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ATLAS Collaboration; Newman, Paul

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Measurement of *W* boson angular distributions in events with high transverse momentum jets at $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV using the ATLAS detector

The ATLAS Collaboration

Abstract

The *W* boson angular distribution in events with high transverse momentum jets is measured using data collected by the ATLAS experiment from proton–proton collisions at a centre-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV at the Large Hadron Collider, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 20.3 fb^{-1}. The focus is on the contributions to *W* + jets processes from real *W* emission, which is achieved by studying events where a muon is observed close to a high transverse momentum jet. At small angular separations, these contributions are expected to be large. Various theoretical models of this process are compared to the data in terms of the absolute cross-section and the angular distributions of the muon from the leptonic *W* decay.

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1 Introduction

Precision measurements of Standard Model processes at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) are crucial for probing the fundamental structure of the strong and electroweak interactions. The data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 20.3 fb^{-1} collected by the ATLAS experiment from proton–proton (pp) collisions at a centre-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV at the LHC allows detailed study of perturbative quantum chromodynamics (perturbative QCD, pQCD) and real and virtual electroweak (EW) corrections that impact measurements of W + jets production.

At high energies, real emission of weak bosons in dijet events can contribute significantly to inclusive W + jets measurements [1–5]. In leading-order (LO) calculations of W + 1-jet production, the W boson is balanced by the recoil hadronic jet, often referred to as *back-to-back* production. At next-to-leading order (NLO), QCD and EW corrections to W + 1-jet processes appear, both as real and virtual contributions. In the case of real W boson emission from an initial- or final-state quark, these contributions scale as $O\!\left(\alpha \ln^2 p_{\mathrm{T},j}/m_W\right)$, where α is the gauge coupling of the unified EW theory, $p_{\mathrm{T},j}$ is the transverse momentum of the jet and m_W is the W boson mass, and have a collinear enhancement in the distribution of the angular distance between the W boson and the closest jet. The collinear enhancement arises from collinear and infrared divergences which would be present in the limit of vanishing W boson mass, but which are regulated by its finite mass. The procedures to correctly account for collinear parton radiation, such as massless gluon emission, are well known and led to the introduction of (Sudakov) parton showering of the initial- and final-state partons in Monte Carlo generators for QCD as well as quantum electrodynamics (QED) contributions. An analogous procedure is available for the emission of real W bosons [6]. The effect of real W boson emission can be probed by isolating events for which the cancellation between real and virtual corrections is incomplete, for example by studying the region of small angular separation between a jet and the W boson. This region also contains LO contributions from W + 2-jets, as well as corrections to that process, which must be included for accurate predictions.

Due to this complex mixture of W + 1-jet and W + 2-jet processes, and the relevant QCD and EW corrections to both, comparisons of measurements to predictions using multiple approaches for estimating those corrections are crucial. Comparisons of the measured angular spectra of the muon from the W boson with fixed-order predictions at NLO and next-to-next-to-leading-order (NNLO) and with programs with electroweak parton showers help in understanding the accuracy of these predictions.

The measurements presented here focus on events that contain a muon and a jet with transverse momentum $p_{\mathrm{T}} > 500$ GeV. In this kinematic regime, contributions to W + jets processes from real W boson emission are enhanced in the region of small angular separation between the W boson decay products and the closest jet. The angular separation is defined as the distance between the muon and the closest jet, $\Delta R(\mu, \mathrm{jet}) = \sqrt{(\Delta\phi)^2 + (\Delta\eta)^2}$,[1] hereafter referred to as ΔR. Measurements of this angular separation thus provide precision tests of pQCD and electroweak predictions for the rate and pattern of real W boson emission. Real W boson emission, also termed collinear W production, is the dominant process for events with $\Delta R < 2.4$, and thus $\Delta R < 2.4$ is referred to as the collinear region. The significance of this higher-order contribution at small ΔR is shown in Ref. [5]. For events with $\Delta R > 2.4$, the W boson is balanced by a hadronic recoil that may consist of one or more jets.

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[1] ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal 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, ϕ) are used in the transverse plane, ϕ being the azimuthal angle around the z-axis. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle θ as $\eta = -\ln\tan(\theta/2)$.

These measurements of the ΔR distribution probe a new region of phase space that has not been explicitly studied in detail. Measurements of W + jets production by both the ATLAS and CMS experiments often remove portions of the collinear region by requiring that the lepton (e or μ) is separated from any jet by an angular distance of $\Delta R > 0.5$ [7, 8]. By relaxing this requirement to $\Delta R > 0.2$ and focusing on the distribution of angular separation between the muon and the closest jet in events with at least one very high p_T jet ($p_T > 500$ GeV), it is possible to explicitly target real W emission with this measurement.

Collinear W production may constitute an important background in searches for beyond the Standard Model physics that involve Lorentz-boosted top quarks [9], either in rare topologies or at high energies. If the W decay products are collinear with one of the jets, the structure of that jet can begin to resemble that of the three-pronged structure of a boosted top quark. While the rate for collinear W production is suppressed relative to dijet production with no W emission, hadronic W decays can cause a large increase in the measured jet mass. The result is that W emission from quarks at very high p_T can yield single jets with definite substructure that resemble the boosted top-quark signals being searched for.

2 The ATLAS detector

The ATLAS detector [10, 11] provides nearly full solid angle coverage around the pp collision point at the LHC.

The inner detector (ID) comprises a silicon pixel tracker closest to the beamline, a microstrip silicon tracker, and a straw-tube transition-radiation tracker at radii up to 108 cm. A thin solenoid surrounding the tracker provides a 2 T axial magnetic field enabling the measurement of charged-particle momenta. The overall ID acceptance spans the full azimuthal range in ϕ, and the range $|\eta| < 2.5$ for particles originating near the nominal LHC interaction region [12].

The electromagnetic (EM) and hadronic calorimeters are composed of multiple subdetectors spanning $|\eta| < 4.9$. The EM barrel calorimeter uses a liquid-argon (LAr) active medium, together with lead absorbers, and covers $|\eta| < 1.45$. In the region $|\eta| < 1.7$, the hadronic calorimeter is constructed from steel absorber and scintillator tiles and is separated into barrel ($|\eta| < 1.0$) and extended-barrel ($0.8 < |\eta| < 1.7$) sections. The endcap ($1.375 < |\eta| < 3.2$) and forward ($3.1 < |\eta| < 4.9$) regions are instrumented with LAr calorimeters for EM as well as hadronic energy measurements.

A muon spectrometer with three large air-core toroid magnet systems surrounds the calorimeters. The muon spectrometer measures the momentum of muons from their tracks, which are reconstructed with three layers of high-precision tracking chambers. These chambers provide coverage in the range $|\eta| < 2.7$, while dedicated fast chambers allow triggering in the region $|\eta| < 2.4$.

A three-level trigger system is used to record events for analysis. The different parts of the trigger system are referred to as the Level-1 trigger, the Level-2 trigger, and the Event Filter [13]. The Level-1 trigger is implemented in hardware and uses a subset of detector information to reduce the event rate to a design value of at most 75 kHz. The Level-1 trigger is followed by two software-based triggers, the Level-2 trigger and the Event Filter, which together reduce the event rate to a few hundred Hz.

3 Data and simulated samples

The measurement presented here is based on the entire 2012 pp dataset at a centre-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV. Events are required to meet baseline quality criteria during stable LHC running periods. These data quality criteria primarily reject data with significant contamination from detector noise or issues in the read-out [14] based upon individual assessments for each subdetector. The resulting dataset corresponds to an integrated luminosity of 20.3 fb^{-1}. The absolute luminosity scale is derived from beam-separation scans performed in November 2012. The uncertainty in the integrated luminosity is $\pm1.9\%$ [15].

Simulated events from Monte Carlo (MC) generators are used for calculating the signal efficiency and estimating background in the signal region. The events are simulated using a GEANT4-based [16] full detector simulation [17]. In addition to the hard scatter, each event is overlaid with a number of additional pp collisions (pile-up) extracted from the distribution of the average number of pp interactions per bunch crossing μ observed in data. These additional pp collisions are generated with PYTHIA v8.160 [18] using the ATLAS A2 set of tuned parameters (A2 tune) [19] and the MSTW2008LO parton distribution function (PDF) set [20].

