

A MEASUREMENT OF TOP ANTI-TOP QUARK PAIR
PRODUCTION CROSS SECTION IN PROTON ANTI-PROTON
COLLISIONS AT A CENTER-OF-MASS ENERGY OF 1.96 TeV

DISSERTATION

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ABSTRACT

A measurement of the top anti-top quark pair production cross section in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at a center-of-mass energy of 1.96 TeV is presented. The measurement is made using data with integrated luminosity of 109.4 pb^{-1} , obtained at the Collider Detector at Fermilab between August 2002 and May 2003. A search is made for the dilepton decay channel of top anti-top production, $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu_\ell b \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell \bar{b}$. The Standard Model dilepton decay channel of the top anti-top quark pair production involves two high transverse momentum leptons, a large missing energy from the undetected neutrinos, two jets from the b and \bar{b} quark fragmentations. Various Standard Model processes can mimic $t\bar{t}$ production in this decay channel. These backgrounds are estimated to be 0.65 ± 0.13 events in an integrated luminosity of 109.4 pb^{-1} . In the data, one ee , three $\mu\mu$ and two $e\mu$ dilepton candidates were observed. From these data, the $t\bar{t}$ production cross section of $\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 11.4^{+6.2}_{-4.6}$ pb has been measured. This measurement is consistent with the theoretical prediction of the Standard Model, $\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 6.70^{+0.71}_{-0.88}$ pb assuming a top quark mass of 175 GeV/c^2 .

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FIELDS OF STUDY

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of the Standard Model

Modern particle physics, where fundamental particles and their interactions are the main interest, has been based on the “Standard Model” [1][2][3][4]. The Standard Model originates from requiring an invariance of a Lagrangian under the local gauge transformation of $SU(3) \times SU_L(2) \times U_Y(1)$. The gauge bosons appear naturally to explain the interactions between the fundamental fermions in this model. The W , Z and photon are gauge bosons which mediate the electroweak interaction between quarks and leptons. The gluons are gauge bosons for the strong interaction. The quarks carry one of three color charges, red, green or blue, for the strong interaction. These are named for reference and not related to the conventional meaning of colors. This model has been highly successful at explaining experimental observations over the last thirty years.

Weak interactions involving charged currents happen only in left-handed lepton pairs. These experimental facts lead to left-handed weak isospin doublets separate from right-handed singlets and imply that only the left-handed doublets couple to

the $SU_L(2)$ gauge field W . We can describe all known fundamental fermions participating in electroweak interactions, as shown in Table 1.1, with three generations for both leptons and quarks.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\left(\begin{array}{c} \nu_e \\ e^- \end{array} \right)_L & \left(\begin{array}{c} \nu_\mu \\ \mu^- \end{array} \right)_L & \left(\begin{array}{c} \nu_\tau \\ \tau^- \end{array} \right)_L & \left(\begin{array}{c} u \\ d \end{array} \right)_L & \left(\begin{array}{c} c \\ s \end{array} \right)_L & \left(\begin{array}{c} t \\ b \end{array} \right)_L \\
e_R^- & \mu_R^- & \tau_R^- & u_R, d_R & c_R, s_R & t_R, b_R
\end{array}$$

Table 1.1: Quark and lepton $SU_L(2)$ multiplets

Even though $SU(2)$ doublets explain the charged current weak interactions involving two quarks within the same generation, experimental observations clearly show that there are also charged currents involving quarks between different generations. This implies a mixing between quarks in different generations. The quark members of the doublets appearing in the weak current operator should be different from the members of the quark mass eigenstates. The Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (CKM) mixing matrix relates the quark members of these two different kinds of doublets [3][4].

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} d \\ s \\ b \end{array} \right) \quad (1.1)$$

This matrix has a structure so that each orthogonal basis is related by a rotation to accommodate the ‘GIM mechanism’ [2]. This mechanism was proposed to explain

the fact that no flavor-changing neutral current had been observed. This unitarity property constrains each element of this matrix. Within these constraints, there are several parameterizations for expressing this matrix [5]. The parameterizations have three angles and one phase. Each element of the matrix is expressed as a product of sines or cosines of the three angles and $e^{i\delta}$, where δ is the phase. This phase is directly related to the existence of CP (Charge conjugation and Parity) violation. The diagonal elements of the matrix are close to unity, which means that the weak current is dominant for quarks within the same generation. The weak currents between different generations are suppressed due to much smaller off-diagonal elements [5].

