Invariant-Mass Distribution of Jet Pairs Produced in Association with a W Boson in $p[p\bar{p}]$ Collisions at $s = 1.96$ TeV Using the Full CDF Run II Data Set

The MIT Faculty has made this article openly available. Please share how this access benefits you. Your story matters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As Published</td>
<td><a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.89.092001">http://dx.doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.89.092001</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>American Physical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Final published version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citable Link</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/1721.1/89027">http://hdl.handle.net/1721.1/89027</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terms of Use</td>
<td>Article is made available in accordance with the publisher's policy and may be subject to US copyright law. Please refer to the publisher's site for terms of use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed Terms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Invariant mass distribution of jet pairs produced in association with a $W$ boson in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV using the full CDF Run II data set

(CDF Collaboration)

1 Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan 11529, People's Republic of China
2 Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois 60439, USA
3 University of Athens, 157 71 Athens, Greece
4 Institut de Fisica d'Altes Energies, ICREA, Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, E-08193, Bellaterra (Barcelona), Spain
5 Baylor University, Waco, Texas 76798, USA
6a Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare Bologna, I-40127 Bologna, Italy
6b University of Bologna, I-40127 Bologna, Italy
7 University of California, Davis, Davis, California 95616, USA
8 University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90024, USA
9 Instituto de Fisica de Cantabria, CSIC-University of Cantabria, 39005 Santander, Spain
10 Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, USA
11 Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637, USA
12 Comenius University, 842 48 Bratislava, Slovakia; Institute of Experimental Physics, 040 01 Kosice, Slovakia
13 Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, RU-141980 Dubna, Russia
14 Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27708, USA
15 Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois 60510, USA
16 University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA
17 Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, I-00044 Frascati, Italy
18 University of Geneva, CH-1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland
19 Glasgow University, Glasgow G12 8QQ, United Kingdom
20 Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA
21 Division of High Energy Physics, Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, FIN-00014, Helsinki, Finland; Helsinki Institute of Physics, FIN-00014 Helsinki, Finland
22 University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801, USA
23 The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, USA
24 Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, D-76131 Karlsruhe, Germany
25 Center for High Energy Physics: Kyungpook National University, Daegu 702-701, Korea; Seoul National University, Seoul 151-742, Korea; Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon 440-746, Korea; Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information, Daejeon 305-806, Korea; Chonnam National University, Gwangju 500-757, Korea; Chonbuk National University, Jeonju 561-756, Korea; Ewha Womans University, Seoul 120-750, Korea
26 Ernest Orlando Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California 94720, USA
27 University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 7ZE, United Kingdom
28 University College London, London WC1E 6BT, United Kingdom
29 Centro de Investigaciones Energeticas Medioambientales y Tecnologicas, E-28040 Madrid, Spain
30 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA
31 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA
32 Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA
33 Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, ITEP, Moscow 117259, Russia
34 University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131, USA
35 The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210, USA
36 Okayama University, Okayama 700-8530, Japan
37 Osaka City University, Osaka 558-8585, Japan
38 University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 3RH, United Kingdom
39 Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Padova, I-35131 Padova, Italy
40 University of Padova, I-35131 Padova, Italy
41a Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare Pisa, I-56127 Pisa, Italy
41b University of Pisa, I-56127 Pisa, Italy
41c University of Siena, I-56127 Pisa, Italy
41d Scuola Normale Superiore, I-56127 Pisa, Italy
41e INFN Pavia, I-27100 Pavia, Italy
41f University of Pavia, I-27100 Pavia, Italy
42 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260, USA
43 Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907, USA
44 University of Rochester, Rochester, New York 14627, USA
We report on a study of the dijet invariant-mass distribution in events with one identified lepton, a significant imbalance in the total event transverse momentum, and two jets. This distribution is sensitive to the possible production of a new particle in association with a $W$ boson, where the boson decays leptonically. We use the full data set of proton-antiproton collisions at 1.96 TeV center-of-mass energy collected by the Collider Detector at the Fermilab Tevatron, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of $8.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{fb}^{-1}$. The data are found to be consistent with standard model expectations, and a 95% confidence level upper limit is set on the production cross section of a $W$ boson in association with a new particle decaying into two jets.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevD.89.092001

PACS numbers: 12.15.Ji, 12.38.Qk, 14.80.-j
I. INTRODUCTION

At hadron colliders the production of jets in association with vector bosons allows for precision tests of combined electroweak and quantum-chromodynamic (QCD) theoretical predictions. Many extensions of the standard model (SM) predict significant deviations from the SM expectations for the observable phenomena associated with these processes [1–3]. In a previous publication, we reported a disagreement between data and SM expectations in a data sample corresponding to 4.3 fb⁻¹ [4]. This disagreement appeared as an excess of events in the 120–160 GeV/c² invariant-mass range of the jet pairs \( M_{jj} \) for events selected by requiring one identified lepton, an imbalance in the total event transverse momentum, and two jets. Assuming that the excess of events over the SM prediction was due to an unknown process modeled as a Gaussian resonance with width compatible with the expected dijet mass resolution, the statistical significance of the excess was 3.2 standard deviations. Similar searches carried out by the DØ [5], CMS [6], and ATLAS [7] collaborations did not confirm the CDF result in events with the same topology. Another search for a dijet resonance carried out by the CDF Collaboration in events with large missing transverse energy and two or three jets observed good agreement between data and SM expectations [8].