Events containing W + jets are generated with ALPGEN 2.14 [21], which implements MLM matching [22] of the matrix element calculation with parton showering. The W boson is produced as part of the matrix element calculations, allowing simulation of both collinear and back-to-back W + jets production. In the latter, the W boson is balanced by the hadronic recoil system. The matrix elements provided by ALPGEN are configured to allow up to five partons in the final state in addition to the W boson, including heavy-flavour production as well. The generator is interfaced with PYTHIA v6.427 [23] for parton showering and fragmentation. The CTEQ6L1 PDF set [24] is used. A K-factor is applied to these samples to correct the normalisation to a NNLO pQCD inclusive cross-section calculated with FEWZ [25] and the MSTW2008NNLO PDF set. A sample of events is also generated with PYTHIA v8.210 and using the CT10 NLO PDF set [26] in which W boson radiation can be produced via a weak parton shower.

Dijet events are generated with PYTHIA v8.165. Top-quark pair production is simulated with POWHEG-r2129 [27–30] interfaced with PYTHIA v6.426 with the P2011C [31] tune for parton showering and fragmentation. Diboson production is simulated with MC@NLO v4.07 [32]. Additional samples of diboson production are generated using SHERPA v1.43 [33] and these are used to estimate theoretical uncertainties in the diboson background estimation. The above samples are all generated using the CT10 NLO PDF set. Events containing $Z+$ jets are generated with ALPGEN using the same configuration as the W + jets simulation above. Single top-quark production is a negligible background for this analysis and is not included.

All samples are normalised to their calculated inclusive cross-sections. However, for the W + jets, dijets, $t\bar{t}$ and Z + jets samples, there is an additional correction applied to the normalisation, derived from the comparison of data and Monte Carlo simulations in the signal region and control regions. The process of deriving this correction is explained in detail in Section 4.

4 Object and event selections

4.1 Baseline event selection

The topology of collinear W production involves two back-to-back high-p_T jets, one of which emits a nearby W boson. Events are required to contain at least one jet with $p_T > 500$ GeV, as this is found to be sufficient to probe the kinematic region of interest. The probability of a collinear W emission from such a jet is estimated by PYTHIA v8.210 to be 0.15%. Over half of the production of W + jets in the phase space probed in this measurement is in the collinear region. A requirement for a second high-p_T jet is not applied. Although both jets initially recoil from each other and have similar p_T, the jet that emits the collinear W boson can lose a significant amount of energy to the muon and neutrino, neither of which are reconstructed as part of the jet energy. Requiring a second high-p_T jet would impose an implicit maximum on the energy carried by the W boson and its decay products.

The analysis focuses on the leptonic decays of W bosons to muons in order to ensure a high reconstruction purity, and thus events are required to have exactly one muon. Events that contain an electron are rejected, which reduces the background by removing mixed-flavour dileptonic (electron plus muon) $t\bar{t}$ decays. Control regions are used to establish the normalisation of MC simulations of several background processes. These regions are defined by inverting various selection criteria used in the final measurement.

To reject non-collision background [34], events are required to contain at least one primary vertex consistent with the beam-interaction region, reconstructed from at least two tracks each with $p_T^{\text{track}} > 400$ MeV. The primary hard-scatter vertex is defined as the vertex with the highest $\sum(p_T^{\text{track}})^2$. To reject rare events contaminated by spurious signals in the detector, all anti-k_t [35, 36] jets with radius parameter $R = 0.4$ and $p_T^{\text{jet}} > 20$ GeV (see below) are required to satisfy the loosest jet-quality requirements discussed in Ref. [34]. These criteria are designed to reject non-collision background and significant transient noise in the calorimeters while maintaining an efficiency for good-quality events greater than 99.8% with as high a rejection of contaminated events as possible. In particular, this selection is very efficient in rejecting events that contain fake jets due to calorimeter noise.

4.2 Trigger selection

Events used in this analysis are selected by requiring that they pass at least one of two single-muon triggers [37]. The first trigger requires an isolated muon with $p_T > 24$ GeV and the second trigger requires a muon with $p_T > 36$ GeV with no isolation criteria applied. The track-based isolation used in the trigger requires that the scalar sum of the p_T of all tracks within a cone of radius $\Delta R = 0.2$ around the muon is less than 12% of the muon p_T.

4.3 Object reconstruction

Muons are reconstructed by combining tracks in the ID with tracks in the muon spectrometer [38]. They are required to have $p_T > 25$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$. To reduce contamination from semileptonic b-decays, in-flight pion and kaon decays and cosmic muons, their longitudinal impact parameter with respect to the primary vertex z_0 must satisfy $|z_0| \sin\theta < 0.5$ mm and their transverse impact parameter with respect

to the primary vertex d_0 must satisfy $|d_0|/\sigma(d_0) < 3$. The selected offline reconstructed muon must also match the online muon that passed the trigger.

Jets are built using the anti-k_t algorithm with a radius parameter of $R = 0.4$ from locally calibrated three-dimensional topological energy clusters [39]. The resulting jets are required to have $p_T > 100$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.1$.

The number of b-tagged jets for a given event is calculated using the MV1 tagger [40] on jets built using the anti-k_t algorithm with $R = 0.4$. The jets considered for b-tagging have $p_T > 25$ GeV and are reconstructed within $|\eta| < 2.1$. The MV1 tagger is configured to have a b-tagging efficiency of 70% in semileptonic $t\bar{t}$ events.

Electrons are reconstructed from a combination of a calorimeter energy cluster and a matched ID track [41, 42]. They must meet a set of identification criteria (the so-called *medium* criteria of Ref. [41]). They are also required to have $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.47$, excluding the transition region between the barrel and the endcap calorimeters ($1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$). To reduce the contamination from semileptonic b-decays and misidentification, the same impact parameter requirements used for muons are applied along with an isolation requirement. This isolation is track-based and requires that the scalar sum of the p_T of all tracks in a cone of radius $\Delta R = 0.2$ around the electron be less than 15% of the electron p_T.

4.4 Measurement selection

To select the W + jets signal, events are required to contain at least one jet with $p_T > 500$ GeV, exactly one muon, no b-tagged jets, a primary vertex and no electrons. Any additional jets with $p_T > 100$ GeV are included in the analysis. The leading jet, defined as the jet with the highest p_T, is not necessarily the one closest to the muon. The ΔR distance is always measured with respect to the closest jet. The muon is required to be isolated using both track-based and calorimeter-based isolation criteria. The track isolation requires that the scalar sum of the p_T of all tracks in a cone of radius $\Delta R = 0.2$ around the muon be less than 10% of the muon p_T. The calorimeter isolation requires that the scalar sum of the p_T in all calorimeter cells in a cone of radius $\Delta R = 0.2$ around the muon be less than 40% of the muon p_T. Applying these isolation criteria significantly reduces the background from dijet events, where muons mostly originate from heavy-flavour or in-flight decays and are non-isolated. The b-tag veto also reduces the background from $t\bar{t}$, which generates two b-quarks in their decay, by over 80%, while only 10% of the W + jets signal is rejected. Requirements on missing transverse momentum were not found to improve the signal selection or background rejection. The efficiency of the isolation requirement was studied both in simulated samples and in situ using data events containing high-p_T top quarks, and the results from the two studies were in agreement. However, in the extremely collinear region, where the distance between the muon and the closest jet is $\Delta R < 0.2$, the limited size of the event sample did not allow the same conclusion. As a result, events where $\Delta R < 0.2$ are also excluded. This causes approximately 2% of the W + jets signal to be rejected.

4.5 Control region definitions and background estimation

For the final state with at least one high-p_T jet and a single muon, the dominant background processes that contribute to the signal region are dijets, $t\bar{t}$ and Z + jets. In addition, there is a small background contribution from diboson production. These are all modelled using the simulated samples described in Section 3.

For each of the three main background processes, a control region utilising an event selection different from the signal region is defined such that most of the events in this control region are from the chosen background. Control Region 1 is enriched in dijets, with a 93% purity of dijet events, by applying the inverse of the signal region isolation selection. It uses events that pass the muon trigger without an isolation requirement and requires the muon to have $p_T > 38$ GeV, as events with a non-isolated muon of lower p_T are mostly rejected by the trigger, together with a distance $\Delta R > 0.2$ between the muon and the closest jet. Control Region 2 is enriched in $t\bar{t}$, with 91% of events originating from $t\bar{t}$ production, by requiring at least two b-tagged jets. Control Region 3 is enriched in Z + jets, which constitute 94% of events in this region, by using events with exactly two muons, with both muons passing the signal region isolation. It is further required that the dimuon invariant mass in Control Region 3 satisfies 60 GeV $< m_{\mu\mu} <$ 120 GeV. In this case, the muon with the higher p_T is chosen to define ΔR.

