



Precision Electroweak Measurements at the Tevatron

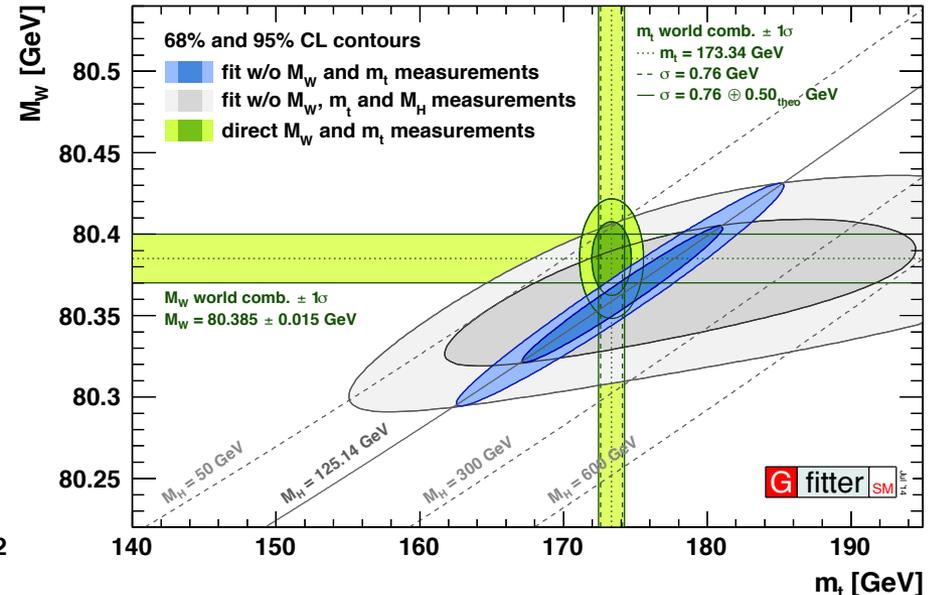
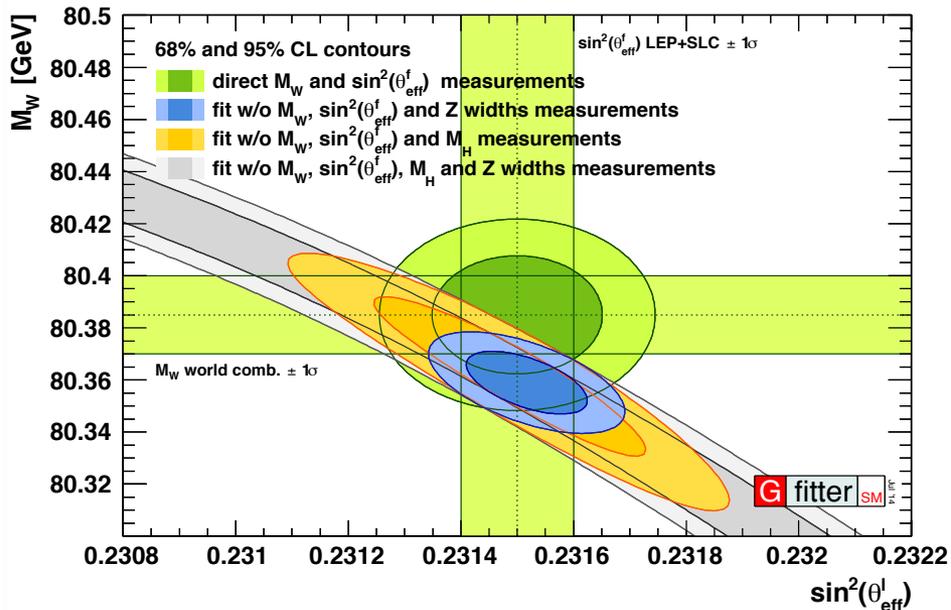
- The W mass @ Tevatron
- Effective weak mixing angle
- The Top Mass @ Tevatron

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for the D0 Collaboration
DIS 2017 - 6 April 2017



Motivations

- Consistency tests of electroweak symmetry breaking mechanism



Gfitter results 2016

Over-constrained: 3 free parameters in the SM are constrained by 7 experimental measurements.

$$\alpha_{\text{em}}, G_F, M_Z, M_W, \sin^2 \theta_W, m_{\text{top}}, M_H$$

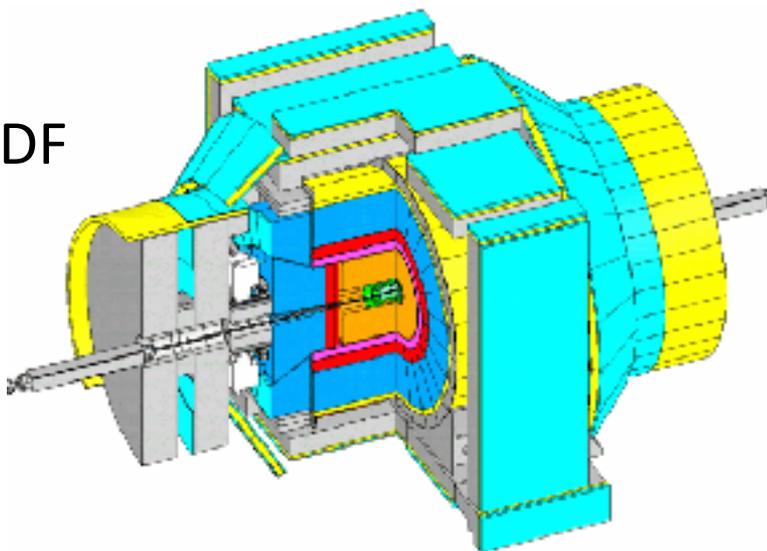


Tevatron @ Fermilab

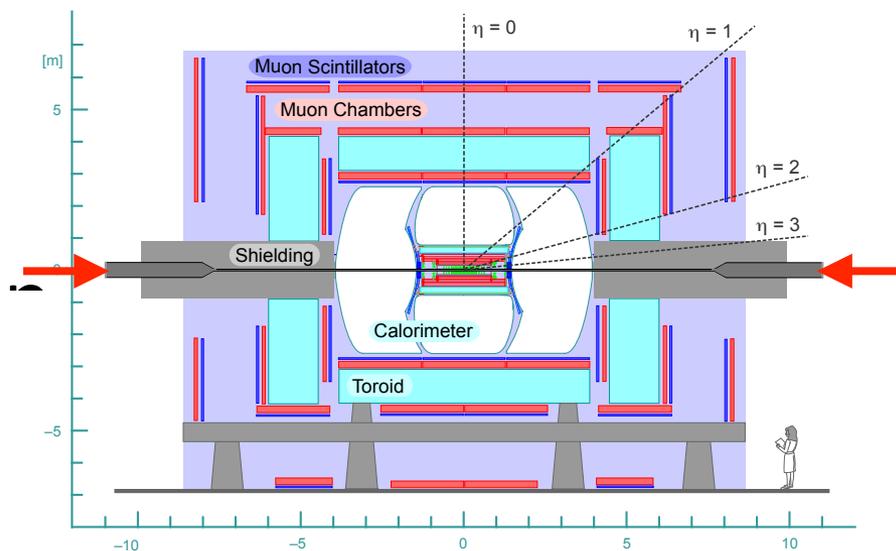
- Multi-purpose, high acceptance, well understood detectors.

