

W Boson Mass and Width Measurements at D0

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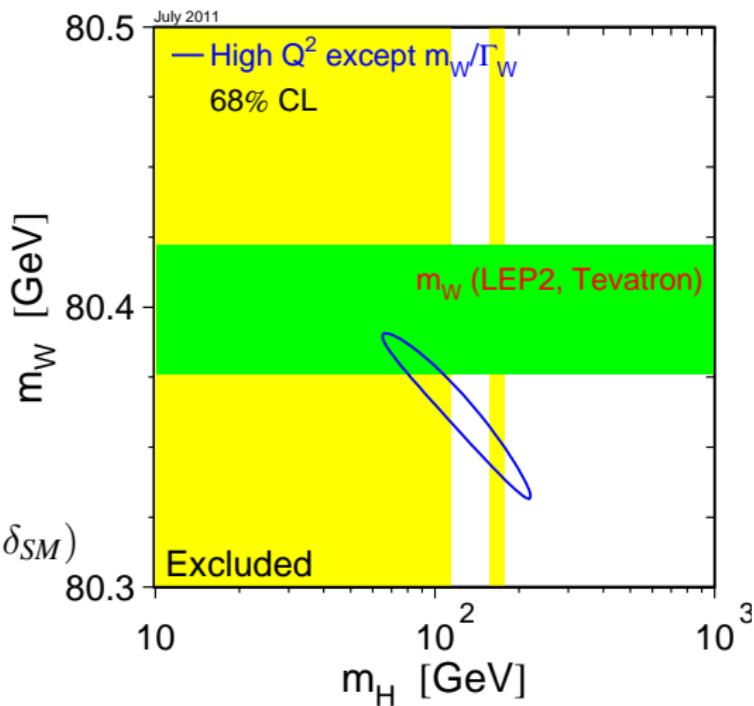
SUNY @ Stony Brook

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Introduction

- ▶ Precision Measurements:
 - ▶ M_W
 - ▶ Γ_W
- ▶ $W \rightarrow e\nu$ decay channel
 - ▶ DØ Calorimeter
- ▶ M_W : limits M_H
- ▶ Γ_W : also important

$$\Gamma(W \rightarrow l\nu) = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{M_W^3}{6\pi} (1 + \delta_{SM})$$



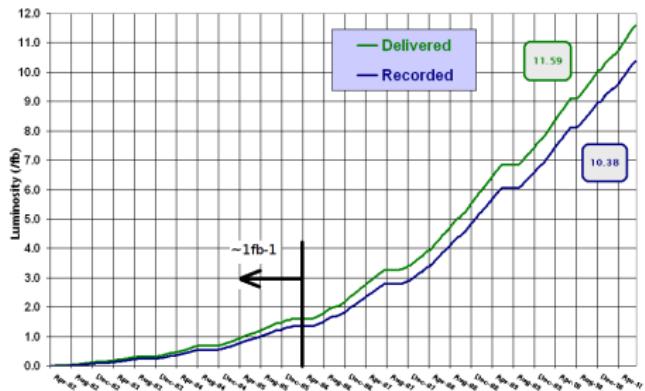
The Tevatron

- $p\bar{p}$ collider
- $E_{CM} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$
- Recorded $\approx 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



Run II Integrated Luminosity

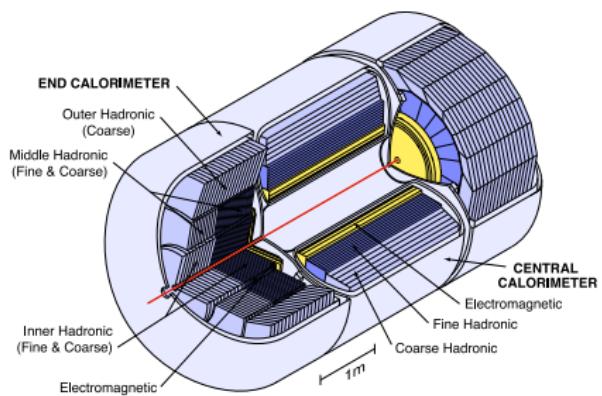
19 April 2002 - 31 July 2011



The DØ Detector

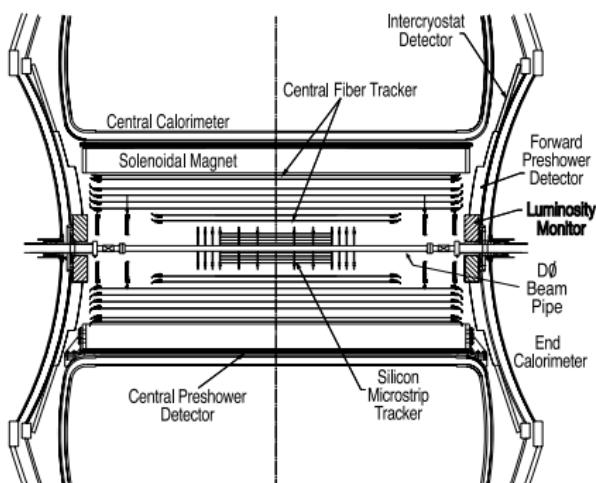
► 1Ar Calorimeter

Central (CC) $|\eta| < 1.1$
End-Cap (EC) $1.5 < |\eta| \lesssim 4$
ICD $1.1 < |\eta| < 1.4$



