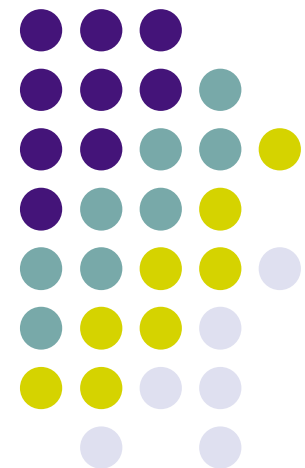


$d\sigma/dy$ Distribution of Drell-Yan Dielectron Pairs at CDF in Run II

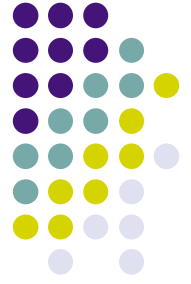


Jiyeon Han
(University of Rochester)
For the CDF Collaboration

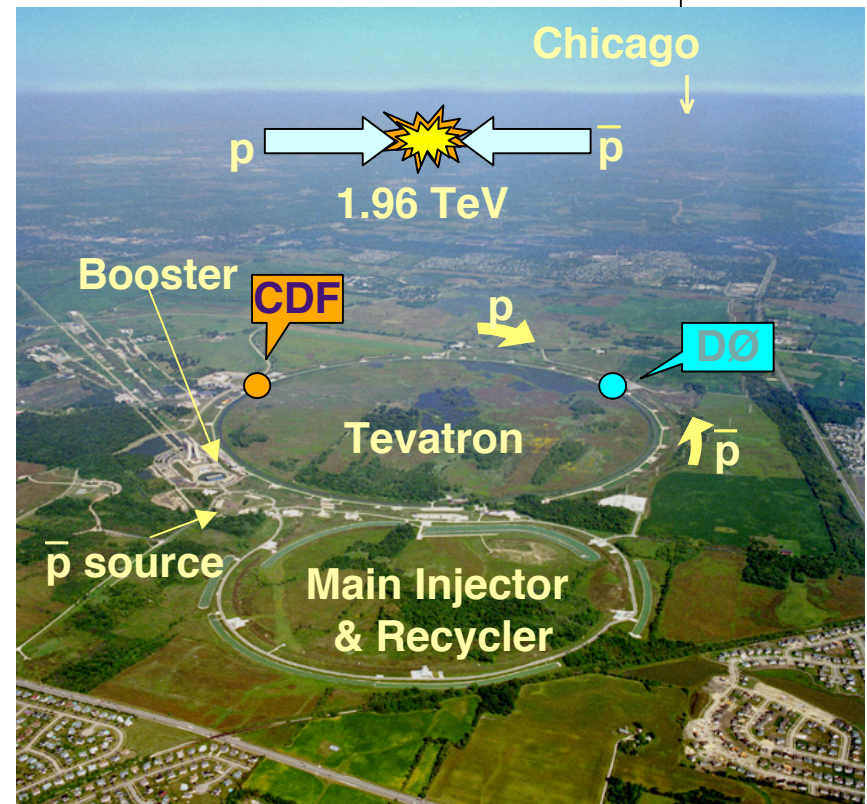
EPS
July, 19, 2007
Manchester, England



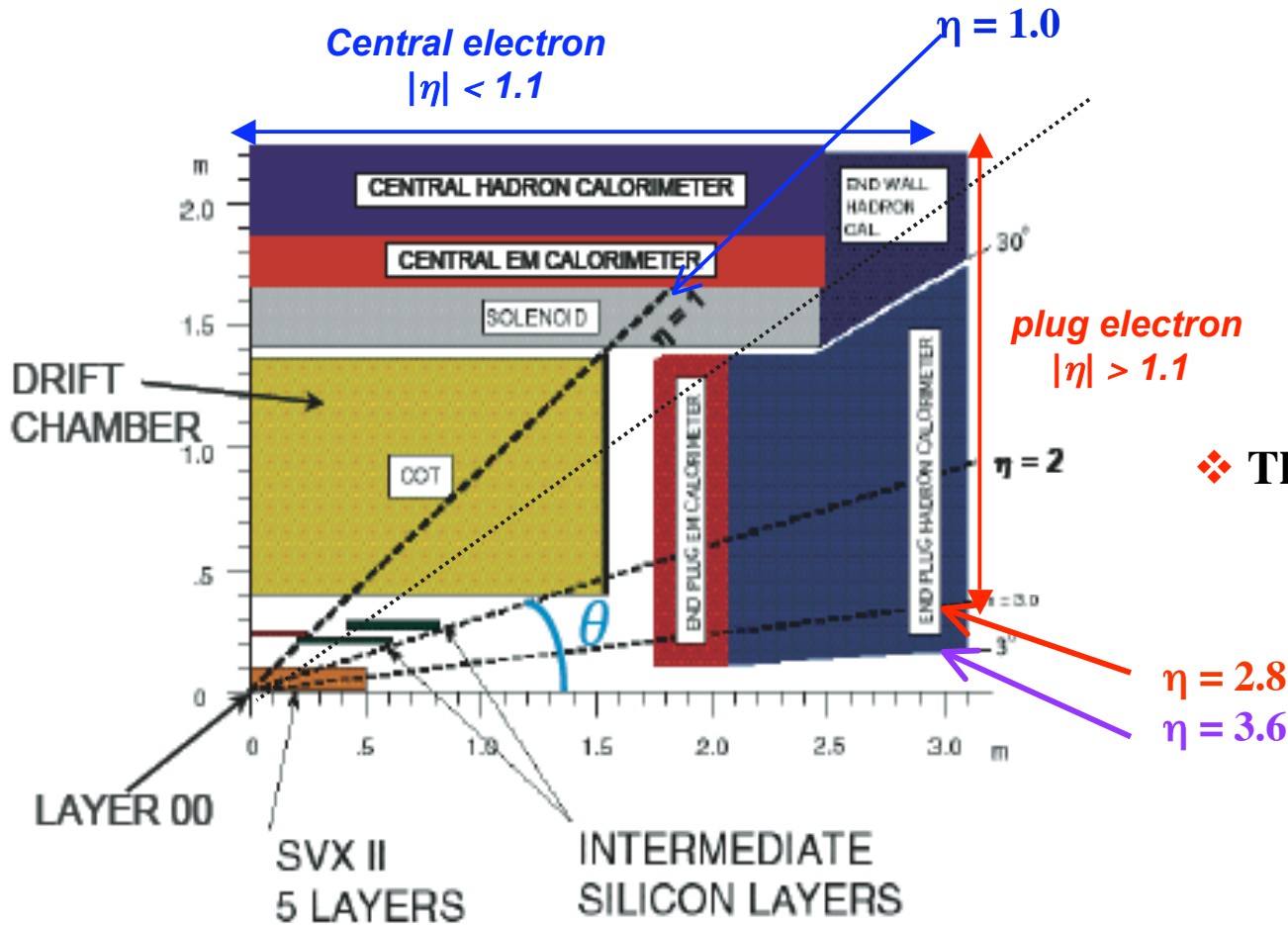
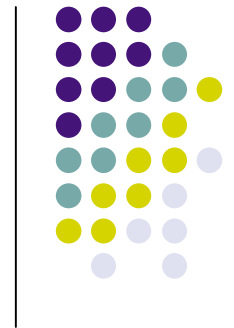
Outline