$$\int \mathcal{L} dt \sim 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$$

CDF



D0





The W mass @ Tevatron

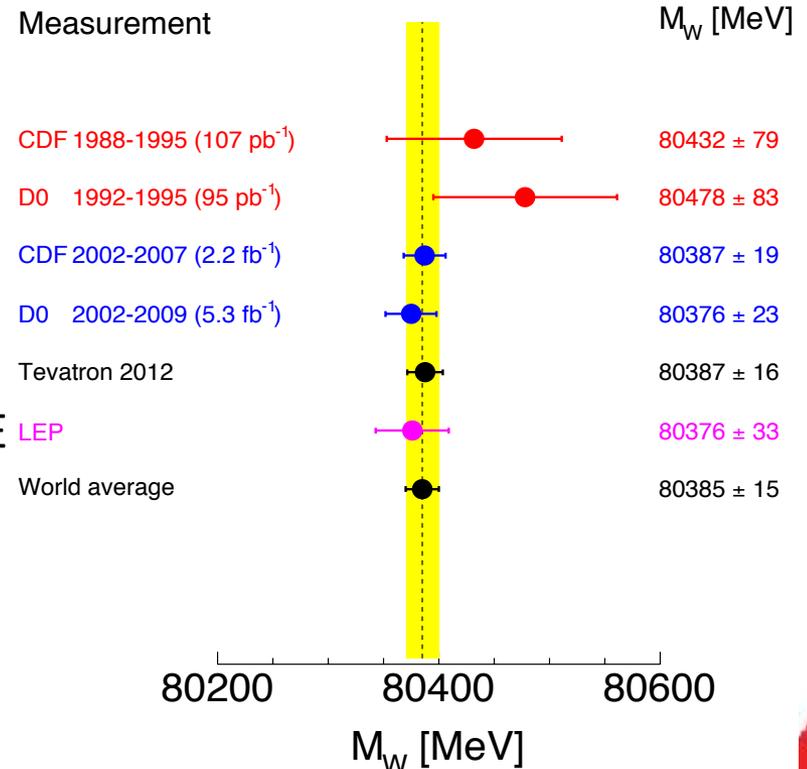


- Strategy:
 - Analyse the $p_T^l, \cancel{E}_T^\nu, m_T^l$ distributions in $W \rightarrow lv$ ($l=e/\mu$) channels
 - Likelihood fits of M_W -parameterized simulation templates
 - Lepton E/p scale and recoil calibration with $Z \rightarrow ll$ data

• Results

Phys. Rev. D 052018 (2013)

Mass of the W Boson



	M_W (MeV/c ²)
CDF (2.2 fb ⁻¹ , μ &e)	80 387 ± 12 ± 15
D0 (5.3 fb ⁻¹ , e)	80 375 ± 11 ± 20

- Dominant systematic are the lepton E/p scale and PDFs.
- Tevatron results are combined using BLUE

$$M_W = 80387 \pm 16 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

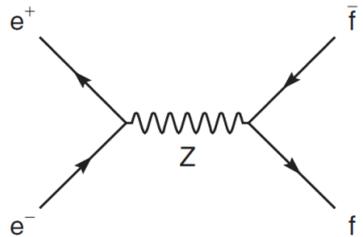
Consistent with the latest ATLAS result of 80370±19 MeV
arXiv:1701.07240

CDF and D0 are working on finalising measurements with the full data set.



Effective weak mixing angle

- The forward-backward asymmetry A_{fb} arises from the interference of the vector and axial vector couplings.



$$-i \frac{g}{2 \cos \theta_W} \bar{f} \gamma^\mu (g_V^f - g_A^f \gamma_5) f Z_\mu \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_V^f = I_3^f - 2Q_f \sin^2 \theta_W \\ g_A^f = I_3^f \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_W = 1 - \frac{M_W^2}{M_Z^2}$$

(“on-shell”)

- Convert $\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{ll}}$ to $\sin^2 \theta_W$ using conversion factor calculated using ZFitter (depends on well known M_Z): $\text{Re}(\kappa) \sim 1.037$

$$\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{Lept}} = \text{Re}[\kappa_l(M_Z)] \cdot \sin^2 \theta_W$$

(“effective”, Zfitter)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^u \approx \sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^l - 0.0001, \\ \sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^d \approx \sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^l - 0.0002, \\ \sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^b - \sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}} \approx 0.0014, \end{array} \right.$$

(modified Resbos)

