Measurement of the ϕ_{η}^{*} distribution of muon pairs with masses between 30 and 500 GeV in 10.4 fb^{-1} of $p\bar{p}$ collisions

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We present a measurement of the distribution of the variable ϕ^*_η for muon pairs with masses between 30 and 500 GeV, using the complete Run II data set collected by the D0 detector at the Fermilab Tevatron proton-antiproton collider. This corresponds to an integrated luminosity of 10.4 fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. The data are corrected for detector effects and presented in bins of dimuon rapidity and mass. The variable ϕ^*_η probes the same physical effects as the Z/γ^* boson transverse momentum, but is less susceptible to the effects of experimental resolution and efficiency. These are the first measurements at any collider of the ϕ^*_η distributions for dilepton masses away from the $Z \to \ell^+\ell^-$ boson mass peak. The data are compared to QCD predictions based on the resummation of multiple soft gluons.

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Drell-Yan lepton pairs are produced at hadron colliders via quark-antiquark annihilation and may be produced with a non-zero momentum in the plane transverse to the beam direction $p_T^{\ell\ell}$ ($\ell = e, \mu, \tau$) due to QCD radiation from the incoming partons. Measurements of $p_T^{\ell\ell}$ and related variables in events containing Drell-Yan lepton pairs thus allow models of initial state QCD radiation to be tested. Such models are an important component in the phenomenological interpretation of almost all experimental measurements and in searches for new physics at hadron colliders.

In Ref. [1] the D0 Collaboration used the variable ϕ^*_η [2] to study, with unprecedented precision, the $p_T^{\ell\ell}$ distribution of Z/γ^* bosons in dielectron and dimuon final states with dilepton invariant mass $M_{\ell\ell}$ close to the Z boson pole. The measurements were presented in bins of dilepton rapidity $|y|$ [3]. The variable ϕ^*_η is defined [2] as

$$\phi^*_\eta \equiv \tan\left(\phi_{\rm acop}/2\right) \sin\theta^*_\eta, \quad (1)$$

where $\phi_{\rm acop}$ is the acoplanarity angle, given by

$$\phi_{\rm acop} = \pi - \Delta\phi^{\ell\ell}, \quad (2)$$

and $\Delta\phi^{\ell\ell}$ is the difference in azimuthal angle ϕ between the two lepton candidates. Figure 1 illustrates relevant variables in the plane transverse to the beam direction [1]. The variable θ^*_η is a measure of the scattering angle of the leptons with respect to the proton beam direction in the rest frame of the dilepton system. It is defined [2] by

$$\cos(\theta^*_\eta) = \tanh\left[\left(\eta^- - \eta^+\right)/2\right], \quad (3)$$

where η^- and η^+ are the pseudorapidities [6] of the negatively and positively charged lepton, respectively. The acoplanarity $\phi_{\rm acop}$ gives the degree to which the two leptons deviate from being back to back in the plane transverse to the beam direction; it is thus related to $p_T^{\ell\ell}$. Multiplying by $\sin\theta^*_\eta$ in Eq. 1 corrects for the fact that even for fixed values of $M_{\ell\ell}$ and $p_T^{\ell\ell}$, events with different values of $\sin\theta^*_\eta$ will correspond to different values of $\phi_{\rm acop}$. The variable ϕ^*_η is therefore more closely related to $p_T^{\ell\ell}$ than is $\phi_{\rm acop}$. Since $\phi_{\rm acop}$ and θ^*_η depend exclusively on the directions of the two leptons, which are typically determined with a precision of a milliradian or better, ϕ^*_η is experimentally very well measured compared to any quantities, such as $p_T^{\ell\ell}$, that rely on the momenta of the leptons.

The new experimental variables proposed in Ref. [2] and exploited by D0 in Ref. [1] have prompted a considerable amount of theoretical and experimental activity.

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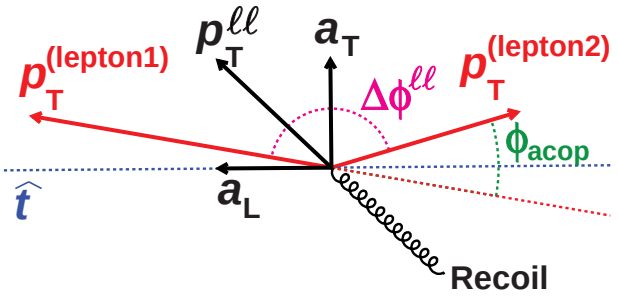

FIG. 1: (color online) Illustration in the plane transverse to the beam direction of the variables defined in the text and used to analyse the dilepton transverse momentum [1]. The variables a_T and a_L [4] correspond to the decomposition of $p_T^{\ell\ell}$ into two orthogonal components relative to the dilepton thrust axis $\hat{t}$ [5], as illustrated.

For example, QCD calculations including the resummation of multiple soft gluon emissions at next-to-next-to-leading log (NNLL) accuracy [7, 8] and matched to the next-to-leading order (NLO) Monte Carlo (MC) calculation MCFM [9] have been shown to be consistent with the D0 data [1] to within the assigned theoretical uncertainties. The D0 data [1] have been used as input to improve the predictions from the ResBos MC program [10]. Predictions at NNLL+NLO accuracy for the distribution of ϕ_η^* of Z/γ^* bosons in proton-proton collisions at the LHC [11] have been made. Subsequent experimental measurements of the distribution of ϕ_η^* by the ATLAS Collaboration [12] in bins of dilepton rapidity are in agreement with these predictions. Complementary measurements of the distribution of ϕ_η^* for Z/γ^* bosons that are highly boosted along the LHC beam direction have been made by the LHCb Collaboration [13]. These measurements are also in reasonable agreement with predictions.

In this paper we present measurements of the normalized ϕ_η^* distribution of Drell-Yan muon pairs, $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi_\eta^*)$, in bins of dimuon rapidity in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. We update the dimuon measurements of Ref. [1] for $70 < M_{\ell\ell} < 110$ GeV to the complete 10.4 fb^{-1} data set collected by the D0 detector during Run 2 at the Fermilab Tevatron. In addition, we extend the measurements to "off-peak" samples of dimuon events and consider ranges of $M_{\ell\ell}$ between 30 and 500 GeV. These are the first measurements at any collider of the ϕ_η^* distributions of dileptons away from the Z boson mass peak.

As discussed in Ref. [2], ϕ_η^* is highly correlated with the quantity $a_T/M_{\ell\ell}$, where the variable a_T [4] corresponds to one of two orthogonal components of $p_T^{\ell\ell}$ (as illustrated in Fig. 1). The width of the $p_T^{\ell\ell}$ distribution is expected to increase approximately logarithmically with increasing $M_{\ell\ell}$. This is because the larger initial-state parton momenta required to produce heavier dilepton final states allow for harder initial state radiation [14]. Therefore, the width of the ϕ_η^* distribution is expected to decrease with increasing $M_{\ell\ell}$. Measurements of the distribution of ϕ_η^* over a wide range of $M_{\ell\ell}$ values allow this prediction to be tested.

Initial state gluon bremsstrahlung represents an important source of systematic uncertainty in analyses of high mass final states at hadron colliders, such as those containing top quarks. It is therefore interesting to use the ϕ_η^* distribution of high mass dilepton final states to test QCD descriptions of initial state gluon bremsstrahlung in the relevant mass range.

D0 [15] is a general purpose detector located at the Fermilab Tevatron proton-antiproton collider. The detector has a central-tracking system, consisting of a silicon microstrip tracker and a central fiber tracker, both located within a 1.9 T superconducting solenoidal magnet, with designs optimized for tracking for $|\eta| < 3$. A liquid-argon and uranium calorimeter has a central section covering $|\eta| < 1.1$, and two end calorimeters that extend coverage to $|\eta| \approx 4.2$, with all three housed in separate cryostats [16]. An outer muon system, at $|\eta| < 2$, consists of a layer of tracking detectors and scintillation trigger counters in front of 1.8 T iron toroidal magnets, followed by two similar layers after the toroids [17].

