

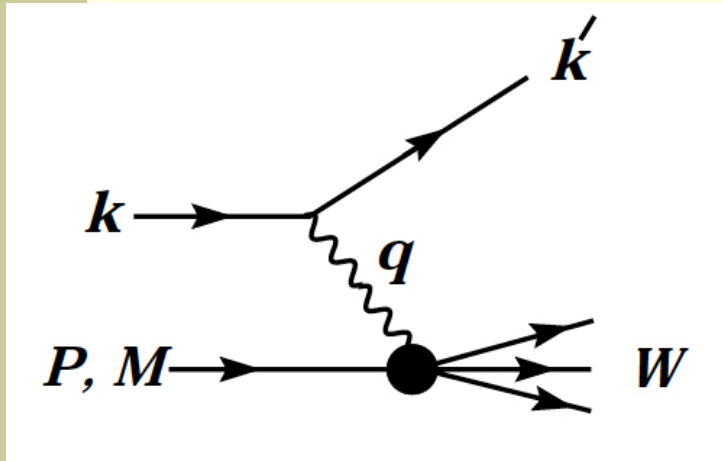
QCD and Electroweak Physics at the Tevatron

Heidi Schellman for the CDF and D0
Collaborations
February 13, 2006

Outline

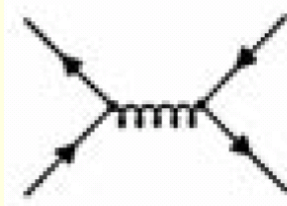
- Jet Physics
 - inclusive cross sections
 - kt algorithm
- Inclusive Boson production
 - γ
 - W/Z cross sections
 - Z rapidity
 - W asymmetry
- W/Z + jets
- W properties
- Prospects with $> 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Gluon distributions at high x from pp scattering



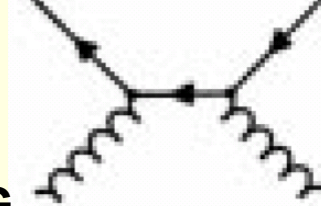
$$s(ep \rightarrow eX) / x \left[\frac{4}{9}(u + \bar{u}) + \frac{1}{9}(d + \bar{d}) \right]$$

q

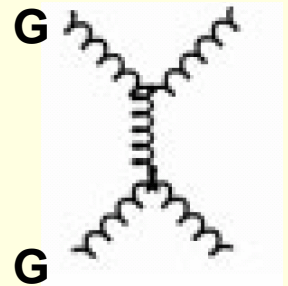


q

q



G



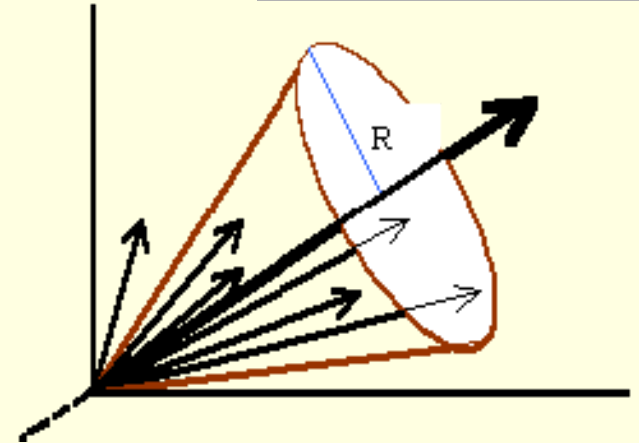
G

$$s(pp \rightarrow jj) / x_1 x_2 \left[q_1 + \bar{q}_1 + \frac{9}{4} G_1 \right] \left[q_2 + \bar{q}_2 + \frac{9}{4} G_2 \right]$$

Inclusive jets – different algorithms

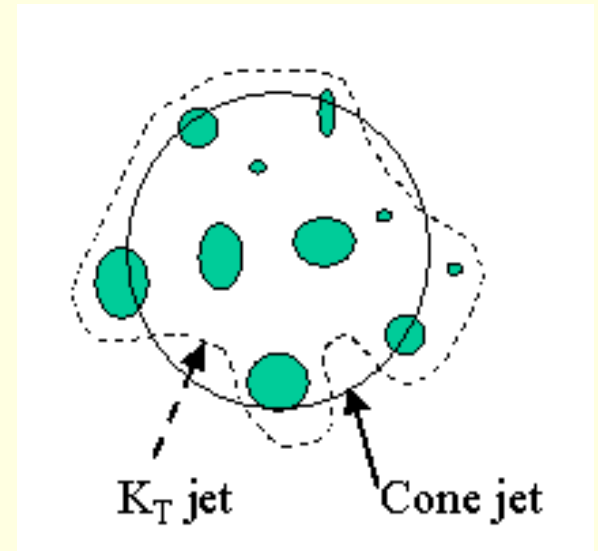
■ Cone jets

- easy to understand
- hard to define
- hard to calculate
- easy to subtract multiple interactions



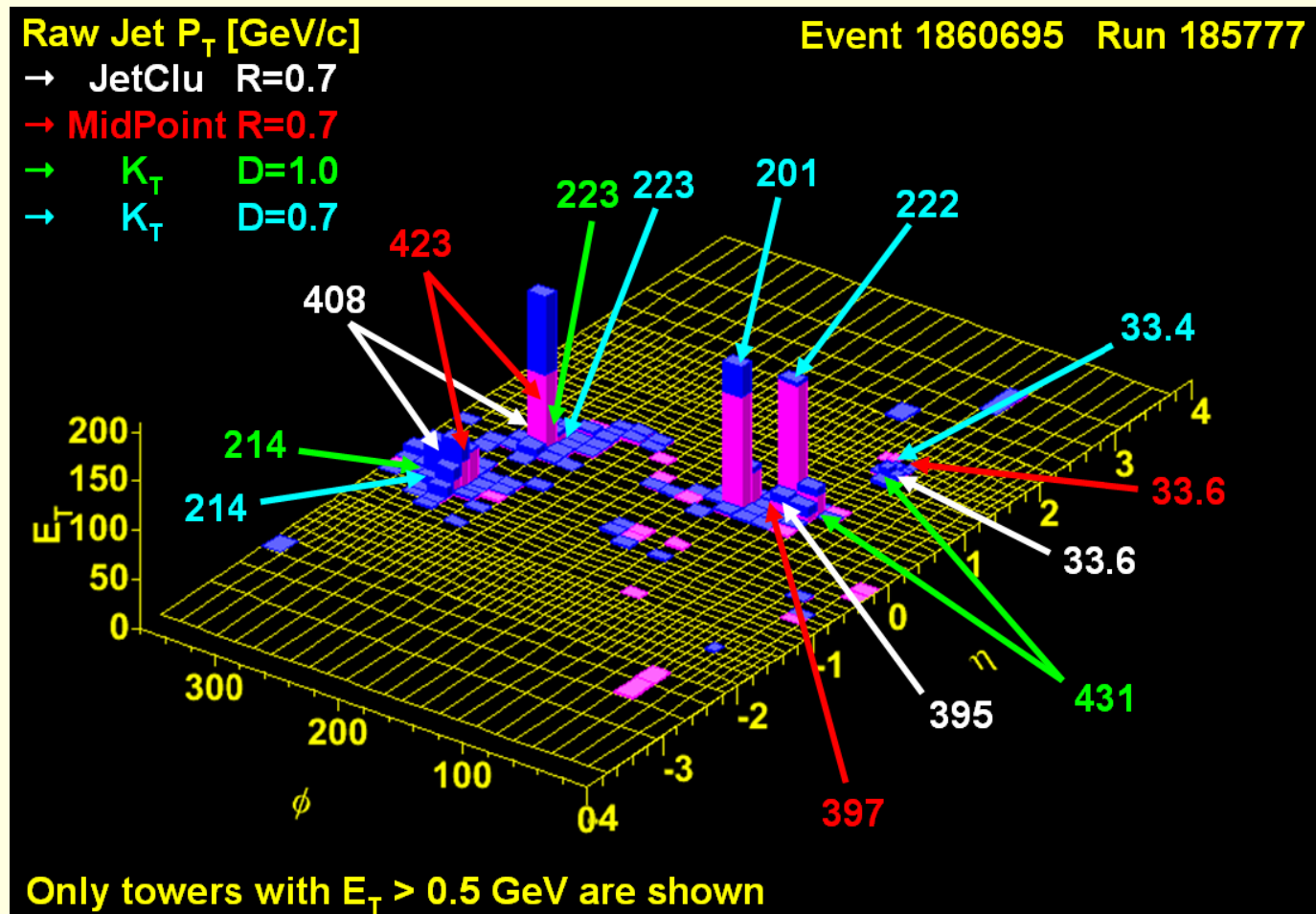
■ kt jets

- hard to understand
- easy to calculate
- but what about additional interactions at high L ?

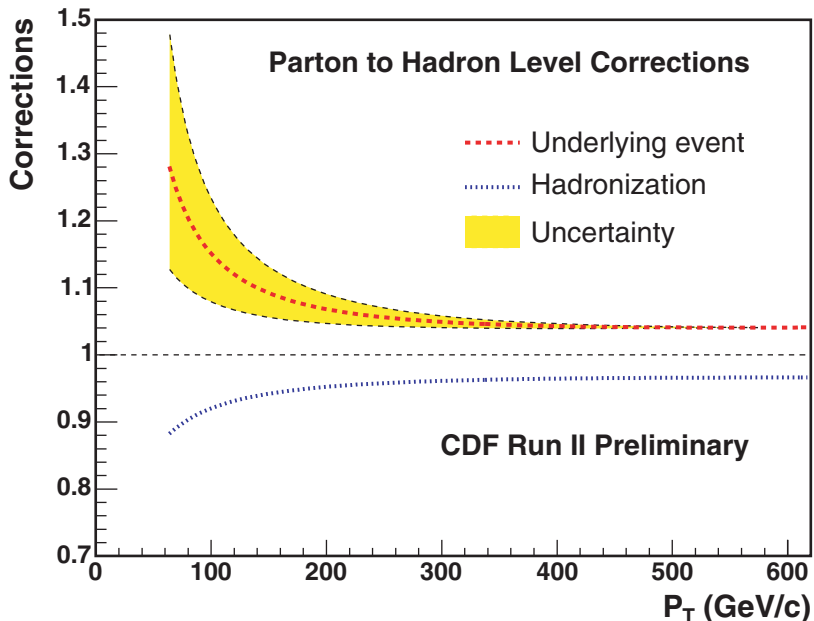


$$d_{ij} = \min(E_{T,i}^2, E_{T,j}^2) \frac{\Delta R_{ij}^2}{D^2} \quad d_{ii} = E_{T,i}^2$$

