



# Direct Measurement of the W Total Decay Width at DØ

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**On behalf of the DØ Collaboration**

## Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Monte Carlo Simulation**
- **Event Selection**
- **Determination of the W Width**
- **Conclusions**



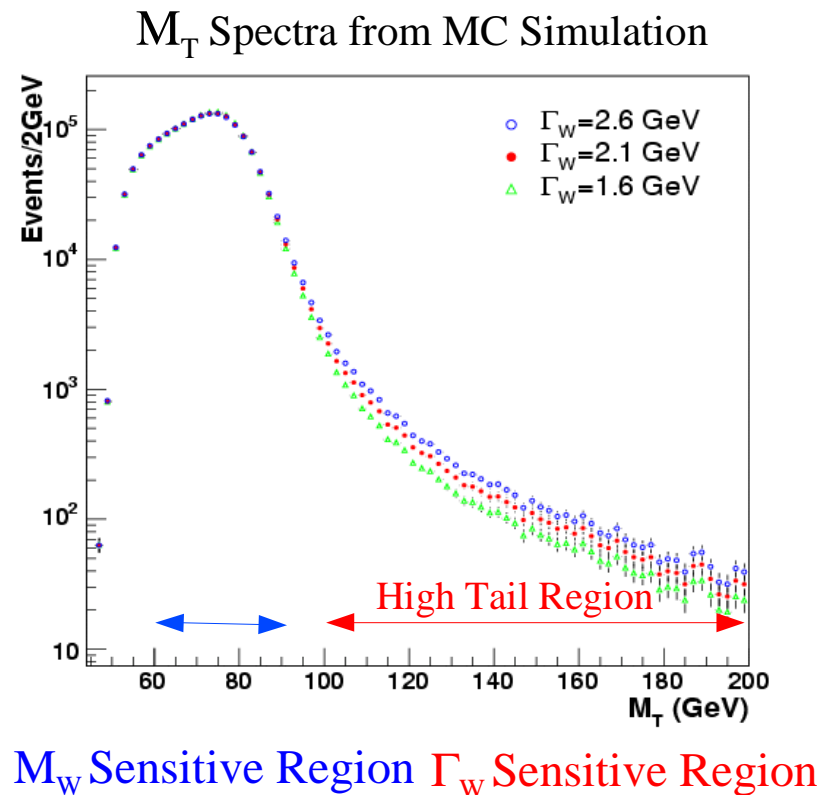
## Introduction

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- $\Gamma(W)$  is an important parameter in the Standard Model
- The Standard Model Prediction:  $2.090 \pm 0.008$  GeV
- SM Prediction depends on:
  - Number of available decay modes
  - The coupling of W to SU(2) doublets
  - QCD corrections
  - Electroweak radiative corrections
  - W mass
- Measurement of  $\Gamma(W)$ :
  - A test of SM calculation
  - A probe for possible new physics

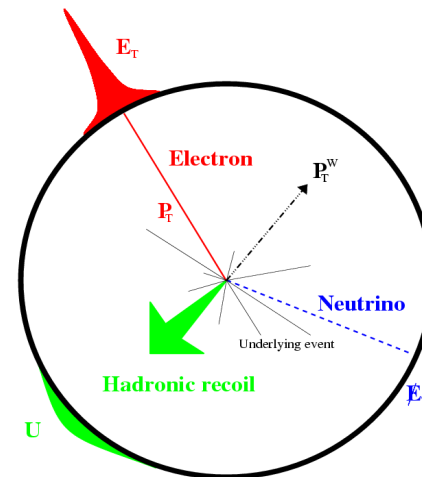
# Direct Measurement

- $\Gamma(W)$  can be measured directly from the transverse mass distribution of  $W \rightarrow e\nu$
- $M_T = \sqrt{2 p_T(e) p_T(\nu) [1 - \cos(\phi(e) - \phi(\nu))]}$
- Away from the Jacobian edge, the Breit-Wigner (width) component falls much more slowly than the Gaussian (detector resolution) component
- The high tail region of  $M_T$  spectrum is very sensitive to the  $W$  decay width
- **Measurement Strategy:** Generate MC  $M_T$  templates with different  $W$  width, compare with data and use a binned maximum likelihood method to extract the  $W$  width
- Same method used for  $W$  mass measurement



