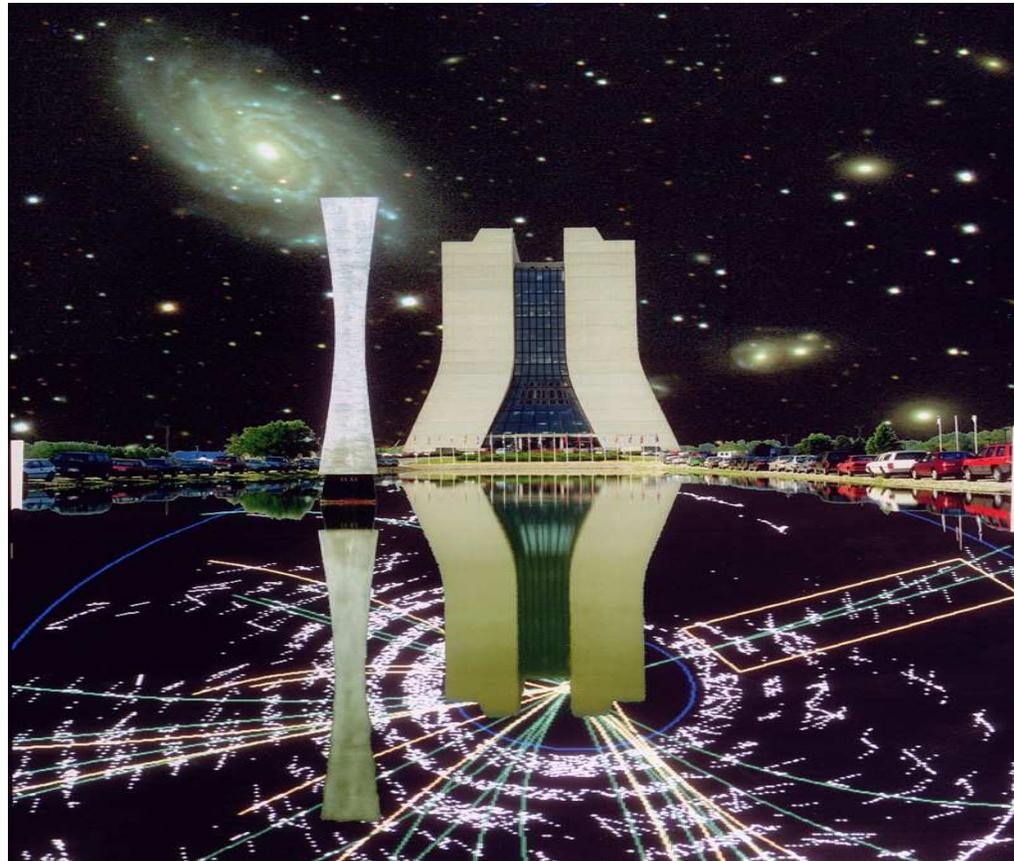


Measurement of the W Boson Mass at the Tevatron

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34th International Conference on High Energy Physics

University of Pennsylvania

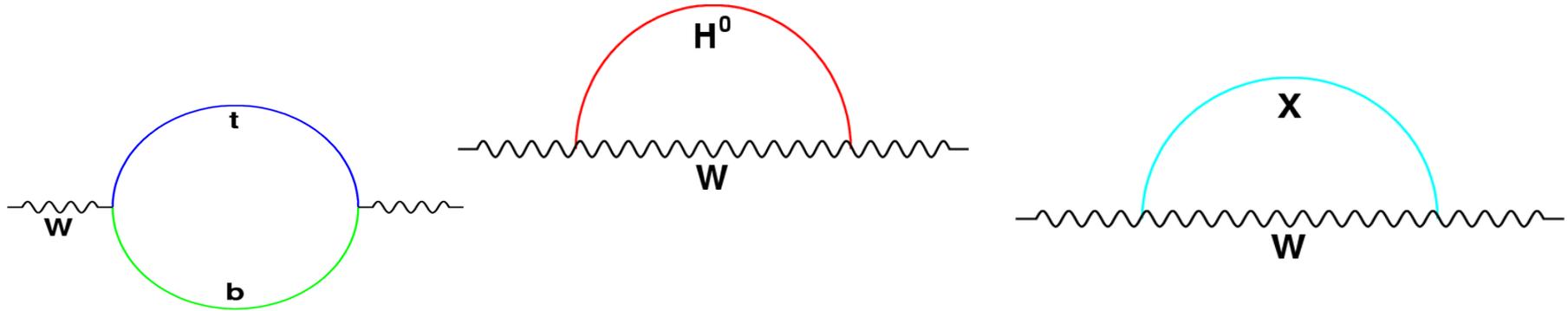
30 July 2008

Motivation

- The electroweak gauge sector of the standard model is constrained by three precisely known parameters
 - $\alpha_{\text{EM}}(M_Z) = 1 / 127.918(18)$
 - $G_F = 1.16637(1) \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$
 - $M_Z = 91.1876(21) \text{ GeV}$
- At tree-level, these parameters are related to M_W by
 - $M_W^2 = \pi\alpha_{\text{EM}} / \sqrt{2}G_F \sin^2\theta_W$
 - Where θ_W is the weak mixing angle, defined by $\cos\theta_W = M_W/M_Z$

Motivation

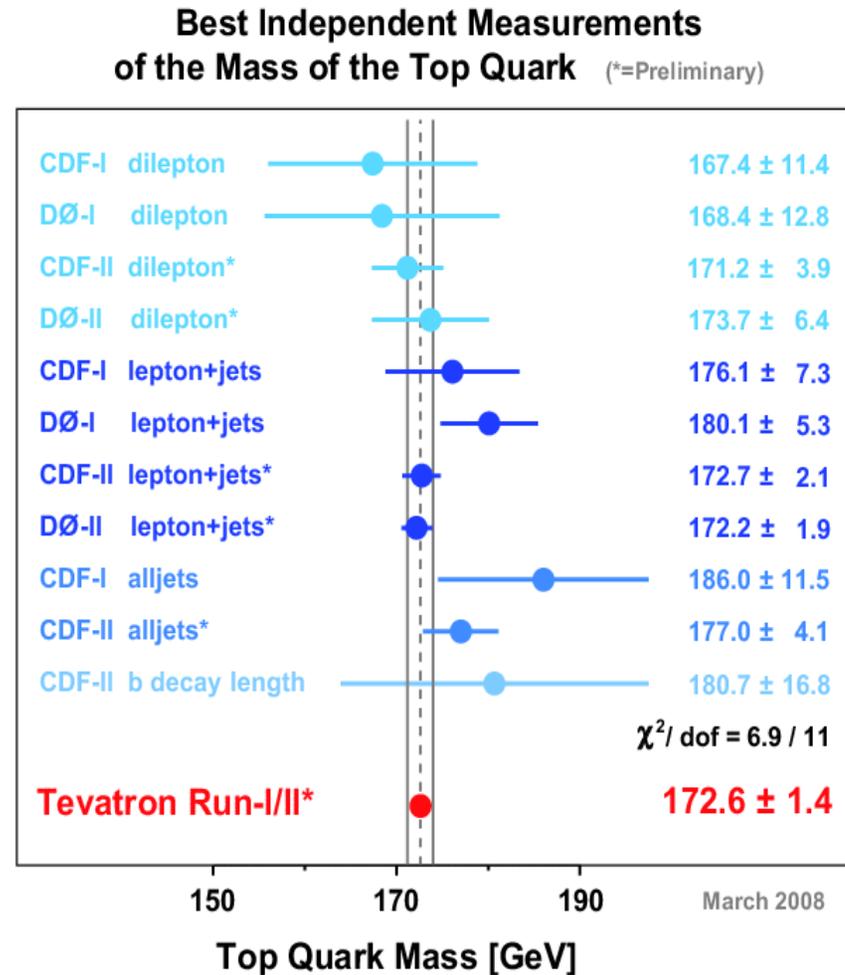
- Radiative corrections due to heavy quark and Higgs loops and exotica



Motivate the introduction of the ρ parameter: $M_W^2 = \rho [M_W(\text{tree})]^2$
with the predictions $(\rho-1) \sim M_{\text{top}}^2$ and $(\rho-1) \sim \ln M_H$

- In conjunction with M_{top} , the W boson mass constrains the mass of the Higgs boson, and possibly new particles beyond the standard model

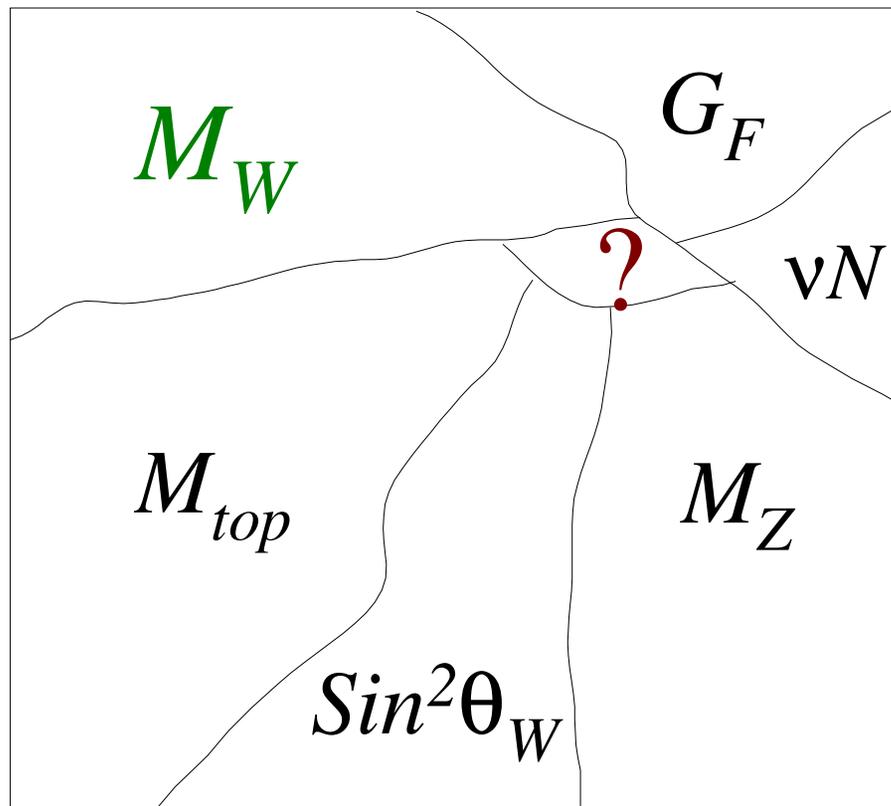
Progress on M_{top} at the Tevatron



- From the Tevatron, $\delta M_{\text{top}} = 1.4 \text{ GeV} \Rightarrow \delta M_{\text{H}} / M_{\text{H}} = 12\%$
- equivalent $\delta M_{\text{W}} = 8 \text{ MeV}$ for the same Higgs mass constraint
- Current world average $\delta M_{\text{W}} = 25 \text{ MeV}$
 - progress on δM_{W} now has the biggest impact on Higgs constraint!