- CDF Run II detector
- Introduction
- Event selection
- Acceptance and efficiencies
- Background
- Systematic uncertainties
- Run II result
- Summary



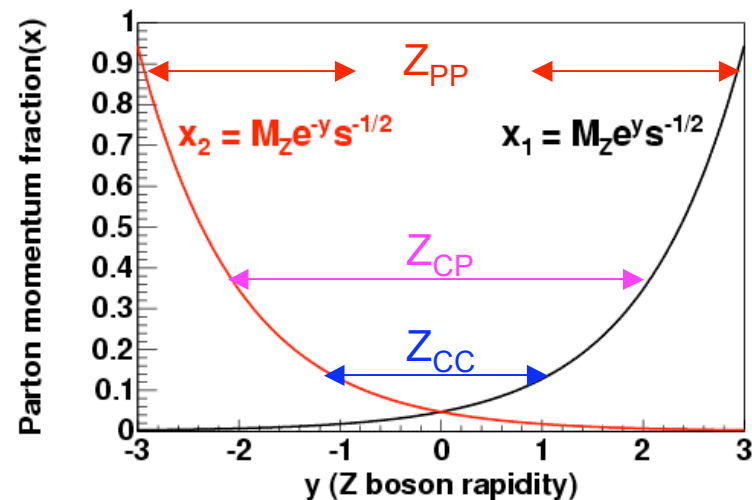
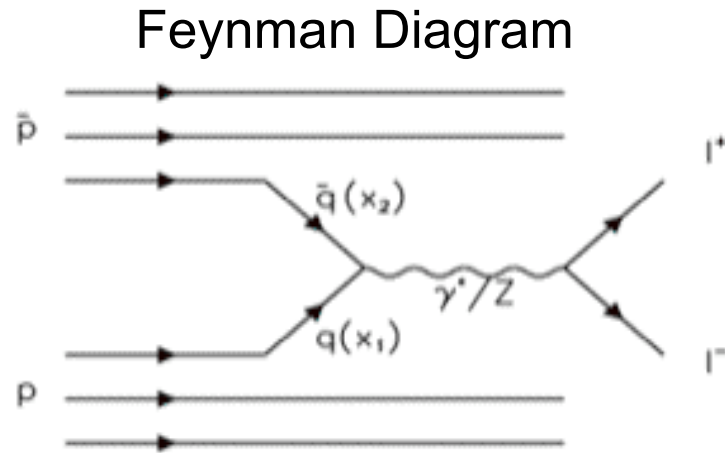
CDF Run II Detector



- ❖ Three dielectron topologies :
 - central-central (Z_{CC})
 - central-plug (Z_{CP})
 - plug-plug (Z_{PP})

- ❖ Plug calorimeter covers high η region ($1.1 < |\eta| < 3.6$)
- ❖ Silicon tracking coverage out to $|\eta| < 2.8$
- ❖ Requiring silicon track matches in forward region reduces background contamination

Introduction

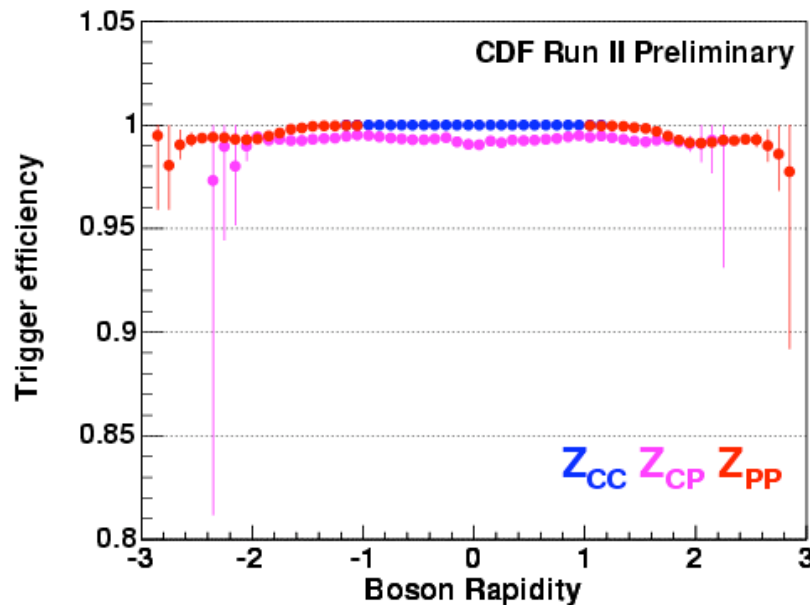


- Parton momentum fractions ($x_{1,2}$) determine Z boson rapidity (y_Z)
- Production measurement in high y_Z region probes high x region of PDFs
- Plug-plug (Z_{PP}) event needed to probe highest x region



Data set

- Data sample : $\sim 1.1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
 - Inclusive single central electron trigger
 - Two electron trigger (central or forward)
 - Trigger efficiency measured as a function of electron E_T
 - Overall trigger efficiency $\sim 100 \%$