1.2 Top Quark Physics

The top quark is required in the standard model as the weak isospin partner of the b quark. Indirect evidence for the existence of the top quark is found in the forward backward asymmetry, A_{FB} , in $b\bar{b}$ production from e^+e^- collisions. The asymmetry A_{FB} depends on the weak isospin T_{3L}^b of the b quark. It is zero if the b quark is a weak isospin singlet but it is not zero if the b quark is a member of the weak isospin doublet with $T_{3L}^b = -1/2$. The first experimental result of the asymmetry in the scattering process $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z/\gamma \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ was obtained in the JADE collaboration at PETRA [6]. The JADE collaboration showed that A_{FB} is consistent with the Standard Model value 0.0997 which is based on $T_{3L}^b = -1/2$. A more recent measurement of A_{FB} is 0.1002 ± 0.0019 [5] which strongly indicates that the $T_{3L} = +1/2$ partner in the third generation of quarks exists.

Another piece of indirect evidence for the top quark is the absence of the flavor changing neutral currents (FCNC) in B decays. The branching ratio $BR(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) < 6.1 \times 10^{-7}$ [5] indicates that the FCNC transition is strongly suppressed and implies the extension of the GIM mechanism [2] to the third generation. The existence of an isodoublet partner of the b quark can be inferred as an analogy of the charm quark which was required to cancel the FCNC transition.

The necessity of the third generation of quarks and the iso-partner of b quark can be also sought from the renormalizability of the electroweak theory. The *anomaly* problem occurs in the triangle fermion loops involving the coupling of three electroweak bosons. The total amplitude of the loop is proportional to $\Sigma_f T_3^f Q_f^2$. This diverges if the contributions from all fermions do not cancel. The renormalizable electroweak theory requires the same number of generations in leptons and quarks as well as the same structure of electroweak isospins in both fermion types [7][8].

Direct evidence for the top quark had been sought by various experiments around the world. Since its mass was not predicted by the theory, it took a long time to find the signature of top quark production. Searches at the CERN $p\bar{p}$ collider with $\sqrt{s} = 0.63 \text{ TeV}$ by the UA1 and UA2 collaborations had set the lower limit on the top mass of 60 and 69 GeV/c^2 respectively [9][10]. At the Tevatron collider at Fermilab, the lower limit had been set at 91 GeV/c^2 [11] and 131 GeV/c^2 [12] with $\sqrt{s} = 1.8 \text{ TeV}$.

These top quark searches assumed the Standard Model top quark decay to the W boson and the b quark. In $p\bar{p}$ collisions, the dominant top quark production takes place via $t\bar{t}$ pair production. The top quark production mechanism will be discussed

in the next section in more detail. Assuming $t\bar{t}$ pair production, pairs of W^+b and $W^-\bar{b}$ are produced. Since the top mass is greater than the sum of the masses of the W boson and the b quark, a real W boson is produced. This W boson then decays to a lepton and a neutrino, or a quark and an anti-quark. Therefore, depending on the W decay mode, several different top production signatures exist. These decay channels from the top quark production will be discussed in the subsequent sections in more detail. Among various decay channels from the top quark production, the *lepton + jets* channel results from one W boson decaying leptonically and the other hadronically. The *dilepton* channel has its signature from both W bosons decaying leptonically. Also there is the *all hadronic* channel where both W bosons decay hadronically. The top quark had been discovered using these channels in 1995 by the CDF and DØ collaborations at the Fermilab Tevatron collider [13][14]. The mass of the top quark was measured as $176 \pm 8(\text{stat}) \pm 10(\text{syst}) \text{ GeV}/c^2$ and the $t\bar{t}$ production cross section was measured as $6.8^{+3.6}_{-2.4} \text{ pb}$ by the CDF collaboration [13]. The most recent value of the top quark mass is $174.3 \pm 5.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ [5]. The cross section measurements of the $t\bar{t}$ production with $\sqrt{s} = 1.8 \text{ TeV}$ at the Fermilab Tevatron are summarized in Table 1.2.