In this paper, we report on an update of the previous analysis [4] using the full CDF Run II data set, which corresponds to more than doubling the candidate event sample. In addition to the larger data set, we investigate in more detail a number of additional systematic effects. As a result of these studies, improved calibrations of detector response and modeling of instrumental backgrounds are obtained, yielding better agreement between data and SM expectations. By incorporating these improved models, we perform a search for an excess of events over SM expectations in the dijet-mass spectrum equivalent to the search described in Ref. [4].

The paper is structured as follows. In Sec. II we describe the CDF II detector and the reconstruction of the final-state particles. In Sec. III we describe the independent energy corrections for simulated quark and gluon jets. In Sec. IV we describe the candidate event selection and the expected composition of the sample. The background modeling is described in Sec. V. The fitting method used in the analysis is described in Sec. VI A, and the results are given in Sec. VI B. We discuss the conclusions in Sec. VII.

More information about the studies reported in this paper can be found in Ref. [9].

II. EVENT DETECTION AND RECONSTRUCTION

Details on the CDF II detector and the event reconstruction are described elsewhere [10]. The detector is cylindrically symmetric around the \( z \) direction, which is oriented along the proton beam axis. The polar angle \( \theta \) is measured from the origin of the coordinate system at the center of the detector with respect to the \( z \) axis. Pseudorapidity, transverse energy, and transverse momentum are defined as \( \eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2) \), \( E_T = E \sin \theta \), and \( p_T = p \sin \theta \) respectively, where \( E \) is the energy measured in a calorimeter tower (or in a cluster of towers) with centroid at angle \( \theta \) with respect to the nominal collision point, and \( p \) is a charged-particle momentum. The azimuthal angle is labeled \( \phi \). Trajectories of charged particles (tracks) are determined using a tracking system immersed in a 1.4 T magnetic field aligned coaxially with the \( pp \) beams. A silicon microstrip detector provides tracking over the radial range 1.5 to 28 cm. A 3.1 m long open-cell drift chamber, the central outer tracker (COT), covers the radial range from 40 to 137 cm and provides up to 96 measurements. Sense wires are arranged in eight alternating axial and ±2° stereo “superlayers” with 12 wires in each cell. The fiducial region of the silicon detector extends to \(|\eta| < 2\), while the COT provides full coverage for \(|\eta| < 1\). The momentum resolution for charged particles in the COT is \( \delta p_T/p_T^2 \approx 0.0015 \), where \( p_T \) is in units of GeV/c. The central and plug calorimeters, which cover the pseudorapidity regions \(|\eta| < 1.1\) and \( 1.1 < |\eta| < 3.6 \) respectively, are divided into a front electromagnetic and a rear hadronic compartment, which surround the tracking system in a projective-tower geometry. Muons with \(|\eta| < 1\) are detected by drift chambers and scintillation counters located outside the hadronic calorimeters.

Contiguous groups of calorimeter towers with signals exceeding a preset minimum are identified and summed together into energy clusters. An electron candidate referred to as a “tight central electron” is identified in the central electromagnetic calorimeter as an isolated, mostly electromagnetic cluster matched to a reconstructed track in the pseudorapidity range \(|\eta| < 1.1\). The electron transverse energy is reconstructed from the electromagnetic cluster with an uncertainty \( \sigma(E_T)/E_T \approx 13.5%/\sqrt{E_T} \text{GeV}@1.5\% \).

A hadron jet is identified as a cluster of calorimeter energies contained within a cone of radius \( \Delta R \equiv \sqrt{(\Delta \phi)^2 + (\Delta \eta)^2} = 0.4 \), where \( \Delta \eta \) and \( \Delta \phi \) are the distances in pseudorapidity and azimuthal angle between a tower center and the cluster axis. Jet energies are corrected for a number of effects that bias the measurement [11]. These corrections include imposing uniformity of calorimeter response as a function of \(|\eta|\), removing expected contributions from multiple \( pp \) interactions per bunch crossing, and accounting for nonlinear response of the calorimeters. These corrections are applied generically to all reconstructed jets independent of the flavor of the parton initiating the particle shower. Recent studies demonstrate the need for additional corrections to the reconstructed energies of jets in simulated events in order to correctly model the observed energy scale of reconstructed jets in data [12]. These additional corrections applied in the...
The transverse plane, and another sample of an opposite direction with respect to an energetic photon in jets using two independent samples of jets with different corrections for the calorimeter response to quark and gluon depositions projected on the transverse plane. It is used as a measure of the sum of the transverse momenta of the particles that escape detection, most notably neutrinos. The vector sum includes corrected jet energies and also the momenta of high-\(p_T\) muon candidates, which deposit only a small fraction of their energy in the calorimeter.