❖ Total trigger efficiency

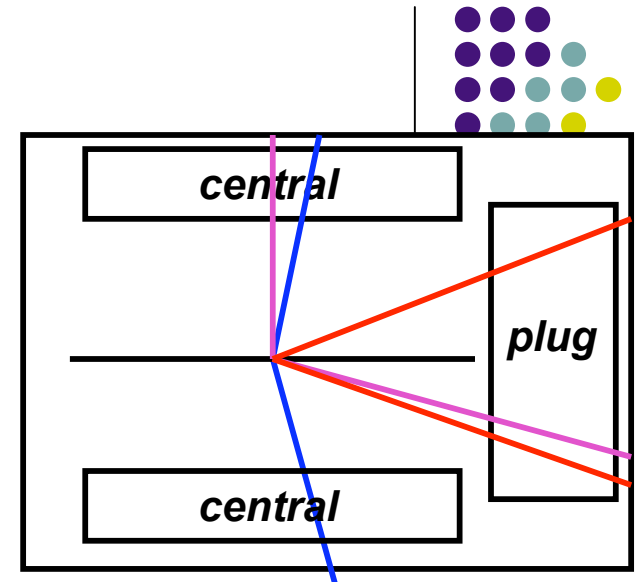
$Z_{CC} : 1.0$

$Z_{CP} : 0.994 \pm 0.001$

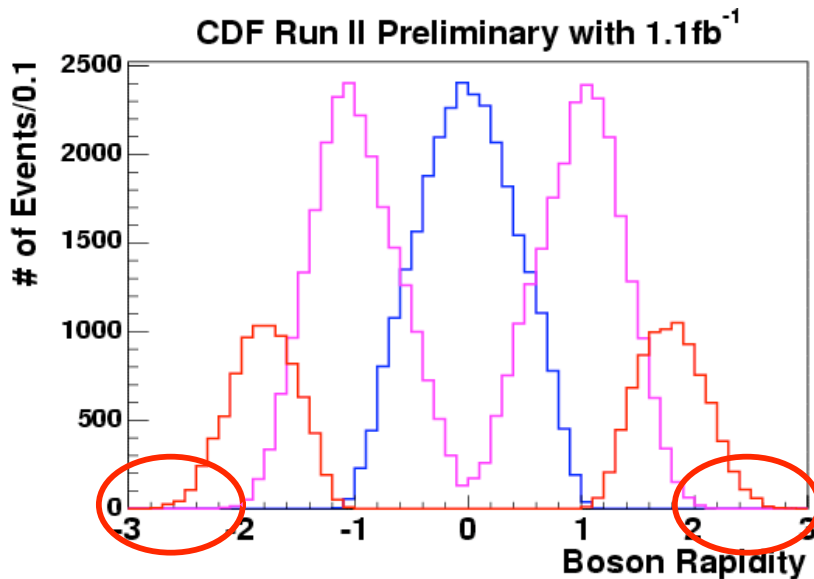
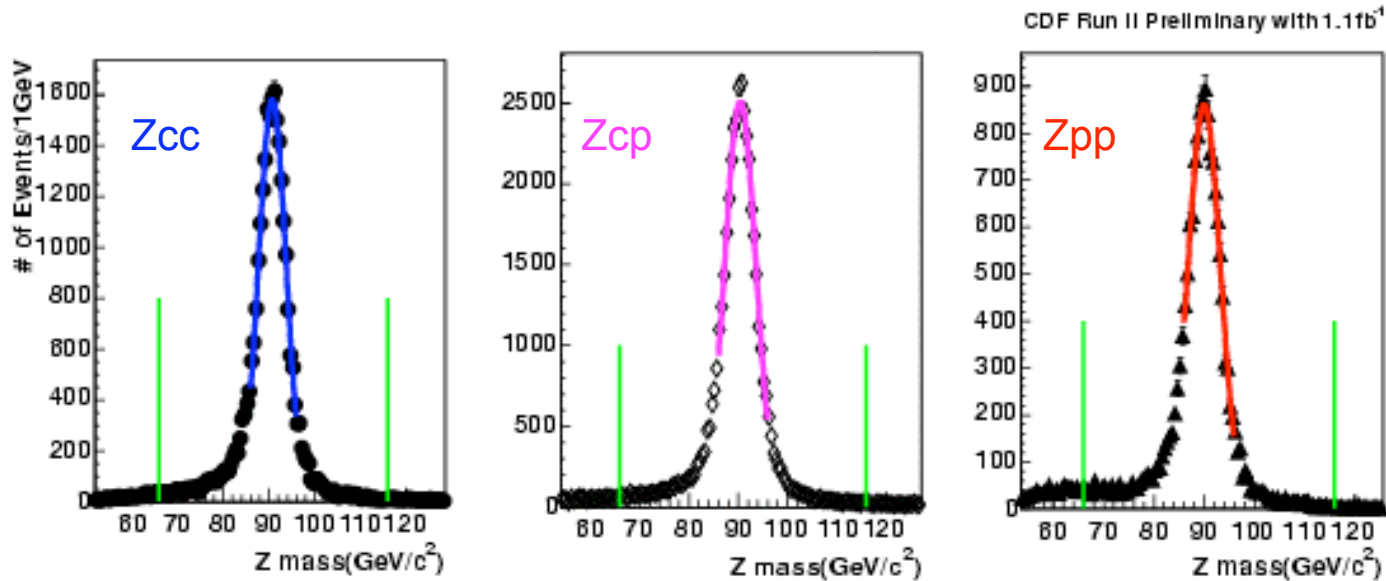
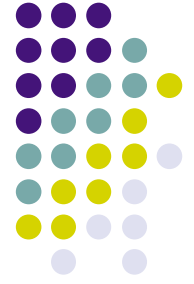
$Z_{PP} : 0.995 \pm 0.001$

Selection

- Z selection with two central electrons : Z_{cc}
 - Kinematic selection : $E_T \geq 25 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| < 1.1$
 - Two good central electrons
 - Oppositely charged electrons
- Z selection with a central and plug electron : Z_{cp}
 - Kinematic selection : $E_T \geq 20 \text{ GeV}$
 $|\eta| < 1.1$ for central, $1.2 < |\eta| < 2.8$ for plug
 - One good central electron and plug electron
- Z selection with two plug electrons : Z_{pp}
 - Kinematic selection : $E_T \geq 25 \text{ GeV}$, $1.2 < |\eta| < 2.8$
 - Two good plug electrons
 - Same side events
 - One electron candidate must have a matched silicon track ($\sim 87\%$)



Mass and Rapidity

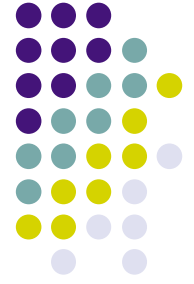


Mass window : $66 < M < 116 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

| | Z(CC) | Z(CP) | Z(PP) |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Events | 28097 | 46676 | 16589 |

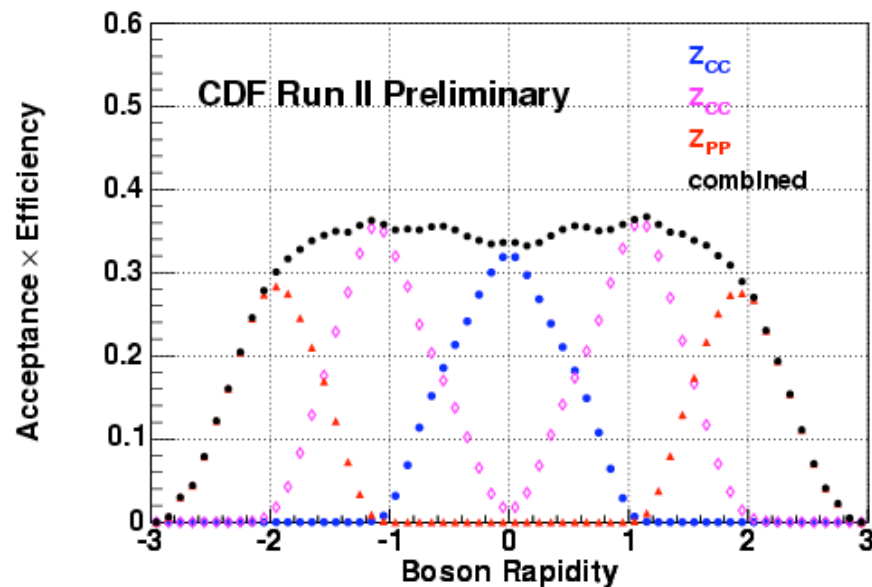
Total : 91362 events

→ Probes high y region (~ 2.9)



Acceptance and Efficiencies

- Measured Acceptance \times Efficiencies in Boson rapidity



❖ Geometric and kinematic acceptances modeled using Pythia MC and GEANT detector simulation

