# Lepton Angular Distributions in the Drell-Yan Process

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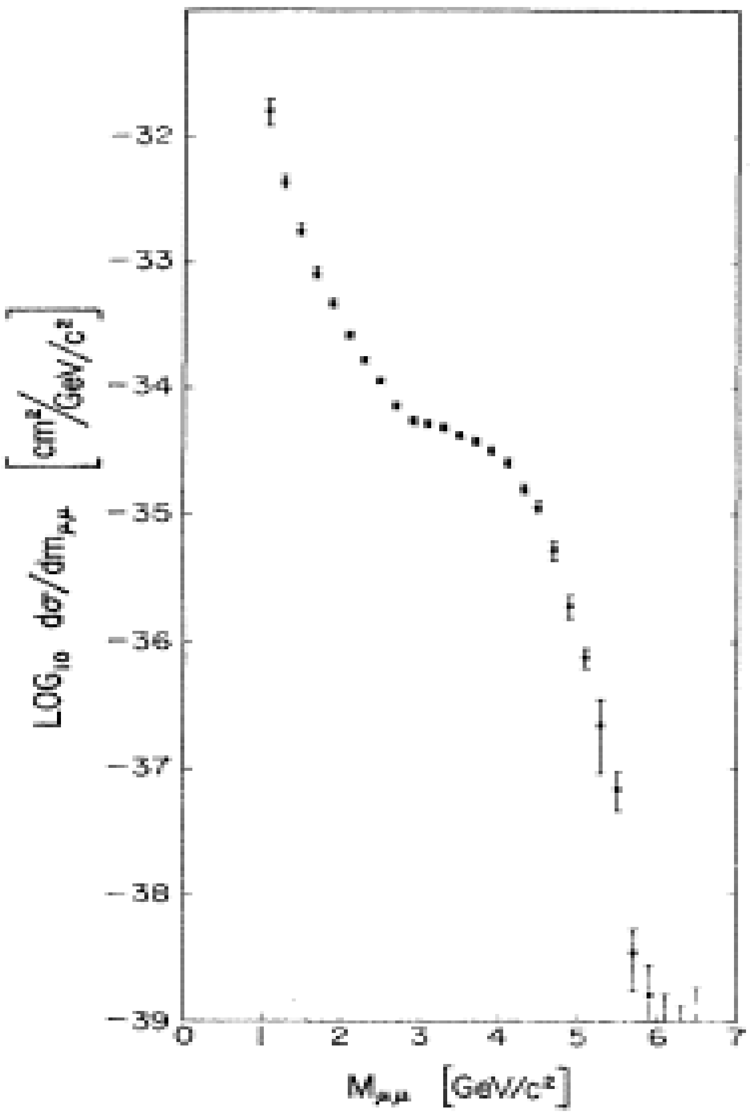
Based on the paper of JCP, Wen-Chen Chang, Evan McClellan, Oleg Teryaev, Phys. Lett. B758 (2016) 384, arXiv: 1511.08932

# First Dimuon Experiment




$p + U \rightarrow \mu^+ + \mu^- + X$ 29 GeV proton

Lederman et al. PRL 25 (1970) 1523

Experiment originally designed to search for neutral weak boson ($Z^0$)

Missed the J/Ψ signal !

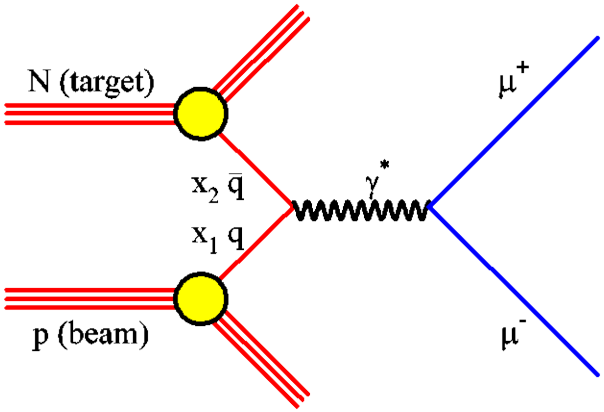
"Discovered" the Drell-Yan process

# The Drell-Yan Process

MASSIVE LEPTON-PAIR PRODUCTION IN HADRON-HADRON COLLISIONS AT HIGH ENERGIES*

Sidney D. Drell and Tung-Mow Yan
Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305
(Received 25 May 1970)

On the basis of a parton model studied earlier we consider the production process of large-mass lepton pairs from hadron-hadron inelastic collisions in the limiting region, $s \to \infty$, $Q^2/s$ finite, $Q^2$ and $s$ being the squared invariant masses of the lepton pair and the two initial hadrons, respectively. General scaling properties and connections with deep inelastic electron scattering are discussed. In particular, a rapidly decreasing cross section as $Q^2/s \to 1$ is predicted as a consequence of the observed rapid falloff of the inelastic scattering structure function $\nu W_2$ near threshold.




$$\left(\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx_1 dx_2}\right)_{D.Y.} = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{9sx_1x_2}\sum_a e_a^2\left[q_a(x_1)\bar{q}_a(x_2) + \bar{q}_a(x_1)q_a(x_2)\right]$$

# Naive Drell-Yan and Its Successor*

T-M. Yan
Floyd R. Newman Laboratory of Nuclear Studies
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853

February 1, 2008

Abstract

We review the development in the field of lepton pair production since proposing parton-antiparton annihilation as the mechanism of massive lepton pair production. The basic physical picture of the Drell-Yan model has survived the test of QCD, and the predictions from the QCD improved version have been confirmed by the numerous experiments performed in the last three decades. The model has provided an active theoretical arena for studying infrared and collinear divergences in QCD. It is now so well understood theoretically that it has become a powerful tool for new phyiscs information such as precision measurements of the W mass and lepton and quark sizes.

"… our original crude fit did not even remotely resemble the data. Sid and I went ahead to publish our paper because of the model's simplicity…"

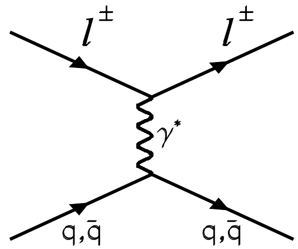
"… the successor of the naïve model, the QCD improved version, has been confirmed by the experiments…"

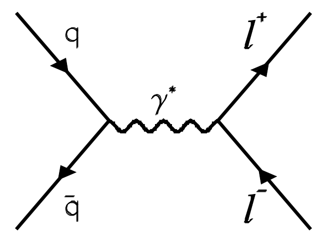
"The process has been so well understood theoretically that it has become a powerful tool for precision measurements and new physics."

*Talk given at the Drell Fest, July 31, 1998, SLAC on the occasion of Prof. Sid Drell's retirement.

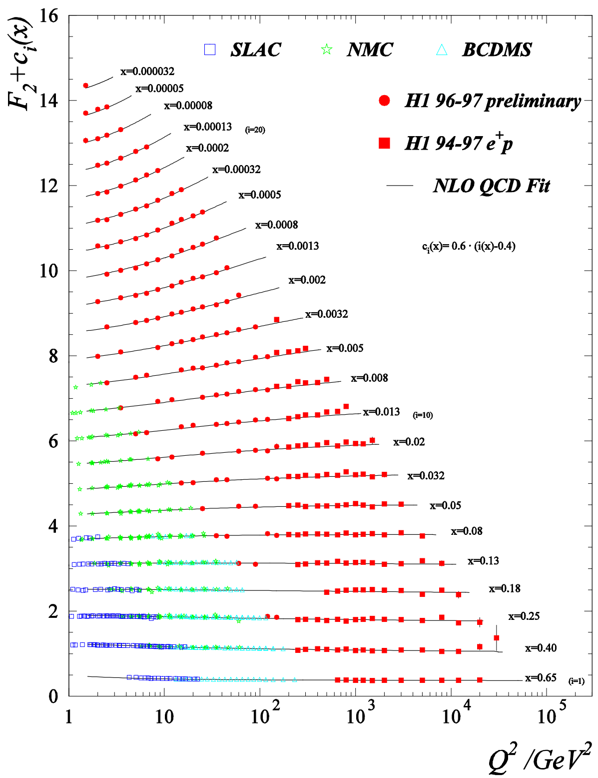
# Complementality between DIS and Drell-Yan

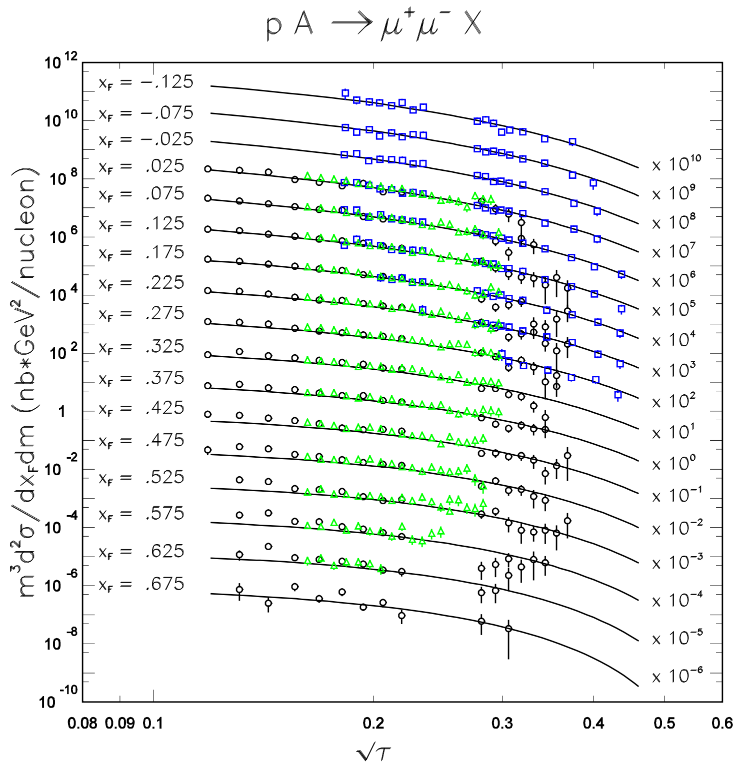
DIS




Drell-Yan




Ann.Rev.Nucl. Part. Sci. 49 (1999) 217

Both DIS and Drell-Yan process are tools to probe the quark and antiquark structure in hadrons (factorization, universality)

# Angular Distribution in the "Naïve" Drell-Yan

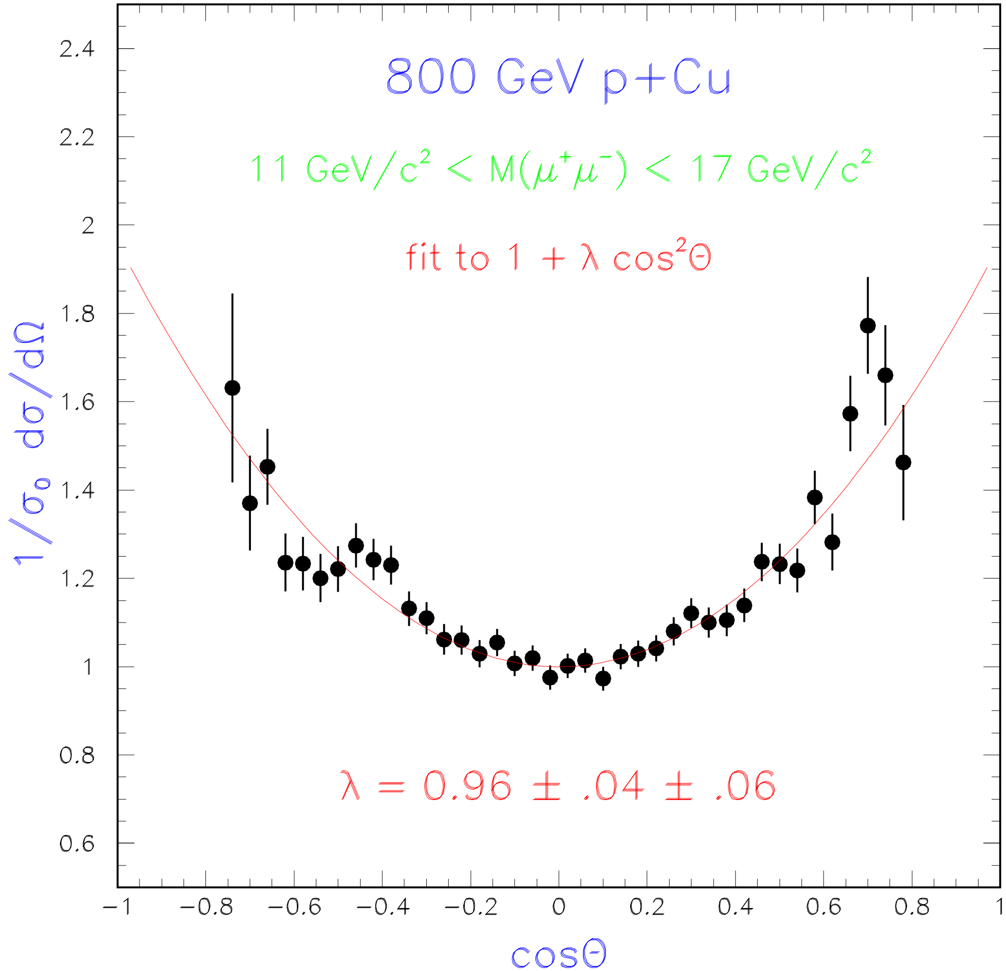
VOLUME 25, NUMBER 5 PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 3 AUGUST 1970

(3) The virtual photon will be predominantly transversely polarized if it is formed by annihilation of spin-$\frac{1}{2}$ parton-antiparton pairs. This means a distribution in the di-muon rest system varying $\boxed{\text{as } (1+\cos^2\theta) \text{ rather than } \sin^2\theta}$ as found in Sakurai's[10] vector-dominance model, where $\theta$ is the angle of the muon with respect to the time-like photon momentum. The model used in Fig.