**III. QUARK AND GLUON ENERGY SCALE MODELING**

The modeling of calorimeter response to particle showers originating from quarks and gluons is dependent on their different fragmentation and hadronization features described in the simulation. The level of agreement between the simulated and observed energy scales of jets originating from quarks and gluons can differ significantly. In order to improve the simulation we derive specific corrections for the calorimeter response to quark and gluon jets using two independent samples of jets with different quark fraction. We use one sample where a jet is emitted in an opposite direction with respect to an energetic photon in the transverse plane, and another sample of \(Z \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^- + \text{jet events} \) (\(\ell^\prime\) being an electron or muon). Simulations described in Sec. V predict the former sample to be richer in quark jets, the latter in gluon jets. Photon and \(Z\)-boson energies are measured more accurately than jet energies and can be used to calibrate the jet energy as described below. The criteria for selecting events with a photon or \(Z\) boson associated with only one jet, as well as details on the used simulations are described in Ref. [12].

We derive independent corrections for the quark and gluon jet-energy scales in data and simulation through \(Z + \text{jet} \) and \(\gamma + \text{jet} \) samples. We define the jet balance in \(Z + \text{jet} \) or \(\gamma + \text{jet} \) events as follows:

\[
K_{Z,j} = \frac{(E_{\gamma}^{\text{jet}}/p_T^{Z,j})}{(1/F_{\gamma}^{Z,j})} - 1. \tag{1}
\]

The measured average balance is corrected with a jet-energy correction factor of \(1/(K_{Z,j} + 1)\).

The jet-balancing factor \(K_{Z,j}\) in Eq. (1) can be rewritten as the weighted average of the balance factors for quark and gluon jets, \(K_q\) and \(K_g\) respectively. If \(F_q^{\text{jet}}\) is the quark, or gluon fraction in sample \(X\), then we write

\[
K_Z = F_Z^{q}K_q + F_Z^{g}K_g = F_Z^{q}K_q + (1 - F_Z^{q})K_g, \tag{2}
\]

\[
K_\gamma = F_\gamma^{q}K_q + F_\gamma^{g}K_g = F_\gamma^{q}K_q + (1 - F_\gamma^{q})K_g, \tag{3}
\]

or, solving for \(K_q\) and \(K_g\),

\[
K_q = \frac{1}{F_\gamma^{q} - F_Z^{q}}[(1 - F_Z^{q})K_\gamma - (1 - F_\gamma^{q})K_Z], \tag{4}
\]

\[
K_g = \frac{1}{F_Z^{q} - F_\gamma^{q}}[F_Z^{q}K_Z - F_\gamma^{q}K_\gamma]. \tag{5}
\]

These equations apply separately to data and Monte Carlo (MC) simulation with distinct balance factors \(K_X^{q,\text{MC}}\) and \(K_X^{g,\text{MC}}\) and can include a dependence on the energy of the jet, \(F_X^{q,\text{MC}}(E_{\gamma}^{\text{jet}})\) and \(K_X^{q,\text{MC}}(E_{\gamma}^{\text{jet}})\).

In order to solve for \(K_q\) and \(K_g\), we need to input the values of \(K_{Z,j}\) and \(F_Z^{q}\). We extract the former in data and simulation by constructing the balancing distribution, as defined in Eq. (1), in bins of \(E_{\gamma}^{\text{jet}}\), and fitting the core of the distribution around its maximum with a Gaussian function. We determine \(F_Z^{q}\) in simulation by matching jets to their originating partons, by requiring \(\Delta R < 0.4\) between the parton and the jet. In the \(\gamma + \text{jet}\) balancing sample the quark fraction is about 85% at \(E_{\gamma}^{\text{jet}} \approx 30\) GeV, and reduces to about 71% at \(E_{\gamma}^{\text{jet}} \approx 70\) GeV. In the \(Z + \text{jet}\) balancing sample this fraction is about 38% and 49% in the same \(E_{\gamma}^{\text{jet}}\) ranges. In data, it is not possible to match jets to their originating parton, and we rely on the values of \(F_Z^{q}\) extracted from the simulated samples.

