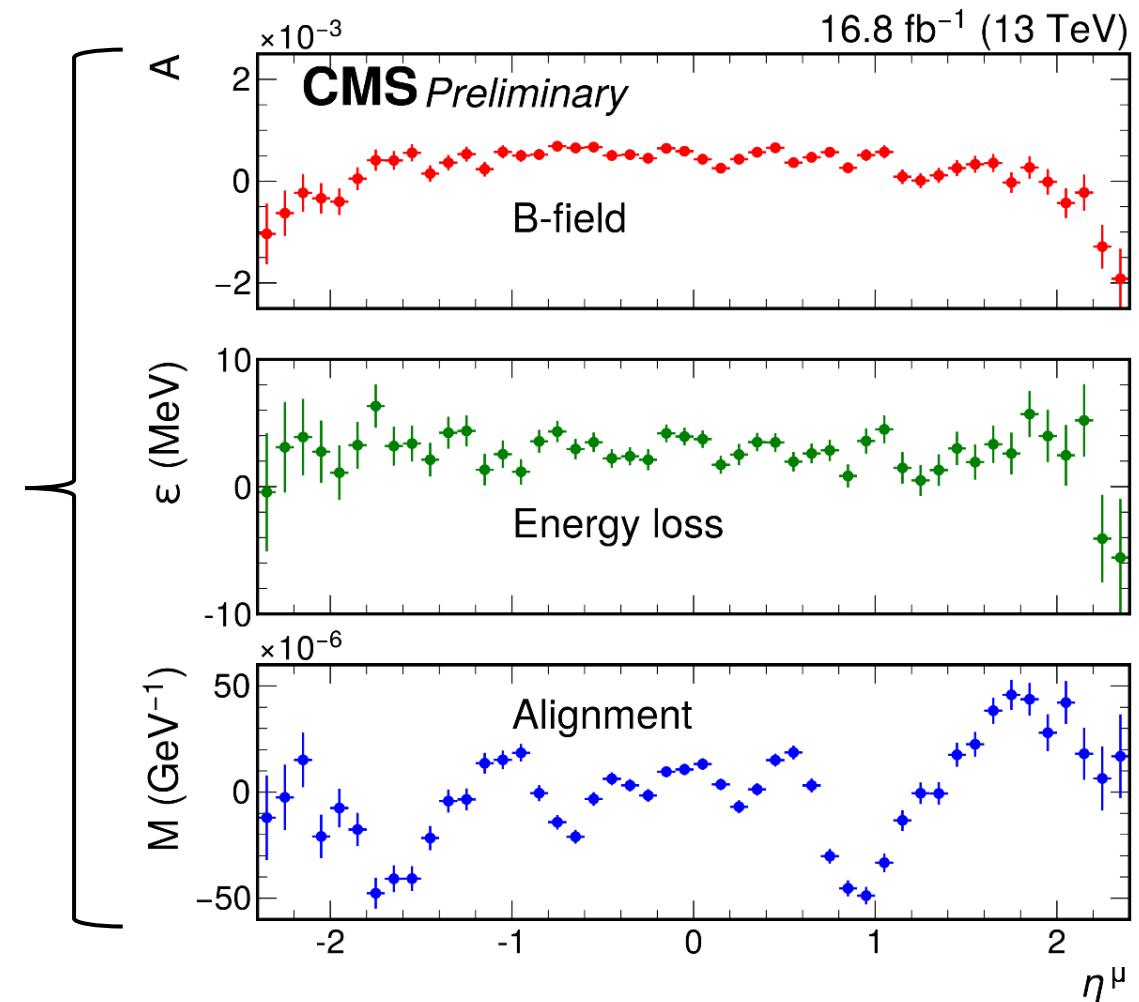
- ✓ Global alignment of tracker (+ B-field + material)
- ✓ Fit residual scale bias with parametric model:

$$\left( \frac{p_T^{\text{corr}}}{p_T} \right)_\pm = 1 + A_{i\eta} - \frac{\varepsilon_{i\eta}}{p_T} \pm M_{i\eta} p_T$$



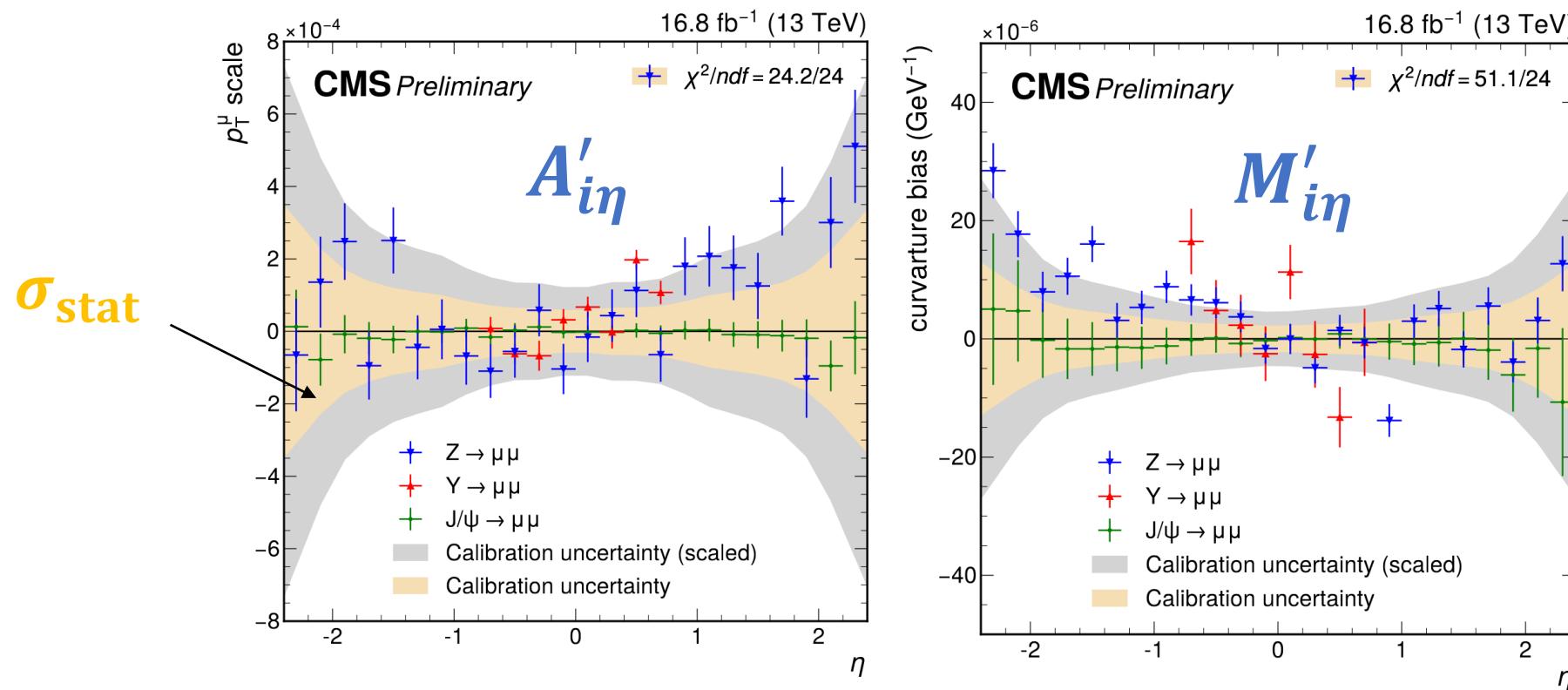
# Parametrized scale corrections

Consistent with *a priori* expectation  
for **B-field** and material



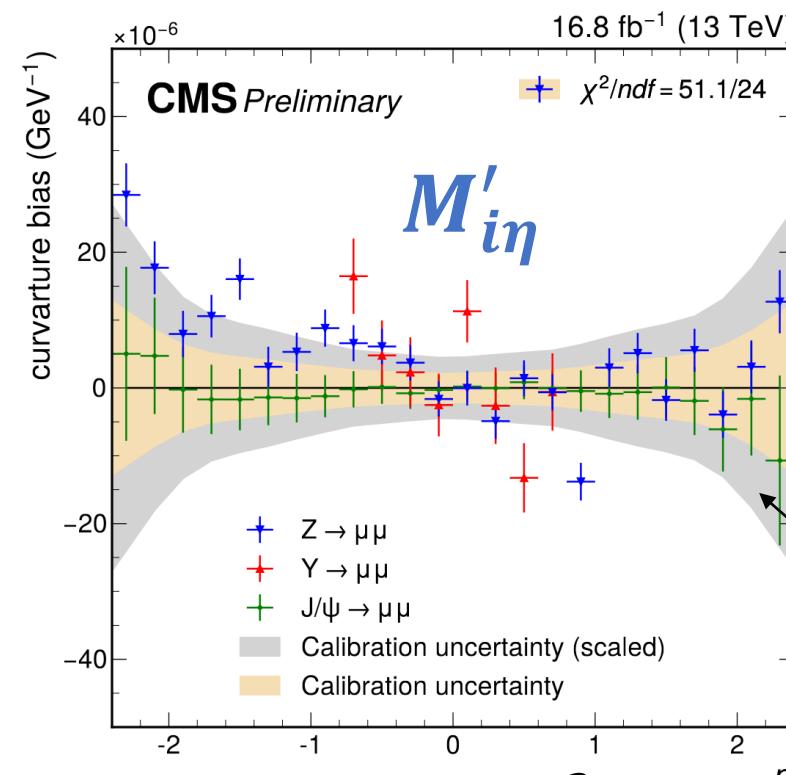
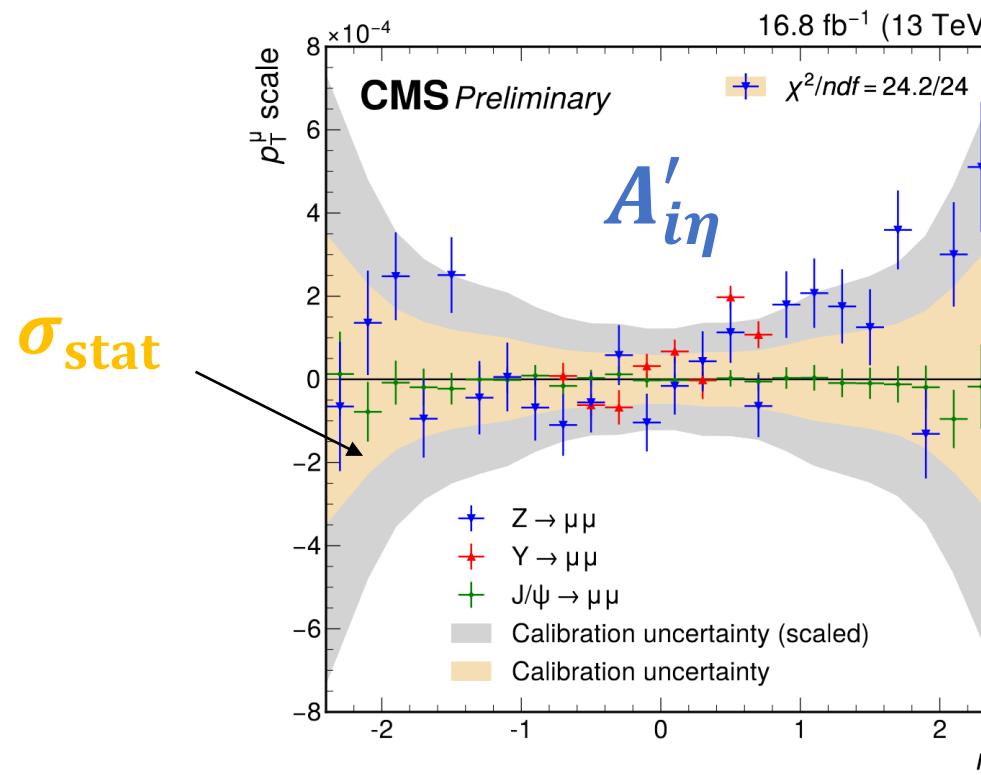
# Validation: Z-closure

- **J/ $\Psi$ -based calibrations** are applied to **all reconstructed muons**
  - Residual  $A'_{in}$ ,  $M'_{in}$  are derived using  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu \rightarrow$  should be = 0 for perfect calibration



# Validation: Z-closure

- J/ $\Psi$ -based calibrations are applied to all reconstructed muons
  - Residual  $A'_{in}$ ,  $M'_{in}$  are derived using  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu \rightarrow$  should be = 0 for perfect calibration



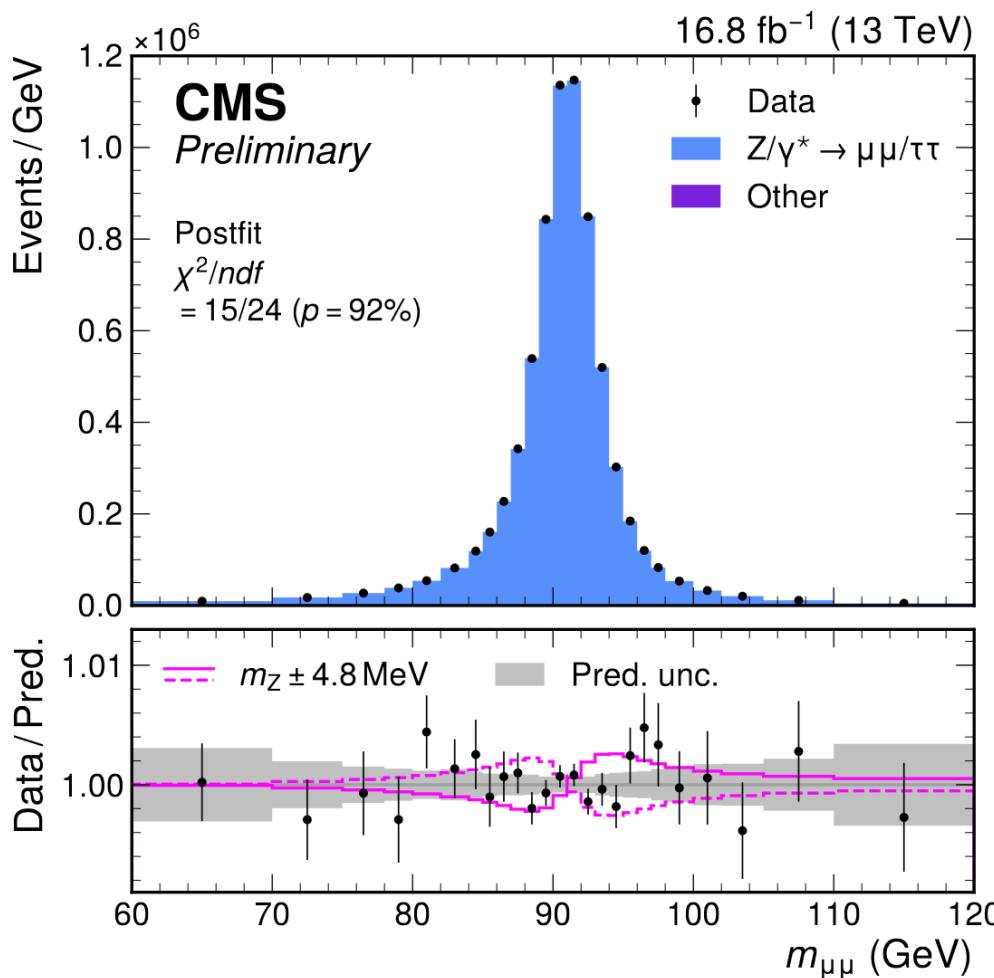
(2.1 = smallest scale-factor such that reduced  $\chi^2 = 1$ )

$2.1 \times \sigma_{\text{stat}}$

# Uncertainties & closure test

- Uncertainties on **momentum scale**:
    - $(2.1 \times) \sigma_{\text{stat}}$  from  $J/\Psi$
    - $\sigma_{\text{stat}}$  from  $Z$  – closure
    - $\Delta m_Z^{\text{LEP}}$
- Impact on  $m_W$**   
 $\rightarrow 4.8 \text{ MeV}$

# Uncertainties & closure test



- Uncertainties on **momentum scale**:
  - $(2.1 \times) \sigma_{\text{stat}}$  from  $J/\Psi$
  - $\sigma_{\text{stat}}$  from  $Z$  – closure
  - $\Delta m_Z^{\text{LEP}}$
- Validation by fitting  $(m^{\mu\mu}, \eta^{\mu-\text{fwd}})$  spectrum:

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

(not yet an independent measurement of  $m_Z$ )

# $W$ and $Z$ modeling: $p_T^V$

EPJ+ 136 (2021) 214 [F. Tackman's slides](#)  
JHEP07(2022)129 [G. Marinelli's slides](#)  
[arXiv:2411.16004](#) [arXiv:2411.18606](#)