Drell-Yan dimuon MC events are generated with PYTHIA [18] and passed through a GEANT-based [19] simulation of the detector. Backgrounds from $Z/\gamma^* \to \tau^-\tau^+$, $W \to \ell\nu$ (+jets), and $WW \to \ell\nu\ell\nu$ are simulated using PYTHIA. Background from top quark pair production is simulated with ALPGEN [20], with PYTHIA used for parton showering. To simulate the effects of additional proton-antiproton interactions and detector noise, events from randomly triggered beam crossings collected during normal data taking are added to the simulated events. Background from multijet events is estimated from the data using samples of events containing poorly isolated muons and same-sign muon pairs.

A second sample of Drell-Yan dimuon MC events (without detector simulation) is generated using ResBos [21]. ResBos generates Z boson production with initial state QCD corrections approximately to next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) by using approximate NNLO Wilson coefficient functions [10], and full NNLL accuracy to account for contributions of soft gluon emission [10, 21]. The γ^* and Z/γ^* interference contributions are included with initial state QCD corrections to NLO and NNLL accuracy. The ResBos prediction uses the GNW [10, 21] non-perturbative function for the region of small $p_T^{\ell\ell}$, which is controlled by the parameter a_Z. In our choice of central values and systematic variations [22] for QCD scales and a_Z we follow Ref. [10]. The CT10 NNLO parton distribution functions (PDFs) [23] are used and the effects of final state photon radiation (FSR) are taken from PHOTOS [24].

In addition to ResBos, we compare our corrected data to the NNLL+NLO predictions of Ref. [8]. The NLO PDF sets CTEQ6m [26] are implemented in this calculation. The NNLL+NLO predictions of Ref. [8] do not include the effects of FSR. The QCD scales are set event

by event to the mass of the Z/γ^* boson propagator.

Candidate dimuon events are required to satisfy a trigger based on the identification of a single muon and to contain two reconstructed muons. One of the muons is required to have reconstructed track segments in the muon system tracking detectors both inside and outside the toroidal magnets. The second muon is required to have hits in the muon system or to have an energy deposit in the calorimeter that is consistent with the passage of a minimum-ionizing particle. To ensure an accurate measurement of the muon directions, the two muon candidates are required to be matched to a pair of particle tracks reconstructed in the central tracking detectors with momentum transverse to the beam direction of $p_T > 15$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2$. Candidate muons resulting from misidentified hadrons or produced by the decay of hadrons are suppressed by requiring that they be isolated from other particles observed in either the central tracking detectors or the calorimeters. Requirements are placed on the sum of the p_T of tracks within a cone of $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} < 0.5$ around the muon track and on the sum of the E_T of calorimeter clusters within an annulus $0.1 < \Delta R < 0.4$ around the muon track. If more than two muon candidates satisfying the above criteria are found, the two with the highest p_T are considered. The muon tracks are required to be oppositely charged.

Contamination from cosmic ray muons is eliminated by requiring that the muons originate from the $p\bar{p}$ collision point on the basis of their impact parameters and times-of-flight, and by rejecting events in which the two muon candidates are back to back in η within the experimental resolution.

For $70 < M_{\ell\ell} < 110$ GeV a total of 645k dimuon events is selected and the total background fraction, arising mainly from multijet events, is 0.2%.

Away from the Z boson mass peak it is more difficult to obtain samples of well-measured Drell-Yan dimuon events with acceptable levels of background, and additional event selection criteria are imposed. An important source of contamination in the off-peak samples arises from Drell-Yan dimuon events that at Born level have a Z/γ^* boson mass outside the selected range in $M_{\ell\ell}$, but are reconstructed with a value of $M_{\ell\ell}$ within the selected range due to FSR or to the mis-measurement of the p_T of one of the muon candidates. We refer below to such events as arising from "bin migration in $M_{\ell\ell}$". The levels of bin migration in the off-peak signal samples are estimated and corrected for using the Drell-Yan dimuon MC and are cross checked using control samples in the data.

Below the Z boson mass peak, dimuon events are selected with $30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV. To increase the event selection efficiency in this low mass region and to reduce any kinematic bias on the distribution of ϕ^*_η, the selection criteria are relaxed: we require the leading muon to satisfy $p_T > 15$ GeV, but allow the second muon to satisfy $p_T > 10$ GeV. The dominant backgrounds in the $30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV sample arise from $Z/\gamma^* \to \tau^-\tau^+$ and bin migration in $M_{\ell\ell}$. Background from $Z/\gamma^* \to \tau^-\tau^+$ events containing hadronically decaying τ leptons is suppressed by applying isolation criteria on the muon candidates that are more stringent than those used for the $70 < M_{\ell\ell} < 110$ GeV event sample. In particular, an additional requirement is placed on the sum of the E_T of calorimeter clusters within a cone $\Delta R < 0.1$ around the muon track. The fraction of the selected event sample arising from $Z/\gamma^* \to \tau^-\tau^+$ background is estimated to be 5.2%. The number of selected events that originate close to the Z boson mass peak but are reconstructed with $30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV due to FSR is reduced by excluding events that contain an isolated photon candidate with $p_T > 15$ GeV. Bin migration in $M_{\ell\ell}$ from the Z boson mass peak can also arise from events in which the p_T of one of the muon candidates is underestimated. This is suppressed using a "pseudo-mass" variable, $M_{\rm pseudo}$: the invariant mass of the muon pair is recalculated having set the magnitude of the p_T of the lower p_T muon to be equal to that of the higher p_T muon. This is under the hypothesis that if an event originates close to the Z boson mass peak, but is reconstructed with $30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV, the p_T of the lower p_T muon candidate has been underestimated. Events arising from bin migration in $M_{\ell\ell}$ tend to have large values of $M_{\rm pseudo}$ and candidate events are required to satisfy $M_{\rm pseudo} < 75$ GeV. This requirement rejects only 2% of Drell-Yan dimuon events with $30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV at the generator level. The fraction of the selected event sample arising from Drell-Yan dimuon events for which the Born level Z/γ^* boson propagator mass is greater than 70 GeV is estimated to be 1.3%. Remaining backgrounds amount to 1.6% of the selected event sample and arise mainly from multijet events. A total of 74k dimuon events is selected for $30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV.

Above the Z boson mass peak, dimuon events are selected within the two mass ranges $160 < M_{\ell\ell} < 300$ GeV and $300 < M_{\ell\ell} < 500$ GeV. In these samples the only significant source of contamination arises from the moderate resolution in p_T (and thus $M_{\ell\ell}$) in the compact central tracking detectors of DØ. The level of bin migration in $M_{\ell\ell}$ in Drell-Yan dimuon events is reduced by imposing tight requirements on the number of silicon microstrip and central fiber tracker hits associated with the muon tracks and the χ^2 of the track fits. Bin migration in $M_{\ell\ell}$ is further suppressed by rejecting events in which there is a very large asymmetry between the magnitudes of the p_T of the two muons. Specifically, it is required that

$$\frac{|\Delta p_T|}{m^2_{\ell\ell}} < 0.004 e^{-M_{\ell\ell}/80} + 0.00115,$$

where Δp_T is the difference in the magnitudes of the p_T of the two muons, and the units of Δp_T and $M_{\ell\ell}$ are GeV. For the mass ranges $160 < M_{\ell\ell} < 300$ GeV and $300 < M_{\ell\ell} < 500$ GeV, respectively, the numbers of selected events are 1744 and 207, and the fractions of the selected event samples arising from bin migration in $M_{\ell\ell}$ are estimated to be 24% and 44%.