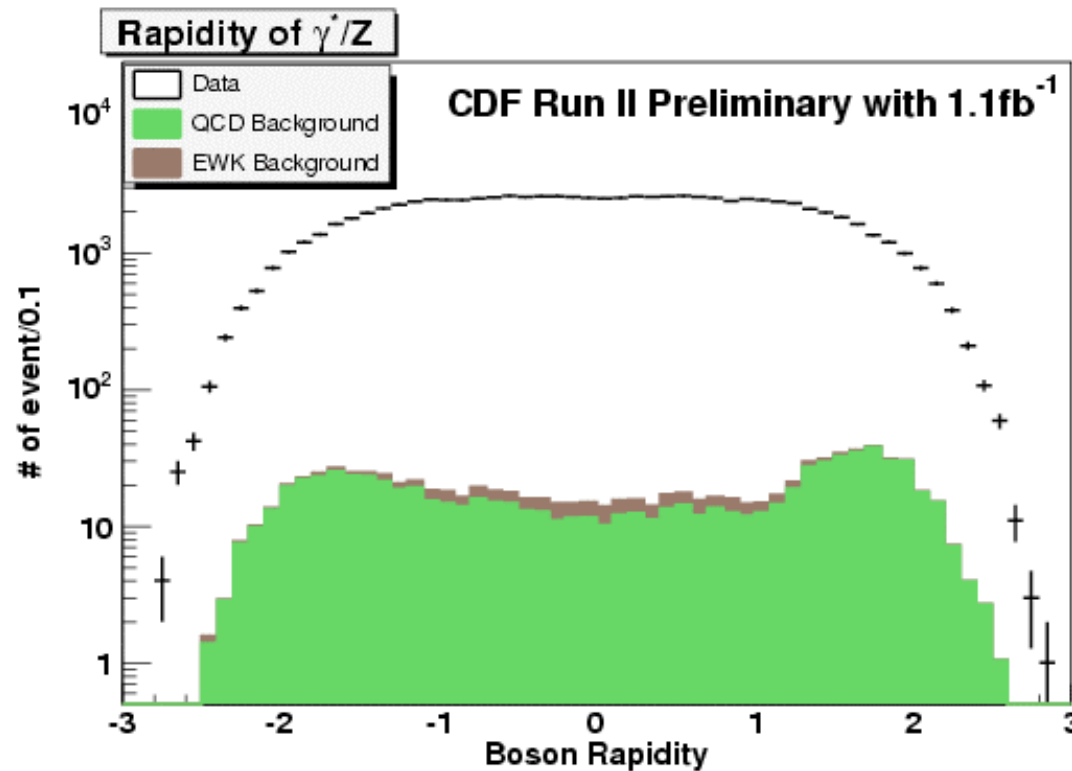
❖ MC tuned to data
⇒ Energy resolution and scale
⇒ Efficiencies

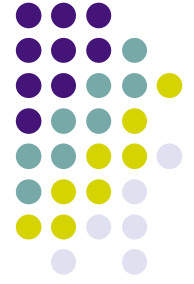
- Total Acceptance \times Efficiencies is 33.5%.
- A \times E is flat up to $|y_Z| \sim 2.0$ and **non-zero up to $|y_Z| \sim 2.9$ by adding Z_{PP} region**



Backgrounds for Z/γ^*

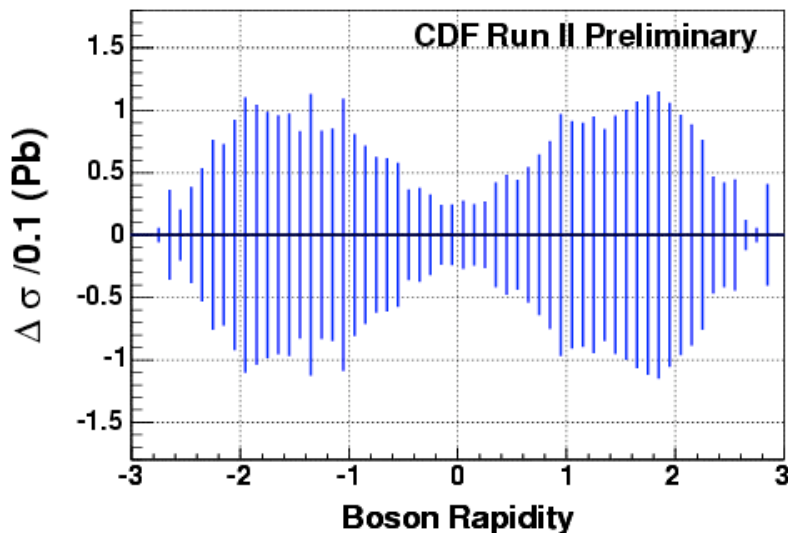
- Background estimation (QCD+EWK)
 - QCD Background is $0.92 \pm 0.06\%$
 - EWK background is $0.11 \pm 0.01\%$ (WW, WZ, ttbar inclusive, W+jet)



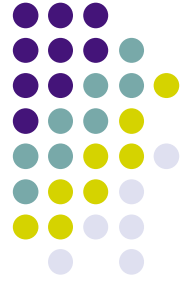


Systematic study

- Systematic uncertainties determined for
 - Detector material modeling
 - Background estimates
 - Electron identification efficiencies
 - Silicon tracking efficiency
 - Acceptance

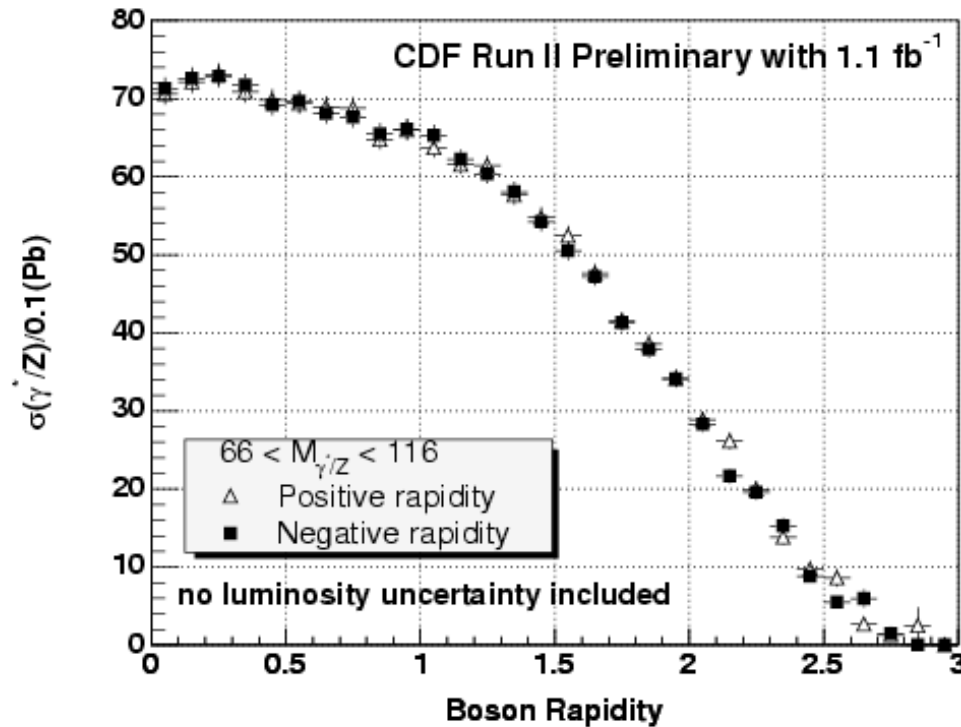


- ❖ Largest systematic uncertainties associated with measurement of electron ID efficiency