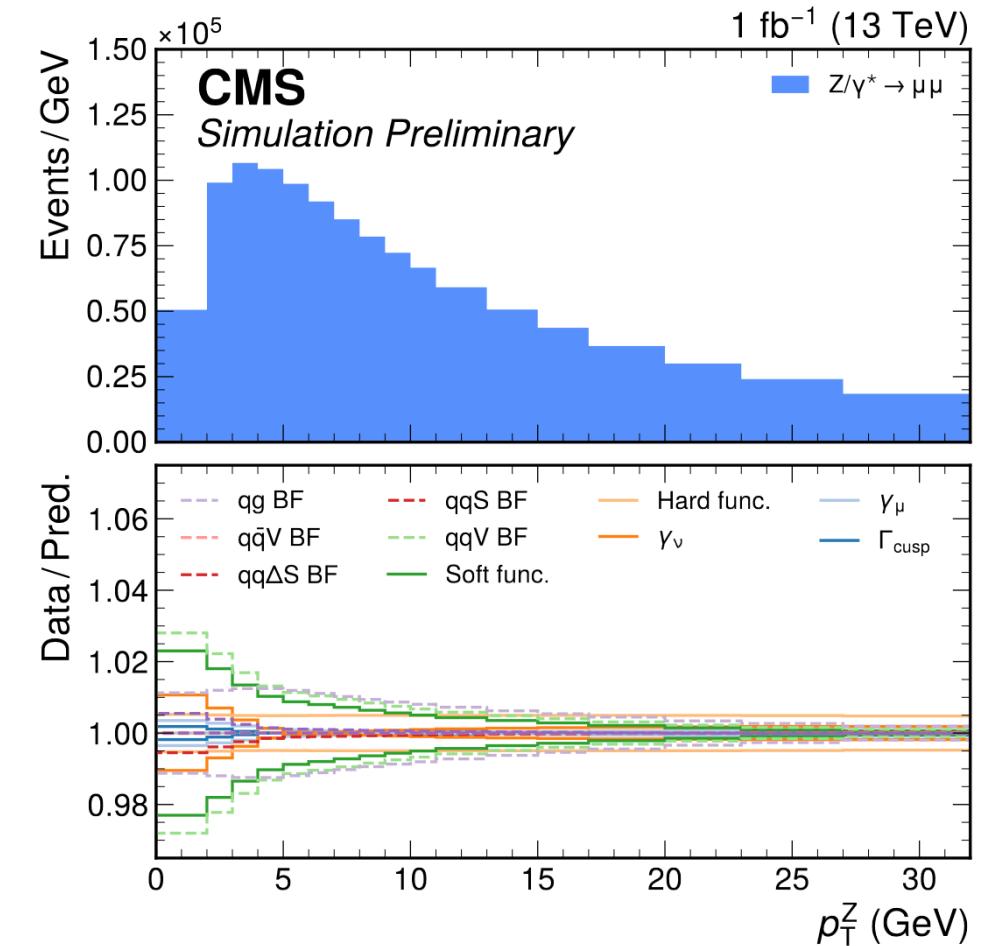
## ■ Resummation ( $\rightarrow$ SCETLIB @ $N^3LL$ )

- “Theory Nuisance Parameters” approach based on **TMD-factorization theorem**

$$f^{\text{pred}}(\alpha) = f_0 + \alpha f_1 + \alpha^2 f_2 + \alpha^3 f_3(\theta_3) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^4)$$

- $\rightarrow$  7 params. for *boundary conditions*  
3 params. for *anomalous dimensions*

- Uncertainties from variation of **last known term** ( $\rightarrow N^{3+0}LL$  scheme)

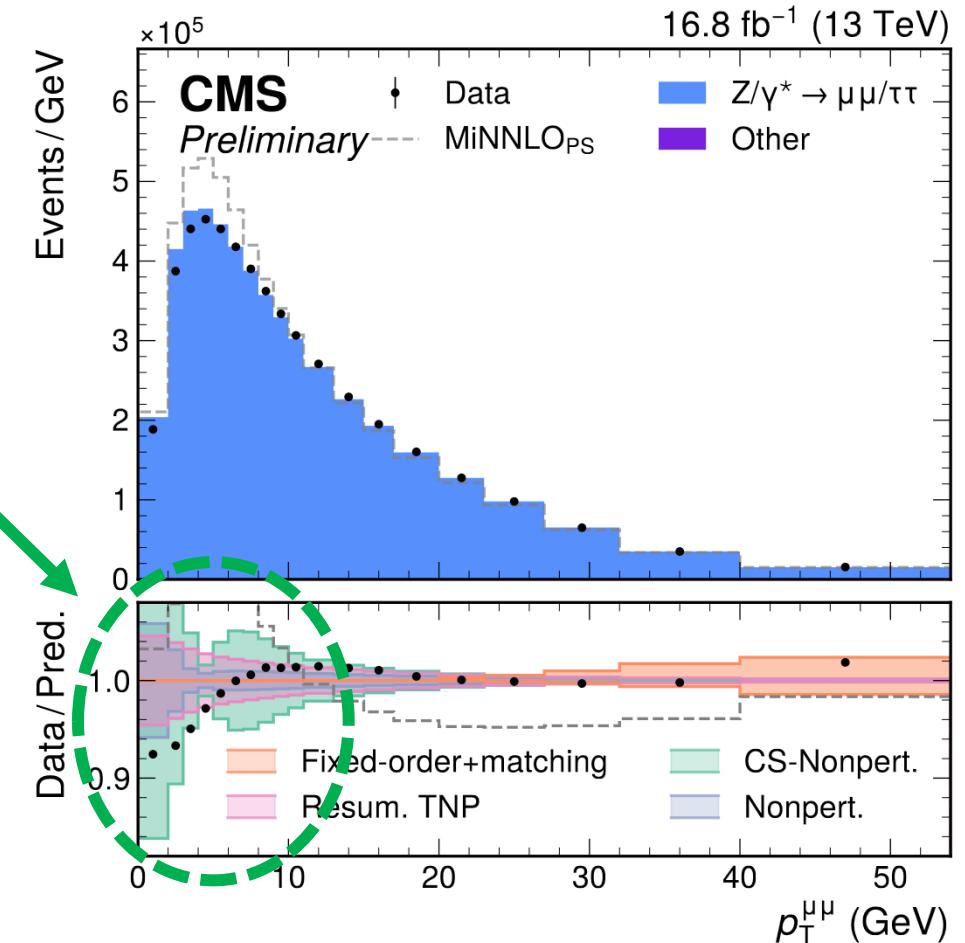


# $W$ and $Z$ modeling: $p_T^V$

## ■ Non-perturbative ( $\rightarrow \text{SCET}_{\text{LIB}}$ )

- $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/p_T^V$  power corrections to the C.S. kernel
- $|y|$ -dependent Gaussian smearing in  $b_T$

EPJ+ 136 (2021) 214 [F. Tackman's slides](#)  
JHEP07(2022)129 [G. Marinelli's slides](#)  
[arXiv:2411.16004](#) [arXiv:2411.18606](#)



# $W$ and $Z$ modeling: $p_T^V$

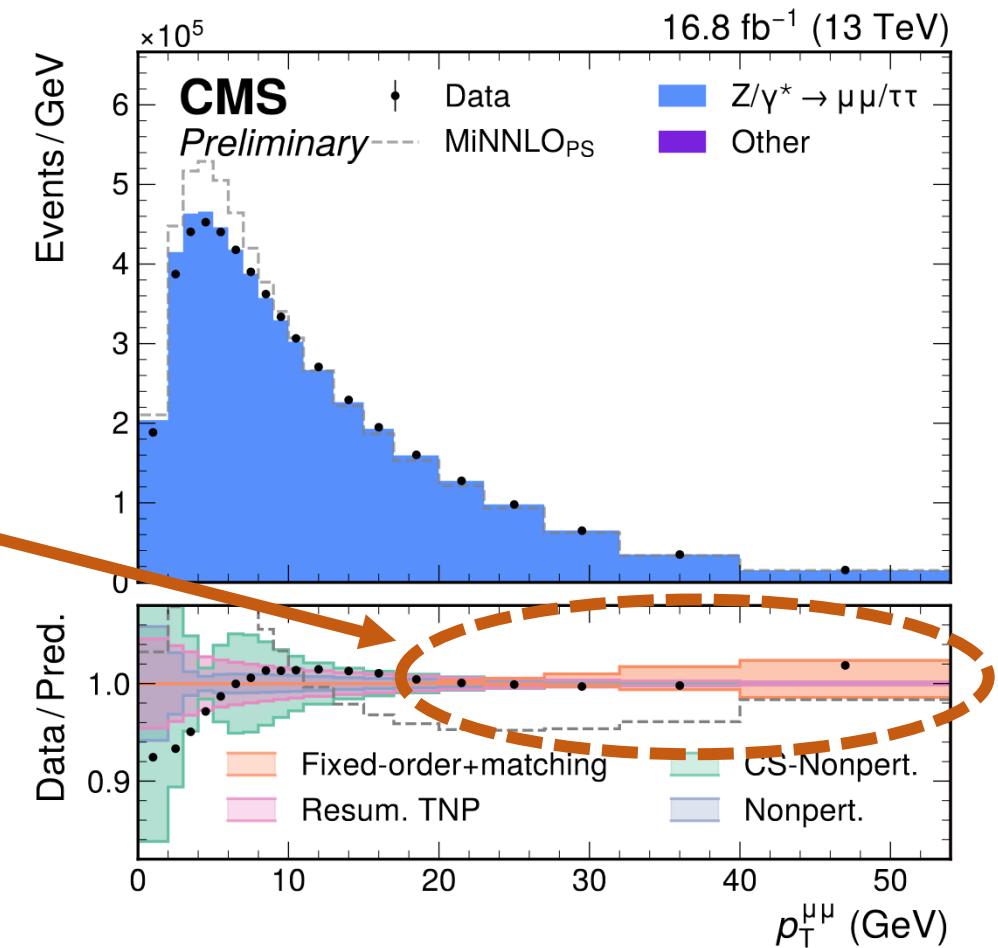
## ■ Non-perturbative ( $\rightarrow \text{SCET}_{\text{LIB}}$ )

- $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/p_T^V$  power corrections to the C.S. kernel
- $|y|$ -dependent Gaussian smearing in  $b_T$

## ■ Matching to F.O. ( $\rightarrow \text{DYTURBO @NNLO}$ )

- Variations  $\mu_R/\mu_F$  scale and transition-point

EPJ+ 136 (2021) 214 [F. Tackman's slides](#)  
JHEP07(2022)129 [G. Marinelli's slides](#)  
[arXiv:2411.16004](#) [arXiv:2411.18606](#)



# $W$ and $Z$ modeling: $p_T^V$

## ■ Non-perturbative ( $\rightarrow \text{SCET}_{\text{LIB}}$ )

- $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/p_T^V$  power corrections to the C.S. kernel
- $|y|$ -dependent Gaussian smearing in  $b_T$

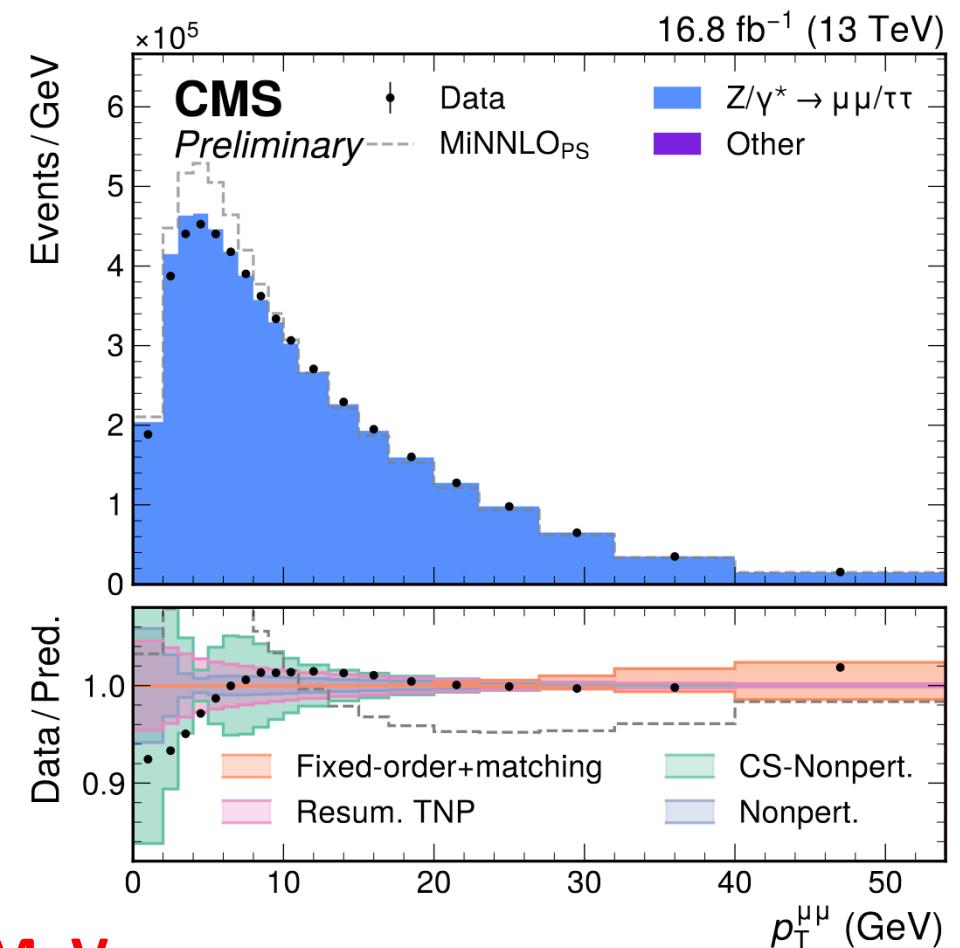
## ■ Matching to F.O. ( $\rightarrow \text{DYTURBO @NNLO}$ )

- Variations  $\mu_R/\mu_F$  scale and transition-point

## ■ $b/c$ quark-masses ( $\rightarrow \text{MSHT20}$ )

- variation of heavy quark thresholds in PDFs

EPJ+ 136 (2021) 214 [F. Tackman's slides](#)  
JHEP07(2022)129 [G. Marinelli's slides](#)  
[arXiv:2411.16004](#) [arXiv:2411.18606](#)



**TOTAL Impact on  $m_W \rightarrow \sim 2$  MeV**

# $W$ and $Z$ modeling: $A_i$

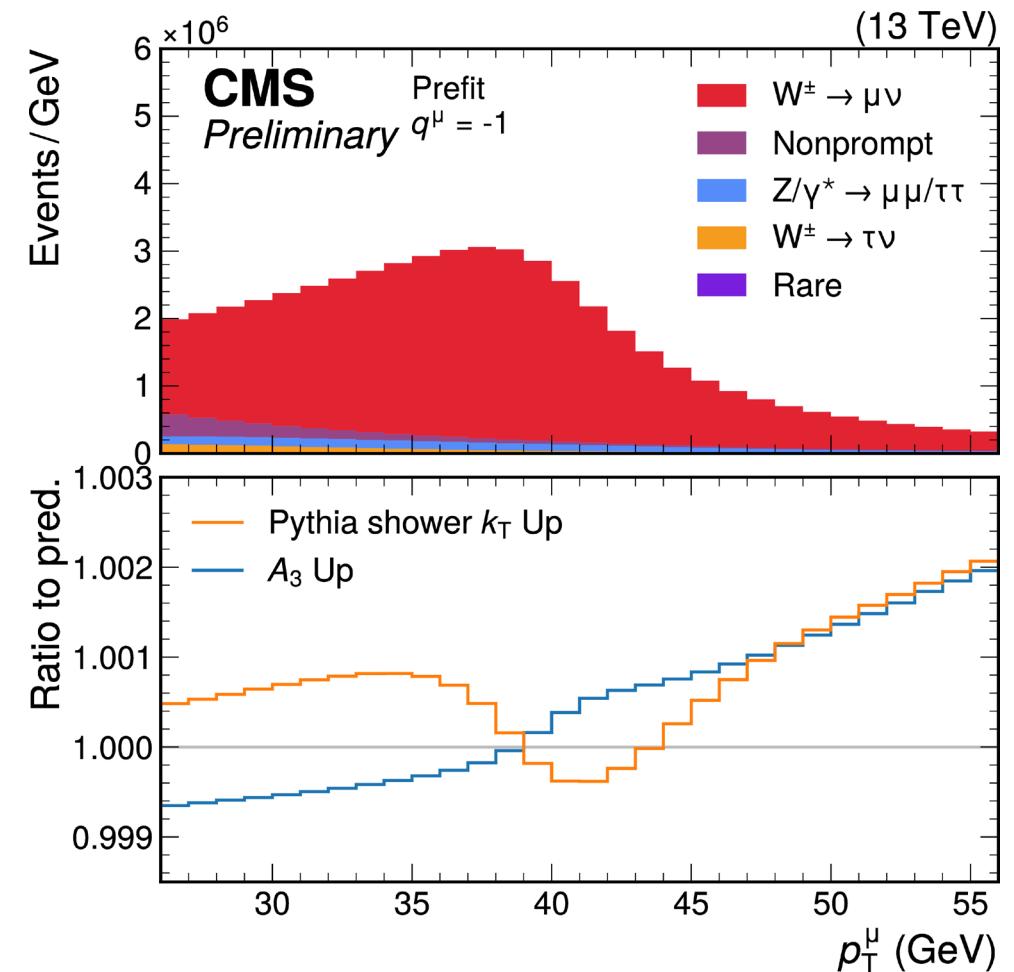
## ■ Angular coefficients ( $\rightarrow \text{MiNNLO}_{\text{PS}} @\text{NLO}$ )

- Envelope of 7-point scale variations in bins of  $p_T^V$
- Full difference

**MiNNLO<sub>PS</sub>** vs. **MiNNLO<sub>PS</sub> + PYTHIA**

(due to PYTHIA parton shower/intrinsic  $k_T$ )

Impact on  $m_W \rightarrow \sim 3.3 \text{ MeV}$



# PDFs

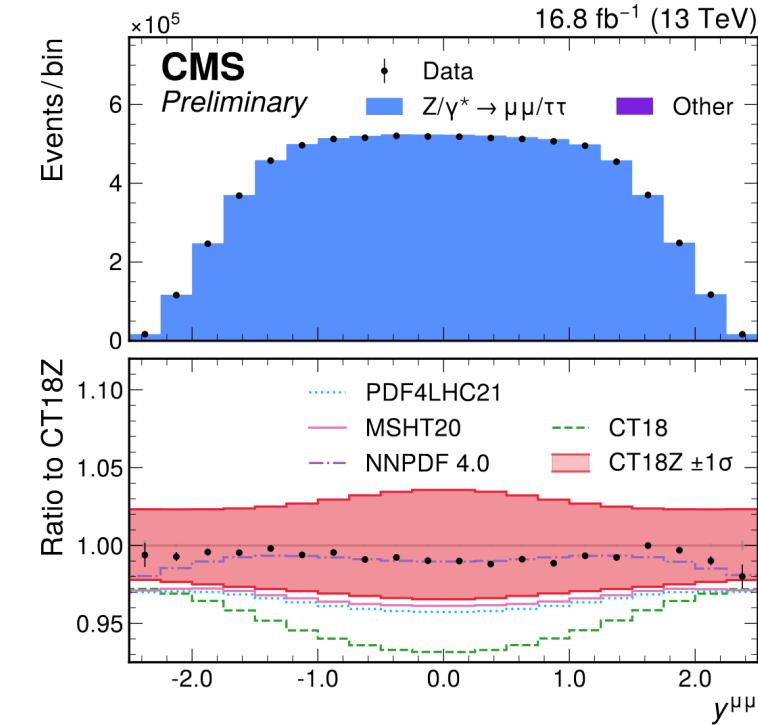
REMINDER: large *in situ* constraint of PDFs expected thanks to **eigenvectors profiling**