Can be directly measured via Parity-violating observables at Z-pole

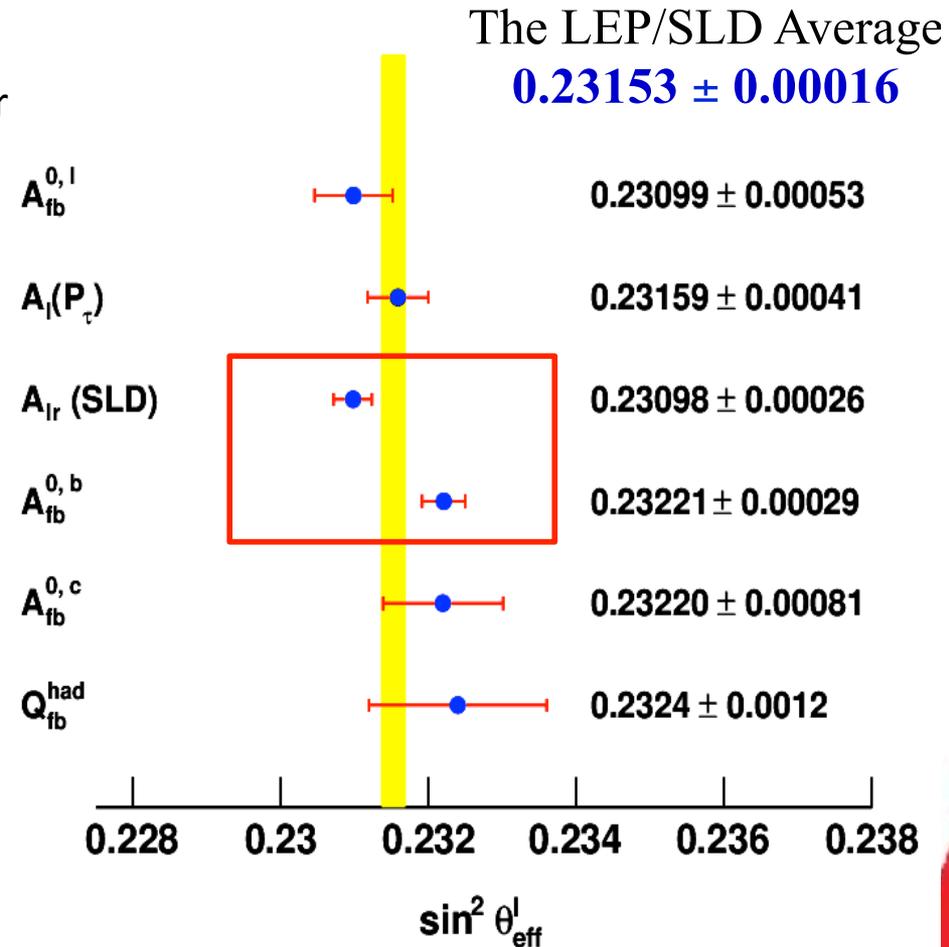


Effective weak mixing angle

- The best current measurements differ by 3.2σ

- LEP b-quark $A_{fb}^{0,b}$

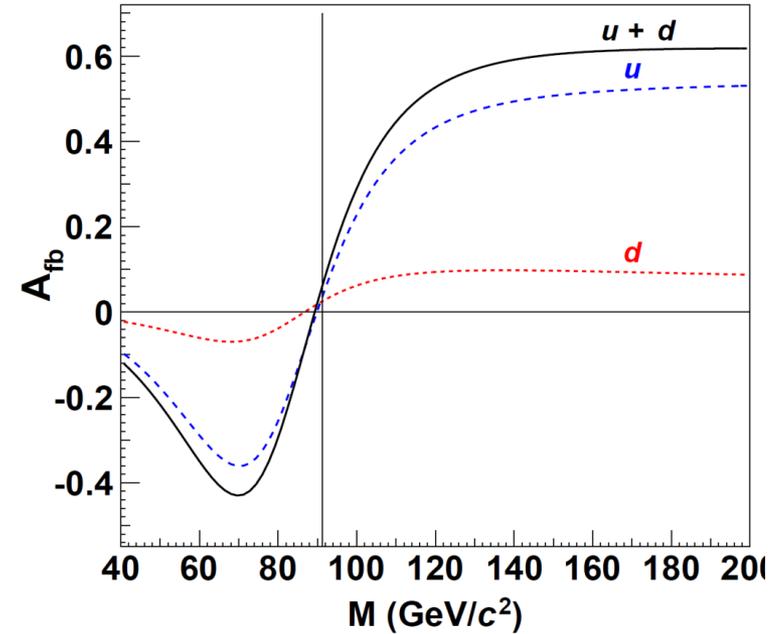
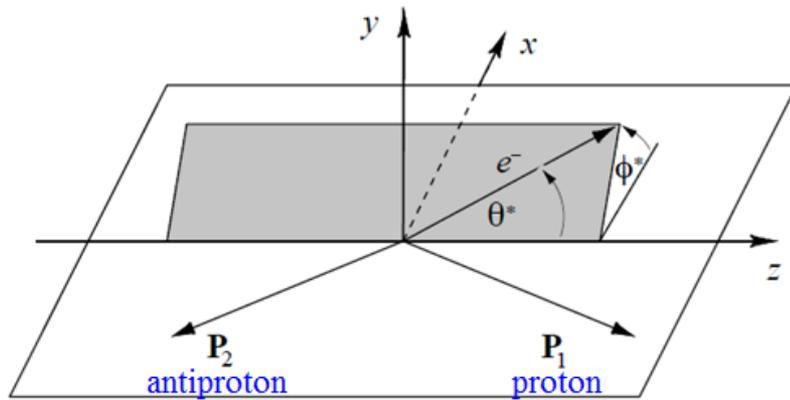
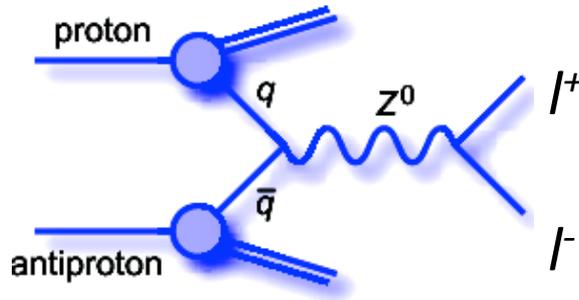
- SLD beam LR-polarization A_{lr}





Weak mixing angle @ the Tevatron

- Measure background-subtracted A_{fb} as function of invariant mass in Collins-Soper frame



$$\cos \theta^* = \frac{2(p_l^+ p_l^- - p_l^- p_l^+)}{m(l\bar{l}) \sqrt{m^2(l\bar{l}) + p_T^2(l\bar{l})}}$$

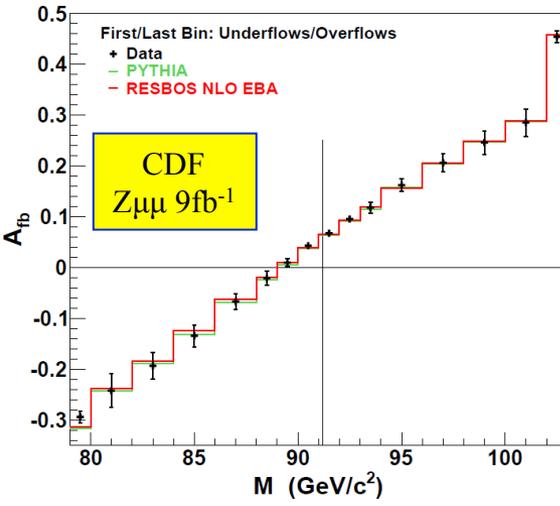
$$p_l^\pm = p_0 \pm p_3$$

$$A_{fb} = \frac{N(\cos \theta^* > 0) - N(\cos \theta^* < 0)}{N(\cos \theta^* > 0) + N(\cos \theta^* < 0)}$$