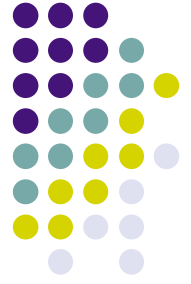


$d\sigma/dy$ distribution I

- $d\sigma/dy$ distribution of Z/γ^* (positive and negative rapidity region)

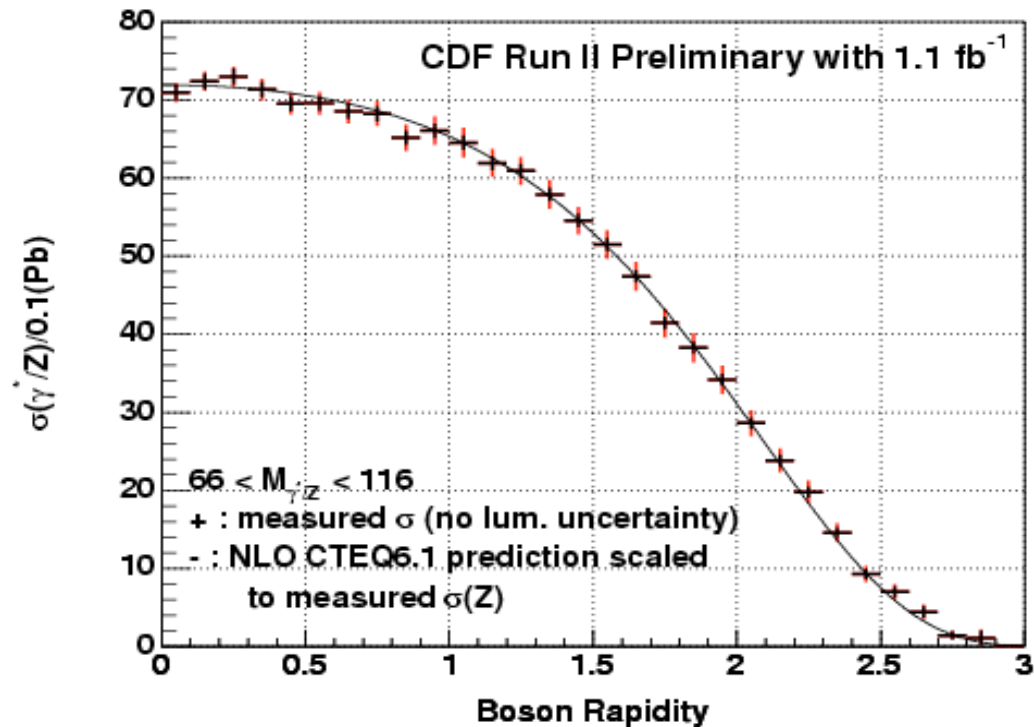


- $\sigma(y>0)$: $264.3 \pm 1.4(\text{stat.}) \text{ pb}$
- $\sigma(y<0)$: $262.5 \pm 1.3(\text{stat.}) \text{ pb}$
- No PDF or luminosity uncertainties included
- σ of positive and negative rapidity is consistent



$d\sigma/dy$ distribution II

- $d\sigma/dy$ distribution of Z/γ^*



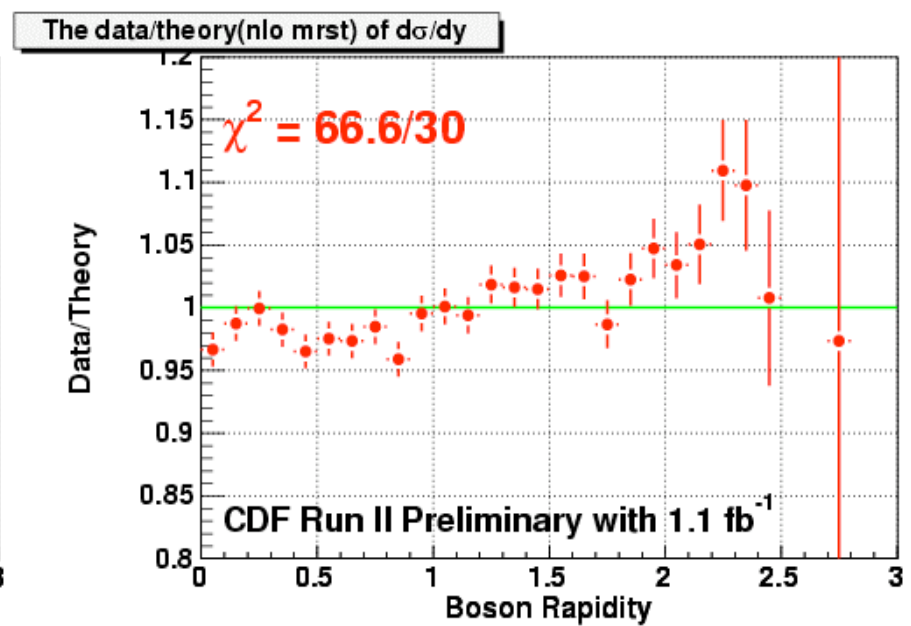
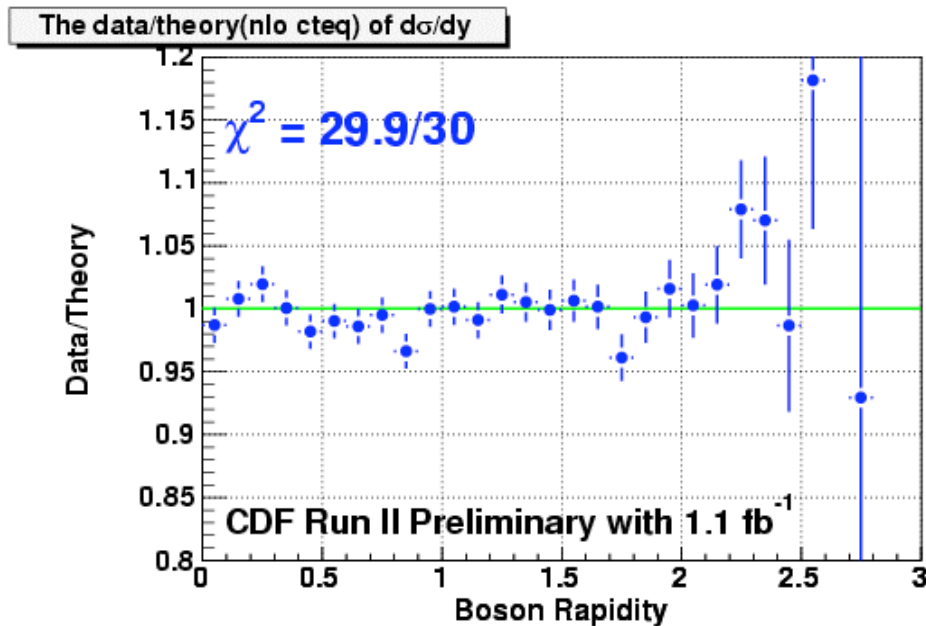
- NLO calculation with NLL CTEQ PDF
- $\sigma(Z \rightarrow ee) : 263.3 \pm 0.9(\text{stat.}) \pm 3.8(\text{sys.}) \text{ pb}$
- No PDF or luminosity uncertainties included