Using Eqs. (4) and (5), we derive \(K_q\) and \(K_g\) in data and simulation as functions of jet \(E_{\gamma}\). Rather than correcting both data and simulation, the factors \(K_q\) and \(K_g\) are used to determine the corrections to simulated jets, in order to best match the energy scale observed in data. These corrections are defined as \((K_q^{d} + 1)/(K_q^{\text{MC}} + 1)\) for quark jets and \((K_g^{d} + 1)/(K_g^{\text{MC}} + 1)\) for gluon jets, whose extracted values are shown in Fig. 1.

The transverse energy threshold of the photon on-line event selection (trigger) is 25 GeV [13], so reliable balancing information is not available for jets with energies less than 27.5 GeV in the photon-triggered sample. Since we are interested in jets with energies extending down to 20 GeV, we extrapolate the quark-jet-energy corrections to lower jet energies, and use the \(Z + \text{jet}\) balancing sample to extract a gluon correction assuming this extrapolated quark correction.
FIG. 1 (color online). Derived energy scale corrections for simulated quark jets and gluon jets as a function of jet $E_T$. The open triangles represent corrections derived jointly from the $\gamma +$ jet and $Z +$ jet balancing samples, while the filled triangles in the low-jet $E_T$ region are obtained from the $Z +$ jet sample only, assuming a constant correction for the quark-jet-energy scale. Error bars are from statistical sources only. The dash-dotted lines show the fits to constant energy corrections, and the long-dashed lines represent the total systematic uncertainty bands on the correction determined by the fit.

As both the quark and gluon corrections do not depend on jet energy for jets with $E_T \geq 15$ GeV, we fit them to a constant. To better match the data, quark-jet energies in the simulation should be increased by $(1.4 \pm 2.7)\%$, while gluon-jet energies should be decreased by $(7.9 \pm 4.4)\%$. The reported uncertainties are the sum in quadrature of the statistical and systematic contributions. The systematic uncertainties are dominated by a 10% uncertainty on the quark fractions in the $Z +$ jet or $\gamma +$ jet balancing samples. The uncertainty is estimated by fitting the data distribution of a quark-gluon discriminant parameter [12] with quark and gluon templates from simulation. The average deviation of the extracted quark fraction from the prediction is taken as its systematic uncertainty. Other sources of systematic uncertainties include the extrapolation to low quark-jet energy and the differences between the allowed number of interaction vertices in the $Z +$ jet and $\gamma +$ jet samples. The sizes of statistical and systematic uncertainties are comparable. Because of the default corrections applied to reconstructed jet energies, which are designed to equate the energy scales for simulated and observed jets on average, uncertainties on the additional, independent corrections derived for quark and gluon jets are necessarily anticorrelated with one another. Combination of these two anticorrelated uncertainties encompasses the uncertainty on the absolute energy scale for generic jets, which is the dominant uncertainty assigned to the default CDF jet-energy corrections. In order to avoid double counting, only the anticorrelated uncertainties associated with the additional quark and gluon corrections are applied within this analysis. The observation that the additional energy-scale correction for quark jets is consistent with unity within measurement uncertainties is in agreement with the in situ calibration of light-quark jet energies, which are performed in conjunction with the top-quark mass measurement [14].

Similar studies in the $Z +$ jet balancing sample show that the calorimeter responses to heavy-flavor quark jets in simulation and data agree. Since the uncertainty on the energy scale of heavy-quark jets relative to that of light-quark jets is roughly 1% [15], possible discrepancies of the calorimeter responses to heavy-flavor quark jets in simulation and data are expected to be covered by the light-quark jet-energy-scale uncertainty.

IV. DATA SET AND EVENT SELECTION

We select a sample enriched in $W +$ jets events by requiring a large transverse-momentum electron or muon passing the high-$p_T$ lepton trigger requirements, large missing transverse energy, and two energetic jets. The full CDF Run II data set is used, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 8.9 fb$^{-1}$.

A. On-line event selection

The trigger is a three-level event filter with tracking information available at the first level. The first level of the central-electron trigger requires a charged particle with $p_T > 8$ GeV/c pointing to a calorimeter tower with $E^EM/E^HAD > 0.125$, where $E^EM$, $E^HAD$ are the energies deposited by the candidate electron in the hadronic and electromagnetic calorimeters respectively. The first level of the muon trigger requires a charged particle with $p_T > 4$ or 8 GeV/c pointing to a muon stub. Full lepton reconstruction (Sec. II) is performed at the third trigger level, with requirements of $E_T > 18$ GeV for central electrons and $p_T > 18$ GeV/c for muons.