# Monte Carlo Simulation

- Parameterizations of the detector response of the electron and recoil system
  - Electron simulation: electron energy scale and energy resolution
  - Recoil system simulation:
    - “Hard” component that models the  $P_T$  of the W/Z boson
    - “Soft” component that models the underlying events and detector noise
- Detection efficiencies measured from data, applied in Monte Carlo
- Smearing parameters determined mostly from  $Z \rightarrow ee$  data
- Main systematic uncertainties dominated by the size of  $Z \rightarrow ee$  events



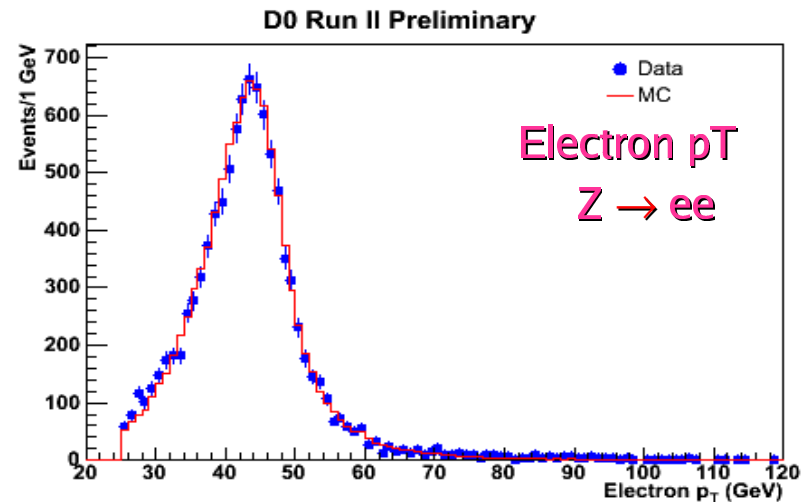
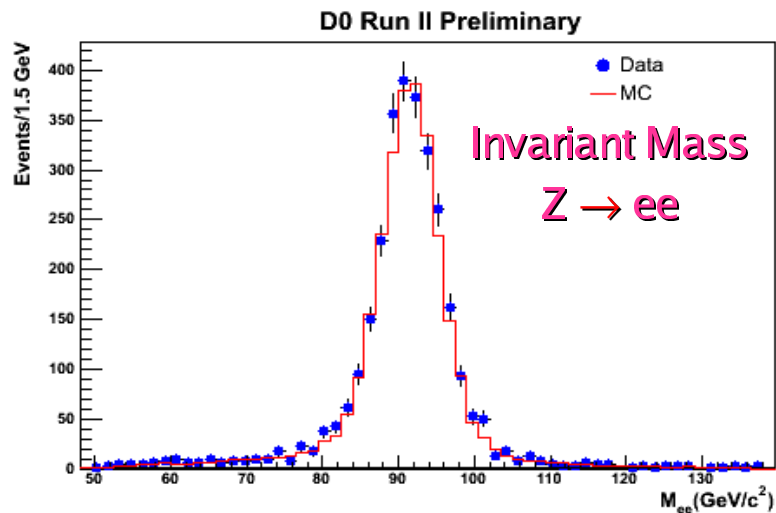
## Event Selection

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- Integrated Luminosity:  $177 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
- **Z  $\rightarrow$  ee Selection**
  - At least two isolated EM clusters in the calorimeter fiducial region with  $|\eta| < 1.05$  and  $p_T(e) > 25 \text{ GeV}$ ;
  - Each EM cluster has a matched track;
  - $70 < M(ee) < 110 \text{ GeV}$ ;
  - 3,169 Z  $\rightarrow$  ee candidates.
- **W  $\rightarrow$  ev Selection**
  - At least one isolated EM cluster in the calorimeter fiducial region with  $|\eta| < 1.05$  and  $p_T(e) > 25 \text{ GeV}$ ;
  - EM cluster has a matched track;
  - Missing Transverse Momentum  $> 25 \text{ GeV}$ ;
  - $p_T(W) < 20 \text{ GeV}$ ;
  - 75,910 W  $\rightarrow$  ev candidates;
  - 625 candidates with  $M_T$  between  $[100, 200] \text{ GeV}$  ( $\sim 0.8\%$ ).