$d\sigma/dy$ distribution (data/theory)

No PDF or \mathcal{L} uncertainties included in data
Theory prediction scaled to measured $\sigma(Z)$
Only statistic uncertainty considered

■ NLO calculation with NLL CTEQ PDF

■ NLO calculation with NLL MRST PDF

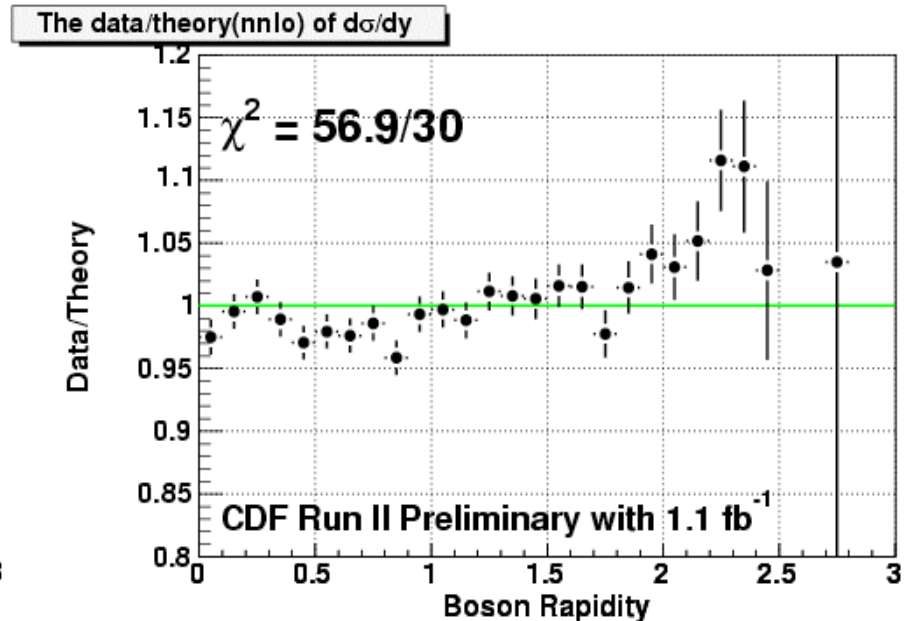
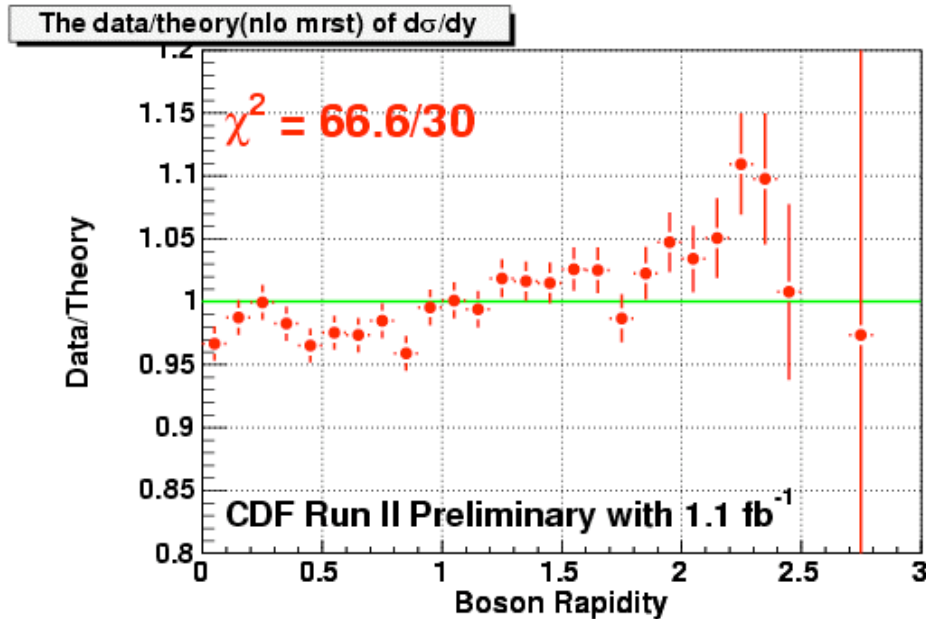


CTEQ PDF describes data better

$d\sigma/dy$ distribution (data/theory)

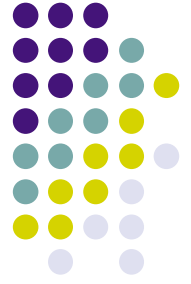
No PDF or \mathcal{L} uncertainties included in data
Theory prediction scaled to measured $\sigma(Z)$
Only statistic uncertainty considered

- NLO calculation with NLL MRST PDF
- NNLO calculation with NNLL MRST PDF



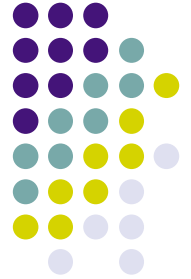
NNLO calculation is slightly better, but not much different

Reference for NNLO calculation : Phys.Rev.D69:094008

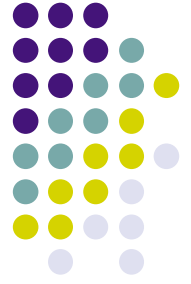


Summary

- We measure $d\sigma/dy$ distribution of $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow e^+e^-$ up to $|y_Z| \sim 2.9$
- Total cross section = $263.3 \pm 0.9(\text{stat.}) \pm 3.8(\text{sys.}) \text{ pb}$
 - No PDF or luminosity uncertainties included
- Measured $d\sigma/dy$ shape :
 - Can distinguish between PDFs : CTEQ PDFs has better agreement
 - NNLO vs. NLO : NNLO gives marginally better agreement