Using data from these control regions and the signal region, a scale factor is derived for each main background process and the W + jets signal to correct the normalisation of the MC sample to that observed in data. To ensure the scale factor is not affected by contamination from other backgrounds and the W + jets signal, it is necessary to subtract the MC prediction for the contamination from the control region data. As there is a circular dependency in using scaled MC predictions to derive new scalings, an iterative approach is applied. First, the scale factors are derived with the contamination subtracted using the uncorrected normalisations. Then the normalisations are updated with the scale factor corrections and the procedure to derive them is repeated. Since the contamination in each of the regions is quite small, the scale factors converge very rapidly. The dijet sample is scaled by 1.134 ± 0.054, the $t\bar{t}$ sample is scaled by 0.861 ± 0.061, the Z + jets sample is scaled by 0.705 ± 0.052 and the W + jets sample is scaled by 0.711 ± 0.016. These uncertainties in the scale factors are due to the statistical uncertainty of the data and MC samples and are part of the overall uncertainties in the measurement detailed in Section 6. However, the uncertainty in the W + jets scale factor has no effect on the results of the measurement. After the scale factors are applied, the MC predictions and observed distributions of the distance between the muon and the closest jet for each control region are shown in Figure 1. The systematic uncertainties shown in Figure 1 correspond to those described in Section 6.

5 Definition of observable and correction for detector effects

The estimated background is subtracted from the data in the signal region and the resultant distribution of the distance ΔR between the muon and the closest jet is unfolded using an iterative Bayesian technique [43] to correct for detector effects including both the efficiency of the selection criteria and the resolution of the angular separation between the muon and the nearest jet, where the former effect is dominant. This technique is implemented within the RooUnfold framework [44]. A response matrix derived from MC simulation is used to correct the distribution from detector-level to particle-level. The particle-level prediction from MC simulation is used as an initial prior during the first iteration of the unfolding. Subsequent iterations use the previous iteration's unfolded distribution as a new prior. A single iteration step is used, as this was found to be the optimal choice that minimised the combination of statistical fluctuation and the bias introduced by the prior of unfolded results.

The detector response and the combined efficiency of the trigger, reconstruction and the analysis selection for the W + jets signal is obtained from MC simulation. The fiducial selection applied to MC simulation is similar to the kinematic selection of the analysis. Particle-level jets, built from stable final-state particles (defined as those with a proper lifetime τ corresponding to $c\tau \geq 10$ mm [45]) excluding muons and
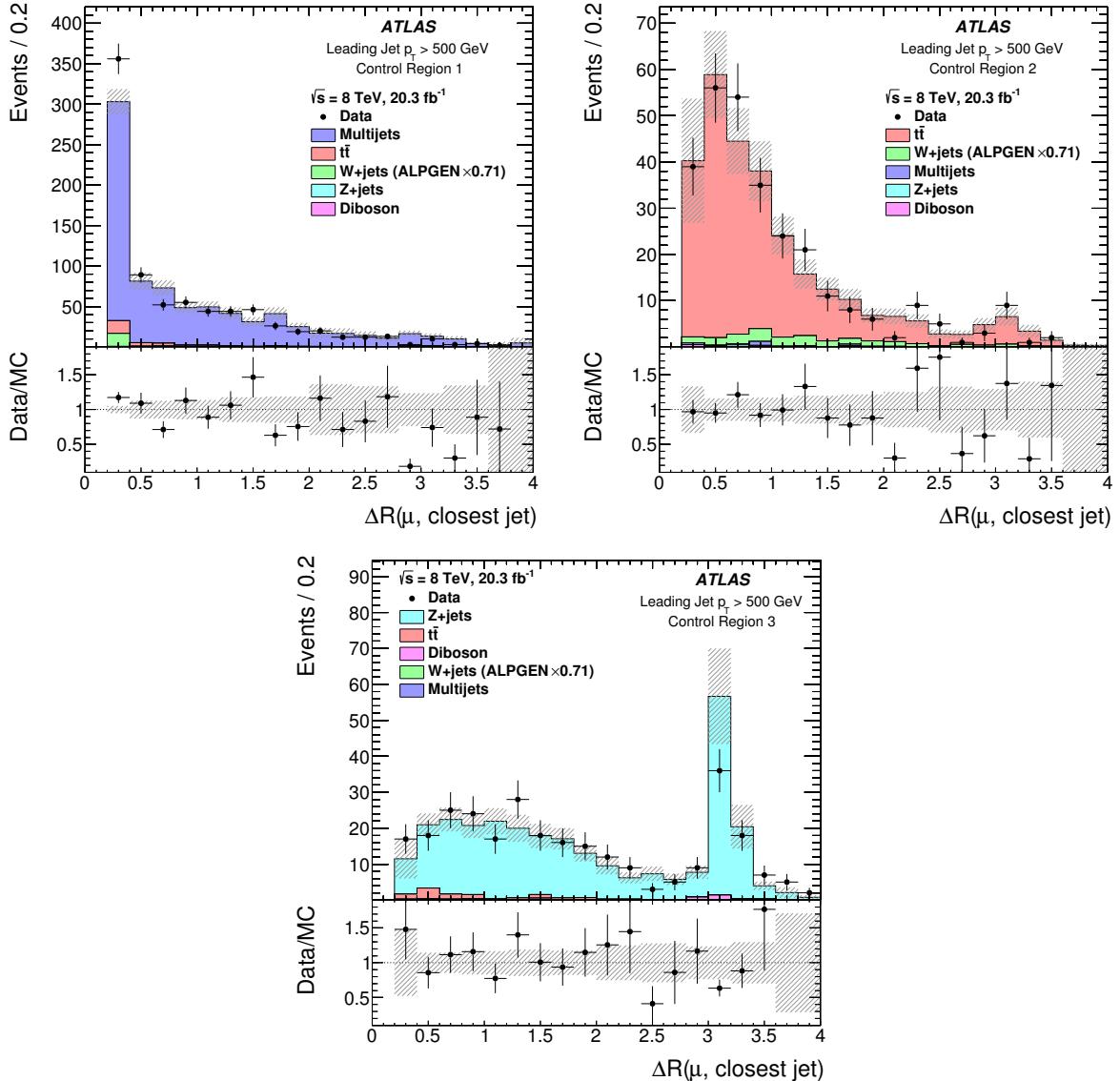
Figure 1: Comparisons between data and the predicted distribution from MC simulations of the angular separation between the muon and the closest jet in Control Region 1 (left), Control Region 2 (right) and Control Region 3 (bottom). The lower panels show the ratio of data to the predicted distribution. The error bars correspond to the statistical uncertainty and the shaded error band corresponds to the systematic uncertainties. The dijet, $t\bar{t}$ and Z + jets backgrounds have been scaled according to their respective control regions. The W + jets signal has been scaled by 0.71.

neutrinos, must satisfy $p_T > 100$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.1$. Events are required to have at least one particle-level jet with $p_T > 500$ GeV and a particle-level muon with a dressed[2] $p_T > 25$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$. No requirements on promptness are applied to the muons or the dressing photons. Any additional muons that pass these requirements cause the event to be rejected. Events where the distance between the muon and the closest jet $\Delta R < 0.2$ are also rejected. Unlike the analysis selection, there are no requirements on b-jets or electrons for the fiducial selection.

The unfolding to the fiducial region also corrects for events that do not pass the particle-level selection, but pass the detector-level selection. Events in the fiducial signal region that arise from $W \to \tau\nu$ are also removed so that the cross-section is quoted exclusively for the muon decay channel.

6 Systematic uncertainties

The dominant systematic uncertainties in the cross-section measurement arise from the uncertainties in the jet energy scale and the b-tagging efficiency. For each systematic uncertainty, the selection criteria are re-applied, the control region normalisations are reassessed, and the unfolding procedure is repeated with the quantity under consideration varied by ± 1 standard deviation. The average of the up and down variations of the final cross-section measurement are summed in quadrature, as the variations are independent and not correlated. This sum is then used as the full systematic uncertainty. The systematic uncertainties in the measurement, grouped by source, are summarised in Table 1 for the inclusive cross-section, the collinear region ($0.2 < \Delta R < 2.4$) and the back-to-back region ($\Delta R > 2.4$).

Since the dijet, $t\bar{t}$ and Z + jets simulated samples are scaled to data in their respective control regions, there is a systematic uncertainty in the scaling that arises from the statistical uncertainty in the data and the MC simulations in these control regions. As the control region for dijets does not have the same kinematic selection as the signal region, there could be some bias due to mismodelling of the dijet kinematics in the simulated sample. An uncertainty accounting for this is derived by varying the kinematic selection of the control region.

The uncertainty in the jet energy scale comprises 17 independent components [46]. Six of these are derived from various in situ analyses and two are related to the η intercalibration of the jets. There are also four components that account for the mismodelling of the p_T response with respect to pile-up and three topology components that account for the dependence of the p_T-response uncertainty on the relative fractions of jets initiated by light quarks, gluons and b-quarks.