The observed ϕ^*_η distributions are corrected for background, and for experimental efficiency and resolution. Backgrounds from $Z/\gamma^* \to \tau^-\tau^+$, $W \to \ell\nu$ (+jets), $WW \to \ell\nu\ell\nu$, top quark pairs and multijet events are subtracted from the observed ϕ^*_η distributions. The corrections to the background-subtracted ϕ^*_η distribution for experimental efficiency and resolution (including the effect of bin migration in $M_{\ell\ell}$) are evaluated using fully simulated dimuon MC events. When evaluating the correction factors, we apply at the MC particle level the same kinematic selection criteria on $M_{\ell\ell}$, muon p_T, and $|\eta|$ as in the selection of the data, as specified above. For this purpose, MC particle-level muons are defined after QED final state radiation, which mimics the measurement of muon momentum in the tracking detector. In addition, in the low mass dimuon sample ($30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV) events are rejected if they contain an FSR photon with transverse energy $E^\gamma_T > 14$ GeV; this is in order to mimic the selection criteria on isolated photons and muon isolation applied at the detector level.

Since the experimental resolution in ϕ^*_η is narrower than the chosen bin widths, the fractions of accepted events that fall within the same bin in ϕ^*_η at the particle level and reconstructed detector level in the MC are high, having typical (lowest) values of around 98% (92%). Therefore, simple bin-by-bin corrections of the ϕ^*_η distribution are sufficient.

The fully simulated Drell-Yan dimuon MC events used to calculate the detector corrections are re-weighted at the generator level in two dimensions ($p^{\ell\ell}_T$ and $|y|$) to match the predictions of ResBos. In addition, adjustments are made to improve the accuracy of the following aspects of the detector simulation: muon p_T scale and resolution, track ϕ and η resolutions, trigger efficiencies, and relevant offline reconstruction and selection efficiencies. Variations in the above adjustments to the underlying physics and the detector simulation are included in the assessment of the systematic uncertainties on the correction factors. Because of the high bin purities, the systematic uncertainties on the correction factors arising from variations in the assumed underlying ϕ^*_η distribution are found to be negligible.

The systematic uncertainties due to muon p_T scale and resolution are small, and arise only due to the kinematic requirements in the event selection. The measured ϕ^*_η distribution is, however, susceptible to modulations in ϕ of the muon identification and trigger efficiencies, which result, e.g., from detector module boundaries in the muon system. Particular care has been taken in the choice of muon identification criteria in order to minimize such modulations and also to ensure that such modulations are well simulated in the MC. For example, the inclusion of muon candidates identified in the calorimeter reduces the effect of gaps between modules in the outer muon system. Nevertheless, accurate modeling of the residual inefficiencies in the inter-module regions is verified, since this is particularly important in this measurement; regions of low efficiency that are back-to-back in ϕ cause the efficiency to modulate as a function of ϕ^*_η. Accurate modeling of the angular resolution of the central tracking detectors is another crucial aspect of this analysis. The resolution in ϕ and η is measured in the data using cosmic ray muons that traverse the detector, since these should produce events containing two tracks that are exactly back to back except for the effect of detector resolution.

Control samples in which one or more of the event selection criteria are relaxed or inverted are used to test the predicted levels of background in the off-peak dimuon samples and to assess the associated systematic uncertainties. The level of background in the $30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV sample arising from $Z/\gamma^* \to \tau^-\tau^+$ events containing hadronically decaying τ leptons is verified by checking that the simulation provides a good description of the sum of the E_T of calorimeter clusters within $\Delta R < 0.1$ around the muon track. In addition, hadrons misidentified as muons are less likely than genuine muons to be associated with reconstructed track segments in the muon system both inside and outside the toroidal magnets. The number and kinematic properties of events containing only one such muon candidate, which are enriched in $Z/\gamma^* \to \tau^-\tau^+$ events containing hadronically decaying τ leptons, are found to be reasonably well described.

In the off-peak samples the predicted levels of bin migration in $M_{\ell\ell}$ are cross checked using control samples. For $30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV the number and kinematic properties of the events exclusively rejected by the veto on isolated photons are well described. The selection criteria on $M_{\rm pseudo}$ (for $30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV) and the asymmetry between the magnitudes of the p_T of the two muons (for $160 < M_{\ell\ell} < 300$ GeV and $300 < M_{\ell\ell} < 500$ GeV) introduce a bias on the ϕ^*_η distributions of the selected event samples, which has to be accounted for in the MC-derived correction factors. It has been verified that the distributions in $M_{\rm pseudo}$ and the p_T asymmetry, having applied all other selection cuts, are reasonably well described by the MC.

Systematic uncertainties on the corrections applied to the data arise from residual uncertainties in the modeling of the detector response and the levels of backgrounds. The following are varied within their uncertainties: muon p_T scale and resolution; dependence of trigger and offline identification efficiencies on η and on the proximity to detector module boundaries in ϕ. Systematic uncertainties on the levels of backgrounds are assigned to cover the statistical uncertainties of the cross checks using control samples, as well as any residual data-MC discrepancies revealed by these cross checks. The total experimental systematic uncertainty is evaluated as the quadrature sum of all the uncertainties discussed above. In almost all ϕ^*_η bins the total experimental systematic uncertainty is substantially smaller than the statistical uncertainty.

The overall QCD uncertainty on the ResBos predictions is taken as the quadrature sum of the changes in the predicted $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ resulting from variations

in QCD scales, the non-perturbative parameter a_Z and PDFs. In our choice of systematic variations [22] for QCD scales and a_Z we follow Ref. [10]. Uncertainties due to PDFs are evaluated using the CT10 NNLO error PDF sets [23]. In the predictions from ResBos the uncertainties arising from QCD scales are typically a factor of around two larger than those arising from PDFs or a_Z. For the NNLL+NLO predictions, the theoretical uncertainties are assessed by variations in renormalization scale, factorization scale and resummation scale between $M_{\ell\ell}/2$ and $2M_{\ell\ell}$, with the additional requirement that the ratio of any two of these scales lies between 1/2 and 2 [8].

Figure 2 shows the normalized dimuon ϕ^*_η distributions $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ in two bins of dimuon $|y|$ corrected to the particle level for the kinematic region: $70 < M_{\ell\ell} < 110$ GeV, and for both muons $p_T > 15$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2$. The data are compared to predictions from ResBos for the same particle-level kinematic region and in the same bins used for the experimental data. The values of $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ are plotted at the center of the relevant bin in ϕ^*_η.

Figure 3 shows the ratio of the corrected ϕ^*_η distributions to the ResBos predictions for $70 < M_{\ell\ell} < 110$ GeV. In addition to the dimuon data from the present analysis, the dielectron data from Ref. [1] are shown [25]. Given that the experimental corrections are very different in the two channels, the consistency of the dielectron and dimuon measurements represents a powerful cross check of the corrected distributions.

Figure 4 shows for $70 < M_{\ell\ell} < 110$ GeV the ratio of the corrected dimuon data to the NNLL+NLO predictions of Ref. [8].

Figures 3 and 4 show that the theoretical uncertainties arising from QCD scale variations and PDFs are large compared to the experimental uncertainties. Within the quoted uncertainties both predictions are consistent with the corrected data. Figure 5 shows the ratio of the $(1/\sigma)(d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ distribution in the central rapidity region ($|y| < 1$) to that in the forward rapidity region ($1 < |y| < 2$). The corrected dimuon data are compared to the predictions from ResBos [10] and from the NNLL+NLO calculations [8]. Figure 5 shows that the theoretical uncertainties largely cancel in this ratio and that the predictions are consistent with the data.

Figure 6 shows the normalized dimuon ϕ^*_η distributions $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ in two bins of $|y|$, corrected to the particle level with kinematic requirements: $30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV, and for both muons $|\eta| < 2$. The leading muon is required to satisfy $p_T > 15$ GeV and the second muon is required to satisfy $p_T > 10$ GeV. In addition, events are required at particle level to contain no FSR photon with transverse energy $E^\gamma_T > 14$ GeV. The corrected data are compared to predictions from ResBos [10] with the same particle-level kinematic cuts applied.