Typical event from CDF

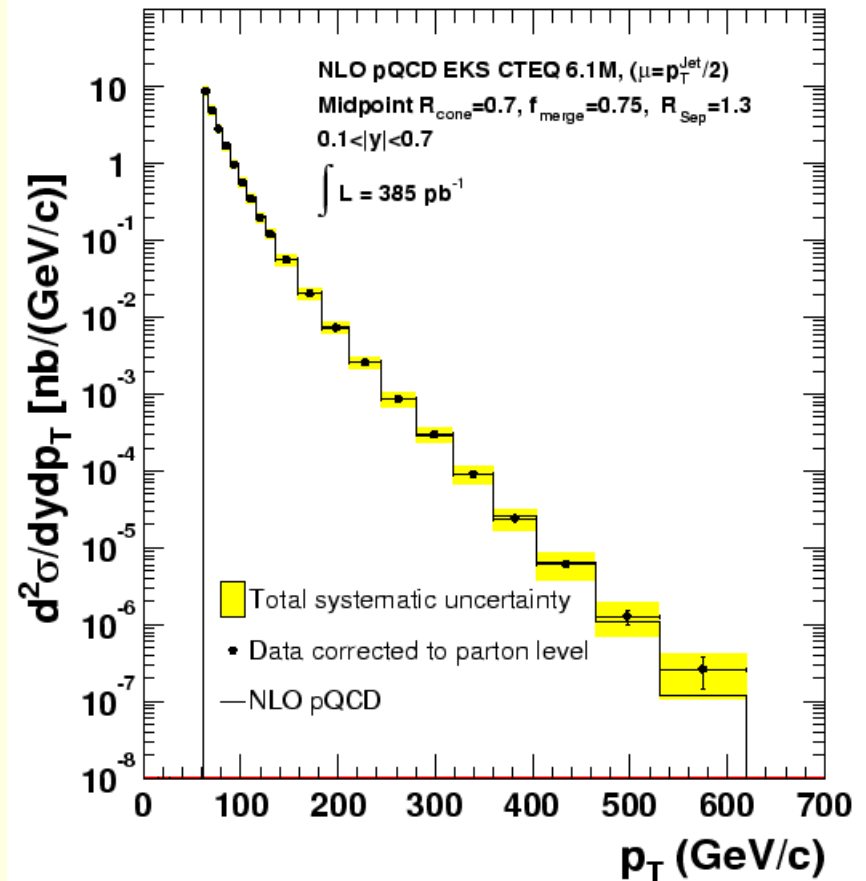


Central jet $d\sigma/dp_T$



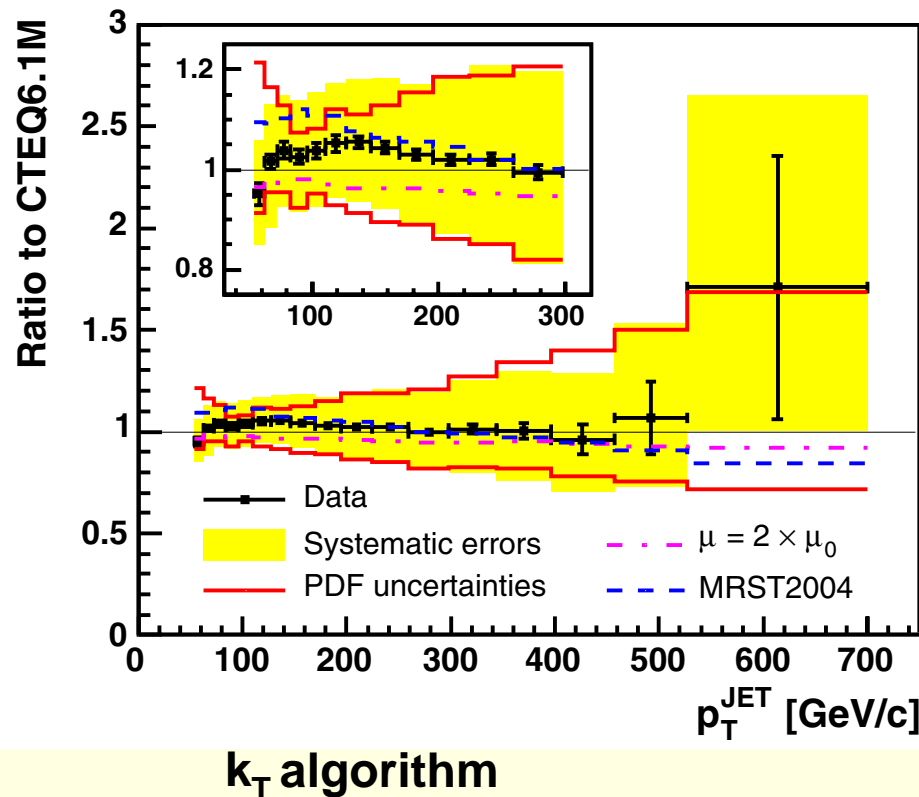
Note, an underlying event and hadronization correction of up to 20% is applied at low P_T

CDF Run II Preliminary

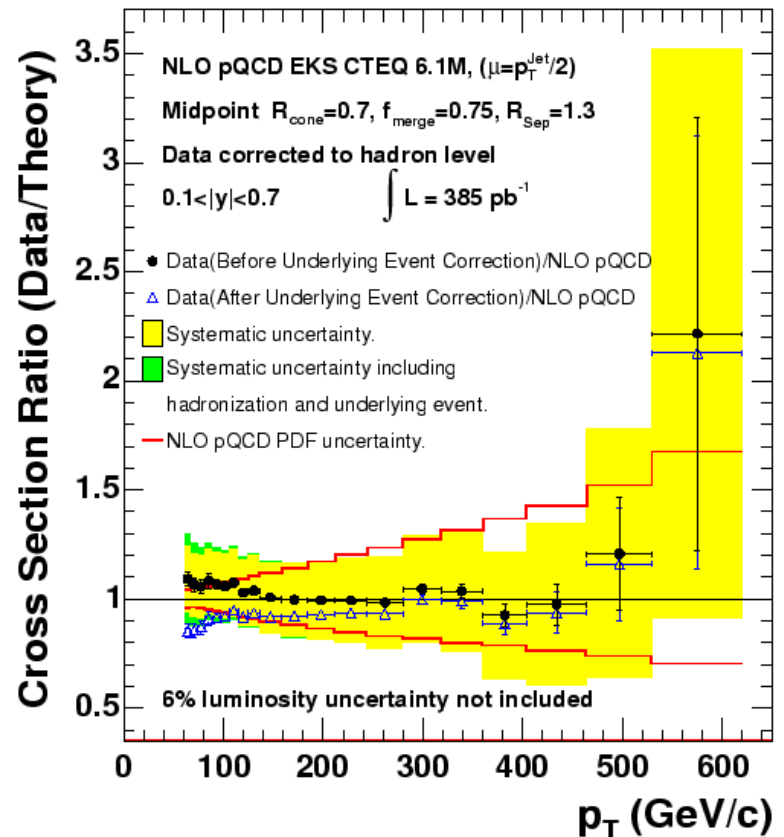


k_T jets and cone jets

can match k_T spectra at low and high luminosity by adding ~ 1.6 GeV/interaction

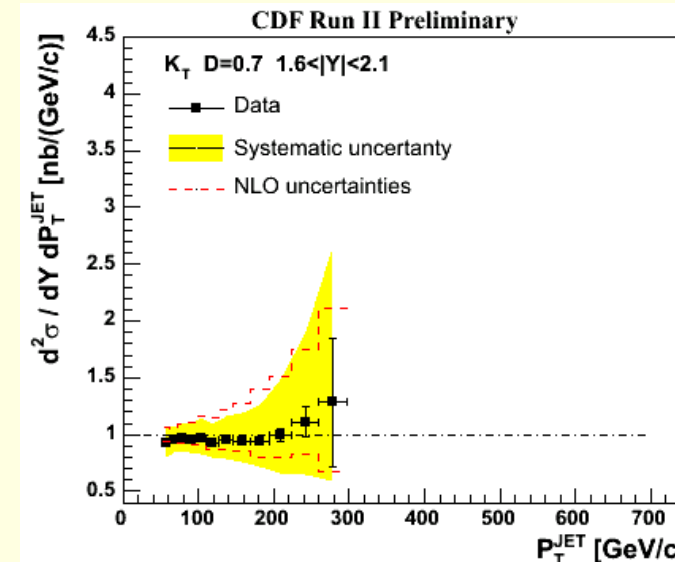
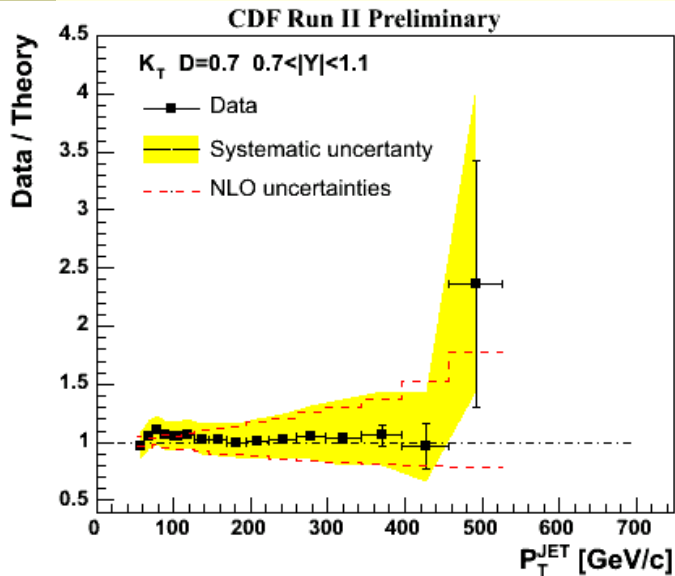
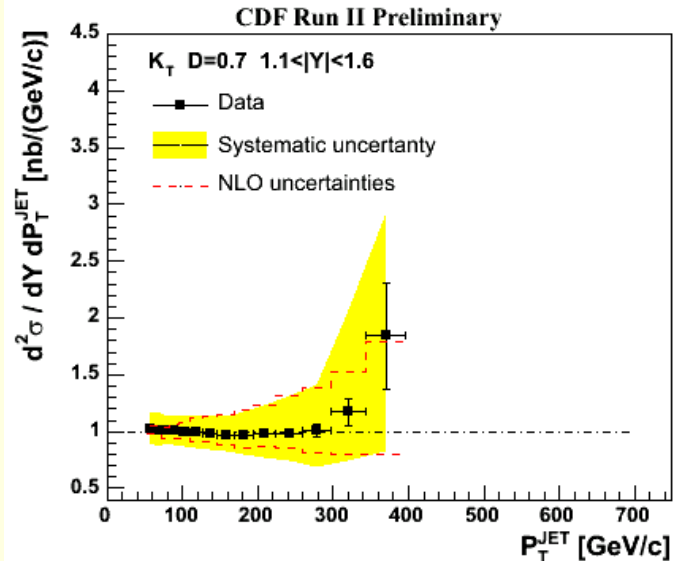
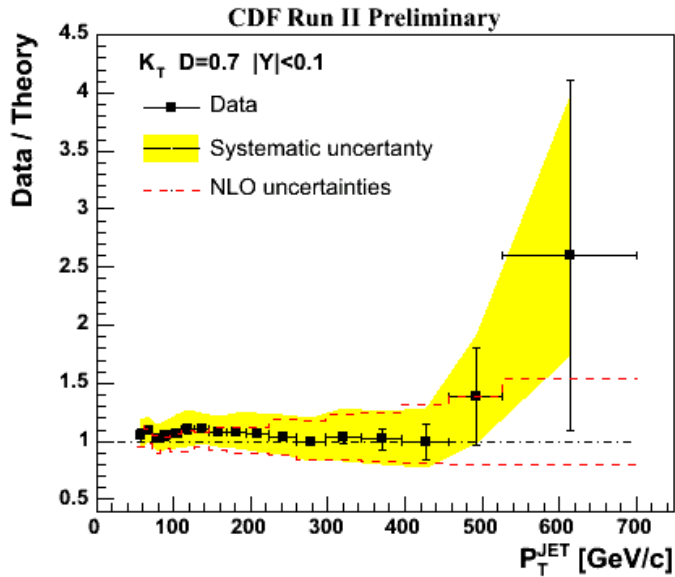


CDF Run II Preliminary



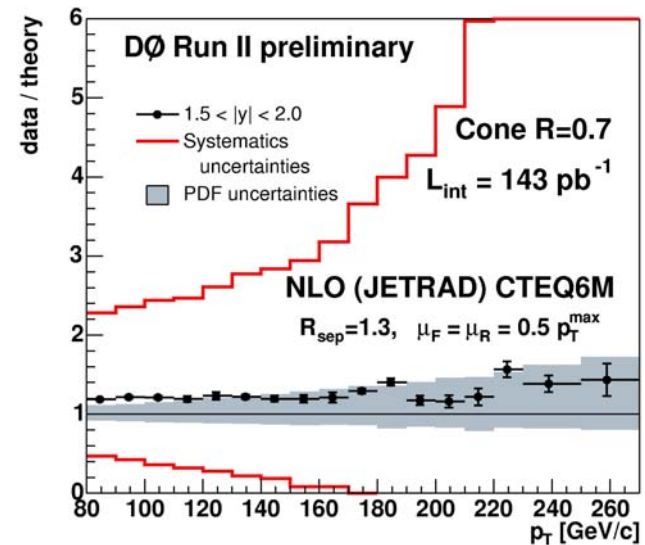
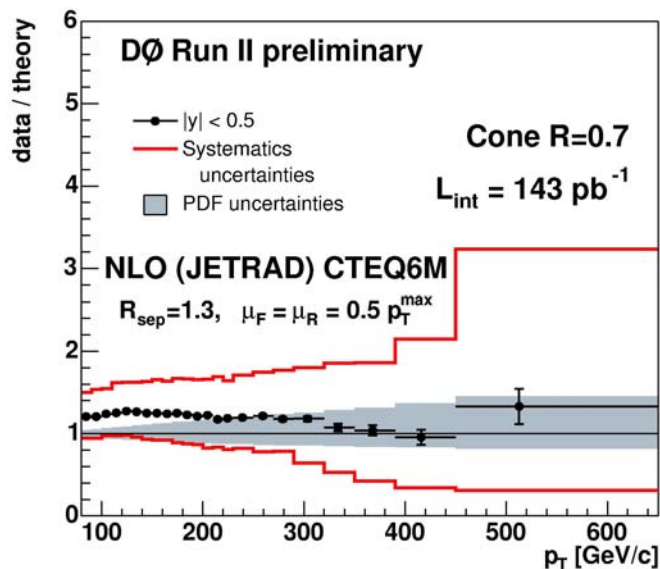
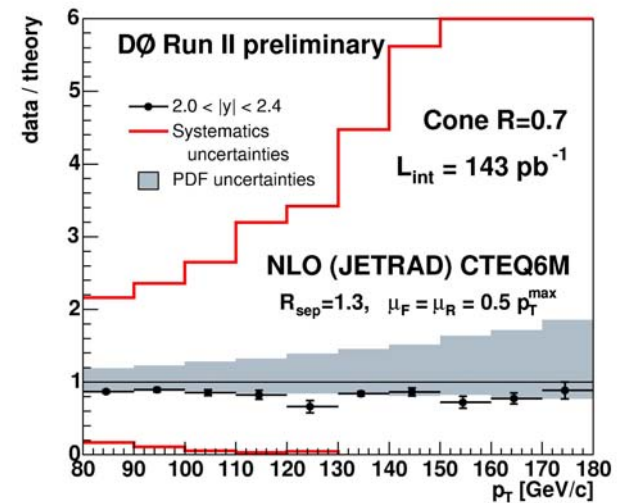
midpoint cone algorithm