- We chose **CT18Z** as nominal PDF set because:

- good **pre-fit agreement** on  $y^Z, \eta^\ell$  with relatively **large** uncertainty
- it **covers** alternate PDF sets, i.e.

$$|m_W^{\text{alt.PDF}} - m_W^{\text{nom.PDF}}| \leq \sigma_{\text{nom.PDF}}$$

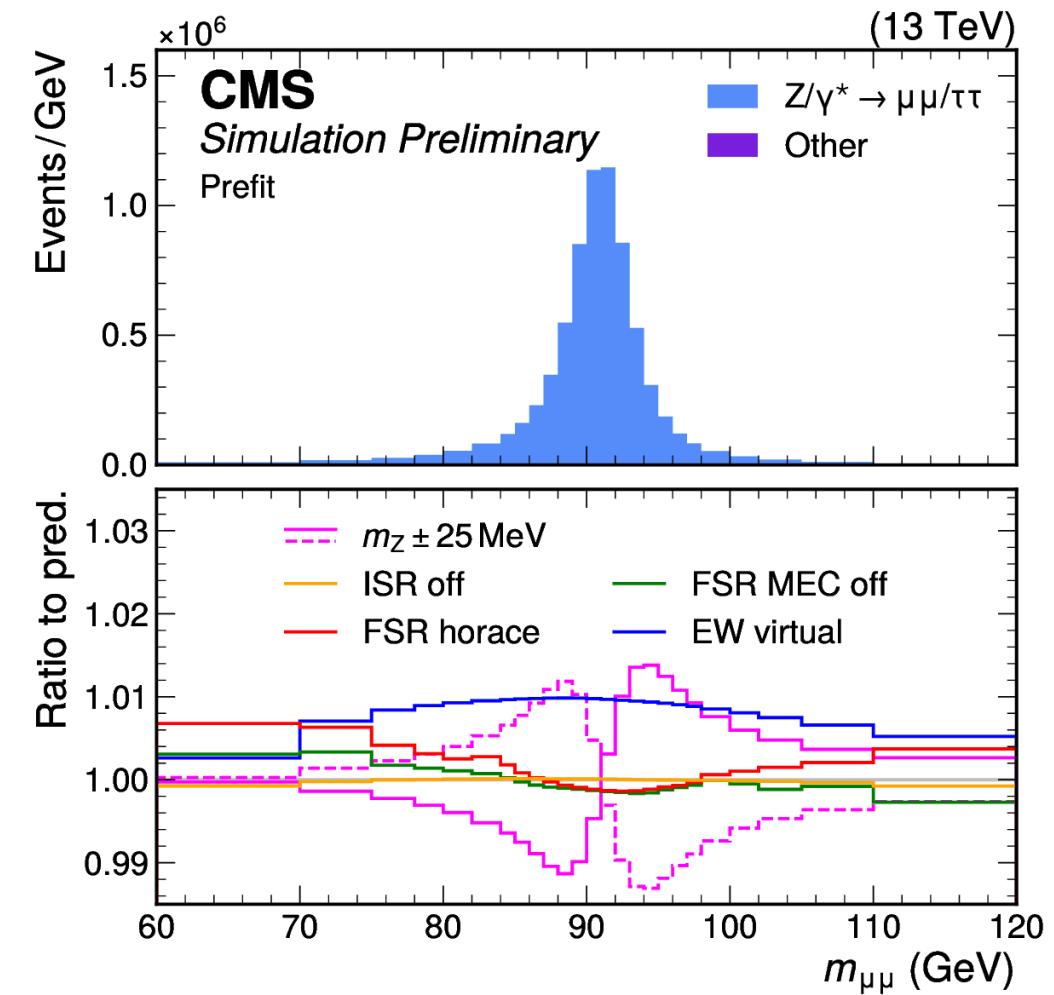
**Impact on  $m_W \rightarrow \sim 4.4 \text{ MeV}$**



PDF set	Scale factor	Impact in $m_W$ (MeV)	
		Original $\sigma_{\text{PDF}}$	Scaled $\sigma_{\text{PDF}}$
CT18Z	-	4.4	4.4
CT18	-	4.6	4.6
PDF4LHC21	-	4.1	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

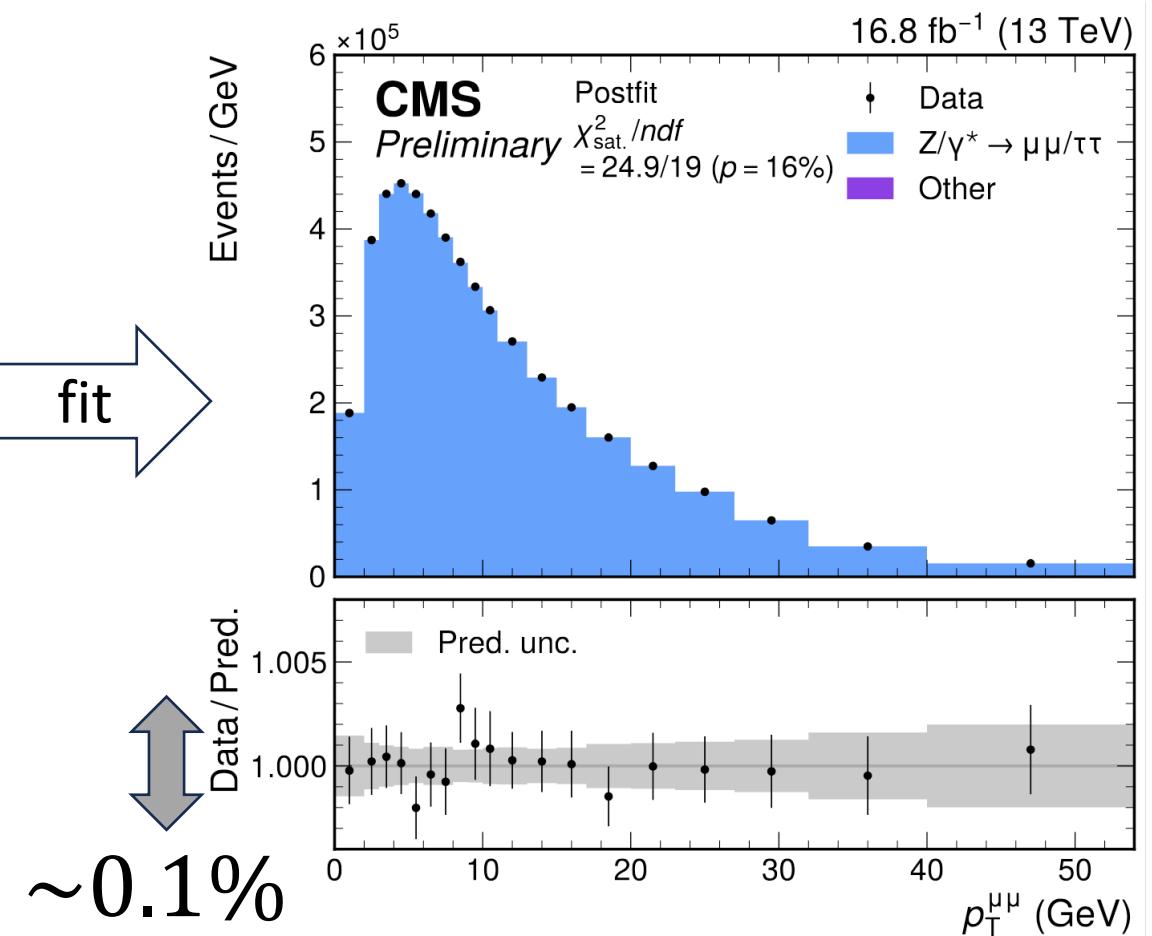
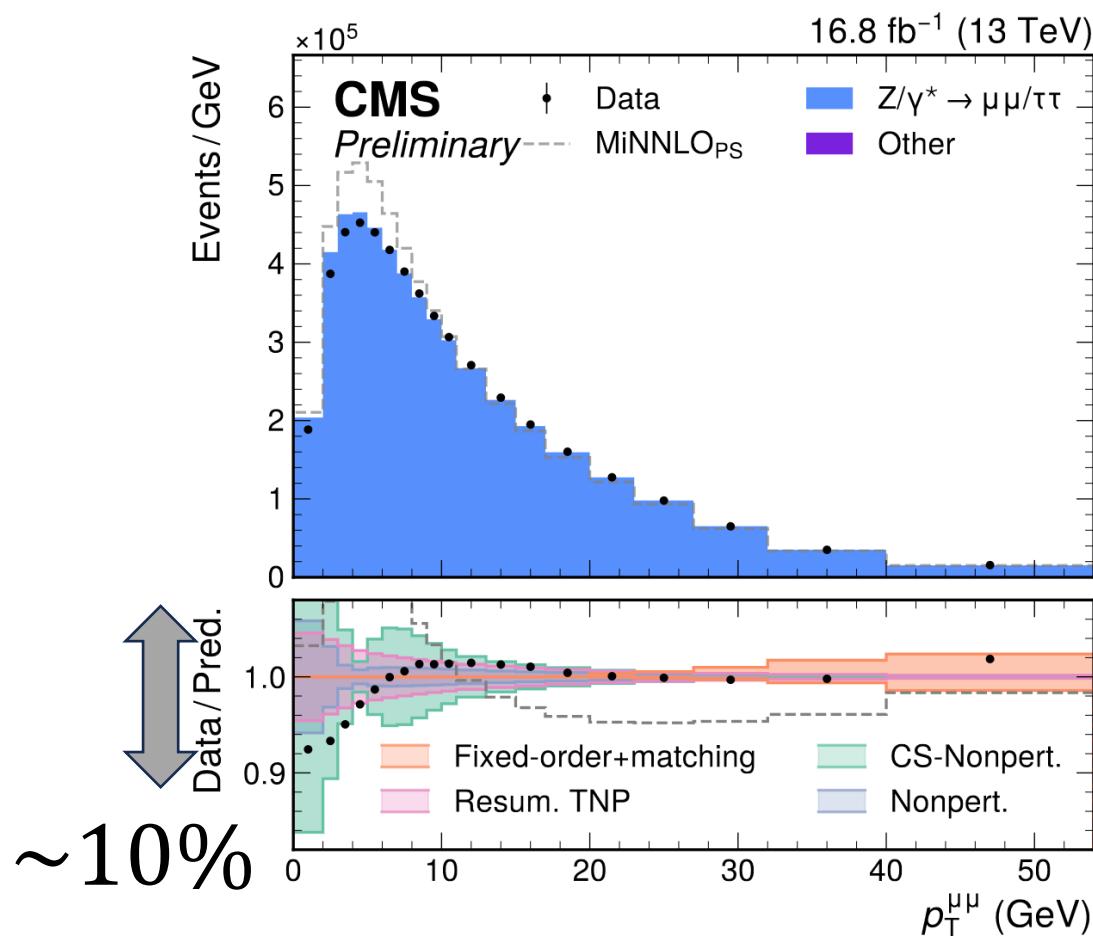
# EWK uncertainties

- **FSR** ( $\rightarrow$  PHOTOS++ @LL+MEC)
  - uncertainty from switching on/off the MEC and from full difference with HORACE
- **ISR** ( $\rightarrow$  PYTHIA8 @LL)
  - uncertainty from switching on/off
- **Virtual EWK** ( $\rightarrow$  not included in nominal MC)
  - External calculations from:
    - RENESANCE (for  $W$ )
    - POWHEG-BOX-V2 (for  $Z$ )
  - NLO/LO ratio taken as a systematic



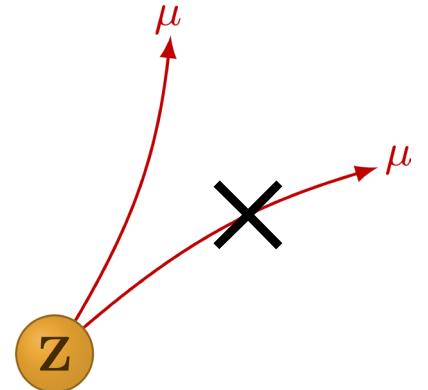
Impact on  $m_W \rightarrow 1.9$  MeV

# Model validation: $(p_T^{\mu\mu}, y^{\mu\mu})$ spectrum



## → Model validation: $W$ -like

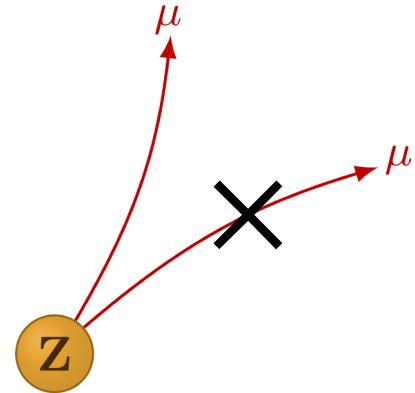
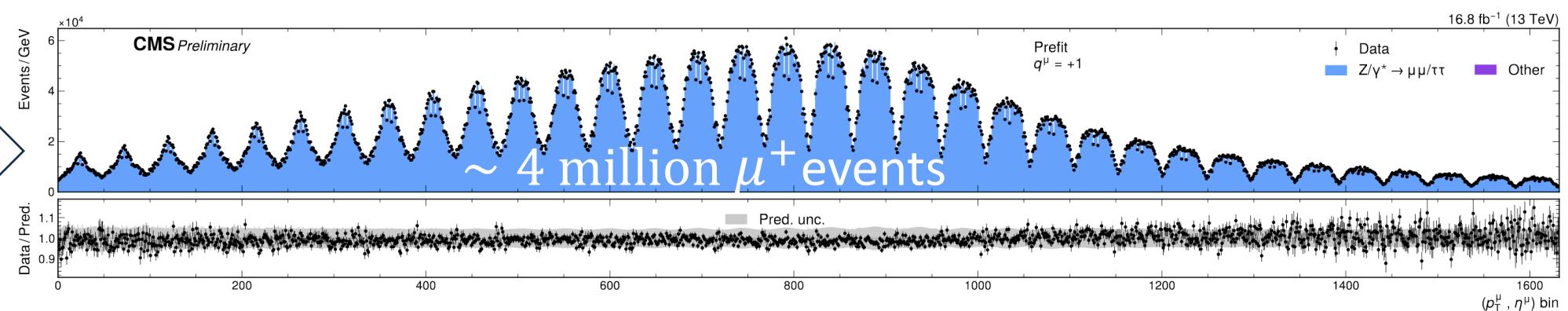
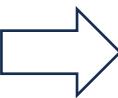
- Proof-of-principle: mimic a  $(\mathbf{p}_T^\mu, \eta^\mu, q^\mu)$ -only fit using  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ :



# Model validation: $W$ -like

- Proof-of-principle: mimic a  $(p_T^\mu, \eta^\mu, q^\mu)$ -only fit using  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ :

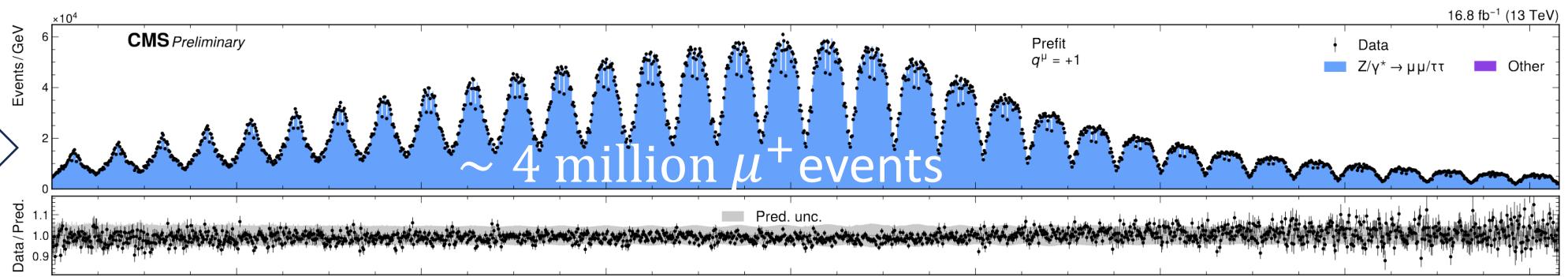
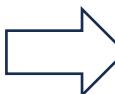
$\mu^+$  in even-numbered events



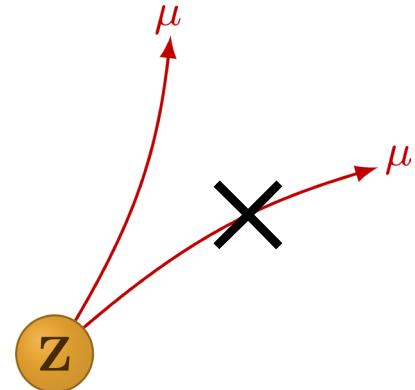
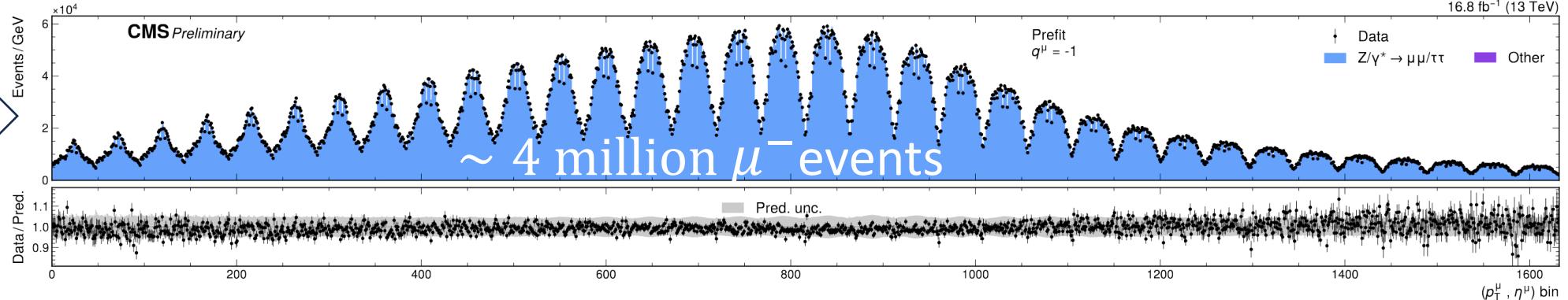
# Model validation: $W$ -like

