First Run II Measurement of the W Boson Mass with CDF

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on behalf of the CDF Collaboration

Rencontres de Moriond EW 2007

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Outline

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2. W Production at the Tevatron
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4. Detector Calibration
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    - Energy Scale
    - Recoil
5. Event Simulation
6. Results
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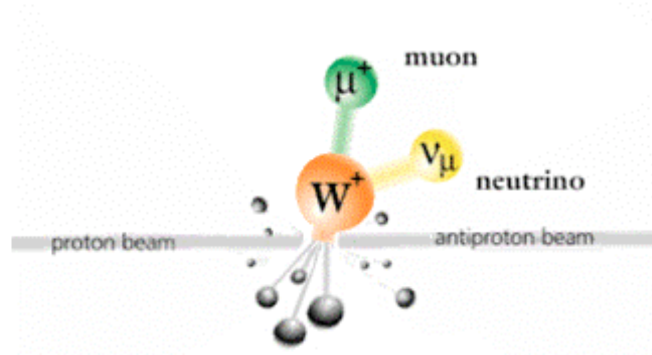


Motivation

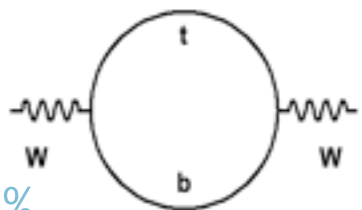
- Derive W mass from precisely measured electroweak quantities

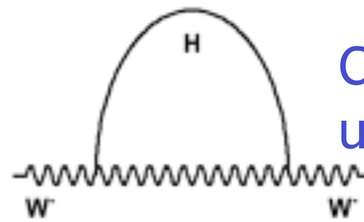
$$m_W^{\ 2} = \frac{\pi \alpha_{em}}{\sqrt{2} G_F \sin^2 \theta_W (1 - \Delta r)}$$

$$\cos \theta_W = \frac{m_W}{m_Z}$$

- Radiative corrections r dominated by top quark and Higgs loop
  ⇒allows constraint on Higgs mass

Current top mass uncertainty 1.2% (2.1 GeV)
→ contributes 0.016% (13 MeV) to δM_W





Current W mass uncertainty 0.036% (29 MeV)

→ Higgs mass predicted: 85^{+39}_{-28} GeV

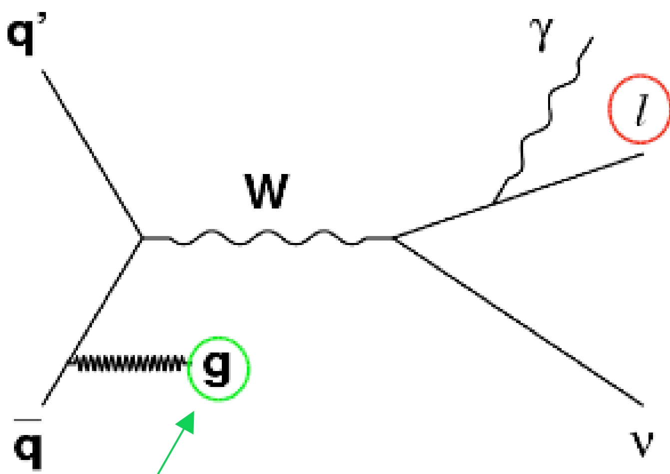
- Progress on W mass uncertainty now has the biggest impact on Higgs mass constraint

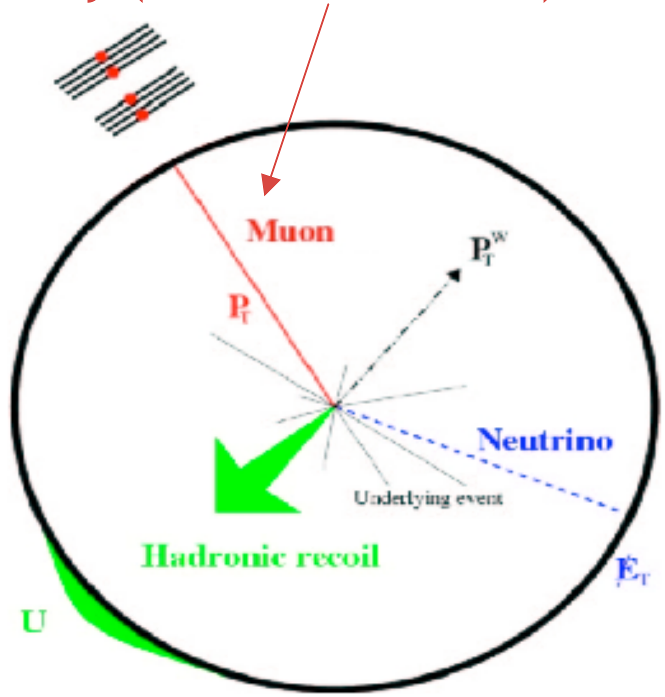
- With improved precision also sensitive to possible exotic radiative corrections

W Production at the Tevatron

Quark-antiquark annihilation dominates (80%)

precise charged lepton measurement is the key (achieved ~0.03%)





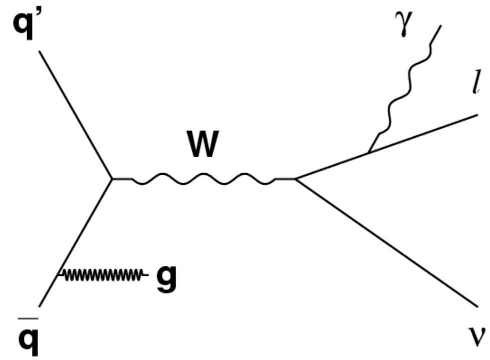
Recoil measurement allows inference of neutrino E_T (restricted to u<15 GeV)

Combine information into transverse mass: $m_T = \sqrt{2 p_T^{\,l} p_T^{\,\nu} (1 - \cos\phi_{l\nu})}$

Use $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ and $Z \rightarrow ee$ events to derive recoil model

Measurement Strategy

W mass is extracted from transverse mass, transverse momentum and transverse missing energy distribution

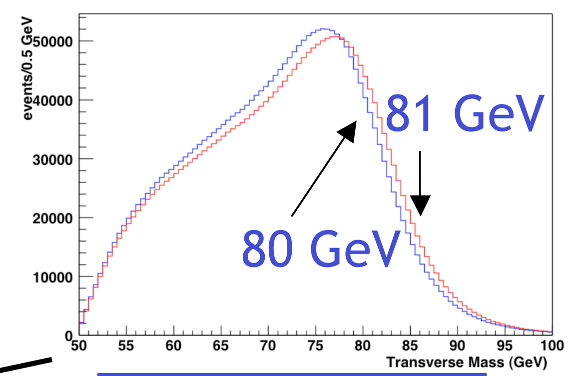


Fast Simulation

- NLO event generator
- Model detector effects

↓

W Mass templates



+ Backgrounds

Detector Calibration

- Tracking momentum scale
- Calorimeter energy scale
- Recoil

↓

Data

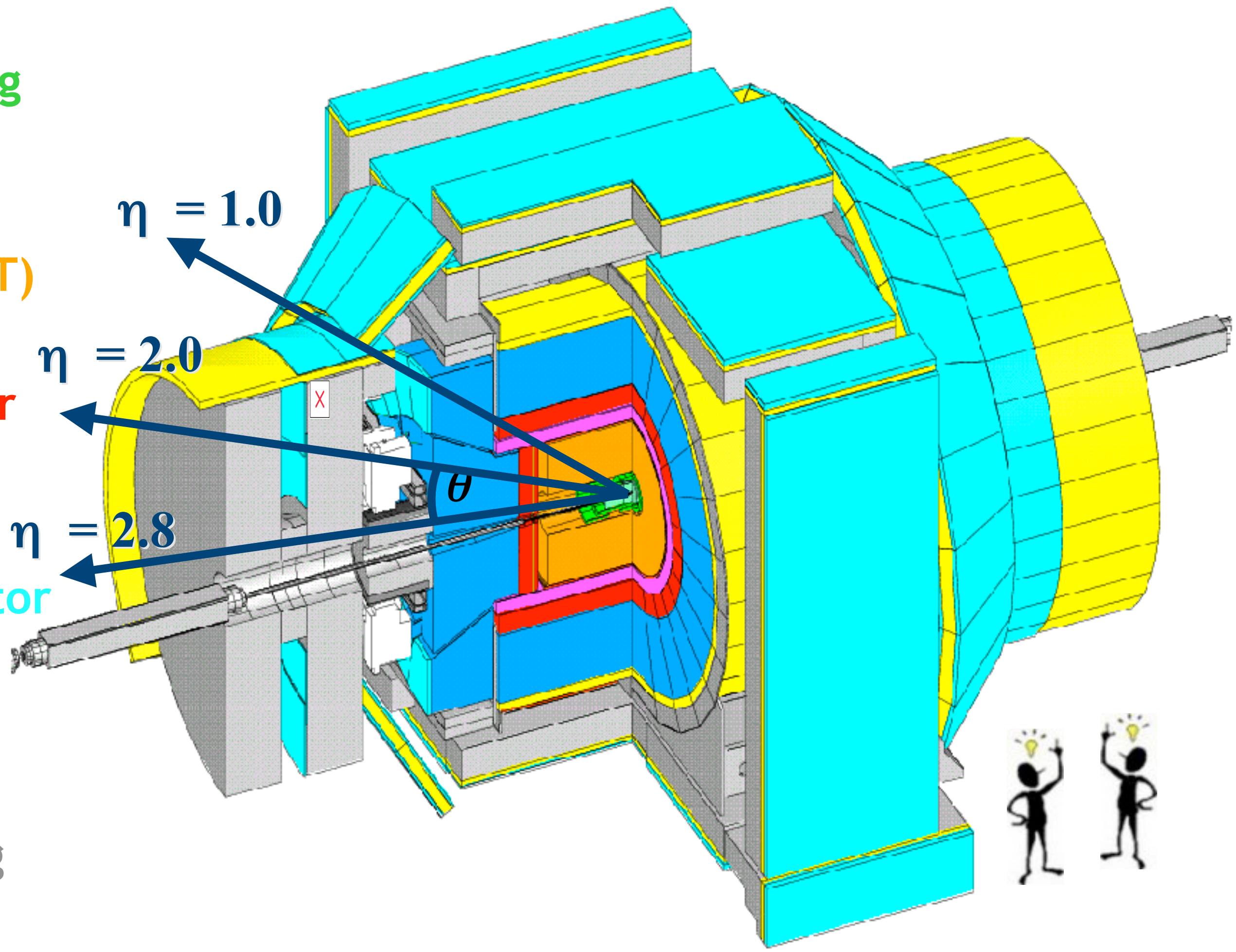
→ **Binned likelihood fit** ←

↓

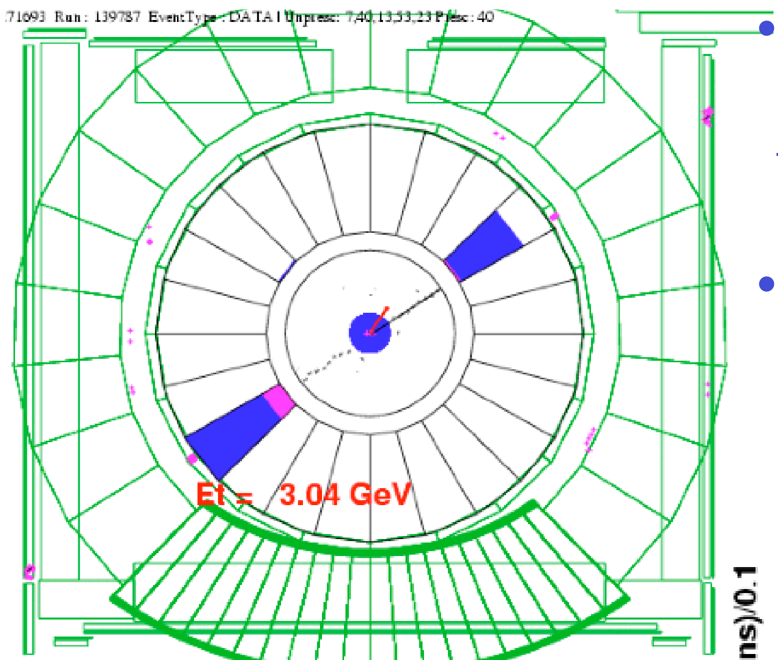
W Mass

CDF Detector

- Silicon tracking detectors
- Central drift chambers (COT)
- Solenoid Coil
- EM calorimeter
- Hadronic calorimeter
- Muon scintillator counters
- Muon drift chambers
- Steel shielding