# Drell-Yan angular distribution

Lepton Angular Distribution of "naïve" Drell-Yan:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \sigma_0 (1 + \lambda \cos^2 \theta); \quad \lambda = 1$$

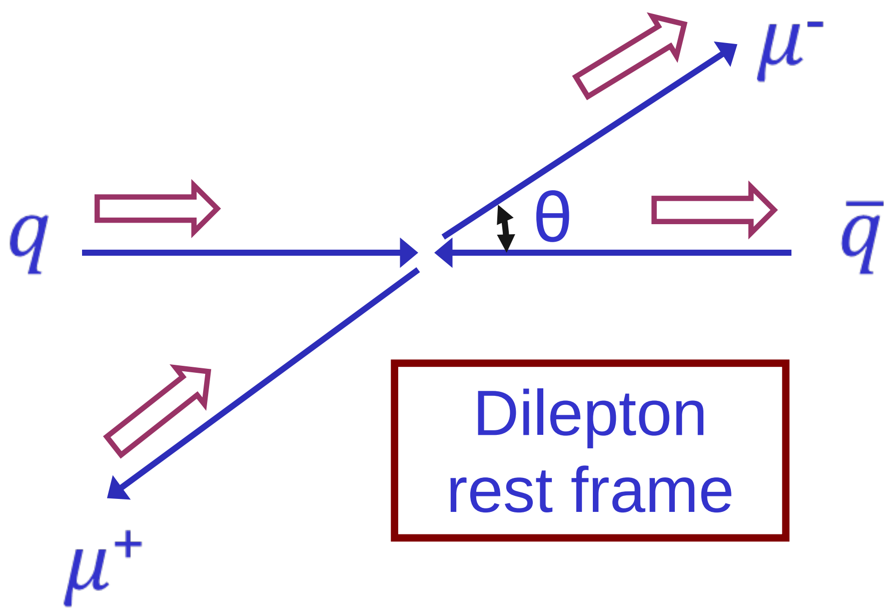



Data from Fermilab E772

**(Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 49 (1999) 217-253)**

# Why is the lepton angular distribution $1+\cos^2\theta$ ?

## Helicity conservation and parity




$$RL \rightarrow RL$$
$$d\sigma \sim (1+\cos\theta)^2$$

$$RL \rightarrow LR$$
$$d\sigma \sim (1-\cos\theta)^2$$

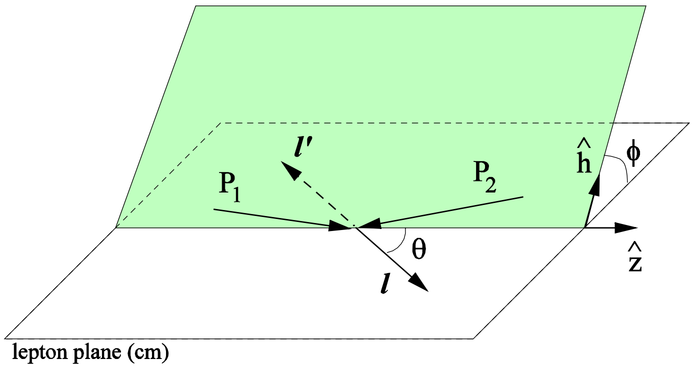
$$LR \rightarrow LR$$
$$d\sigma \sim (1+\cos\theta)^2$$

$$LR \rightarrow RL$$
$$d\sigma \sim (1-\cos\theta)^2$$

Adding all four helicity configurations:

$$d\sigma \sim 1+\cos^2\theta$$

# Drell-Yan lepton angular distributions




Θ and Φ are the decay polar and azimuthal angles of the $\mu^-$ in the dilepton rest-frame

Collins-Soper frame

A general expression for Drell-Yan decay angular distributions:

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right)\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)=\left[\frac{3}{4\pi}\right]\left[1+\lambda\cos^2\theta+\mu\sin 2\theta\cos\phi+\frac{\nu}{2}\sin^2\theta\cos 2\phi\right]$$

Lam-Tung relation: $1-\lambda=2\nu$

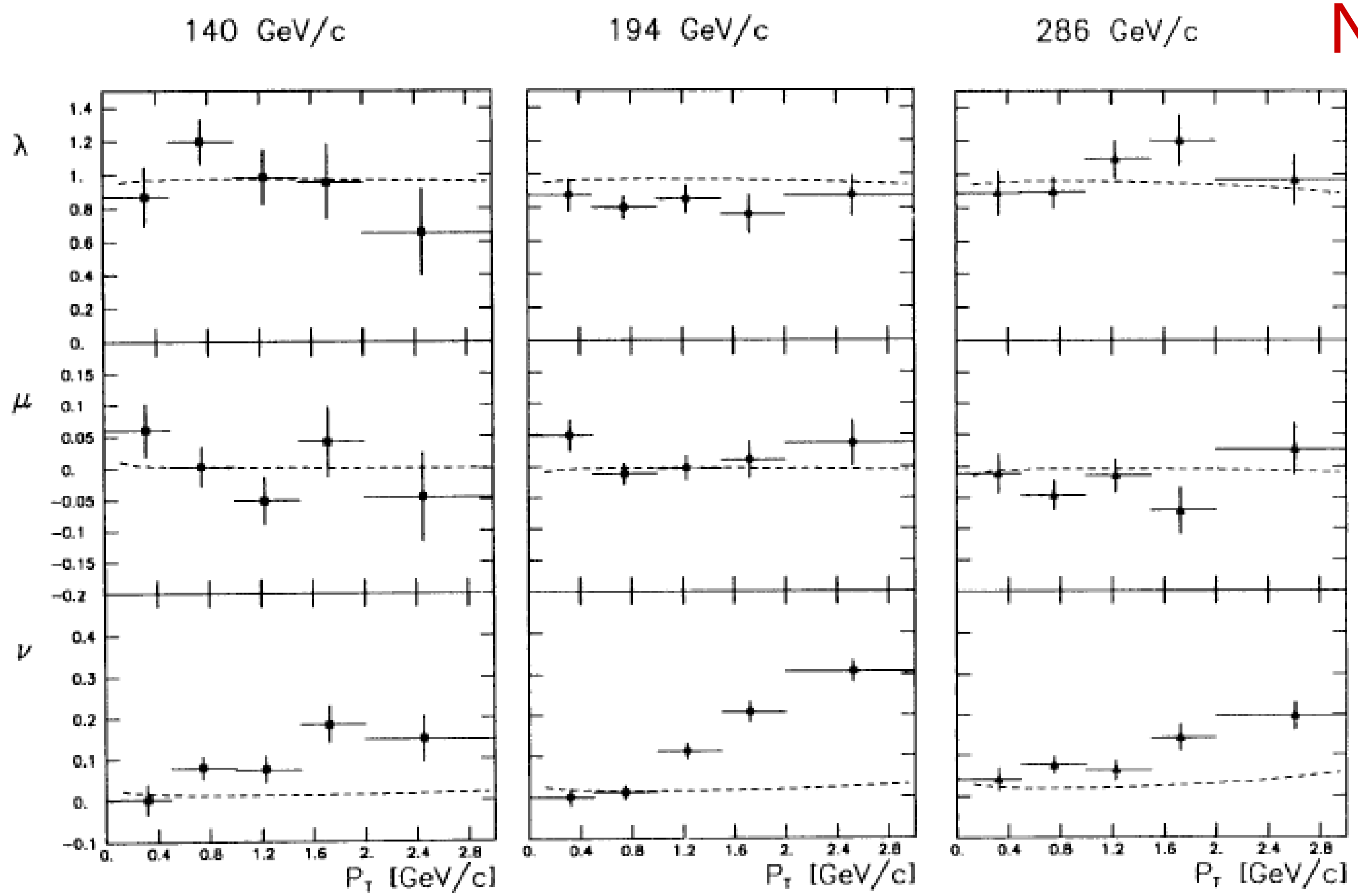
– Reflect the spin-1/2 nature of quarks (analog of the Callan-Gross relation in DIS)

– Insensitive to QCD - corrections

# Decay angular distributions in pion-induced Drell-Yan

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right)\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)=\left[\frac{3}{4\pi}\right]\left[1+\lambda\cos^2\theta+\mu\sin 2\theta\cos\phi+\frac{\nu}{2}\sin^2\theta\cos 2\phi\right]$$

NA10 $\pi^- + \mathbf{W}$




Z. Phys. 37 (1988) 545

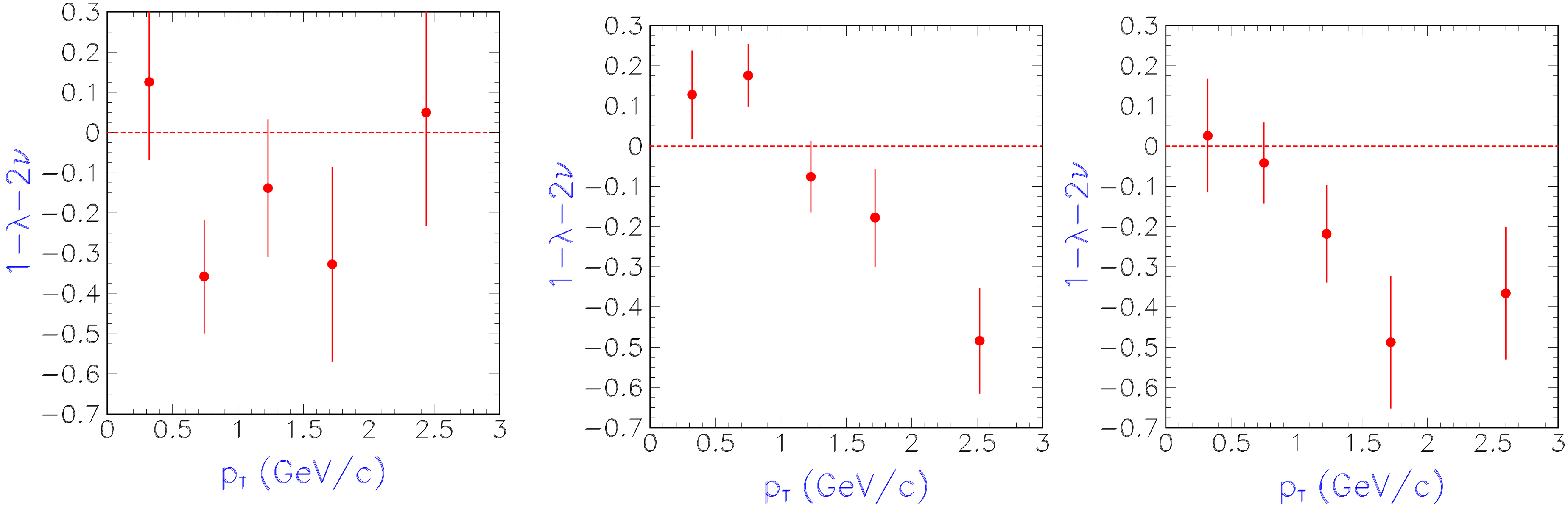
Dashed curves are from pQCD calculations

$\nu \neq 0$ and $\nu$ increases with $p_T$

# Decay angular distributions in pion-induced Drell-Yan

## Is the Lam-Tung relation violated?

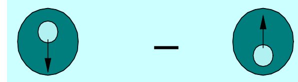
140 GeV/c 194 GeV/c 286 GeV/c



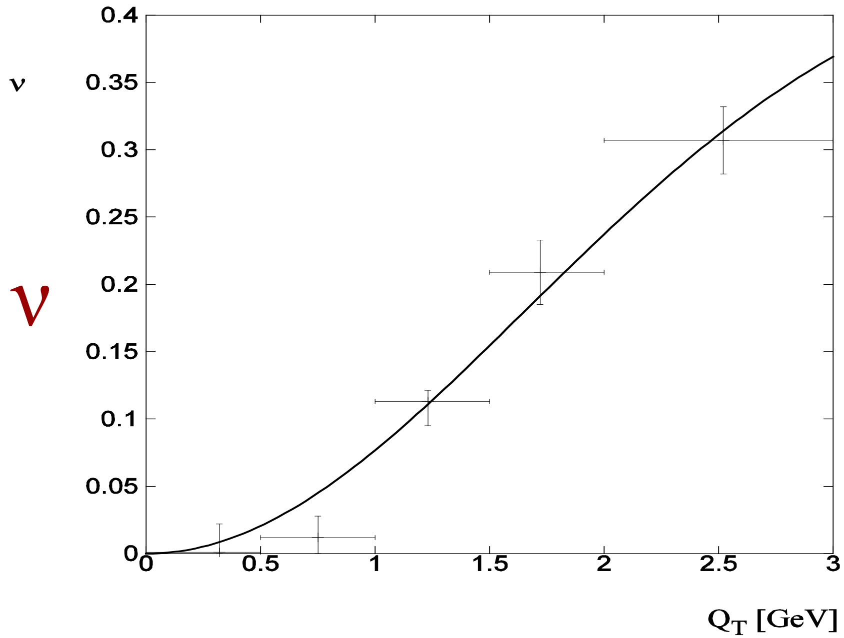

Data from NA10 (Z. Phys. 37 (1988) 545)

Violation of the Lam-Tung relation suggests interesting new origins (Brandenburg, Nachtmann, Mirkes, Brodsky, Khoze, Müller, Eskolar, Hoyer,Väntinnen, Vogt, etc.)