Figure 7 shows the ratio of the corrected ϕ^*_η distributions to the ResBos predictions for $30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV. Figure 8 shows the ratio of the same data to the NNLL+NLO predictions of Ref. [8, 27]. At high values of ϕ^*_η the prediction from ResBos agrees less well with data than is the case in the region of the Z boson mass peak. A known deficiency of the ResBos prediction for $\phi^*_\eta > 0.5$ in the low mass region is the absence of the NNLO correction factor for the photon exchange diagram.

Figure 9 shows the normalized dimuon ϕ^*_η distributions $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$, corrected to the particle level with kinematic requirements: $160 < M_{\ell\ell} < 300$ GeV and $300 < M_{\ell\ell} < 500$ GeV, and for both muons $p_T > 15$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2$. The data are compared to predictions from ResBos with the same particle-level kinematic requirements applied. Figure 10 shows the ratios of the corrected ϕ^*_η distributions to the ResBos predictions. Within the fairly large statistical uncertainties, the predictions are consistent with the corrected data. As pointed out above there is no NNLO correction factor for the photon exchange diagram in ResBos.

The corrected distributions of $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ in the two dimuon mass ranges $30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV and $70 < M_{\ell\ell} < 130$ GeV are compared in Fig. 11. As discussed above, the width of the ϕ^*_η distribution is expected to decrease with increasing $M_{\ell\ell}$. Fig. 11 shows that the data are consistent with this expectation and that ResBos provides a good description of this behavior. The numbers of selected events in the dimuon mass ranges $160 < M_{\ell\ell} < 300$ GeV and $300 < M_{\ell\ell} < 500$ GeV are insufficient to allow us to present the distributions of $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ in the two separate ranges of $|y|$ shown in Fig. 11. However, the dependence on $|y|$ is small and a comparison between Figs. 9 and 11 shows that the distributions of $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ continue to become more narrow with increasing dimuon mass in the region above the Z boson mass peak.

In summary, using 10.4 fb^{-1} of $p\bar{p}$ collisions we have measured the normalized ϕ^*_η distribution $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ in two bins of dimuon rapidity and four bins of dimuon mass. Relative to the results presented in Ref. [1], these measurements in the dimuon channel represent an extension to the full D0 data set and also to regions of dimuon mass away from the Z boson mass peak. The data are well described within the theoretical uncertainties by the ResBos MC and by the predictions at NNLL+NLO accuracy of Ref. [8, 27]. In the Z boson mass peak region, $70 < M_{\ell\ell} < 110$ GeV, the theoretical uncertainties shown in Figs. 3 and 4 are large compared to the experimental uncertainties. Figure 5 shows the ratio of the $(1/\sigma)(d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ distribution in the central rapidity region ($|y| < 1$) to that in the forward rapidity region ($1 < |y| < 2$). The theoretical uncertainties largely cancel in this ratio and the QCD predictions are consistent with the data. The data are consistent with the expectation that the width of the ϕ^*_η distribution decreases with increasing $M_{\ell\ell}$. The measurements of ϕ^*_η distributions above the Z boson mass peak may help constrain systematic uncertainties arising from initial state gluon bremsstrahlung in analyses of other high

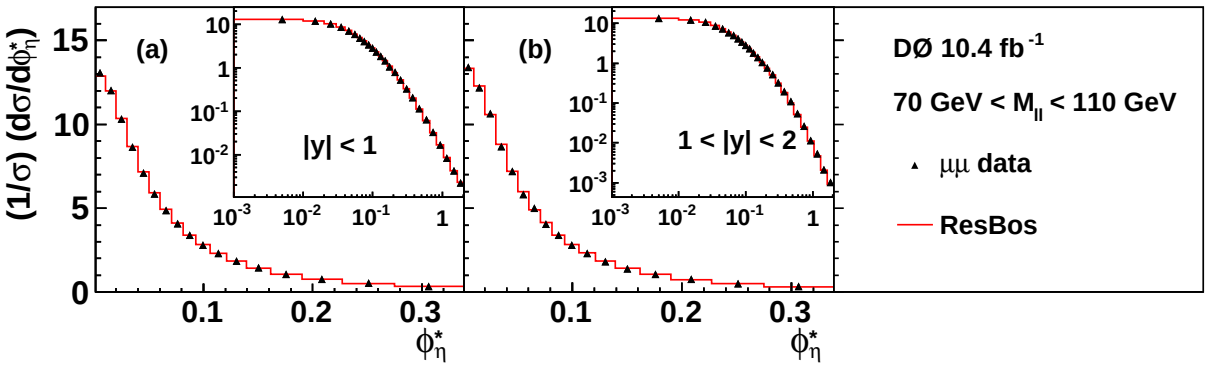

FIG. 2: (color online) Corrected distributions of $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ in dimuon events with $70 < M_{\ell\ell} < 110$ GeV for (a) $|y| < 1$ and (b) $1 < |y| < 2$ in the restricted range $0 < \phi^*_\eta < 0.34$. The insets show an extended range of ϕ^*_η. The error bars on the data points represent statistical and systematic uncertainties combined in quadrature. The predictions from ResBos [10] are shown as histograms.

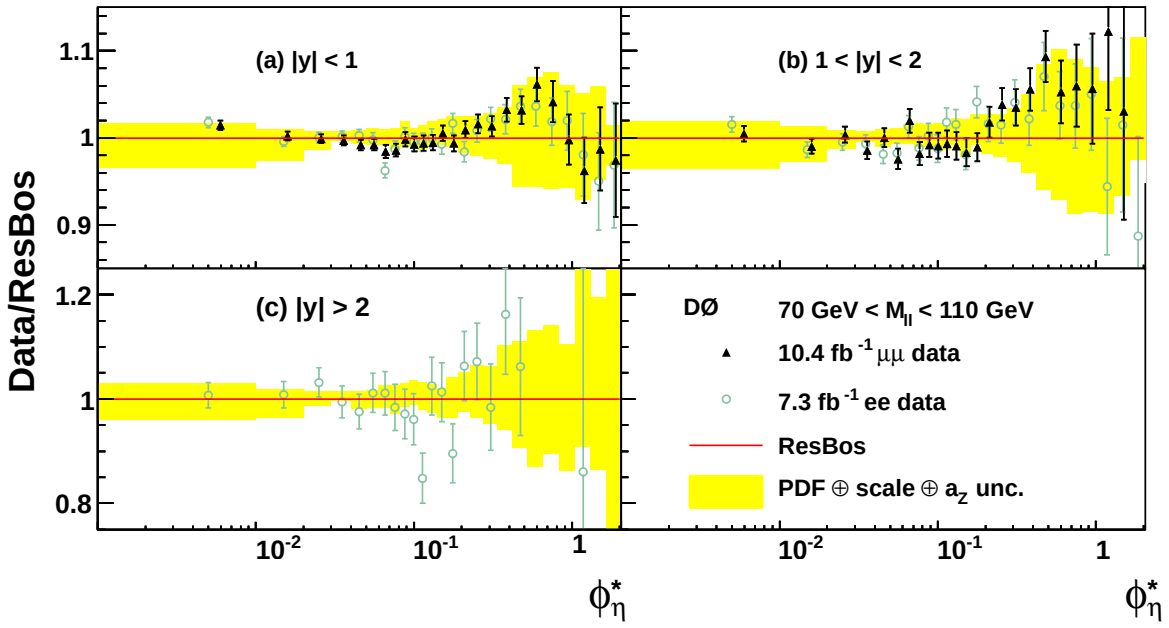

FIG. 3: (color online) Ratio of the corrected distributions of $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ in dielectron and dimuon data to the predictions of ResBos [10] for $70 < M_{\ell\ell} < 110$ GeV for (a) $|y| < 1$, (b) $1 < |y| < 2$, and (c) $|y| > 2$. The error bars on the data points represent statistical and systematic uncertainties combined in quadrature. The dielectron data are taken from Ref. [1] and correspond to an integrated luminosity of 7.3 fb^{-1}. The band around the ResBos prediction represents the quadrature sum of uncertainties due to PDFs, QCD scales, and the non-perturbative parameter a_Z.

mass final states, such as those containing top quarks.