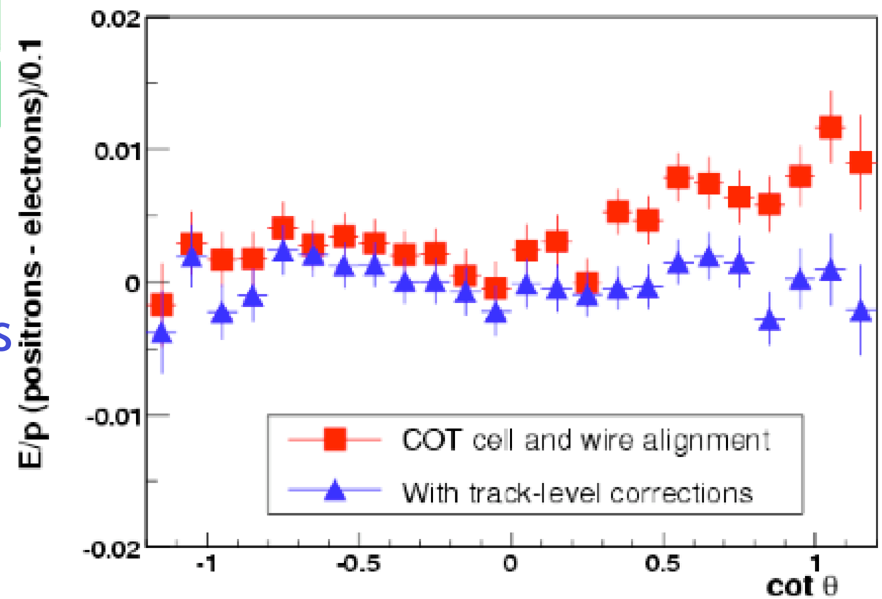


Tracker Alignment



- Internal alignment is performed using a large sample of cosmic rays
  → Fit hits on both sides to one helix

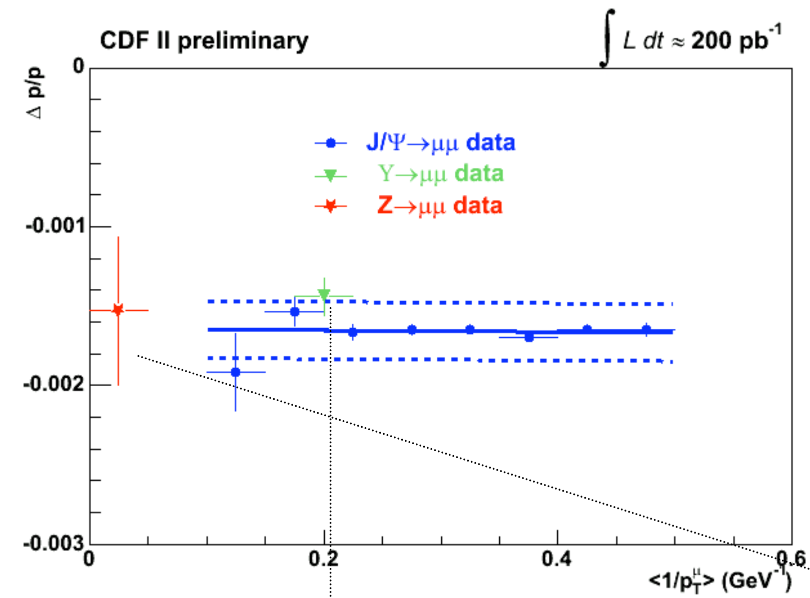
- Determine final track-level curvature corrections from electron-positron E/p difference in $W \to e\nu$ decays



- Statistical uncertainty of track-level corrections leads to systematic uncertainty

ΔM_W= 6 MeV

Momentum Scale Calibration

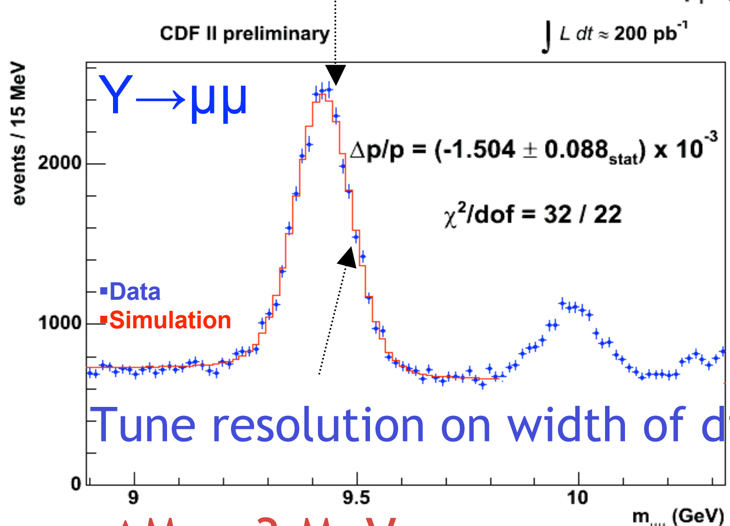


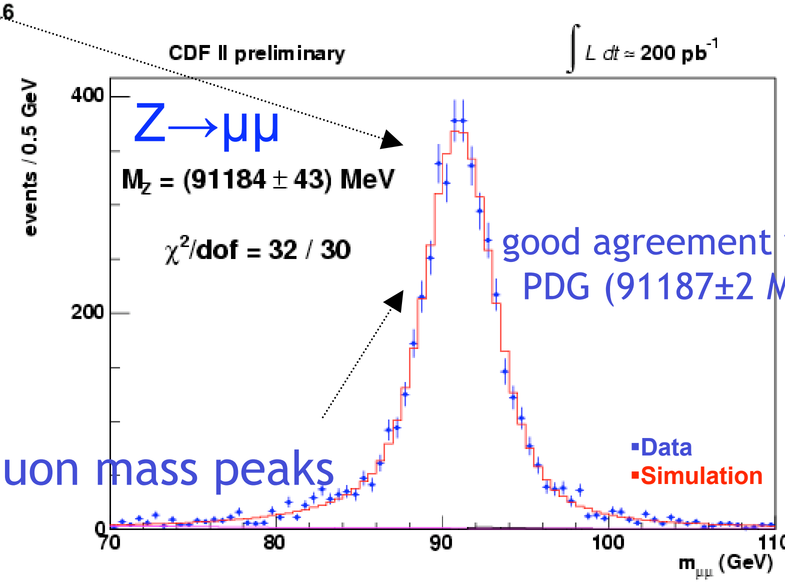
Exploit large J/ψ and Upsilon datasets to set tracker scale

Tune model of energy loss
→ J/ψ independent of muon p_T

ΔM_W= 17 MeV

Apply momentum scale to Z's



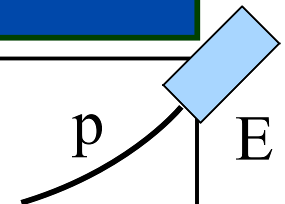


good agreement with PDG (91187±2 MeV)

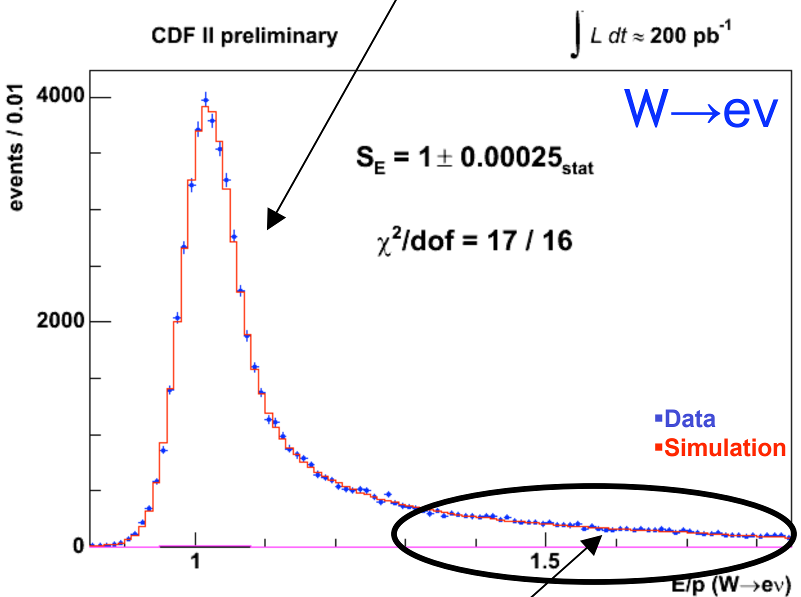
Tune resolution on width of di-muon mass peaks

ΔM_W= 3 MeV

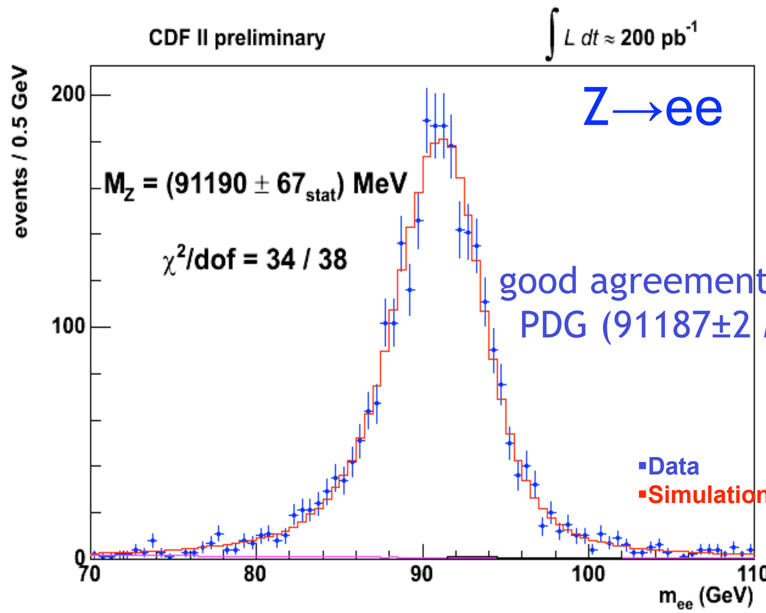
Energy Scale Calibration



Transfer momentum calibration to calorimeter using E/p distribution of electrons from W decay by fitting peak of E/p