- Proof-of-principle: mimic a  $(p_T^\mu, \eta^\mu, q^\mu)$ -only fit using  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ :

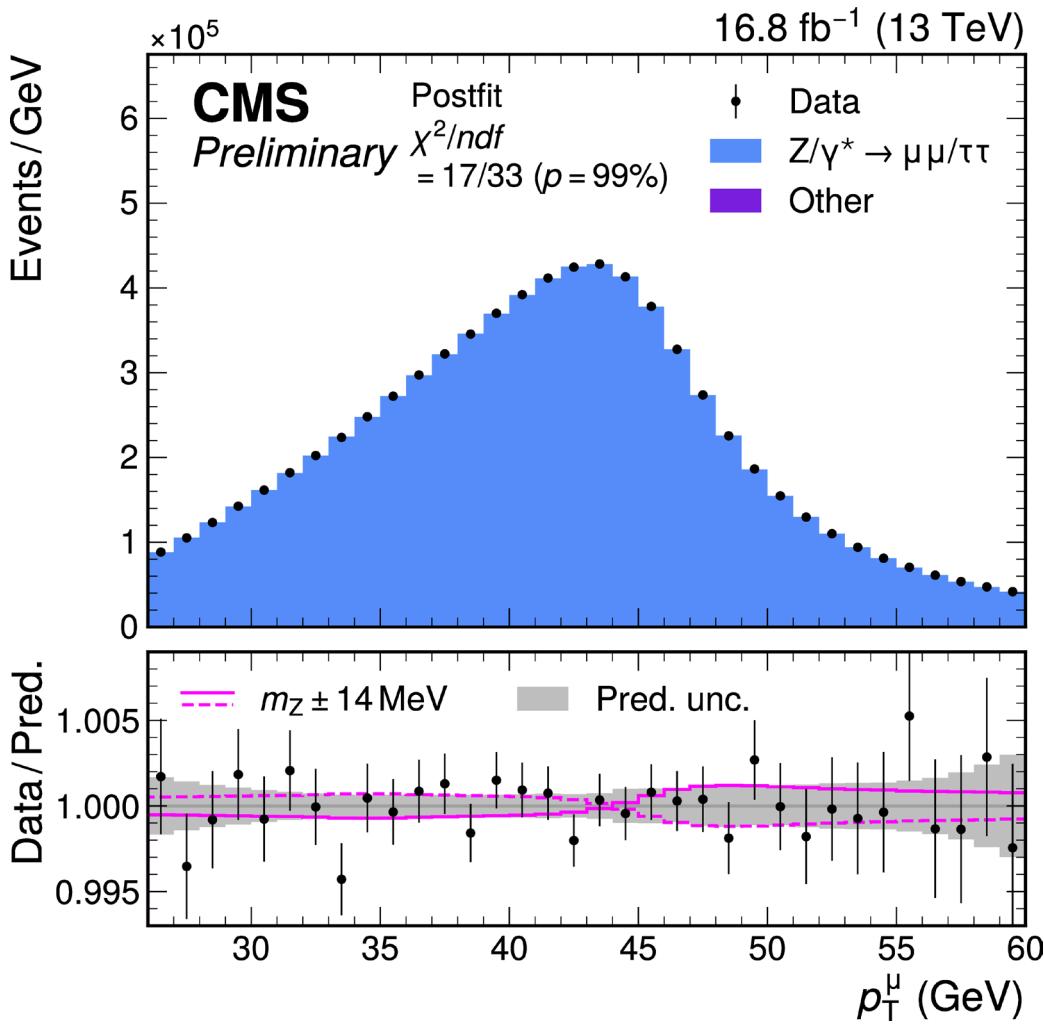
$\mu^+$  in even-numbered events



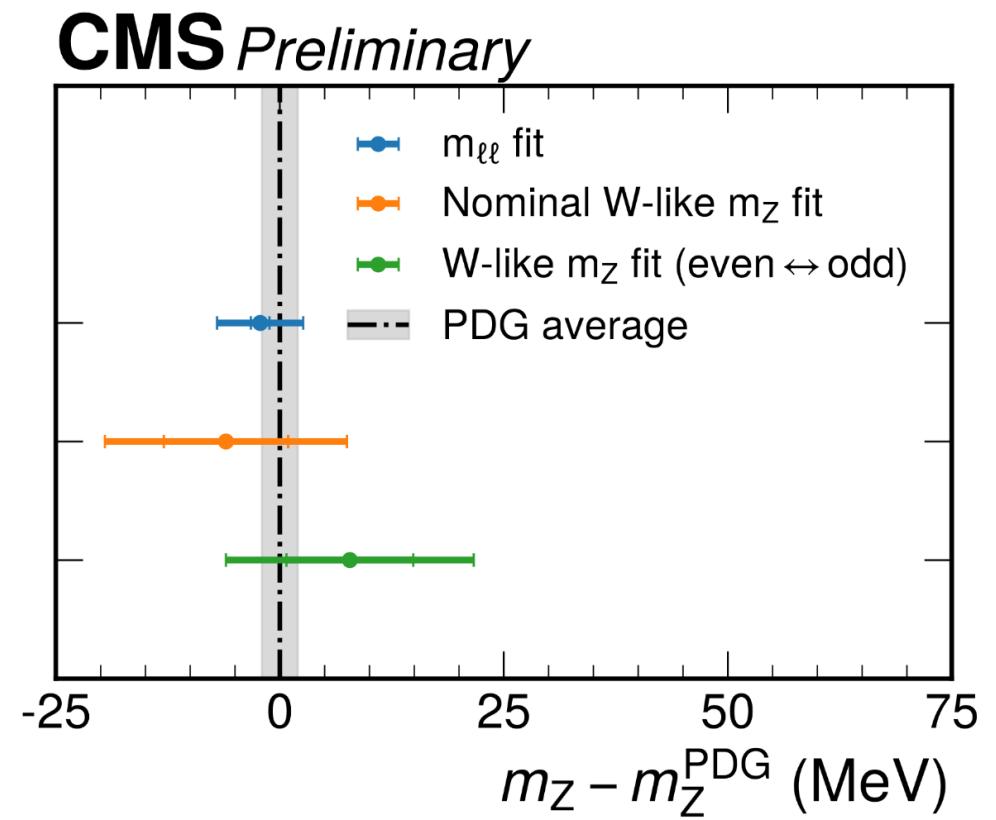
$\mu^-$  in odd-numbered events



# $W$ -like: results

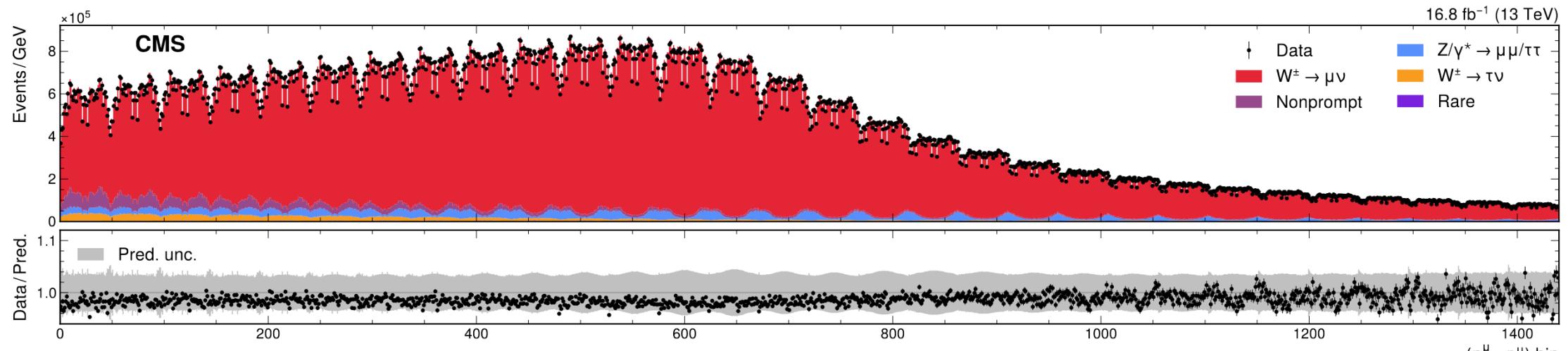


- Total uncertainty on  $m_Z$  is **13.5 MeV**
  - Muon scale (5.6),  $A_i$  (4.9), muon eff. (3.8)

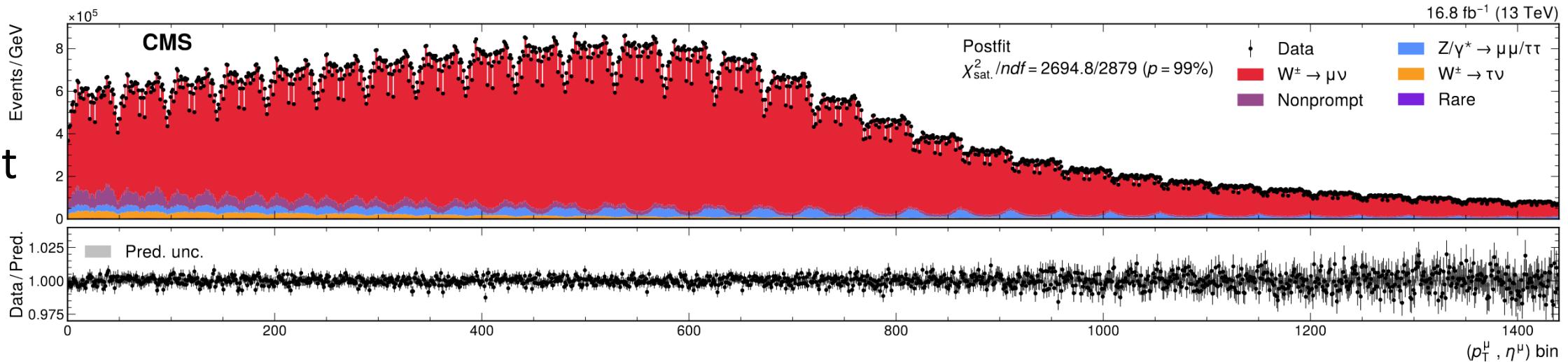


# Moving to the $W$

Pre-fit

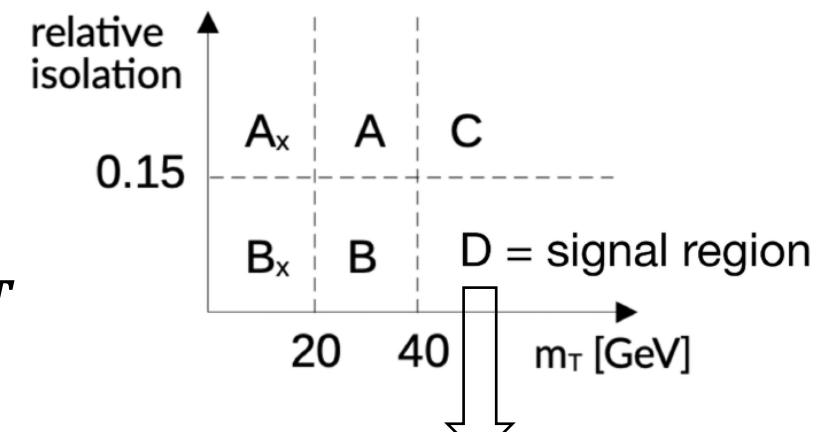
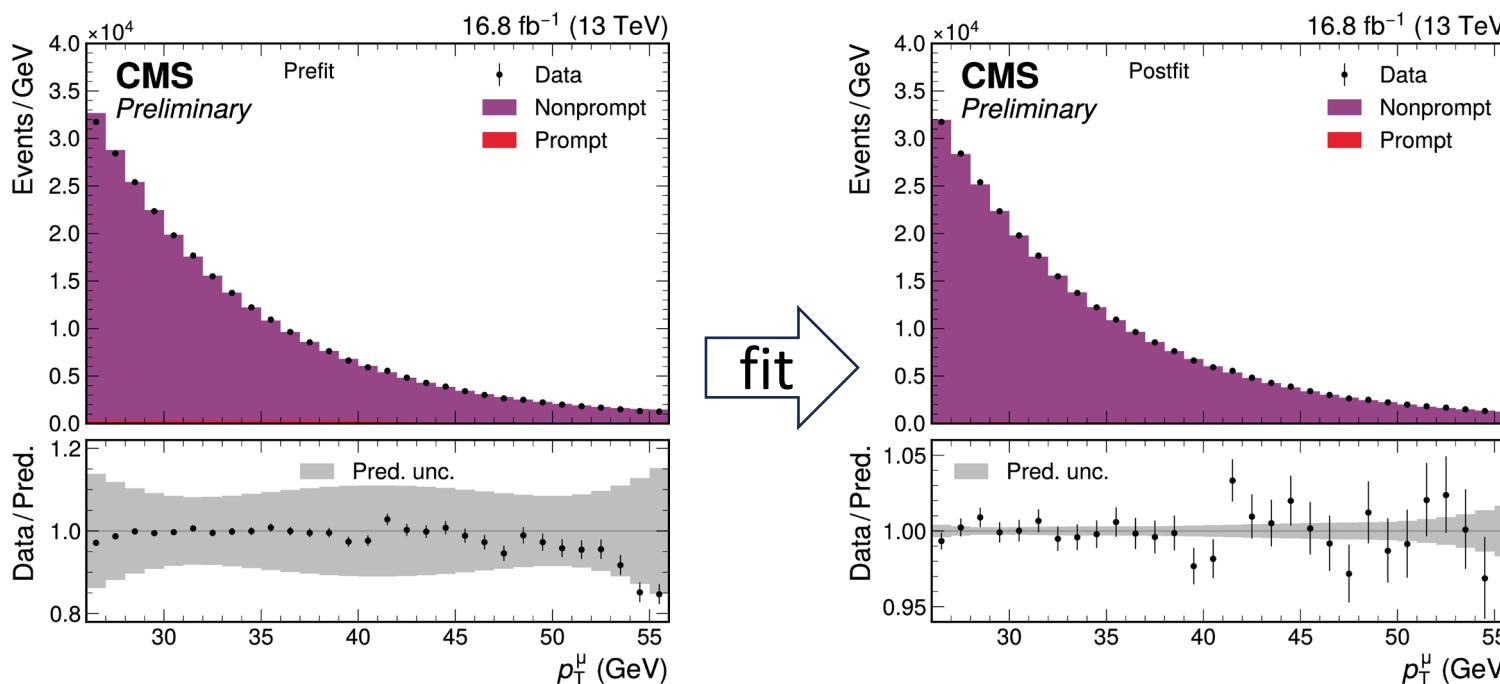


Post-fit



# Non-prompt background

- Mostly muons from  **$B/C$  hadron decay**
- Extended “ABCD” method based on **isolation** :  $m_T$ 
  - Validated on MC simulation and data sidebands



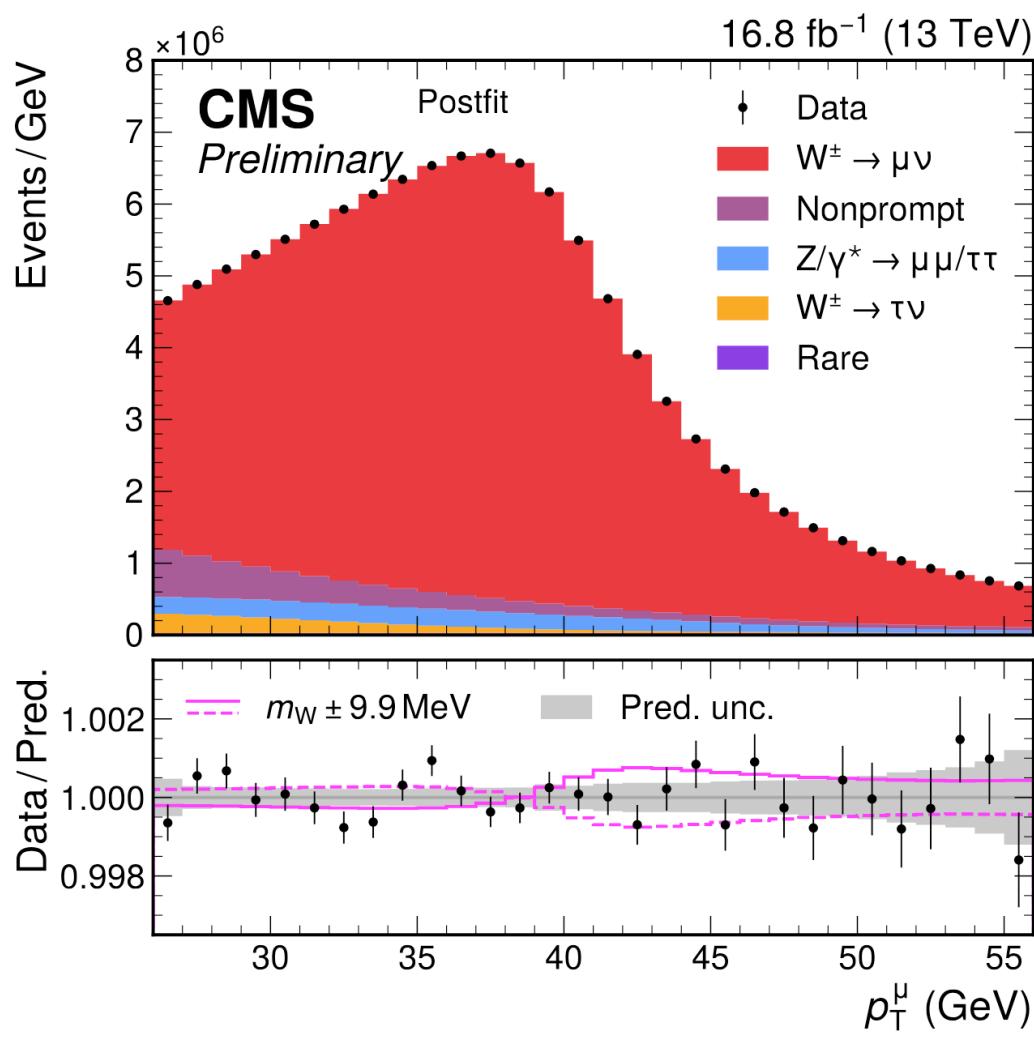
$$D = C \cdot \frac{A_x B^2}{A_x A^2}$$

Enforcing analytic  $p_T$  spectrum:

$$f_i(p_T) \propto e^{-(a_i p_T^3 + b_i p_T^2 + c_i p_T)}$$

Impact on  $m_W \rightarrow \sim 3$  MeV

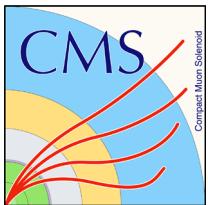
# Unblinding the $W$ fit



- Total uncertainty on  $m_W$  is **9.9 MeV**
  - $m_W$  blinded until all check completed