To correct the b-tagging efficiency in simulation to that observed in data, scale factors derived from in situ analyses are applied to the simulated samples [47, 48]. These have associated uncertainties. The uncertainties for b-, c- and τ-jets are assessed independently from those for light jets and the uncertainties in the efficiency scale factors are fully anti-correlated with those in the inefficiency scale factors.

In each control region, any disagreement between the ΔR distributions for data and MC simulations is taken as a systematic uncertainty for the ΔR prediction from that specific background in the signal region. This introduces an additional data-driven systematic uncertainty to the dijet, $t\bar{t}$ and Z + jets estimates for the ΔR distribution. Since the diboson background prediction is not constrained by data from a control region, an alternative prediction is obtained from a different simulated sample generated

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[2] Photons that are contained in a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.1$ around the muon are summed and included as part of the muon energy.

Systematic Source	$0.2 < \Delta R < 2.4$	$\Delta R > 2.4$	Inclusive
Scaling of dijets to data	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%
Scaling of $t\bar{t}$ to data	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%
Scaling of Z + jets to data	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%
Jet energy scale	4.6%	5.8%	5.0%
b-tagging efficiency	3.7%	1.2%	2.9%
Data/MC disagreement for dijets	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%
Data/MC disagreement for $t\bar{t}$	1.2%	0.4%	1.0%
Data/MC disagreement for Z + jets	0.6%	1.5%	0.9%
Diboson background estimate	2.2%	0.1%	1.5%
Unfolding dependence on prior	1.1%	1.8%	1.3%
Muon momentum scale and resolution	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Muon reconstruction efficiency	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Muon trigger efficiency	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%
Jet energy resolution	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
MC background statistical	2.4%	1.8%	2.3%
MC response statistical	1.7%	2.2%	1.9%
Total systematic (excluding luminosity)	7.6%	7.4%	7.3%
Luminosity	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%
Data statistical	2.7%	3.6%	2.2%

Table 1: The systematic uncertainties in the cross-section measurement. Multiple independent components have been combined into groups of systematic uncertainties.

using SHERPA. The difference between these two predictions is taken as an uncertainty in the diboson background estimate.

The systematic uncertainty due to the dependence of the unfolding on the prior signal distribution, as obtained from MC simulations, is evaluated through a data-driven closure test. The simulated signal sample is reweighted at particle-level such that the distribution of the fully simulated detector-level ΔR more closely matches the observed data. This reweighted simulated detector-level distribution is then unfolded and compared with the reweighted particle-level distribution. Differences observed in this comparison are taken as a systematic uncertainty in the unfolding. The uncertainty due to the dependence on the number of unfolding iteration steps was negligble.

Other smaller uncertainty contributions arise from the uncertainty in the integrated luminosity, the uncertainties in the muon momentum scale and resolution, muon reconstruction efficiency and trigger efficiency and the uncertainties in the jet energy resolution [49]. Uncertainties in the electron energy scale and resolution were evaluated but found to be negligible.

7 Results

The number of events in the signal region observed in data is listed in Table 2, along with the composition of these events as predicted by MC simulation. Numbers are given for the collinear region ($0.2 < \Delta R <$ 2.4), the back-to-back region ($\Delta R > 2.4$), and the inclusive sample. The uncorrected distributions of

Process	$0.2 < \Delta R < 2.4$	$\Delta R > 2.4$	Inclusive
Dijets	5%	2%	4%
$t\bar{t}$	7%	2%	5%
Z + jets	6%	4%	5%
Dibosons	2%	4%	3%
W + jets	80%	88%	82%
Data	1907	833	2740

Table 2: The number of events in the signal region observed in data, along with the composition of these events as predicted by MC simulation, split by the distance between the muon and the closest jet. The dijet, $t\bar{t}$ and Z + jets backgrounds have been scaled according to their respective control regions. The W + jets signal has been scaled by 0.71.

Process	$\sigma\,(W(\to \mu\nu) + \geq 1\text{ jet})$ [fb]
Data ($\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV, 20.3 fb^{-1})	169.2 ± 3.7 (stat.) ± 12.3 (syst.) ± 3.3 (lumi.)
ALPGEN+PYTHIA6 W+jets	236.6 ± 1.1 (stat.)
PYTHIA8 W+j & jj+weak shower	134.8 ± 0.9 (stat.) ± 7.3 (pdf)
SHERPA+OpenLoops W+j & W+jj	183 ± 25 (scale)
W + ≥ 1 jet N_{jetti} NNLO	181 ± 14 (scale)

Table 3: Cross-section for $W(\to \mu\nu) + \geq 1$ jet as measured in data and as predicted by various calculations.

Process	$\sigma\,(W(\to \mu\nu) + \geq 1\text{ jet},\ 0.2 < \Delta R < 2.4)$ [fb]
Data ($\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV, 20.3 fb^{-1})	116.2 ± 3.2 (stat.) ± 8.8 (syst.) ± 2.3 (lumi.)
ALPGEN+PYTHIA6 W+jets	167.1 ± 0.9 (stat.)
PYTHIA8 W+j & jj+weak shower	83.4 ± 0.7 (stat.) ± 4.4 (pdf)
SHERPA+OpenLoops W+j & W+jj	128 ± 20 (scale)
W + ≥ 1 jet N_{jetti} NNLO	123 ± 9 (scale)

Table 4: Cross-section for $W(\to \mu\nu) + \geq 1$ jet in the collinear ($0.2 < \Delta R < 2.4$) region as measured in data and as predicted by various calculations.

the reconstructed distance between the muon and the closest jet observed in data and predicted by MC simulations are shown in Figure 2 for the signal region. In general the distributions agree within the uncertainties, except around $\Delta R = 2.8$ where there is a deficit and around the most collinear region of $\Delta R < 0.5$ where there is a slight excess in the prediction from MC simulations.

7.1 Differential cross-section measurement

The differential cross-section of $W \to \mu\nu$ as a function of $\Delta R(\mu, \text{closest jet})$, obtained from the unfolded data of the signal region, is shown in Figure 3. The measured total cross-sections for the inclusive case, in the collinear region and the back-to-back region are also listed in Tables 3–5.

The measurements are compared to several theory predictions. The ALPGEN+PYTHIA6 W + jets calculation and the normalisation K-factor used for this prediction are described in Section 3 and the quoted
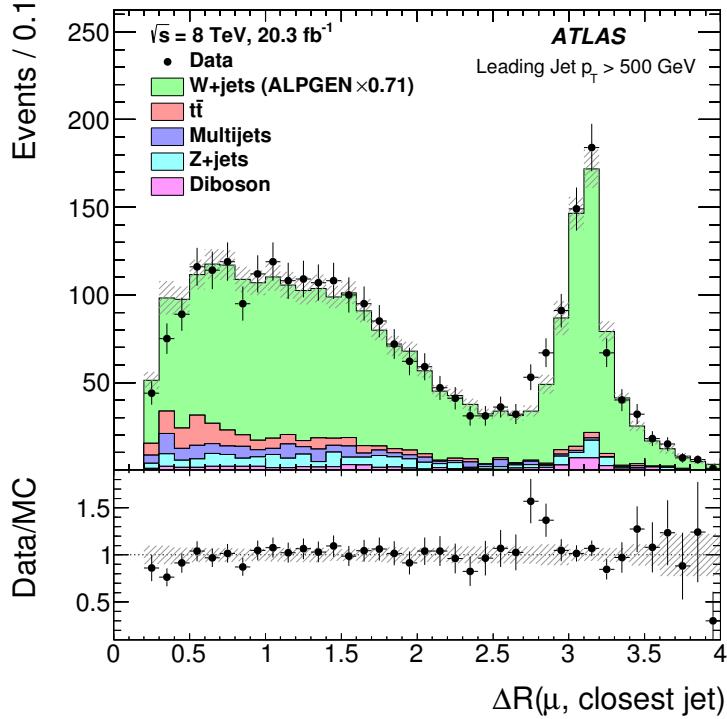
Figure 2: Predicted distribution from MC simulation of the angular separation between the muon and the closest jet and the observed distribution from data for the signal region. The lower panel shows the ratio of data to the predicted distribution. The error bars correspond to the statistical uncertainty and the shaded error band corresponds to the systematic uncertainties. The dijet, $t\bar{t}$ and Z + jets backgrounds have been scaled according to their respective control regions. The W + jets signal has been scaled by 0.71.