Apply energy scale to Z's



good agreement with PDG (91187±2 MeV)

Tune number of radiation lengths with E/p radiative tail

Add Z Mass fit to calibration (30% weight) ΔM_W= 30 MeV

Correct for calibration E_T dependence

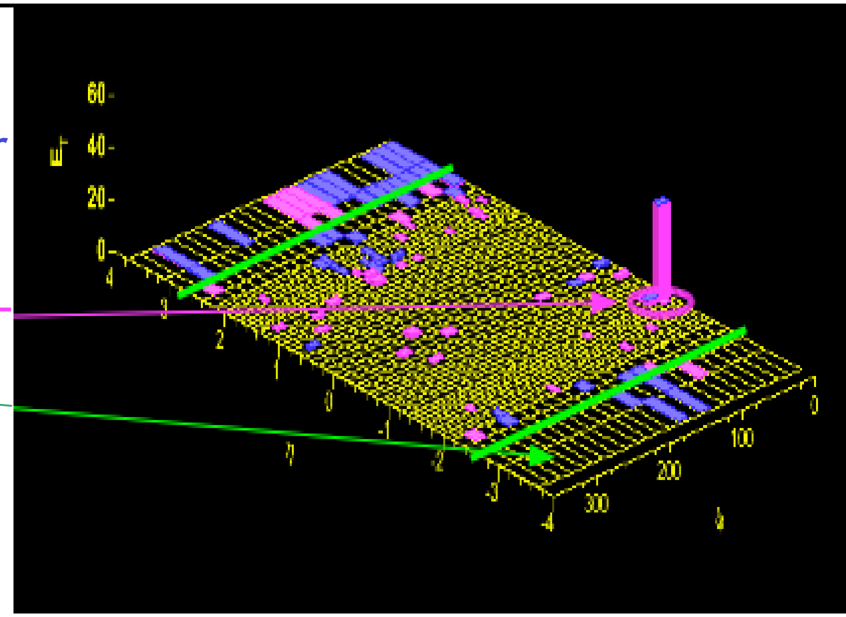
Tune resolution on E/p and Z mass peak ΔM_W= 9 MeV

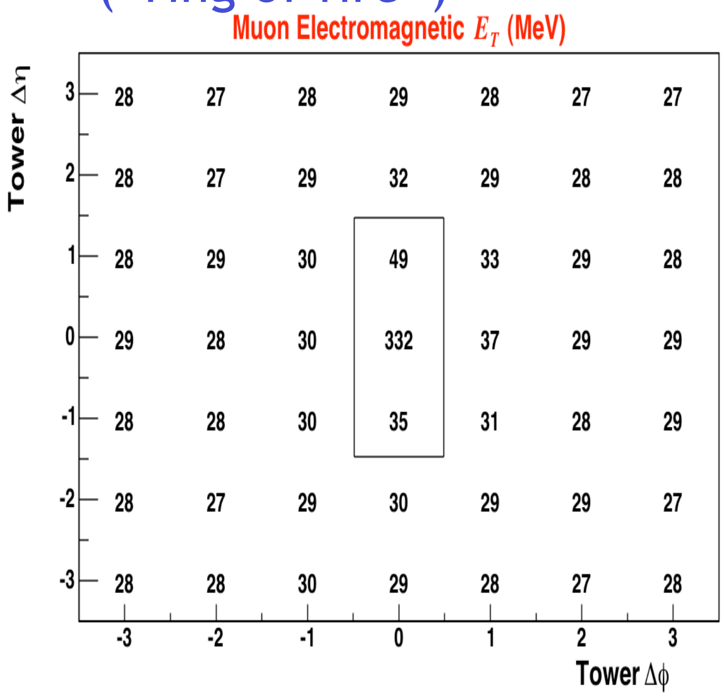
Hadronic Recoil Definition

Recoil definition:

→Vector sum over all calorimeter towers, excluding:

- lepton towers
- towers near beamline ("ring of fire")





Electrons: Remove 7 towers keystone
ΔM_W= 8 MeV

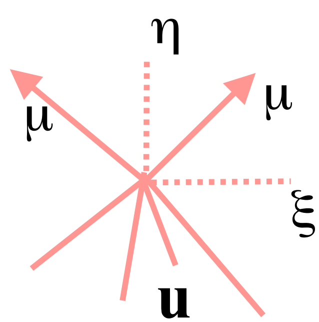
Muons: Remove 3 towers (MIP)
ΔM_W= 5 MeV

Model tower removal in simulation

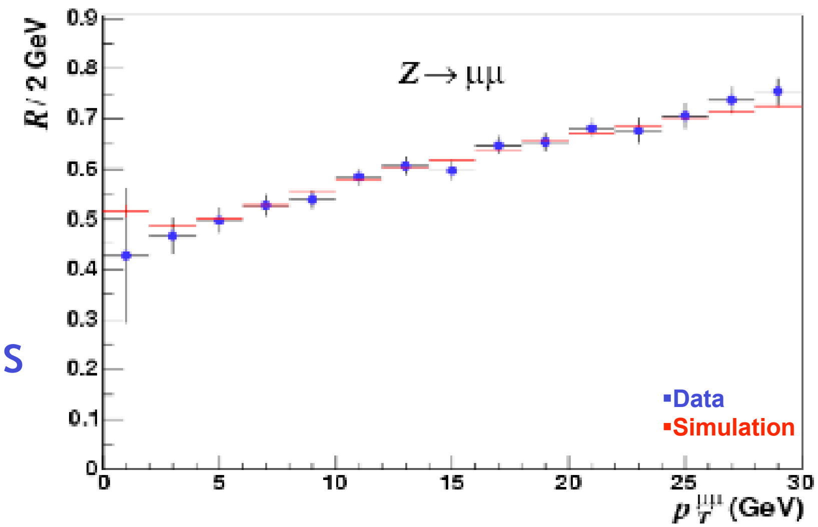
Hadronic Recoil Model Calibration

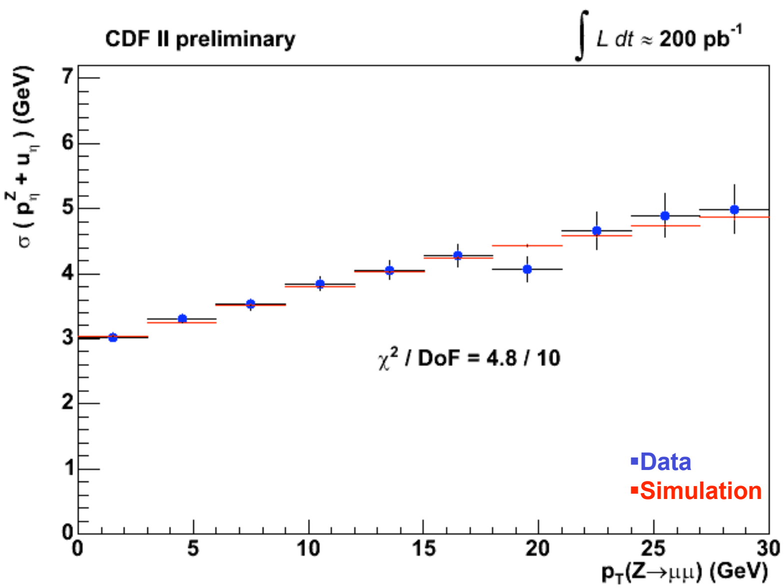
- Use Z balancing to calibrate recoil energy scale and to model resolution

- Calibrate scale ($R = u_{meas}/u_{true}$) with balance along bisector axis
  $\Delta M_W = 9$ MeV



- Resolution has two components
  -soft (underlying event)
  -hard (jets)
- Calibrate along both axes, η & ξ
  $\Delta M_W = 7$ MeV

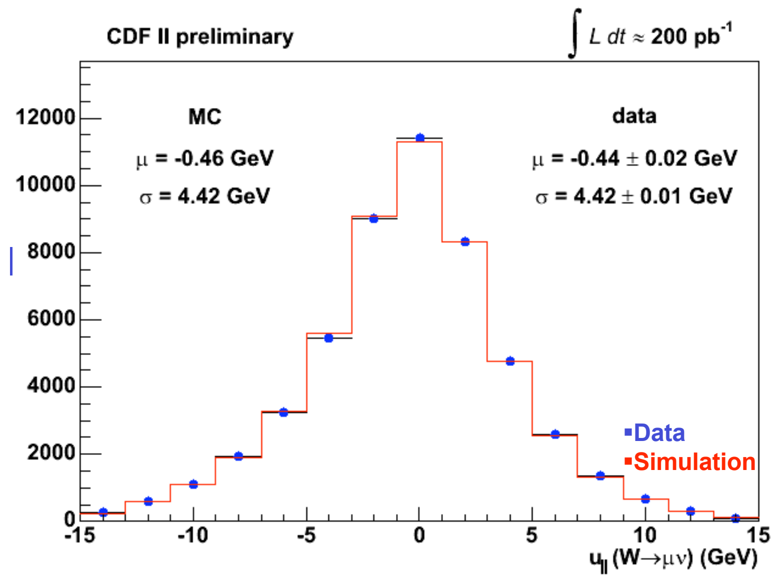


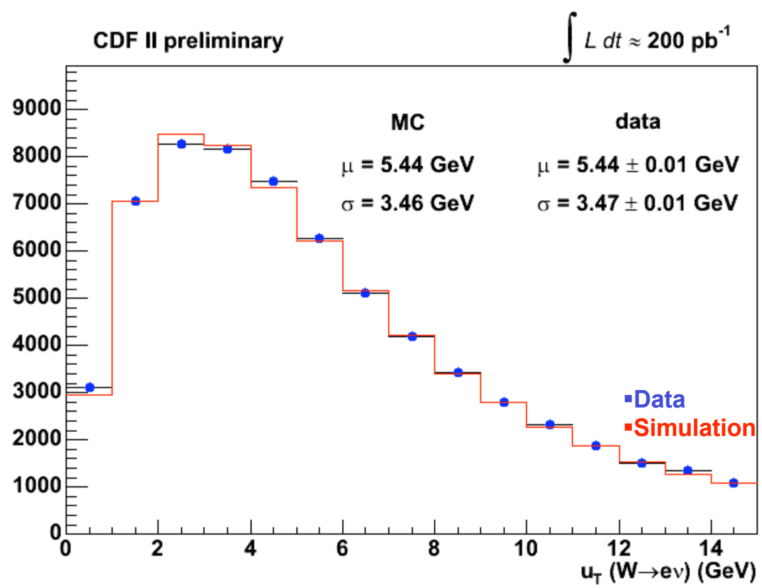


Recoil Model Checks

- Apply model to W sample to check recoil model from Z's

- Recoil projection along lepton $u_{||}$
  - → directly affects m_T fits
  - → Sensitive to lepton removal, scale, resolution, W decay