Motivation

- SM Higgs fit: $M_H = 87^{+36}_{-27}$ GeV (LEPEWWG & TeVEWWG, M. Grunewald)
- LEP II direct searches: $M_H > 114.4$ GeV @ 95% CL (PLB 565, 61)



In addition to the Higgs,
is there another missing piece
in this puzzle?

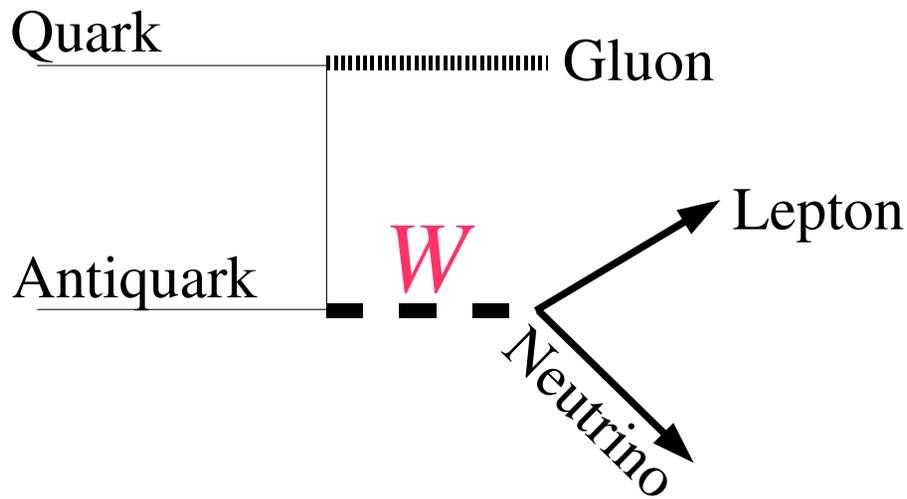
(A_{FB}^b vs A_{LR} : 3.2σ)

Must continue improving
precision of M_W , M_{top} ...

*other precision measurements
constrain Higgs, equivalent
to $\delta M_W \sim 20$ MeV*

Motivate direct measurement of M_W at the 20 MeV level

W Boson Production at the Tevatron



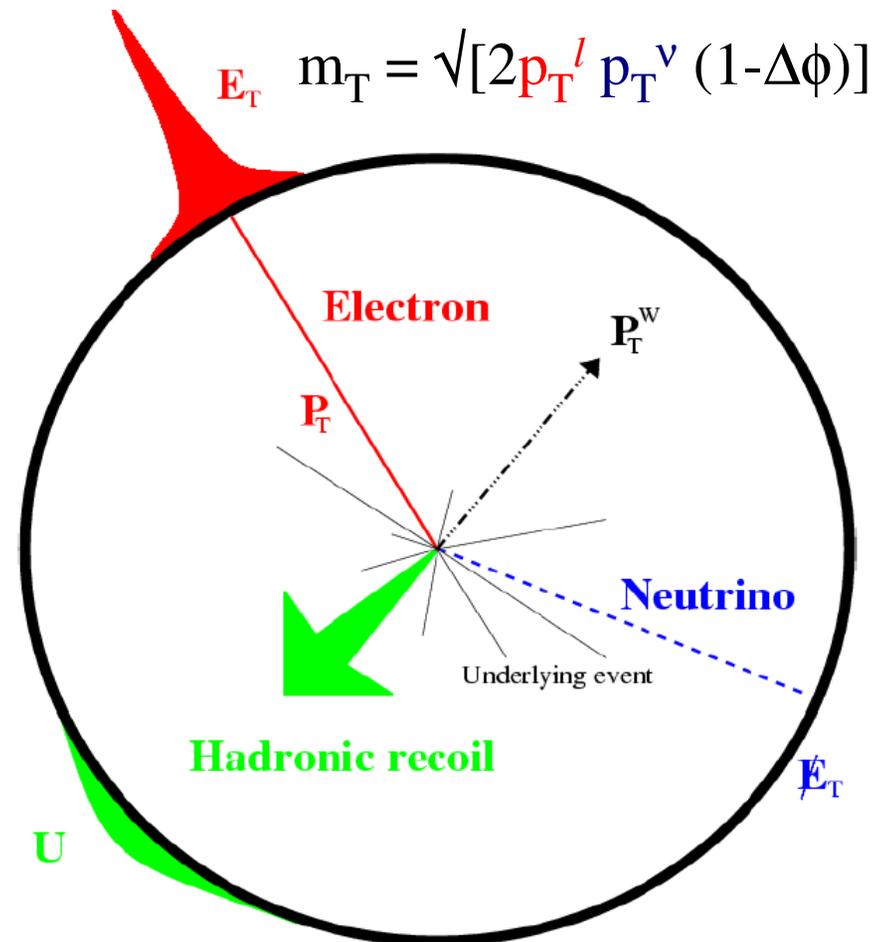
Quark-antiquark annihilation dominates (80%)

Lepton p_T carries most of W mass

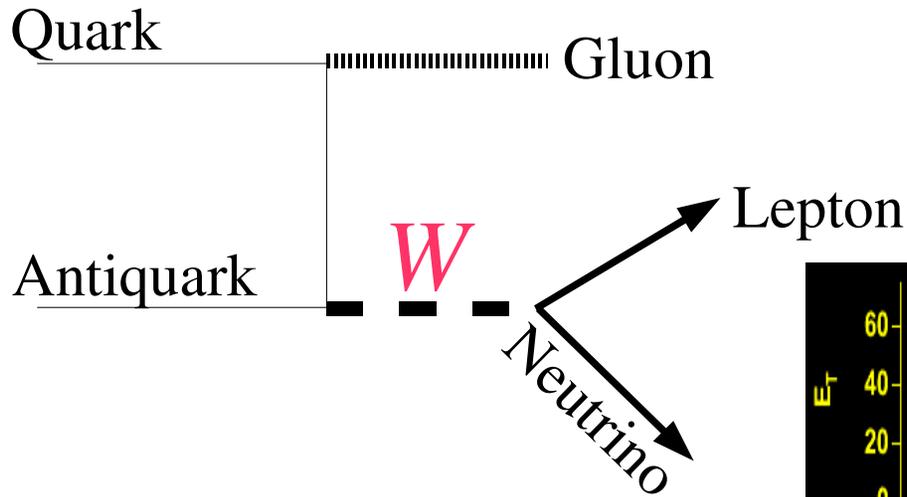
information, can be measured precisely (achieved 0.03%)

Initial state QCD radiation is $O(10 \text{ GeV})$, measure as soft 'hadronic recoil' in calorimeter (calibrated to $\sim 1\%$)

Pollutes W mass information, fortunately $p_T(W) \ll M_W$

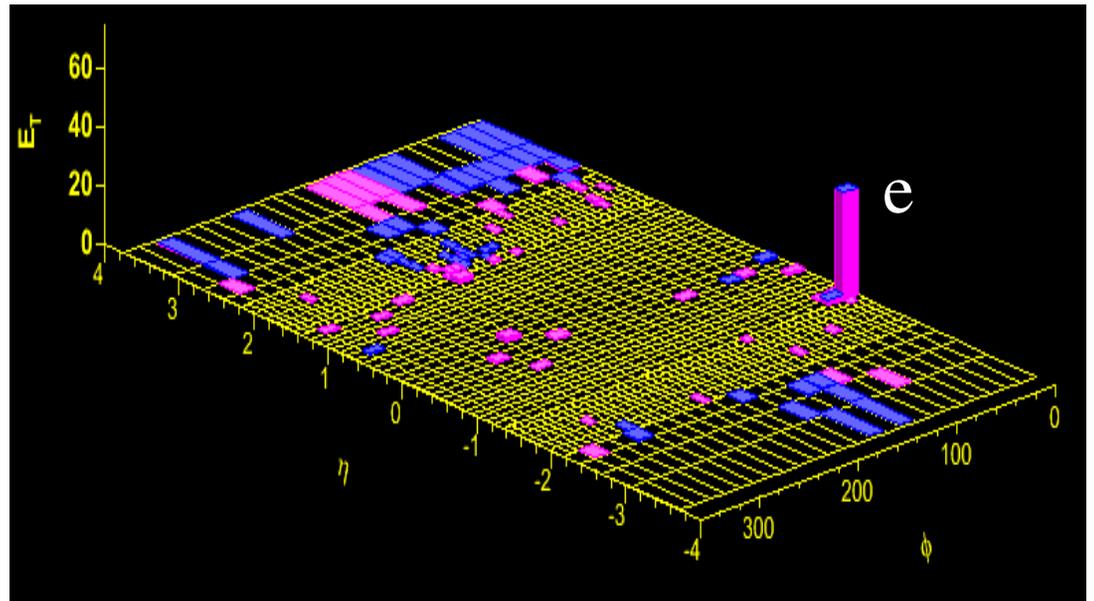


W Boson Production at the Tevatron



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

Quark-antiquark annihilation dominates (80%)



Lepton p_T carries most of W mass information, can be measured precisely (achieved 0.03%)