Process	$\sigma\,(W(\to \mu\nu) + \geq 1$ jet, $\Delta R > 2.4)$ [fb]
Data ($\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV, 20.3 fb^{-1})	53.0 ± 1.9 (stat.) ± 3.9 (syst.) ± 1.0 (lumi.)
ALPGEN+PYTHIA6 W+jets	69.5 ± 0.6 (stat.)
PYTHIA8 $W+j$ & jj+weak shower	51.4 ± 0.6 (stat.) ± 2.9 (pdf)
SHERPA+OpenLoops $W+j$ & $W+jj$	55 ± 5 (scale)
$W + \geq 1$ jet N_{jetti} NNLO	58 ± 5 (scale)

Table 5: Cross-section for $W(\to \mu\nu) + \geq 1$ jet in the back-to-back ($\Delta R > 2.4$) region as measured in data and as predicted by various calculations.
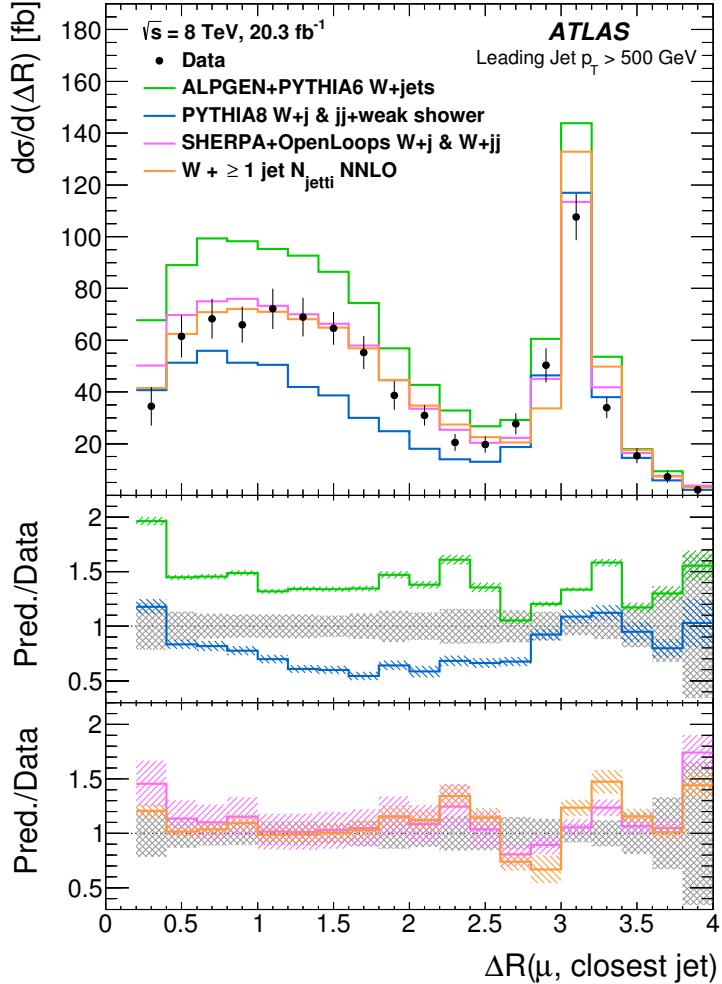
Figure 3: Unfolded distribution from background-subtracted data of the angular separation between the muon and the closest jet in the signal region along with several predictions from theory calculations. The lower panels show the ratio of the theory predictions to the unfolded data. The error bars in the upper panel and the grey shaded error bands in the lower ratio panels are the sum of the statistical and systematic uncertainties in the measurement. The shaded error band on the ALPGEN+PYTHIA6 calculation is statistical uncertainty, the band on the PYTHIA8 calculation is statistical and PDF uncertainties and those on the SHERPA+OpenLoops and the $W + \geq 1$ jet N_{jetti} NNLO calculations are scale uncertainties.

uncertainties are the statistical uncertainties. The $W+j$ and jj+weak shower calculation provided by PYTHIA v8.210, described in Section 3, is shown as well. In this case, the W boson can either be produced by the matrix elements of the W + 1-jet final state or be emitted as electroweak final-state radiation in the parton shower of a dijet event. The quoted uncertainties are the sums of the statistical uncertainties and the uncertainties from the CT10 NLO PDF set. The data are compared to the nominal predictions from ALPGEN+PYTHIA6 and PYTHIA8.

The SHERPA+OpenLoops $W+j$ and $W+jj$ calculation incorporates NLO QCD and NLO EW corrections to both of these processes [50–55]. In the high-p_T regime of the analysis, the NLO EW corrections can have significant effects – up to 20% – across the ΔR distribution. A second-jet veto is applied to the $W+j$ NLO predictions and this is then combined with the $W+jj$ NLO predictions. The SHERPA+OpenLoops calculation also includes contributions from off-shell boson production and the sub-leading Born-level contributions ($O(\alpha^3)$ for $W+j$ and $O(\alpha_S\alpha^3)$ for $W+jj$). The NNPDF2.3QED NLO PDF [56] is used. Both the renormalisation and factorisation scales are set to $\mu_0 = 1/2\left(\sqrt{m_{\mu\nu}^2 + (p_T^{\mu\nu})^2} + \Sigma_i p_T^{J_i} + \Sigma_i p_T^{\gamma_i}\right)$, where $m_{\mu\nu}$ and $p_T^{\mu\nu}$ are the mass and transverse momentum of the total four-momentum of the dressed muon and neutrino, $p_T^{J_i}$ is the transverse momentum of each jet, and $p_T^{\gamma_i}$ is the transverse momentum of each photon not used for dressing. The quoted uncertainties are the scale uncertainties, where the renormalisation scale and the factorisation scale have been varied independently by a factor of two.

An NNLO QCD calculation, which includes up to $O(\alpha_S^3)$, for the angular separation between the lepton from the W boson decay and the nearest jet in W + jets events has recently become available [57, 58]. This calculation, obtained from Ref. [5], is denoted '$W + \geq 1$ jet N_{jetti} NNLO' here. It uses a new technique based on N-jettiness [59] to split the phase space for the real emission corrections. It relies on the theoretical formalism provided in soft-collinear effective theory. The calculation uses the CT14 NNLO PDF [60] and $\mu_0 = \sqrt{m_{\ell\nu}^2 + \Sigma_i(p_T^{J_i})^2}$, where $m_{\ell\nu}$ is the invariant mass of the lepton and neutrino and $p_T^{J_i}$ is the transverse momentum of each jet, is used for both the renormalisation and factorisation scale. The quoted uncertainties are the scale uncertainties, where the renormalisation scale and the factorisation scale have been varied independently by a factor of two. The resulting partonic final state is clustered using the anti-k_t jet algorithm with $R = 0.4$. No non-perturbative corrections are applied. The selections used in the calculation,

$$
\begin{aligned}
p_T^{\text{jet}} > 100 \text{ GeV}, \quad |\eta^{\text{jet}}| < 2.1, \quad p_T^{\text{leading jet}} > 500 \text{ GeV}, \\
p_T^{\ell} > 25 \text{ GeV}, \quad |\eta^{\ell}| < 2.5,
\end{aligned}
\tag{1}
$$

are the same as the ones used for the measurement except for the muon pseudorapidity ($|\eta| < 2.5$ instead of $|\eta| < 2.4$). The effect of this difference in muon pseudorapidity is evaluated using the ALPGEN+PYTHIA6 W + jets sample and a correction factor accounting for this, which is less than 4% across the entire distribution, is applied. The calculated cross-sections obtained at LO, NLO and NNLO without the muon pseudorapidity correction are shown in Table 6. The scale uncertainty decreases from $\sim \pm 20\%$ at NLO to $+3\%/-7\%$ at NNLO.

The comparison of the data to ALPGEN+PYTHIA6 in Figure 3 shows good shape agreement to within uncertainties, except at very low ΔR, but ALPGEN+PYTHIA6 predicts a significantly higher integrated cross-section. The comparison to PYTHIA8 at high ΔR, where it is dominated by back-to-back W + jets production in which the W boson is balanced by the hadronic recoil system, shows much better agreement. At smaller ΔR, where the collinear process dominates, neither the shape nor the overall cross-section agree. The comparisons to SHERPA+OpenLoops and $W + \geq 1$ jet N_{jetti} NNLO show much better agreement across the entire distribution.