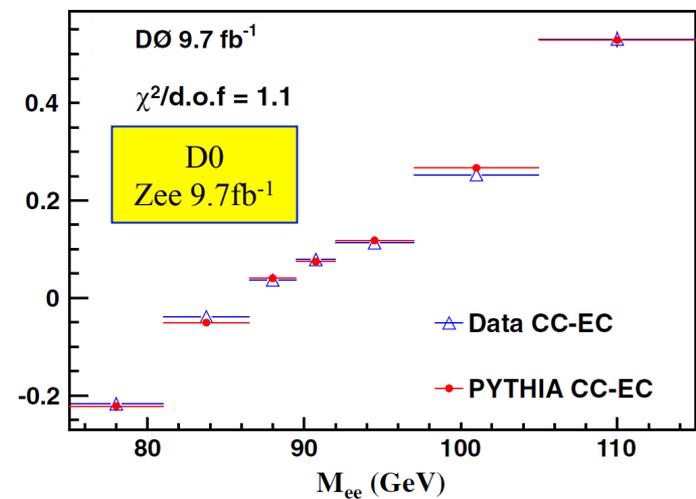


Previous Results

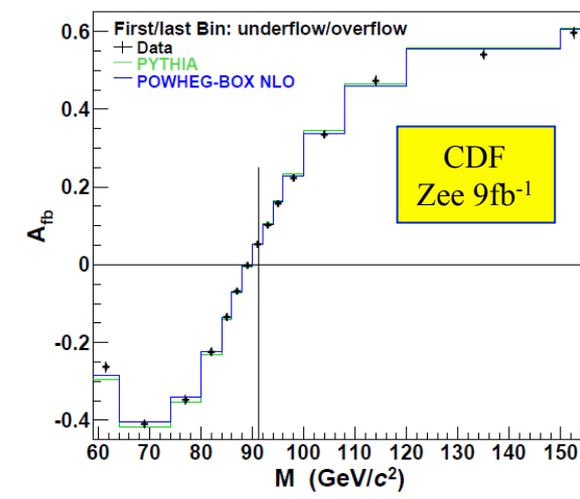
- χ^2 fits between data A_{FB} and MC templates for a series of different Pythia values of $\sin^2\theta_W$



PRD 89(2014)072005



PRL115(2015)041801



PRD 93(2016)112016

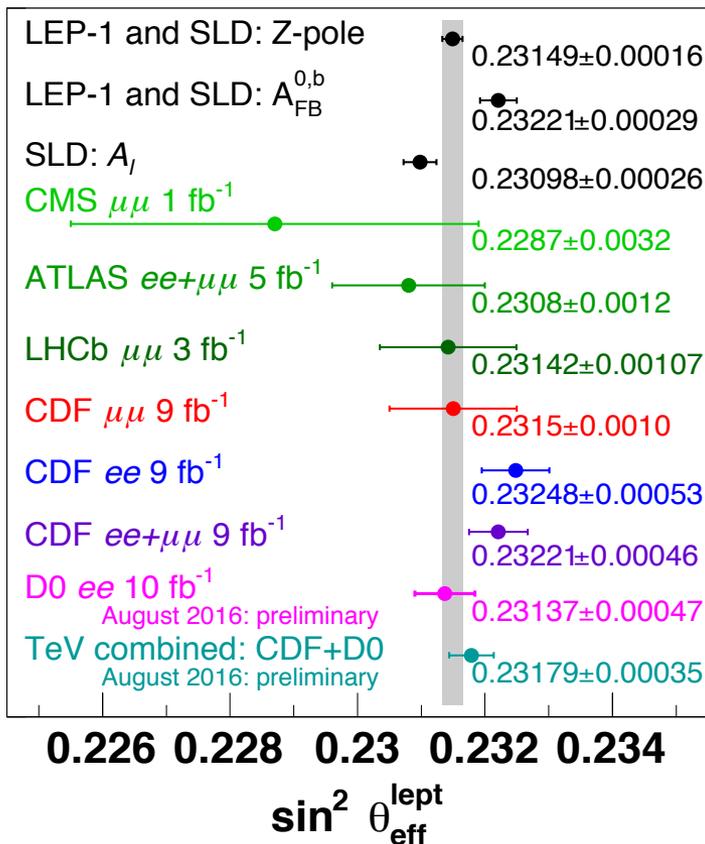
	$\sin^2\theta_W \pm \text{stat.} \pm \text{syst.} \pm \text{PDF}$	Total uncertainty
CDF $Z_{\mu\mu} 9\text{fb}^{-1}$	$0.2315 \pm 0.0009 \pm 0.0002 \pm 0.0004$	± 0.0010
DØ $Z_{ee} 9.7\text{fb}^{-1}$	$0.23147 \pm 0.00043 \pm 0.00008 \pm 0.00017$	± 0.00047
CDF $Z_{ee} 9\text{fb}^{-1}$	$0.23248 \pm 0.00049 \pm 0.00004 \pm 0.00019$	± 0.00053



Previous Tevatron Combination

- Combination of CDF $Z\mu\mu+Zee$ and D0 Zee results
- Using ZFITTER and NNPDF3.0

$$\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}} = 0.23179 \pm 0.00030 \pm 0.00017$$



$$\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}} = 0.23179 \pm 0.00035$$