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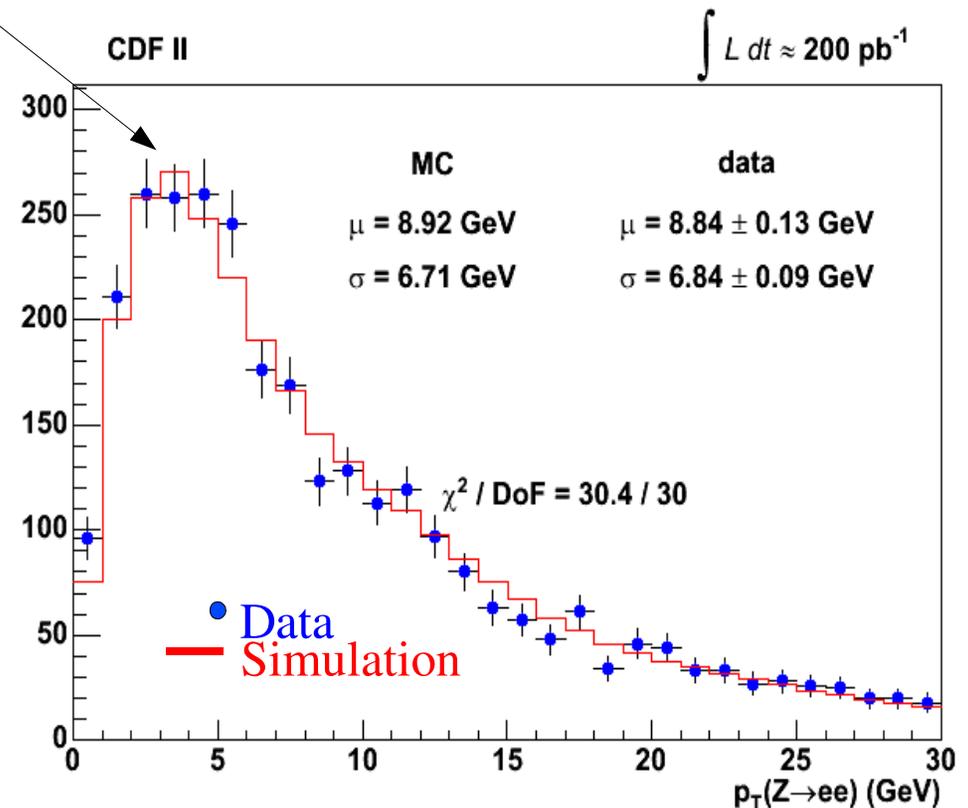
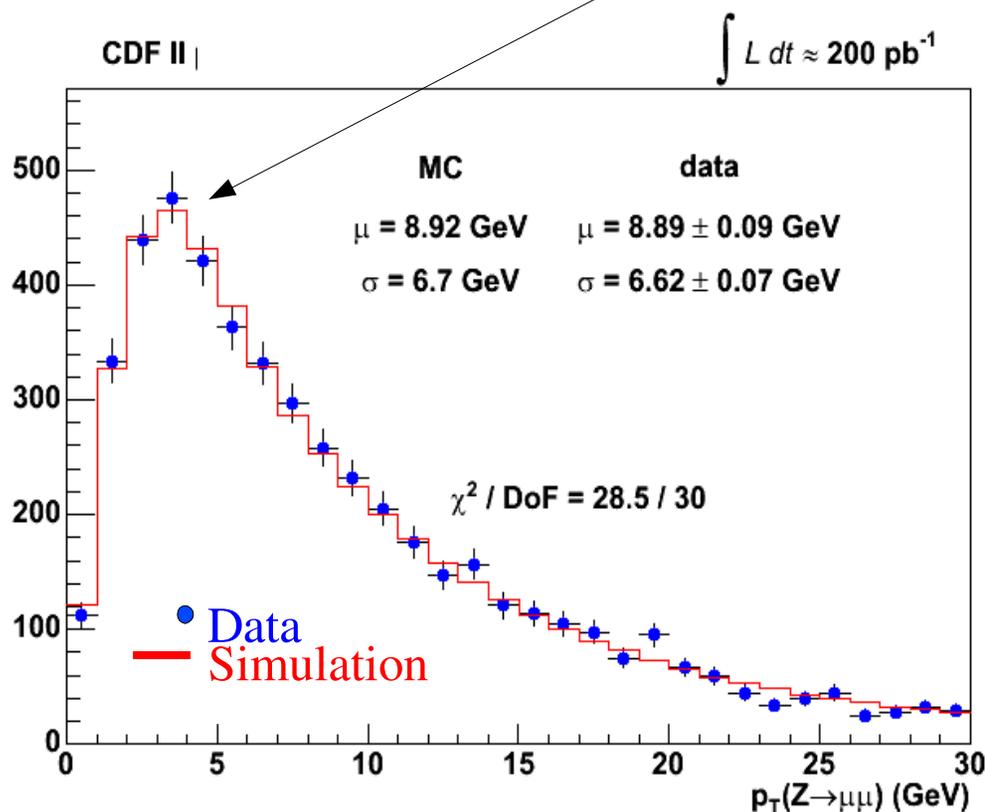
Constraining Boson p_T Spectrum

- Fit the well-measured dilepton $p_T(l\bar{l})$ spectra for non-perturbative model parameter (D0 Collaboration, PRL 100, 102002; CDF Collaboration, PRD 77:112001)

$$\Delta M_W = 3 \text{ MeV}$$

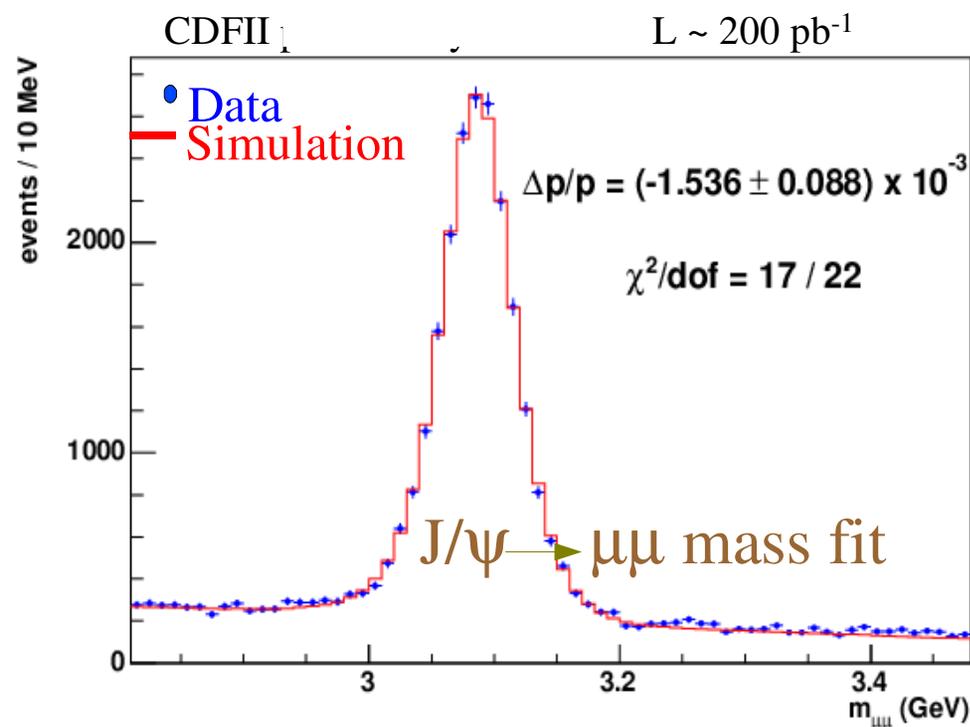
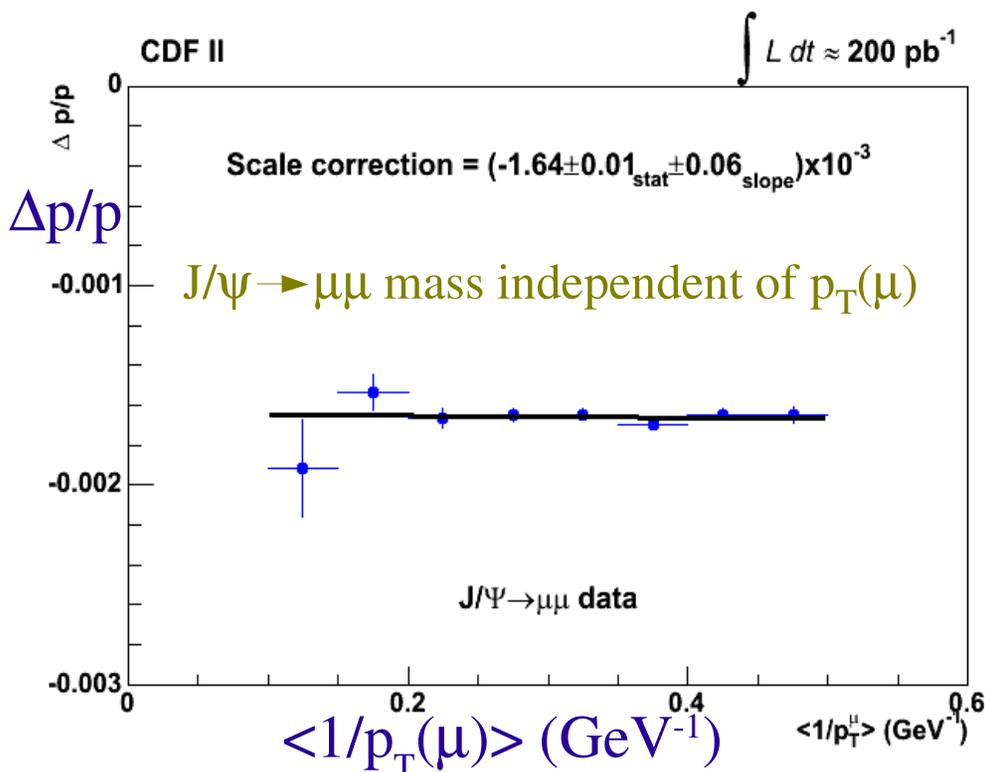
- Consistent with global fits (Landry *et al*, PRD67, 073016 (2003))