Tables of corrected $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ distributions for each $|y|$ bin and range of $M_{\ell\ell}$ are provided in the appendix. In some of these tables results are given for a larger range of ϕ^*_η than is shown in the corresponding figures.

We thank the authors of Refs. [10] and [8], in particular Marco Guzzi and Lee Tomlinson, repectively, for their help in evaluating predictions to be compared with the new off-peak measurements. We thank the staffs at Fermilab and collaborating institutions, and acknowledge support from the Department of Energy and National Science Foundation (United States of America); Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission and National Center for Scientific Research/National Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics (France); Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, National Research Center "Kurchatov Institute" of the Russian Federation, and Russian Foundation for Basic Research (Russia); National Council for the De-

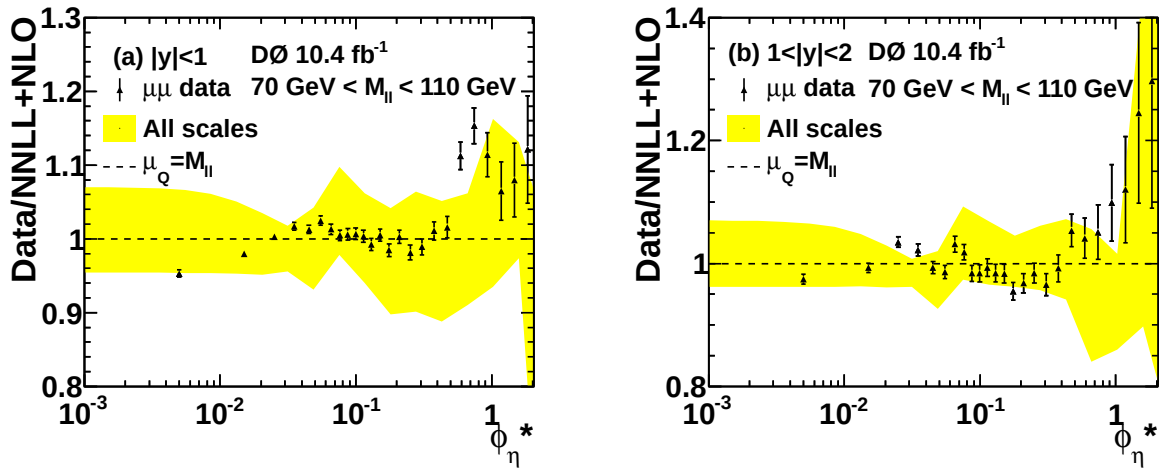

FIG. 4: (color online) Ratio of the corrected distributions of $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ in dimuon data to the NNLL+NLO predictions of Ref. [8] for $70 < M_{\ell\ell} < 110$ GeV: (a) $|y| < 1$ and (b) $1 < |y| < 2$. The error bars on the data points represent statistical and systematic uncertainties combined in quadrature. The band around the NNLL+NLO prediction represents the uncertainty due to variations in the QCD scales (evaluated by varying the resummation, factorization, and renormalization scales).

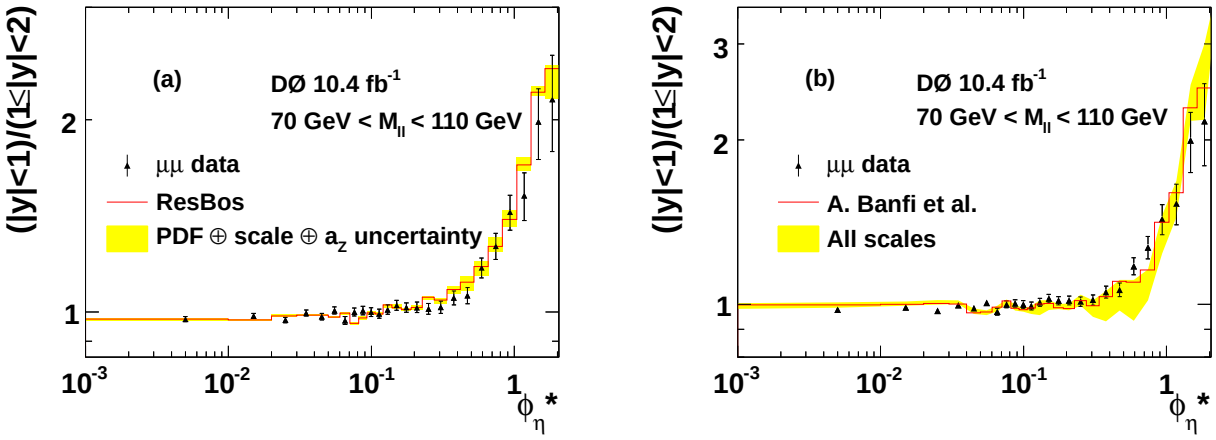

FIG. 5: (color online) Ratio of the $(1/\sigma)(d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ distribution in the central rapidity region ($|y| < 1$) to that in the forward rapidity region ($1 < |y| < 2$). The corrected dimuon data are compared to the predictions from (a) ResBos [10] and from (b) NNLL+NLO [8]. The error bars on the data points represent statistical and systematic uncertainties combined in quadrature, assuming no correlation between the two rapidity regions. The theoretical predictions are represented by histograms and the band shows the theoretical uncertainties, taking correlations between the two rapidity regions into account.

velopment of Science and Technology and Carlos Chagas Filho Foundation for the Support of Research in the State of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil); Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Science and Technology (India); Administrative Department of Science, Technology and Innovation (Colombia); National Council of Science and Technology (Mexico); National Research Foundation of Korea (Korea); Foundation for Fundamental Research on Matter (The Netherlands); Science and Technology Facilities Council and The Royal Society (United Kingdom); Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (Czech Republic); Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (Federal Ministry of Education and Research) and Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Foundation) (Germany); Science Foundation Ireland (Ireland); Swedish Research Council (Sweden);

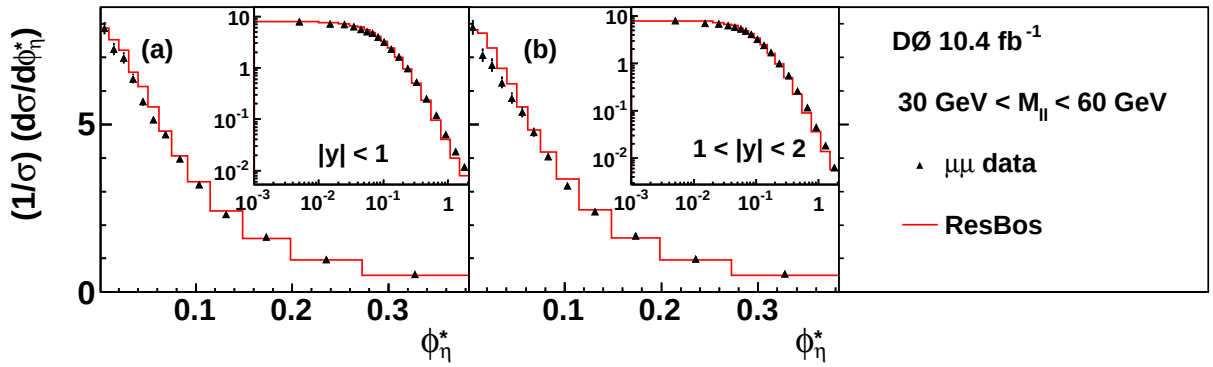

FIG. 6: (color online) Corrected distributions of $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ in dimuon events with $30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV for (a) $|y| < 1$ and (b) $1 < |y| < 2$ in the restricted range $0 < \phi^*_\eta < 0.38$. The insets show an extended range of ϕ^*_η. The error bars on the data points represent statistical and systematic uncertainties combined in quadrature. The predictions from ResBos [10] are shown as histograms.