	σ_{LO} [fb]	σ_{NLO} [fb]	σ_{NNLO} [fb]
8 TeV	57^{+13}_{-10}	160^{+35}_{-27}	187^{+5}_{-12}

Table 6: Fiducial W + jets cross-sections for the selection criteria of Eq. (1) at LO, NLO and NNLO in QCD from Ref. [5]. The uncertainties shown are the scale uncertainties.
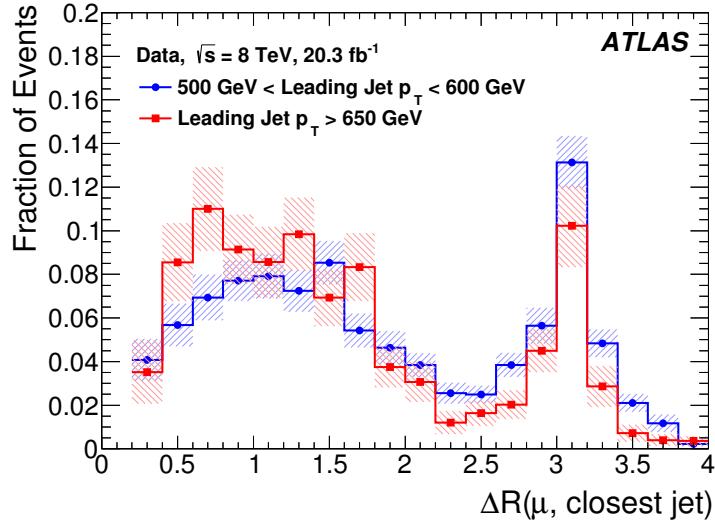

Figure 4: Unfolded distribution from background-subtracted data of the angular separation between the muon and the closest jet for events with 500 GeV < $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{leading\,jet}}$ < 600 GeV (blue circles) and $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{leading\,jet}}$ > 650 GeV (red squares) from the signal region. Distributions are normalised to unity. The shaded error band on the unfolded measurement corresponds to the sum of the statistical and systematic uncertainties.

7.2 Enhancement of the collinear fraction with jet p_{T}

The events in the signal region are further divided into two categories based on the transverse momentum of the leading jet: 500 GeV < $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{leading\,jet}}$ < 600 GeV and $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{leading\,jet}}$ > 650 GeV. For each of these two categories, the data distribution is unfolded. The 50 GeV gap between the two categories reduces the migration of events from one category to the other during unfolding. The resulting normalised differential W + jets cross-section is shown in Figure 4. As the leading-jet p_{T} increases, the fraction of events in the lower ΔR (collinear) region increases and the fraction in the higher ΔR (back-to-back W + jets) region decreases. This may be interpreted as an increase in the collinear W emission probability as the jets become more energetic. With higher p_{T} the collinear peak is shifted to smaller ΔR. This is also understood since the mass of the W boson becomes proportionally smaller compared to the energy of the jet. The full measurement results are shown in Figure 5. The comparison to theory predictions shows results similar to the ones obtained for $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{leading\,jet}}$ > 500 GeV in Section 7.1.
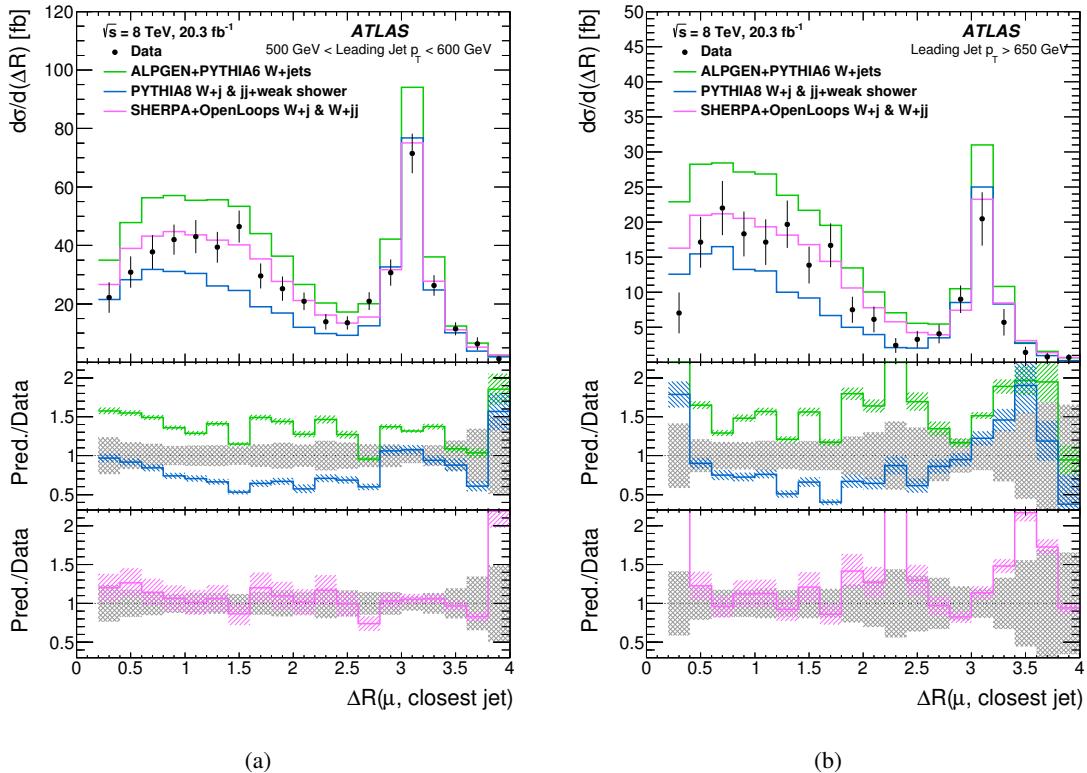
Figure 5: Unfolded distribution from background-subtracted data of the angular separation between the muon and the closest jet in the signal region along with several predictions from theory calculations for events with (a) $500\ \text{GeV} < p_\text{T}^\text{leading jet} < 600\ \text{GeV}$ and (b) $p_\text{T}^\text{leading jet} > 650\ \text{GeV}$. The lower panels show the ratio of the theory predictions to the unfolded data. The error bars in the upper panel and the grey shaded error bands in the lower ratio panels are the sum of the statistical and systematic uncertainties in the measurement. The shaded error band on the ALPGEN+PYTHIA6 calculation is statistical uncertainty, the band on the PYTHIA8 calculation is statistical and PDF uncertainties and the band on the SHERPA+OpenLoops is scale uncertainty.

8 Conclusions

The cross-section for $W \rightarrow \mu\nu$ in association with at least one very high transverse momentum jet is measured as a function of the angular distance between the muon from the W boson decay and the closest jet. This measurement utilises data recorded by the ATLAS detector from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV at the LHC, corresponding to 20.3 fb^{-1} of integrated luminosity. These results are relevant to understanding the contribution of real W emissions from high-p_T light partons to W + jets processes.

Comparisons to a variety of MC generators and theoretical calculations show varying levels of agreement. ALPGEN+PYTHIA6 overestimates the total cross-section, whereas PYTHIA8, which is modified to explicitly include the process of W boson emission, disagrees with the measurement in the collinear region ($\Delta R < 2.4$). On the other hand, agreement with the SHERPA+OpenLoops NLO QCD+EW calculation and the $W + \geq 1$ jet N_jetti NNLO calculation in Ref. [5] is well within the systematic and statistical uncertainties of the predictions and the measurement.

This measurement has implications for Monte Carlo programs that incorporate real W boson emission, a

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process which is only just now being probed directly at the energy of the LHC. The rate of this process increases with jet p_T and thus also with centre-of-mass energy, and will therefore play a significant role in W + jets measurements at high p_T, vector-boson scattering measurements, and even QCD multijet measurements at very large dijet invariant masses where the corrections due to real boson emission are significant.

Lastly, the potential is high for this process to mimic the signatures of a highly Lorentz-boosted top quark. The importance of such signatures in the search for new physics at the LHC necessitates a thorough understanding of processes such as the one measured in detail in this paper. As the physics programmes of the LHC experiments extend into new territories in terms of both the centre-of-mass energy and integrated luminosity, these once rare processes will become a ubiquitous consideration.