- Translate into M_W Tevatron from $\sin^2 \theta_W$

$$M_W = 80351 \pm 18 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

- Compare with Tevatron and LEP direct measurements

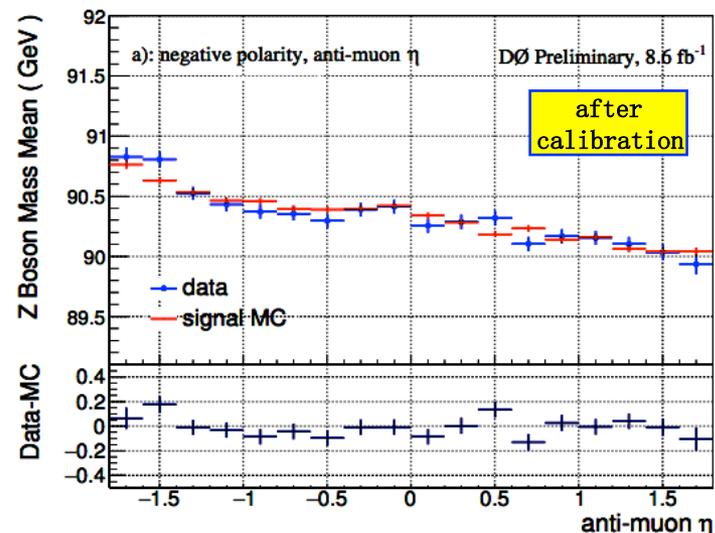
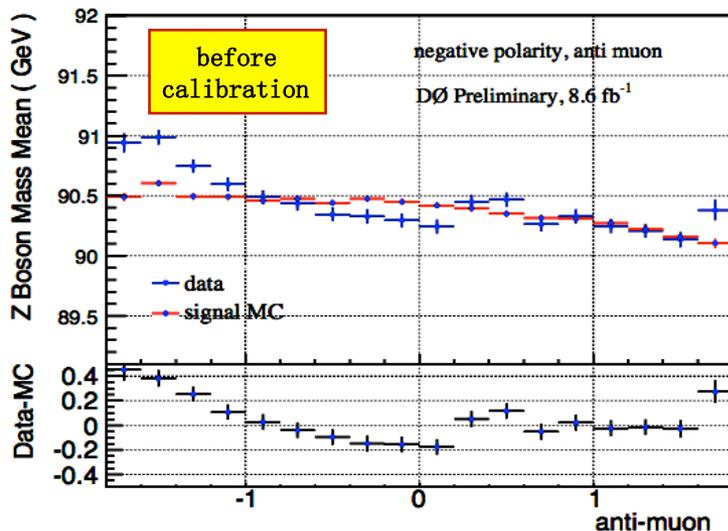
$$M_W = 80385 \pm 15 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$



New: DØ $Z\mu\mu$

- Last channel @ Tevatron :
 - 8.6 fb^{-1} $Z\mu\mu$ events, $p_T > 15 \text{ GeV}/c$, $|\eta| < 1.8$; opposite charge, $74 < M_{\mu\mu} < 110 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 - Modified Resbos + NNPDF3.0
 - The DØ $Z\mu\mu$ result is less precise than Zee due to the more central muon acceptance and the less precise muon momentum measurement.
- We reweight the MC to data separately as a function of eta for each muon charge and solenoid polarity so as to correct for residual mis-alignments

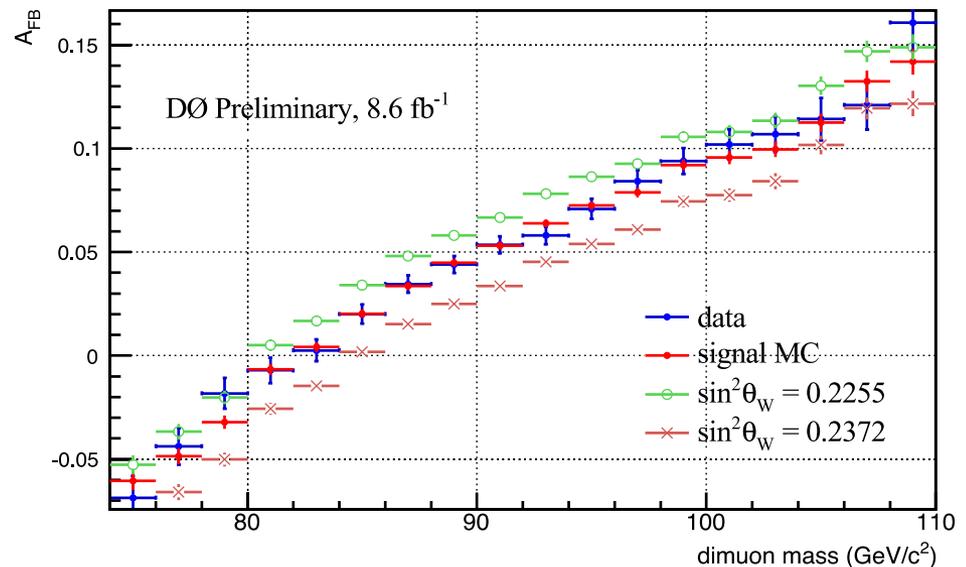
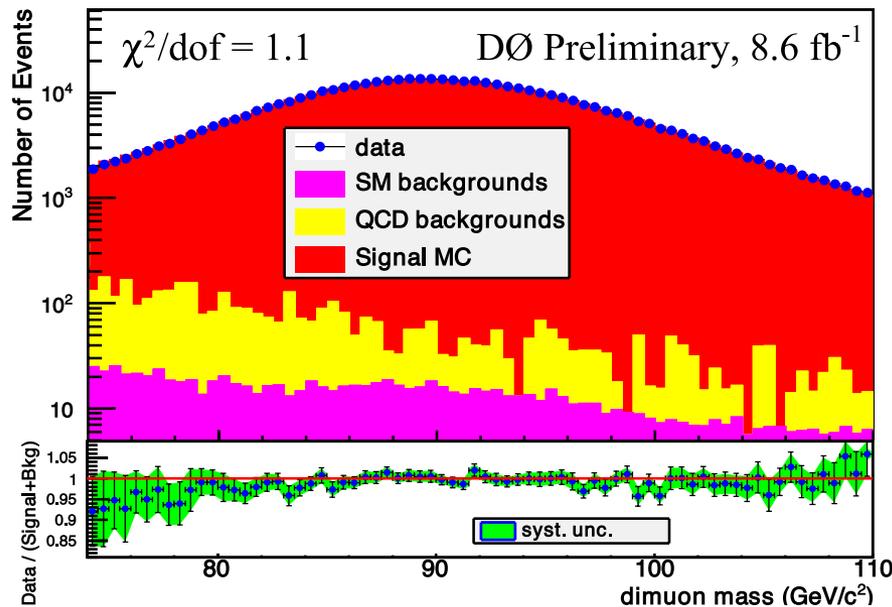
$$P(\eta, q, S) = \alpha(\eta, q, S) \times P_{\text{obs}}(\eta, q, S)$$





MC—Data Comparison

- Check agreement in multiple kinematic distributions
 - Muon p_T/η , and di-muon $p_T/\eta/M/\cos\theta^*$ distribution
 - Good agreement



- We fit the data to templates for varying values of the Born level $\sin^2\theta_W^B$ in Pythia in a mass region of $74 < M_{\mu\mu} < 110$ GeV

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \theta_W^B &= 0.22994 \pm 0.00059 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.00011 \text{ (syst)} \pm 0.00027 \text{ (pdf)} \\ &= 0.22994 \pm 0.00066 \end{aligned}$$



Systematics

- Dominated by uncertainty due to the PDF and modelling the background.