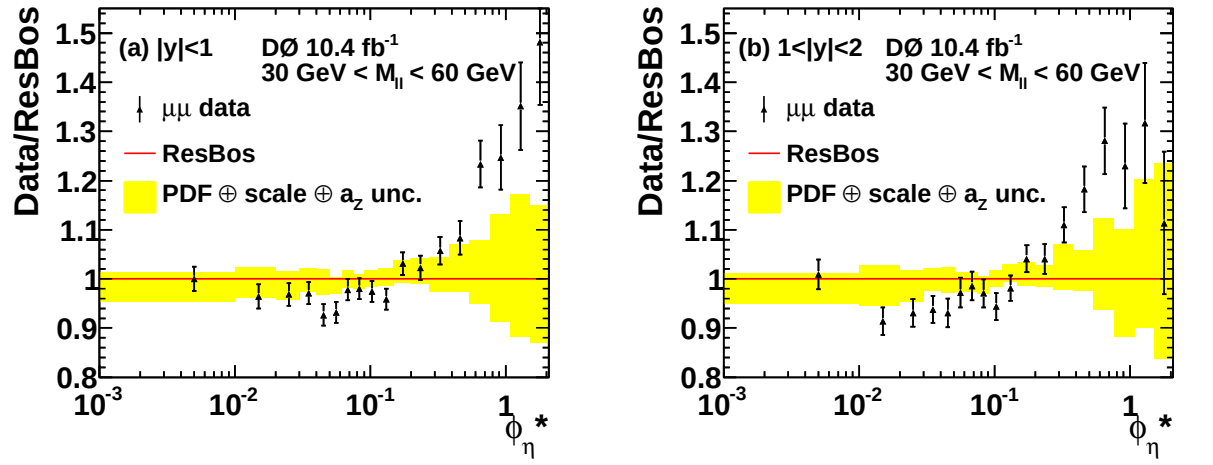

FIG. 7: (color online) Ratio of the corrected distributions of $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ to ResBos [10] in dimuon events with $30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV for (a) $|y| < 1$ and (b) $1 < |y| < 2$. Statistical and systematic uncertainties are combined in quadrature. The band around the ResBos prediction represents the quadrature sum of uncertainties due to PDFs, QCD scales, and the non-perturbative parameter a_Z.

China Academy of Sciences and National Natural Science Foundation of China (China); and Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (Ukraine).

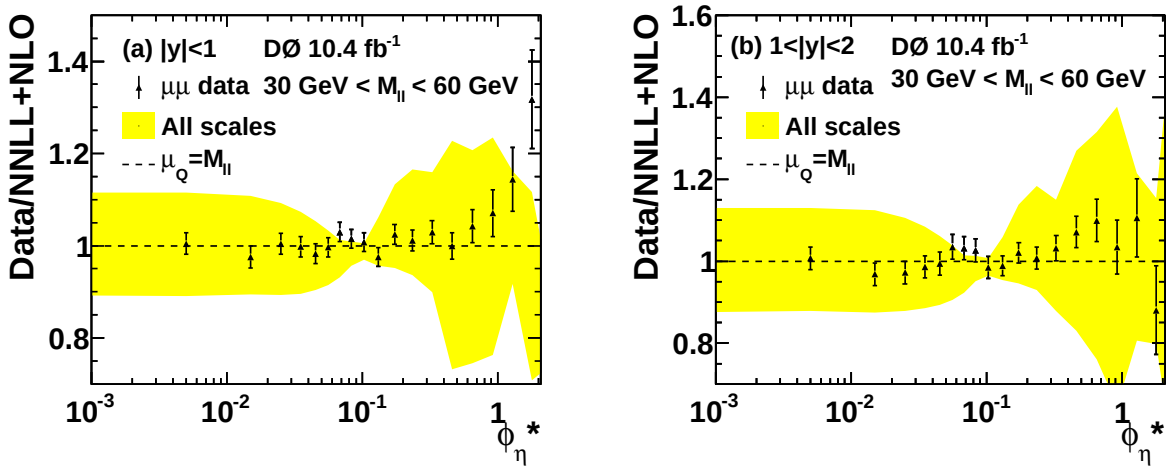

FIG. 8: (color online) Ratio of the corrected distributions of $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ to the NNLL+NLO predictions of Ref. [8, 27] in dimuon events with $30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV for (a) $|y| < 1$ and (b) $1 < |y| < 2$. Statistical and systematic uncertainties are combined in quadrature. The band around the NNLL+NLO prediction represents the uncertainty due to variations in the QCD scales (evaluated by varying the resummation, factorization, and renormalization scales).

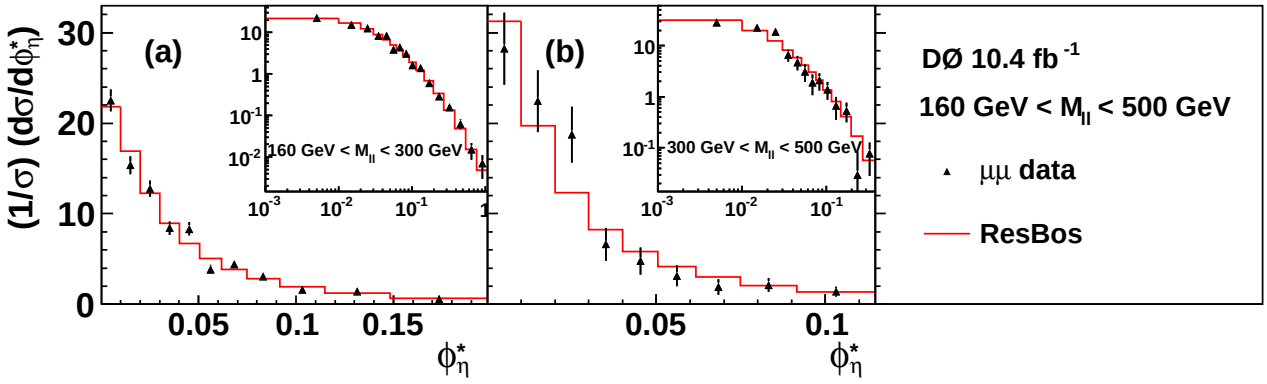

FIG. 9: (color online) Corrected distributions of $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ for dimuon events with (a) $160 < M_{\ell\ell} < 300$ GeV and (b) $300 < M_{\ell\ell} < 500$ GeV for a restricted range of ϕ^*_η. The insets show an extended range of ϕ^*_η. The error bars on the data points represent statistical and systematic uncertainties combined in quadrature. The predictions from ResBos [10] are shown as the red histogram.