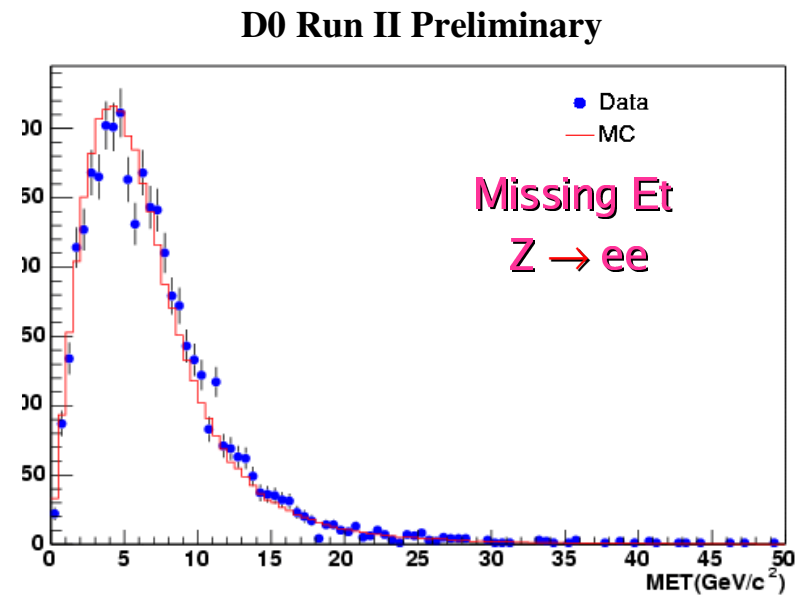
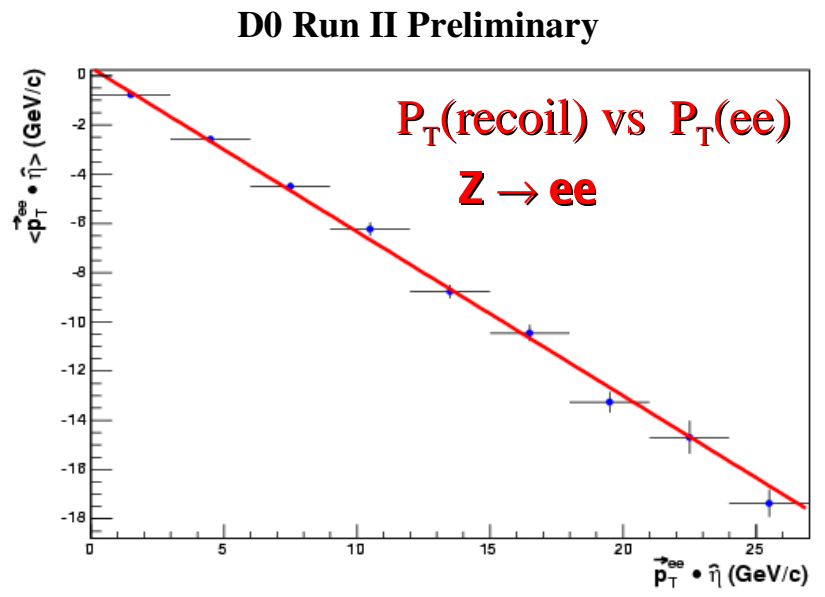
## Electron Simulation

- Electron Energy Scale: determined by varying energy scale in MC until it reproduces the peak position of  $Z \rightarrow ee$  data
- Electron Energy Resolution: Determined by varying electron energy resolution in MC until it reproduces the width of  $Z \rightarrow ee$  data