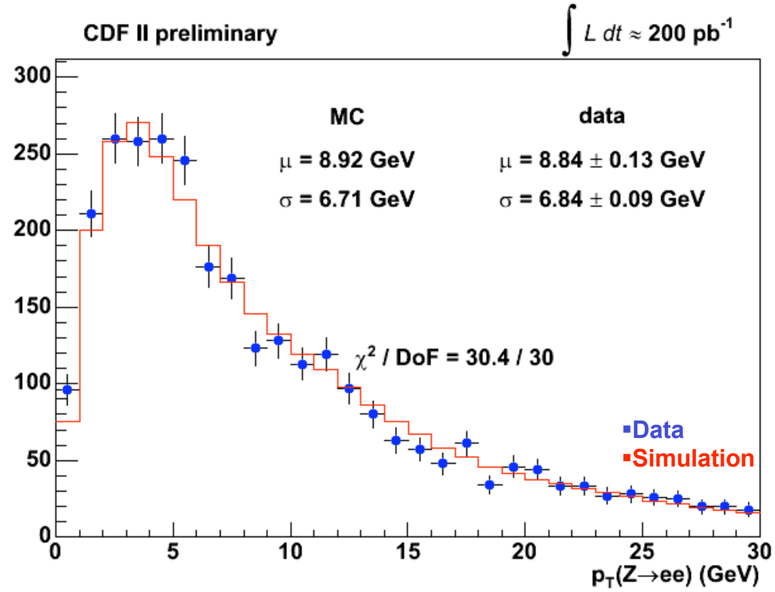
- Recoil distribution
  - → sensitive to recoil scale resolution and boson p_T

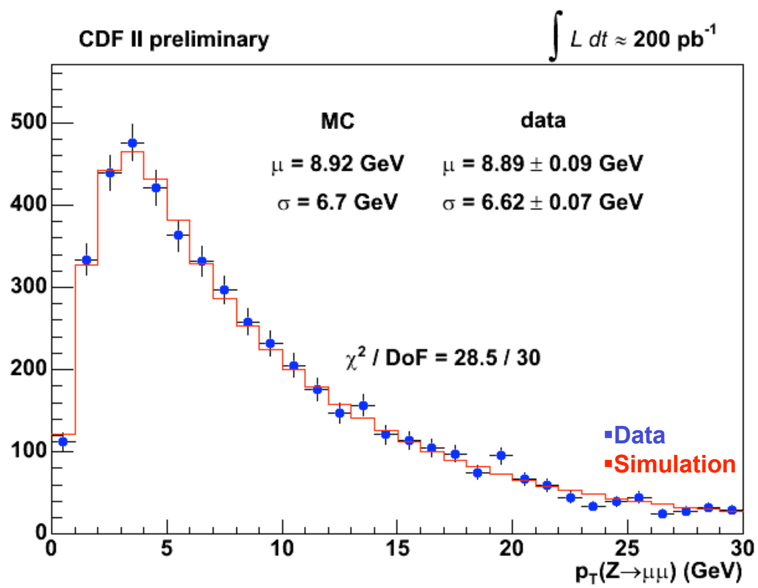
- Recoil model validation plots confirm consistency of the model

Boson p_T Model

- Model boson p_T using RESBOS generator [Balazs *et.al.* PRD56, 5558 (1997)]

- Non-pertubative regime at low p_T parametrized with g_1, g_2, g_3 parameters





- g_2 parameter determines position of peak in p_T distribution

- Measure g_2 with Z boson data (other parameters negligible)

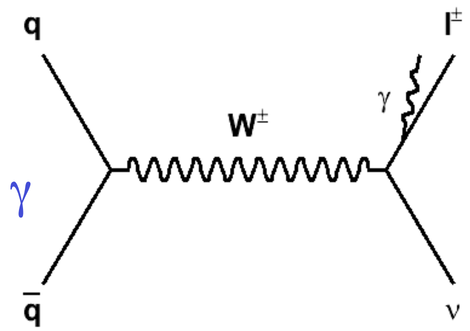
- Find: g_2 = 0.685±0.048

ΔM_W= 3 MeV

Production, Decay and Backgrounds

- QED radiative corrections:
  - use complete NLO calculation (WGRAD) [Baur *et.al.* PRD59, 013002 (1998)]
  - simulate FSR, apply (10±5)% correction for 2nd γ

  ΔM_W= 11 (12) MeV for e (μ)



- Parton Distribution Functions:
  - affect kinematics through acceptance cuts
  - use CTEQ6 ensemble of 20 uncertainty PDFs

  ΔM_W= 11 MeV

- Backgrounds:
  - have very different lineshapes compared to W signal
  - distributions are added to template
  - QCD measured with data
  - EWK predicted with Monte Carlo

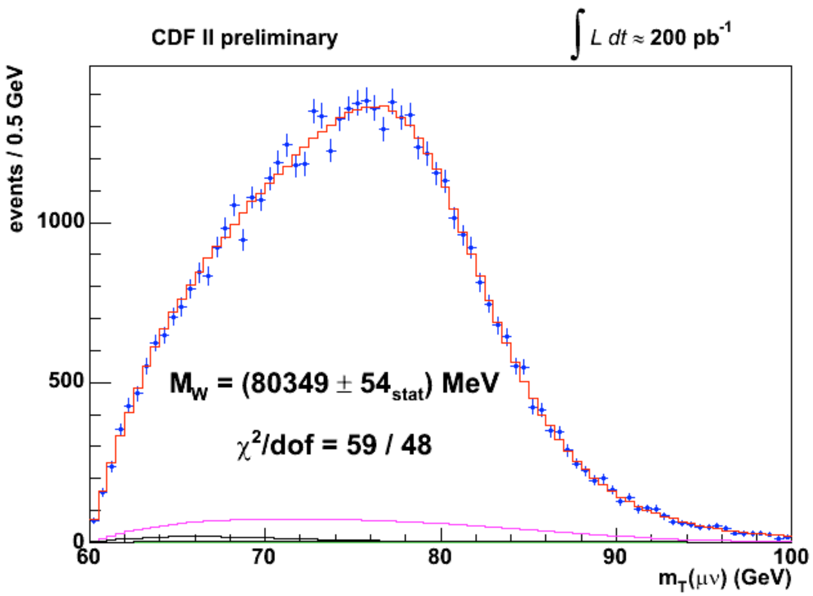
  ΔM_W= 8 (9) MeV for e (μ)

Background	%(Muons)	%(Electrons)
Hadronic Jets	0.1±0.1	0.25±0.15
Decay in Flight	0.3±0.2	-
Cosmic Rays	0.05±0.05	-
$Z\rightarrow ll$	6.6±0.3	0.24±0.04
$W\rightarrow\tau\nu$	0.89±0.02	0.93±0.03

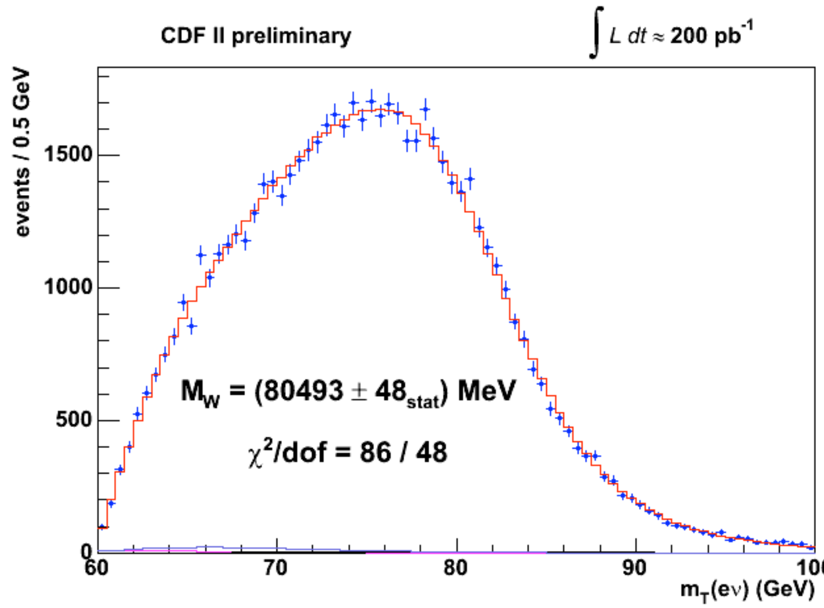
W Mass Fits

Transverse mass fits:

Muons



Electrons



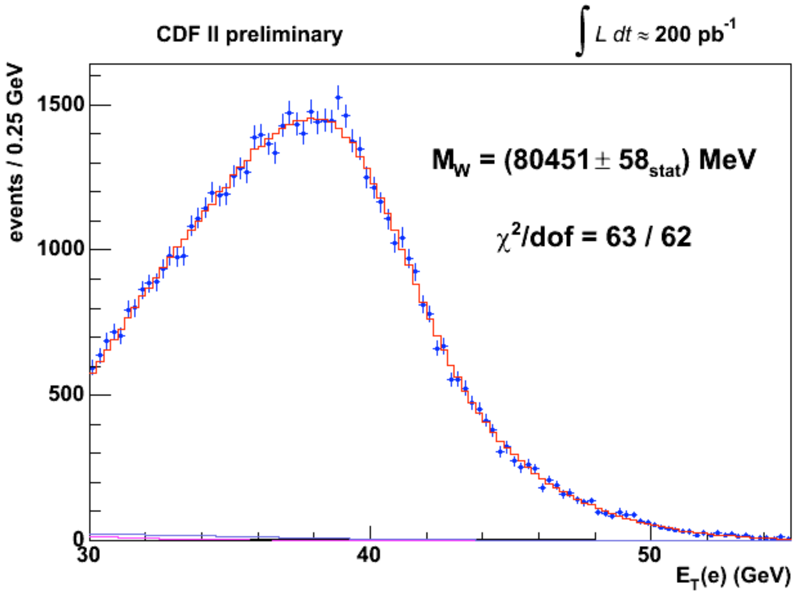
m_W = 80417 ± 48 MeV (stat + syst)

combination yields $P(\chi^2)$ = 7%

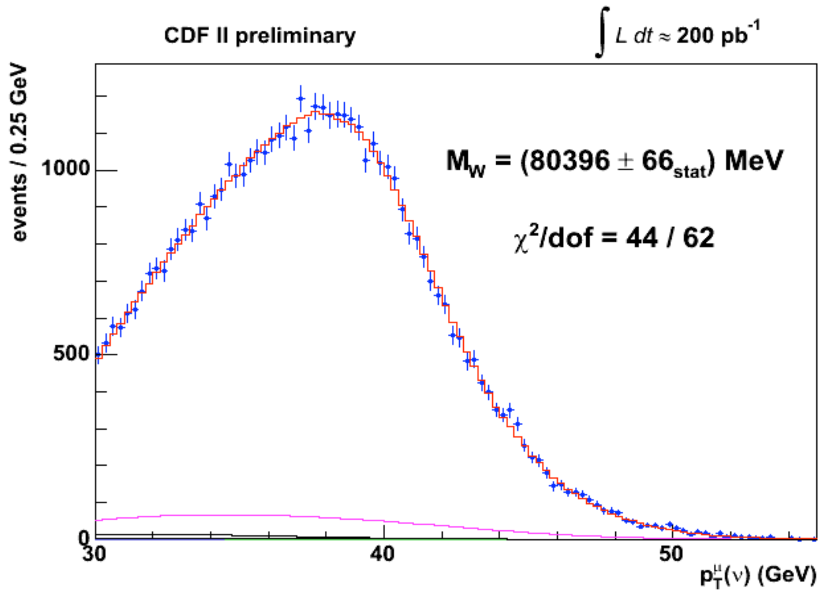
W Mass Fits

Also fit E_T and $\not{E}_T$ distributions in muon and electron channel and combine with transverse mass fits:

Electron E_T fit



Muon $\not{E}_T$ fit



$m_W = 80413 \pm 48$ MeV (stat + syst)

combination of all six fits yields $P(\chi^2) = 44\%$

Systematic Uncertainty

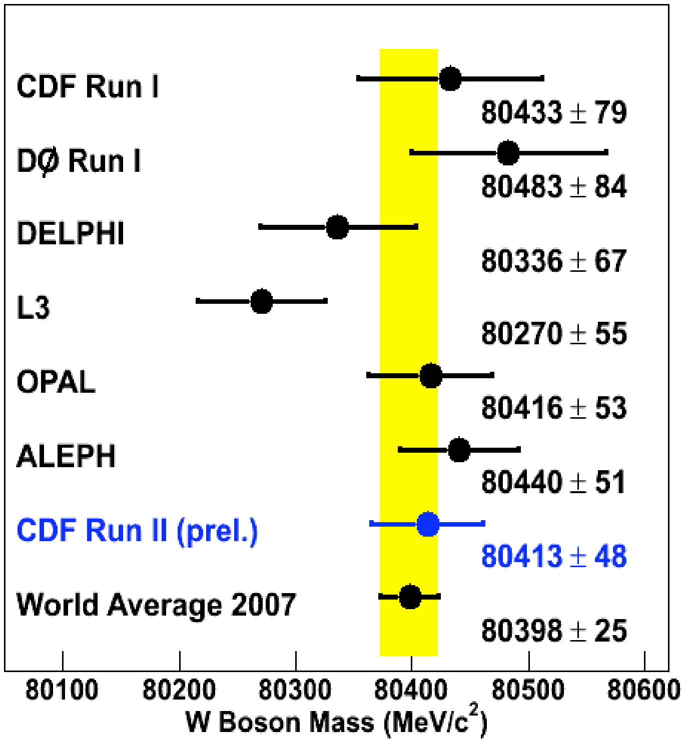
Systematic uncertainty on transverse mass fit

CDF II preliminary **$L = 200\ pb^{-1}$**

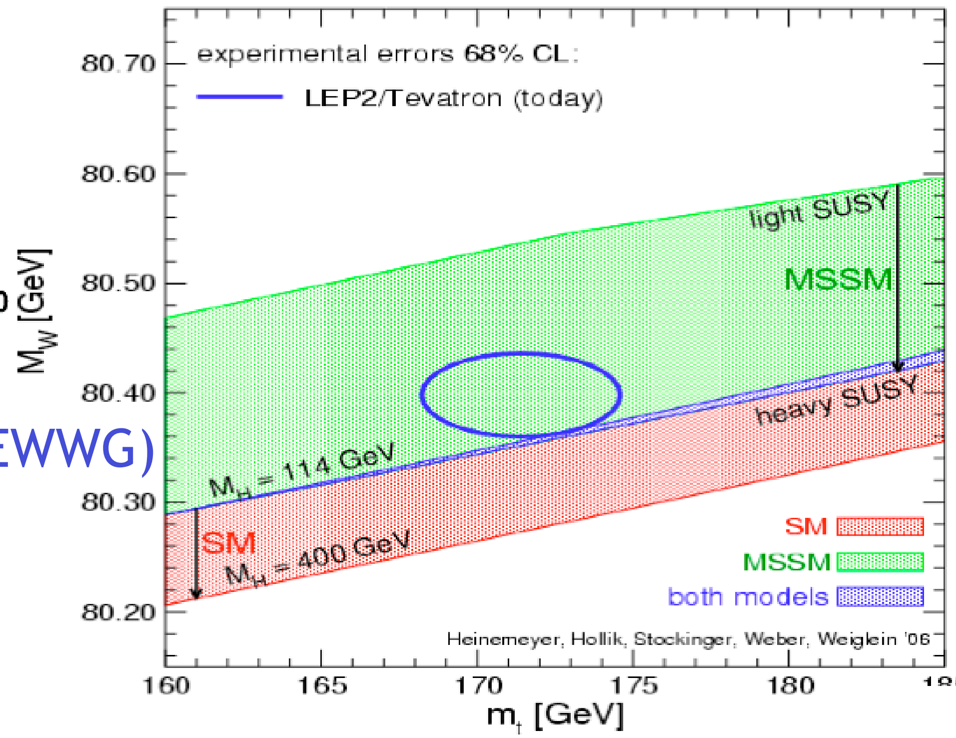
m_T Uncertainty [MeV]	Electrons	Muons	Common
Lepton Scale	30	17	17
Lepton Resolution	9	3	0
Recoil Scale	9	9	9
Recoil Resolution	7	7	7
$u_{\|\|}$ Efficiency	3	1	0
Lepton Removal	8	5	5
Backgrounds	8	9	0
$p_T(W)$	3	3	3
PDF	11	11	11
QED	11	12	11
Total Systematic	39	27	26
Statistical	48	54	0
Total	62	60	26

⇒ Combined Uncertainty: 48 MeV for 200 pb^{-1}

Results



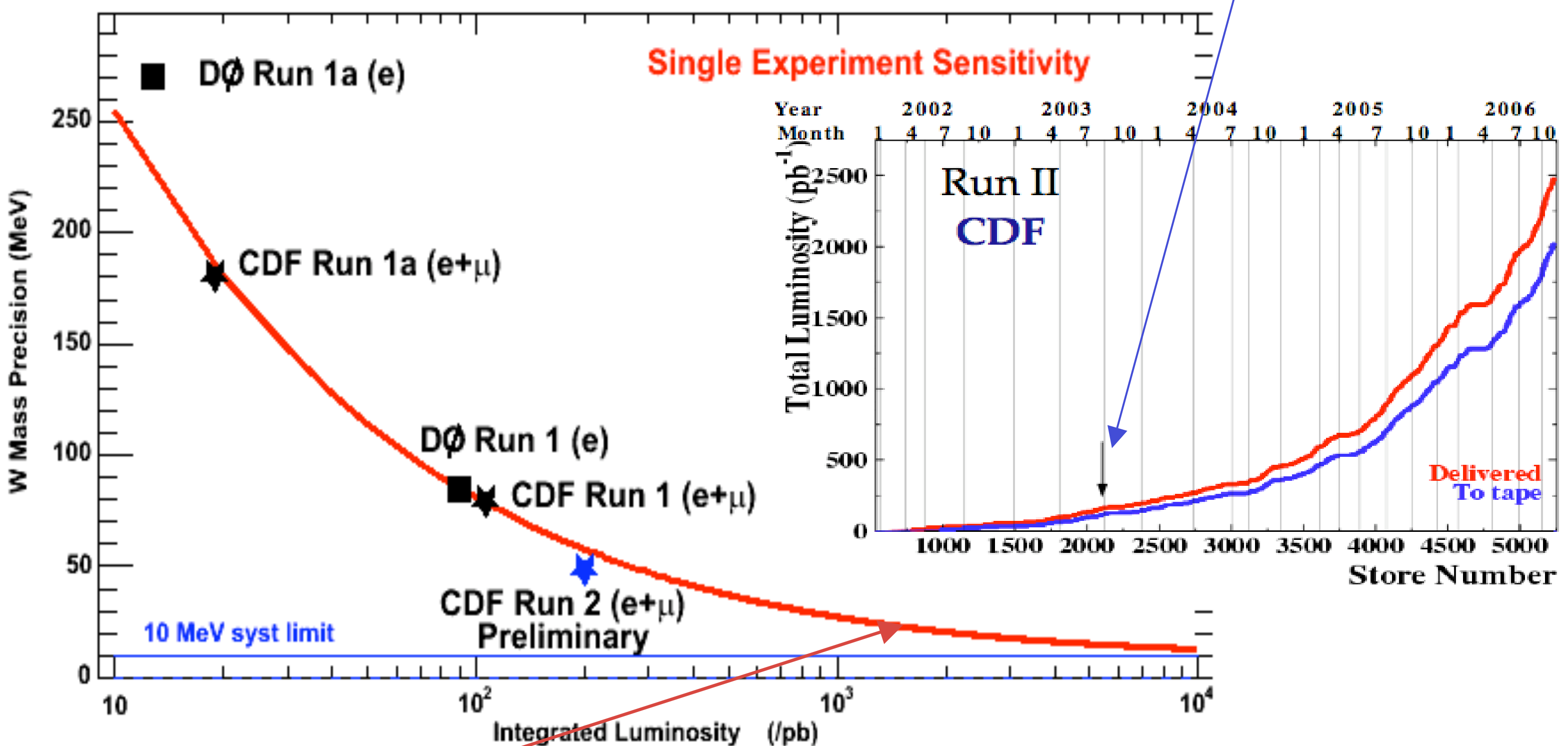
- New CDF result is the world's most precise single measurement
- World average increases: 80392 to 80398 MeV
- Uncertainty reduced ~15% (29 to 25 MeV)



- Standard Model Higgs (LEPEWWG) constraint: 80^{+36}_{-26} GeV (previous: 85^{+39}_{-28} GeV)

Summary/Outlook

- First Run II W mass measurement completed using 200 pb^{-1} of data
- With a total uncertainty of 48 MeV
  → worlds most precise single measurement
- Projection from previous Tevatron measurements



- Expect ΔM_W < 25 MeV with 1.5 fb^{-1} already collected

Backup

Standard Model Higgs Constraint

- Previous SM Higgs fit:
  - $M_H = 85^{+39}_{-28}$ GeV
  - $M_H < 166$ GeV (95% CL)
  - $M_H < 199$ GeV (95% CL) Including LEPII direct exclusion

- Updated preliminary SM Higgs fit:
  - $M_H = 80^{+36}_{-26}$ GeV (M. Grünewald, private communication)
  - $M_H < 153$ GeV (95% CL)
  - $M_H < 189$ GeV (95% CL) Including LEPII direct exclusion