# Boer-Mulders function $h_1^\perp$



- Boer pointed out that the cos2ϕ dependence can be caused by the presence of the Boer-Mulders function.
- $h_1^\perp$ can lead to an azimuthal dependence with $\nu \propto \left(\frac{h_1^\perp}{f_1}\right)\left(\frac{\bar{h}_1^\perp}{\bar{f}_1}\right)$




$$h_1^\perp(x,k_T^2) = \frac{\alpha_T}{\pi} c_H \frac{M_C M_H}{k_T^2 + M_C^2} e^{-\alpha_T k_T^2} f_1(x)$$

$$\nu = 16\kappa_1 \frac{Q_T^2 M_C^2}{(Q_T^2 + 4M_C^2)^2}$$

Boer, PRD 60 (1999) 014012

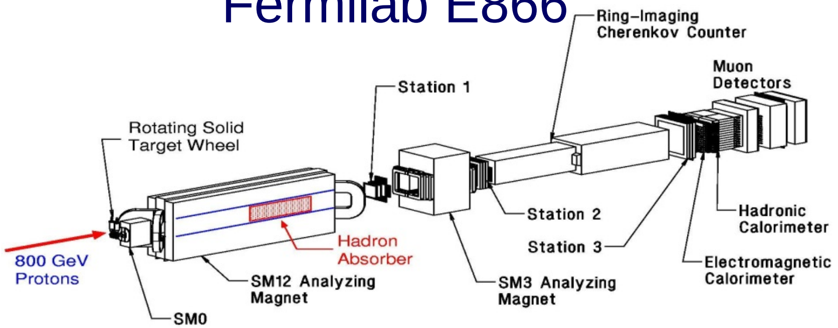
$\kappa_1$=0.47, $M_C$=2.3 GeV

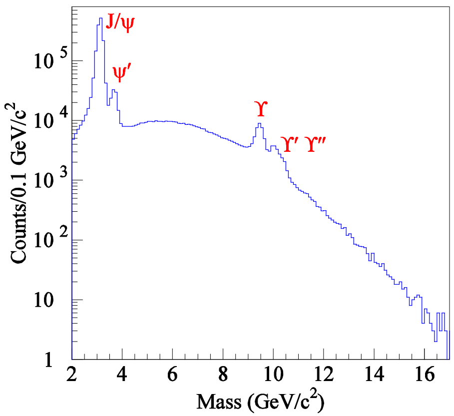
**ν>0 implies valence BM functions for pion and nucleon have same signs**

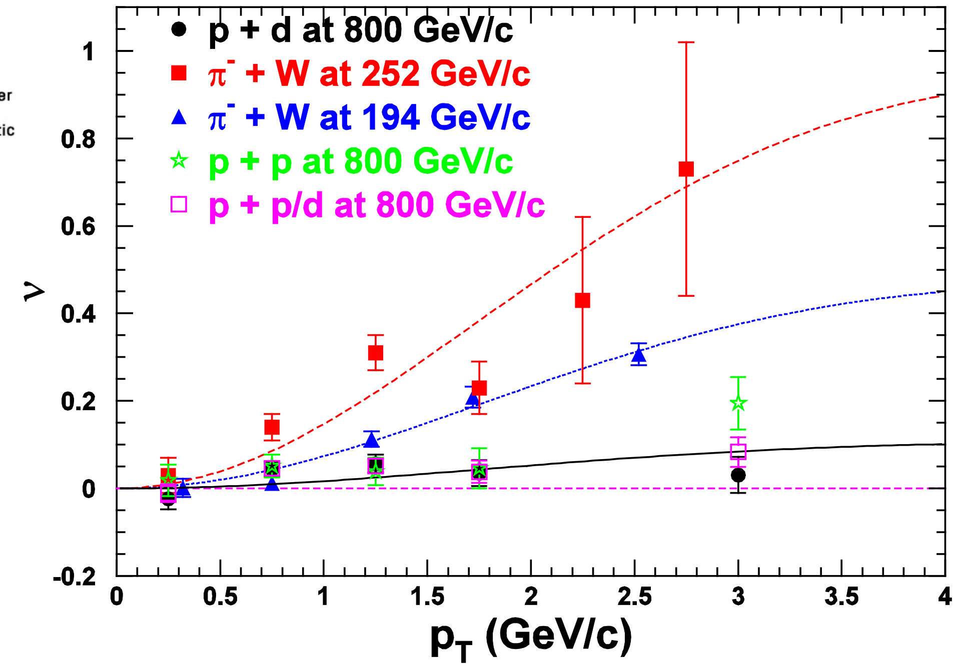
# Azimuthal cos2Φ Distribution in p+d Drell-Yan

Lingyan Zhu et al., PRL 99 (2007) 082301;
PRL 102 (2009) 182001

Fermilab E866




With Boer-Mulders function $h_1^{\perp}$:

$\nu(\pi^- W \to \mu^+ \mu^- X) \sim$ [valence $h_1^{\perp}(\pi)$] * [valence $h_1^{\perp}(p)$]

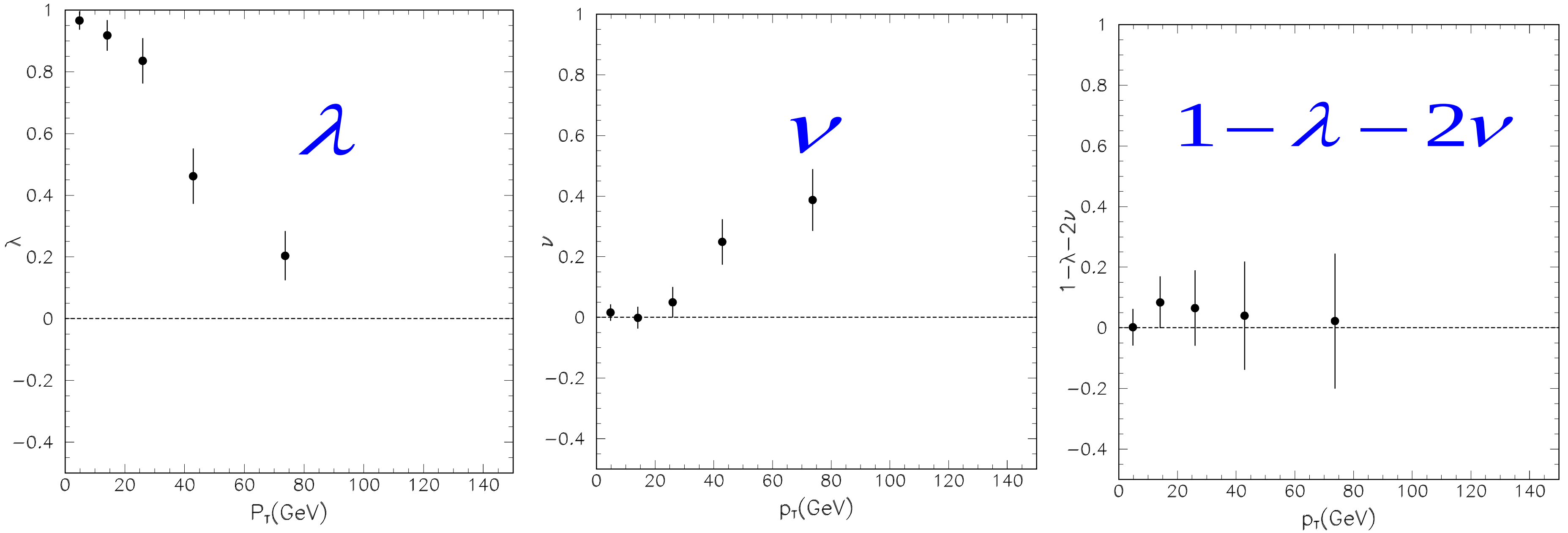
$\nu(pd \to \mu^+ \mu^- X) \sim$ [valence $h_1^{\perp}(p)$] * [sea $h_1^{\perp}(p)$]

Sea-quark BM function is much smaller than valence BM function

# Lam-Tung relation from CDF Z-production

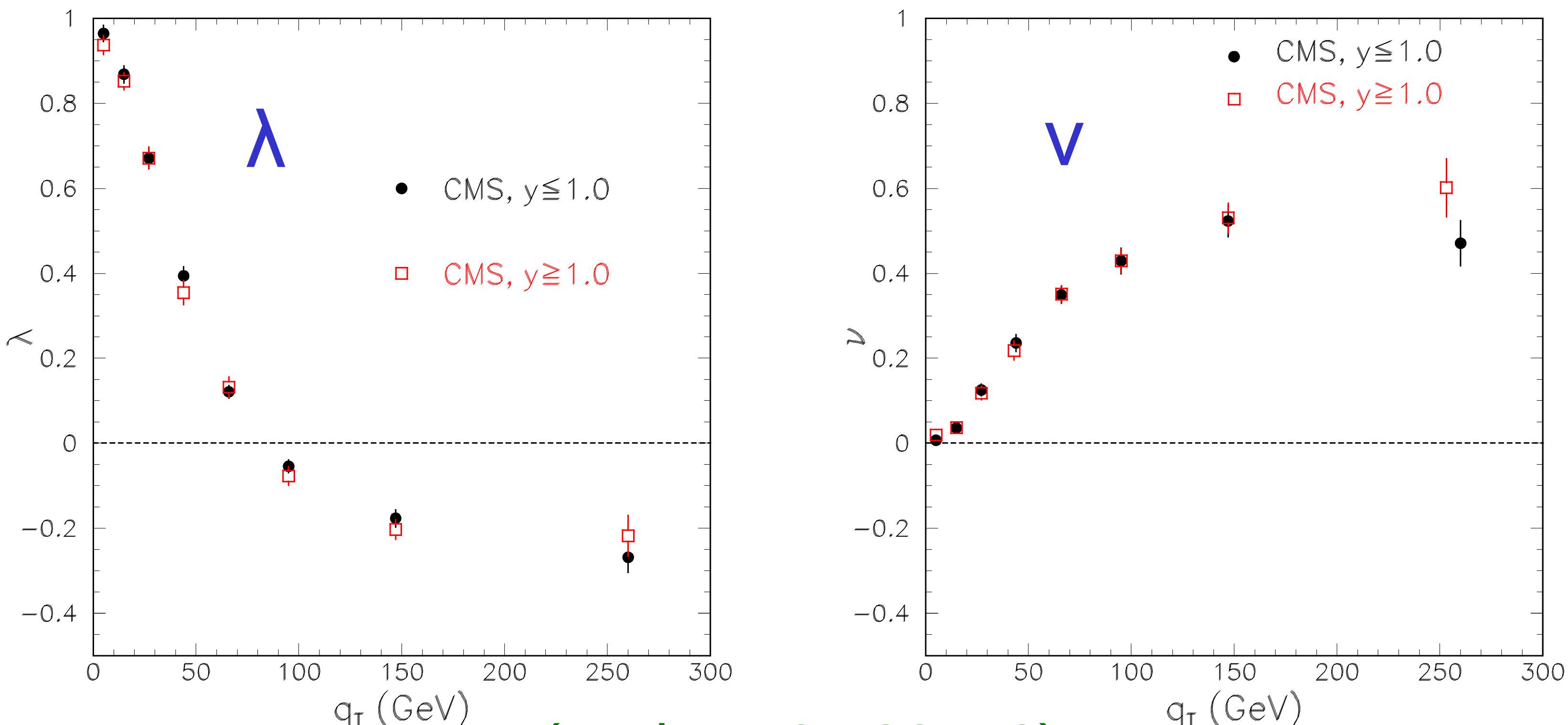
$$p + \bar{p} \rightarrow e^{+} + e^{-} + X \quad \text{at } \sqrt{s} = 1.96\,\text{TeV}$$

arXiv:1103.5699




- Strong $p_T$ ($q_T$) dependence of $\lambda$ and $\nu$
- Lam-Tung relation ($1\text{-}\lambda = 2\nu$) is satisfied within experimental uncertainties