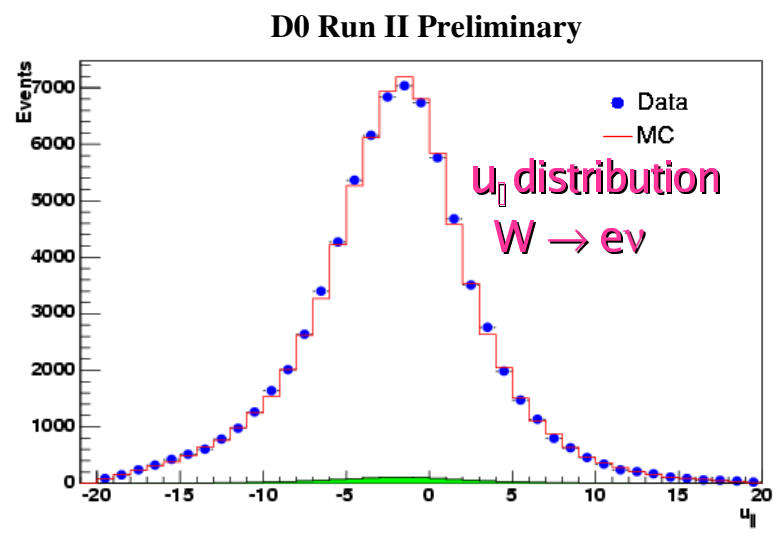
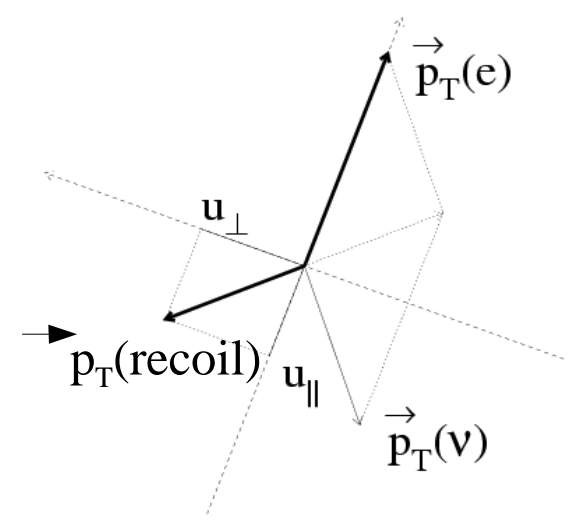
# Recoil System Simulation (“Hard” component)

- $\vec{P}_T(\text{recoil}) = \vec{P}_T$  of everything in the event except electron(s)
- Recoil response: comparing  $P_T(ee)$  with  $P_T(\text{recoil})$  for  $Z \rightarrow ee$  events
- Recoil resolution: determined from di-jet events and photon+jet events