1.3 Top Quark Production Mechanism

In proton and anti-proton collisions at a center of mass energy 1.96 TeV , the dominant top quark production process is strong $t\bar{t}$ production. There are two prominent kinds of strong processes. One is quark-antiquark annihilation ($q\bar{q} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$) and the other is gluon fusion ($gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$). Both processes are depicted in Figure

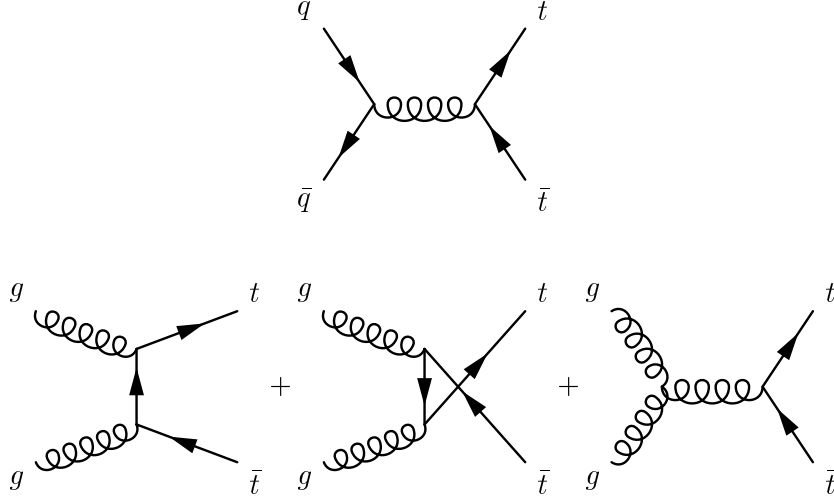


Figure 1.1: Lowest order Feynman diagrams for $t\bar{t}$ production via strong interaction in $p\bar{p}$ collisions.

1.1. Though top quark production via weak processes is also possible, these have relatively small cross sections compared to the strong processes [15]. The main focus of this thesis is $t\bar{t}$ production via the strong process.

The total cross section for heavy quark production in perturbative QCD is written in the form

$$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow Q\bar{Q}) = \sum_{i,j} \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^1 dx_2 f_i(x_1, \mu) f_j(x_2, \mu) \hat{\sigma}_{ij}(\hat{s}, m_t, \alpha_s(\mu)), \quad (1.2)$$

where the sum is over the initial parton states. The function $f_i(x_1, \mu)$ is the probability distribution of a parton i with a momentum fraction of x_1 . The quantity μ

is the renormalization scale introduced to avoid the infinities from the higher order Feynman diagrams. The quantity $\hat{\sigma}_{ij}$ is the total short distance cross section from parton i and j to produce a heavy quark pair. The value \hat{s} is the center of mass energy of parton i and j . The quantity m_t is the mass of the heavy quark (in this case, the top quark). The function $\alpha_s(\mu)$ is the strong coupling constant which depends on μ . In $p\bar{p}$ collisions at a center of mass energy of 1.96 TeV , about 85 % of top pair productions are expected via quark-antiquark annihilation and 15 % from gluon fusion. The calculation of the cross section for heavy quarks is sensitive to higher order corrections to the leading order calculation. The theoretical calculations in the next-to-leading-order (NLO) [16] at the center of mass energy 1.8 TeV and 1.96 TeV are presented in Table 1.2 along with the previous experimental results from the CDF and DØ collaborations.

	\sqrt{s}	m_t	$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$
CDF	1.8 TeV	175 GeV/c ²	$7.6^{+1.8}_{-1.5}$ pb
DØ	1.8 TeV	173.3 GeV/c ²	5.5 ± 1.8 pb
theoretical	1.8 TeV	175 GeV/c ²	$5.19^{+0.52}_{-0.68}$ pb
theoretical	1.96 TeV	175 GeV/c ²	$6.70^{+0.71}_{-0.88}$ pb

Table 1.2: The $t\bar{t}$ production cross section. CDF [18], DØ [21], and theoretical prediction [16]. The top quark masses m_t in the table are used for the calculations of the cross section.