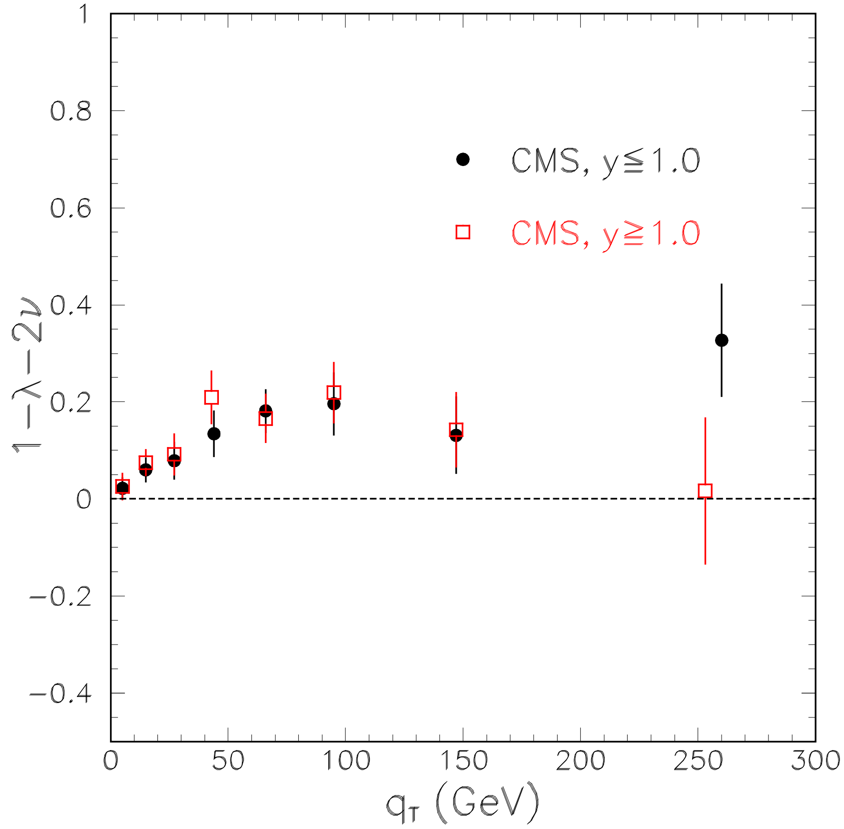
# Recent CMS data for *Z*-boson production in *p*+*p* collision at 8 TeV




(arXiv:1504.03512)

- Striking $q_T$ dependencies for λ and ν were observed at two rapidity regions
- Is Lam-Tung relation violated?

# Recent data from CMS for $Z$-boson production in $p+p$ collision at 8 TeV




- Yes, the Lam-Tung relation is violated ($1-\lambda > 2\nu$)!
- Can one understand the origin of the violation of the Lam-Tung relation?

# Interpretation of the CMS Z-production results

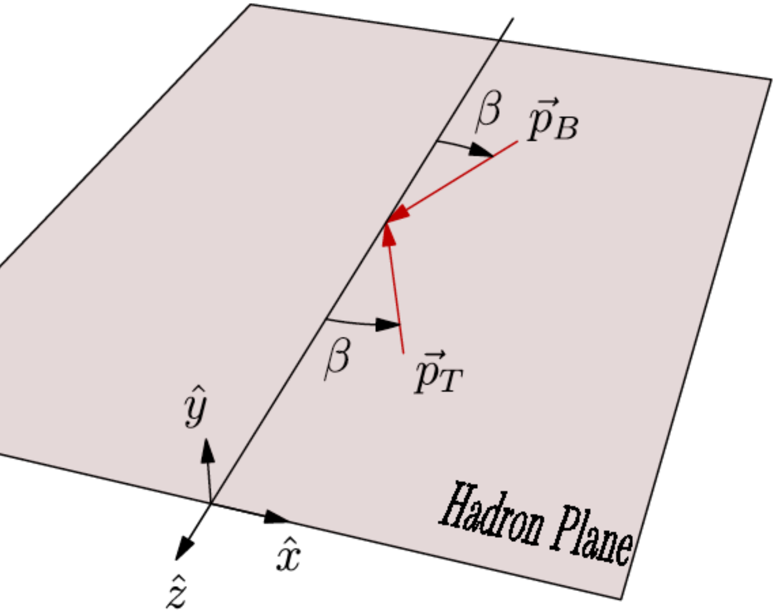
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \propto (1+\cos^2\theta) + \frac{A_0}{2}(1-3\cos^2\theta) + A_1 \sin 2\theta \cos\phi$$
$$+ \frac{A_2}{2}\sin^2\theta \cos 2\phi + A_3 \sin\theta \cos\phi + A_4 \cos\theta$$
$$+ A_5 \sin^2\theta \sin 2\phi + A_6 \sin 2\theta \sin\phi + A_7 \sin\theta \sin\phi$$

Questions:

- How is the above expression derived?
- Can one express $A_0 - A_7$ in terms of some quantities?
- Can one understand the $Q_T$ depndence of $A_0, A_1, A_2,$ etc?
- Can one understand the origin of the violation of Lam-Tung relation?

# How is the angular distribution expression derived?

## Define three planes in the Collins-Soper frame

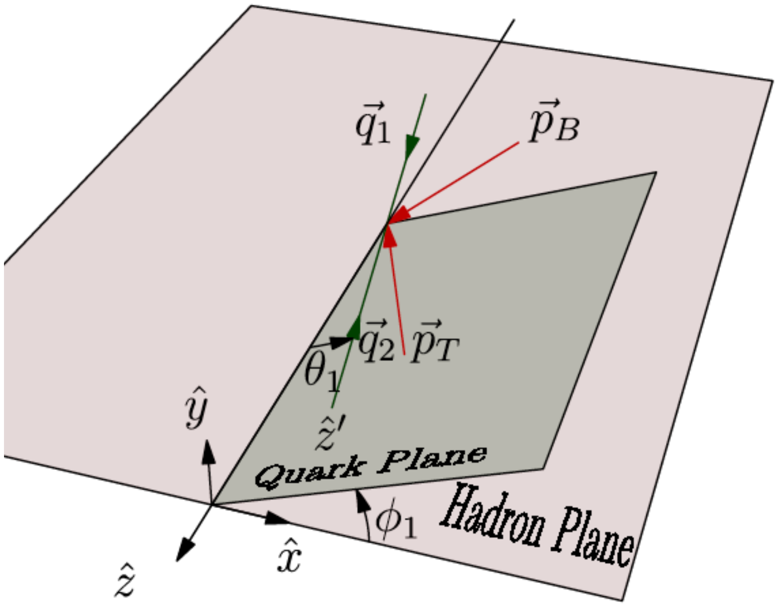



1) Hadron Plane

- Contains the beam $\vec{P}_B$ and target $\vec{P}_T$ momenta
- Angle $\beta$ satisfies the relation $\tan\beta = q_T / Q$

# How is the angular distribution expression derived?

Define three planes in the Collins-Soper frame



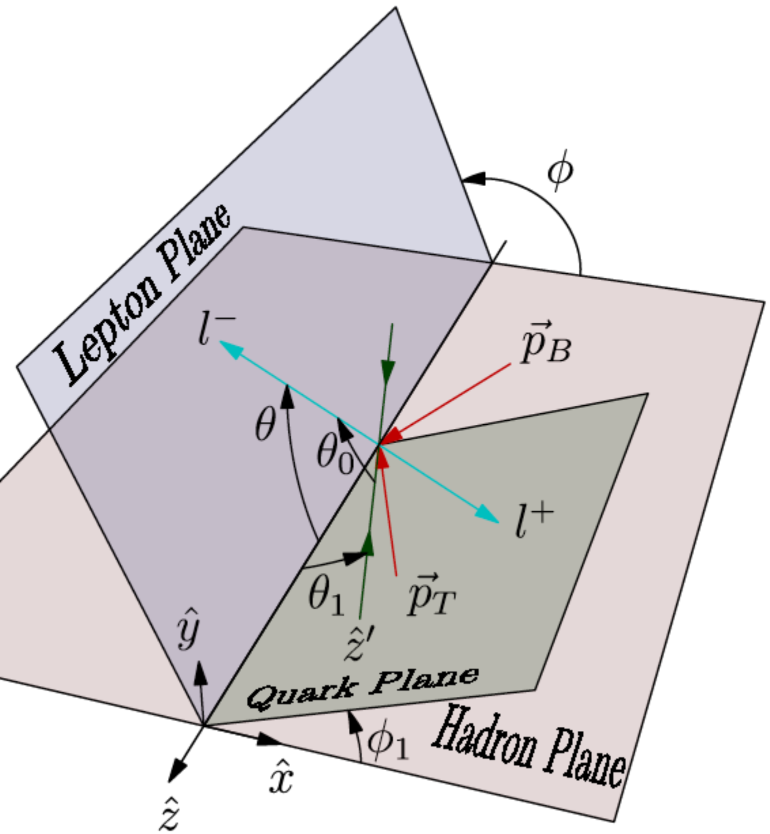

1) Hadron Plane

- Contains the beam $\vec{P}_B$ and target $\vec{P}_T$ momenta
- Angle $\beta$ satisfies the relation $\tan\beta = q_T / Q$

2) Quark Plane

- $q$ and $\overline{q}$ have head-on collision along the $\hat{z}'$ axis
- $\hat{z}'$ axis has angles $\theta_1$ and $\varphi_1$ in the C-S frame

# How is the angular distribution expression derived?




## Define three planes in the Collins-Soper frame

1) Hadron Plane

- Contains the beam $\vec{P}_B$ and target $\vec{P}_T$ momenta
- Angle $\beta$ satisfies the relation $\tan\beta = q_T / Q$

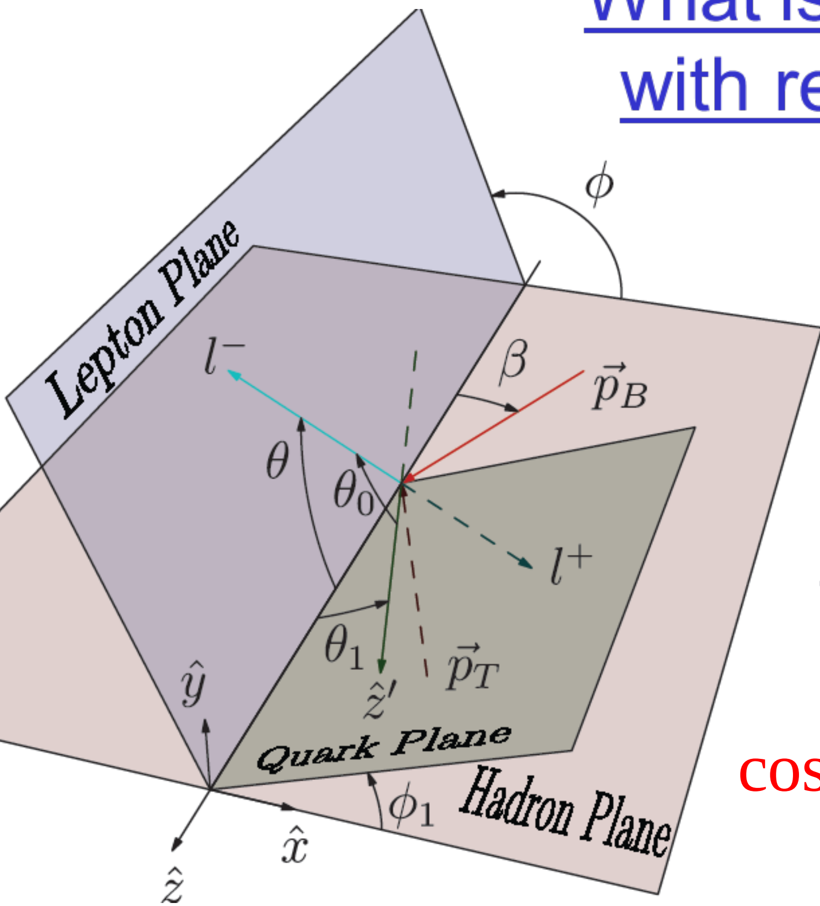
2) Quark Plane

- $q$ and $\overline{q}$ have head-on collision along the $\hat{z}'$ axis
- $\hat{z}'$ axis has angles $\theta_1$ and $\varphi_1$ in the C-S frame