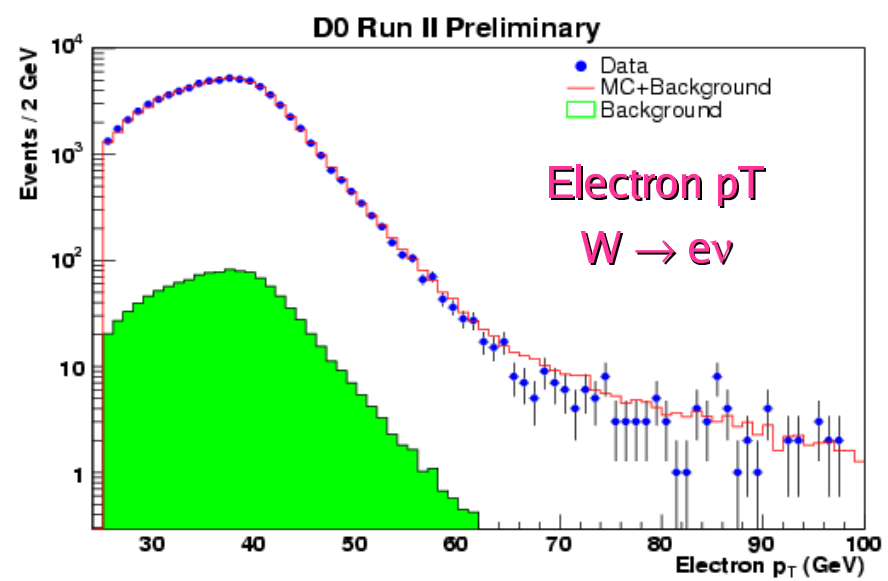


# Recoil System Simulation (“Soft” component)

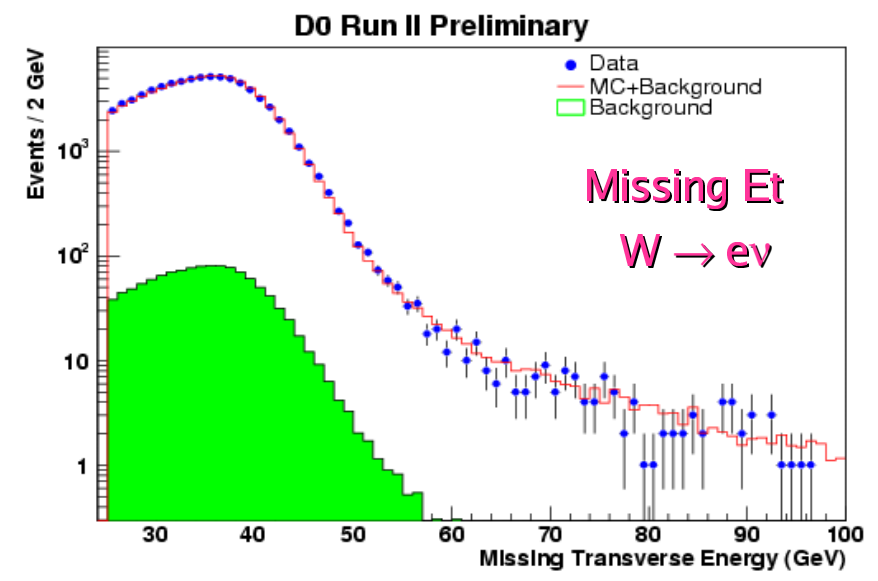
- “Soft” component: use the transverse momentum balance measured from a minimum bias event recorded in the detector, then scale it to reflect the difference between the W underlying event with a real minimum bias event
- Scale factor adjusted until  $u_{\parallel}$  distribution from MC simulation agrees with data
- $U_{\parallel}$  = the projection of the momentum of the recoil system along the electron