B. Off-line event selection

Off-line, we select events containing exactly one electron with $E_T > 20$ GeV or muon with $p_T > 20$ GeV/c, large missing transverse energy ($E_T > 25$ GeV), and exactly two jets with $E_T > 30$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$. In order to select events with W bosons and to reject multijet backgrounds, we impose the following requirements: transverse mass $m_T > 30$ GeV, where $m_T = \sqrt{2p_T^e E_T \{1-\cos[\Delta \phi(p_T^\ell/E_T)]\}}$, $\ell$ being an electron or a muon, azimuthal angle between $E_T$ and the most energetic jet $\Delta \phi(E_T, j_1) > 0.4$, difference in pseudorapidity between the two jets $|\Delta \eta(j_1, j_2)| < 2.5$, and transverse momentum of the dijet system $p_T^\ell > 40$ GeV/c. The position of the primary interaction is found by fitting a subset of well-measured tracks pointing to the beam line and is required to lie within 60 cm from the center of the detector. If multiple vertices are reconstructed, the vertex associated with charged particles yielding the maximum scalar $p_T$ sum is defined as the primary-interaction point. The longitudinal
coordinate $z_0$ of the lepton track at the point of closest approach to the beam line must also lie within 5 cm of the primary-interaction point.

V. SIGNAL AND BACKGROUND MODELING

We search for an excess of events in the invariant-mass spectrum of the two reconstructed jets from the decay of a potential non-SM particle. To be consistent with Ref. [4], we model the excess with a Gaussian function centered at a mass of 144 GeV/c$^2$ with a width of 14.3 GeV/c$^2$ determined by the calorimeter resolution expected from simulation.

There are two main categories of background processes: physics processes, such as the dominant $W + $ jets mechanism, where all final-state particles are correctly identified, and instrumental background, where the lepton is misidentified and the missing transverse energy is mismeasured. The expected rates of the major backgrounds for a 20–300 GeV/c$^2$ dijet-mass range are reported in Table I, as obtained from the modeling of each background described below.

A. Physics backgrounds: $W/Z + $ jets, top-quark, and diboson production

The dominant contributing process to the selected sample is the associated production of $W$ bosons and jets. Another process with a nonzero contribution is $Z + $ jets, where a lepton from the $Z$-boson decay is not detected. The predicted ratio between number of events with heavy-flavor and light-flavor jets in $W/Z + $ jets processes is about 10%. To study the effects of $W + $ jets and $Z + $ jets processes, events are generated using ALPGEN v1.3 [20] interfaced with PYTHIA v6.3 [21] for parton showering and hadronization. PYTHIA generator includes an underlying event model referred as TUNE A, which has been tuned to describe Tevatron data [22]. Because of large uncertainties associated with the next-to-leading-order (NLO) calculations [23], the magnitude of $W + $ jets and $Z + $ jets contributions is obtained from a fit to the data, where the ratio of the $W + $ jets cross section to $Z + $ jets cross sections is constrained to 3.5 as predicted by theory [24]. Top-quark-pair production is modeled with events simulated using PYTHIA and assuming a top-quark mass of 172.5 GeV/c$^2$. The magnitude of the simulated top-pair contribution is normalized based on the latest CDF measurement on an independent sample with one identified lepton, significant transverse-momentum imbalance, and at least three jets [16]. The uncertainty of the top-quark-pair cross section is 7%. Processes producing a single top quark are modeled by the MadEvent event generator [25] interfaced to PYTHIA for showering and hadronization. The cross sections are normalized to the next-to-next-leading order plus next-to-next-leading log for the $s$-channel [17] and next-to-next-to-next-leading order plus next-to-leading log for the $t$-channel [18] theoretical calculations, with uncertainties of 11%.

Diboson ($WW, WZ, ZZ$) production is modeled with PYTHIA. Expected diboson contributions are normalized based on the theoretical NLO cross sections [19]. The resulting uncertainty on the diboson contribution is roughly 6%.

The remaining background process is multijet production, where one jet mimics the experimental signature of a lepton, while a mismeasurement in the calorimeter leads to spurious $E_T$ in the event. We use data to model this contribution, as described in Sec. V B.

Other sources of systematic uncertainties that affect the background normalizations are those associated with the luminosity measurement (6%) [26], effects of initial-state and final-state radiation (2.5%), modeling of the parton distribution functions (2.2%), modeling of the jet-energy scale (2.7% for quark jets and 4.4% for gluon jets with a 100% anticorrelation), modeling of the jet-energy resolution (0.7%), and modeling of the trigger efficiency (2.2%). In addition to uncertainties on the expected contributions from each background process, we also consider systematic uncertainties that affect the shape of the invariant-mass distribution for each process. The most important are the uncertainties on the jet-energy scale and on the renormalization and factorization scales in the $W + $ jets process, which are taken to be equal. For the former, two alternative invariant-mass distributions are obtained by varying the jet-energy scale within its expected ±1σ uncertainty. For the latter, the factorization scale used in the event generation [27] is doubled and halved in order to obtain two alternative shapes. As an example, the relative difference between the varied and nominal shapes for the dominant background