Position of peak in boson p_T spectrum depends on non-perturbative parameter



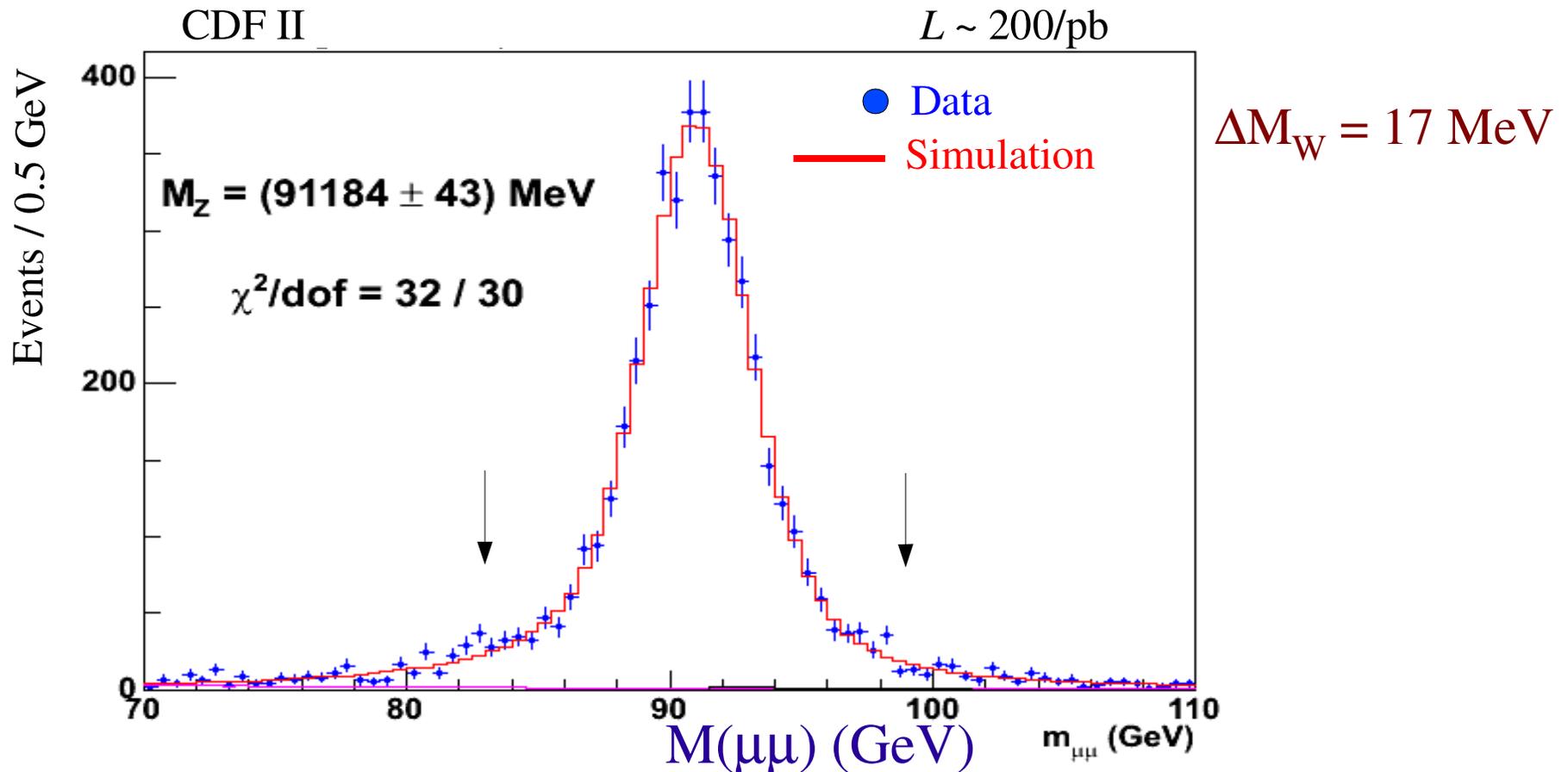
Tracking Momentum Scale

- Set using $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu\mu$ and $Y \rightarrow \mu\mu$ resonance and $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ masses
 - All are individually consistent with each other
- J/ψ : $\Delta p/p = (-1.64 \pm 0.06_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.24_{\text{sys}}) \times 10^{-3}$
 - Extracted by fitting J/ψ mass in bins of $\langle 1/p_T(\mu) \rangle$, and extrapolating momentum scale to high momentum



$Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ Mass Cross-check & Combination

- Using the J/ψ and Y momentum scale, measured Z mass is consistent with PDG value
- Final combined: $\Delta p/p = (-1.50 \pm 0.15_{\text{independent}} \pm 0.13_{\text{QED}} \pm 0.07_{\text{align}}) \times 10^{-3}$

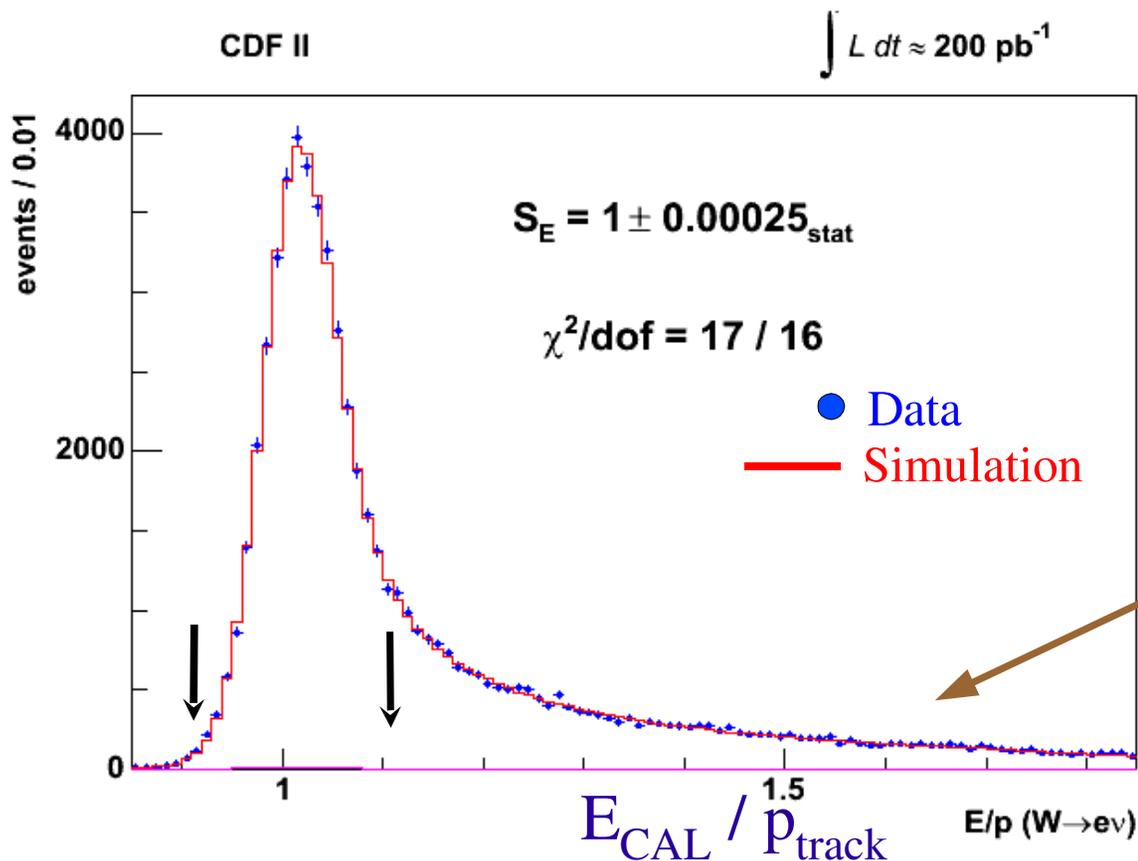


EM Calorimeter Scale

- E/p peak from $W \rightarrow ev$ decays provides measurements of EM calorimeter scale and its (E_T -dependent) non-linearity

$$- S_E = 1 \pm 0.00025_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.00011_{X_0} \pm 0.00021_{\text{Tracker}}$$

- Setting S_E to 1 using E/p calibration



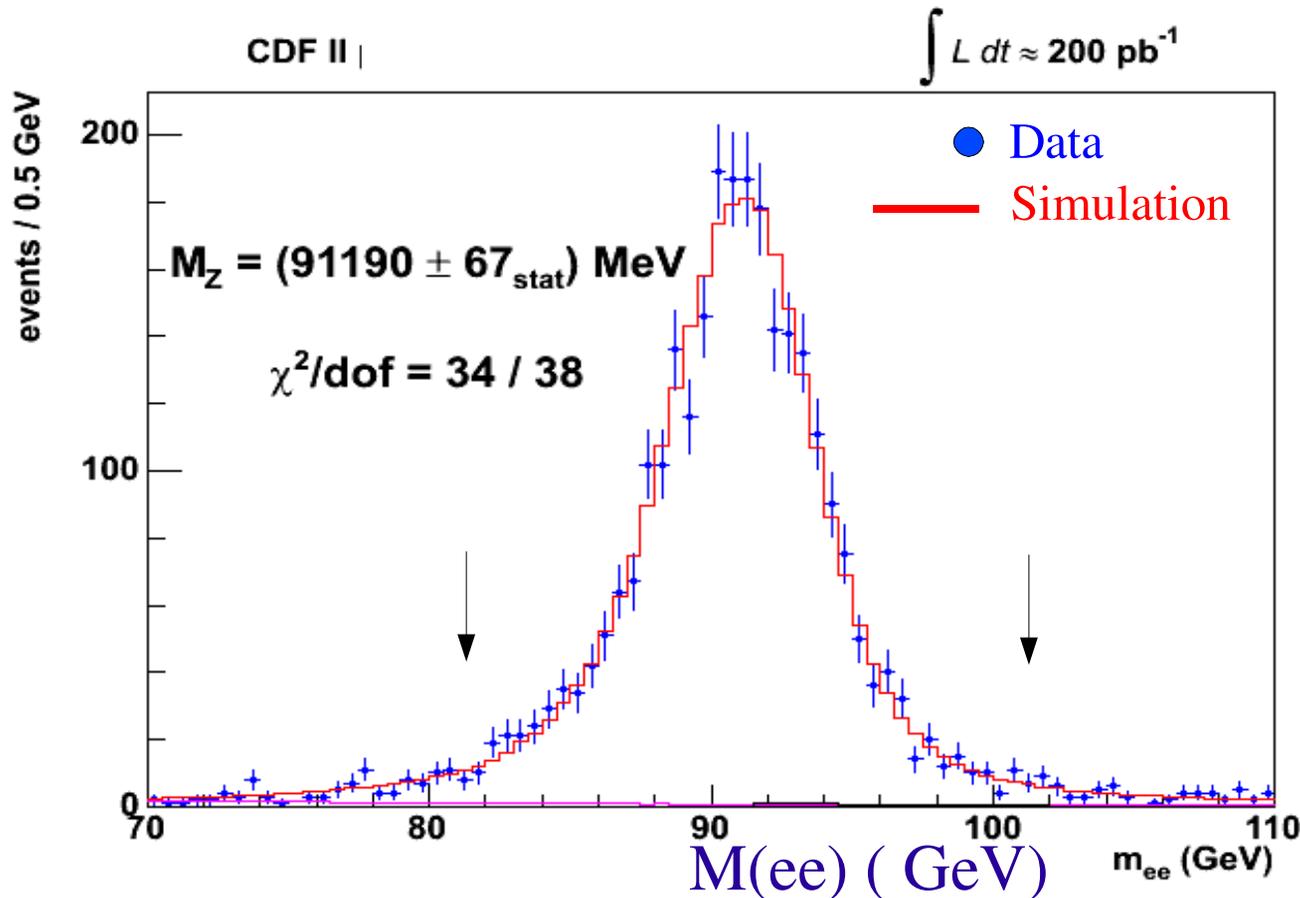
Tail region of E/p spectrum used for tuning model of radiative material