# Data MC Comparison for $W \rightarrow e\nu$ Events



$\chi^2 / \text{d.o.f} = 83.1 / 75$

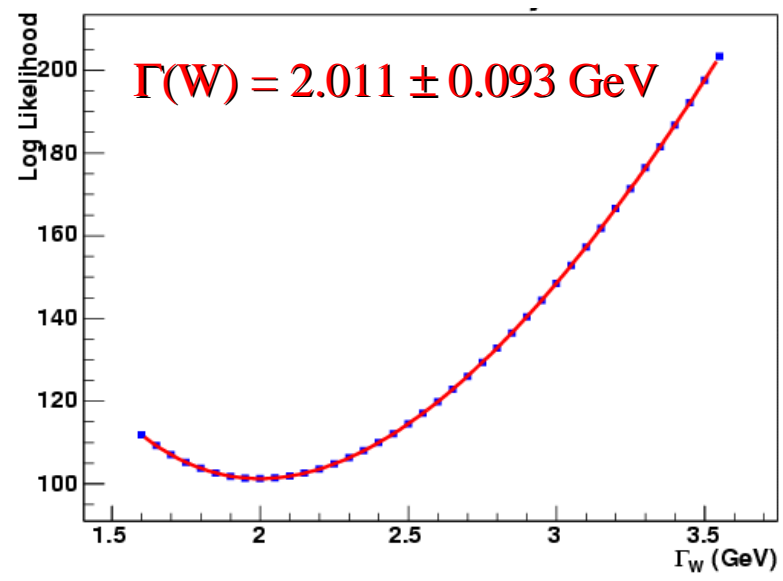


$\chi^2 / \text{d.o.f} = 82.5 / 75$

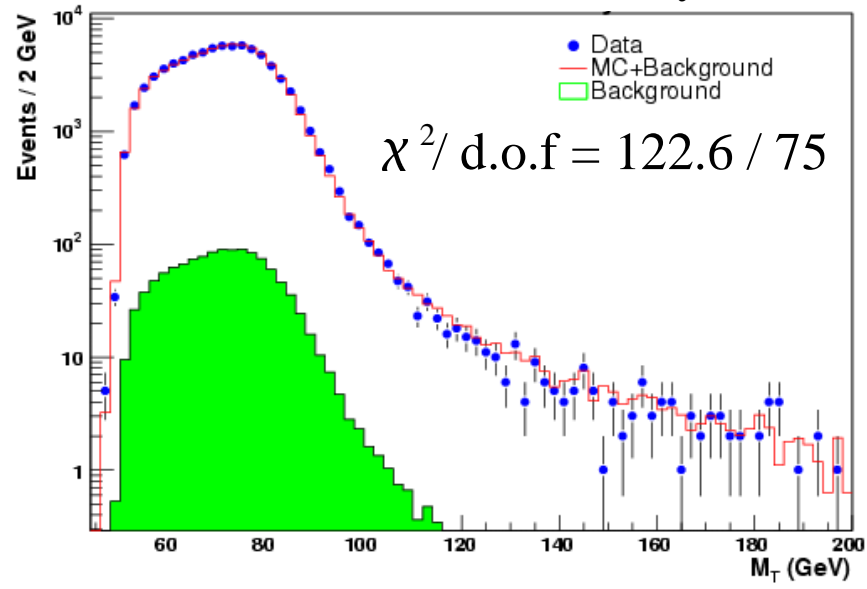
# Determination of the W Width

- MC Templates are prepared for the W transverse mass using the detector simulation described above: W width from 1.6 to 3.6 GeV in step of 50 MeV
- Normalize data and MC+Background  $M_T$  spectra in [50, 100] GeV region
- Calculate a binned log-likelihood for [100, 200] GeV region

D0 Run II Preliminary



D0 Run II Preliminary



## Systematic Uncertainties

- The systematic uncertainties are due to effects that could alter the transverse mass spectrum
- Vary each input parameter in the MC Simulation by one standard deviation

Source	$\Delta\Gamma(W)$ (MeV)
EM Energy Resolution	51
HAD Energy Resolution	50
W Underlying Event vs MB events	47
HAD Momentum Response	40
EM Energy Scale	23
pT(W)	29
PDF	27
W Boson Mass	15
Primary Vertex	10
Selection Bias	10
Position Resolution	7
Underlying Event Correction	4
Backgrounds	3
Radiative Decays	3
<b>Total Systematic Uncertainty</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Total Statistical Uncertainty</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Total Uncertainty</b>	<b>142</b>

# Conclusions

- First Direct Measurement of the W Width from DØ Run II

$$\Gamma(W) = 2.011 \pm 0.093 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.107 \text{ (syst.)}$$

$$= 2.011 \pm 0.142 \text{ (GeV)}$$

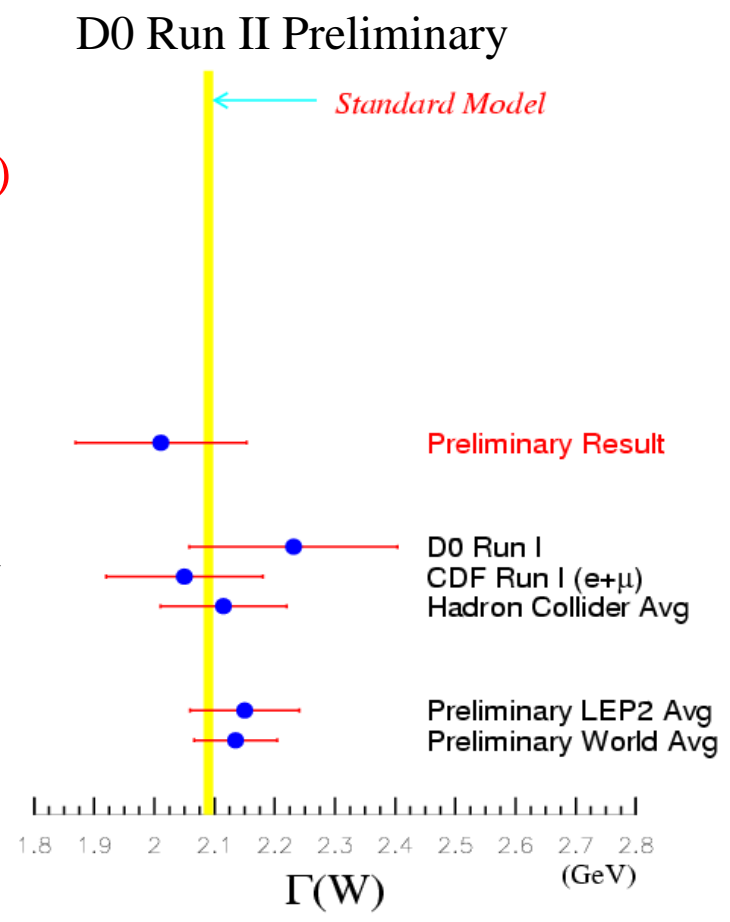
- Consistent with SM prediction

$$\Gamma(W) = 2.090 \pm 0.008 \text{ (GeV)}$$

- Consistent with the result from indirect measurement (W width extracted from the ratio of  $W \rightarrow lv$  and  $Z \rightarrow ll$  cross sections)