TABLE I. Expected number of events in the 20–300 GeV/c$^2$ dijet-mass range with electron and muon candidates in the selected sample from each of the background processes. The total expected number of events is constrained to be equal to the number of observed events, as described in Sec. V B. The reported uncertainties and the central values for the $W/Z + $ jets contributions are obtained from the $E_T$ fit (Sec. V B). The uncertainties on the top-quark-pair contribution are derived from the experimental measurement [16], those on the single-top-quark and diboson contributions come from the theoretical cross sections [17–19]. The central value and the uncertainty for the QCD multijet process is obtained from the $E_T$ fit (Sec. V B).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production process</th>
<th>Events (electron channel)</th>
<th>Events (muon channel)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$W + $ jets</td>
<td>8900 ± 119</td>
<td>5959 ± 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Z + $ jets</td>
<td>248 ± 3</td>
<td>472 ± 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t\bar{t}$</td>
<td>670 ± 44</td>
<td>431 ± 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single top</td>
<td>161 ± 10</td>
<td>106 ± 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diboson</td>
<td>589 ± 36</td>
<td>392 ± 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCD multijets</td>
<td>898 ± 127</td>
<td>20 ± 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expected</td>
<td>11466 ± 185</td>
<td>7380 ± 109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PHYSICAL REVIEW D 89, 092001 (2014)

092001-7
B. Multijet production

Multijet events can be identified as signal candidates when one of the jets is misidentified as a lepton. This mismeasurement can also result in significant missing transverse energy. Because it is unlikely for a jet to deposit energy in the muon detectors, the misidentification probability of a muon is lower than that of an electron. The energy in the muon detectors, the misidentification probability bin by bin for any variable of interest using a control region enriched in multijet events. The trigger selects events with prompt leptons from boson decays. We subtract this trigger bias, we reweight events in the nonelectron sample such that the predicted and observed energy spectra agree.

To model the multijet-background distribution, we use an event sample obtained from the same selection as described in Sec. II except that two identification criteria for the electron candidates that do not depend on the kinematics of the event (e.g., the fraction of energy in the hadronic calorimeter) are inverted [28]. The particles identified with those inverted requirements are referred to as “nonelectrons.” This ensures that the sample used for modeling the multijet background is statistically independent of the signal sample, while as similar kinematically to it. Nevertheless, several tunings are needed to this sample in order to adequately model the multijet component in the signal sample. First, there is a small contribution of events with prompt leptons from boson decays. We subtract this contribution bin by bin for any variable of interest using the simulation. A second tuning of the nonelectron sample accounts for the trigger bias. The trigger selects events based on the \( E_T \) of the reconstructed electron or non-electron candidate, but the event kinematic properties are determined by the \( E_T \) of the corresponding jet. We define this jet as the jet with \( \Delta R < 0.4 \) with respect to the (non) electron. To properly model the event kinematic properties, the energy distribution of this jet should be the same in events with misidentified electron and nonelectron candidates. We define a control region enriched in multijet events selected with the same criteria as for the signal region, except for the requirement of \( E_T < 20 \text{ GeV} \) or \( m_T < 30 \text{ GeV} \). The estimated fraction of multijet events in this region is 84%. When comparing the energy distribution of jets matched to misidentified electrons with jets matched to nonelectrons in this control region, we find discrepancies due to the trigger on electron \( E_T \) (Fig. 3). The jets matched to misidentified electrons have a higher fraction of their measured energy in the electromagnetic calorimeter than jets matched to nonelectrons; therefore, in order to have a nonelectron of the same energy as a corresponding misidentified electron, the energy of the jet producing the nonelectron must be higher. The trigger threshold thus leads to a higher average \( E_T \) of jets producing nonelectrons than of jets producing misidentified electrons. To remove this trigger bias, we reweight events in the nonelectron sample such that the energy spectrum of the jets matched to misidentified electrons is equivalent to the energy spectrum of jets matched to nonelectrons. The reweighting is obtained from the control region and the same weights are used in the signal region.

A final tuning of the nonelectron sample addresses the difference in jet-energy scale between the jet producing the nonelectron and the jet producing a misidentified electron. We investigate this difference using PYTHIA QCD dijet events. For the same primary parton energy, the energy of jets matched to nonelectrons is systematically lower than
the energy of jets matched to identified electrons. Based on the observed differences, we derive an energy correction factor as a function of the initial jet energy, which is applied to events in the nonelectron sample.

In order to test the tunings, we use the multijet-enriched control region. An important kinematic distribution related to the dijet-invariant mass is the \( p_T \) of the two-jet system. Figure 4 shows the improvement in the modeling of this variable after all tunings are applied and is indicative of the improvement seen in other relevant kinematic variables.