9 Acknowledgements

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The ATLAS Collaboration

M. Aaboud[136d], G. Aad[87], B. Abbott[114], J. Abdallah[8], O. Abdinov[12], B. Abeloos[118], R. Aben[108],
O.S. AbouZeid[138], N.L. Abraham[152], H. Abramowicz[156], H. Abreu[155], R. Abreu[117], Y. Abulaiti[149a,149b],
B.S. Acharya[168a,168b,a], S. Adachi[158], L. Adamczyk[40a], D.L. Adams[27], J. Adelman[109], S. Adomeit[101],
T. Adye[132], A.A. Affolder[76], T. Agatonovic-Jovin[14], J.A. Aguilar-Saavedra[127a,127f], S.P. Ahlen[24],
F. Ahmadov[67,b], G. Aielli[134a,134b], H. Akerstedt[149a,149b], T.P.A. Åkesson[83], A.V. Akimov[97],
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M. Alstaty[87], B. Alvarez Gonzalez[32], D. Álvarez Piqueras[171], M.G. Alviggi[105a,105b], B.T. Amadio[16],
K. Amako[68], Y. Amaral Coutinho[26a], C. Amelung[25], D. Amidei[91], S.P. Amor Dos Santos[127a,127c],
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N.B. Atlay[144], K. Augsten[129], G. Avolio[32], B. Axen[16], M.K. Ayoub[118], G. Azuelos[96,d], M.A. Baak[32],
A.E. Baas[60a], M.J. Baca[19], H. Bachacou[137], K. Bachas[75a,75b], M. Backes[121], M. Backhaus[32],
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E. Valdes Santurio[149a,149b], N. Valencic[108], S. Valentinetti[22a,22b], A. Valero[171], L. Valery[13], S. Valkar[130], J.A. Valls Ferrer[171], W. Van Den Wollenberg[108], P.C. Van Der Deijl[108], H. van der Graaf[108], N. van Eldik[155], P. van Gemmeren[6], J. Van Nieuwkoop[145], I. van Vulpen[108], M.C. van Woerden[108], M. Vanadia[133a,133b], W. Vandelli[32], R. Vanguri[123], A. Vaniachine[161], P. Vankov[108], G. Vardanyan[181], R. Vari[133a], E.W. Varnes[7], T. Varol[42], D. Varouchas[82], A. Vartapetian[8], K.E. Varvell[153], J.G. Vasquez[180], G.A. Vasquez[34b], F. Vazeille[36], T. Vazquez Schroeder[89], J. Veatch[56], V. Veeraraghavan[7], L.M. Veloce[162], F. Veloso[127a,127c], S. Veneziano[133a], A. Ventura[75a,75b], M. Venturi[173], N. Venturi[162], A. Venturini[25], V. Vercesi[122a], M. Verducci[133a,133b], W. Verkerke[108], J.C. Vermeulen[108], A. Vest[46,at], M.C. Vetterli[145,d], O. Viazlo[83], I. Vichou[170,*], T. Vickey[142], O.E. Vickey Boeriu[142], G.H.A. Viehhauser[121], S. Viel[16], L. Vigani[121], M. Villa[22a,22b], M. Villaplana Perez[93a,93b], E. Vilucchi[49], M.G. Vincter[31], V.B. Vinogradov[67], C. Vittori[22a,22b], I. Vivarelli[152], S. Vlachos[10], M. Vlasak[129], M. Vogel[179], P. Vokac[129], G. Volpi[125a,125b], M. Volpi[90], H. von der Schmitt[102], E. von Toerne[23], V. Vorobel[130], K. Vorobev[99], M. Vos[171], R. Voss[32], J.H. Vossebeld[76], N. Vranjes[14], M. Vranjes Milosavljevic[14], V. Vrba[128], M. Vreeswijk[108], R. Vuillermet[32], I. Vukotic[33], Z. Vykydal[129], P. Wagner[23], W. Wagner[179], H. Wahlberg[73], S. Wahrmund[46], J. Wakabayashi[104], J. Walder[74], R. Walker[101], W. Walkowiak[144], V. Wallangen[149a,149b], C. Wang[35b], C. Wang[140,87], F. Wang[177], H. Wang[16], H. Wang[42], J. Wang[44], J. Wang[153], K. Wang[89], R. Wang[6], S.M. Wang[154], T. Wang[23], T. Wang[37], W. Wang[59], C. Wanotayaroj[117], A. Warburton[89], C.P. Ward[30], D.R. Wardrope[80], A. Washbrook[48], P.M. Watkins[19], A.T. Watson[19], M.F. Watson[19], G. Watts[139], S. Watts[86], B.M. Waugh[80], S. Webb[85], M.S. Weber[18], S.W. Weber[178], S.A. Weber[31], J.S. Webster[6], A.R. Weidberg[121], B. Weinert[63], J. Weingarten[56], C. Weiser[50], H. Weits[108], P.S. Wells[32], T. Wenaus[27], T. Wengler[32], S. Wenig[32], N. Wermes[23], M. Werner[50], M.D. Werner[66], P. Werner[32], M. Wessels[60a], J. Wetter[166], K. Whalen[117], N.L. Whallon[139], A.M. Wharton[74], A. White[8], M.J. White[1], R. White[34b], D. Whiteson[167], F.J. Wickens[132], W. Wiedenmann[177], M. Wielers[132], C. Wiglesworth[38], L.A.M. Wiik-Fuchs[23], A. Wildauer[102], F. Wilk[86], H.G. Wilkens[32], H.H. Williams[123], S. Williams[108], C. Willis[92], S. Willocq[88], J.A. Wilson[19], I. Wingerter-Seez[5], F. Winklmeier[117], O.J. Winston[152], B.T. Winter[23], M. Wittgen[146], J. Wittkowski[101], T.M.H. Wolf[108], M.W. Wolter[41], H. Wolters[127a,127c], S.D. Worm[132], B.K. Wosiek[41], J. Wotschack[32], M.J. Woudstra[86], K.W. Wozniak[41], M. Wu[57], M. Wu[33], S.L. Wu[177], X. Wu[51], Y. Wu[91], T.R. Wyatt[86], B.M. Wynne[48], S. Xella[38], D. Xu[35a], L. Xu[27], B. Yabsley[153], S. Yacoob[148a], D. Yamaguchi[160], Y. Yamaguchi[119], A. Yamamoto[68], S. Yamamoto[158], T. Yamanaka[158], K. Yamauchi[104], Y. Yamazaki[69], Z. Yan[24], H. Yang[141], H. Yang[177], Y. Yang[154], Z. Yang[15], W-M. Yao[16], Y.C. Yap[82], Y. Yasu[68], E. Yatsenko[5], K.H. Yau Wong[23], J. Ye[42], S. Ye[27], I. Yeletskikh[67], E. Yildirim[85], K. Yorita[175], R. Yoshida[6], K. Yoshihara[123], C. Young[146], C.J.S. Young[32], S. Youssef[24], D.R. Yu[16], J. Yu[8], J.M. Yu[91], J. Yu[66], L. Yuan[69], S.P.Y. Yuen[23], I. Yusuff[30,au], B. Zabinski[41], R. Zaidan[65], A.M. Zaitsev[131,ae], N. Zakharchuk[44], J. Zalieckas[15], A. Zaman[151], S. Zambito[58], L. Zanello[133a,133b], D. Zanzi[90], C. Zeitnitz[179], M. Zeman[129], A. Zemla[40a], J.C. Zeng[170], Q. Zeng[146], O. Zenin[131], T. Ženiš[147a], D. Zerwas[118], D. Zhang[91], F. Zhang[177], G. Zhang[59,ao], H. Zhang[35b], J. Zhang[6], L. Zhang[50], M. Zhang[170], R. Zhang[23], R. Zhang[59,av], X. Zhang[140], Z. Zhang[118], X. Zhao[42], Y. Zhao[140], Z. Zhao[59], A. Zhemchugov[67], J. Zhong[121], B. Zhou[91], C. Zhou[177], L. Zhou[37], L. Zhou[42], M. Zhou[151], N. Zhou[35c], C.G. Zhu[140], H. Zhu[35a], J. Zhu[91], Y. Zhu[59], X. Zhuang[35a], K. Zhukov[97], A. Zibell[178], D. Zieminska[63], N.I. Zimine[67], C. Zimmermann[85], S. Zimmermann[50], Z. Zinonos[56], M. Zinser[85], M. Ziolkowski[144], L. Živković[14], G. Zobernig[177], A. Zoccoli[22a,22b], M. zur Nedden[17], L. Zwalinski[32].