$$\Gamma(W) = 2.079 \pm 0.041 \text{ (GeV) (CDF)}$$

$$\Gamma(W) = 2.101 \pm 0.064 \text{ (GeV) (DØ)}$$





# Backup Slides

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# Monte Carlo Simulation

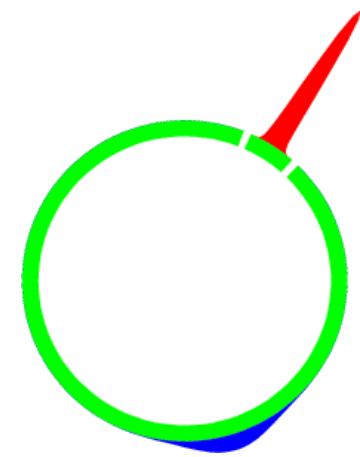
- Parameterizations of the detector response of the electron and recoil system
- Energy of the electron

$$E(e) = R_{EM}(E_0) \otimes \sigma_{EM}(E_0)$$

- Recoil System (all particles recoiling against the W and Z bosons):  
**'Hard Component'** (models the pT of W and Z bosons) and  
**'Soft Component'** (models detector noise and underlying events)

$$\vec{v}_T = -[R_{rec}(q_T) \otimes \sigma_{rec}(q_T)]\hat{q}_T - \Delta u_{||}\hat{p}_T(e) + \alpha_{mb}\vec{p}_T^{mb}$$

- Smearing parameters determined mostly from  $Z \rightarrow ee$  data
- Apply detection efficiencies measured from Data

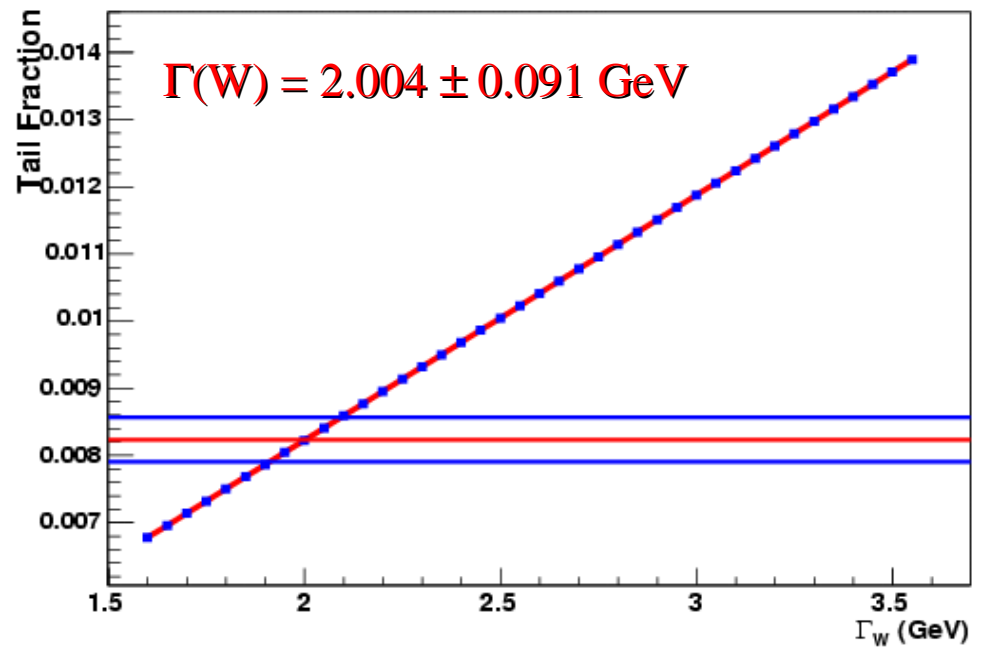


# Ratio Fit

- Ratio Fit

$$R = \frac{\text{Num of events with between } [100, 200] \text{ GeV}}{\text{Num of events with between } [50, 200] \text{ GeV}}$$