Z → ee Mass Cross-check and Combination

- Z mass consistent with E/p-based measurements
- Combining E/p-derived scale & non-linearity measurement with Z → ee mass yields the most precise calorimeter energy scale:

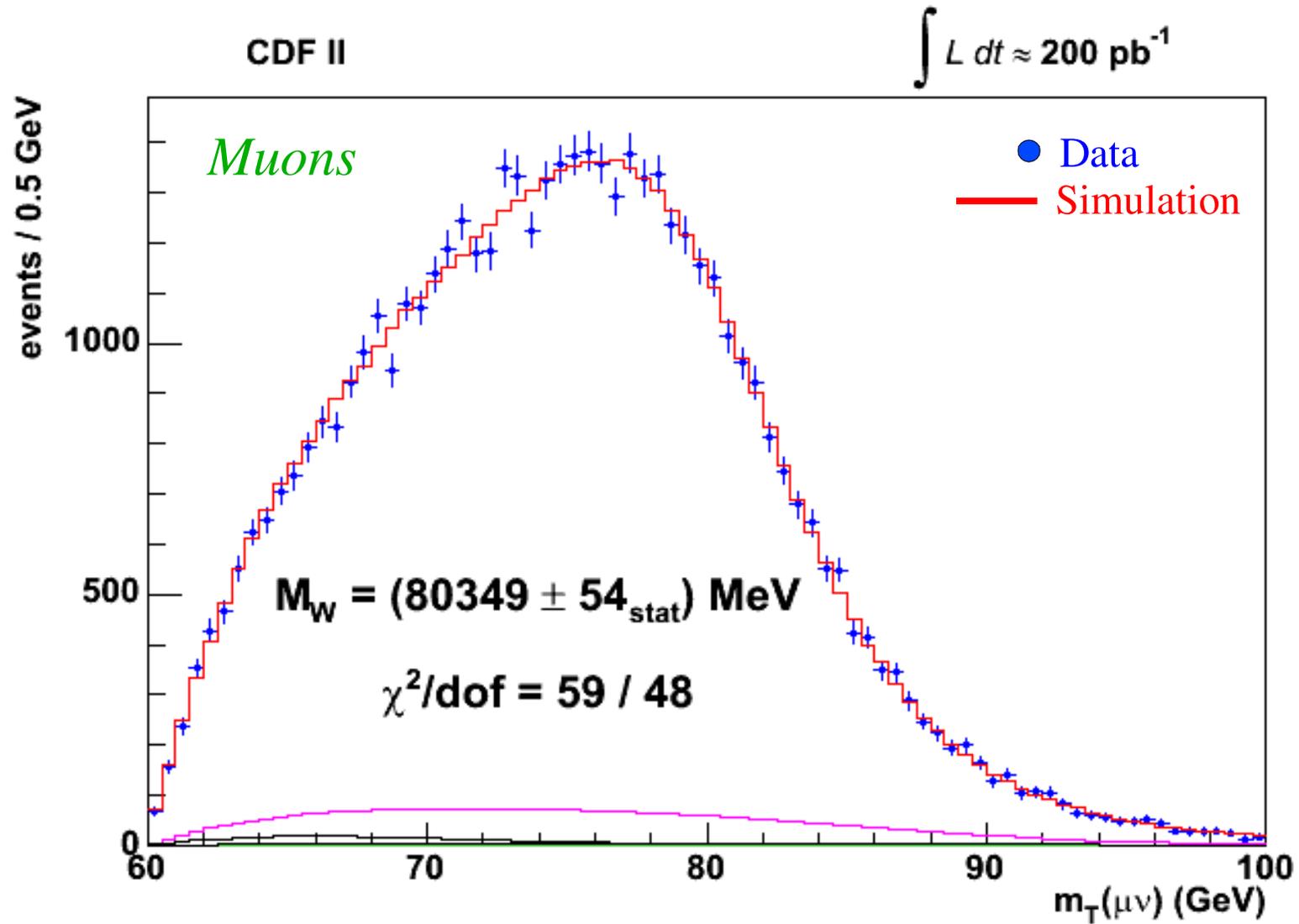
– $S_E = 1.00001 \pm 0.00037$

$\Delta M_W = 30 \text{ MeV}$



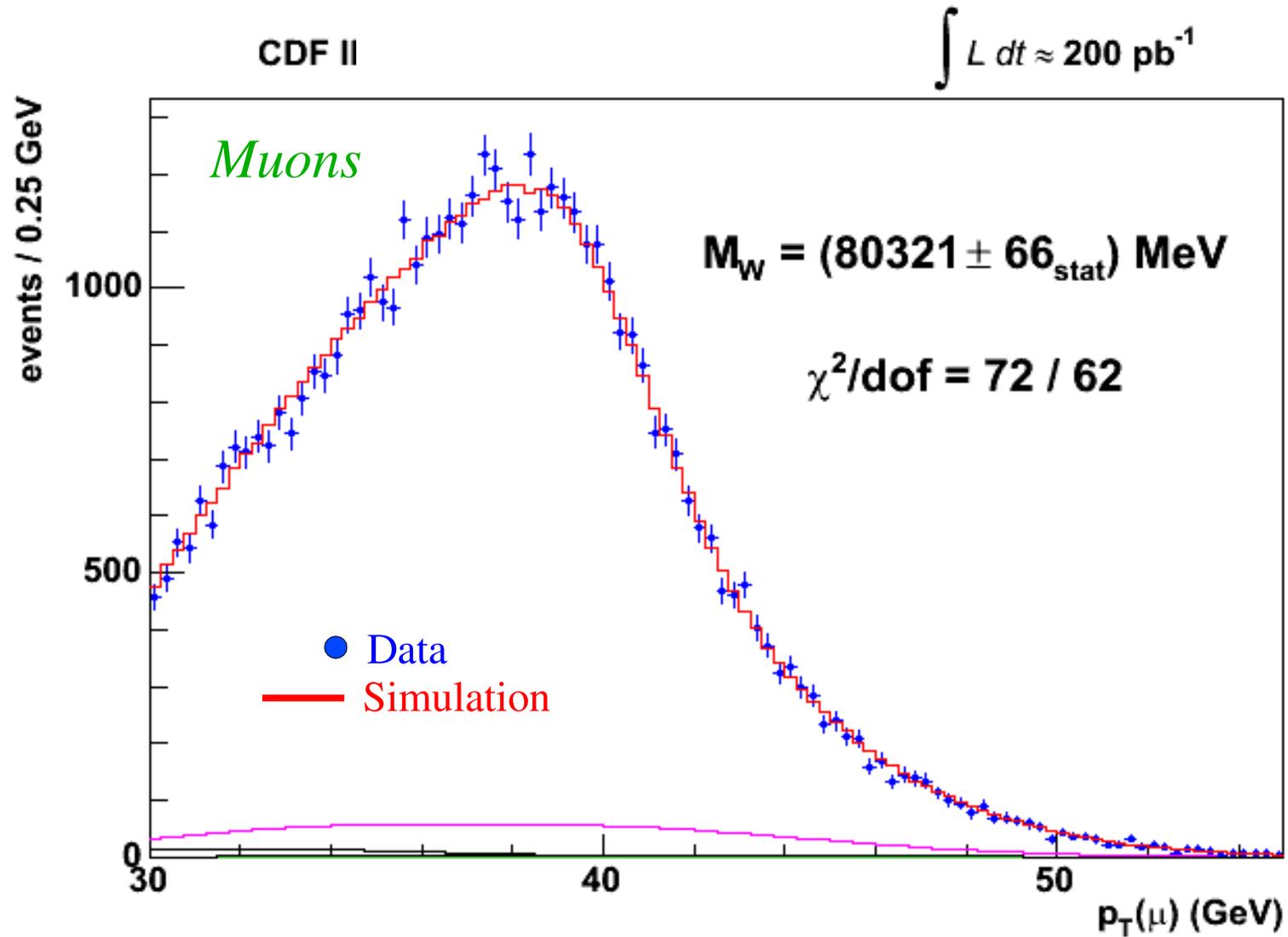
W Boson Mass Fits

(CDF, PRL 99:151801, 2007; Phys. Rev. D 77:112001, 2008)



W Lepton p_T Fits

(CDF, PRL 99:151801, 2007; Phys. Rev. D 77:112001, 2008)



Transverse Mass Fit Uncertainties (MeV)