kT algorithm results in 4 rapidity bins



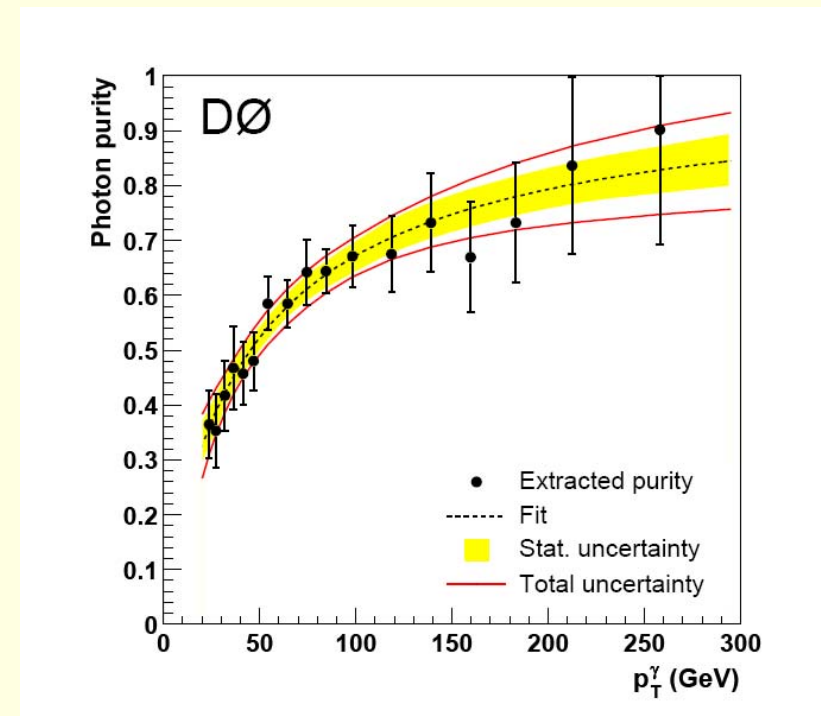
D0 2004

new energy scale will halve the errors

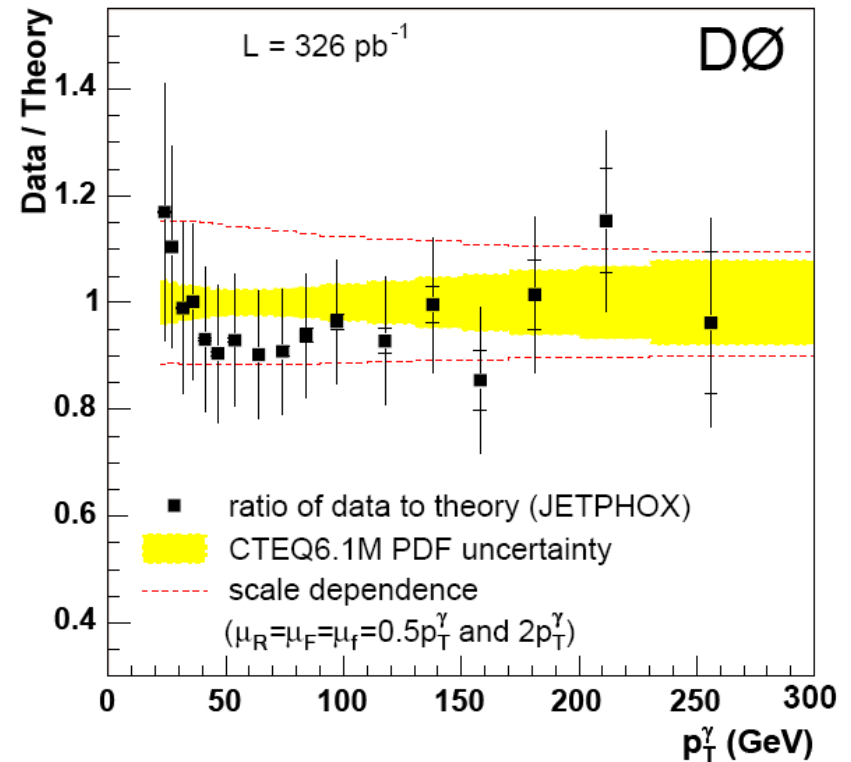
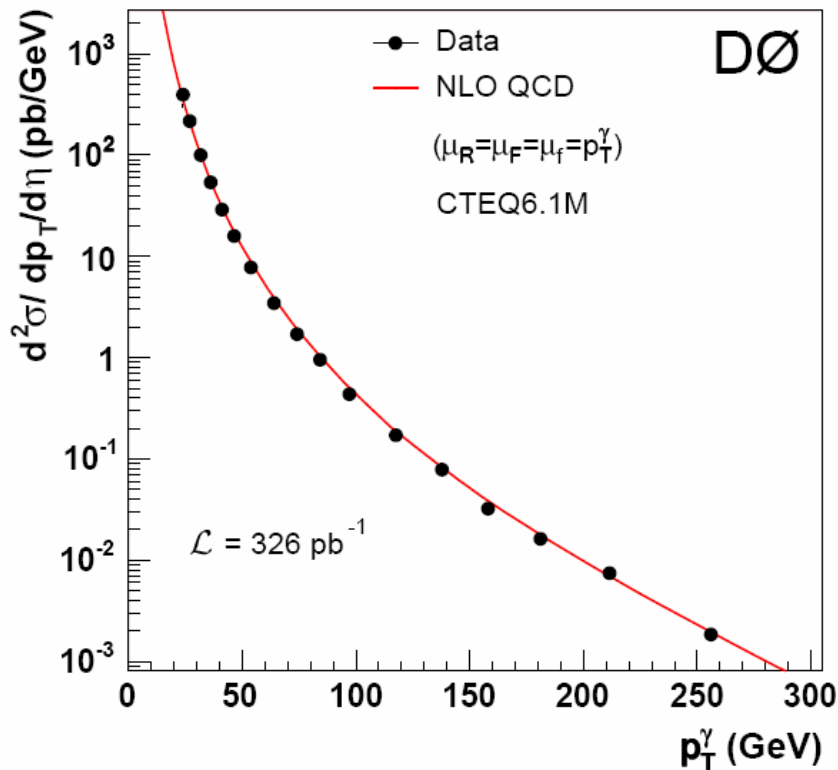


Photon production

- important for the future $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- Less energy smearing than jets
- Better understanding of energy scale
- purity is lower



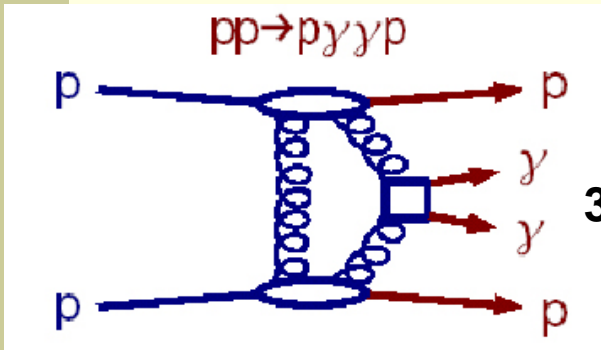
Direct photons



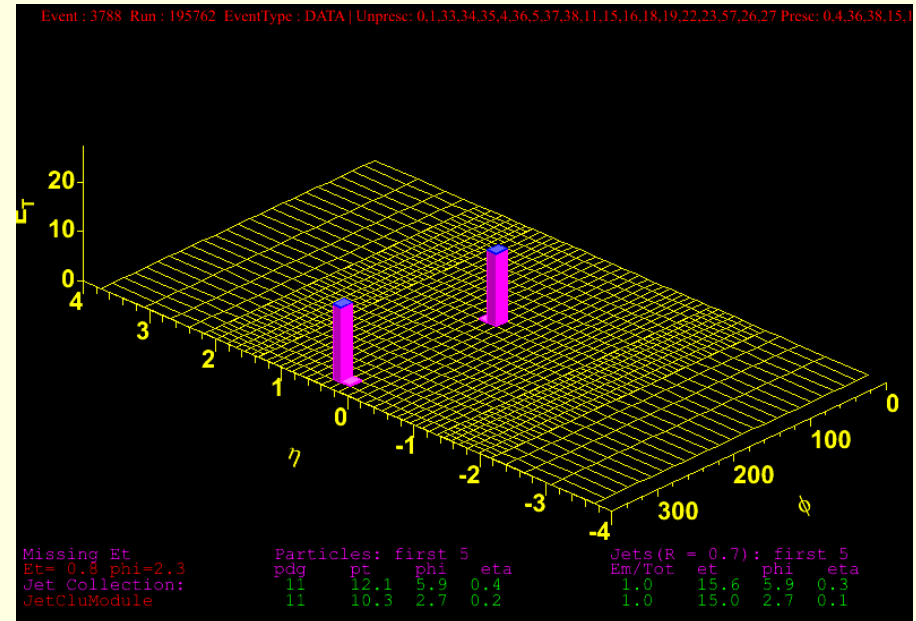
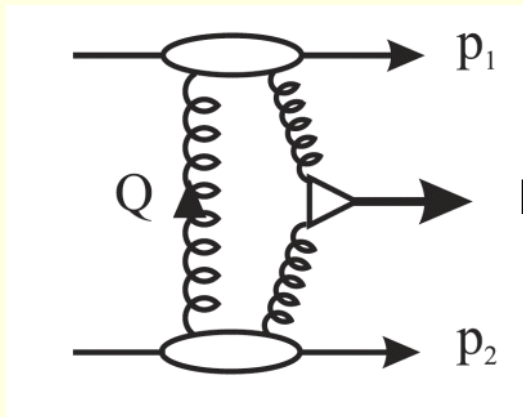
[22] T. Binoth et al., Eur. Phys. J. C16, 311 (2000).

[23] S. Catani et al., JHEP 05, 028 (2002).