Backup slide



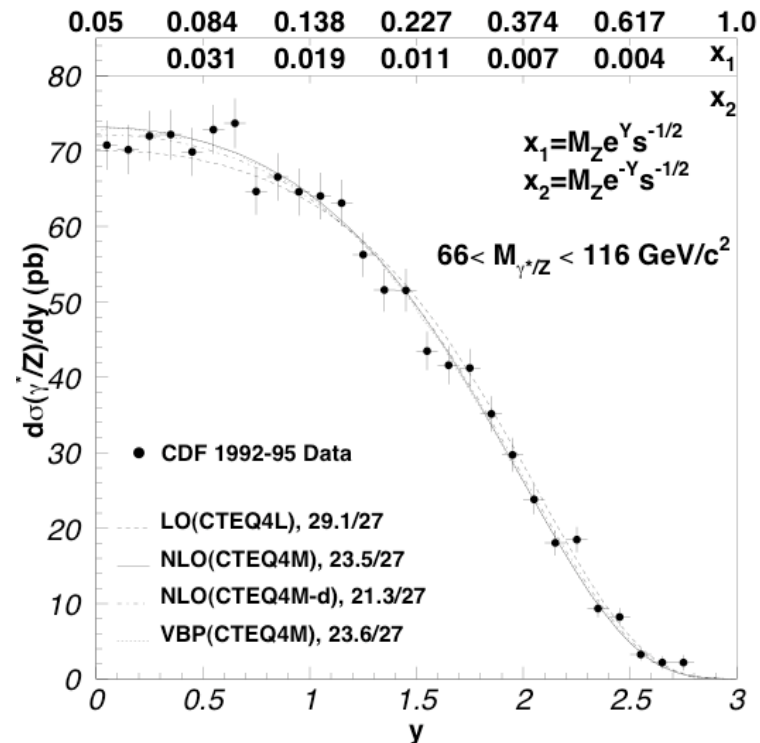
Run1 result

$$\sigma \times Br(\gamma^* / Z \rightarrow e^+e^-) = 252 \pm 11 pb$$

-

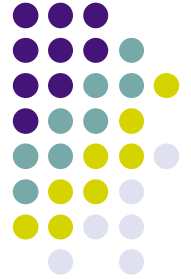
- PDF predictios

- ✓ LO CTEQ4 PDF
- ✓ NLO CTEQ4 PDF
- ✓ d quark enhanced modified NLO CTEQ4 PDF
- ✓ NLO gluon resummed calculation with CTEQ4 PDF

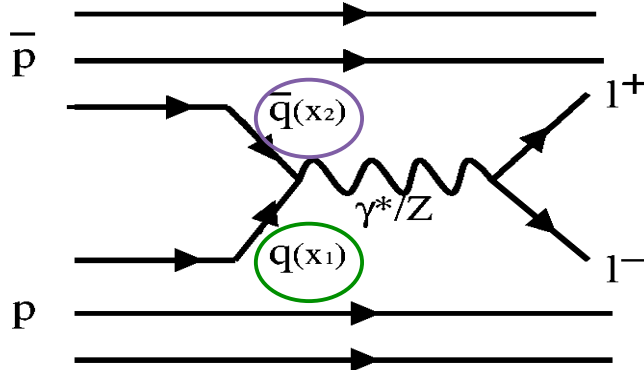


- not enough to make a distinction better PDF

Boson Rapidity



Feynman Diagram of Drell-Yan process



- x_1 : Parton momentum fraction from proton
- x_2 : Parton momentum fraction from anti-proton
- $x_{1,2}$ determine rapidity of Z boson
- What is the rapidity ?

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{E + P}{E - P}\right)$$

(P: momentum in longitudinal direction)

- What is the relation between $x_{1,2}$ and the rapidity in Z boson?

$$P_{\gamma^*/Z} = (x_1 E_B + x_2 E_B, 0, 0, x_1 E_B - x_2 E_B) \longrightarrow Y = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{x_1}{x_2}\right) \longrightarrow Y = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{s} \times x_1}{M}\right)$$

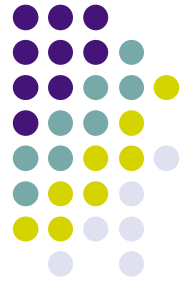
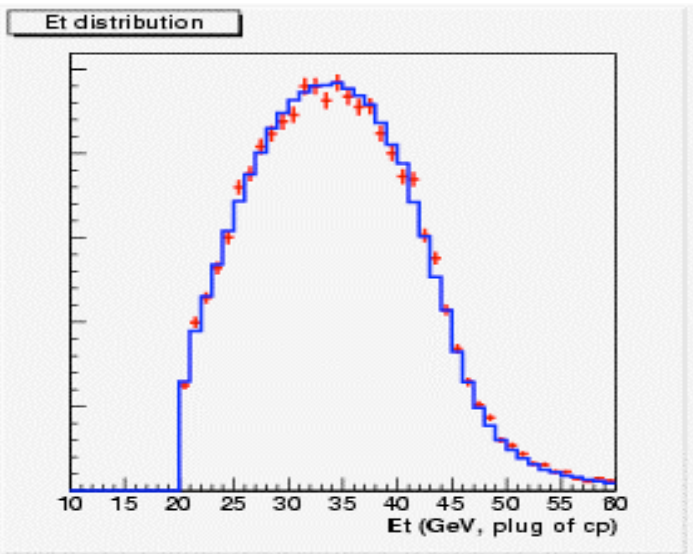
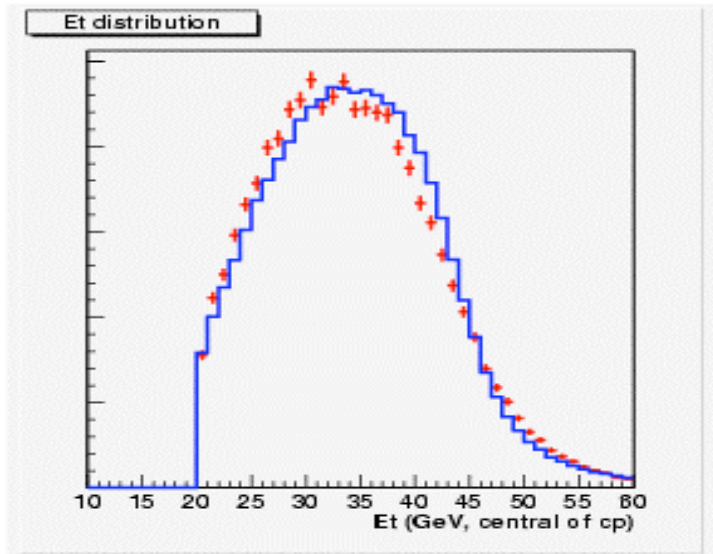
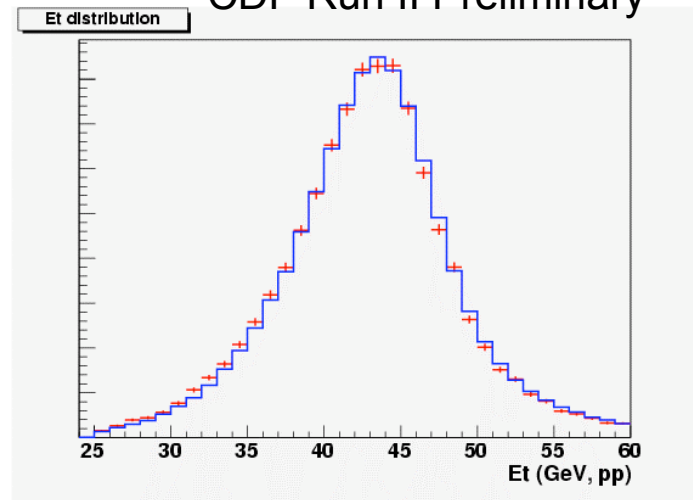
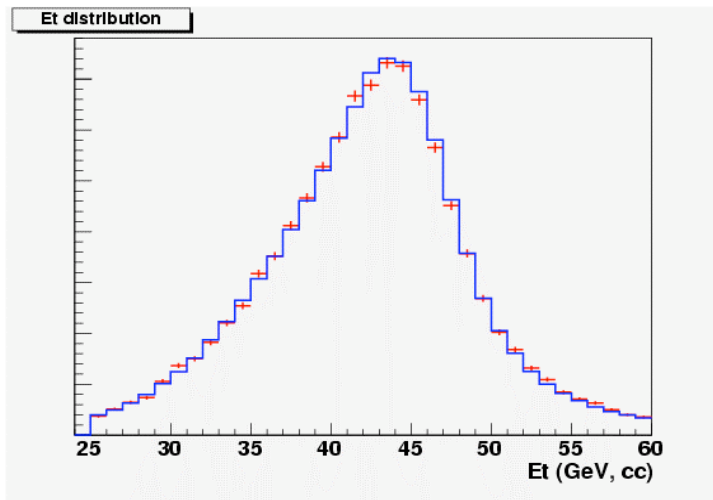
insert $P_{\gamma^*/Z}$ into rapidity definition $x_1 x_2 = M^2/s$