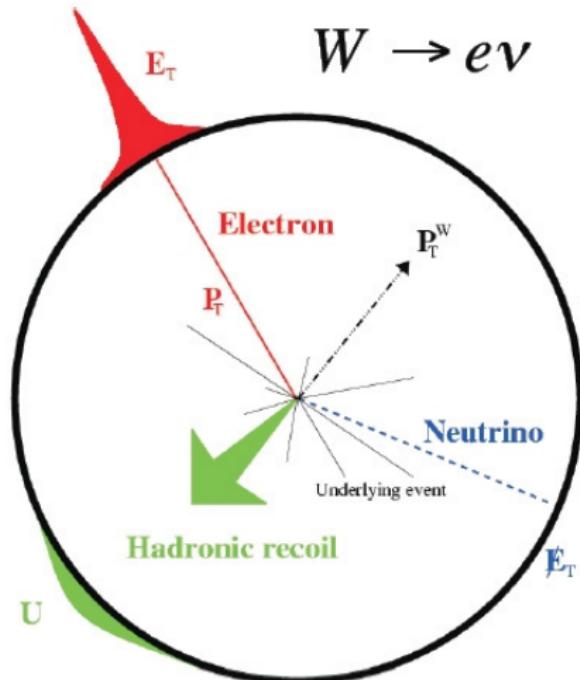
► Tracking Detector:

- 2 T B-Field
- Scintillating (CFT)
- Silicon (SMT)



Event Selection: $W \rightarrow e\nu$

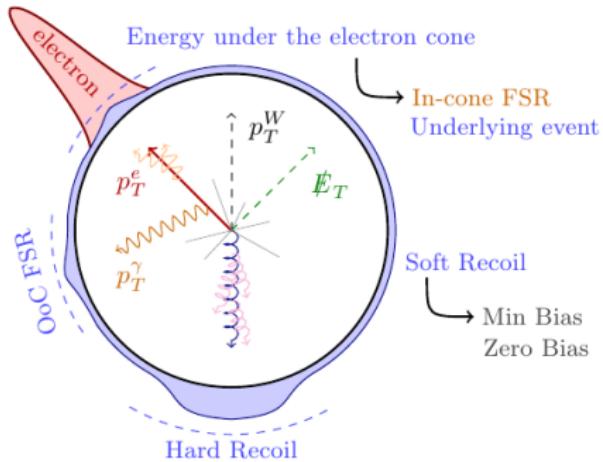
- ▶ $W \rightarrow e\nu$
 - ▶ $p_T^e > 25 \text{ GeV}$
 - ▶ $|\eta| < 1.05$
 - ▶ Matched track
 - ▶ $\cancel{E}_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$
 - ▶ $u_T < 15 \text{ GeV}$
 - ▶ $50 < m_T < 200 \text{ GeV}$
 - ▶ $m_T = \sqrt{2p_T^e p_T^\nu (1 - \cos \Delta\phi)}$
 - ▶ 499830 $W \rightarrow e\nu$ candidates
- ▶ $Z \rightarrow ee$ (Calibration)
 - ▶ 2 Electrons, $p_T^e > 25 \text{ GeV}$
 - ▶ $70 < m_{ee} < 110 \text{ GeV}$
 - ▶ 18725 $Z \rightarrow ee$ candidates



Backgrounds

- ▶ $Z \rightarrow ee$
 - ▶ Electron falls into ICD region
 - ▶ Estimate using events passing $W \rightarrow e\nu$ selection with track pointing towards ICD
 - ▶ $0.91 \pm 0.01\%$
- ▶ Multi-Jet
 - ▶ Jet fakes electron
 - ▶ Estimate using sample without track match
 - ▶ $1.49 \pm 0.03\%$
- ▶ $W \rightarrow \tau\nu \rightarrow e\nu\nu\nu$
 - ▶ Irreducible background
 - ▶ Estimated using PYTHIA monte carlo
 - ▶ $1.60 \pm 0.02\%$