CDF Diffractive diphotons



3 events so far

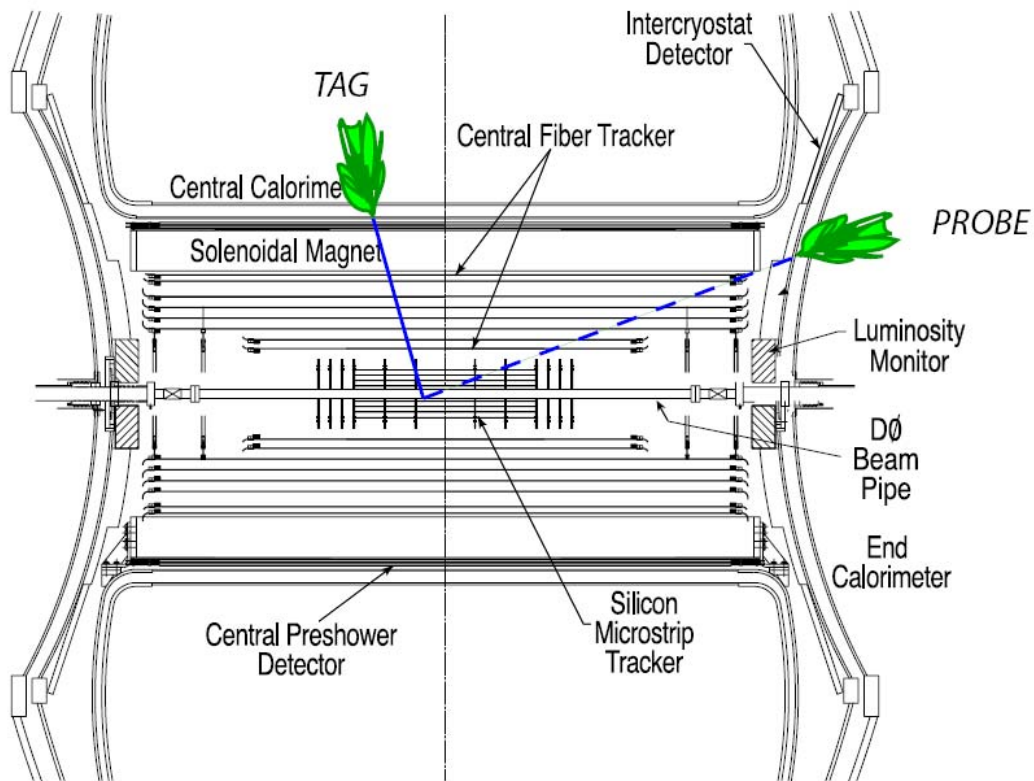


V.Khoze, A.Martin, M.Ryskin &
J.Stirling
hep-ph/0111078 ; hep-
ph/0409037

2/13/2006

H Schellman, Aspen 2006

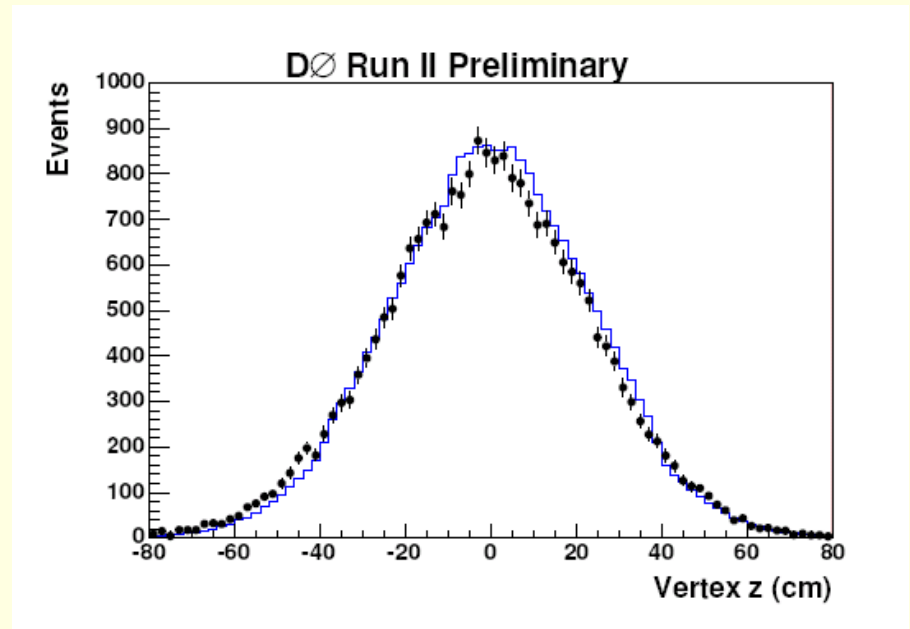
W/Z physics - Tag and Probe method



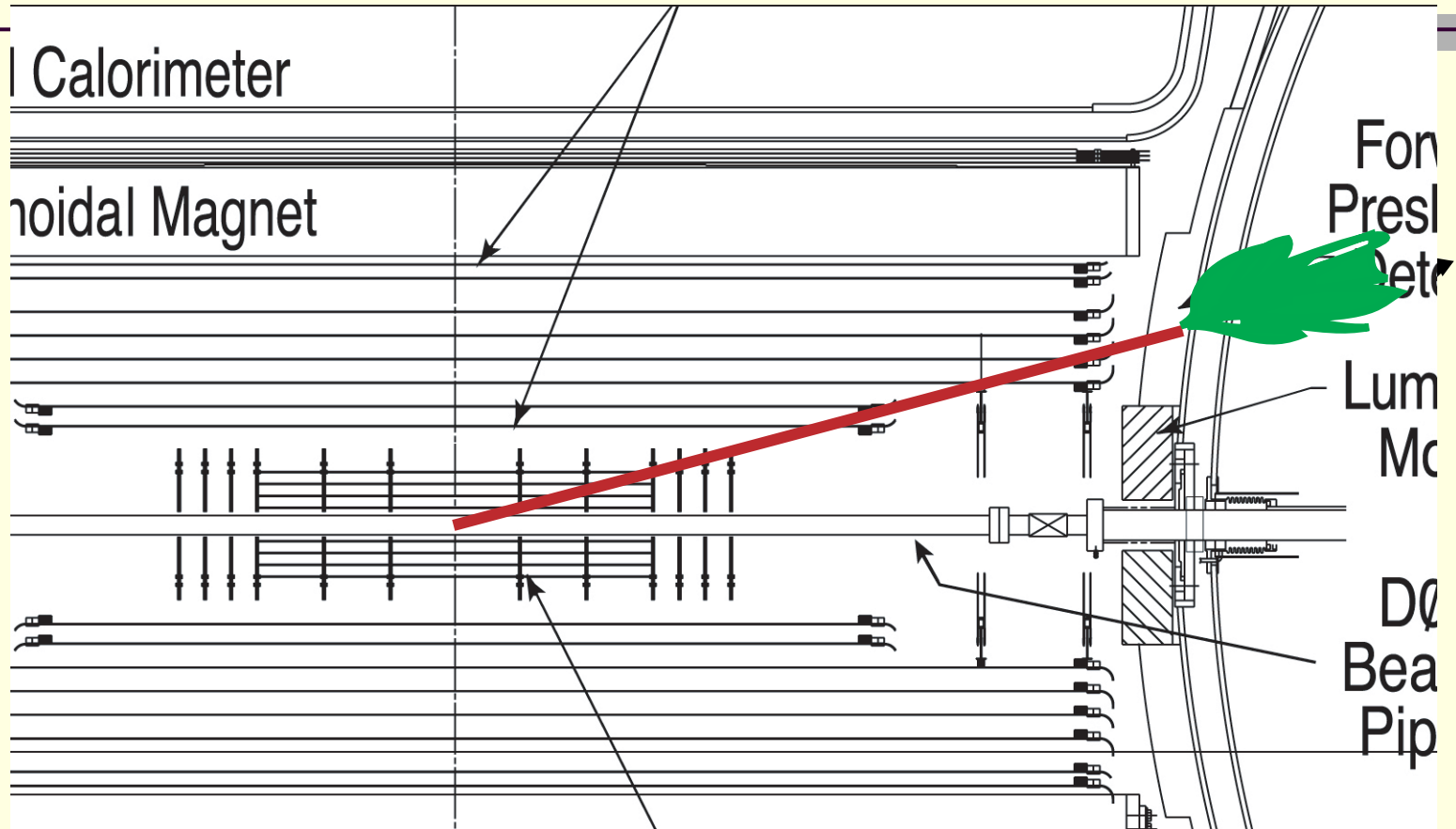
- Find a really good lepton, use as a 'TAG'.
 - Passed trigger
 - Tight shower cuts
 - Good track match
- Use some component (track or shower) to make another PROBE lepton and from that a Z^0
- Was the PROBE efficient for trigger/tracking/shower?
- Use MC to correct for residual biases $\sim 2\%$.

W/Z physics to high rapidity

- Tevatron beamspot is long compared to the detector size. Vertices far from the center along the beam axis can reach low values of polar angle not possible from the center of the detector.

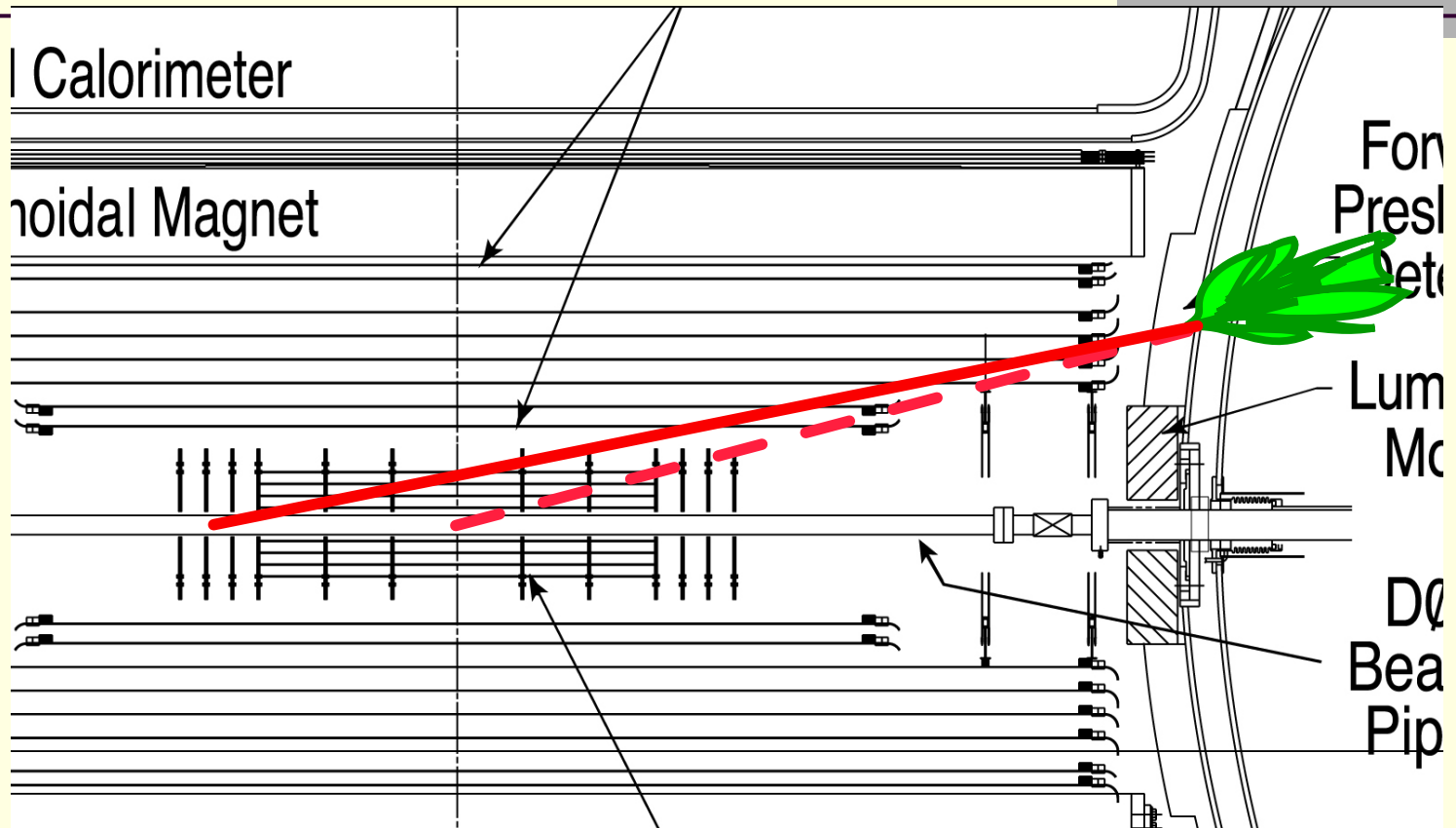


Tracking efficiency for different z_{vtx}



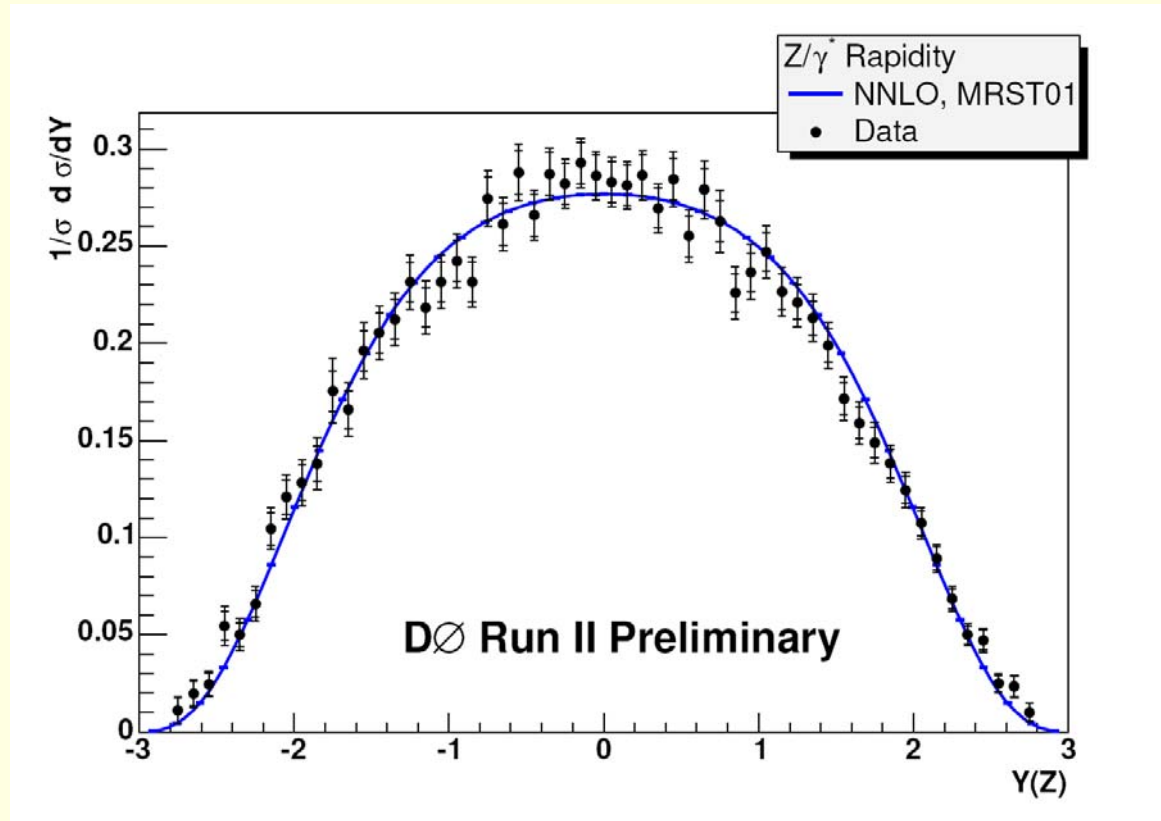
$$z_{vtx} \sim 0, \eta_{det} = 2, \eta_{phys} = 2$$