Systematic Uncertainty

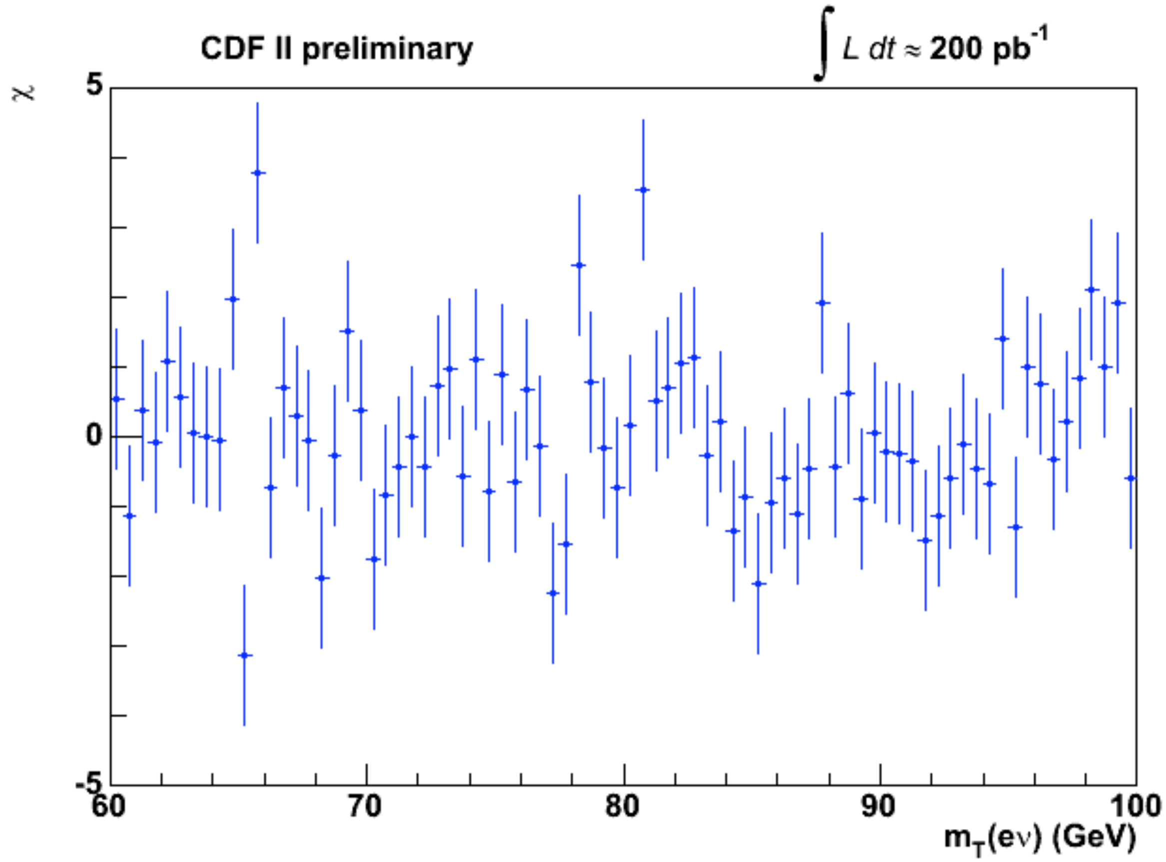
CDF II preliminary $L = 200\ pb^{-1}$

p_T Uncertainty [MeV]	Electrons	Muons	Common
Lepton Scale	30	17	17
Lepton Resolution	9	3	0
Recoil Scale	17	17	17
Recoil Resolution	3	3	3
$u_{\|\|}$ Efficiency	5	6	0
Lepton Removal	0	0	0
Backgrounds	9	19	0
$p_T(W)$	9	9	9
PDF	20	20	20
QED	13	13	13
Total Systematic	45	40	35
Statistical	58	66	0
Total	73	77	35

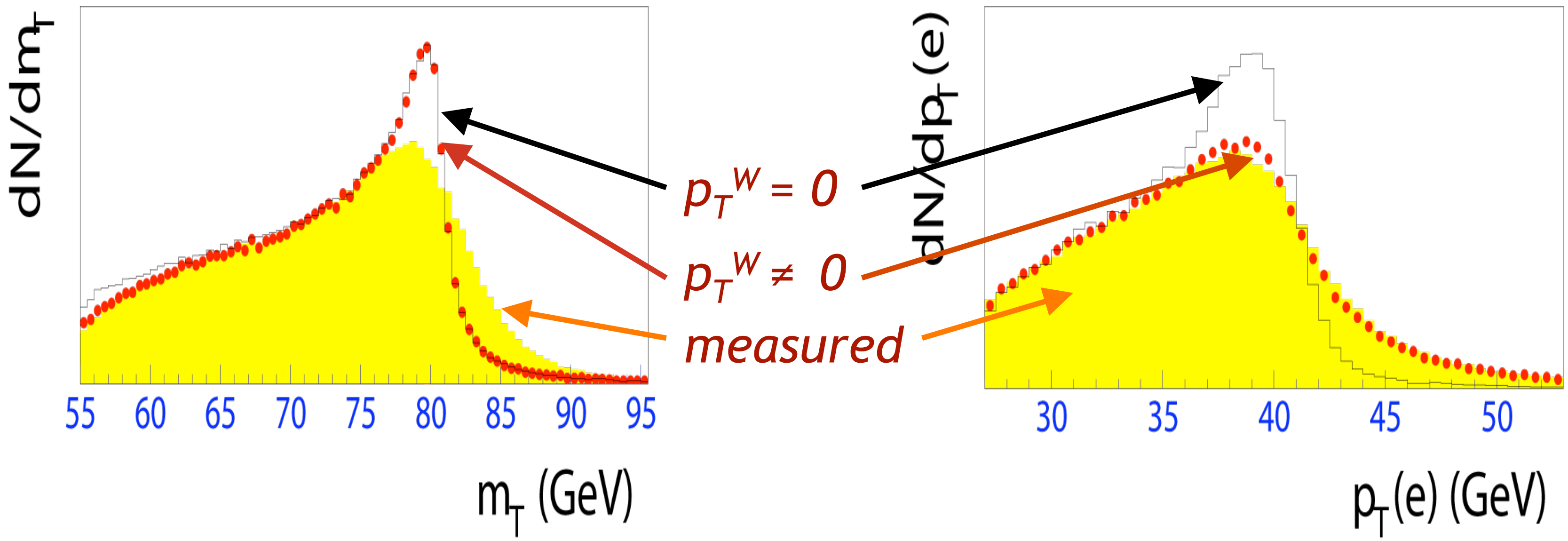
CDF II preliminary $L = 200\ pb^{-1}$

MET Uncertainty [MeV]	Electrons	Muons	Common
Lepton Scale	30	17	17
Lepton Resolution	9	5	0
Recoil Scale	15	15	15
Recoil Resolution	30	30	30
$u_{\|\|}$ Efficiency	16	13	0
Lepton Removal	16	10	10
Backgrounds	7	11	0
$p_T(W)$	5	5	5
PDF	13	13	13
QED	9	10	9
Total Systematic	54	46	42
Statistical	57	66	0
Total	79	80	42

Signed χ



W Mass Measurement



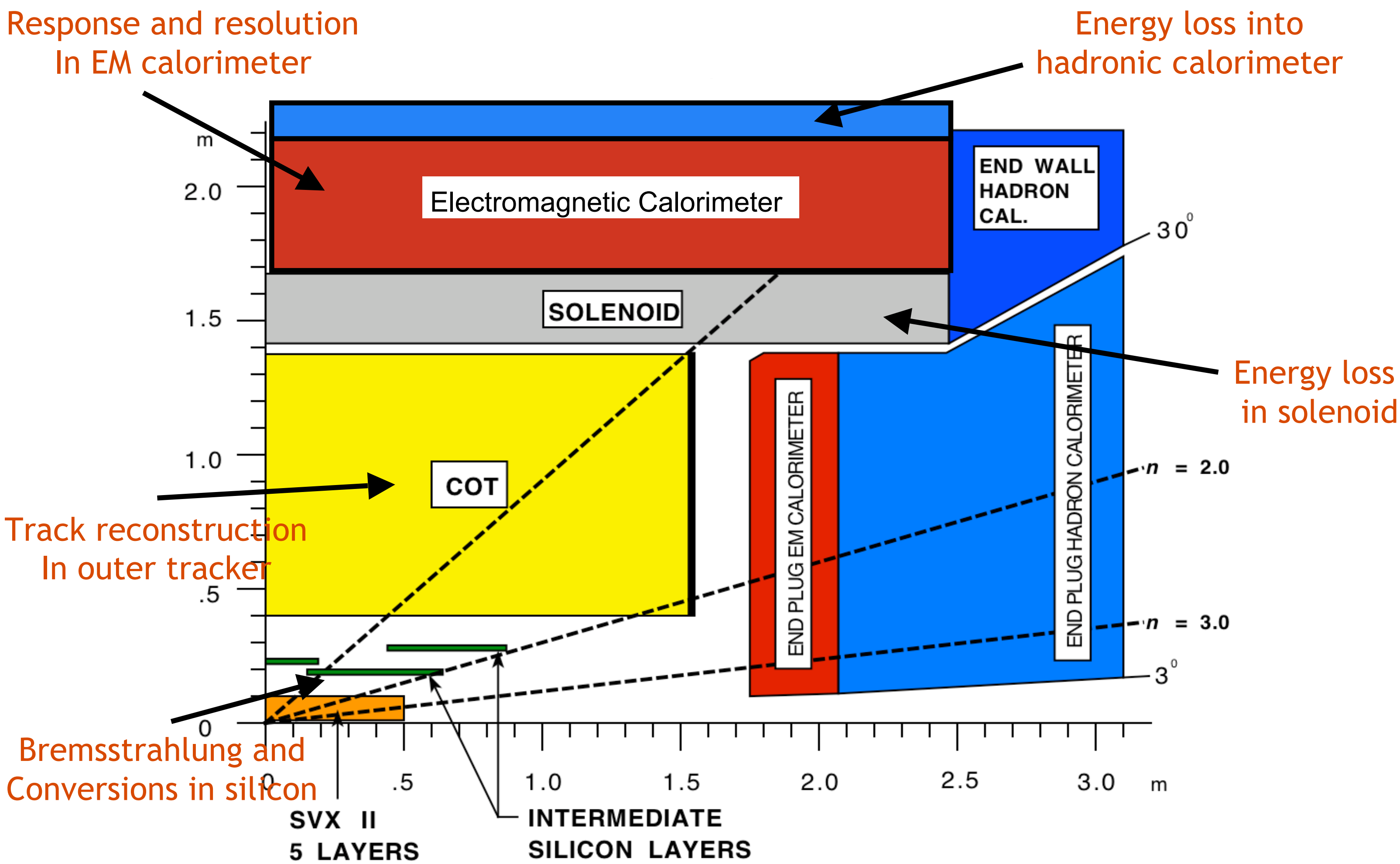
m_T

- Insensitive to p_T^W to 1st order
- Reconstruction of p_T^ν sensitive to hadronic response and multiple interactions