We also investigate the impact of the tunings applied to the nonelectron-based multijet model on the signal sample defined in Sec. IV. To increase the statistical accuracy of the sample, we loosen the selection by removing the two-jet system \( p_T \) requirement and lowering the \( E_T \) requirement to 25 GeV. The resulting improvement in the modeling of the two-jet system \( p_T \) distribution in this sample is shown in Fig. 5.

The contribution of the multijet background to the selected sample is determined using a three-component fit to the \( E_T \) distribution in the data. The three components are the multijet background, the \( W/Z + \) jets production, and the other electroweak processes (top-quark and diboson production). The last component is constrained to theoretical predictions, whereas the magnitudes of the \( W/Z + \) jets and the multijet contributions are allowed to float in the fit. The results are shown in Fig. 6. We estimate the amount of multijet background in the electron and

FIG. 4 (color online). Transverse-momentum distribution of the two-jet system in the multijet-enriched control sample as observed in the data (circles) and as predicted by the \( W/Z + \) jets simulation (light shaded histogram) and the nonelectron-based model (dark shaded histogram) before (a) and after (b) application of tunings to the nonelectron-based multijet model. The magnitude of \( W/Z + \) jets contributions is normalized to the NLO calculations [23], while the magnitude of the multijet model is obtained from the data.

FIG. 5 (color online). Transverse-momentum distribution of the two-jet system in the selected event sample with looser selection criteria as observed in the data and as predicted by the models before (a) and after (b) application of tunings to the nonelectron-based multijet model.
muon sample to be 

\( (7.8 \pm 0.2)\% \) and 

\( (0.27 \pm 0.01)\% \) respectively, where the uncertainties are statistical only. We consider several systematic uncertainties: jet-energy-scale modeling (0.9%), choice of the fit variable (13.1%), disagreement between the observed and predicted multijet \( E_T \) distribution (4.4%), and theoretical uncertainties on the cross sections (0.9%). The total systematic uncertainty on the multijet-background estimate is 14.0%.

VI. FIT AND RESULTS

We first describe the procedure used to fit the observed dijet-mass distribution in data, including contributions from background and a hypothetical signal. We then present two sets of results. For the first set, we do not incorporate the specific jet-energy-scale corrections for quark and gluon jets or the tuning of the multijet-background model, essentially performing the analysis of Ref. [4] on the full CDF Run II data set. The final results are then given, which include those obtained when the improvements are incorporated.

A. Fit technique

Uncertainties on the predictions are parametrized with nuisance parameters, and the data are used to constrain both the signal size and the values of these parameters.

We use the following approach to set an upper limit on the production rate of a hypothetical new particle. We maximize a binned likelihood function 

\[ L(\text{data}|\vec{\theta}, \vec{\nu}) \pi(\vec{\nu}) \]

which incorporates external information about the parameter, as measured in control samples or obtained from other sources. The nuisance parameters describe three classes of systematic uncertainties: bin-by-bin uncertainties, which are considered uncorrelated between individual bins of each predicted distribution; shape uncertainties, which correspond to coherent distortions across the bins of a distribution, parametrized by a single nuisance parameter, and rate uncertainties, which coherently affect the normalization of all bins within one distribution. Rate and shape uncertainties may be correlated. For example, modifications of the jet-energy scale shift the mass of a resonance to higher or lower values (Fig. 2); in addition, they affect the magnitude of the predicted contribution of the process due to the selection criterion that jets pass a minimum \( E_T \) threshold. These correlations are taken into account by allowing each source of systematic uncertainty to affect both rates and shapes of multiple distributions. A detailed description of the likelihood function is given in Ref. [28]. Restrictions are placed on the allowed ranges of the nuisance parameters to ensure that event-yield predictions are non-negative.

B. Results

To reproduce the previous analysis [4], a first fit to the dijet invariant-mass spectrum is performed without incorporating the improvements described in the previous sections. In addition to the SM contributions, an additional Gaussian component centered at 144 GeV/c^2 with a width of 14.3 GeV/c^2 is incorporated in the fit to model a potential non-SM contribution. The result of the fit in the full electron and muon data sample is shown in Fig. 7: an excess of events over the background prediction is observed in the signal region, similar to that observed in Ref. [4]. Assuming that this new contribution has the same
Da large heavy particles are expected to be produced more often at lower masses, as observed in the electron sample. However, jet pairs from dijet production correspond to the region at low masses shown in Fig. 8.

Acceptance as that for a 140 GeV/c² hadronically decaying Higgs boson produced in association with a W boson, the extracted cross section is $2.4 \pm 0.6$ pb. Assuming only SM processes, the probability to measure a value as large or larger than the observed cross section is $2.6 \times 10^{-5}$, which corresponds to 4.2σ in terms of standard deviations. The excess is similar in the electron and muon channels, as shown in Fig. 8.