Reach rapidity not accessible at $z_{vtx}=0$



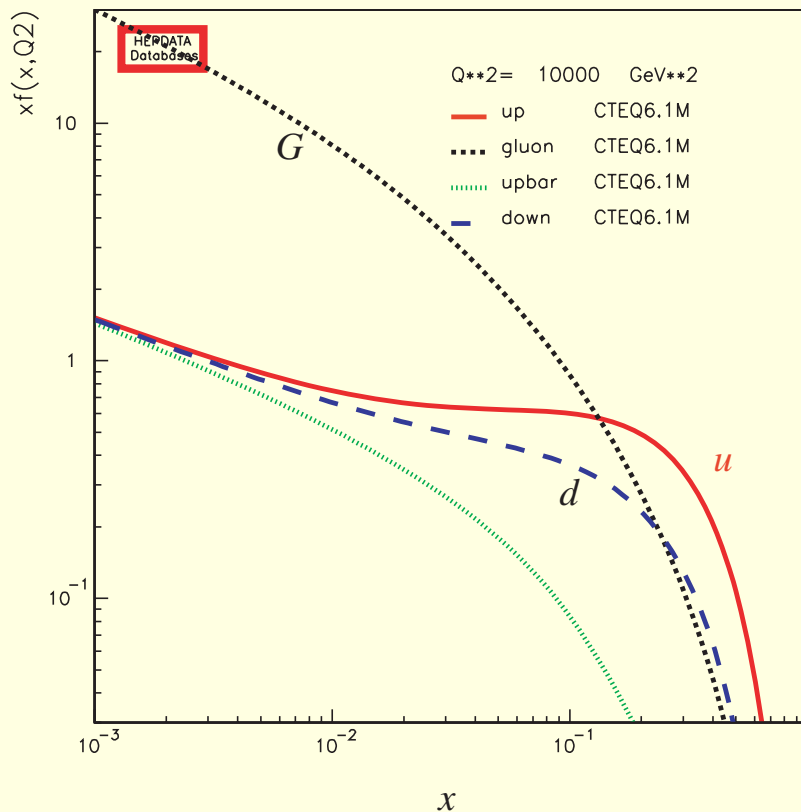
$$z_{vtx} \sim -40 \text{ cm}, \eta_{det} = 2, \eta_{phys} > 2$$

Z rapidity distribution



C. Anastasiou, L. Dixon, K. Melnikov and F. Petriello

W asymmetry



W⁻

W⁺



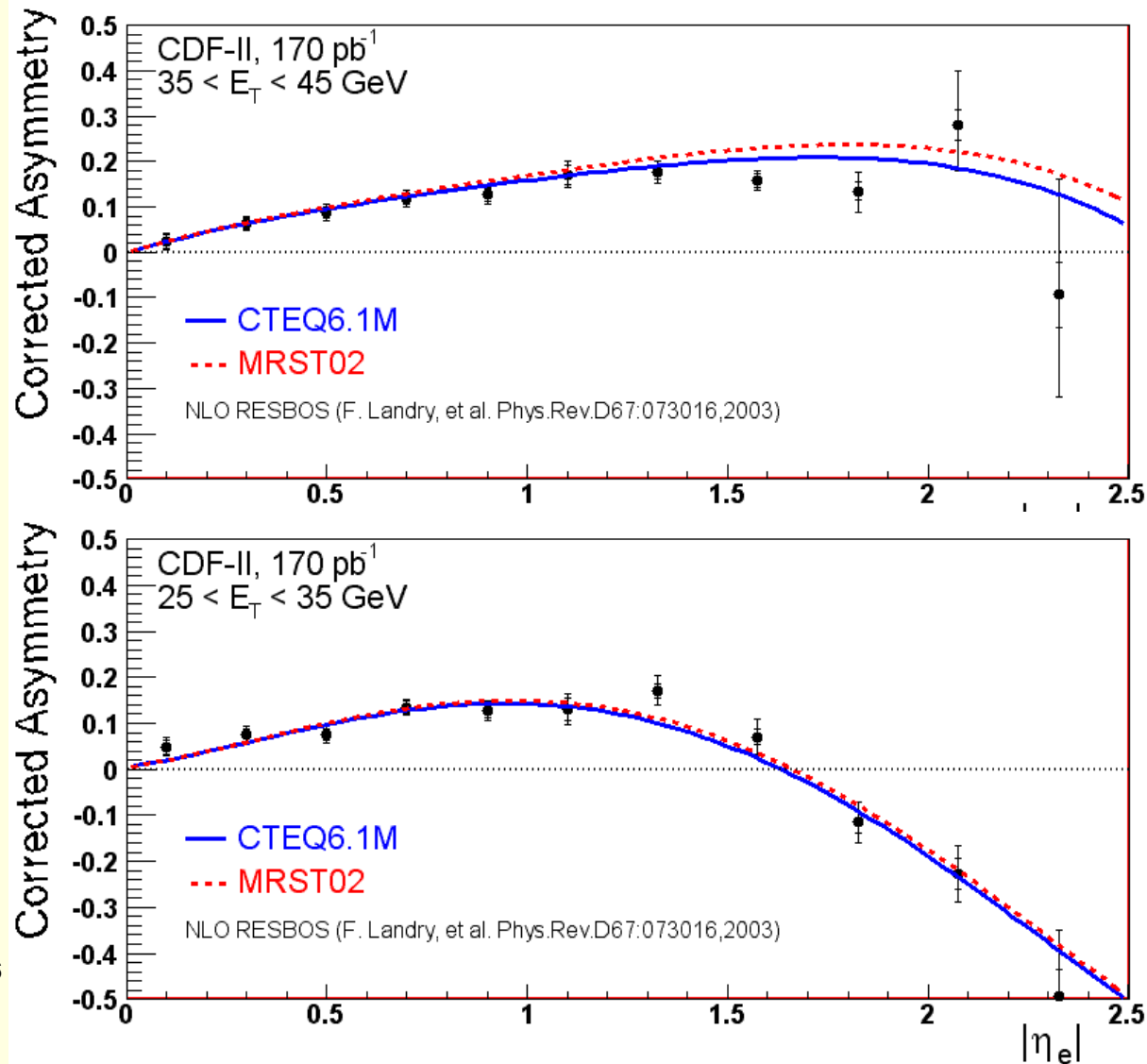
$$A(y_W) = \frac{ds(W^+) = dy_W \check{Y} ds(W^{\check{Y}}) = dy_W}{ds(W^+) = dy_W + ds(W^{\check{Y}}) = dy_W};$$

$$A(x_1; x_2) \propto \frac{u(x_1)\bar{d}(x_2) \check{Y} d(x_1)\bar{u}(x_2)}{u(x_1)\bar{d}(x_2) + d(x_1)\bar{u}(x_2)}$$

$$A(r_e) = \frac{ds(e^+) = dr_e \check{Y} ds(e^{\check{Y}}) = dr_e}{ds(e^+) = dr_e + ds(e^{\check{Y}}) = dr_e};$$

$$A(\eta_e) = \frac{d\sigma(e^+)/d\eta_e - d\sigma(e^-)/d\eta_e}{d\sigma(e^+)/d\eta_e + d\sigma(e^-)/d\eta_e}$$

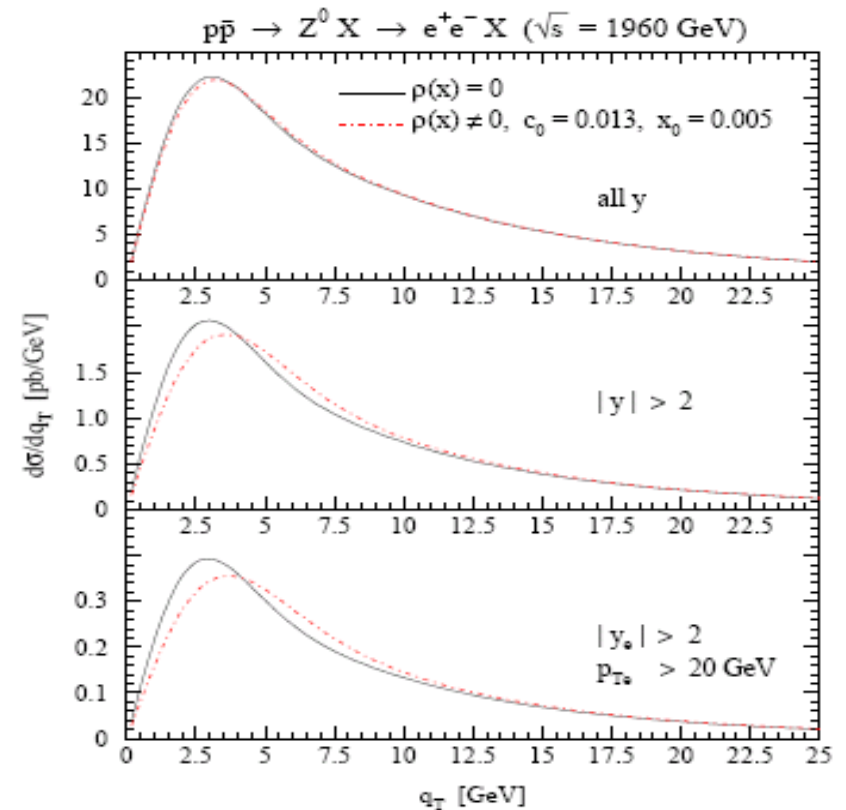
hep-ex/0501023
Phys. Rev. D.



Z pt contribution

Boson Pt tuned at low rapidity – does it work at high rapidity?