$\sin^2 \theta_W^B$	0.22994
Statistical uncertainty	0.00059
Systematic uncertainties	
Momentum calibration	0.00002
Momentum resolution	0.00004
Background	0.00010
Efficiencies	0.00001
Total systematic	0.00011
PDF	0.00027
Total	0.00066



Result

$$\sin^2 \theta_W^B = 0.22994 \pm 0.00059 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.00011 \text{ (syst)} \pm 0.00027 \text{ (pdf)}$$

$$= 0.22994 \pm 0.00066$$

DØ Note 6497-CONF

- Convert $\sin^2 \theta_W^B$ to $\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^l$ using comparison of LO Pythia and NLO Resbos:

$$\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^l = \sin^2 \theta_W^B + 0.00008$$

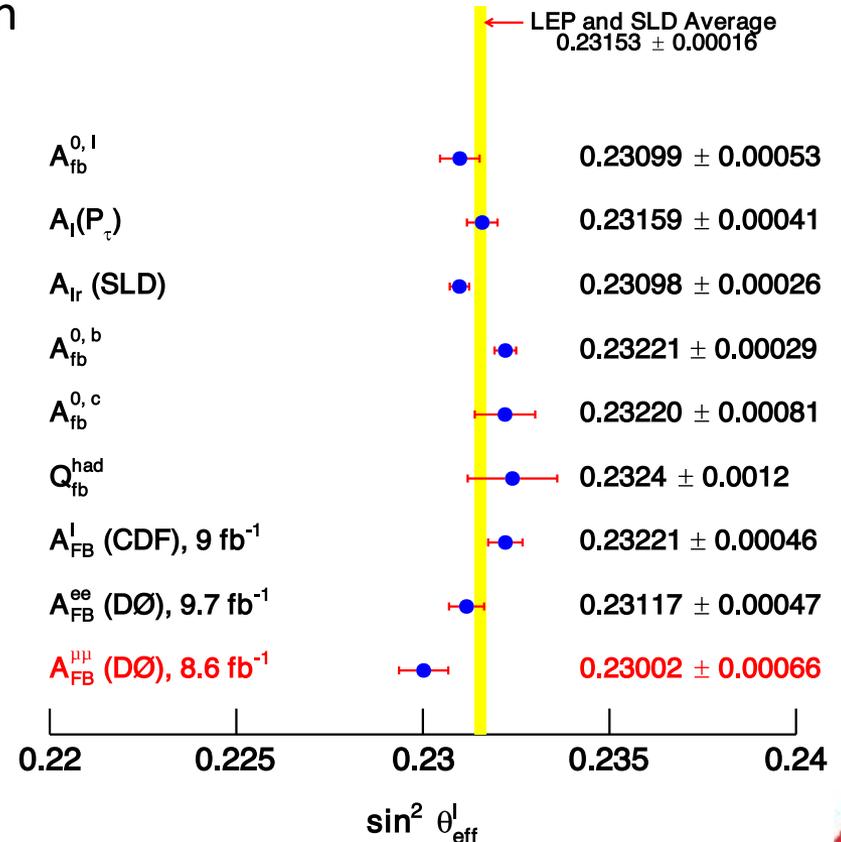
$$\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^l = 0.23002 \pm 0.00066$$

- This is converted to the on-shell normalisation for $\sin^2 \theta_W$ using ZFitter

$$\sin^2 \theta_W \text{ (on-shell)} = 0.22181 \pm 0.0064$$

corresponding to

$$M_W = 80441 \pm 33 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

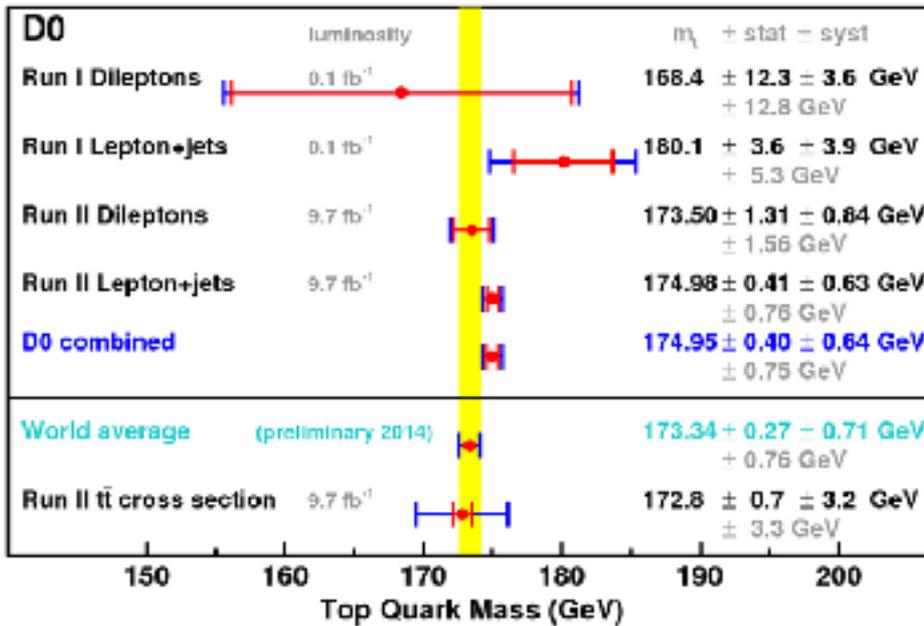


- DØ's $Z_{\mu\mu}$ and Zee results agree to 1.4σ (when referred to the same PDF set).