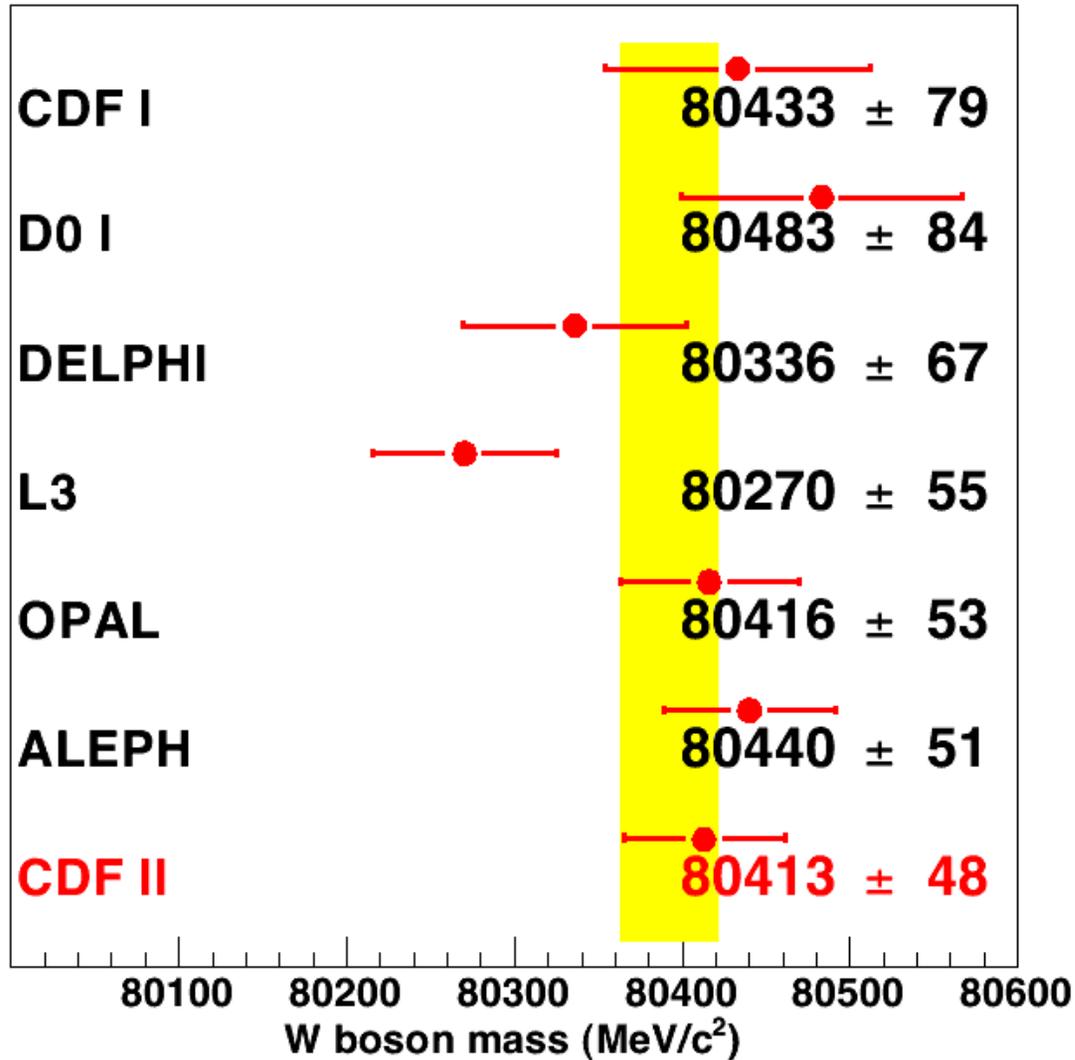
(CDF, PRL 99:151801, 2007; Phys. Rev. D 77:112001, 2008)

	<i>electrons</i>	<i>muons</i>	<i>common</i>
<i>W</i> statistics	48	54	0
Lepton energy scale	30	17	17
Lepton resolution	9	3	-3
Recoil energy scale	9	9	9
Recoil energy resolution	7	7	7
Selection bias	3	1	0
Lepton removal	8	5	5
Backgrounds	8	9	0
pT(W) model	3	3	3
Parton dist. Functions	11	11	11
QED rad. Corrections	11	12	11
Total systematic	39	27	26
Total	62	60	

W charge asymmetry from Tevatron helps with PDFs

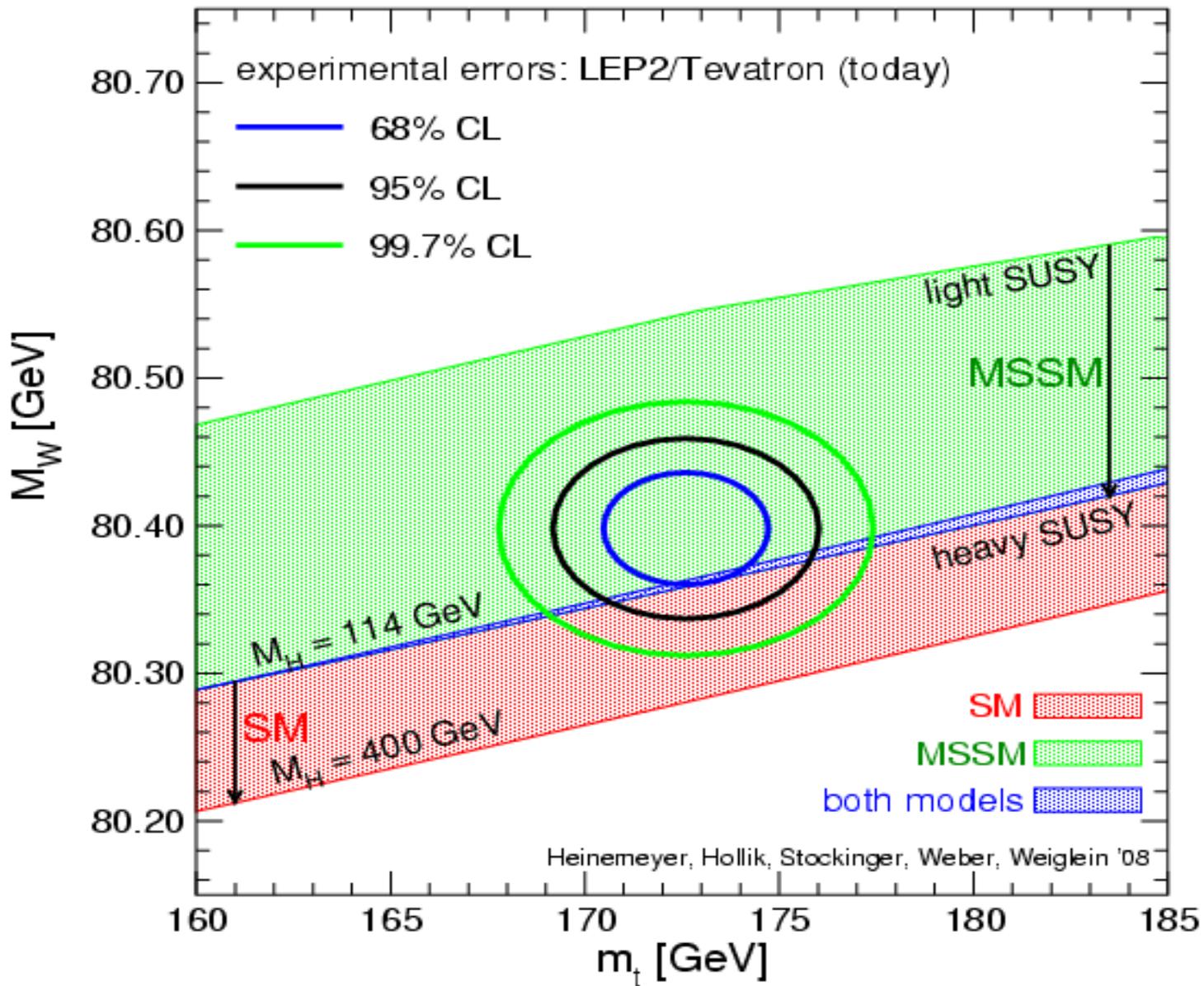
Systematic uncertainties shown in green: statistics-limited by control data samples