Monte Carlo Simulation



► RESBOS

- NLO generator with resummation at low boson p_T

► PHOTOS

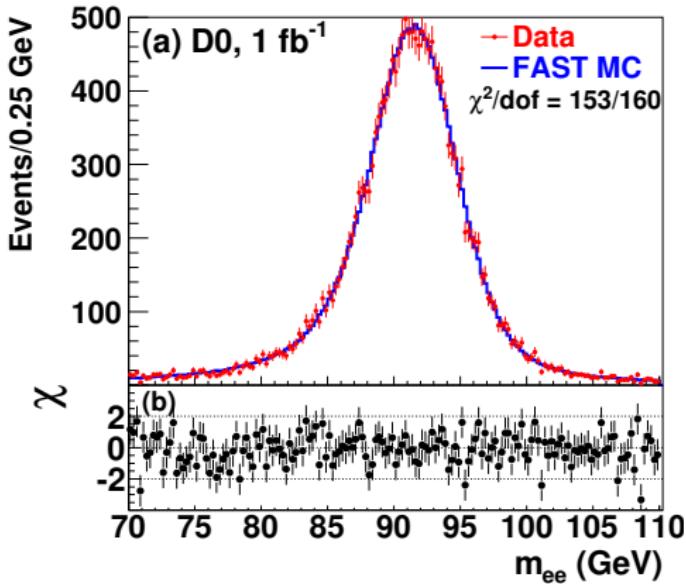
- Simulation of photon emmission

► Fast parametric Monte Carlo simulation.

- Electron Model
- Recoil Model

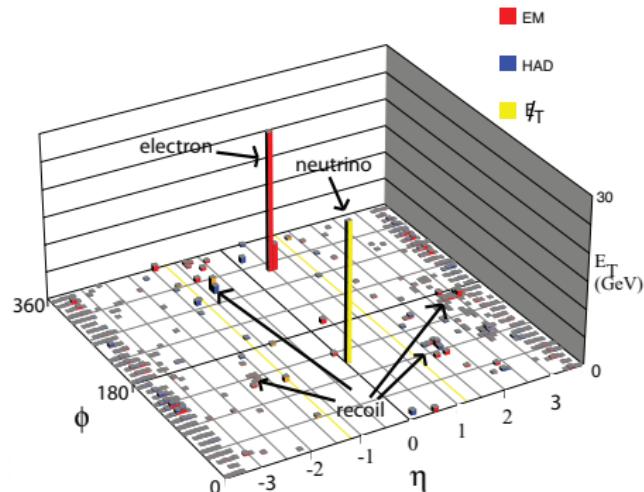
Electron Energy Response Calibration

- ▶ m_Z and Γ_Z from LEP
- ▶ Effectively measure m_W/m_Z
- ▶ $E^{\text{measured}} = \alpha E^{\text{true}} + \beta$
- ▶ $-\log \mathcal{L}$ fit for α, β in Data