1.4 Top Quark Decay

The Standard Model allows the top quark to decay into a real W boson and a b quark via the charged weak current. The probability that the top quark decays to other generations is strongly suppressed due to the negligible mixing expressed in the CKM matrix elements, in other words $V_{tb} \simeq 1$. The partial width for the top-quark decay [22] is expressed as;

$$\Gamma(t \rightarrow Wb) = \frac{G_F M_W^2}{8\pi\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{m_t^2} |V_{tb}|^2 \left[\frac{(m_t^2 - m_b^2)^2}{M_W^2} + m_t^2 + m_b^2 - 2M_W^2 \right] \times 2k \quad (1.3)$$

$$k = \frac{\sqrt{(m_t^2 - (M_W + m_b)^2)(m_t^2 - (M_W - m_b)^2)}}{2m_t} \quad (1.4)$$

where k denotes the W momentum in the t rest frame. With $M_W = 80.4 \text{ GeV}$ and $m_b = 5 \text{ GeV}$, the decay rate is $\Gamma(t \rightarrow Wb) \simeq 1.55 \text{ GeV}$ and the lifetime is $\tau_t \sim 4 \times 10^{-25} \text{ sec}$.

A very short lifetime of the top quark means that it decays like a free quark. The top quark decays via the charged electroweak current before it fragments and forms hadrons. This characteristic and the constraint from V_{tb} allow a unique signature of the top-quark decay to b quarks and W bosons. The b quark has a long lifetime and b hadrons can travel long distances before they decay. Since a quark is a colored object, once the b quark is produced, it cannot exist as a free particle. So quark-antiquark pairs are created to make colorless bound states including a b hadron through a process called hadronization. The hadrons created as a result of this process tend to travel together in a “jet” along the direction of the original quark.

Techniques have been developed to identify the decay vertex of long-lived b hadrons in jets. Jets with these decay vertices are said to be “ b tagged” and the jets are considered as coming from b quarks. The other decay product from the top quark, the W boson, decays to a lepton and neutrino pair or hadronically to a pair of light quarks, which then hadronize to form jets.

Due to the different decay modes of the W bosons, $t\bar{t}$ decays can be categorized in three main classes (Table 1.3). In the *dilepton* channel, both W bosons from the $t\bar{t}$ pair decay into leptons and neutrinos. In the final state of this channel, there are two highly energetic leptons, a large missing energy from the unobserved neutrinos, and two jets from b decays (Figure 1.2). For this study, the decay channel involving the τ lepton is not considered because the τ lepton subsequently decays and leaves a different experimental signature. Due to the difficulties in the observation of τ , the detection efficiency of decay channel involving τ lepton is very small. In the previous studies on the dilepton channel of $t\bar{t}$ production involving one τ ($e\tau$, $\mu\tau$), the detection efficiency is only 18% of the dilepton channel involving only electrons or muons (first three classes in Table 1.3) [17]. The dilepton channel comprises 5% of the total decay rate. This channel benefits from the clean signature of the final state, which makes separating the $t\bar{t}$ signal from the backgrounds easier even though the branching ratio is smaller than other channels.

In the *lepton + jets* channel, one of the W boson decays hadronically and the other decays to a lepton and a neutrino. The *lepton + jets* channel involves a high p_T lepton, a large missing energy from a neutrino, and four jets. In this analysis, usually at least one jet is required to be identified as a b jet using the displaced vertex

Category	Decay mode	Branching ratio	
Dilepton (e, μ)	$t\bar{t} \rightarrow e\nu b e\nu\bar{b}$	1/81	4/81 (5%)
	$t\bar{t} \rightarrow \mu\nu b \mu\nu\bar{b}$	1/81	
	$t\bar{t} \rightarrow e\nu b \mu\nu\bar{b}$	2/81	
Dilepton (with τ)	$t\bar{t} \rightarrow e\nu b \tau\nu\bar{b}$	2/81	
	$t\bar{t} \rightarrow \mu\nu b \tau\nu\bar{b}$	2/81	
	$t\bar{t} \rightarrow \tau\nu b \tau\nu\bar{b}$	1/81	
Lepton + jets	$t\bar{t} \rightarrow q\bar{q} b e\nu\bar{b}$	12/81	24/81(30%)
	$t\bar{t} \rightarrow q\bar{q} b \mu\nu\bar{b}$	12/81	
τ + jets	$t\bar{t} \rightarrow q\bar{q} b \tau\nu\bar{b}$	12/81	
All hadronic	$t\bar{t} \rightarrow q\bar{q} b q\bar{q}\bar{b}$	36/81	36/81(44%)

Table 1.3: $t\bar{t}$ decay modes and their branching ratios.

information as discussed above. About 30% of the total decay rate comes from this channel. The *all hadronic* channel has the biggest branching ratio (44%). However, it has difficulties in extracting the $t\bar{t}$ signal from the large QCD backgrounds.