Comparisons

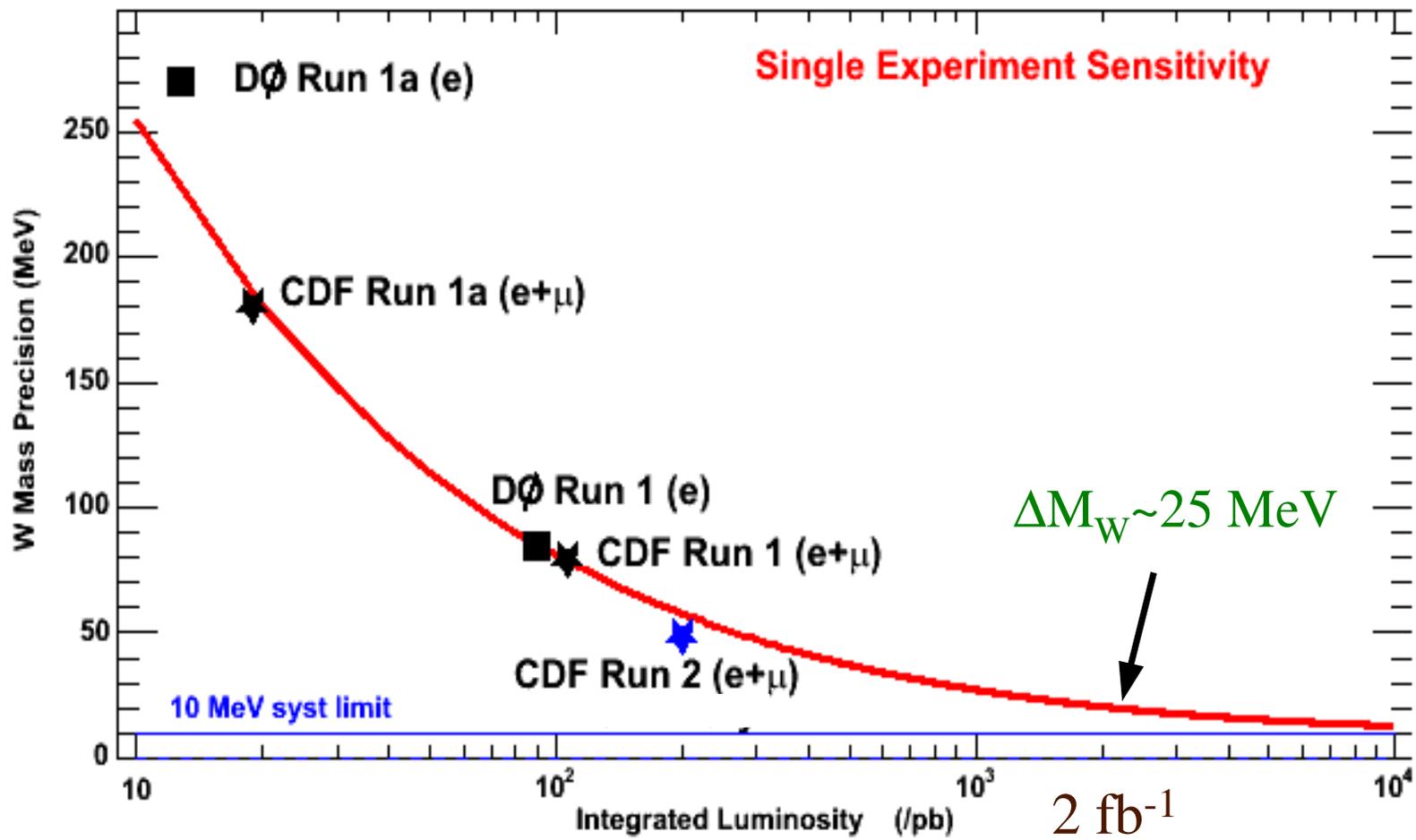


The CDF Run 2 result is the most precise single measurement of the W mass
(PRL 99:151801, 2007; Phys. Rev. D 77:112001, 2008)

M_W vs M_{top}



Preliminary Studies of 2.4 fb^{-1} Data

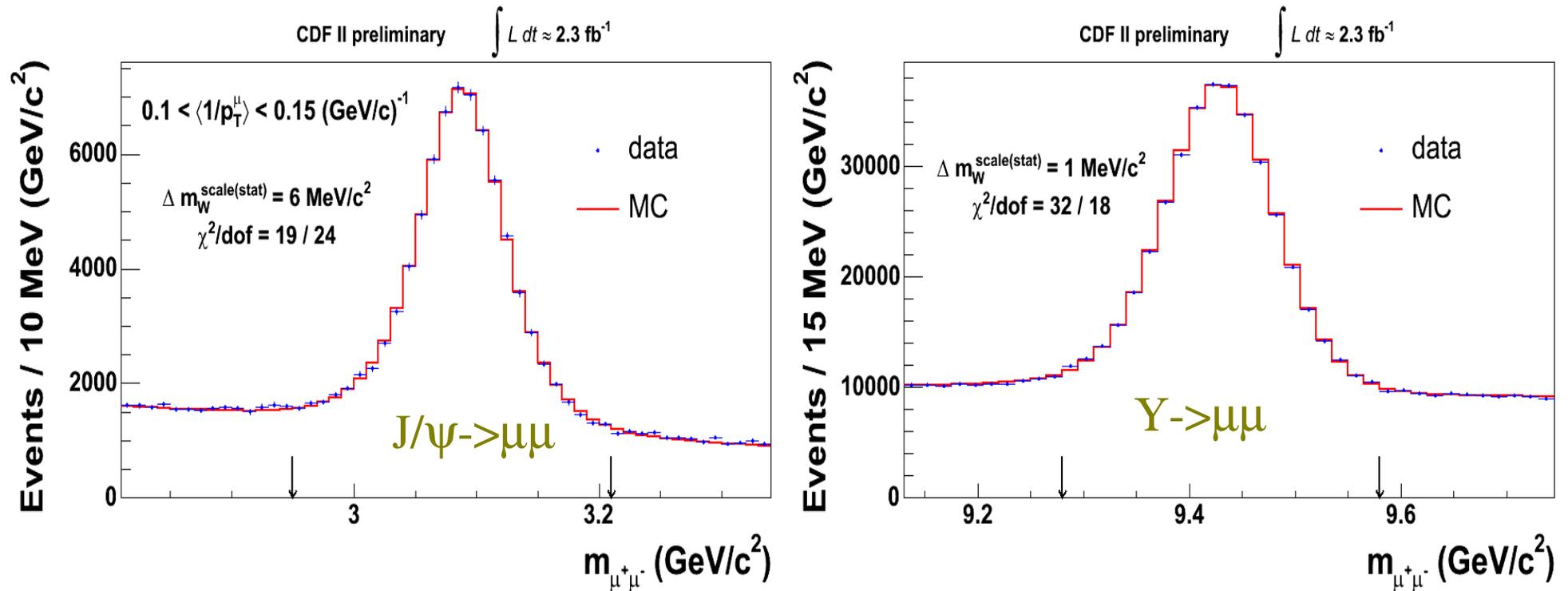


Preliminary Studies of 2.4 fb^{-1} Data

CDF has started the analysis of 2.3 fb^{-1} of data, with the goal of measuring M_W with precision better than 25 MeV

Tracker alignment with cosmic rays has been completed for this dataset

Lepton resolutions as good as they were in 200 pb^{-1} sample

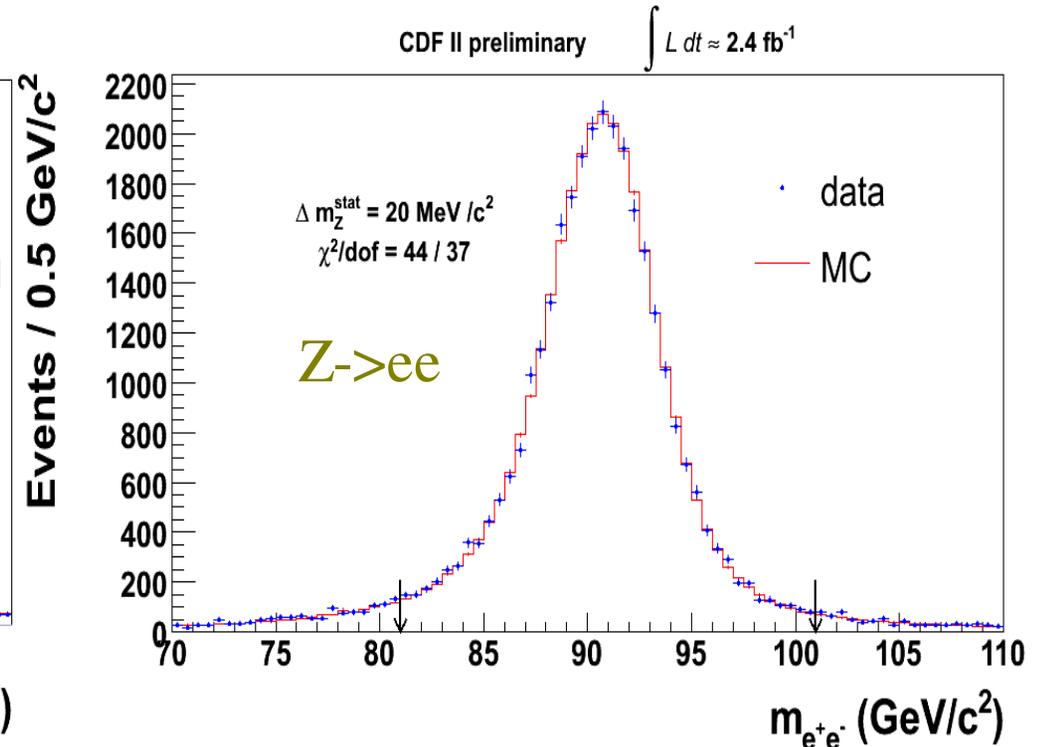
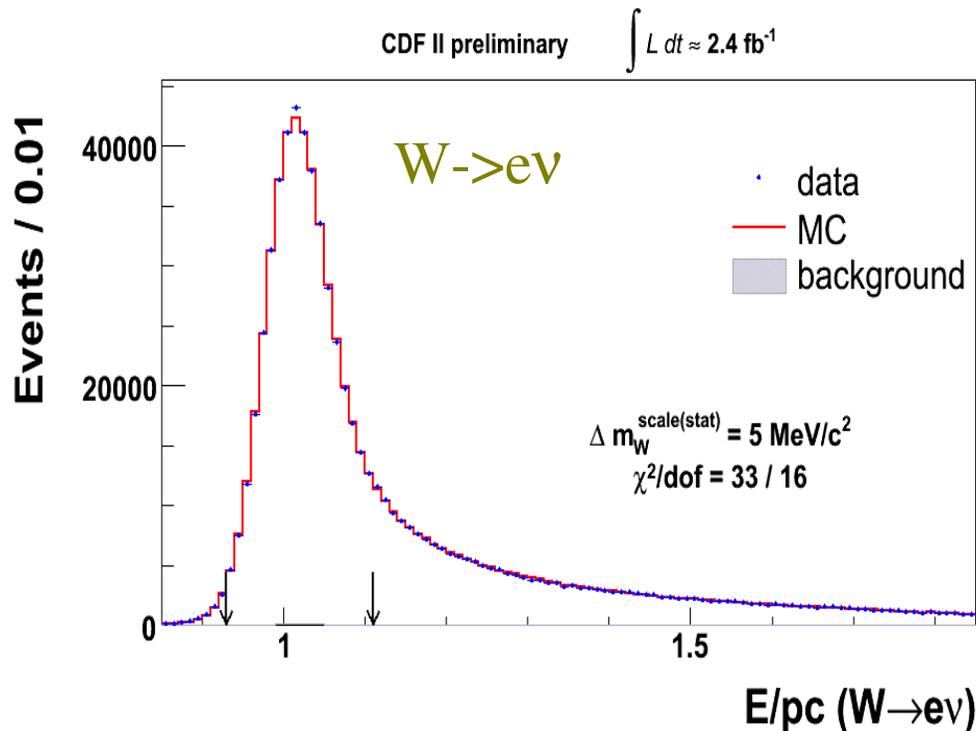
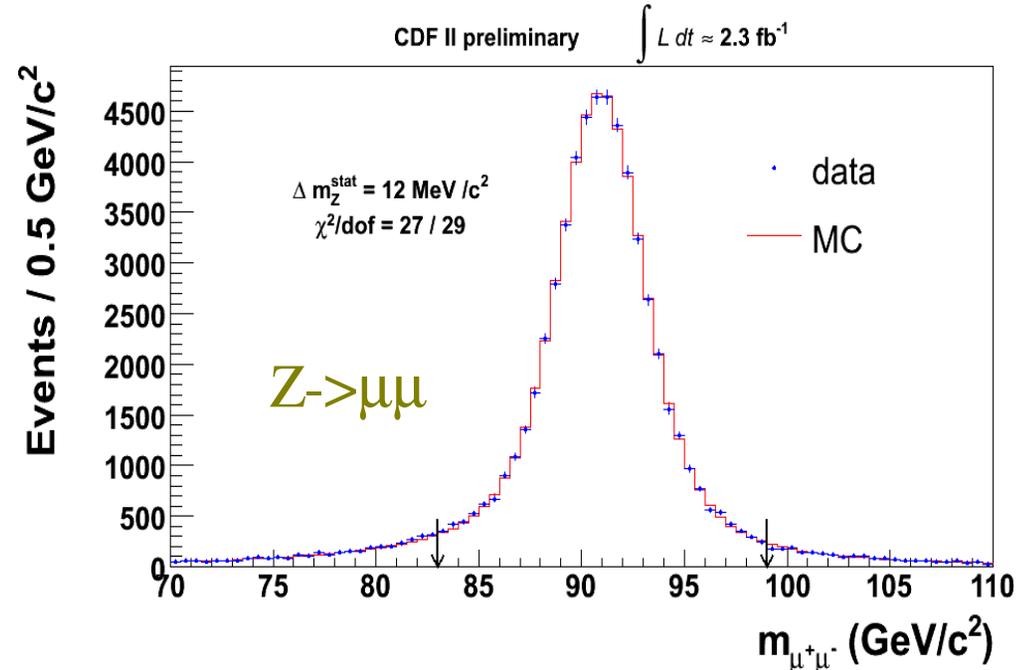