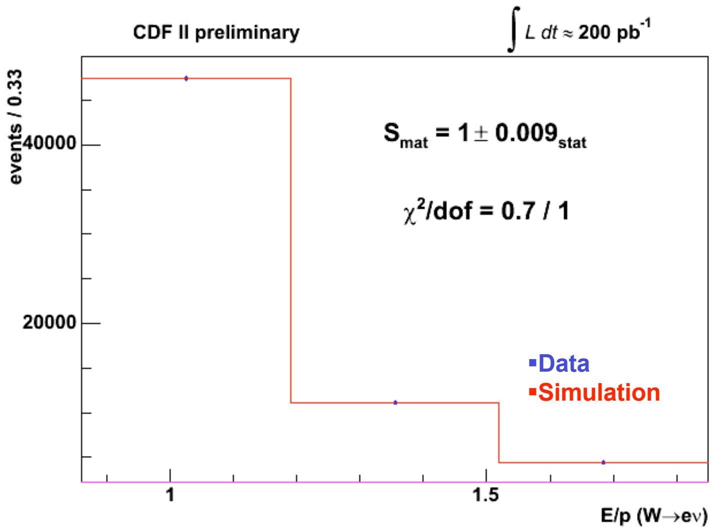
p_T

- Less sensitive to hadronic response modeling
- Sensitive to W production dynamics

Full Electron Simulation



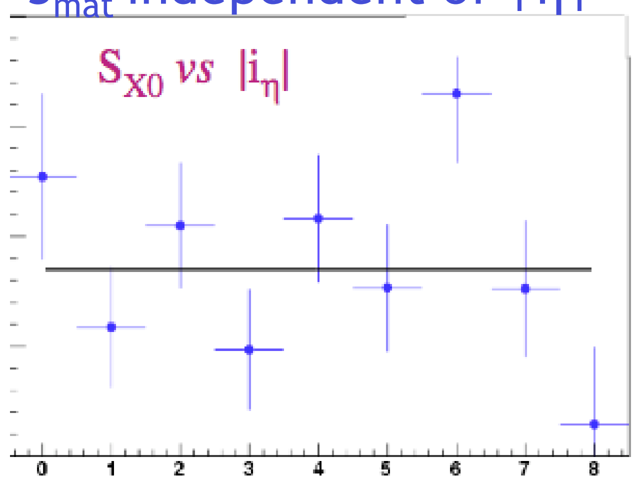
Consistency of Radiative Material Model

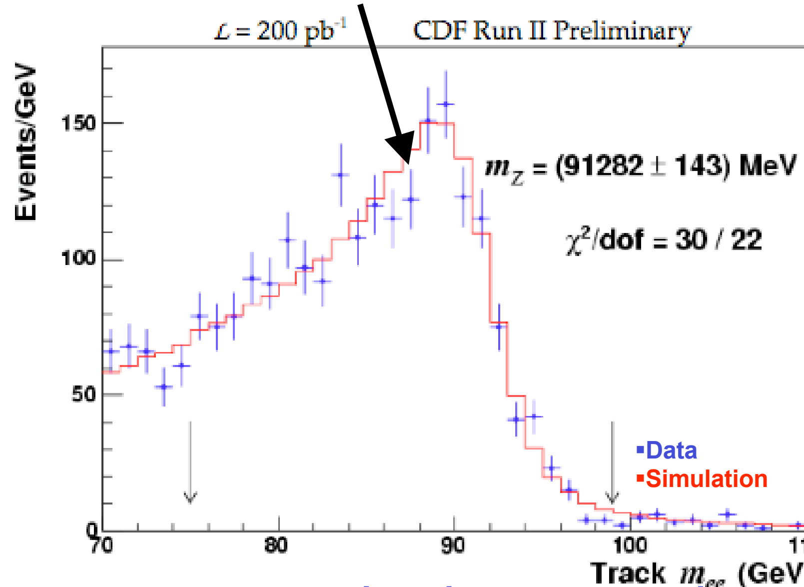


- Excellent description of E/p tail
- Radiative material tune factor:

  S_{mat}=1.004±0.009$_{stat}$±0.0002$_{bkg}$
- Z mass reconstructed from electron track momenta

geometry confirmed:
S_{mat} independent of |η|

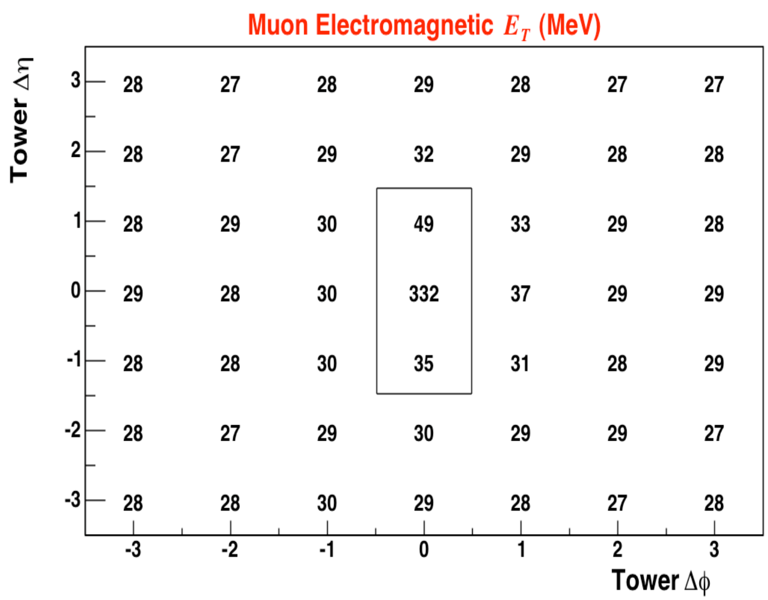


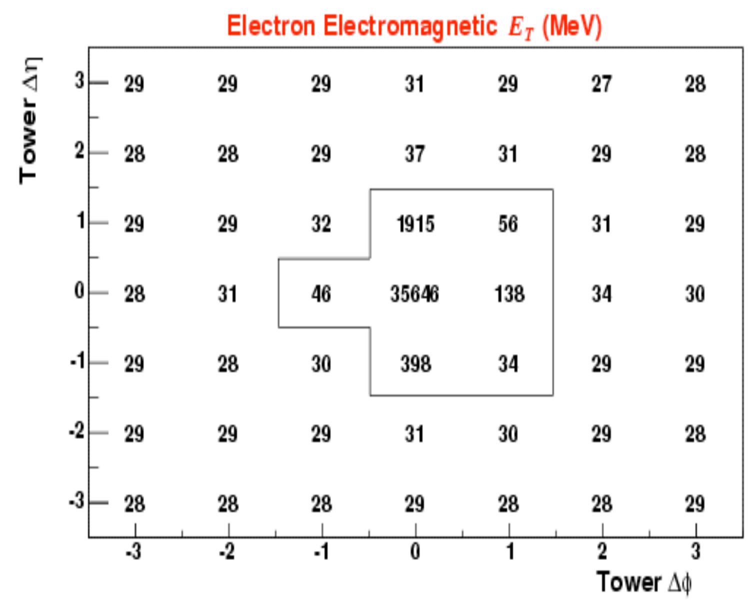


Measured value in good agreement with PDG

Lepton Removal

- Estimate removed recoil energy using towers separated in Φ
- Model tower removal in simulation



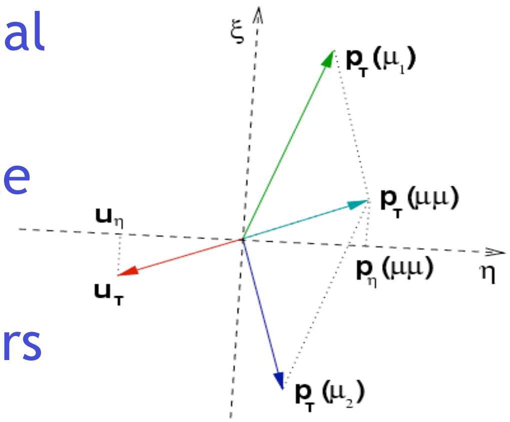


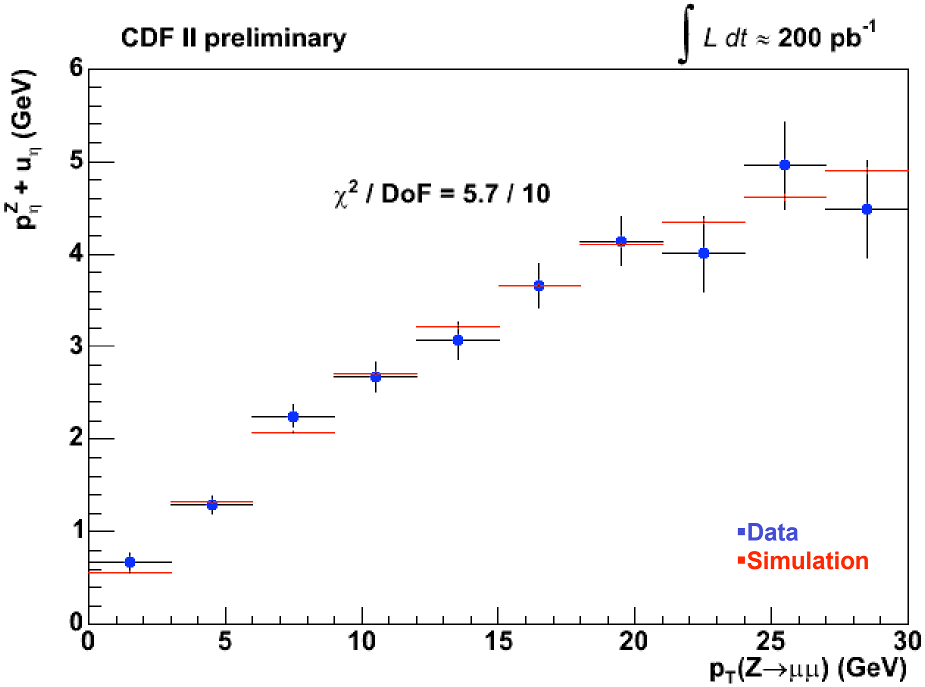
Muons: Remove 3 towers (MIP)
ΔM_W= 5 MeV

Electrons: Remove 7 towers keystone (shower)
ΔM_W= 8 MeV

Hadronic Recoil Response Calibration

- Project vector sum of $p_T(ll)$ and u on orthogonal axes defined by lepton directions
- Use Z balancing to calibrate recoil energy scale
- Mean and RMS of projections as a function of $p_T(ll)$ provide information for model parameters