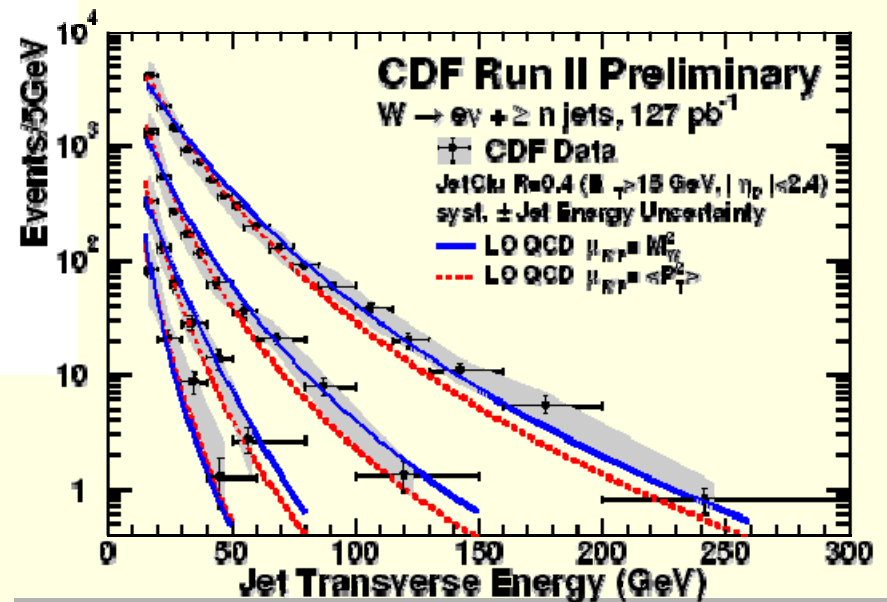
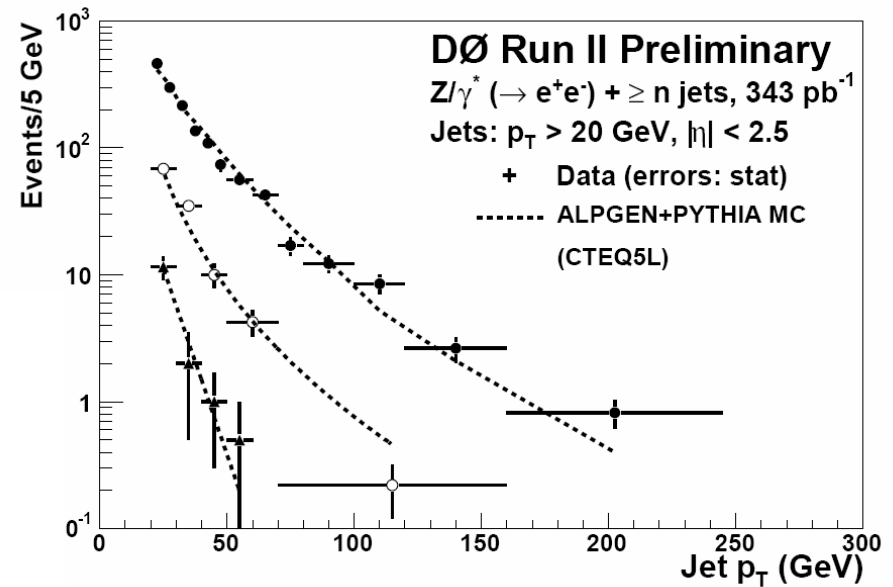
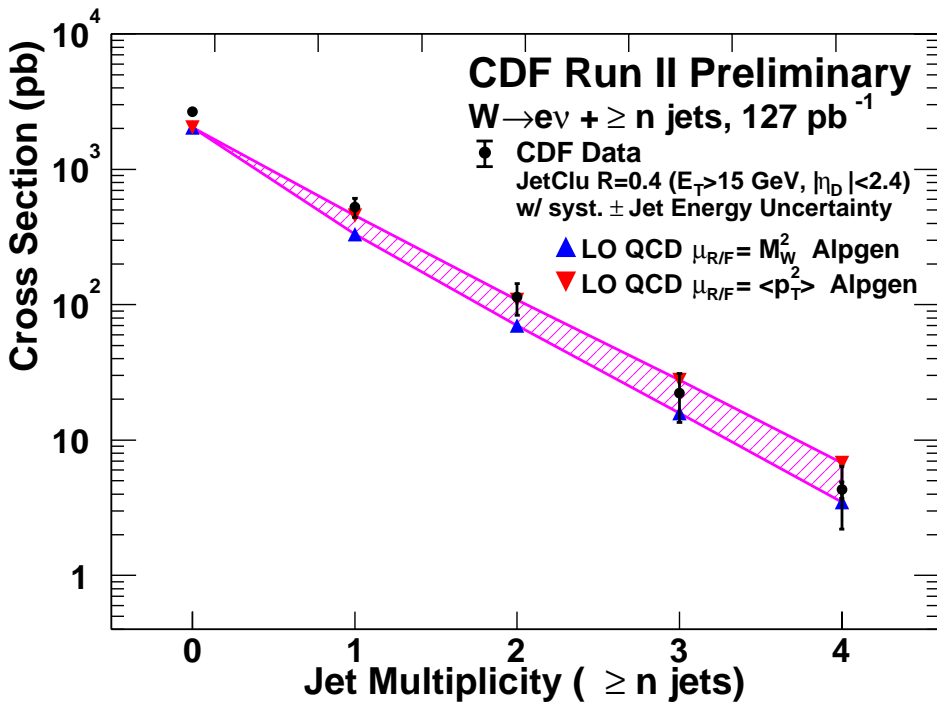
- hep-ph/0410375
Phys.Rev.D72:033015,2005 (Berge, Nadolsky, Olness and Yuan)

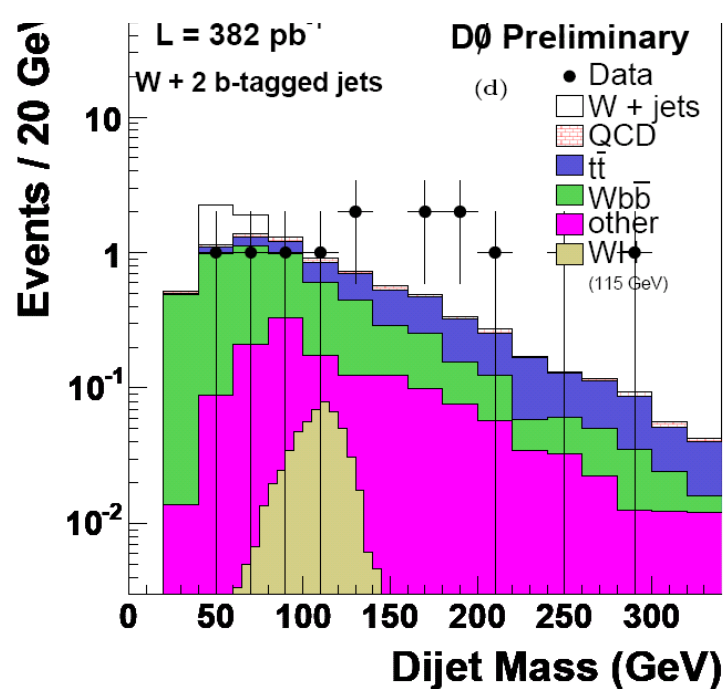
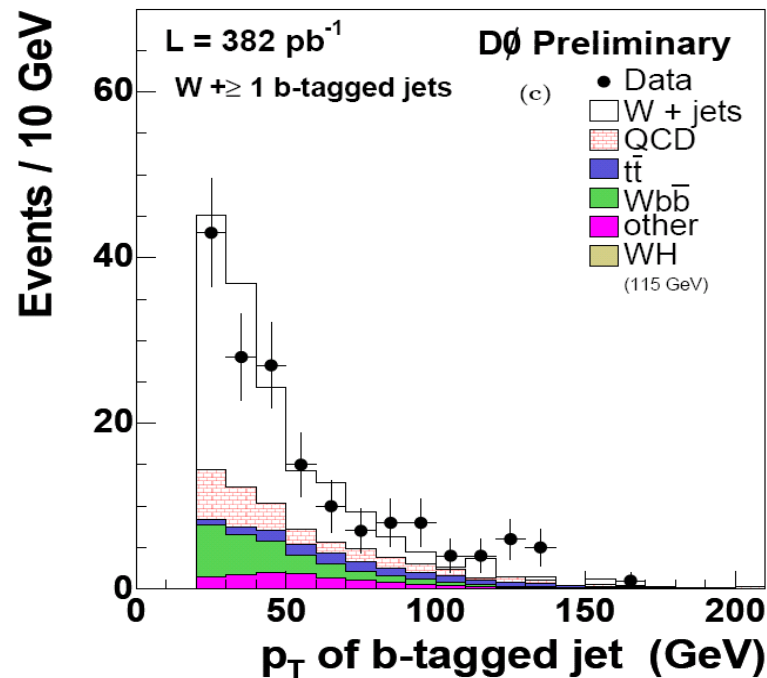
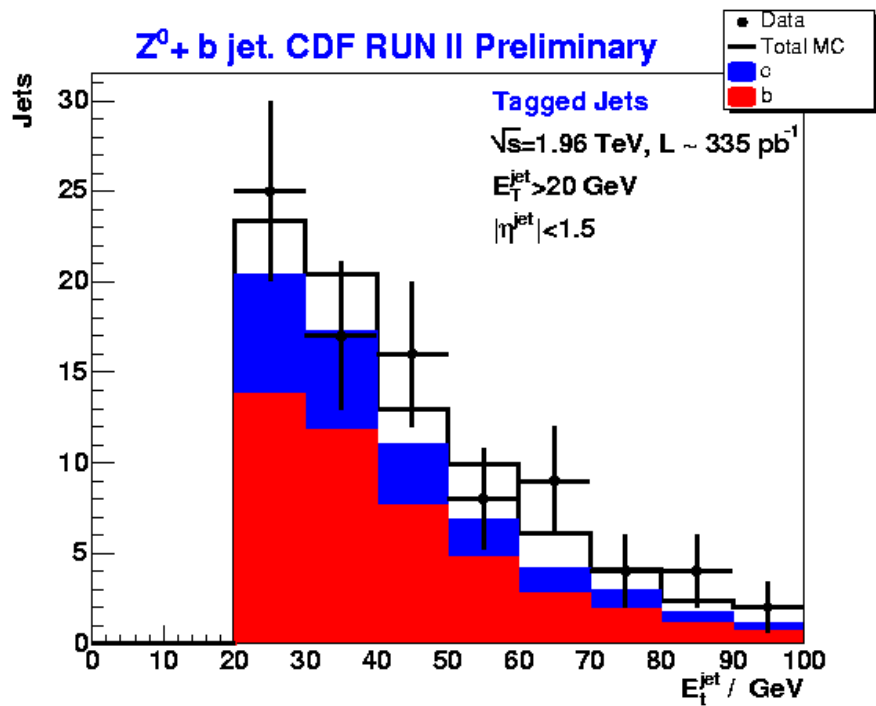
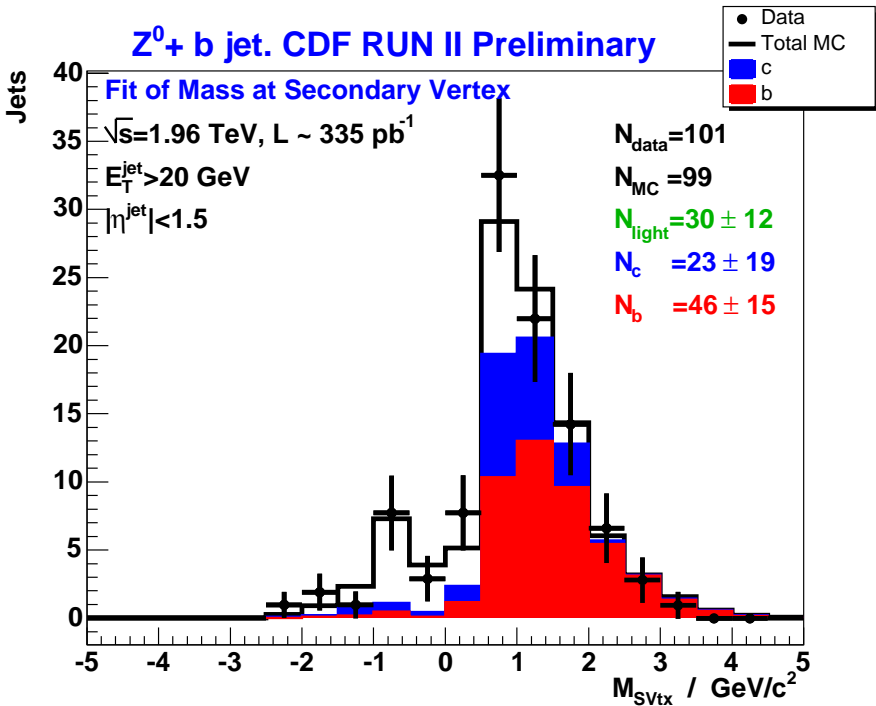


W/Z + jets

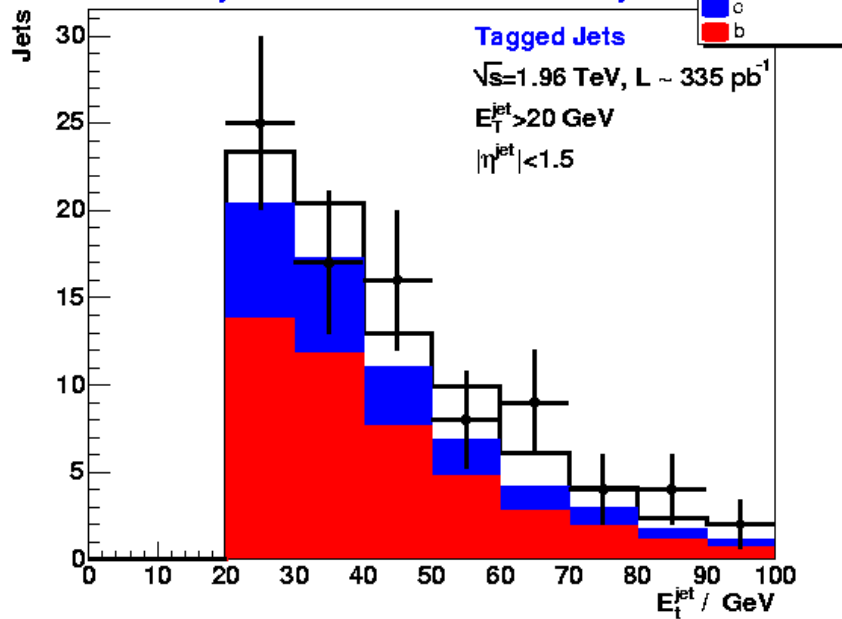
- W/Z production with jets, especially b jets is important in understanding many interesting Higgs, Top and more exotic channels