Source of uncertainty	Nominal in $m_Z$	Nominal in $m_W$
Muon momentum scale	5.6	4.8
Muon reco. efficiency	3.8	3.0
$W$ and $Z$ angular coeffs.	4.9	3.3
Higher-order EW	2.2	2.0
$p_T^\nu$ modeling	1.7	2.0
PDF	2.4	4.4
Nonprompt background	–	3.2
Integrated luminosity	0.3	0.1
MC sample size	2.5	1.5
Data sample size	6.9	2.4
Total uncertainty	13.5	9.9

# Results



LEP combination

Phys. Rep. 532 (2013) 119

D0

PRL 108 (2012) 151804

CDF

Science 376 (2022) 6589

LHCb

JHEP 01 (2022) 036

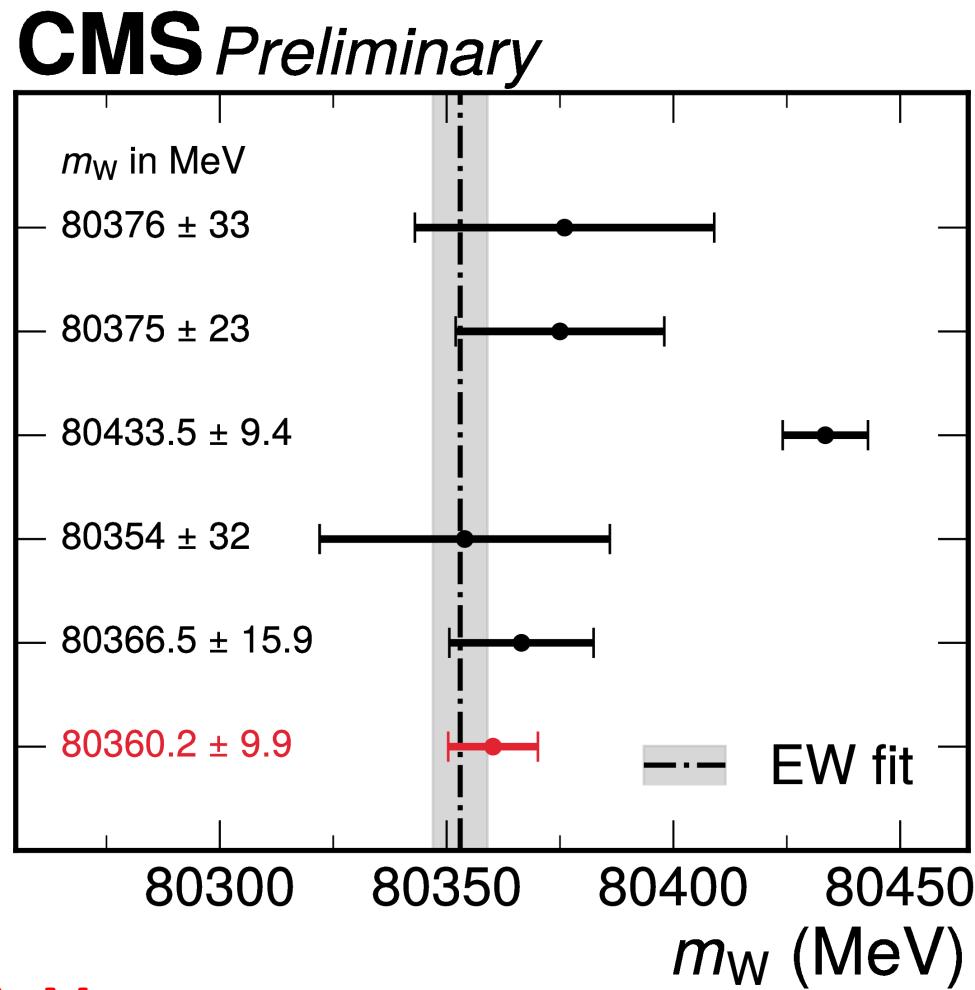
ATLAS

arxiv:2403.15085, subm. to EPJC

CMS

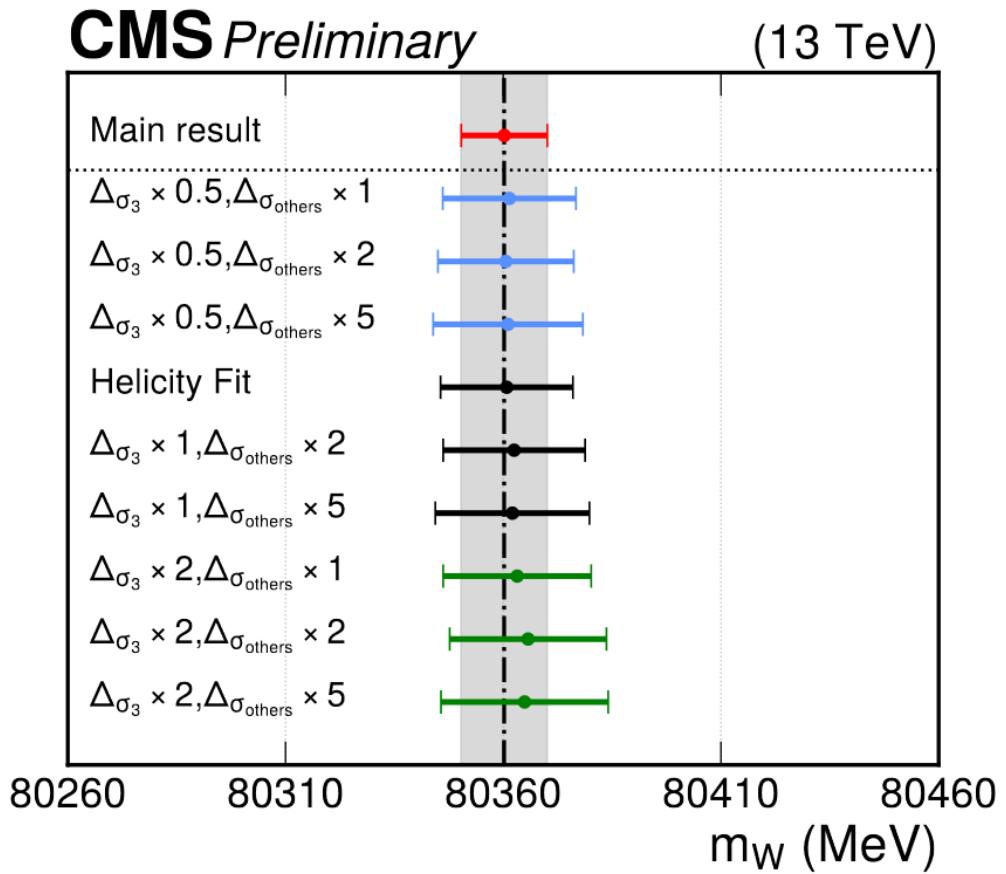
This Work

$$m_W^{\text{CMS}} = 80360.2 \pm 9.9 \text{ MeV}$$

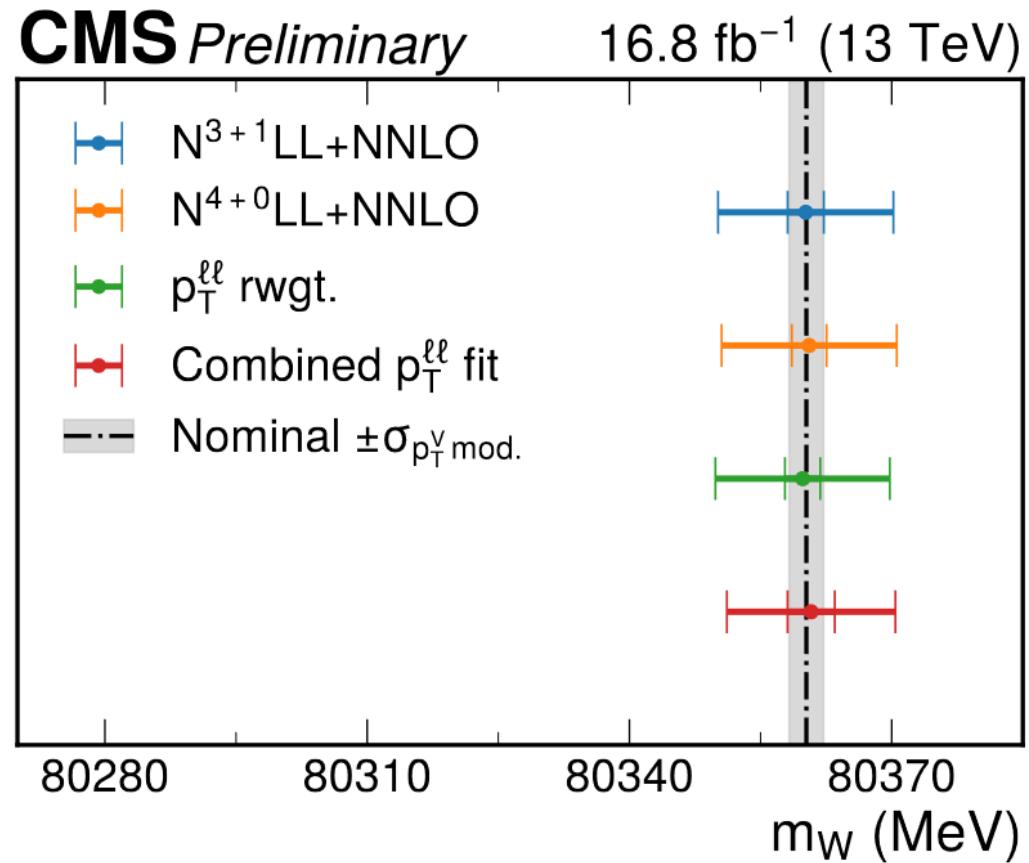


# Test of model dependence

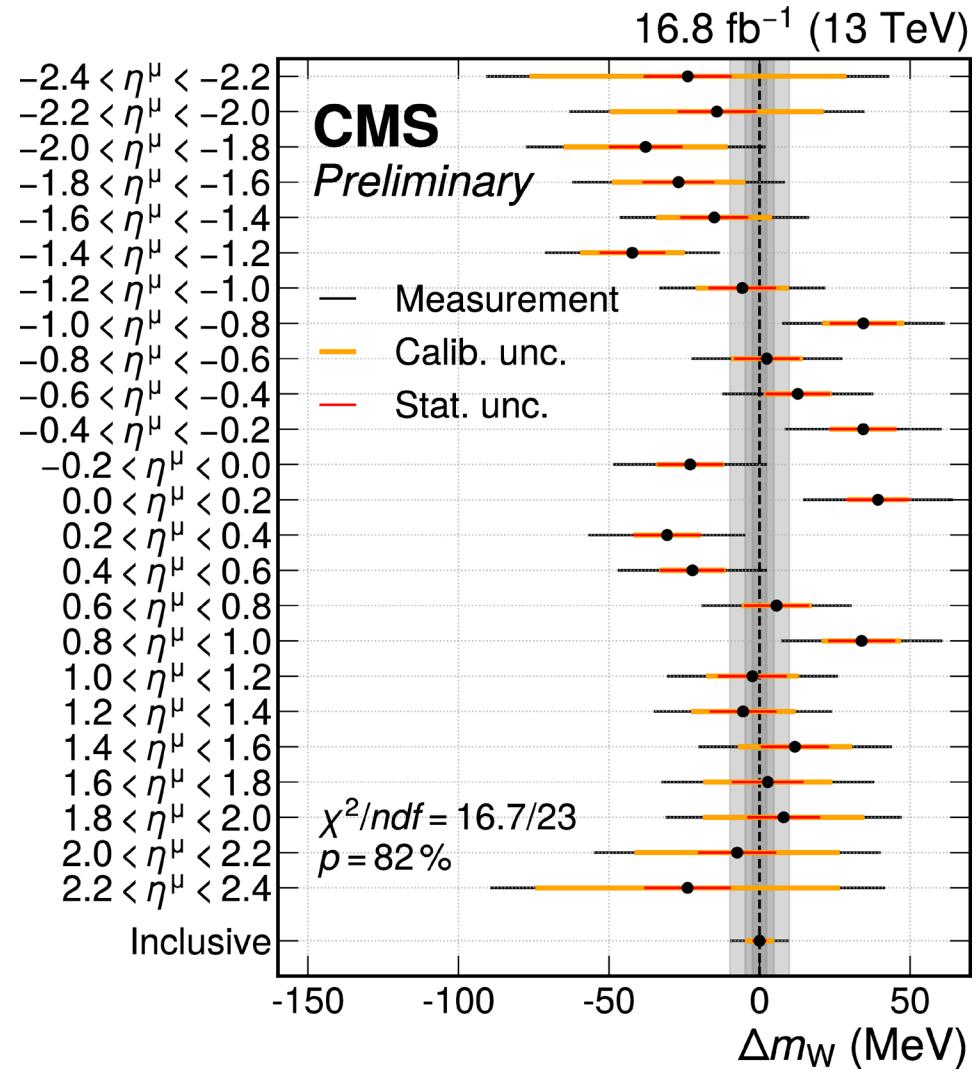
- Impact of loosening model-dependence by assigning additional priors on **helicity cross sections**  $\sigma_i \equiv \sigma_{\text{UL}} \times A_i$
- **Stability** of best-fit  $m_W$  tested for increasingly looser priors  
→ no evidence of tension or trends



# Test of model dependence



→ Different  $p_T^W$  uncertainty models



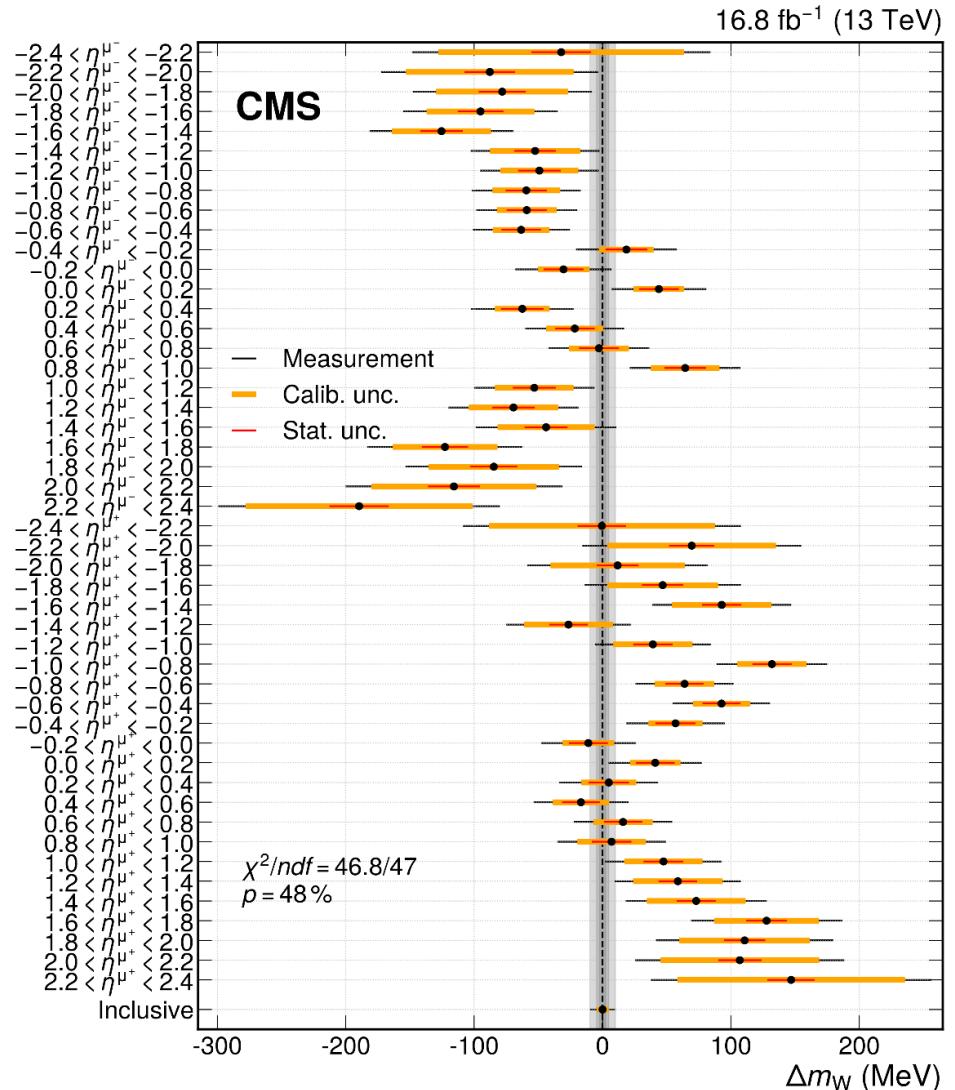
→ Different detector regions

# Charge asymmetry

- $m_{W^+} - m_{W^-} = 57 \pm 30 \text{ MeV}$  ( $p$ -value = 6%)
  - Correlation with avg. mass  $\sim 0.02$