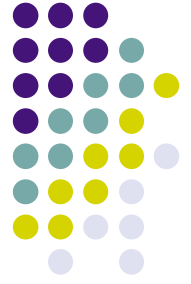
E_B : beam energy in the center of mass frame
 $s^{1/2}$: total center of mass energy ($= 2E_B$)

Et distribution

- Et distribution (data, MC)

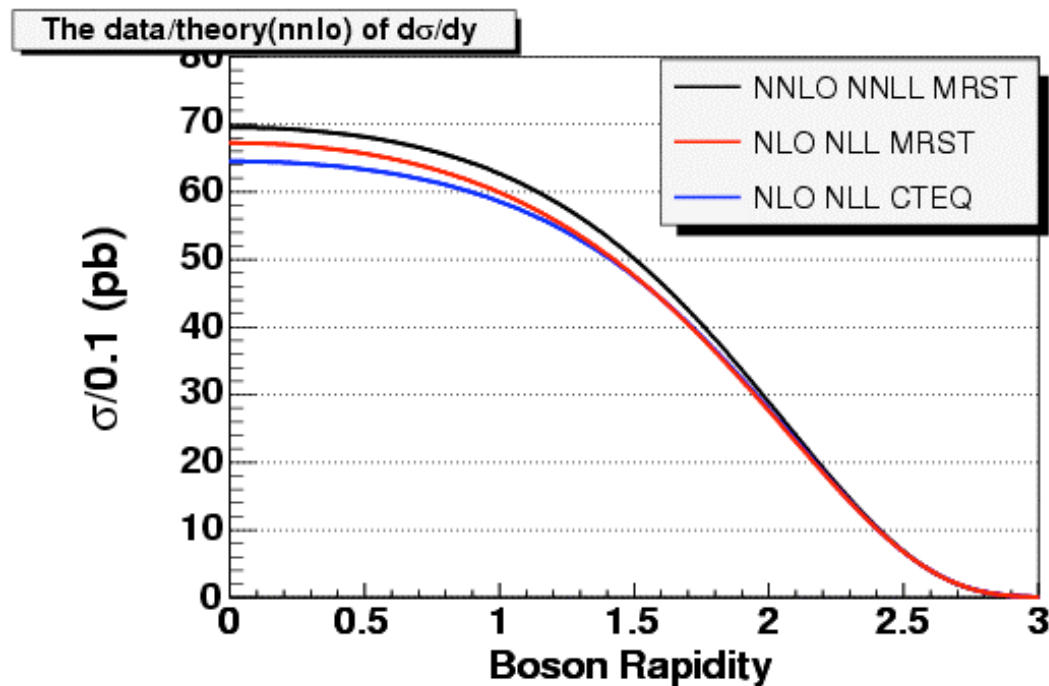
CDF Run II Preliminary

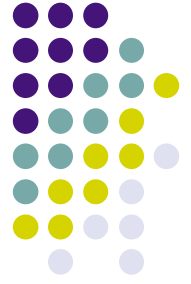




Theory Prediction

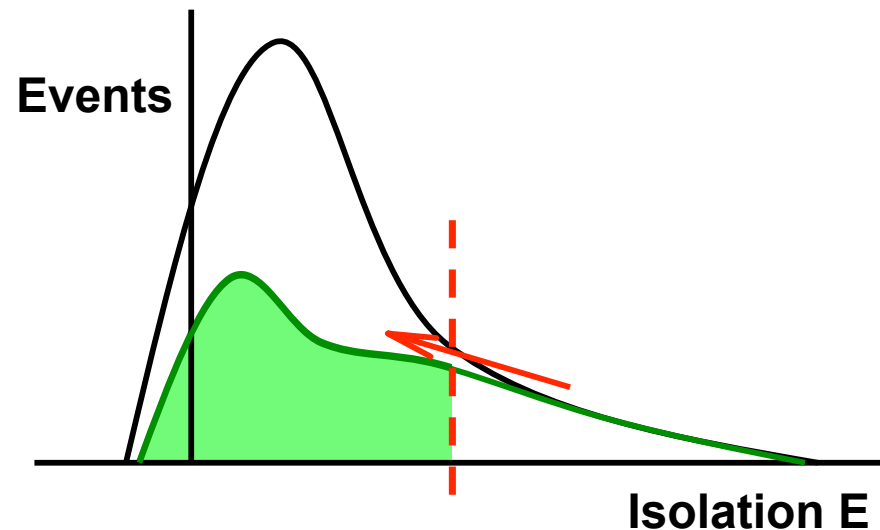
- Total cross section
 - NNLO calculation with NNLL MRST PDF : 251.34pb
 - NLO calculation with NLL MRST PDF : 241.01pb
 - NLO calculation with NLL CTEQ PDF : 236.14pb

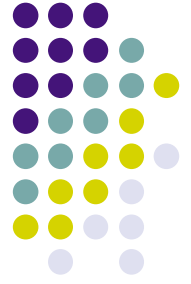




Backgrounds for Z/γ^* : QCD

- Largest background : QCD dijets
- Magnitude obtained from fit to electron isolation distribution
 - Isolation defined as energy contained in a $\Delta R=0.4$ cone around an electron minus the energy of the electron itself
 - Fit isolation distribution for both signal and background contributions
 - Extrapolate the background from high Isolation tail into the signal region
- Total QCD background = $0.92 \pm 0.06\%$





Systematic Uncertainties

- Systematic uncertainties component

| Systematic Component | $\delta\sigma/\sigma$ (%) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Material Effect | 0.13 |
| Background Estimation | 0.44 |
| Tracking Efficiency | 0.15 |
| ID Efficiency | 1.30 |
| Acceptance | 0.13 |