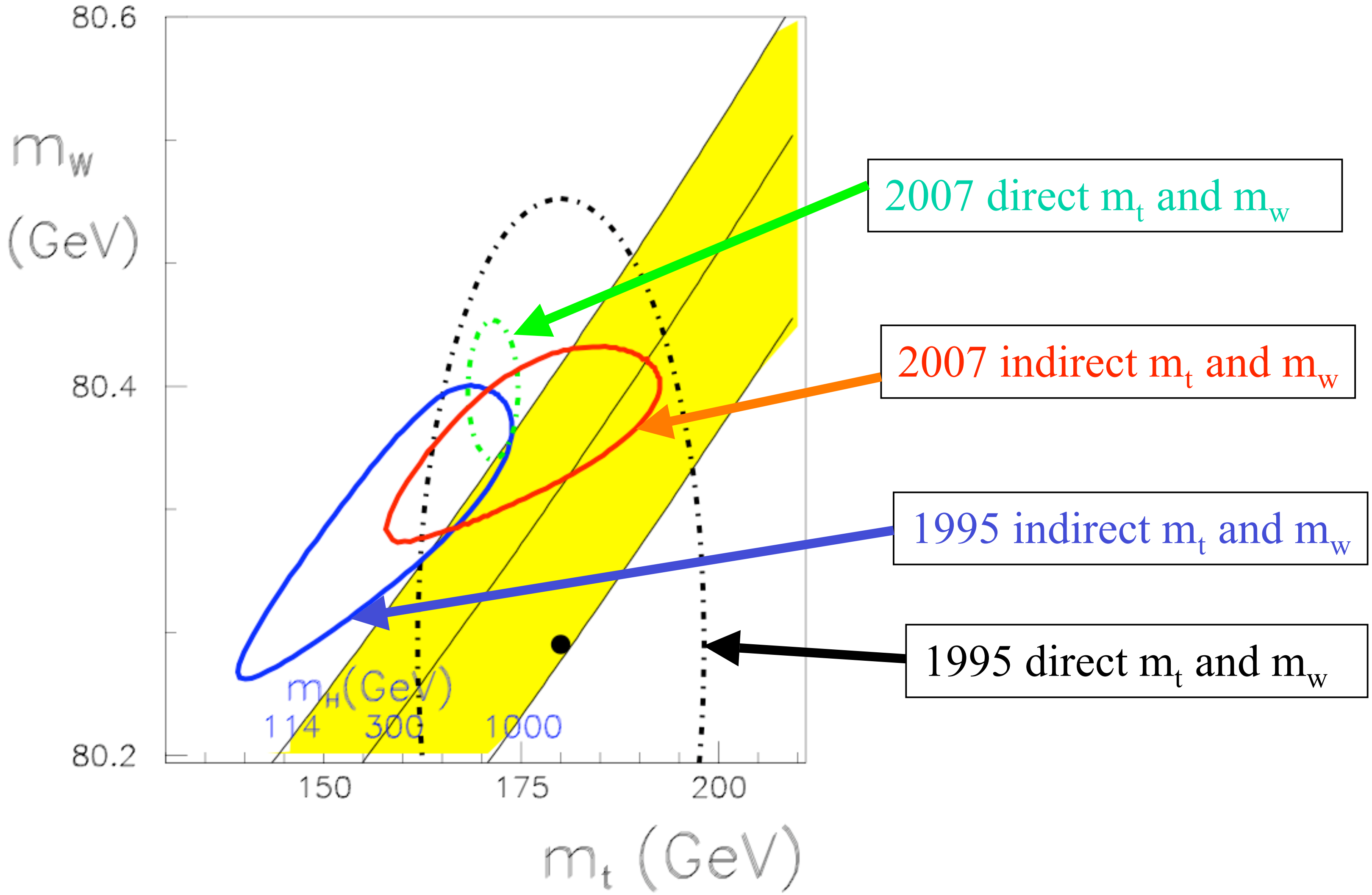




Hadronic model parameters tuned by minimizing χ^2 between data and simulation

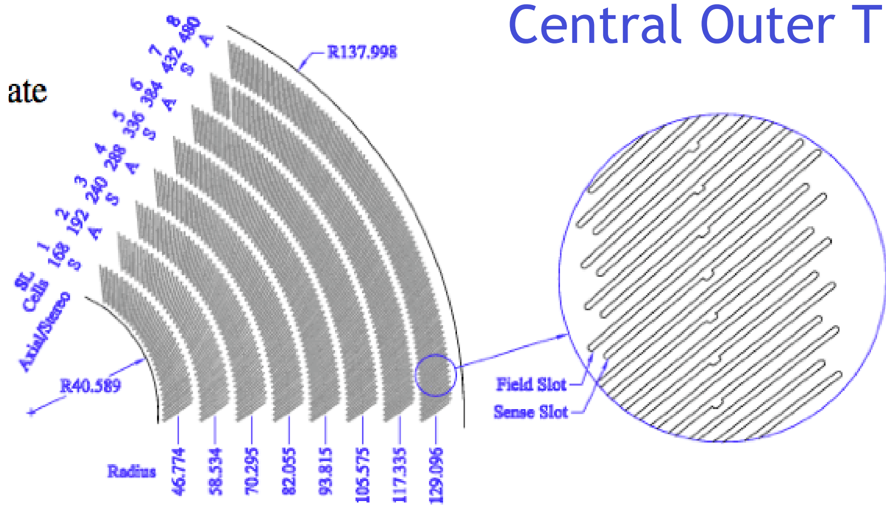
ΔM_W= 9 MeV

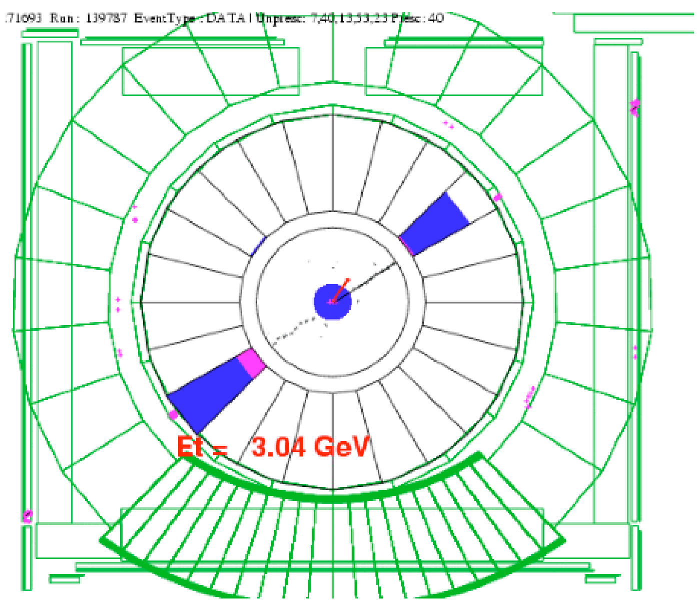
Progress since 1995



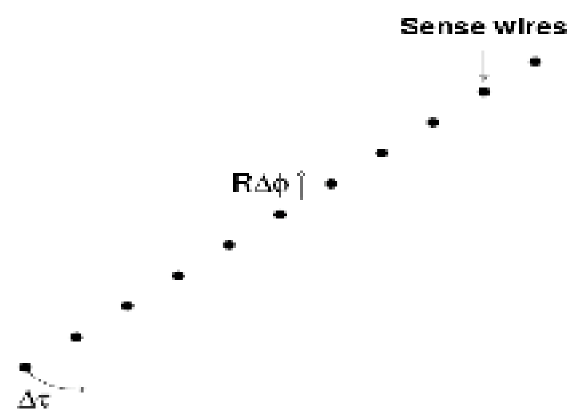
Momentum Scale Calibration

Central Outer Tracker: Open-cell drift chamber

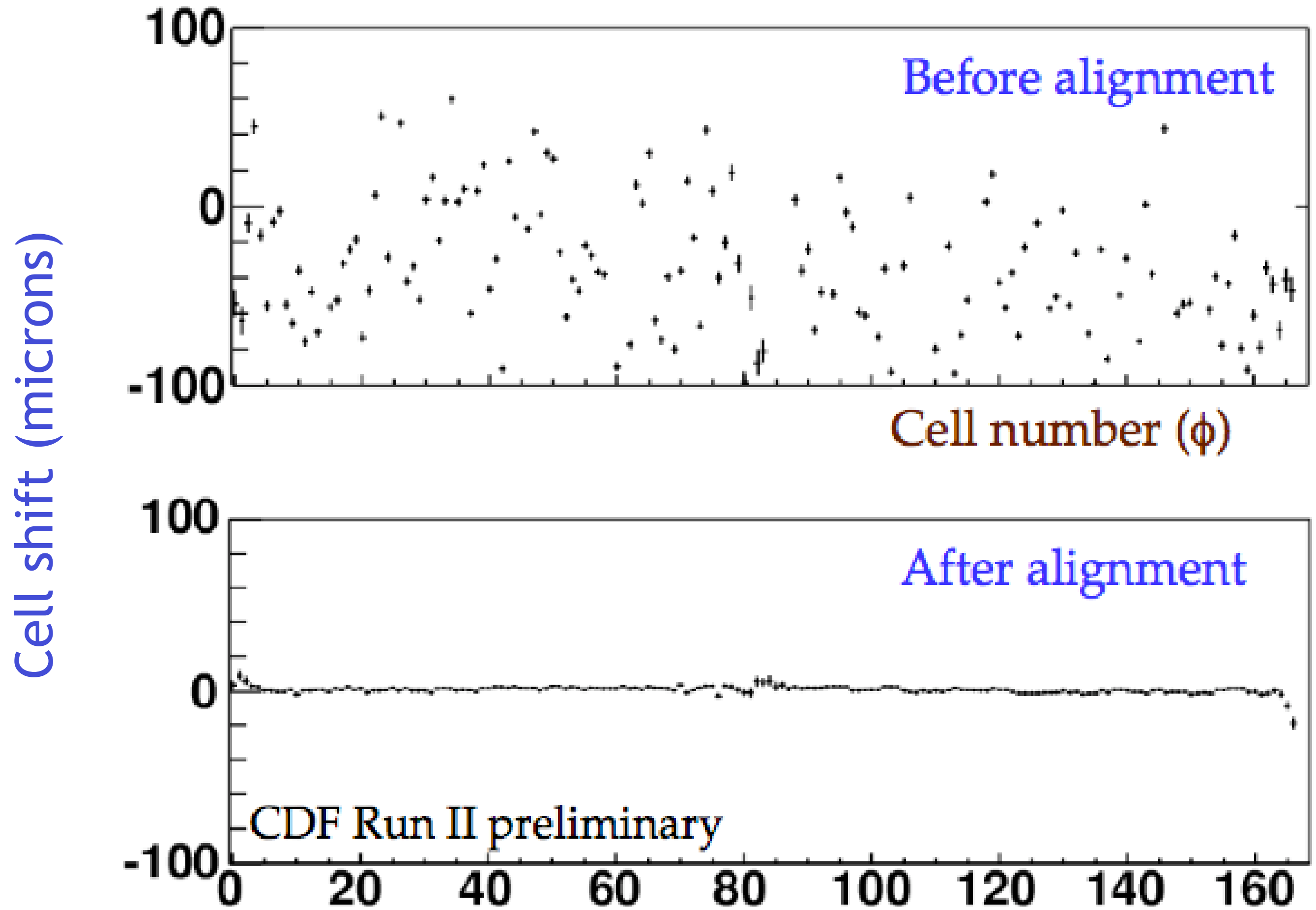




- Use clean sample of cosmic rays for cell-by-cell internal alignment
- Fit COT hits on both sides simultaneously to a single helix
- Measure cell tilts and shifts



Alignment Example



Final relative alignment of cells ~5μm (initial alignment ~50μm)