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

- Likely, a combination of alignment/theory NP's consistently pulled by  $\sim 1\sigma$ 
  - no significant shift in avg.  $m_W$  even for generous shifts of pre-fit NP



# Comparison with ATLAS

arXiv:2403.15085

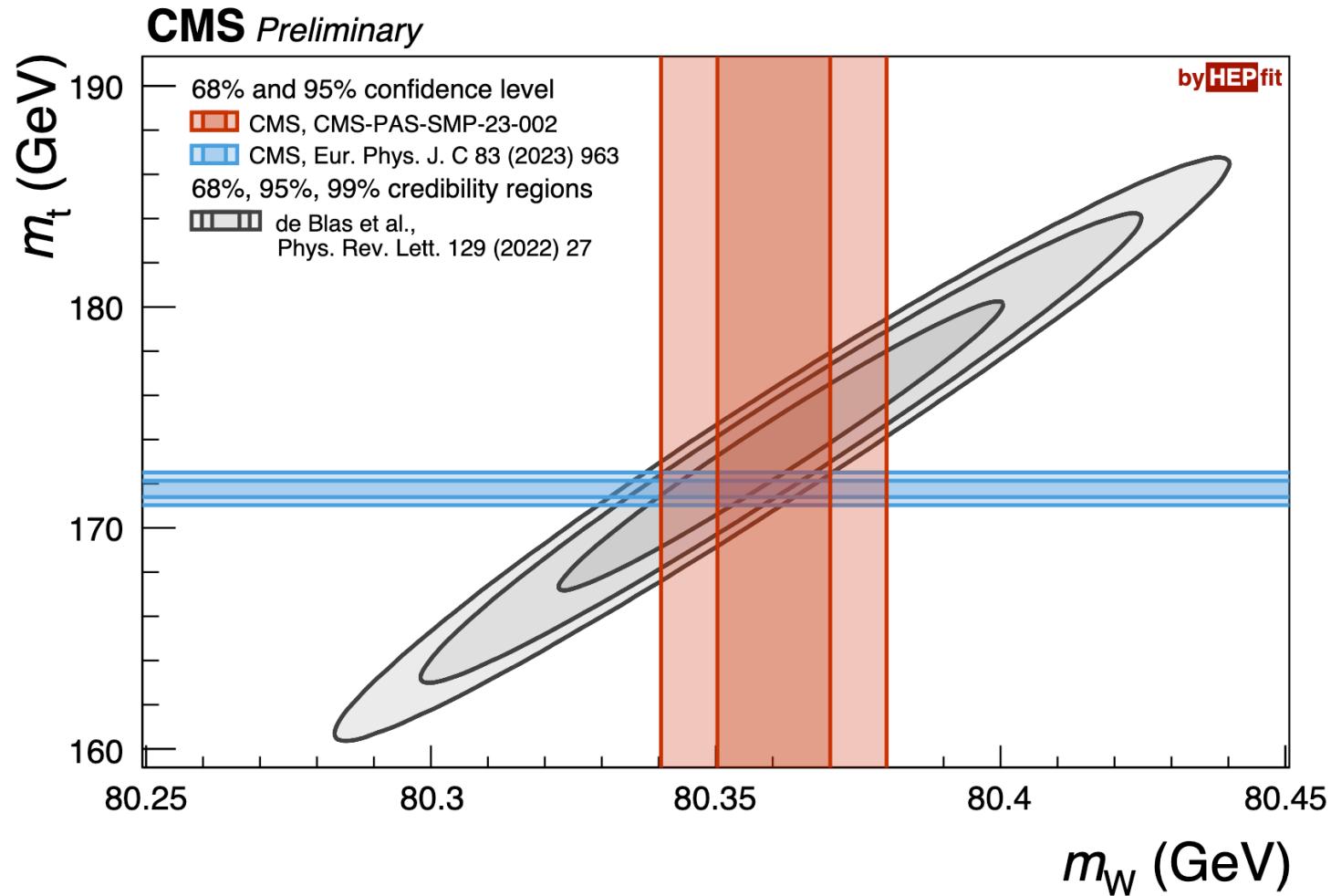
Unc. [MeV ]	Total	Stat.	Syst.	PDF	$A_i$	Backg.	EW	$e$	$\mu$	$u_T$	Lumi	$\Gamma_W$	PS
$p_T^\ell$	16.2	11.1	11.8	4.9	3.5	1.7	5.6	5.9	5.4	0.9	1.1	0.1	1.5

Source of uncertainty	Impact (MeV)			
	Nominal in $m_Z$	Nominal in $m_W$	Global in $m_Z$	Global in $m_W$
Muon momentum scale	5.6	4.8	5.3	4.4
Muon reco. efficiency	3.8	3.0	3.0	2.3
W and Z angular coeffs.	4.9	3.3	4.5	3.0
Higher-order EW	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.9
$p_T^V$ modeling	1.7	2.0	1.0	0.8
PDF	2.4	4.4	1.9	2.8
Nonprompt background	–	3.2	–	1.7
Integrated luminosity	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
MC sample size	2.5	1.5	3.6	3.8
Data sample size	6.9	2.4	10.1	6.0
Total uncertainty	13.5	9.9	13.5	9.9

For “global” impacts  
see arXiv:2307.04007

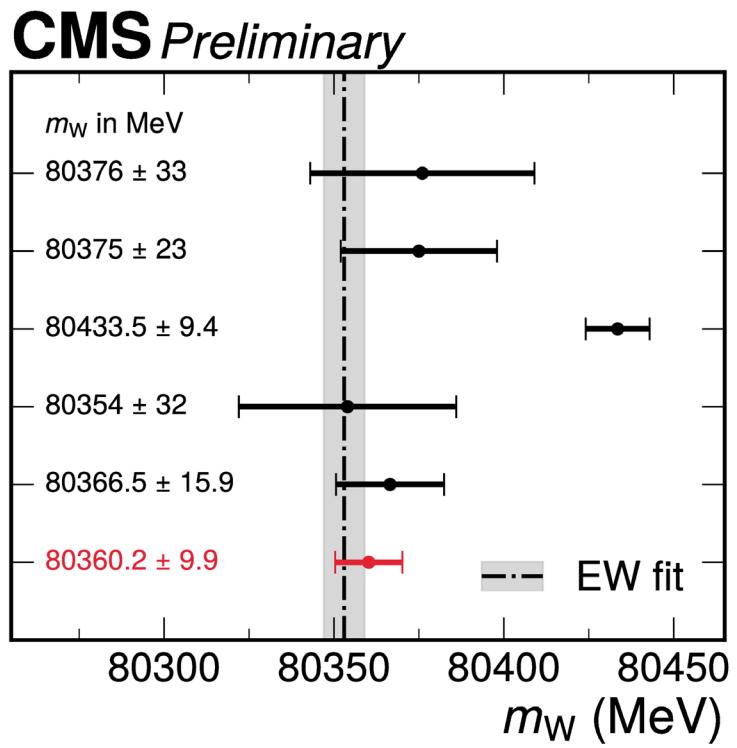
CMS-PAS-SMP-23-002

# The EWK fit and direct CMS ( $m_t$ , $m_W$ )



# Conclusions

LEP combination  
Phys. Rep. 532 (2013) 119  
D0  
PRL 108 (2012) 151804  
CDF  
Science 376 (2022) 6589  
LHCb  
JHEP 01 (2022) 036  
ATLAS  
arxiv:2403.15085, subm. to EPJC  
**CMS**  
*This Work*



- **First measurement of  $m_W$  by CMS**
  - **Most precise** measurement at the LHC
  - Approaching the precision of CDF
- **Good agreement with the SM** prediction and with the PDG average
- The **first in a line** of new precision EWK measurements by CMS



*Grazie per l'attenzione!*

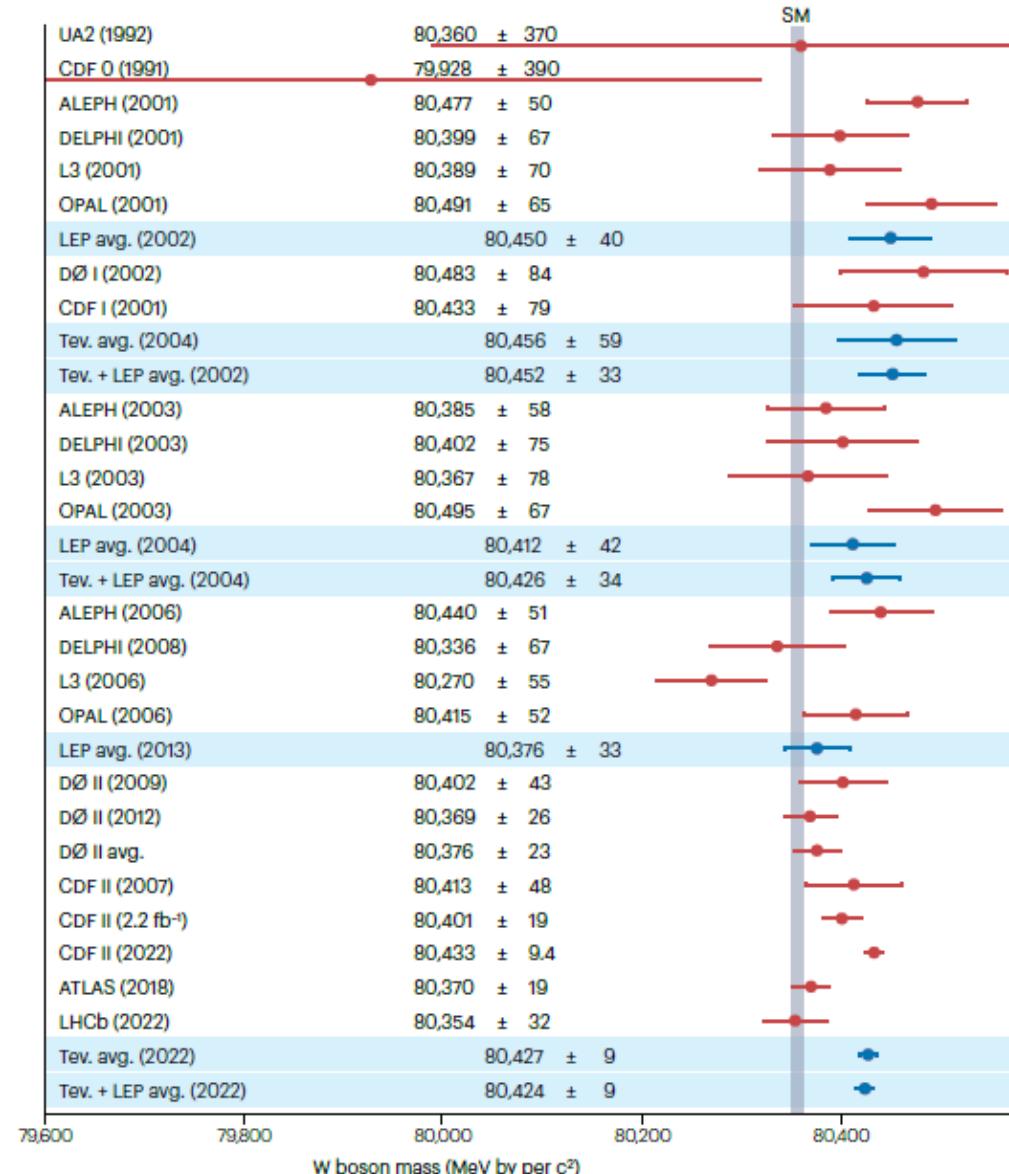


# Backup

~500 MeV

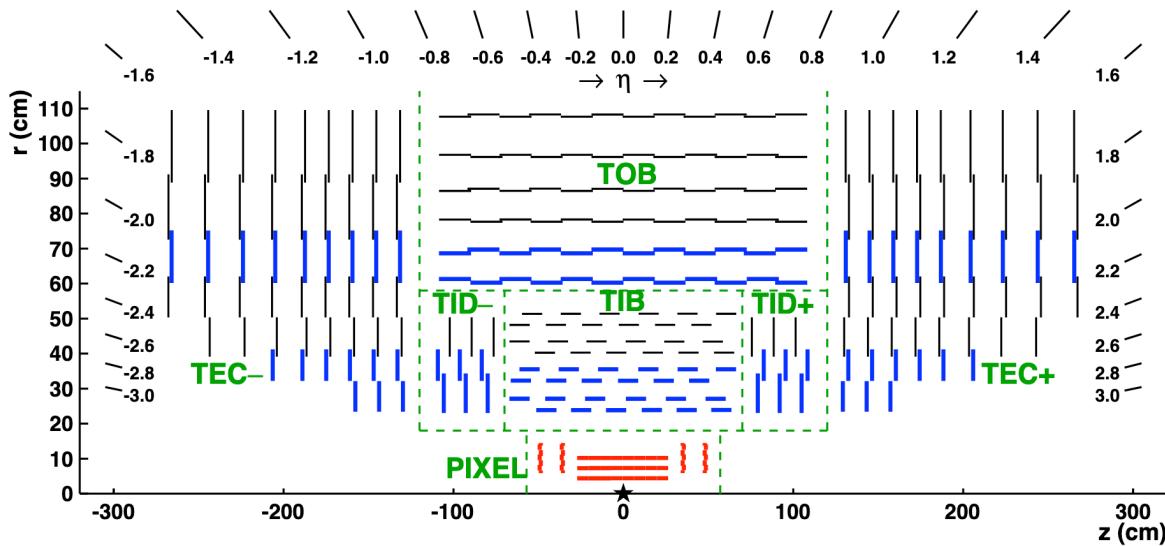
*Experimental precision*

~10 MeV

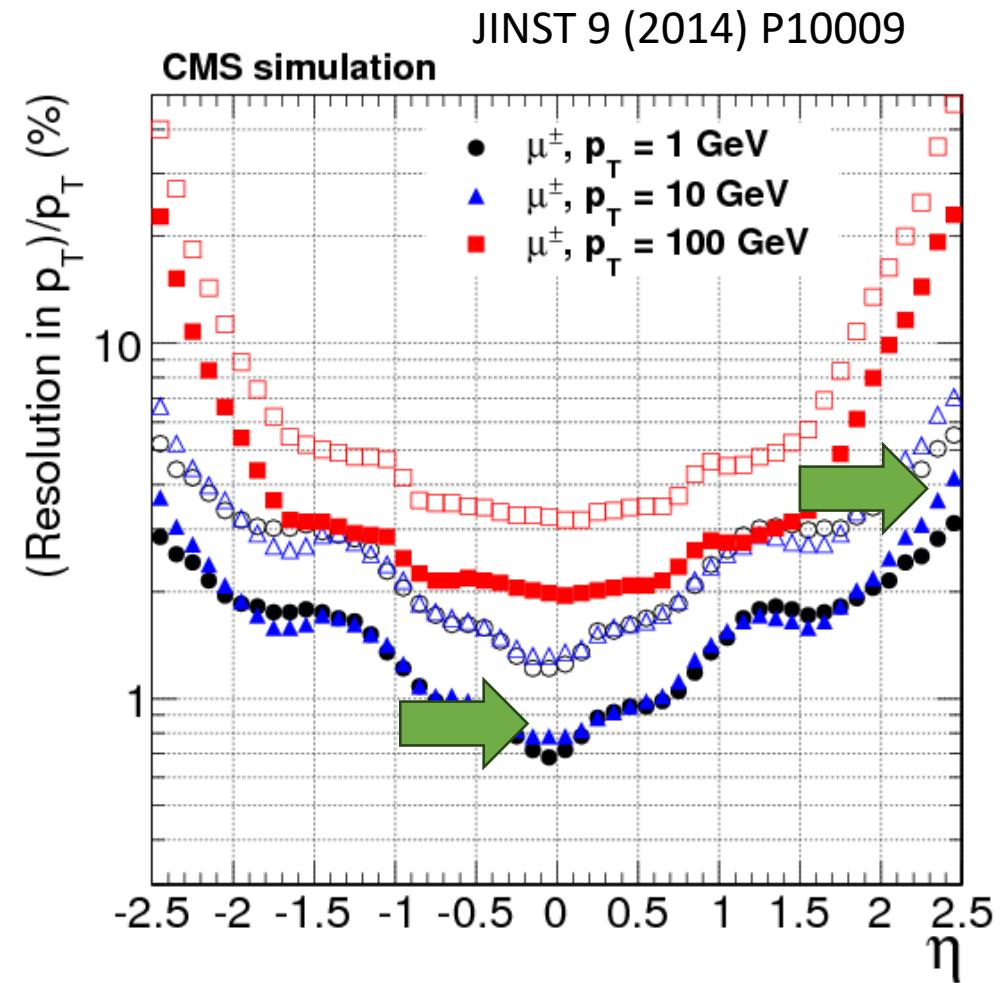


+2 new results in 2024

# The CMS tracker

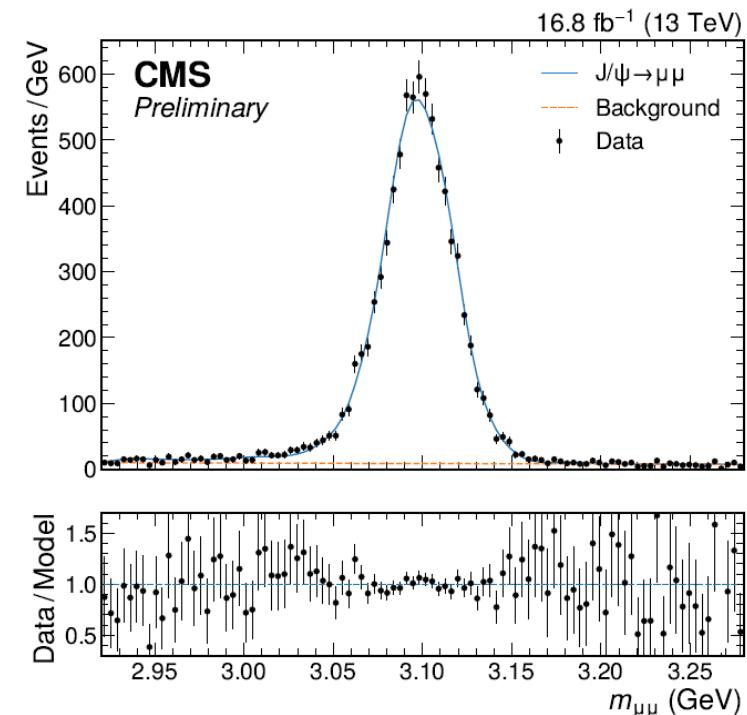


- Fully silicon-based
- Up to 17 points per track ( $9 \div 50 \mu\text{m}$  resolutions)
- Up to **2 radiation lengths**
  - $p_T^\mu$  resolution from multiple scattering: **1  $\div$  3%**