3) Lepton Plane

- $l^-$ and $l^+$ are emitted back-to-back with equal $|\vec{P}|$
- $l^-$ is emitted at angle $\theta$ and $\varphi$ in the C-S frame

# How is the angular distribution expression derived?



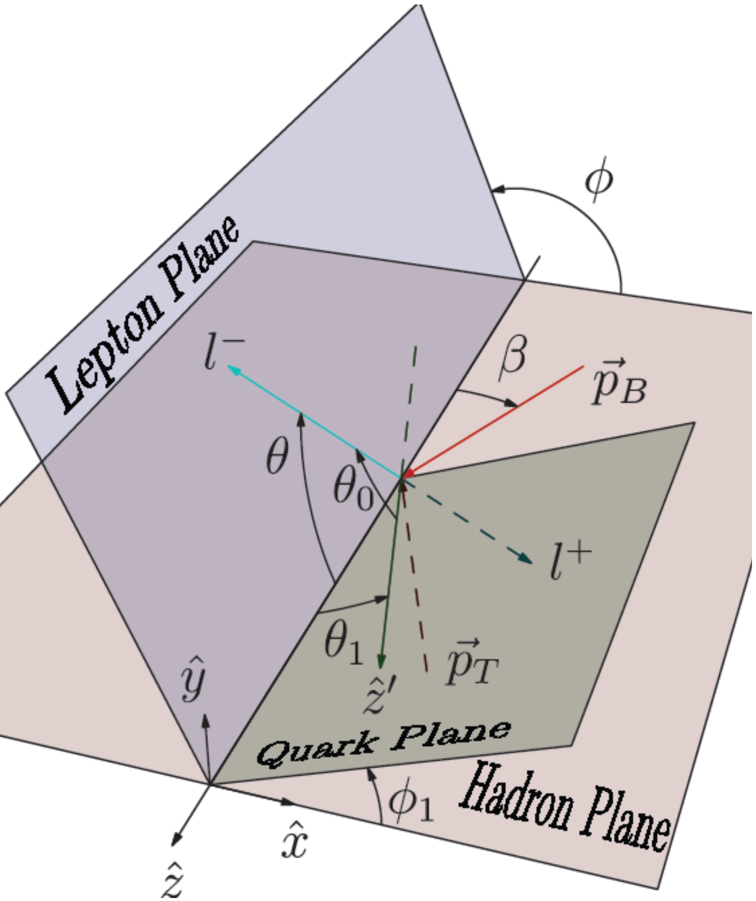

What is the lepton angular distribution with respect to the $\hat{z}'$ (natural) axis?

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \propto 1 + a\cos\theta_0 + \cos^2\theta_0$$

How to express the angular distribution in terms of $\theta$ and $\Phi$?

$$\cos\theta_0 = \cos\theta\cos\theta_1 + \sin\theta\sin\theta_1\cos(\phi - \phi_1)$$

# How is the angular distribution expression derived?




$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \propto (1+\cos^2\theta) + \frac{\sin^2\theta_1}{2}(1-3\cos^2\theta) \\
+ (\frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta_1 \cos\phi_1)\sin 2\theta\cos\phi \\
+ (\frac{1}{2}\sin^2\theta_1 \cos 2\phi_1)\sin^2\theta\cos 2\phi \\
+ (a\sin\theta_1\cos\phi_1)\sin\theta\cos\phi + (a\cos\theta_1)\cos\theta \\
+ (\frac{1}{2}\sin^2\theta_1 \sin 2\phi_1)\sin^2\theta\sin 2\phi \\
+ (\frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta_1 \sin\phi_1)\sin 2\theta\sin\phi \\
+ (a\sin\theta_1\sin\phi_1)\sin\theta\sin\phi.
\end{aligned}
$$

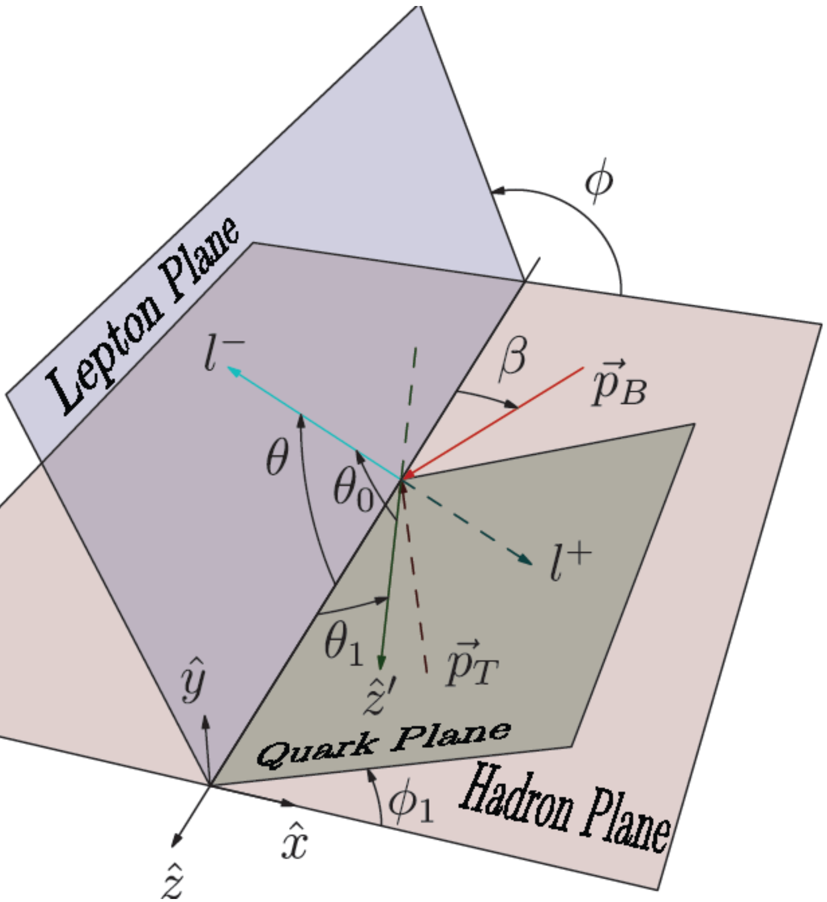
# How is the angular distribution expression derived?

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \propto\ & (1+\cos^2\theta) + \frac{\sin^2\theta_1}{2}(1-3\cos^2\theta) \\
& + (\frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta_1 \cos\phi_1)\sin 2\theta\cos\phi \\
& + (\frac{1}{2}\sin^2\theta_1 \cos 2\phi_1)\sin^2\theta\cos 2\phi \\
& + (a\sin\theta_1\cos\phi_1)\sin\theta\cos\phi + (a\cos\theta_1)\cos\theta \\
& + (\frac{1}{2}\sin^2\theta_1 \sin 2\phi_1)\sin^2\theta\sin 2\phi \\
& + (\frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta_1 \sin\phi_1)\sin 2\theta\sin\phi \\
& + (a\sin\theta_1\sin\phi_1)\sin\theta\sin\phi .
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \propto\ & (1+\cos^2\theta) + \frac{A_0}{2}(1-3\cos^2\theta) \\
& + A_1\sin 2\theta\cos\phi \\
& + \frac{A_2}{2}\sin^2\theta\cos 2\phi \\
& + A_3\sin\theta\cos\phi + A_4\cos\theta \\
& + A_5\sin^2\theta\sin 2\phi \\
& + A_6\sin 2\theta\sin\phi \\
& + A_7\sin\theta\sin\phi
\end{aligned}
$$

$A_0 - A_7$ are entirely described by $\theta_1, \phi_1$ and $a$

# Angular distribution coefficients $A_0 - A_7$




$$A_0 = \langle \sin^2 \theta_1 \rangle$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \langle \sin 2\theta_1 \cos \phi_1 \rangle$$

$$A_2 = \langle \sin^2 \theta_1 \cos 2\phi_1 \rangle$$

$$A_3 = a \langle \sin \theta_1 \cos \phi_1 \rangle$$

$$A_4 = a \langle \cos \theta_1 \rangle$$

$$A_5 = \frac{1}{2} \langle \sin^2 \theta_1 \sin 2\phi_1 \rangle$$

$$A_6 = \frac{1}{2} \langle \sin 2\theta_1 \sin \phi_1 \rangle$$

$$A_7 = a \langle \sin \theta_1 \sin \phi_1 \rangle$$

# Some implications of the angular distribution coefficients $A_0 - A_7$

$$A_0 = \langle \sin^2\theta_1 \rangle$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2}\langle \sin 2\theta_1 \cos\phi_1 \rangle$$

$$A_2 = \langle \sin^2\theta_1 \cos 2\phi_1 \rangle$$

$$A_3 = a\langle \sin\theta_1 \cos\phi_1 \rangle$$

$$A_4 = a\langle \cos\theta_1 \rangle$$

$$A_5 = \frac{1}{2}\langle \sin^2\theta_1 \sin 2\phi_1 \rangle$$

$$A_6 = \frac{1}{2}\langle \sin 2\theta_1 \sin\phi_1 \rangle$$

$$A_7 = a\langle \sin\theta_1 \sin\phi_1 \rangle$$

- $A_0 \geq A_2$ (or $1-\lambda-2\nu \geq 0$)
- Lam-Tung relation ($A_0 = A_2$) is satisfied when $\varphi_1 = 0$
- Forward-backward asymmetry, $a$, is reduced by a factor of $\langle \cos\theta_1 \rangle$ for $A_4$
- $A_5, A_6, A_7$ are odd function of $\varphi_1$ and must vanish from symmetry consideration
- Some equality and inequality relations among $A_0 - A_7$ can be obatined

# Some implications of the angular distribution coefficients $A_0 - A_7$

$$A_0 = \langle \sin^2\theta_1 \rangle$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2}\langle \sin 2\theta_1 \cos\phi_1 \rangle$$

$$A_2 = \langle \sin^2\theta_1 \cos 2\phi_1 \rangle$$

$$A_3 = a\langle \sin\theta_1 \cos\phi_1 \rangle$$

$$A_4 = a\langle \cos\theta_1 \rangle$$

$$A_5 = \frac{1}{2}\langle \sin^2\theta_1 \sin 2\phi_1 \rangle$$

$$A_6 = \frac{1}{2}\langle \sin 2\theta_1 \sin\phi_1 \rangle$$

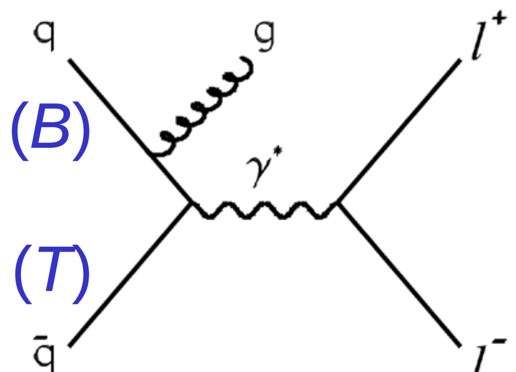
$$A_7 = a\langle \sin\theta_1 \sin\phi_1 \rangle$$

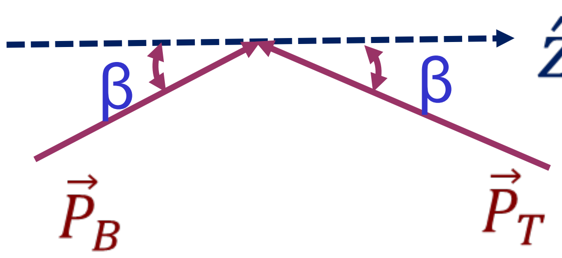
$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} 0 < A_0 < 1 \\ -1/2 < A_1 < 1/2 \\ -1 < A_2 < 1 \\ -a < A_3 < a \\ -a < A_4 < a \end{array}}$$

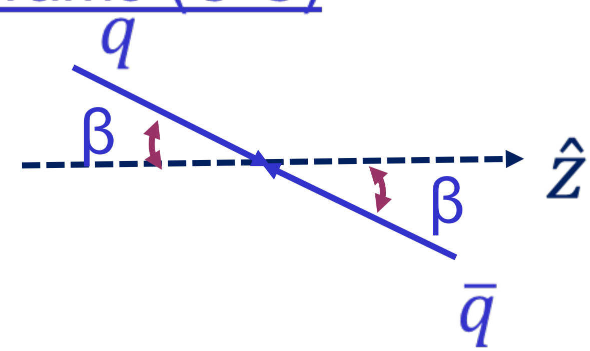
# What are the values of $\theta_1$ and $\phi_1$ at order $\alpha_s$?