[1] Department of Physics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia
[2] Physics Department, SUNY Albany, Albany NY, United States of America
[3] Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton AB, Canada
[4] (a) Department of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara; (b) Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul; (c)

Division of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara, Turkey

[5] LAPP, CNRS/IN2P3 and Université Savoie Mont Blanc, Annecy-le-Vieux, France

[6] High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne IL, United States of America

[7] Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson AZ, United States of America

[8] Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington TX, United States of America

[9] Physics Department, University of Athens, Athens, Greece

[10] Physics Department, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou, Greece

[11] Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX, United States of America

[12] Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan

[13] Institut de Física d'Altes Energies (IFAE), The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Barcelona, Spain

[14] Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

[15] Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

[16] Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley CA, United States of America

[17] Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany

[18] Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

[19] School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom

[20] [a] Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul; [b] Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep; [d] Istanbul Bilgi University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul,Turkey; [e] Bahcesehir University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey, Turkey

[21] Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia

[22] [a] INFN Sezione di Bologna; [b] Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

[23] Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

[24] Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston MA, United States of America

[25] Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham MA, United States of America

[26] [a] Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro; [b] Electrical Circuits Department, Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora; [c] Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei; [d] Instituto de Fisica, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

[27] Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY, United States of America

[28] [a] Transilvania University of Brasov, Brasov, Romania; [b] National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest; [c] National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj Napoca; [d] University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest; [e] West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania

[29] Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina

[30] Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

[31] Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa ON, Canada

[32] CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

[33] Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago IL, United States of America

[34] [a] Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago; [b] Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile

[35] [a] Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; [b] Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu; [c] Physics Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China

[36] Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Clermont Université and Université Blaise Pascal and CNRS/IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand, France

[37] Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY, United States of America

[38] Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark

[39] [a] INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati; [b] Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende, Italy

[40] [a] AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow; [b] Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland

[41] Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland

[42] Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX, United States of America

[43] Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson TX, United States of America

[44] DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany

[45] Lehrstuhl für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany

[46] Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany

[47] Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham NC, United States of America

[48] SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

[49] INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

[50] Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany

[51] Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland

[52] [a] INFN Sezione di Genova; [b] Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy

[53] [a] E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi; [b] High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

[54] II Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Giessen, Germany

[55] SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

[56] II Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany

[57] Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, Université Grenoble-Alpes, CNRS/IN2P3, Grenoble, France

[58] Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge MA, United States of America

[59] Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui, China

[60] [a] Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; [b] Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; [c] ZITI Institut für technische Informatik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany

[61] Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan

[62] [a] Department of Physics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong; [b] Department of Physics, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; [c] Department of Physics and Institute for Advanced Study, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China

[63] Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington IN, United States of America

[64] Institut für Astro- und Teilchenphysik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Austria

[65] University of Iowa, Iowa City IA, United States of America

[66] Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames IA, United States of America

[67] Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, JINR Dubna, Dubna, Russia

[68] KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan

[69] Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan

[70] Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

[71] Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto, Japan

[72] Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan

[73] Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata, Argentina

[74] Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom

[75] [a] INFN Sezione di Lecce; [b] Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce, Italy

[76] Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom

[77] Department of Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia

[78] School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom

[79] Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Surrey, United Kingdom

[80] Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom

[81] Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States of America

[82] Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France

[83] Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden

[84] Departamento de Fisica Teorica C-15, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

[85] Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany

[86] School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom

[87] CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France

[88] Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA, United States of America

[89] Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal QC, Canada

[90] School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

[91] Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America

[92] Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI, United States of America

[93] [a] INFN Sezione di Milano; [b] Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milano, Italy

[94] B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Republic of Belarus

[95] National Scientific and Educational Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Republic of Belarus

[96] Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal QC, Canada

[97] P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

[98] Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia

[99] National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia

[100] D.V. Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

[101] Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany

[102] Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany

[103] Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan

[104] Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan

[105] [a] INFN Sezione di Napoli; [b] Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy

[106] Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM, United States of America

[107] Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands

[108] Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

[109] Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb IL, United States of America

[110] Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia

[111] Department of Physics, New York University, New York NY, United States of America

[112] Ohio State University, Columbus OH, United States of America

[113] Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan

[114] Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman OK, United States of America

[115] Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater OK, United States of America

[116] Palacký University, RCPTM, Olomouc, Czech Republic

[117] Center for High Energy Physics, University of Oregon, Eugene OR, United States of America

[118] LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France

[119] Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan

[120] Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

[121] Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom

[122] [a] INFN Sezione di Pavia; [b] Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy

[123] Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA, United States of America

[124] National Research Centre "Kurchatov Institute" B.P.Konstantinov Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia

[125] [a] INFN Sezione di Pisa; [b] Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

[126] Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA, United States of America

[127] [a] Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas - LIP, Lisboa; [b] Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa; [c] Department of Physics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra; [d] Centro de Física Nuclear da Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa; [e] Departamento de Fisica, Universidade do Minho, Braga; [f] Departamento de Fisica Teorica y del Cosmos and CAFPE, Universidad de Granada, Granada (Spain); [g] Dep Fisica and CEFITEC of Faculdade de Ciencias e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Caparica, Portugal

[128] Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Praha, Czech Republic

[129] Czech Technical University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic

[130] Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic

[131] State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics (Protvino), NRC KI, Russia

[132] Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom

[133] [a] INFN Sezione di Roma; [b] Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy

[134] [a] INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata; [b] Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy

[135] [a] INFN Sezione di Roma Tre; [b] Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy

[136] [a] Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies - Université Hassan II, Casablanca; [b] Centre National de l'Energie des Sciences Techniques Nucleaires, Rabat; [c] Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA-Marrakech; [d] Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda; [e] Faculté des sciences, Université Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco

[137] DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l'Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives), Gif-sur-Yvette, France

[138] Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz CA, United States of America

[139] Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle WA, United States of America

[140] School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China

[141] Department of Physics and Astronomy, Shanghai Key Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai; (also affiliated with PKU-CHEP), China

[142] Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom

[143] Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan

[144] Fachbereich Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany

[145] Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby BC, Canada

[146] SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford CA, United States of America

[147] [a] Faculty of Mathematics, Physics & Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava; [b] Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic

[148] [a] Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town; [b] Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg; [c] School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

[149] [a] Department of Physics, Stockholm University; [b] The Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden

[150] Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden

[151] Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook NY, United States of America

[152] Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom

[153] School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

[154] Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan

[155] Department of Physics, Technion: Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel

[156] Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

[157] Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

[158] International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

[159] Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan

[160] Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan

[161] Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia, Russia

[162] Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto ON, Canada

[163] [a] INFN-TIFPA; [b] University of Trento, Trento, Italy, Italy

[164] [a] TRIUMF, Vancouver BC; [b] Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto ON, Canada

[165] Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, and Center for Integrated Research in Fundamental Science and Engineering, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan

[166] Department of Physics and Astronomy, Tufts University, Medford MA, United States of America

[167] Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine CA, United States of America

[168] [a] INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Sezione di Trieste, Udine; [b] ICTP, Trieste; [c] Dipartimento di Chimica, Fisica e Ambiente, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy

[169] Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

[170] Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana IL, United States of America

[171] Instituto de Fisica Corpuscular (IFIC) and Departamento de Fisica Atomica, Molecular y Nuclear and Departamento de Ingeniería Electrónica and Instituto de Microelectrónica de Barcelona (IMB-CNM), University of Valencia and CSIC, Valencia, Spain

[172] Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, Canada

[173] Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC, Canada

[174] Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom

[175] Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

[176] Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel

[177] Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI, United States of America

[178] Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany

[179] Fakultät für Mathematik und Naturwissenschaften, Fachgruppe Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany

[180] Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven CT, United States of America

[181] Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia

[182] Centre de Calcul de l'Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villeurbanne, France

[a] Also at Department of Physics, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

[b] Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan

[c] Also at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia

[d] Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada

[e] Also at Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, United States of America

[f] Also at Physics Department, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine

[g] Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno CA, United States of America

[h] Also at Department of Physics, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland

[i] Also at Departament de Fisica de la Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

[j] Also at Departamento de Fisica e Astronomia, Faculdade de Ciencias, Universidade do Porto, Portugal

[k] Also at Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia, Russia

[l] Also at Universita di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy

[m] Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada

[n] Also at National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest, Romania

[o] Also at Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia

[p] Also at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America

[q] Also at Centre for High Performance Computing, CSIR Campus, Rosebank, Cape Town, South Africa

[r] Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States of America

[s] Also at Institucio Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avancats, ICREA, Barcelona, Spain

[t] Also at Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan

[u] Also at Department of Physics, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

[v] Also at Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands

[w] Also at Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX, United States of America

[x] Also at CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

[y] Also at Georgian Technical University (GTU),Tbilisi, Georgia

[z] Also at Ochadai Academic Production, Ochanomizu University, Tokyo, Japan

[aa] Also at Manhattan College, New York NY, United States of America

[ab] Also at Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan

[ac] Also at School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China

[ad] Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Sacramento CA, United States of America

[ae] Also at Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny, Russia

[af] Also at Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland

[ag] Also at Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary

[ah] Also at Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook NY, United States of America

[ai] Also at International School for Advanced Studies (SISSA), Trieste, Italy

[aj] Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, Columbia SC, United States of America

[ak] Also at Institut de Física d'Altes Energies (IFAE), The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Barcelona, Spain

[al] Also at School of Physics and Engineering, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China

[am] Also at Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy (INRNE) of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria

[an] Also at Faculty of Physics, M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

[ao] Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan

[ap] Associated at Durham University, IPPP, Durham, United Kingdom, United Kingdom

[aq] Also at National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia

[ar] Also at Department of Physics, Stanford University, Stanford CA, United States of America

[as] Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary

[at] Also at Flensburg University of Applied Sciences, Flensburg, Germany

[au] Also at University of Malaya, Department of Physics, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

[av] Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France

[*] Deceased