W/Z+jets

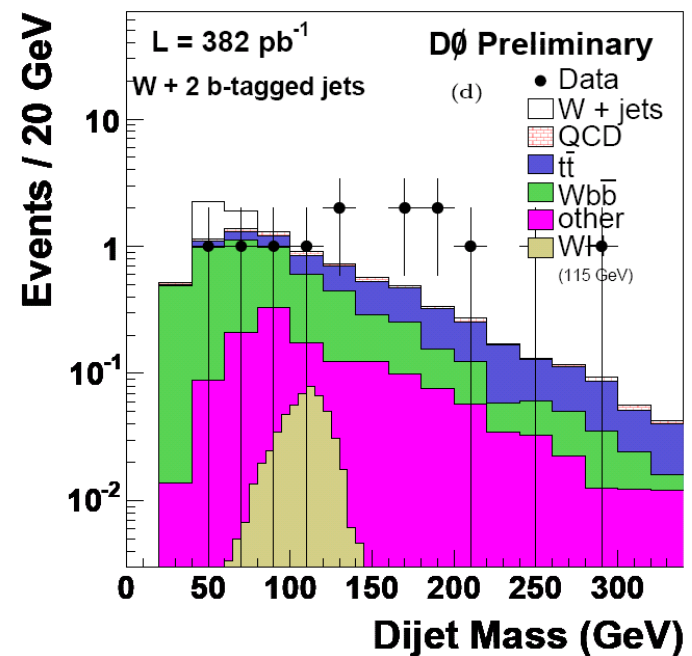
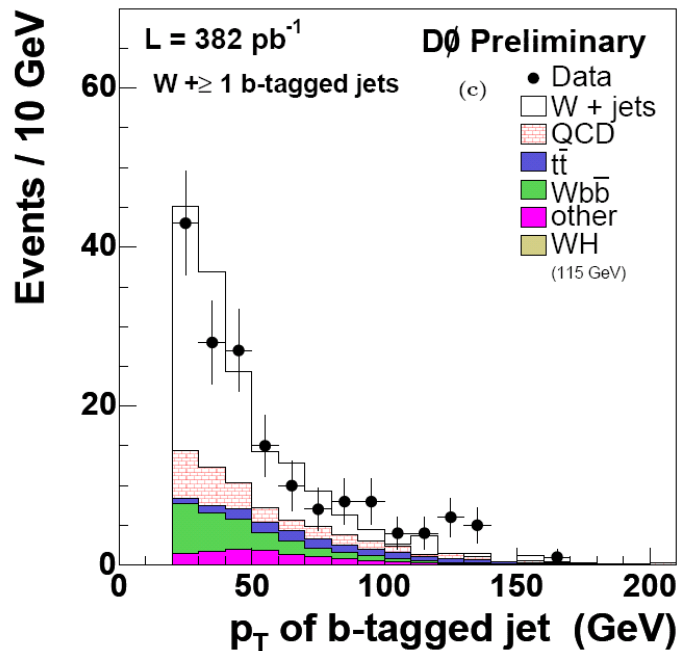