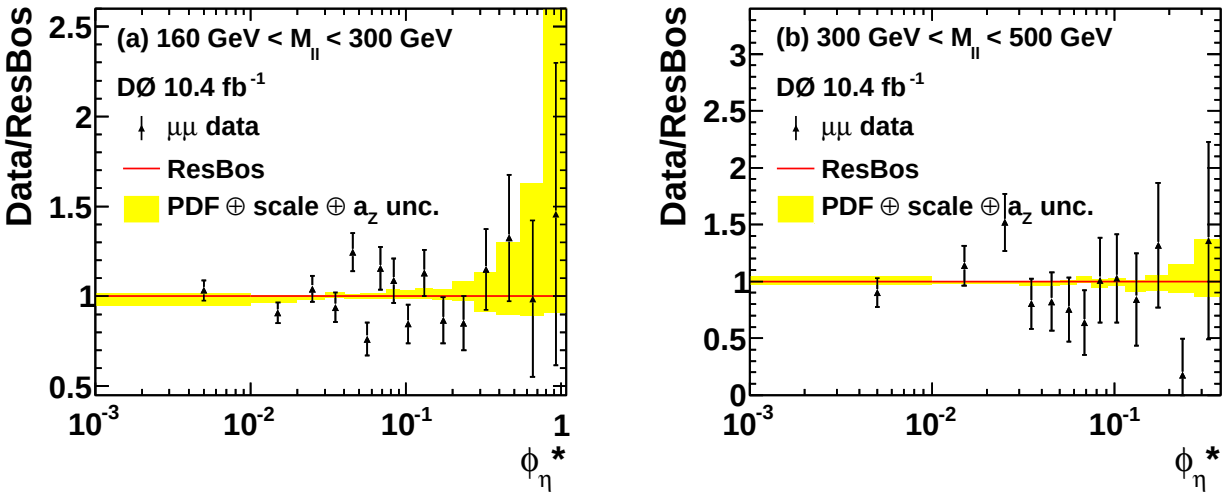

FIG. 10: (color online) Ratio of the corrected distributions of $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ to ResBos [10] for (a) $160 < M_{\ell\ell} < 300$ GeV and (b) $300 < M_{\ell\ell} < 500$ GeV. Statistical and systematic uncertainties are combined in quadrature. The band around the ResBos prediction represents the quadrature sum of uncertainties due to PDFs, QCD scales, and the non-perturbative parameter a_Z.

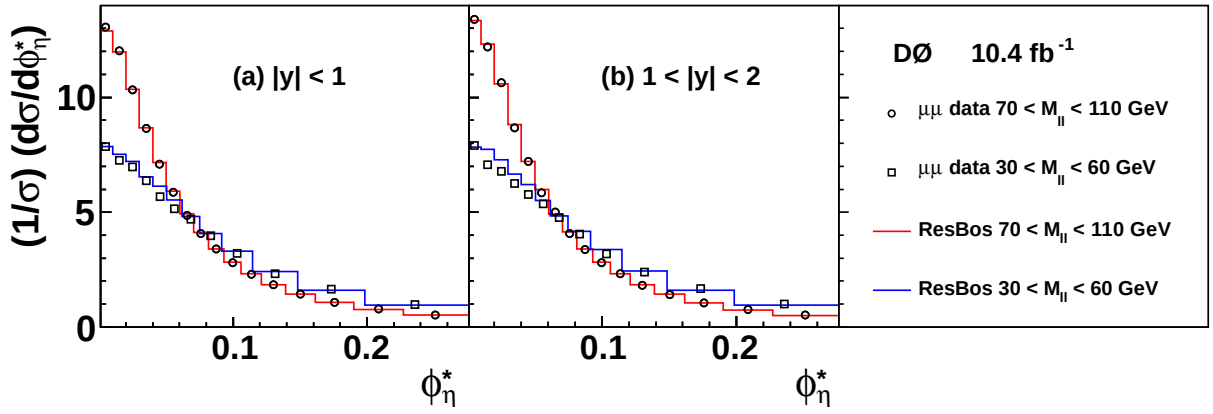

FIG. 11: (color online) Comparison of corrected distributions of $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ in dimuon events with $30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV and $70 < M_{\ell\ell} < 130$ GeV for (a) $|y| < 1$ and (b) $1 < |y| < 2$ in the restricted range $0 < \phi^*_\eta < 0.28$. The error bars on the data points represent statistical and systematic uncertainties combined in quadrature. The predictions from ResBos [10] are shown as histograms.

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[22] Following Ref. [10] the central value of the nonperturbative parameter $a_Z = 1.1$ GeV^2 is chosen in ResBos. The central values of the QCD scale parameters of the CSS formalism [14] used in ResBos are chosen to be $C_1 = C_3 = 2b_0$ and $C_2 = C_4 = 1/2$, where $b_0 = e^{-\gamma_E} \approx 1.123$, where $\gamma_E \approx 0.577$ is the Euler-Mascheroni constant. In assigning uncertainties to the predictions of ResBos the value of a_Z is varied over the range $1.05 < a_Z < 1.19$ GeV^2. The QCD scale uncertainties for the ResBos predictions are evaluated by varying independently the scale parameters C_1, C_2 and C_3 up and down by a factor of two relative to the central values given above. The relationship $C_2 = C_4$ is maintained throughout. The overall QCD scale uncertainty is taken as the quadrature sum of the changes in the predicted $(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)$ resulting from the variations in C_1, C_2 and C_3.

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[25] Following Ref. [1] the momentum of MC particle-level electrons are defined as the full-momentum vector sum of any photons or electrons within a cone of $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} < 0.2$ around the electron, where $\Delta\eta$ ($\Delta\phi$) is the distance in η (ϕ) from the particle-level electron. The dielectron kinematic requirements are: $70 < M_{\ell\ell} < 110$ GeV, and for both electrons $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 1.1$ or $1.5 < |\eta| < 3$.

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Appendix: Tables of results

TABLE I: Table of results for the dimuon channel for $|y| < 1$ region with $70 < M_{\ell\ell} < 110$ GeV. The first quoted uncertainty is statistical and the second is the total experimental systematic uncertainty.

bin	ϕ^*_η range	$1/\sigma\ d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta$
1	0.000–0.010	13.069 ± 0.052 ± 0.039
2	0.010–0.020	12.017 ± 0.049 ± 0.027
3	0.020–0.030	10.334 ± 0.046 ± 0.012
4	0.030–0.040	8.652 ± 0.042 ± 0.016
5	0.040–0.050	7.100 ± 0.038 ± 0.008
6	0.050–0.060	5.869 ± 0.034 ± 0.013
7	0.060–0.071	4.863 ± 0.031 ± 0.016
8	0.071–0.081	4.068 ± 0.028 ± 0.007
9	0.081–0.093	3.399 ± 0.024 ± 0.009
10	0.093–0.106	2.803 ± 0.021 ± 0.006
11	0.106–0.121	2.303 ± 0.018 ± 0.006
12	0.121–0.139	1.843 ± 0.014 ± 0.005
13	0.139–0.162	1.442 ± 0.011 ± 0.004
14	0.162–0.190	1.067 ± 0.009 ± 0.003
15	0.190–0.227	0.778 ± 0.007 ± 0.002
16	0.227–0.275	0.524 ± 0.005 ± 0.002
17	0.275–0.337	0.332 ± 0.003 ± 0.002
18	0.337–0.418	0.204 ± 0.002 ± 0.001
19	0.418–0.523	0.115 ± 0.002 ± 0.001
bin	range	$1/\sigma \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)(\times 100)$
20	0.523–0.657	6.428 ± 0.099 ± 0.040
21	0.657–0.827	3.310 ± 0.064 ± 0.029
22	0.827–1.041	1.673 ± 0.041 ± 0.019
23	1.041–1.309	0.818 ± 0.026 ± 0.016
24	1.309–1.640	0.420 ± 0.017 ± 0.010
25	1.640–2.049	0.225 ± 0.011 ± 0.010
26	2.049–2.547	0.120 ± 0.007 ± 0.005
27	2.547–3.151	0.076 ± 0.005 ± 0.004
28	3.151–3.878	0.044 ± 0.004 ± 0.003
29	3.878–4.749	0.026 ± 0.003 ± 0.001

TABLE II: Table of results for the dimuon channel for $1 < |y| < 2$ region with $70 < M_{\ell\ell} < 110$ GeV. The first quoted uncertainty is statistical and the second is the total experimental systematic uncertainty.