1.5 Dilepton Decay Channel

Among three $t\bar{t}$ decay channels described in the previous section, the dilepton decay channel is used for the cross section measurement in this thesis. The dilepton channel overcomes the shortcoming of the small branching fraction with its high signal purity. Because the dilepton channel relies on the identification of two high p_T leptons, it is possible to find the $t\bar{t}$ candidates more clearly than other channels that depend more on the measurement of jets. Generally, the measurement of

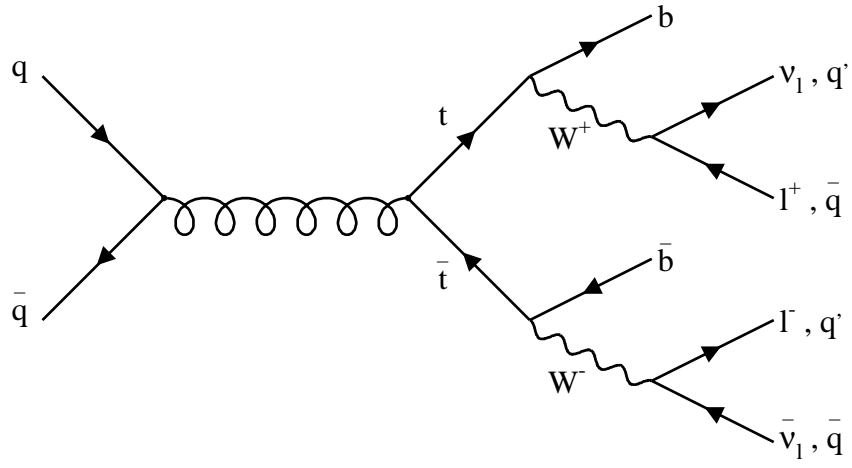


Figure 1.2: $q\bar{q} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ production and Standard Model $t\bar{t}$ decay.

$t\bar{t}$ cross section	Source	Method
$6.7^{+2.0}_{-1.7} \text{ pb}$	CDF	lepton + jets
$8.2^{+4.4}_{-3.4} \text{ pb}$	CDF	dileptons
$10.1^{+4.5}_{-3.6} \text{ pb}$	CDF	all jets
$7.6^{+1.8}_{-1.5} \text{ pb}$	CDF	three methods combined

Table 1.4: Cross section measurements using different $t\bar{t}$ decay channels in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8 \text{ TeV}$ from the CDF collaboration ($m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$) [18][19][20].

electrons and muons are much more reliable than that of jets. Furthermore, the backgrounds of the $t\bar{t}$ dilepton channel can be efficiently removed by the unique final-state signature of two high p_T leptons, a large missing energy and two hadronic jets. Using these features, it provides a high signal-to-background ratio which is crucial for reducing the uncertainty of the cross section measurement. The Run I CDF collaboration results of the cross section measurements of the $t\bar{t}$ production in three different $t\bar{t}$ decay channels are shown in Table 1.4.

1.6 Overview of thesis

This thesis describes the measurement of the $t\bar{t}$ production cross section in proton and anti-proton collisions at a center of mass energy 1.96 TeV . The analysis uses the dilepton decay channel where two highly energetic leptons, 2 jets from the

fragmentation of the b quarks and a large missing energy from the unobserved neutrinos are the signature of the decay. In Chapter 2, the experimental apparatus is briefly introduced. This chapter describes the general aspects of the CDF detector and new features which have been upgraded from the previous Run I detector.