Z⁰ + b jet. CDF RUN II Preliminary

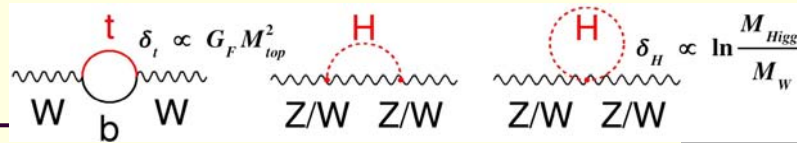


Z + b's



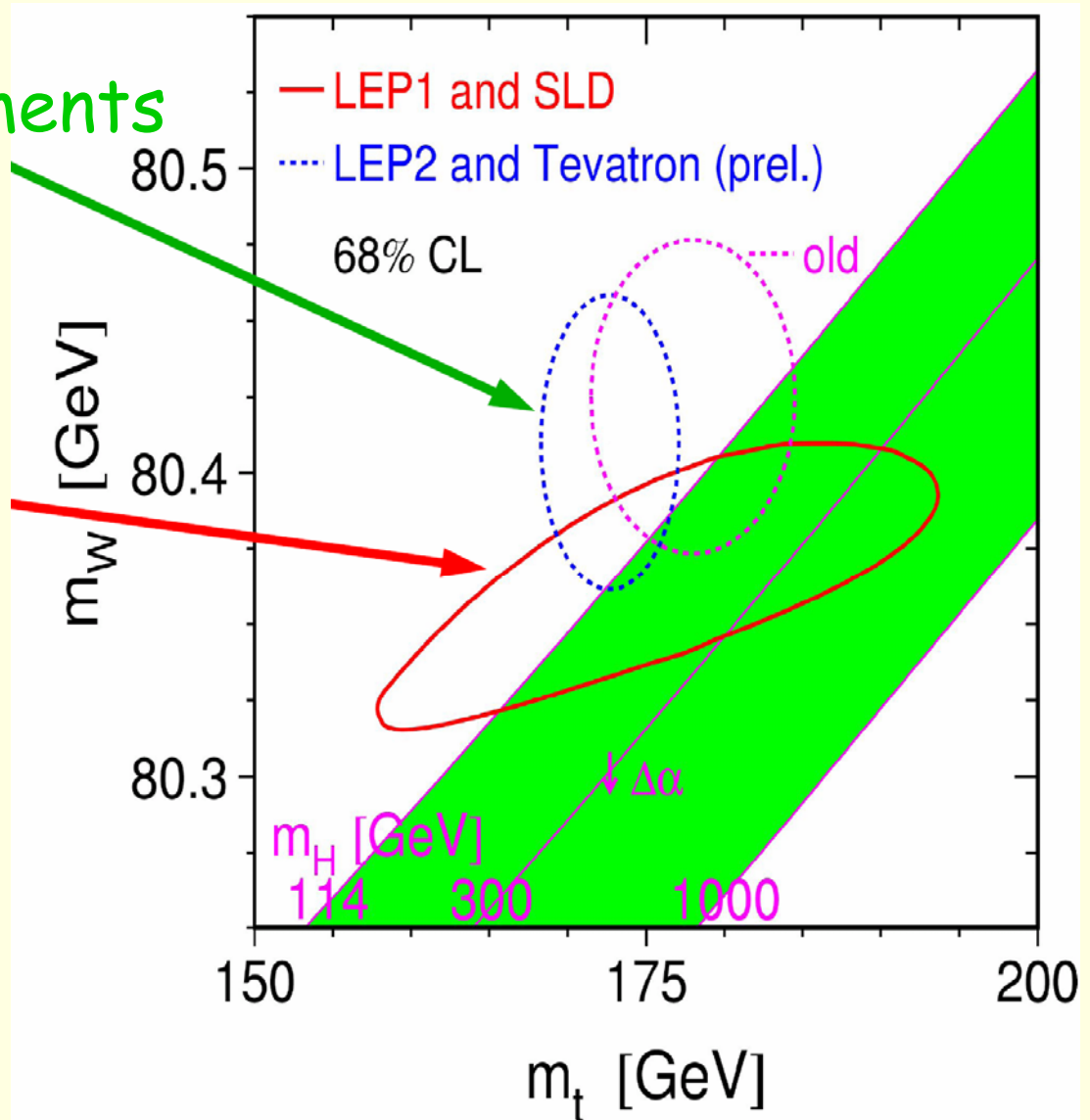
H Schellman,

W mass

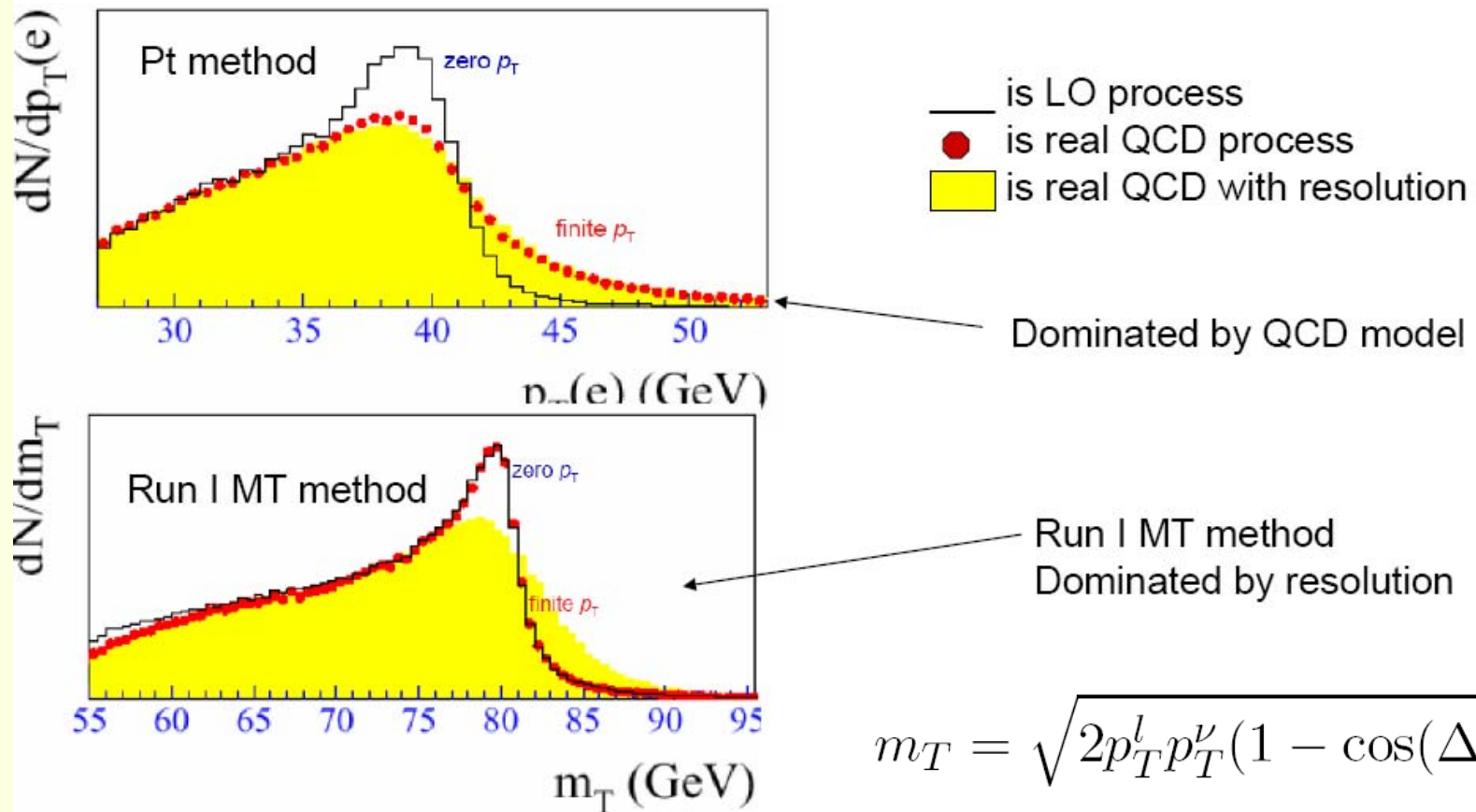


Direct measurements

From Z couplings



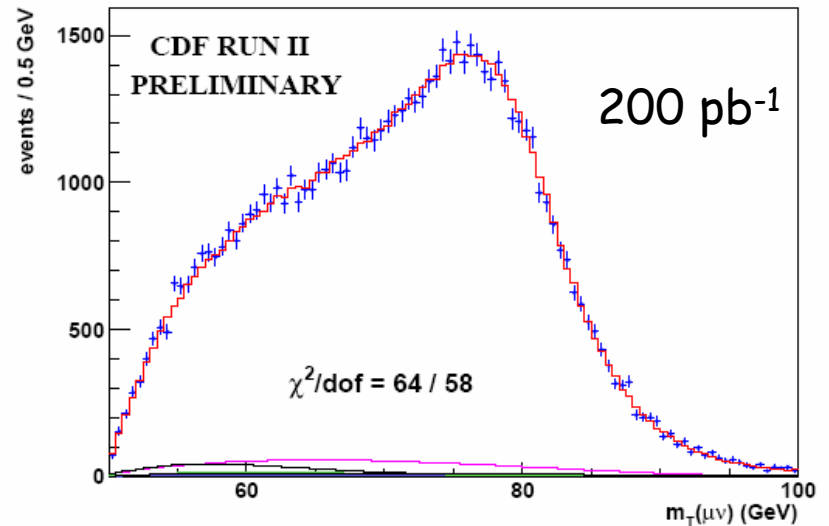
W mass variables



$$m_T = \sqrt{2p_T^l p_T^\nu (1 - \cos(\Delta\phi))}.$$

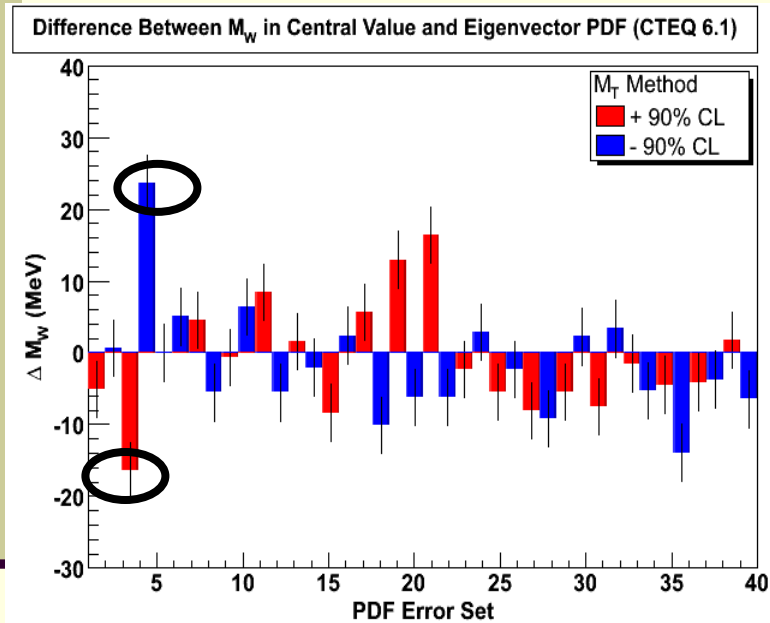
CDF M_T analysis

Present combined error is
76 MeV



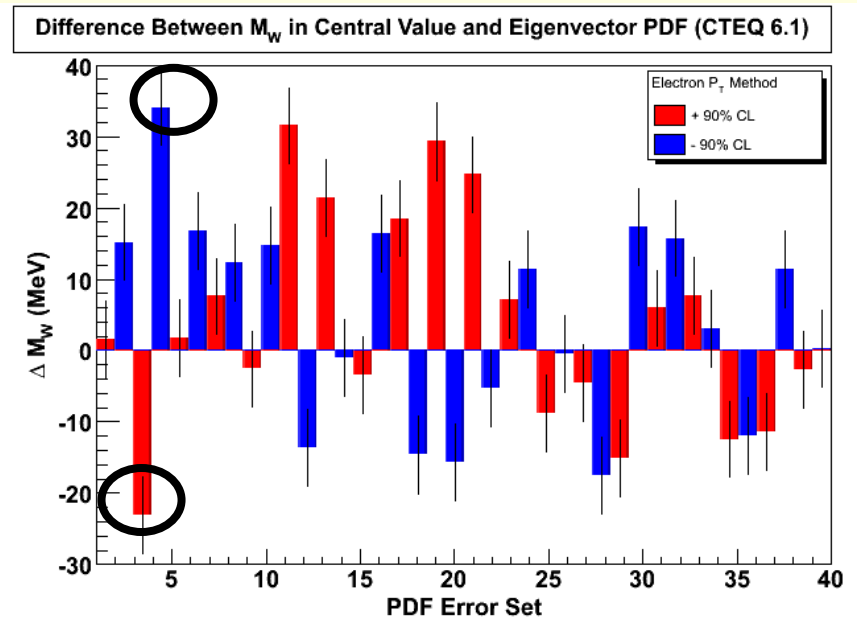
Systematic [MeV]	Electrons (Run 1b)	Muons (Run 1b)	Common (Run 1b)
Lepton Energy Scale and Resolution	70 (80)	30 (87)	25
Recoil Scale and Resolution	50 (37)	50 (35)	50
Backgrounds	20 (5)	20 (25)	
Production and Decay Model	30 (30)	30 (30)	25 (16)
Statistics	45 (65)	50 (100)	
Total	105 (110)	85 (140)	60 (16)

PDF uncertainties in W mass 90% CL



MT method

Bottom line ~ 22 MeV @ 90%

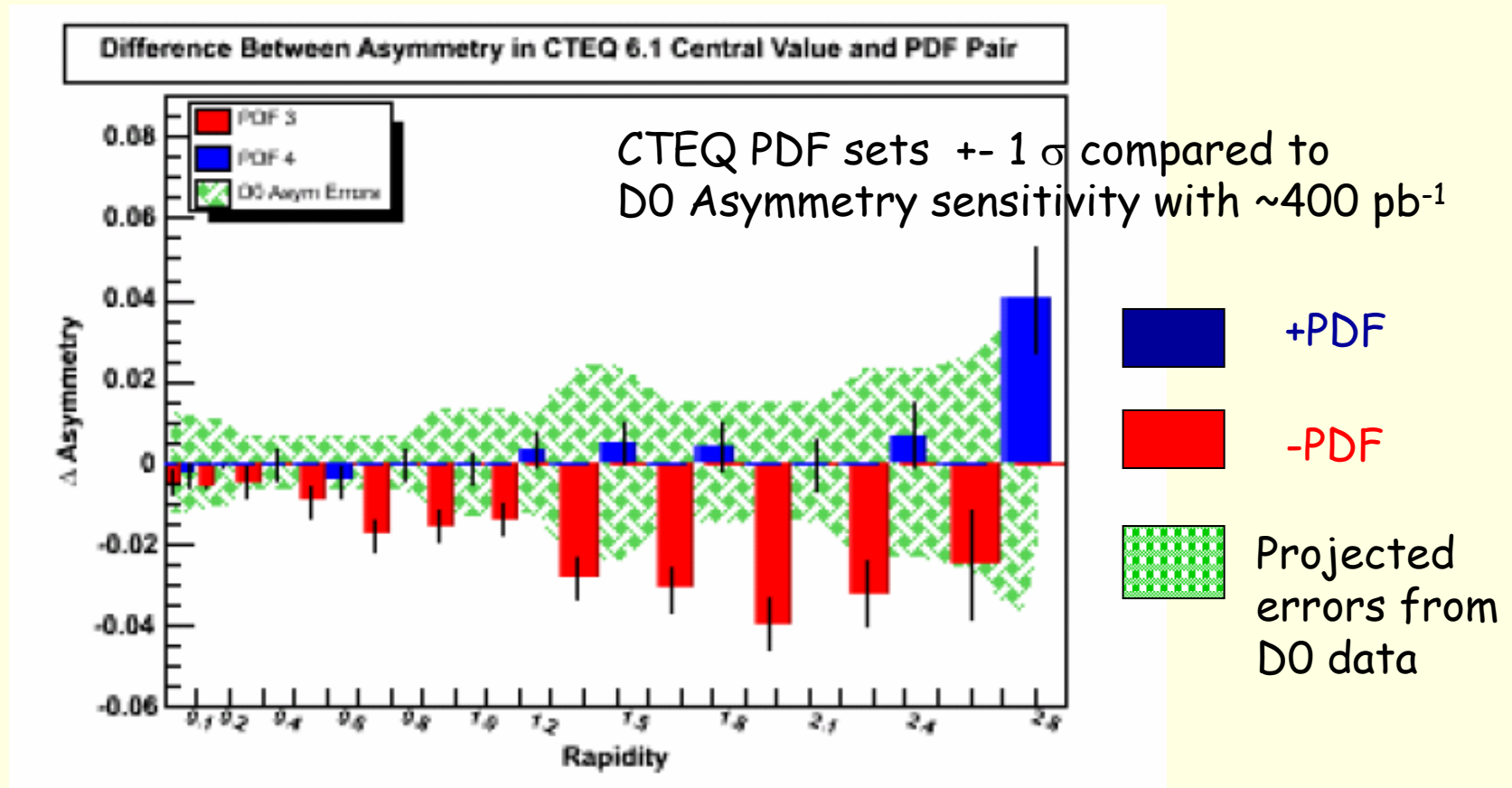


PT method

Bottom line ~ 35 MeV @ 90 %

PDF sensitivity to Asymmetry

PDF sets 3 and 4

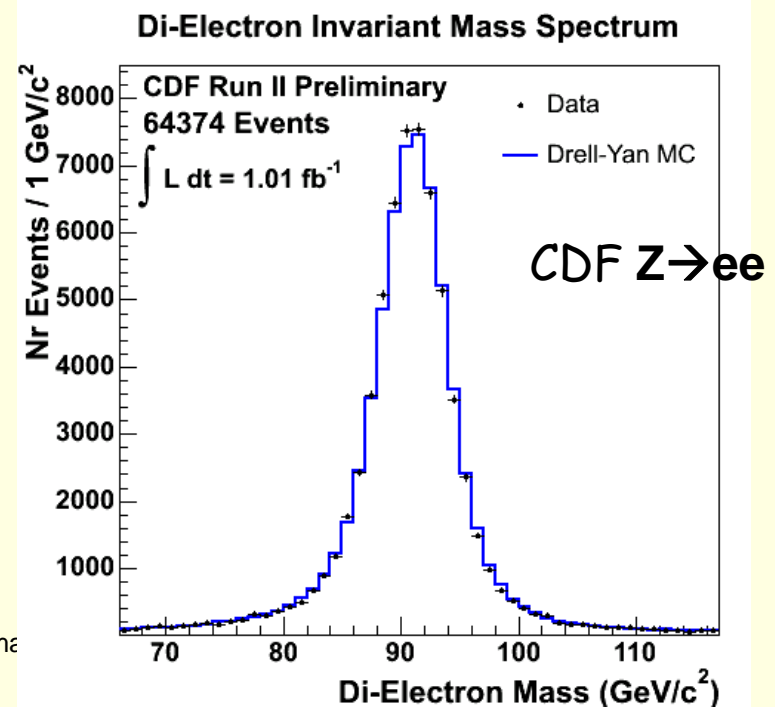
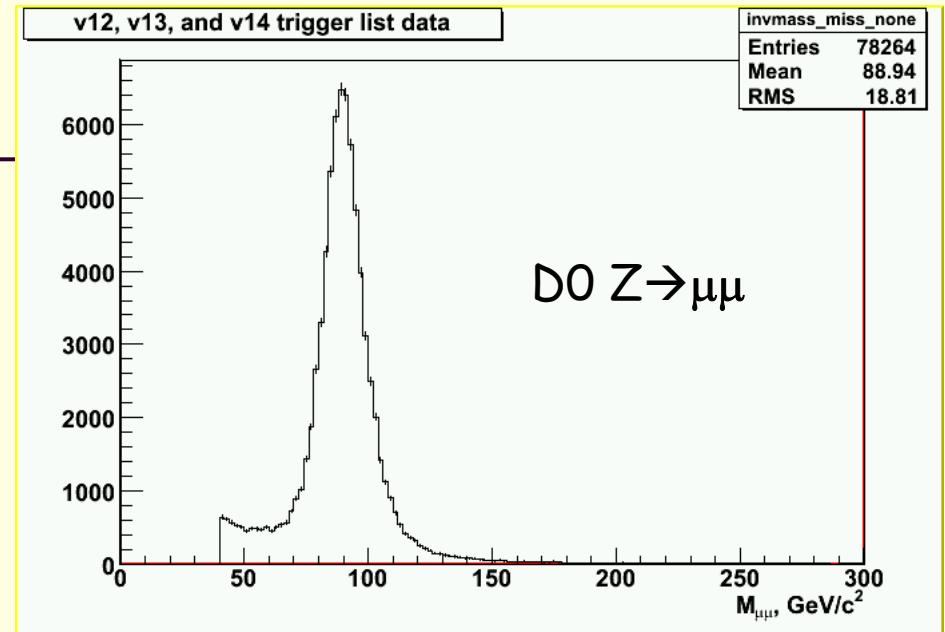


Prospects

- 1 fb⁻¹ samples now available
- Calibration of charged lepton and recoil to 0.1% is very difficult at a hadron collider.
 - Use the Z but not all problems cancel in the W/Z scale ratio
- P_T becomes more powerful with more statistics. Especially if new data on $\sigma(y, p_T)$ and W asymmetry constrain the physics models.

Prospects II

- I showed nothing with more than about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the data now recorded by CDF/D0.
- Higher statistics measurements will be coming out over the next year (month!).



Conclusions

- No big surprises, just improvements

More conclusions

- Inclusive jets
 - production measurements with higher energy/statistics -> better $G(x)$
 - kt algorithm works at high luminosity at hadron colliders
- W/Z production
 - Now measured over full rapidity range
 - NNLO predictions being tested
 - enough statistics for asymmetry, polarization, low pt behavior to refine PDF's and nonperturbative corrections.
- Bosons + jets
 - ALPGEN/pythia models describe the observed rates for multijets and for b jets.
- W mass
 - statistics on the way
 - theoretical errors can be reduced using existing Run II data
 - calibration is hard!