Figure 9 shows that the SM predictions do not model properly the region at low ΔR between the two jets [ΔR($j_1, j_2$)] in the muon sample. A similar discrepancy is observed in the electron sample. However, jet pairs from heavy particles are expected to be produced more often at large ΔR($j_1, j_2$). Therefore, applying a ΔR($j_1, j_2$) > 0.7 requirement is not expected to bias heavy-particle searches.

Nonetheless, we investigate the effect of this requirement on the final result. Figures 10 and 11 show that, although the agreement between data and SM expectations in the region at low masses is improved, similar discrepancies as in Figs. 7 and 8 are present for dijet-invariant masses larger than 50 GeV/c². We extract a cross section $\sigma_{WX} = (2.3 \pm 0.5)$ pb, which is compatible with the one extracted with no ΔR($j_1, j_2$) restriction.

Additional fits incorporate the corrections described in Secs. III and V B. First, jet-energy-scale corrections for simulated quark and gluon jets described in Sec. III are incorporated. The resulting fits to the selected-event distributions with electrons and muons are shown separately in Fig. 12. Good agreement between the observed data and the fit contributions is seen for events with muons, while the agreement is still rather poor for events with electrons.

FIG. 7 (color online). Dijet mass distribution with fit results overlaid in the combined electron and muon data sets prior to incorporating the improvements discussed in the text, equivalent to updating the analysis described in Ref. [4] to the full CDF data set. The bottom panel shows data with all fit background contributions subtracted except those from diboson production.

FIG. 8 (color online). Same distribution as in Fig. 7 shown separately for the electron (a) and muon (b) samples.

FIG. 9 (color online). ΔR($j_1, j_2$) distribution in the muon sample as observed in the data and as predicted by the models incorporating improved jet-energy-scale corrections for simulated quark and gluon jets. The diboson distribution (red line) magnified by a factor of 8 is also shown as an example of the ΔR($j_1, j_2$) distribution for a heavy-particle decay.
Final fits after incorporating tunings to the multijet-background model lead to excellent agreement between the observed electron data and the fit-SM-process contributions, as shown in Fig. 13. The fit to the muon data, where the multijet background is very small, is unchanged.

The final fit result for the combined electron and muon data is shown in Fig. 14. The magnitude of SM contributions is normalized to the expected rates given in Table I. Since the data are consistent with the SM predictions and no significant excess is observed, we set an upper limit of 0.9 pb at the 95% C.L. on the cross section of a new particle with a mass of $144 \, \text{GeV}/c^2$ produced in association with a $W$ boson. The limit assumes that the new resonance has an acceptance equal to that of a Higgs boson produced in association with a $W$ boson, and the limit is set using likelihood-ratio ordering [29]. When generating pseudoexperiments we start from the rates in Table I and we allow for variations
We have presented a study of the dijet invariant-mass spectrum in events containing a single lepton, large missing transverse energy, and exactly two jets. Since the previous publication [4], additional studies of potential systematic effects have led to the incorporation of specific jet-energy-scale corrections for simulated quark and gluon jets and tunings of the data-driven modeling for the multijet-background contributions. The distribution observed in the full CDF Run II data set is in good agreement with the SM expectations, whose dominant contributing process is $W +$ jets, which have been modeled using ALPGEN event generator combined with PYTHIA simulation of parton showering and hadronization. A 95% C.L. upper limit of 0.9 pb has been set on the cross section times branching ratio for production and decay into dijets of a new particle with mass of 144 GeV/$c^2$ produced in association with a $W$ boson. The estimation of the upper limit has assumed the acceptance of the new particle to be the same as that for a 140 GeV/$c^2$ hadronically decaying Higgs boson produced in association with a $W$ boson.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the Fermilab staff and the technical staffs of the participating institutions for their vital contributions. This work was supported by the U.S. Department of Energy and National Science Foundation; the Italian Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare; the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan; the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada; the National Science Council of the Republic of China; the Swiss National Science Foundation; the A.P. Sloan Foundation; the Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung, Germany; the Korean World Class University Program, the National Research Foundation of Korea; the Science and Technology Facilities Council and the Royal Society, UK; the Russian Foundation for Basic Research; the Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación, and Programa Consolider-Ingenio 2010, Spain; the Slovak R&D Agency; the Academy of Finland; the Australian Research Council (ARC); the EU community Marie Curie Fellowship Contract No. 302103.

[26] Since the magnitude of top-quark-pair contribution is effectively insensitive to the uncertainty on luminosity [16], the luminosity uncertainty has not been applied to this contribution.
[27] $Q^2 = M_W^2 + p_T^2$, where $M_W = 8.4$ GeV/$c^2$ and $p_T$ is the squared sum of transverse energies of all final-state partons.