1) $q\bar{q} \to \gamma^*(Z^0)g$

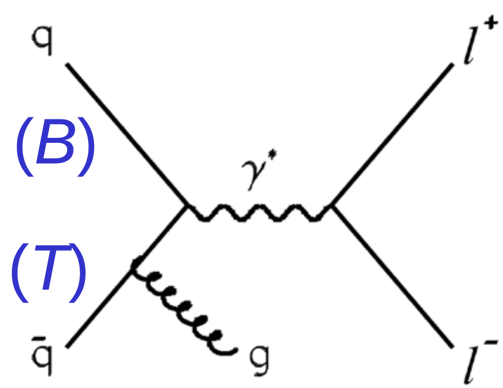
In $\gamma^*$ rest frame (C-S)

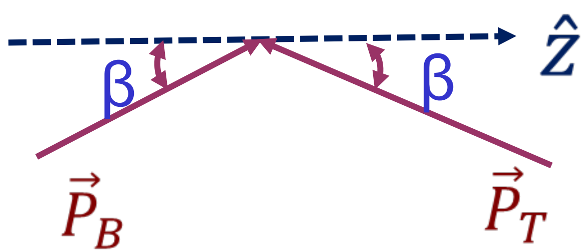


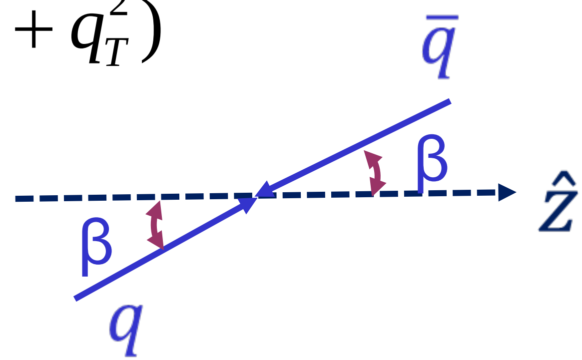




$$\sin^2\beta = q_T^2/(Q^2 + q_T^2)$$



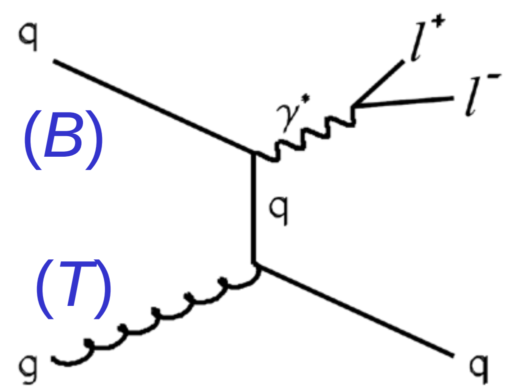

## $\theta_1 = \beta$ and $\phi_1 = 0$; $A_0 = A_2 = \sin^2\beta$

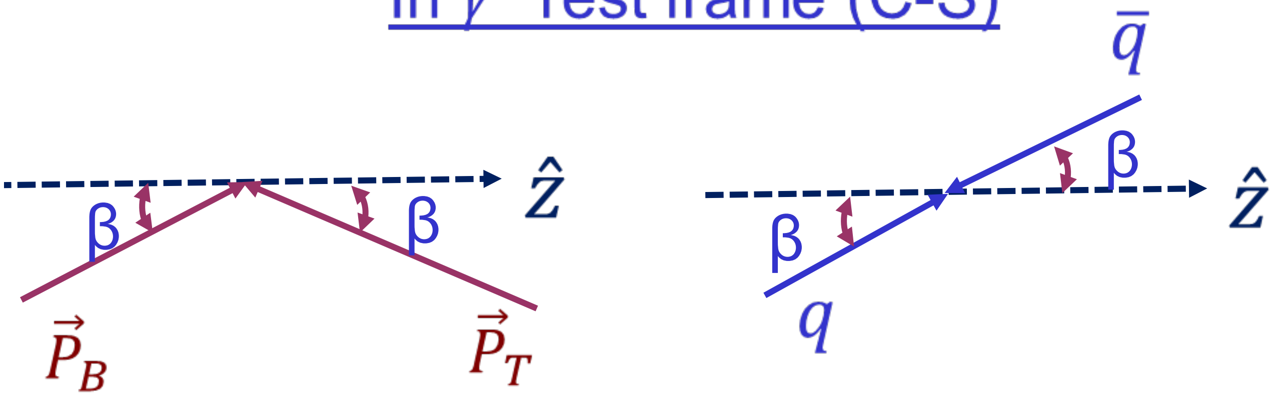
$$\lambda = \frac{2 - 3A_0}{2 + A_0} = \frac{2Q^2 - q_T^2}{2Q^2 + 3q_T^2}; \qquad \nu = \frac{2A_2}{2 + A_0} = \frac{2q_T^2}{2Q^2 + 3q_T^2}$$

# What are the values of $\theta_1$ and $\phi_1$ at order $\alpha_s$?

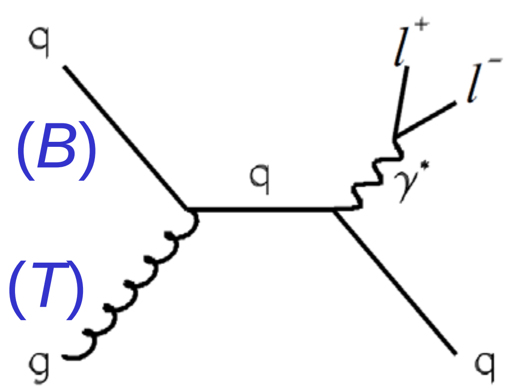
2) $qg \to \gamma^*(Z^0)q$

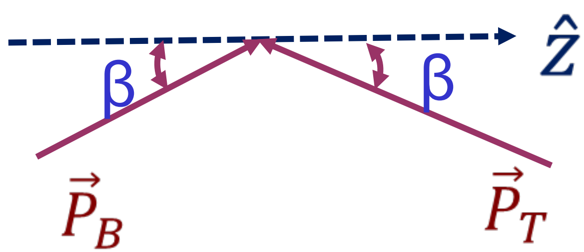
In $\gamma^*$ rest frame (C-S)

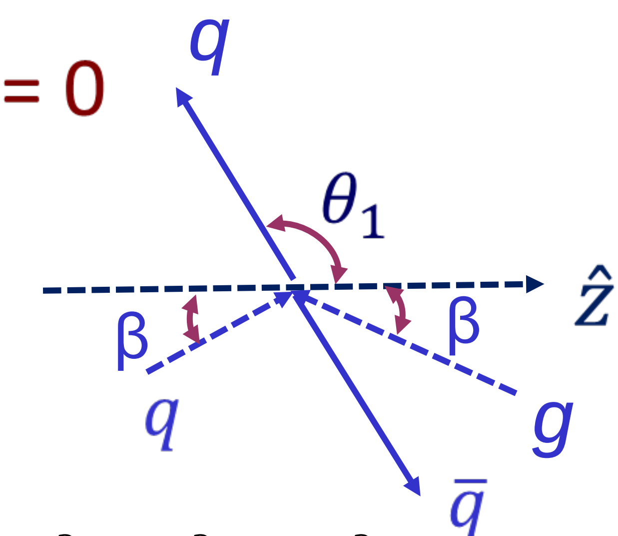



$\theta_1 = \beta$ and $\phi_1 = 0$



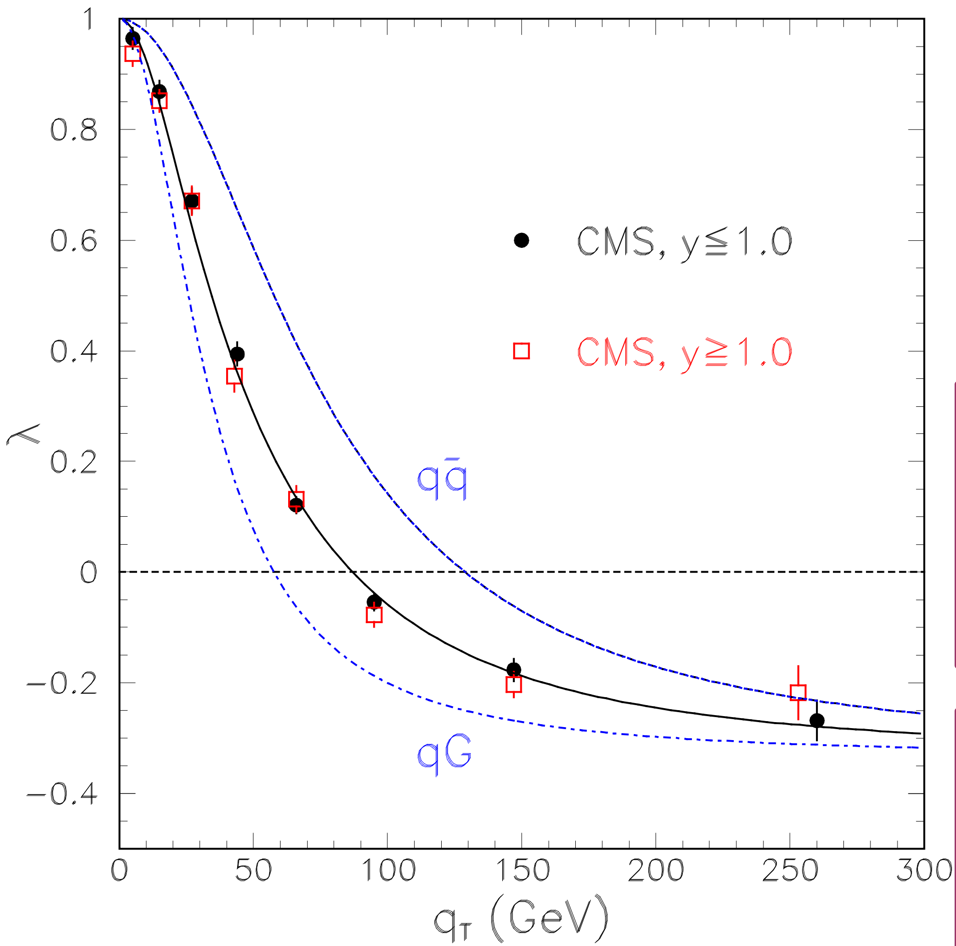




$\theta_1 > \beta$ and $\phi_1 = 0$; $A_0 = A_2 \approx 5q_T^2/(Q^2 + 5q_T^2)$

$$\lambda = \frac{2 - 3A_0}{2 + A_0} = \frac{2Q^2 - 5q_T^2}{2Q^2 + 15q_T^2}; \qquad \nu = \frac{2A_2}{2 + A_0} = \frac{10q_T^2}{2Q^2 + 15q_T^2}$$

# Compare with CMS data on λ

(*Z* production in *p*+*p* collision at 8 TeV)




$$\lambda = \frac{2Q^2 - q_T^2}{2Q^2 + 3q_T^2} \quad \text{for} \quad q\bar{q} \to Zg$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2Q^2 - 5q_T^2}{2Q^2 + 15q_T^2} \quad \text{for} \quad qG \to Zq$$