Direct Top Mass from D0

- Full D0 combination of Run1 0.1 fb⁻¹ and Run2 9.7 fb⁻¹ results
- Systematic uncertainties and correlations among channels have been taken into account



	D0 combined values (GeV)
top quark mass	174.95
In situ light-jet calibration	0.41
Response to <i>b</i> , <i>q</i> , and <i>g</i> jets	0.16
Model for <i>b</i> jets	0.09
Light-jet response	0.21
Out-of-cone correction	< 0.01
Offset	< 0.01
Jet modeling	0.07
Multiple interaction model	0.06
<i>b</i> tag modeling	0.10
Lepton modeling	0.01
Signal modeling	0.35
Background from theory	0.06
Background based on data	0.09
Calibration method	0.07
Systematic uncertainty	0.64
Statistical uncertainty	0.40
Total uncertainty	0.75

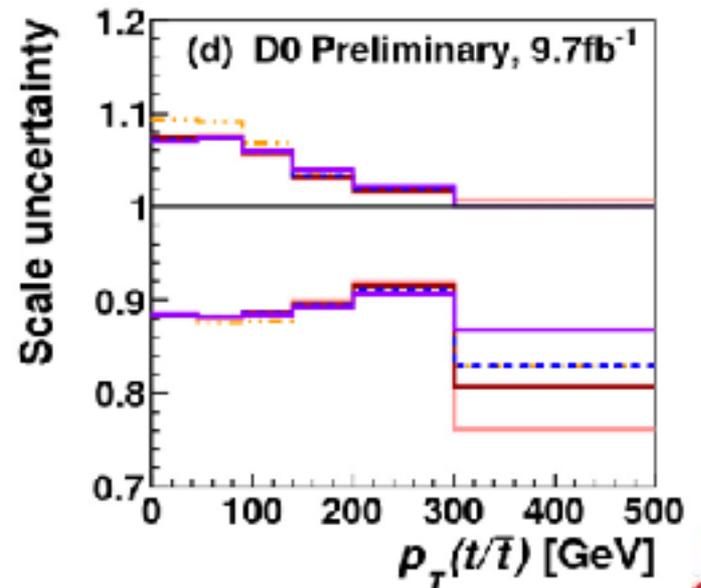
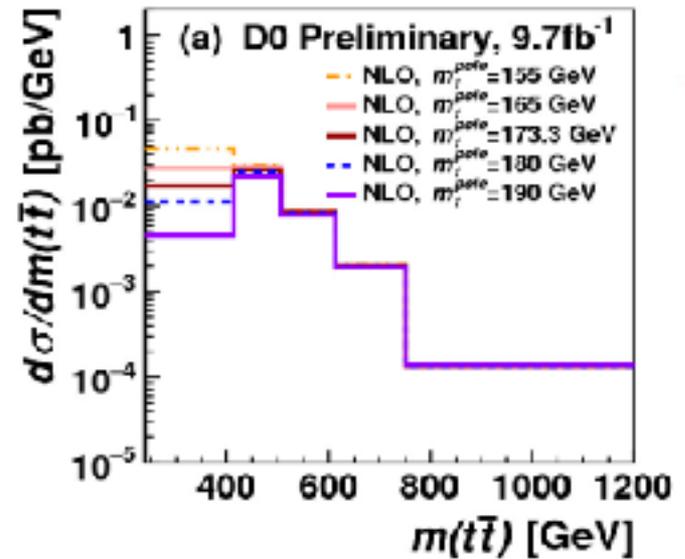
$$m_t = 174.9 \pm 0.75 \text{ GeV}/c^2$$



Top pole mass from differential cross sections

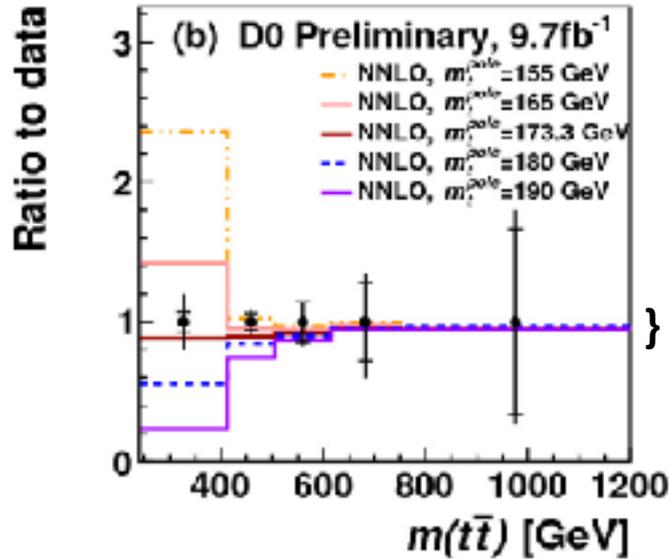
- Top quark momentum, $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass distributions, etc. are sensitive to the top quark mass
 - Expect improvement vs extraction from total cross-section
eg. [Phys. Rev. D 94, 092004 \(2016\)](#)
 - Use the D0 lepton+jets measurement:
[Phys. Rev. D 90, 092006 \(2014\)](#)
 - Compare differential distributions to NNLO QCD calculation of TOP++ using the pole mass:
[Czakon, Fiedler, Heymes and Mitov, JHEP 1605, 034 \(2016\)](#)