# Muon momentum scale: workflow

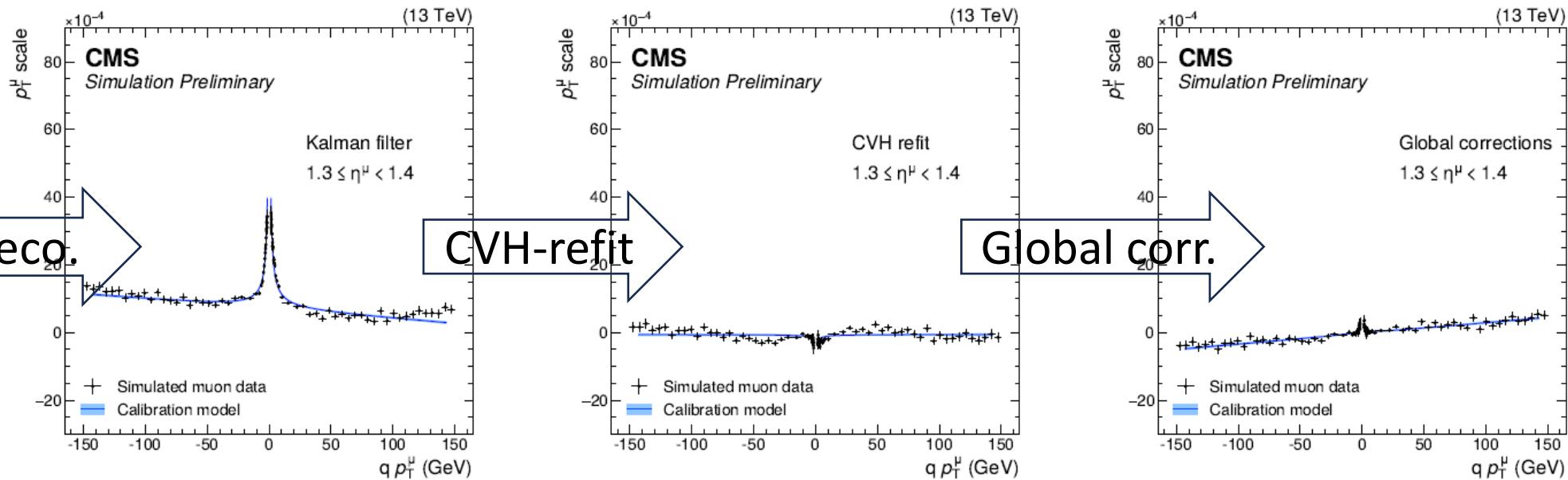
1. **Tuning** of parameters in CMS simulation.
2. **Track re-fit** with improved B-field/material treatment in track propagation.
3. **Module-level correction** of alignment, B-field, and material by minimizing  $\text{J}/\Psi \rightarrow \mu\mu$  track residuals.
  - Scale in ideal MC is **now unity** within a few  $10^{-5}$
  - Residual mis-modeling can be **parametrized** as:
4.  $(A_{in}, \varepsilon_{in}, M_{in})$  from likelihood fits to  $\text{J}/\Psi$  mass binned in  $(p_T^+, \eta^+, p_T^-, \eta^-)$



$$\left( \frac{\delta p_T}{p_T} \right)_\pm = A_{in} - \frac{\varepsilon_{in}}{p_T} \pm M_{in} p_T$$

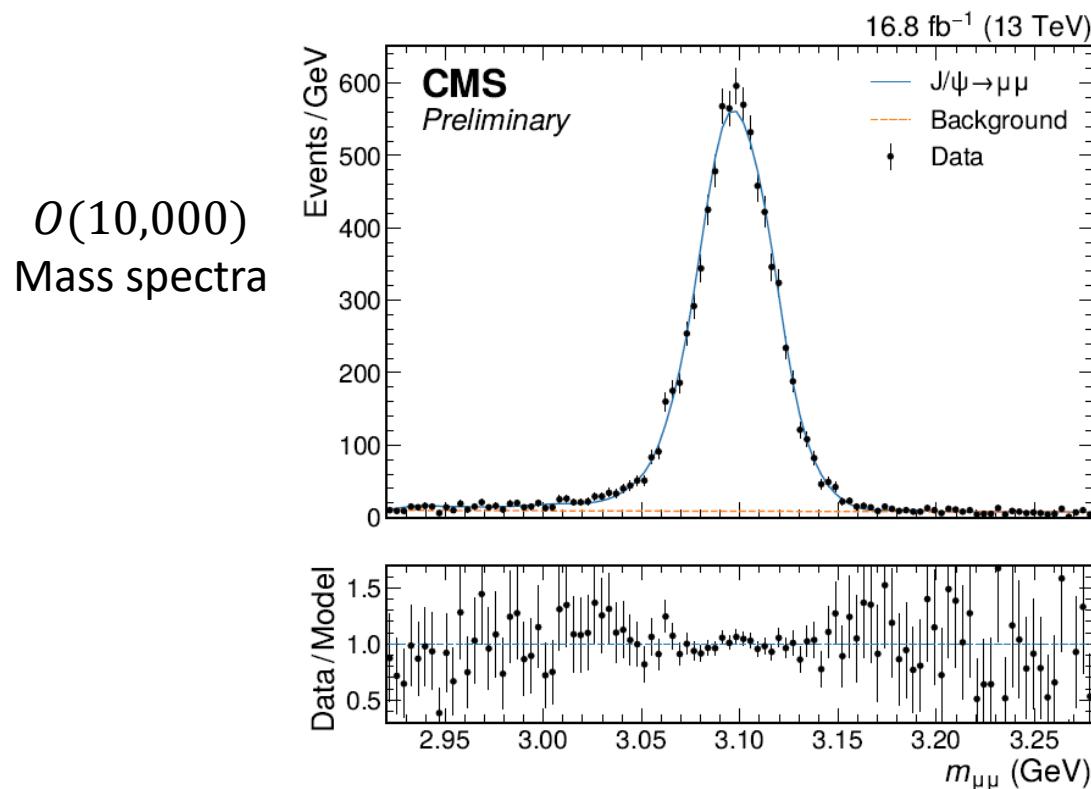
4.  $(A_{in}, \varepsilon_{in}, M_{in})$  from likelihood fits to  $\text{J}/\Psi$  mass binned in  $(p_T^+, \eta^+, p_T^-, \eta^-)$

# Muon momentum scale



# Muon momentum scale

## 4. Removal of residual data/MC scale bias using $\text{J}/\psi$ events in a fine-grained 4D space ( $p_T^+, \eta^+, p_T^-, \eta^-$ )



- Fit a **scale shift  $\Sigma$**  in each 4D bin
- Finally, do a  $\chi^2$  fit of  $(A_\eta, \varepsilon_\eta, M_\eta)$  from all bins

$$\sum_{ijkl} \frac{\left( \Sigma_{ijkl}^2 - \left( \textcolor{blue}{A}_j - \frac{\varepsilon_j}{p_{T,i}} + \textcolor{red}{M}_j p_{T,i} \right) \left( \textcolor{blue}{A}_l - \frac{\varepsilon_l}{p_{T,k}} + \textcolor{red}{M}_l p_{T,k} \right) \right)^2}{\text{Var}[\Sigma_{ijkl}^2]}$$

## Impact on $m_W$

Source of uncertainty	Nuisance parameters	Uncertainty in $m_W$ (MeV)
J/ $\psi$ calibration stat. (scaled $\times 2.1$ )	144	3.7
Z closure stat.	48	1.0
Z closure (LEP measurement)	1	1.7
Resolution stat. (scaled $\times 10$ )	72	1.4
Pixel multiplicity	49	0.7
Total	314	4.8

# PDF

- Fitting simultaneously eta\_mu and yZ

PDF set	Nominal fit		Without PDF+ $\alpha_s$ unc.		Without theory unc.	
	$\chi^2/\text{ndf}$	$p\text{-val.} (\%)$	$\chi^2/\text{ndf}$	$p\text{-val.} (\%)$	$\chi^2/\text{ndf}$	$p\text{-val.} (\%)$
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

# Further checks

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

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

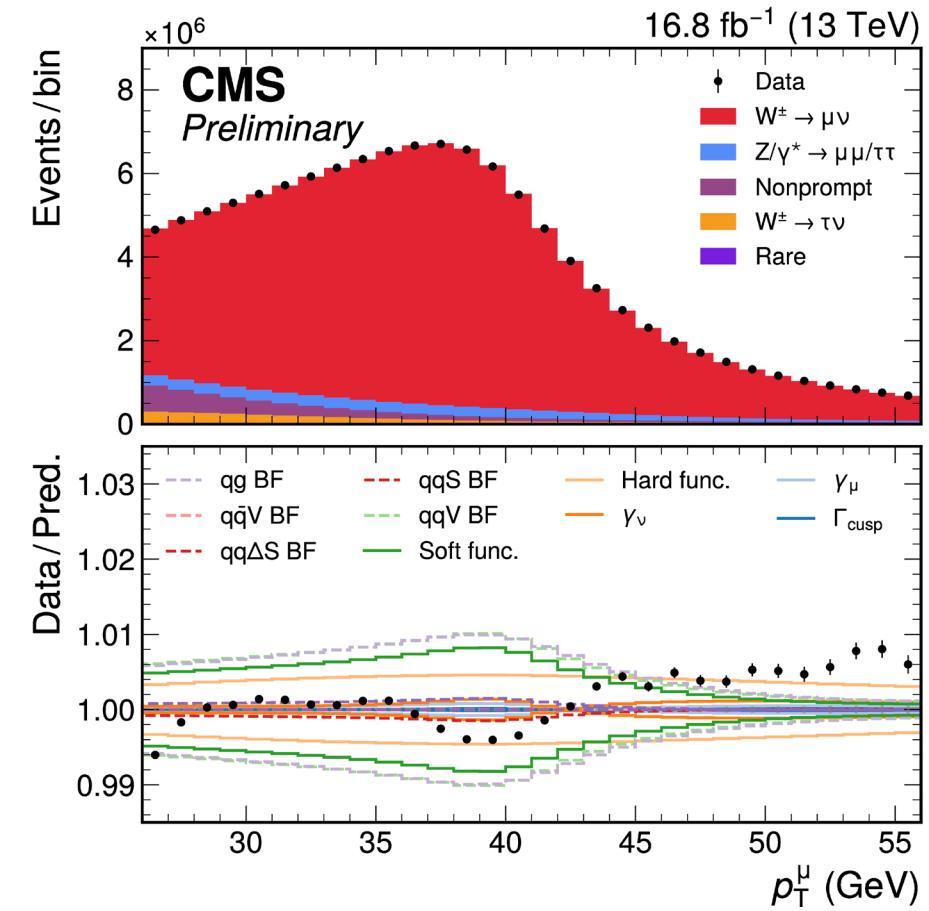
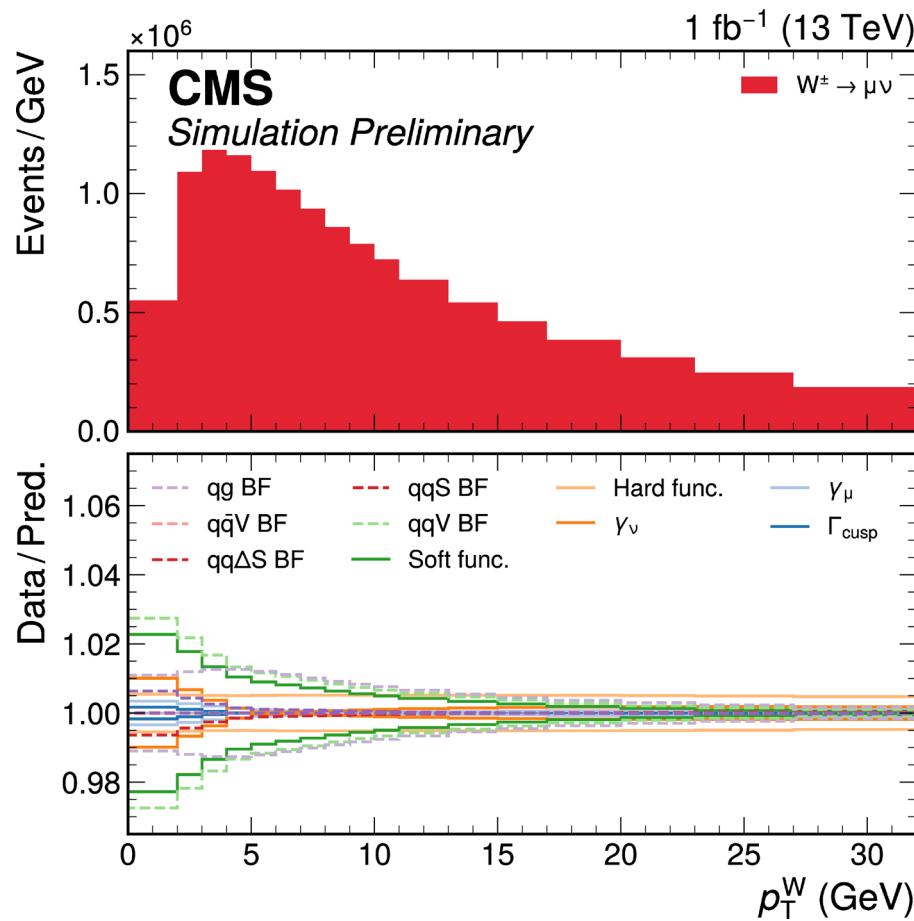
# Fit model

- $m_W$  extracted from binned maximum-likelihood fit
  - Systematic uncertainties → **nuisance parameters (NP)** with Gaussian constraints
- RDataFrame → multi-dimensional Boost Histogram's
  - Nominal × **systematic variations**
- Likelihood calculation and minimization based on Tensorflow library

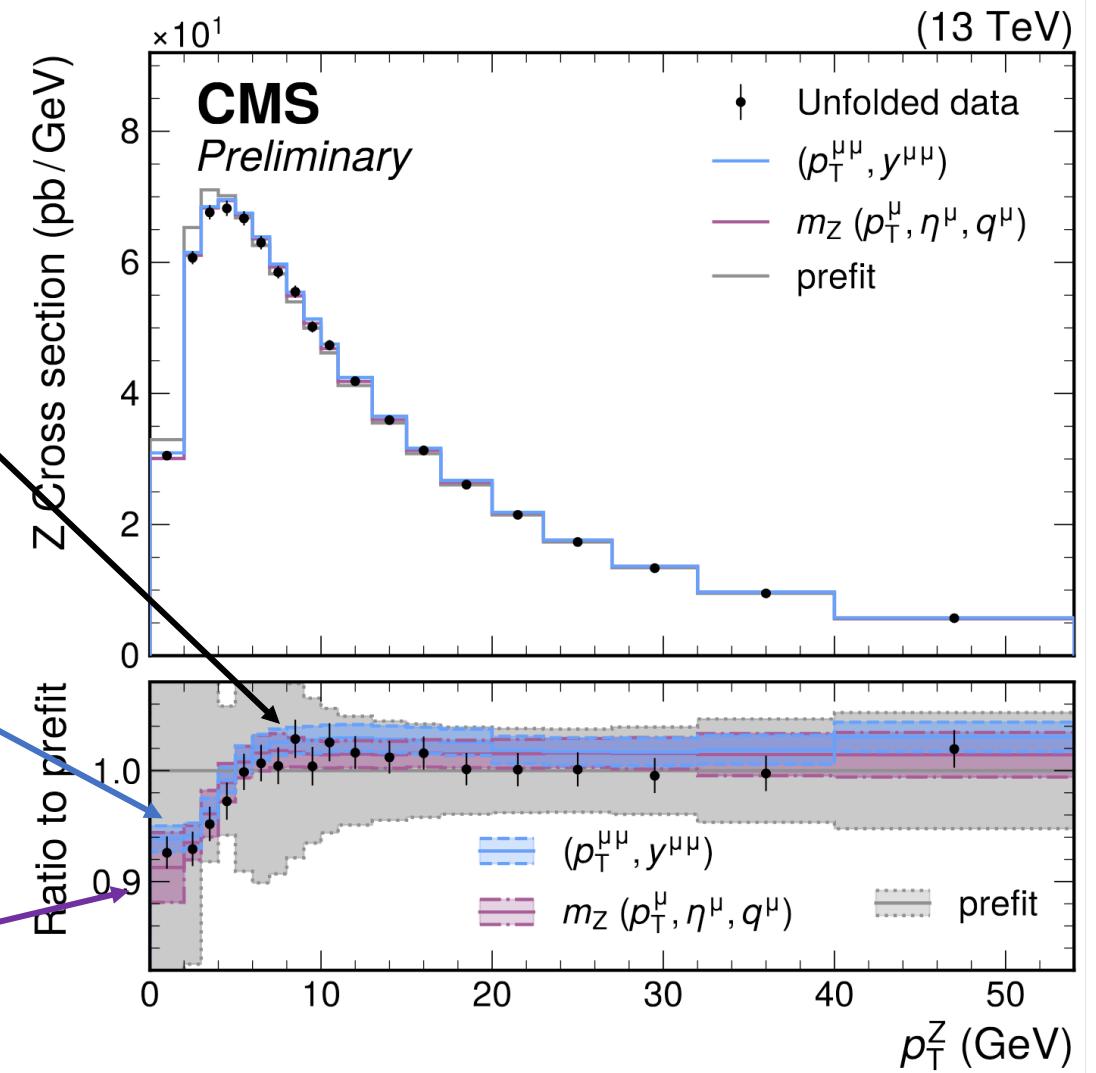
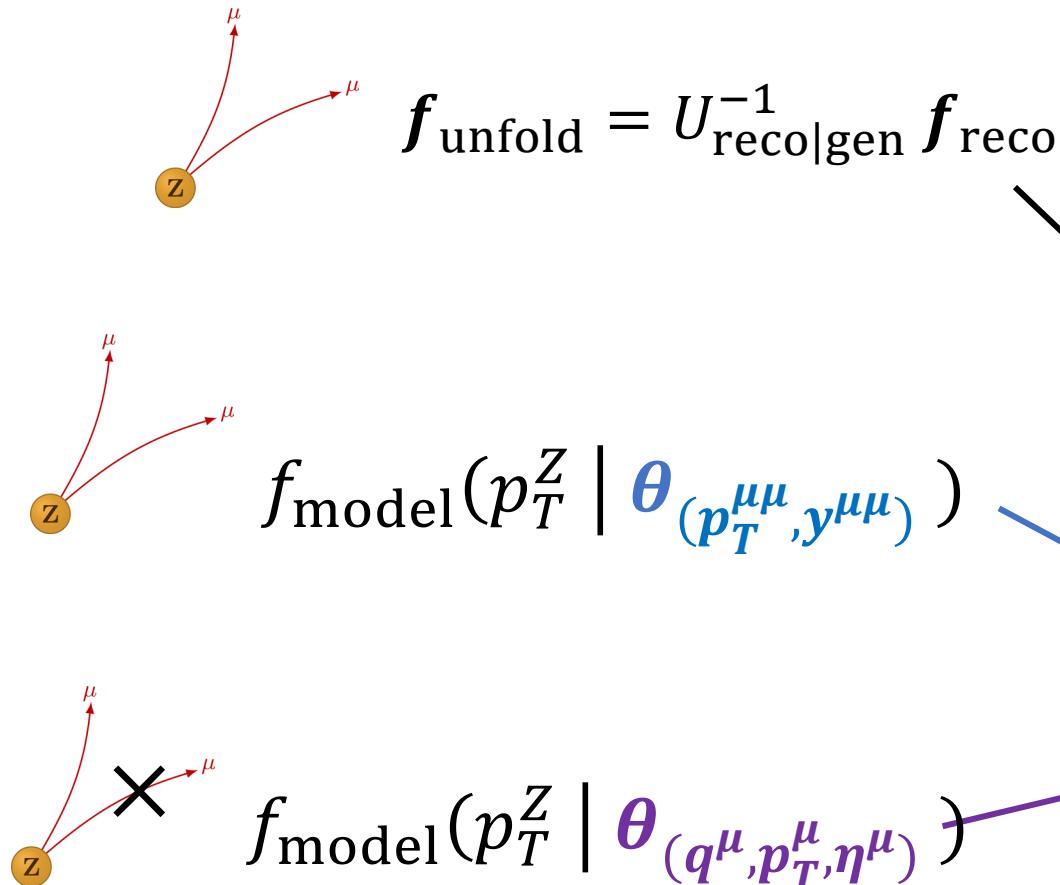