The dilepton channel acceptance, the probability of the $t\bar{t}$ event passing the dilepton selection requirements, is discussed in Chapter 3. A Monte Carlo $t\bar{t}$ sample is generated and the dilepton selection requirements are applied to the sample. The dilepton channel acceptance is the ratio of the number of events passing the requirements to the number of events of the original sample. The dilepton selection requirements exploit the unique aspects of the dilepton decay channel of $t\bar{t}$ production. It requires the event to have two jets from the b quark fragmentations. A large missing energy is required to ensure the neutrinos originated from the leptonic decays of the W bosons. The large total transverse energy is also a unique characteristic of $t\bar{t}$ production. The total dilepton channel acceptance of $0.43 \pm 0.04 \%$ is obtained.

In Chapter 4, the methods used to remove the backgrounds from the $t\bar{t}$ signal will be discussed. The main backgrounds include the Drell-Yan process, di-boson production, and $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$. These backgrounds have very similar final state with two leptons as the $t\bar{t}$ production in the dilepton channel. However, they generally do not involve jets in their lowest order process. Furthermore, they show differences in some of aspects used for the dilepton selection requirements. The expected backgrounds in 109 pb^{-1} of data are also estimated as 0.65 ± 0.13 events.

In Chapter 5, the candidates of the $t\bar{t}$ production in the dilepton channel are sought. In this search, one ee , three $\mu\mu$, and two $e\mu$ candidates are found in data of 109 pb^{-1} . Using these numbers and the estimates of the acceptance and backgrounds, the cross section of the $t\bar{t}$ production is calculated. The cross section obtained from this calculation is $\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 11.4^{+6.2}_{-4.6}\text{ pb}$. Finally, Chapter 6 summarizes this thesis.

CHAPTER 2

EXPERIMENTAL APPARATUS

2.1 The Tevatron Collider

The Tevatron collider at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab) provides proton and anti-proton collisions at a center-of-mass energy of 1.96 TeV . A number of important discoveries have been made at Fermilab since it was commissioned in 1967. Three standard model particles were first observed using the Fermilab accelerators. The most recent one was the direct observation of the ν_τ (tau neutrino) [24]. In 1977, using the *Main Ring*, the bottom quark was discovered. The Main Ring was the predecessor to the Tevatron and it could accelerate protons to 400 GeV . It was located in the same tunnel where the Tevatron currently resides. Until 1997, the Main Ring was used to accelerate the protons before they were injected into the Tevatron. The Tevatron, which was the first accelerator using superconducting magnets, began operating in 1983 with a beam energy of 512 GeV . The Tevatron's beam energy was gradually increased up to 900 GeV in 1986. In 1995, the top quark was first observed at the Tevatron by the CDF and DØ collab-

orations [13][14]. In 1997, the accelerator complex was temporarily shutdown for upgrades. This included the introduction of the *main injector* to replace the role of the main ring.

The proton accelerator chain is initiated in the *Cockcroft-Walton* pre-accelerator. The H^- ions prepared from hydrogen gas are accelerated inside this device and reach an energy of 750 *keV*. Next, the ions are accelerated by a linear accelerator (*Linac*) to 400 *MeV*. Before they are injected into the circular *Booster*, the ions pass through a carbon foil which removes the electrons, leaving the proton nucleus. In the *Booster*, the protons repeatedly experience electric fields in the circular path attaining an energy of 8 *GeV* and are coalesced into bunches. The protons enter the Main Injector, which is a new accelerator introduced in 1999, and are accelerated to 150 *GeV*. In this step, a portion of protons with 120 *GeV* are transferred to the antiproton source. In the antiproton source, the protons collide with a nickel target. The antiprotons among the secondary particles of the collision are then sent to the accumulator ring and subsequently to the Main Injector. The protons and antiprotons with 150 *GeV* energy are sent to the Tevatron where they are accelerated to 980 *GeV*.

The luminosity is a measure of the intensity of the beams. It depends on the number of protons in a bunch (N_p), the number of antiprotons in a bunch ($N_{\bar{p}}$), the number of bunches of each type of particle (B), the revolution frequency of the bunches (f_0), and the transverse cross-sectional area of the bunches (σ). The instantaneous luminosity is given by Equation 2.1.