See [D Heymes](#) talk on Tuesday

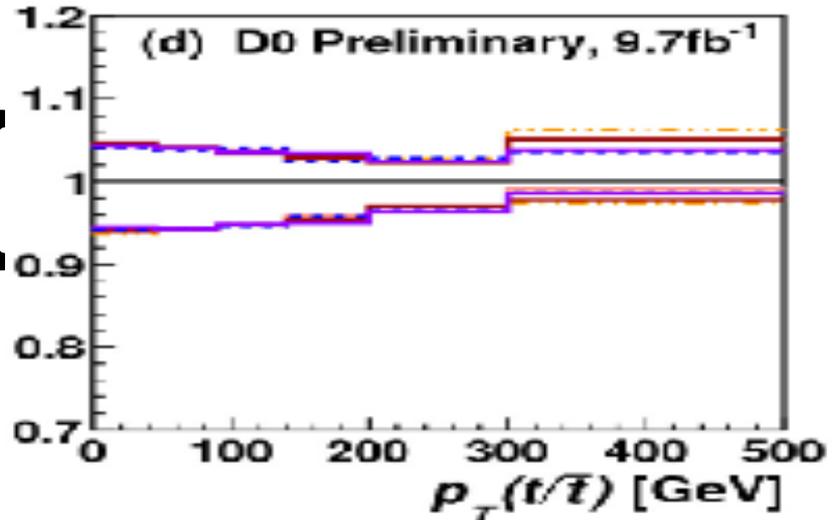
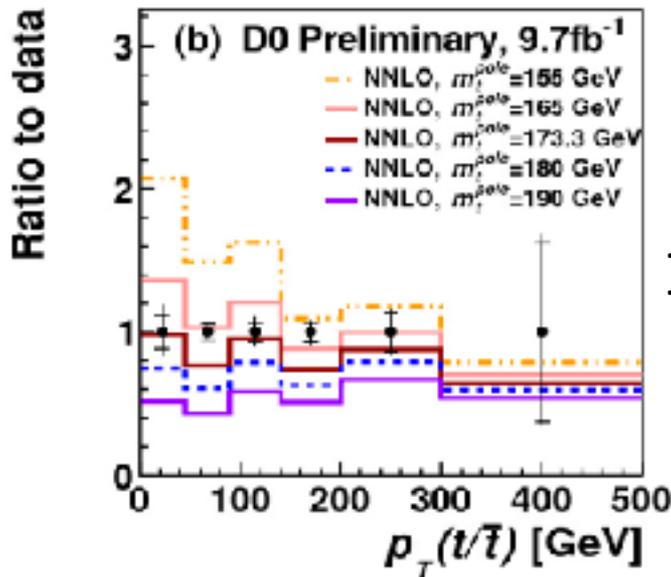
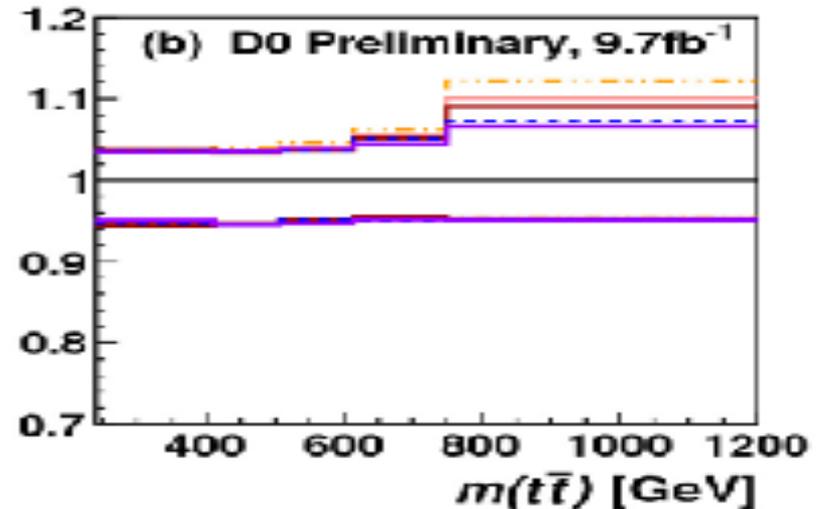




Top pole mass from differential cross sections



NNLO QCD scale uncertainties $< 5\%$ for p_T^{top}
c.f. 10% maximum for $m(t\bar{t})$

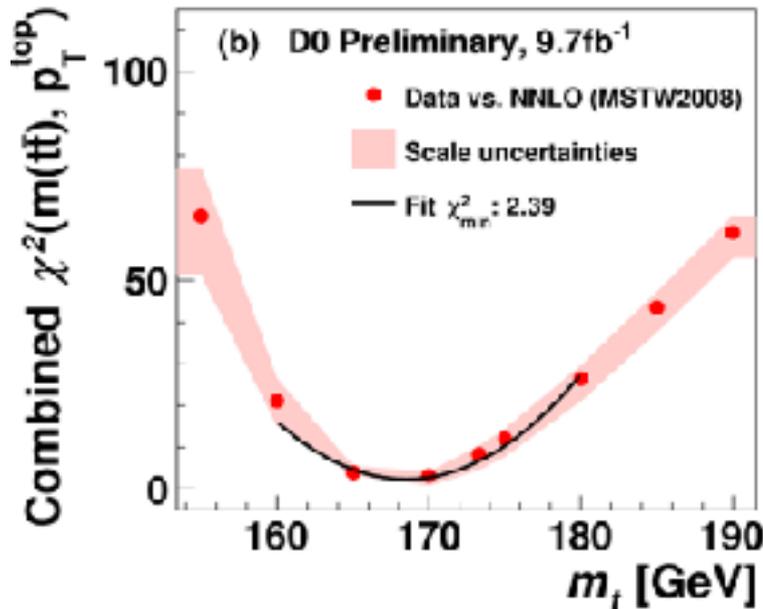




Top pole mass from differential cross sections

DOCONF 6473

- Use χ^2 fit to measure the mass
- Include full 2-D correlation matrix in $m(tt)$, p_T^{top}



m_t^{pole} extractions		(b) D0 Preliminary, 9.7fb ⁻¹
NLO vs. $d\sigma/dX$ [This article]		167.3 ± 2.6
NNLO vs. $d\sigma/dX$ [This article]		169.1 ± 2.5
D0 (NNLO+NNLL σ_{tot}) [arXiv:1605.06168]		172.8 ± 3.3
ATLAS ($tt+1j$) [JHEP 10 (2015)]		173.7 ± 2.2
CMS (NNLO+NNLL σ_{tot}) [PLB 728 (2014)]		176.7 ± 2.9
Direct techniques		
Tevatron average [arxiv:1608.01881]		174.30 ± 0.65
ATLAS average [arxiv:1606.02179]		172.84 ± 0.70
CMS combination [PRD 93 (2016)]		172.44 ± 0.49

$m_t = 169.1 \pm 1.4 \text{ (theo)} \pm 2.2 \text{ (exp)} \text{ GeV}/c^2$

165 170 175
Top quark mass [GeV]

Precision: 1.5% ~ 25% improvement over using inclusive XS



Summary

- W Mass
 - Current Tevatron combination is 80387 ± 16 MeV
 - Analysis of full data sample is ongoing.
- Weak Mixing Angle
 - Preliminary Tevatron combination of 0.23179 ± 0.00035 using CDF $Z(ee/\mu\mu)$ and D0 $Z(ee)$
 - **NEW** preliminary result of 0.23002 ± 0.00066 with D0 $Z(\mu\mu)$ measurement
 - Once the D0 $Z(\mu\mu)$ result is finalised the full Tevatron combination will be completed.
 - Will make a significant contribution to improving the world average.
- Top Mass
 - New D0 combination of all direct measurements from Run I and Run II.
 - New D0 preliminary measurement of top quark pole mass using $d\sigma/dp_T$ and $d\sigma/M_{tt}$.