bin	ϕ^*_η range	$1/\sigma\ d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta$
1	0.000–0.010	13.404 ± 0.094 ± 0.056
2	0.010–0.020	12.189 ± 0.090 ± 0.036
3	0.020–0.030	10.635 ± 0.084 ± 0.027
4	0.030–0.040	8.685 ± 0.076 ± 0.030
5	0.040–0.050	7.218 ± 0.069 ± 0.022
6	0.050–0.060	5.836 ± 0.062 ± 0.017
7	0.060–0.071	5.013 ± 0.057 ± 0.027
8	0.071–0.081	4.065 ± 0.050 ± 0.011
9	0.081–0.093	3.382 ± 0.044 ± 0.009
10	0.093–0.106	2.802 ± 0.038 ± 0.010
11	0.106–0.121	2.317 ± 0.032 ± 0.007
12	0.121–0.139	1.827 ± 0.026 ± 0.007
13	0.139–0.162	1.407 ± 0.020 ± 0.008
14	0.162–0.190	1.050 ± 0.016 ± 0.003
15	0.190–0.227	0.764 ± 0.012 ± 0.005
16	0.227–0.275	0.518 ± 0.008 ± 0.002
17	0.275–0.337	0.326 ± 0.006 ± 0.002
18	0.337–0.418	0.194 ± 0.004 ± 0.001
19	0.418–0.523	0.109 ± 0.003 ± 0.001
bin	range	$1/\sigma \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)(\times 100)$
20	0.523–0.657	5.478 ± 0.166 ± 0.050
21	0.657–0.827	2.610 ± 0.102 ± 0.040
22	0.827–1.041	1.167 ± 0.061 ± 0.026
23	1.041–1.309	0.538 ± 0.038 ± 0.017
24	1.309–1.640	0.212 ± 0.022 ± 0.011
25	1.640–2.049	0.104 ± 0.015 ± 0.008
26	2.049–2.547	0.046 ± 0.009 ± 0.005
27	2.547–3.151	0.022 ± 0.006 ± 0.003
28	3.151–3.878	0.013 ± 0.004 ± 0.002
29	3.878–4.749	0.009 ± 0.003 ± 0.001

TABLE III: Table of results for the dimuon channel for $|y| < 1$ region $30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV. The first quoted uncertainty is statistical and the second is the total experimental systematic uncertainty.

bin	ϕ^*_η range	$1/\sigma\ d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta$
1	0.000–0.010	7.87 ± 0.14 ± 0.12
2	0.010–0.020	7.25 ± 0.13 ± 0.12
3	0.020–0.030	6.98 ± 0.13 ± 0.09
4	0.030–0.040	6.36 ± 0.12 ± 0.06
5	0.040–0.051	5.68 ± 0.11 ± 0.05
6	0.051–0.062	5.15 ± 0.10 ± 0.03
7	0.062–0.075	4.70 ± 0.09 ± 0.03
8	0.075–0.092	3.98 ± 0.08 ± 0.02
9	0.092–0.115	3.21 ± 0.06 ± 0.03
10	0.115–0.148	2.32 ± 0.04 ± 0.03
11	0.148–0.198	1.65 ± 0.03 ± 0.02
12	0.198–0.273	0.98 ± 0.02 ± 0.01
bin	range	$1/\sigma \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)(\times 100)$
13	0.273–0.382	52.61 ± 1.07 ± 0.73
14	0.382–0.541	25.07 ± 0.63 ± 0.35
15	0.541–0.766	11.88 ± 0.36 ± 0.18
16	0.766–1.080	5.05 ± 0.21 ± 0.11
17	1.080–1.509	2.36 ± 0.12 ± 0.07
18	1.509–2.087	1.17 ± 0.08 ± 0.06
19	2.087–2.853	0.40 ± 0.04 ± 0.03
20	2.853–3.853	0.19 ± 0.02 ± 0.02

TABLE IV: Table of results for the dimuon channel for $1 < |y| < 2$ region $30 < M_{\ell\ell} < 60$ GeV. The first quoted uncertainty is statistical and the second is the total experimental systematic uncertainty.

bin	ϕ^*_η range	$1/\sigma\ d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta$
1	0.000–0.010	7.89 ± 0.19 ± 0.12
2	0.010–0.020	7.06 ± 0.18 ± 0.10
3	0.020–0.030	6.77 ± 0.17 ± 0.09
4	0.030–0.040	6.25 ± 0.16 ± 0.05
5	0.040–0.051	5.78 ± 0.16 ± 0.06
6	0.051–0.062	5.37 ± 0.14 ± 0.06
7	0.062–0.075	4.76 ± 0.13 ± 0.02
8	0.075–0.092	4.05 ± 0.10 ± 0.04
9	0.092–0.115	3.18 ± 0.08 ± 0.04
10	0.115–0.148	2.40 ± 0.06 ± 0.02
11	0.148–0.198	1.68 ± 0.04 ± 0.02
12	0.198–0.273	1.00 ± 0.02 ± 0.01
bin	range	$1/\sigma \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta)(\times 100)$
13	0.273–0.382	54.80 ± 1.48 ± 0.70
14	0.382–0.541	26.13 ± 0.85 ± 0.38
15	0.541–0.766	11.51 ± 0.49 ± 0.25
16	0.766–1.080	4.39 ± 0.26 ± 0.10
17	1.080–1.509	1.82 ± 0.15 ± 0.06
18	1.509–2.087	0.63 ± 0.07 ± 0.02
19	2.087–2.853	0.26 ± 0.04 ± 0.03
20	2.853–3.853	0.17 ± 0.04 ± 0.02

TABLE V: Table of results for the dimuon channel for $160 < M_{\ell\ell} < 300$ GeV region. The first quoted uncertainty is statistical and the second is the total experimental systematic uncertainty.

bin	ϕ^*_η range	$1/\sigma\ d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta$
1	0.000–0.010	22.48 ± 1.18 ± 0.35
2	0.010–0.020	15.34 ± 0.97 ± 0.18
3	0.020–0.030	12.73 ± 0.88 ± 0.15
4	0.030–0.040	8.40 ± 0.72 ± 0.13
5	0.040–0.051	8.32 ± 0.70 ± 0.11
6	0.051–0.062	3.87 ± 0.46 ± 0.09
7	0.062–0.075	4.41 ± 0.45 ± 0.10
8	0.075–0.092	3.06 ± 0.33 ± 0.10
9	0.092–0.115	1.65 ± 0.21 ± 0.03
10	0.115–0.148	1.40 ± 0.16 ± 0.02
11	0.148–0.198	0.60 ± 0.09 ± 0.02
bin	range	$(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta) \times 100$
12	0.198–0.273	28.48 ± 4.98 ± 0.74
13	0.273–0.382	15.55 ± 2.98 ± 0.60
14	0.382–0.541	6.27 ± 1.64 ± 0.33
15	0.541–0.766	1.50 ± 0.65 ± 0.12
16	0.766–1.080	0.69 ± 0.39 ± 0.07

TABLE VI: Table of results for the dimuon channel for $300 < M_{\ell\ell} < 500$ GeV region. The first quoted uncertainty is statistical and the second is the total experimental systematic uncertainty.

bin	ϕ^*_η range	$1/\sigma\ d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta$
1	0.000–0.010	28.17 ± 3.93 ± 0.57
2	0.010–0.020	22.38 ± 3.40 ± 0.34
3	0.020–0.030	18.70 ± 3.06 ± 0.41
4	0.030–0.040	6.61 ± 1.80 ± 0.18
5	0.040–0.051	4.76 ± 1.48 ± 0.10
6	0.051–0.062	3.14 ± 1.16 ± 0.12
7	0.062–0.075	1.91 ± 0.84 ± 0.14
8	0.075–0.092	2.11 ± 0.78 ± 0.06
9	0.092–0.115	1.40 ± 0.53 ± 0.06
10	0.115–0.148	0.68 ± 0.30 ± 0.12
11	0.148–0.198	0.54 ± 0.22 ± 0.04
bin	range	$(1/\sigma) \times (d\sigma/d\phi^*_\eta) \times 100$
12	0.198–0.273	2.98 ± 5.47 ± 0.21
13	0.273–0.382	7.78 ± 4.95 ± 0.47
14	0.382–0.412	2.24 ± 2.57 ± 0.20