For both processes

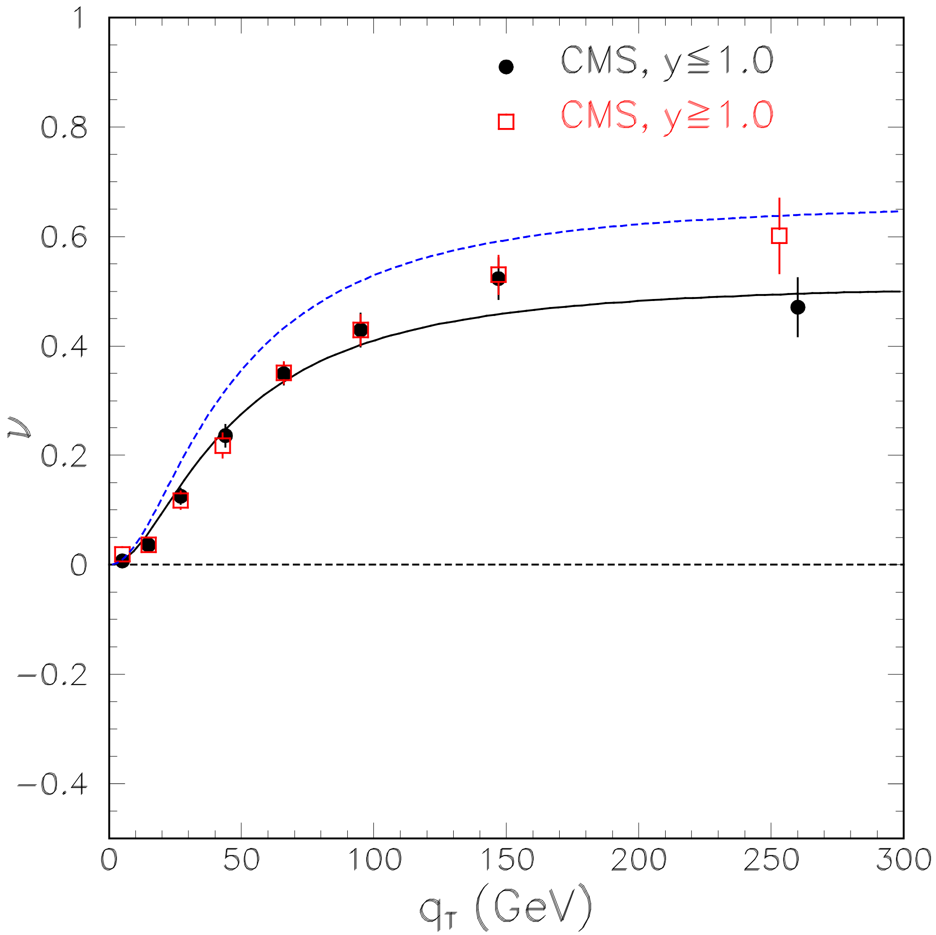
$\lambda = 1$ at $q_T = 0$ ($\theta_1 = 0^o$)

$\lambda = -1/3$ at $q_T = \infty$ ($\theta_1 = 90^o$)

Data can be well described with a mixture of 58.5% $qG$ and 41.5% $q\bar{q}$ processes

# Compare with CMS data on ν

## (*Z* production in *p*+*p* collision at 8 TeV)




$$\nu = \frac{2q_T^2}{2Q^2 + 3q_T^2} \quad \text{for} \quad q\bar{q} \to Zg$$

$$\nu = \frac{10q_T^2}{2Q^2 + 15q_T^2} \quad \text{for} \quad qG \to Zq$$

Dashed curve corresponds to a mixture of 58.5% $qG$ and 41.5% $q\bar{q}$ processes

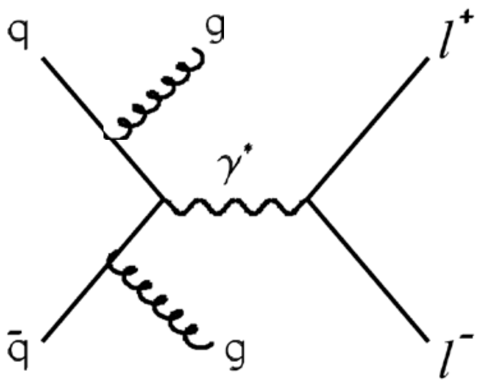
Solid curve corresponds to

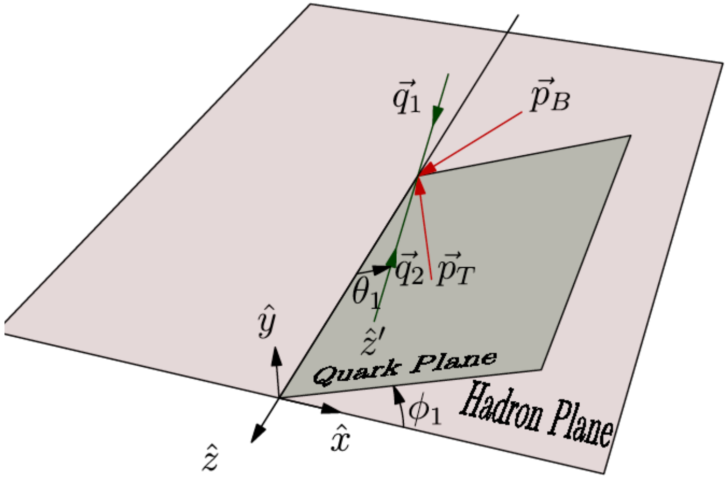
$$\langle \sin^2\theta_1 \cos 2\phi_1 \rangle / \langle \sin^2\theta_1 \rangle = 0.77$$

$q - \bar{q}$ axis is non-coplanar relative to the hadron plane

# Origins of the non-coplanarity

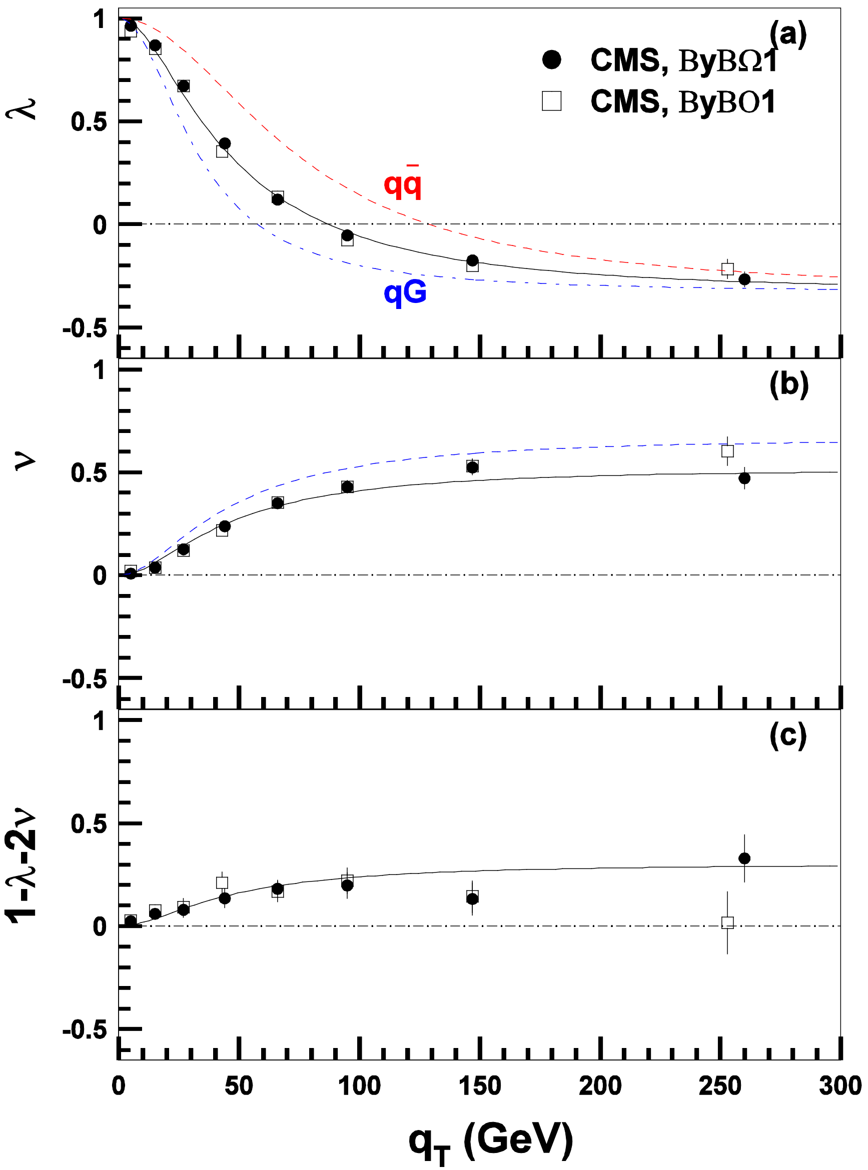
1) Processes at order $\alpha_s^2$ or higher




2) Intrinsic $k_T$ from interacting partons

# Compare with CMS data on Lam-Tung relation

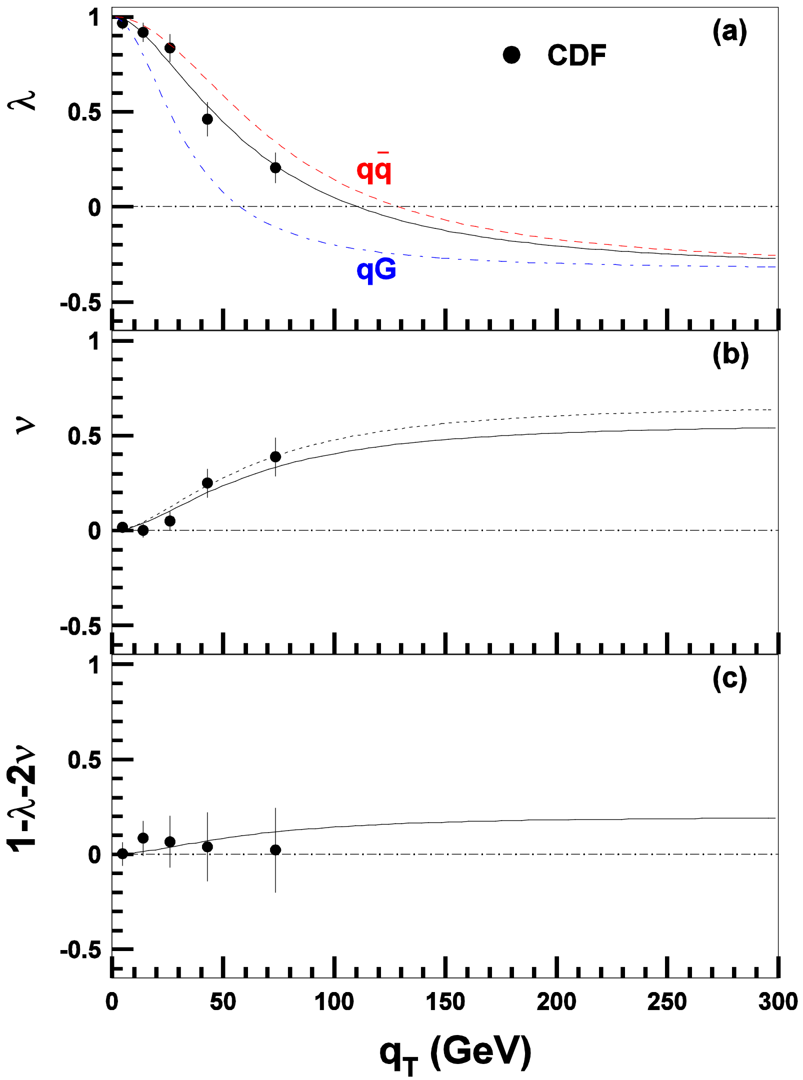



Solid curves correspond to a mixture of 58.5% $qG$ and 41.5% $q\bar{q}$ processes, and $\langle \sin^2\theta_1 \cos 2\phi_1 \rangle / \langle \sin^2\theta_1 \rangle = 0.77$

Violation of Lam-Tung relation is well described

# Compare with CDF data

(Z production in $p + \bar{p}$ collision at 1.96 TeV)