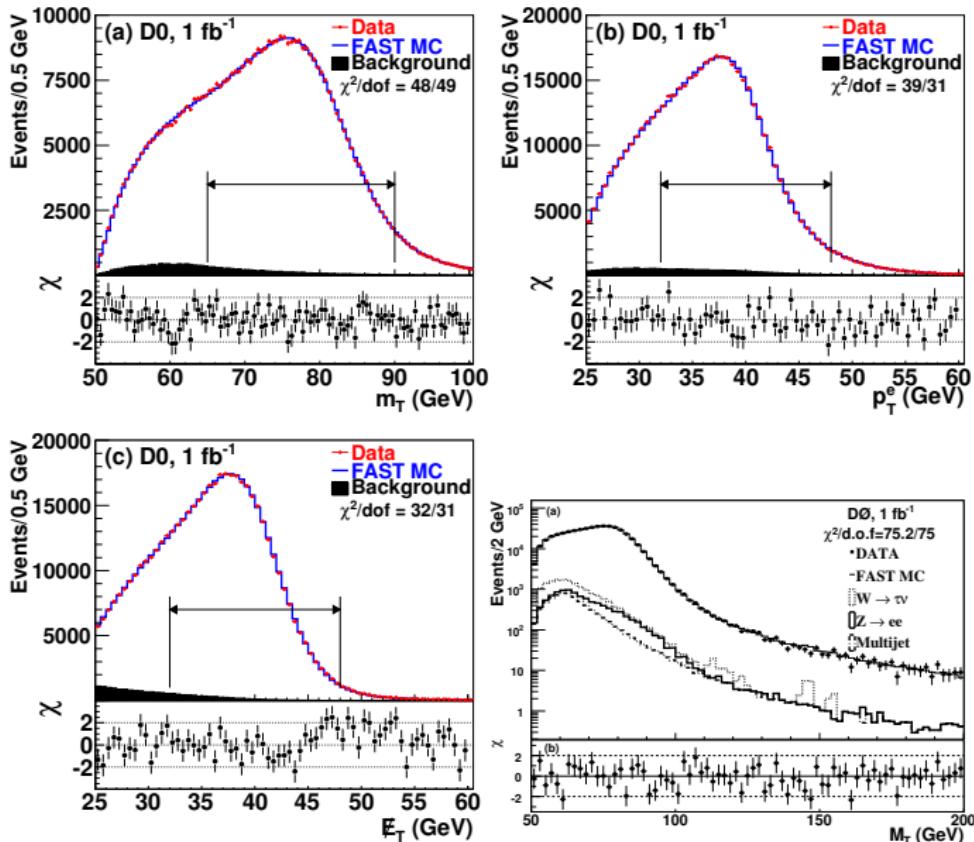


Hadronic Recoil Model

- ▶ Parametrized model
 - ▶ Hard component:
 - ▶ $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$ Monte Carlo Sample
 - ▶ Soft component:
 - ▶ zero bias
 - ▶ minimum bias
 - ▶ Tune using $Z \rightarrow ee$ sample
- ▶ Library Model
 - ▶ Recoil from $Z \rightarrow ee$ Data
 - ▶ Cross check



Mass Measurement



Mass Systematics

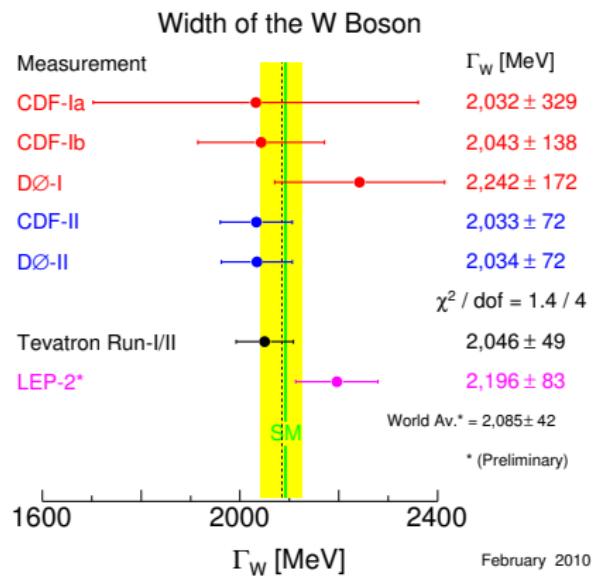
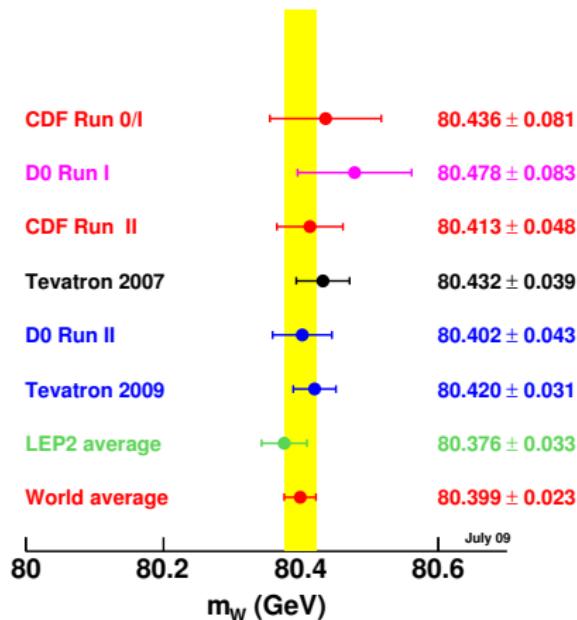
Systematic uncertainties of the M_W measurement	ΔM_W (MeV)		
Source	m_T	p_T^e	\cancel{E}_T
Electron energy calibration	34	34	34
Electron resolution model	2	2	3
Electron shower modeling	4	6	7
Electron energy loss model	4	4	4
Hadronic recoil model	6	12	20
Electron efficiencies	5	6	5
Backgrounds	2	5	4
Experimental Subtotal	35	37	41
PDF	10	11	11
QED	7	7	9
Boson p_T	2	5	2
Production Subtotal	12	14	14
Total	37	40	43

Width Systematics

Table: Systematic uncertainties on the measurement of Γ_W .

Source	$\Delta\Gamma_W$ (MeV)
Electron energy scale	33
Electron resolution model	10
Recoil model	41
Electron efficiencies	19
Backgrounds	6
PDF	20
Electroweak radiative corrections	7
Boson p_T	1
M_W	5
Total Systematic	61

Results



Conclusion

- ▶ DØ m_W measurement most precise single experiment result
- ▶ Collected $\times 10$ more data
- ▶ Substantial improvement in precision expected:
 - ▶ Scale Uncertainty:
 $10 \text{ fb}^{-1} \Rightarrow \Delta m_W \approx 15 \text{ MeV}$
 - ▶ Total Systematic:
 $10 \text{ fb}^{-1} \Rightarrow \Delta m_W \approx 25 \text{ MeV}$