Preliminary Studies of 2.4 fb⁻¹ Data

Statistical errors on all lepton calibration fits have scaled with statistics

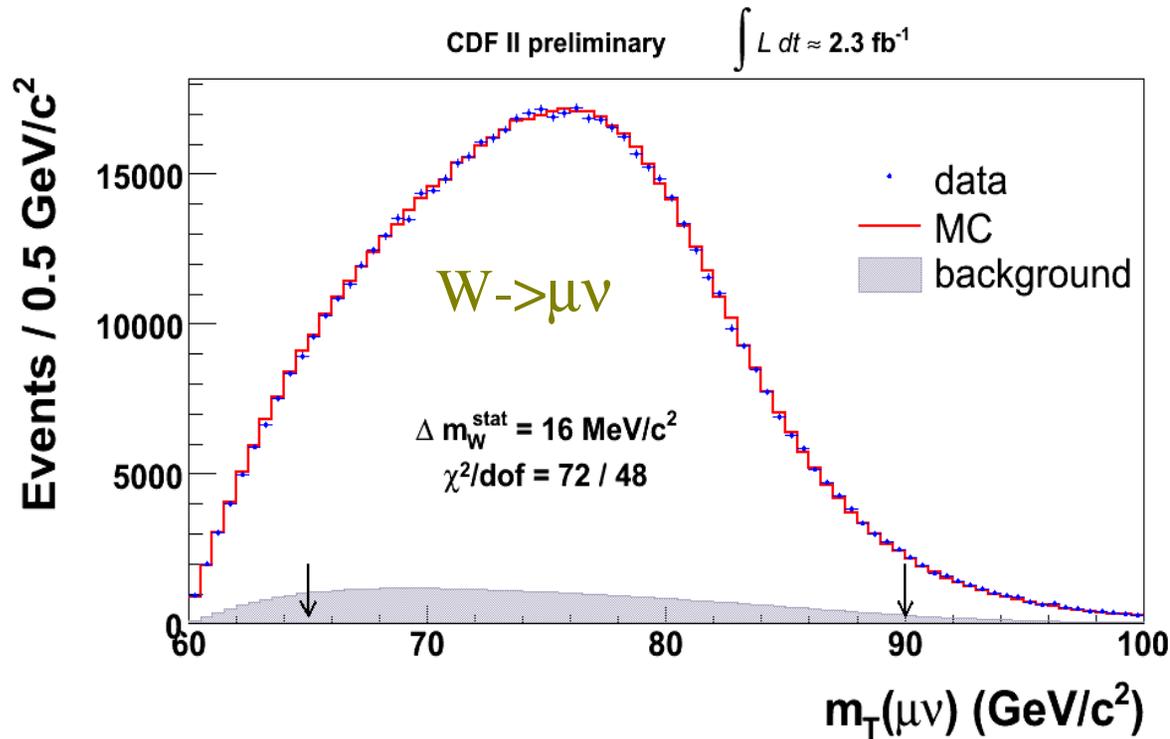
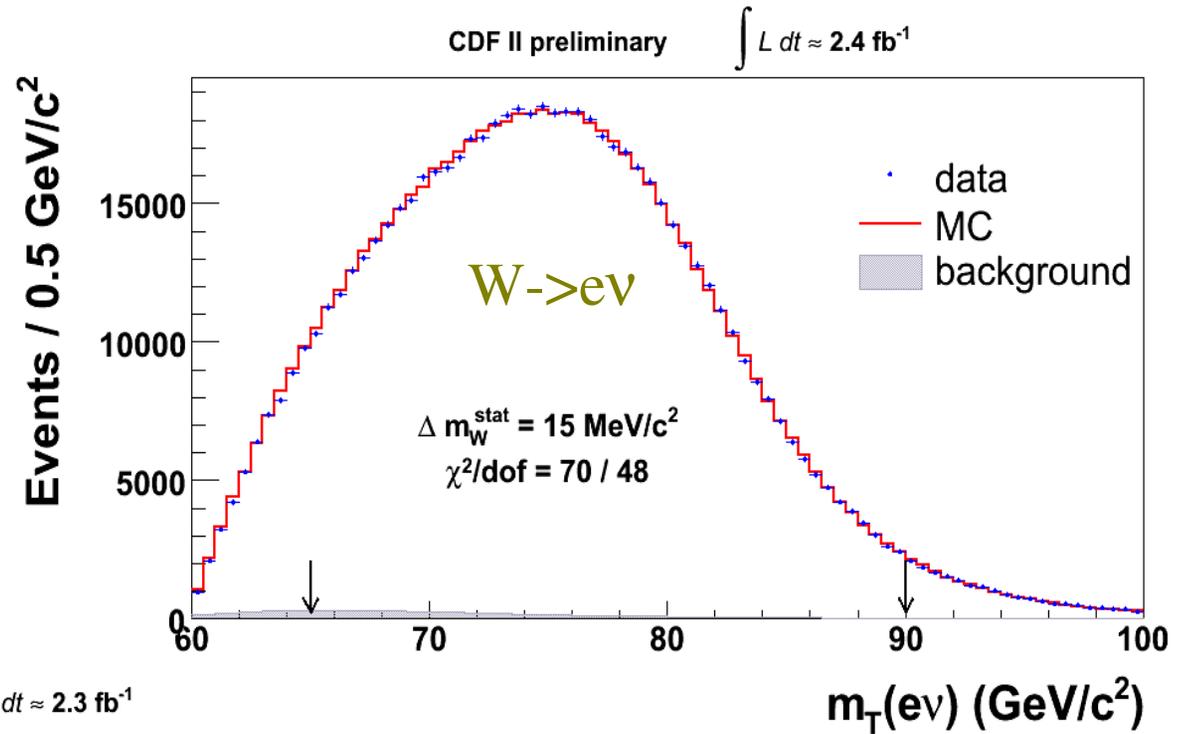
Detector and data quality maintained over time

detailed calibrations in progress



Preliminary Studies of 2.4 fb⁻¹ Data

Recoil resolution not significantly degraded at higher instantaneous luminosity



statistical errors on transverse mass fits are scaling with statistics

Summary

- The W boson mass is a very interesting parameter to measure with increasing precision
- CDF Run 2 W mass result is the most precise single measurement:
 - $M_W = 80413 \pm 34_{\text{stat}} \pm 34_{\text{syst}} \text{ MeV}$
 $= 80413 \pm 48 \text{ MeV}$

Summary

- The W boson mass is a very interesting parameter to measure with increasing precision
- CDF Run 2 W mass result is the most precise single measurement:
 - $M_W = 80413 \pm 34_{\text{stat}} \pm 34_{\text{syst}} \text{ MeV}$
 $= 80413 \pm 48 \text{ MeV}$
- Most systematics limited by statistics of control samples
 - Looking forward to $\delta M_W < 25 \text{ MeV}$ from $\sim 2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ of CDF data
- Measurement from D0 imminent in the electron channel with 1 fb^{-1} data sample

Combined Results

- Combined electrons (3 fits): $M_W = 80477 \pm 62 \text{ MeV}$, $P(\chi^2) = 49\%$
- Combined muons (3 fits): $M_W = 80352 \pm 60 \text{ MeV}$, $P(\chi^2) = 69\%$
- All combined (6 fits): $M_W = 80413 \pm 48 \text{ MeV}$, $P(\chi^2) = 44\%$

Lepton p_T and Missing E_T Fit Uncertainties

CDF II preliminary

Uncertainty (p_T)	Electrons	Muons	Common
Lepton Scale	30	17	17
Lepton Resolution	9	3	0
Recoil Scale	17	17	17
Recoil Resolution	3	3	3
Lepton Removal	0	0	0
$u_{ }$ Efficiency	5	6	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

Uncertainty (MET)	Electrons	Muons	Common
Lepton Scale	30	17	17
Lepton Resolution	9	5	0
Recoil Scale	15	15	15
Recoil Resolution	30	30	30
Lepton Removal	16	10	10
$u_{ }$ Efficiency	16	13	0
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