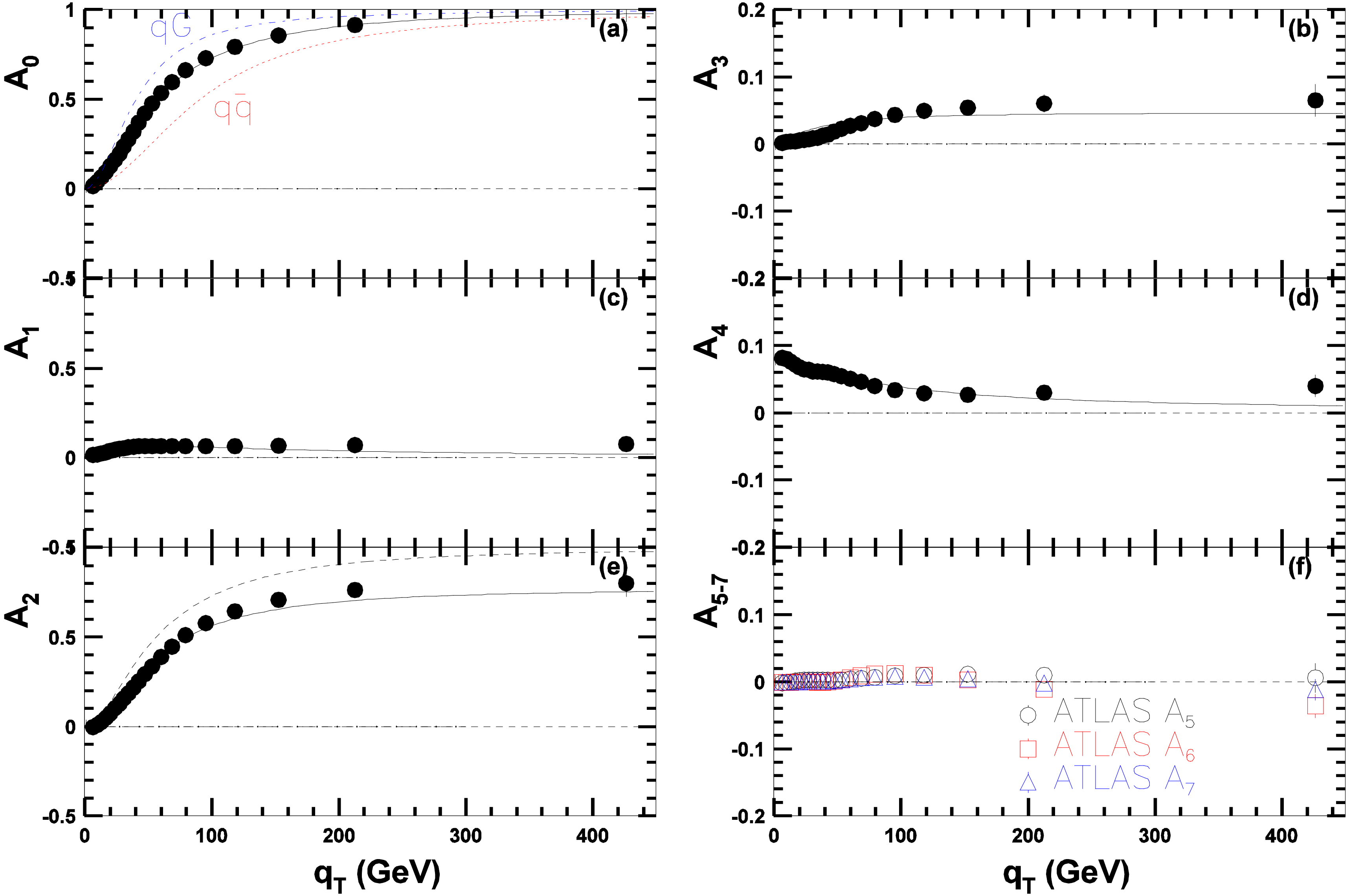



Solid curves correspond to a mixture of 27.5% $qG$ and 72.5% $q\bar{q}$ processes, and

$$\langle \sin^2\theta_1 \cos 2\phi_1 \rangle / \langle \sin^2\theta_1 \rangle = 0.85$$

**Violation of Lam-Tung relation is not ruled out**

# Compare with ATLAS data on $A_0$-$A_7$

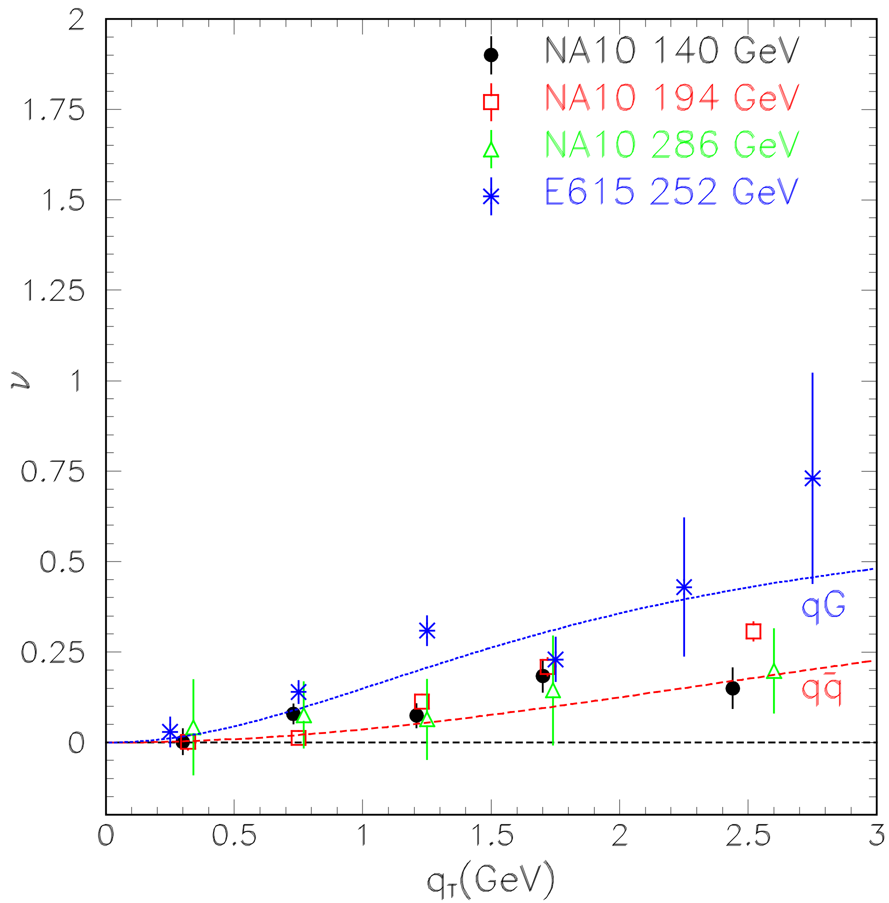



(Chang, McClellan,Peng,Teryaev, to be published)

# Summary

- The lepton angular distribution coefficients $A_0$-$A_7$ are described in terms of the polar and azimuthal angles of the $q - \bar{q}$ axis.
- The striking $q_T$ dependence of $A_0$ (or equivalently, λ) can be well described by the mis-alignment of the $q - \bar{q}$ axis and the Collins-Soper *z*-axis.
- Violation of the Lam-Tung relation ($A_0 \neq A_2$) is described by the non-coplanarity of the $q - \bar{q}$ axis and the hadron plane. This can come from order $\alpha_s^2$ or higher processes or from intrinsic $k_T$.
- This study can be extended to fixed-target Drell-Yan data.

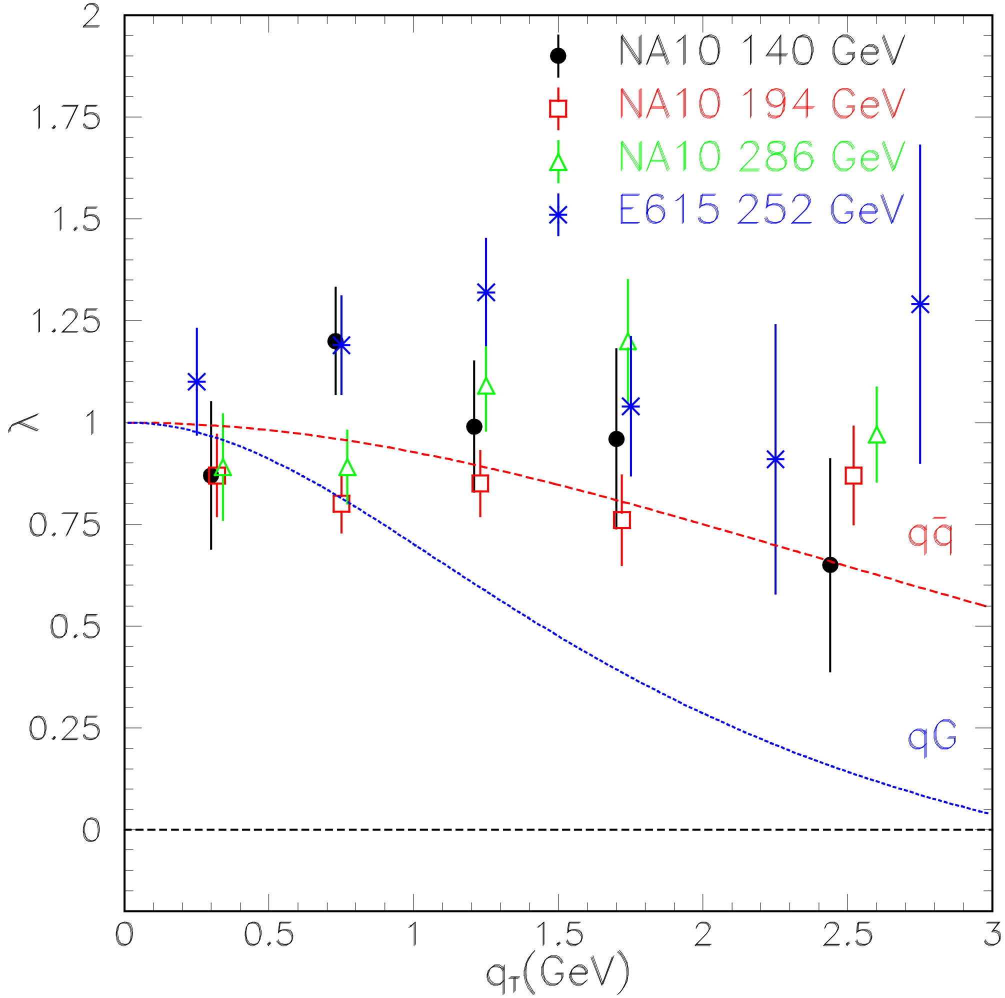
# Pion-induced D-Y




See Lambertsen and Vogelsang, arXiv: 1605.02625

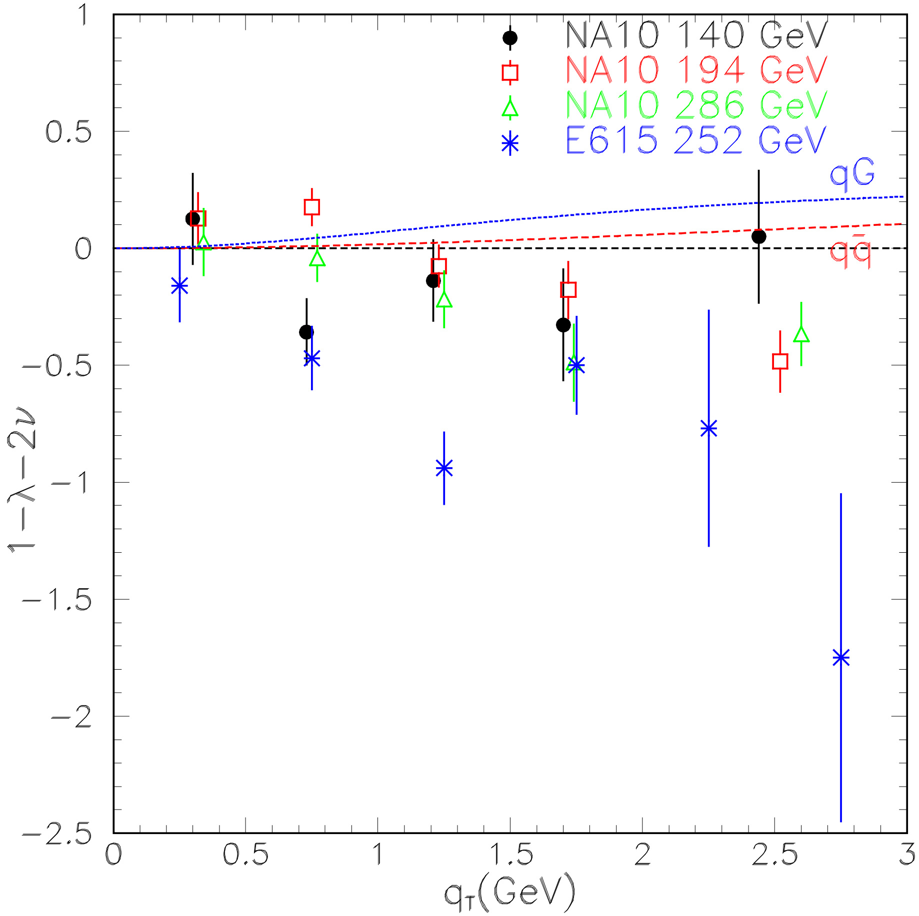
- The $\nu$ data should be between the $q\bar{q}$ and $qG$ curves, if the effect is entirely from pQCD. The $q\bar{q}$ process should dominate.
- Surprisingly large pQCD effect is predicted!
- Extraction of the B-M functions must remove the pQCD effect.

# Pion-induced D-Y




- The $\lambda$ data should be between the $q\bar{q}$ and $qG$ curves, if the effect is entirely from pQCD. Also $\lambda$ must be less than 1 (from positivity)!!
- The data suggest the presence of other effects (or poor data)

# Pion-induced D-Y




- The L-T violation should be between the $q\bar{q}$ and $qG$ curves, if the effect is entirely from pQCD (we assume the same non-coplanarity as in the LHC).
- pQCD effect can only be positive, while the data are large and negative!
- Large violation of L-T (due to $\lambda > 1$) cannot be explained by pQCD. Need better data