[D. Walter's slides](#)

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



# $W$ -like: $p_T^Z$ modeling

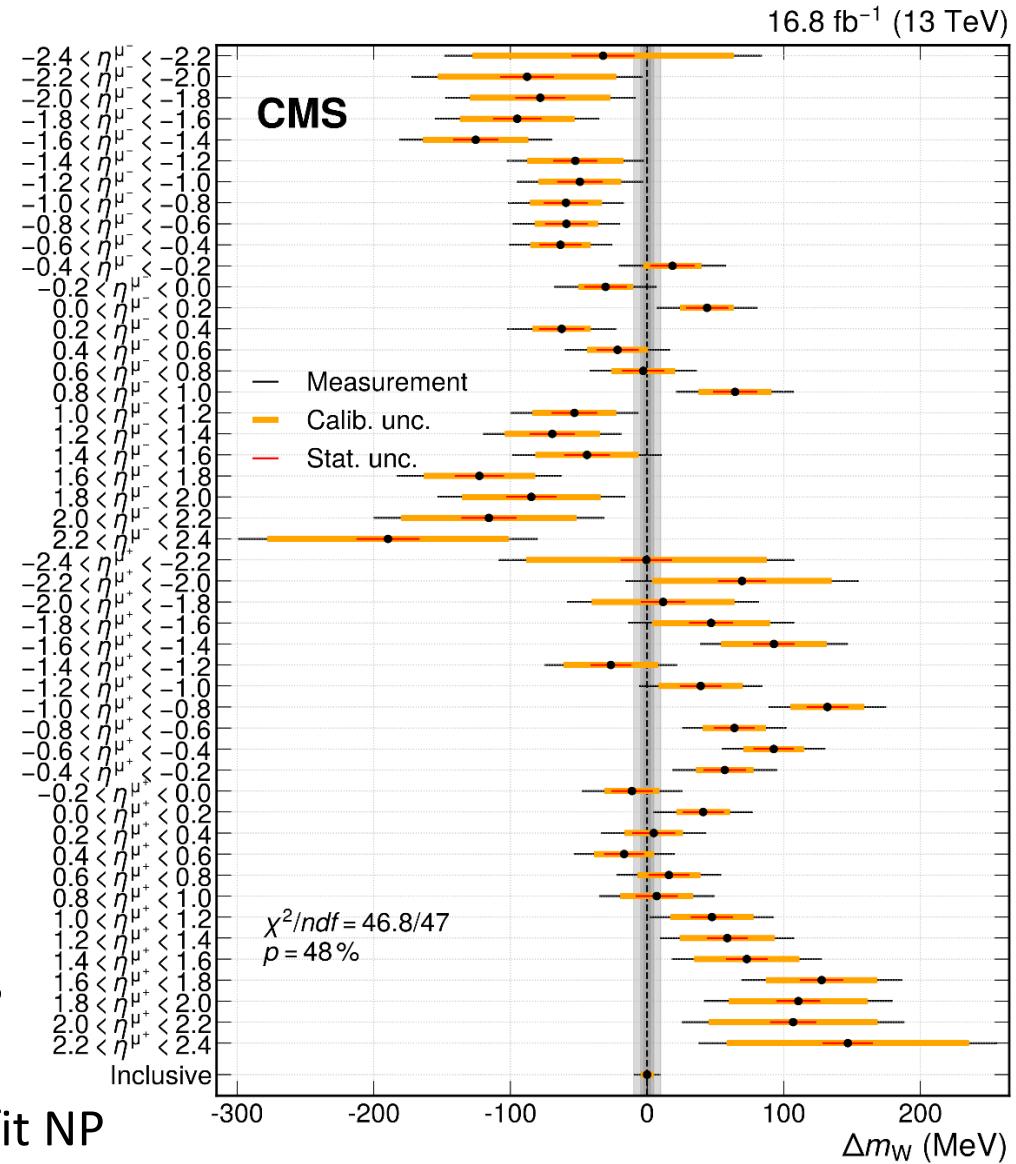


# Charge asymmetry

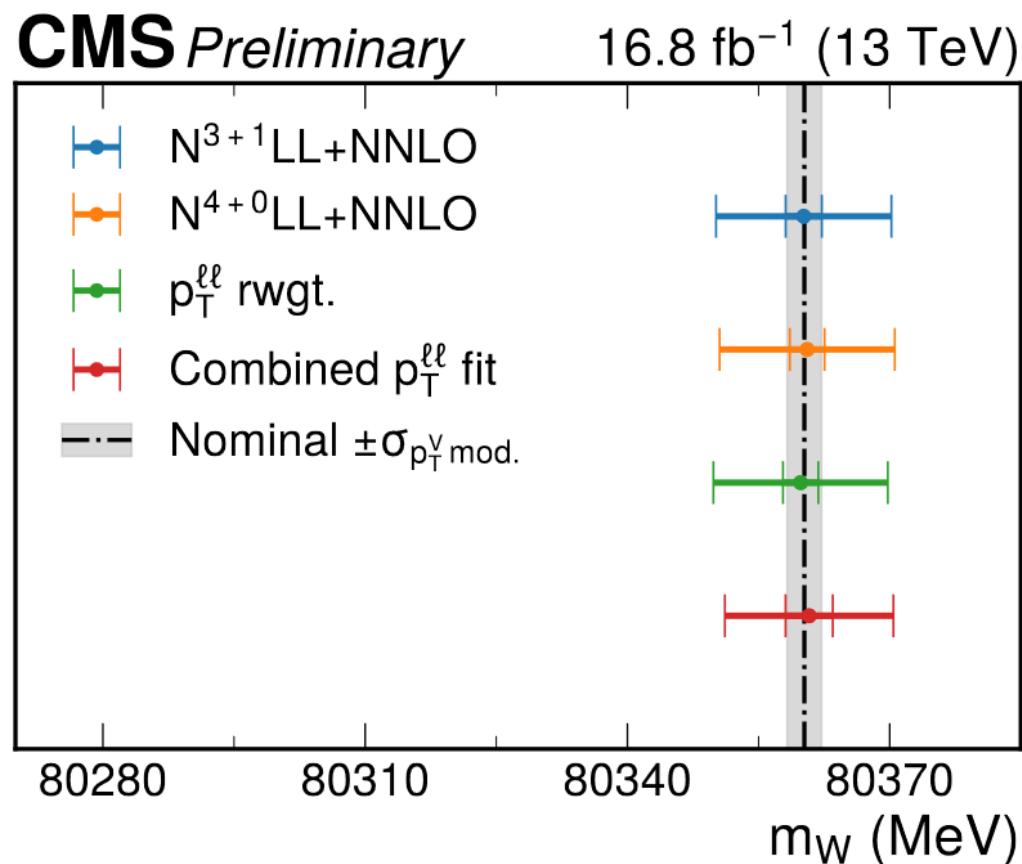
- $m_{W^+} - m_{W^-} = 57 \pm 30 \text{ MeV}$
- $p\text{-value} = 6\%$

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

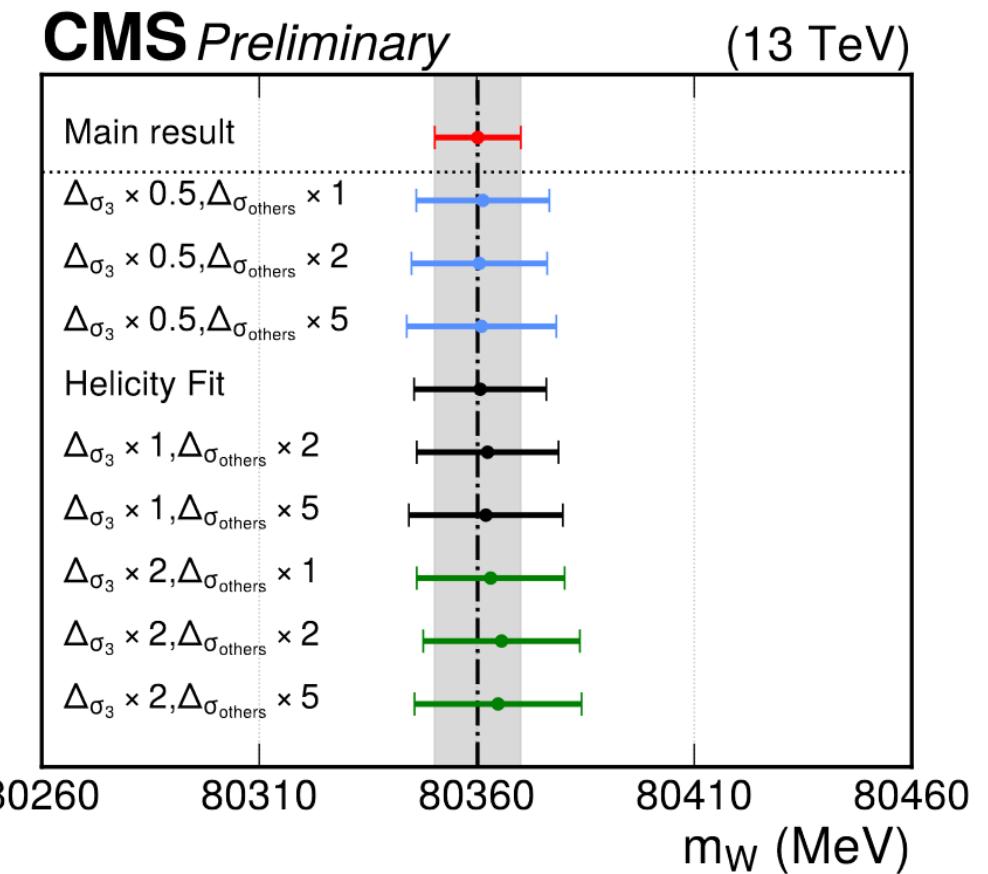
- Likely, a combination of alignment/theory nuisances consistently pulled by  $\sim 1\sigma$ 
  - no significant shift in  $m_W$  even for generous shifts of pre-fit NP



# Test of model dependence

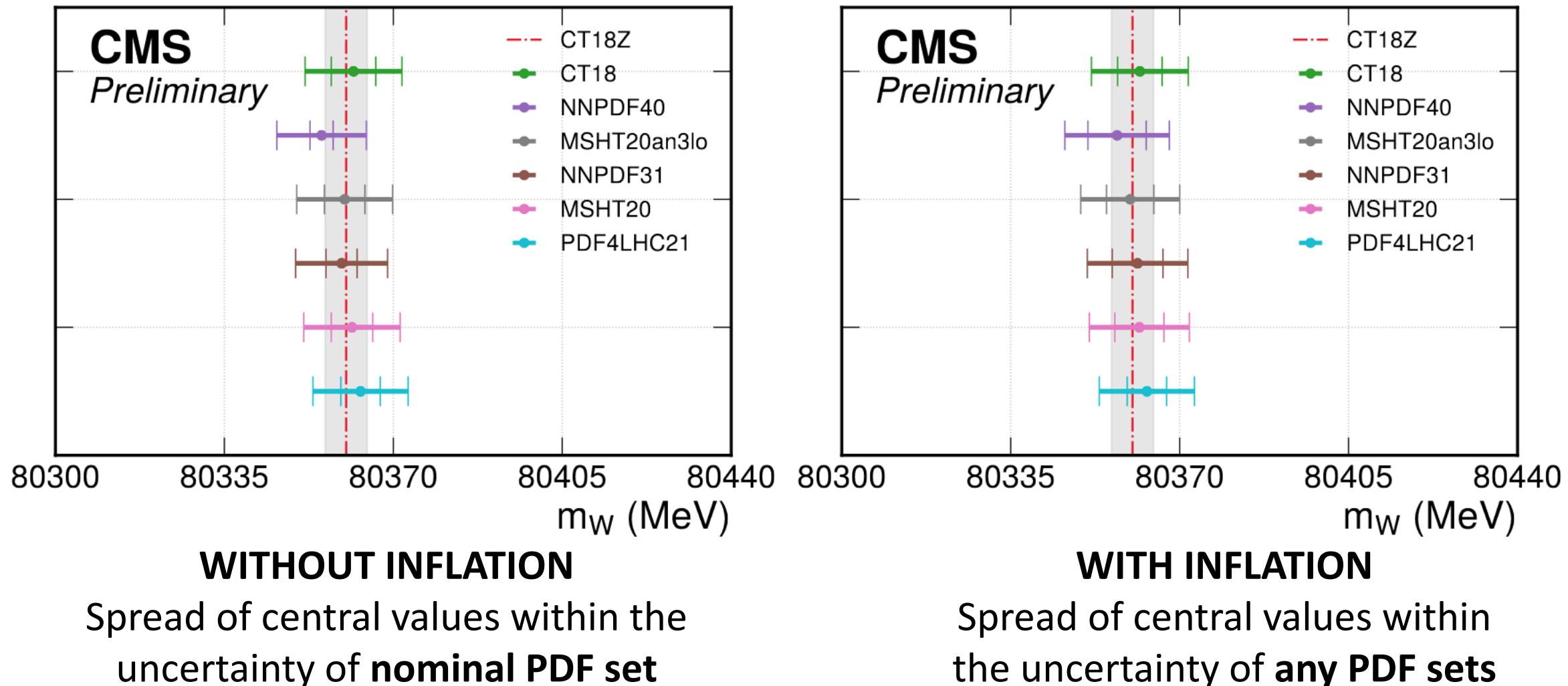


Different  $p_T^V$  uncertainty models



“Helicity fit”: loose priors on  $\sigma_{\text{UL},0,\dots,4}$

# PDF dependence



# Comparison w/ ATLAS & CDF-II

- To enable one-to-one comparison with ATLAS, use "global" impacts

arXiv:2307.04007

Unc. [MeV ]	Total	Stat.	Syst.	PDF	$A_i$	Backg.	EW	$e$	$\mu$	$u_T$	Lumi	$\Gamma_W$	PS
$p_T^\ell$	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

Source of uncertainty	Impact (MeV)			
	Nominal		Global	
	in $m_Z$	in $m_W$	in $m_Z$	in $m_W$
Muon momentum scale	5.6	4.8	5.3	4.4
Muon reco. efficiency	3.8	3.0	3.0	2.3
W and Z angular coeffs.	4.9	3.3	4.5	3.0
Higher-order EW	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.9
$p_T^V$ modeling	1.7	2.0	1.0	0.8
PDF	2.4	4.4	1.9	2.8
Nonprompt background	–	3.2	–	1.7
Integrated luminosity	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
MC sample size	2.5	1.5	3.6	3.8
Data sample size	6.9	2.4	10.1	6.0
Total uncertainty	13.5	9.9	13.5	9.9

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

[arXiv:2403.15085](https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.15085)

CMS-PAS-SMP-23-002

Science 376 (2022) 6589

# Recoil