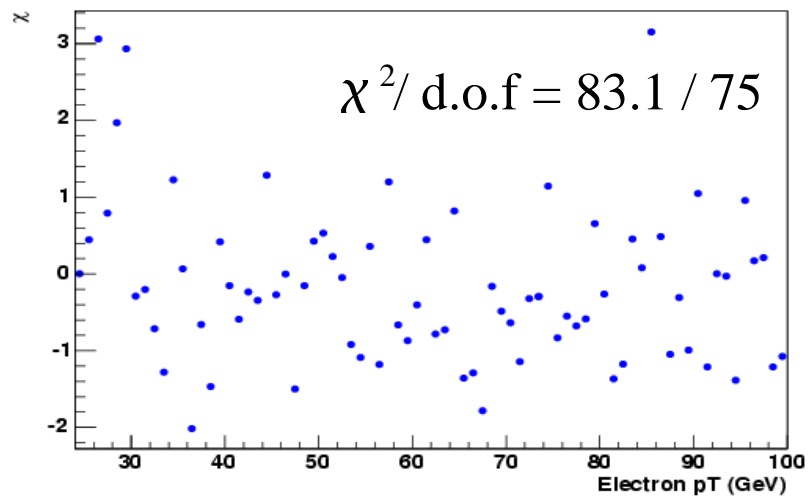
D0 Run II Preliminary



# Residual Plots for Electron pT and MET Spectra

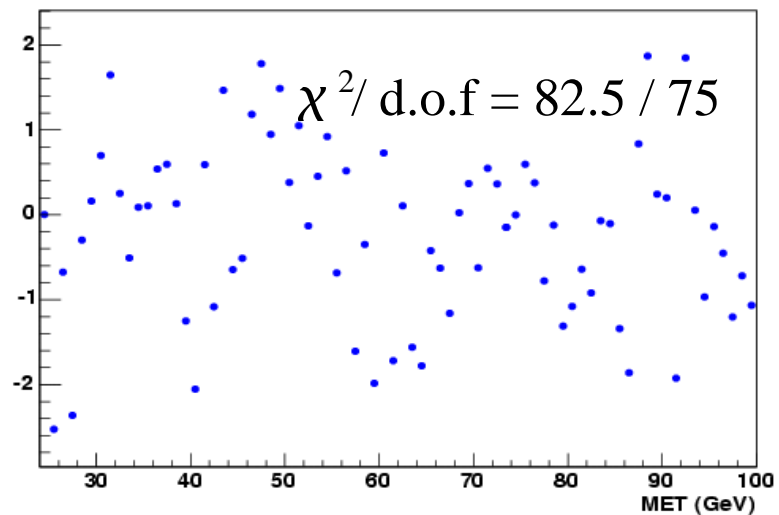
## Electron pT Spectrum

D0 Run II Preliminary



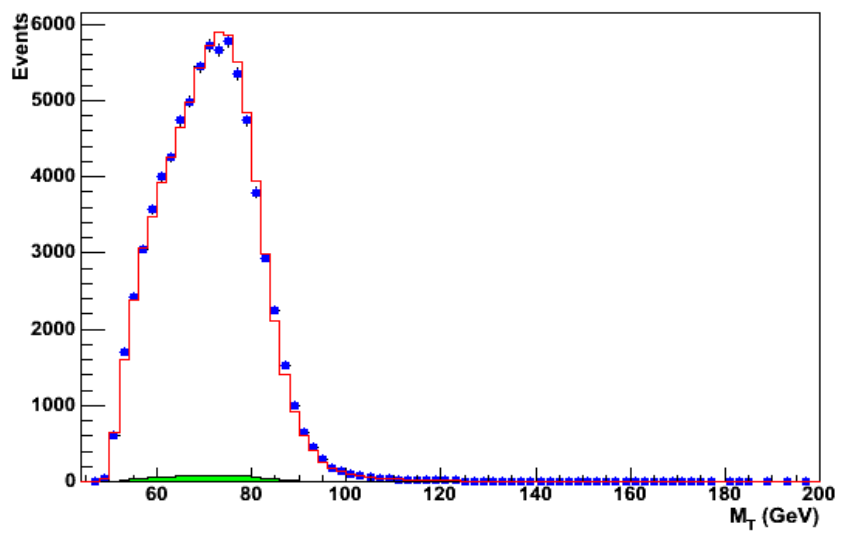
## MET Spectrum

D0 Run II Preliminary



# Transverse Mass

D0 Run II Preliminary



D0 Run II Preliminary