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{N_p N_{\bar{p}} B f_0}{4\pi\sigma} \quad (2.1)$$

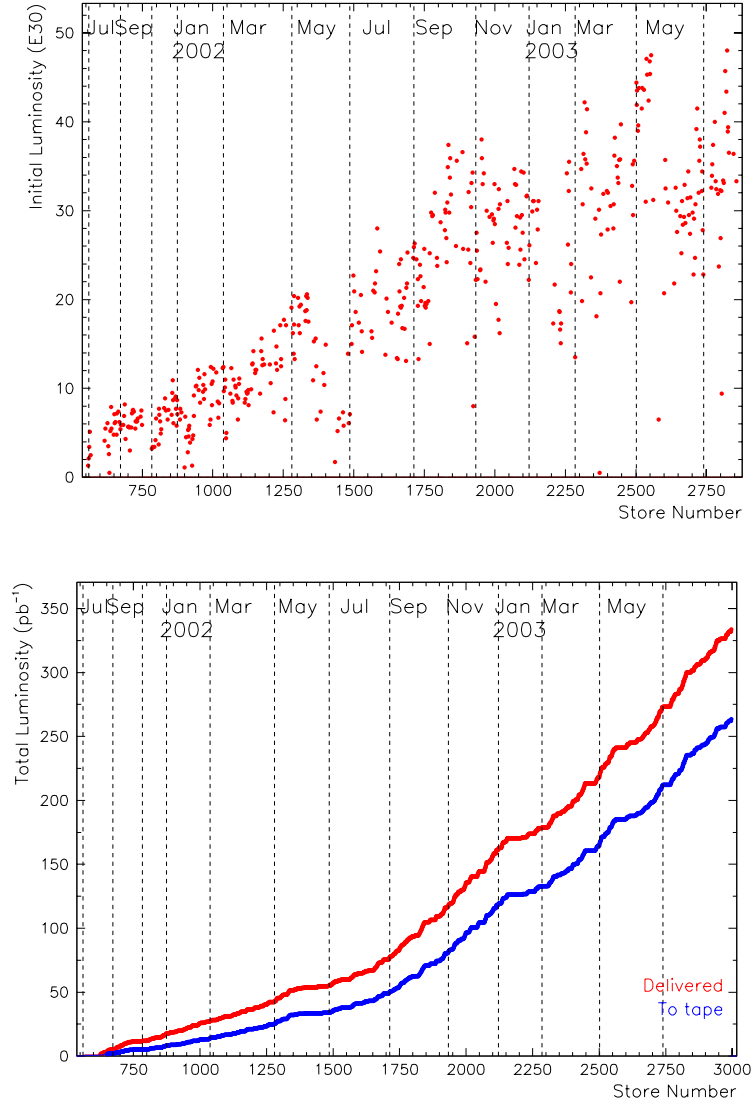


Figure 2.1: The instantaneous luminosity (top) and integrated luminosity (bottom) of the Tevatron since July 2001.

In Run II which started in 2001, the goal of accelerator operation was $\mathcal{L} = 8 \times 10^{31} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ [26]. As of August 2003, the typical luminosity is $\mathcal{L} = 2 \times 10^{31} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ and the best luminosity was $\mathcal{L} = 4.8 \times 10^{31} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ [27]. The luminosity has been continuously increased as shown in Figure 2.1. In Run IB (until 1995), the typical value was $1.6 \times 10^{31} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ and the best one was $2.8 \times 10^{31} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$. The goal of the increased luminosity in Run II is attainable mainly from the increase of proton and antiproton bunches from 6 in Run IB to 36 which consequently results in shorter bunch spacing from 3.5 μsec to 396 nsec.

2.2 The CDF Detector

The CDF detector was designed for various studies of high energy physics from proton and antiproton collisions. It is located in one of the interaction points of the Tevatron. The schematic diagram of the components of the CDF detector is depicted in Figure 2.2. The CDF detector is cylindrically symmetric with the axis along the Tevatron beam-pipe and forward-backward symmetric about the transverse plane passing through the nominal interaction point. As a convention, the coordinate system of the CDF detector is defined with the positive z direction as the direction of the proton beam, the positive y direction as upward from the detector and the positive x direction as outward from the center of the Tevatron. A more commonly used coordinate system is $\phi - \eta$ system, where ϕ is the azimuthal angle. The *pseudo-rapidity* (η) is defined by Equation 2.2, where θ is the polar angle measured relative to the positive z direction.

$$\eta = -\ln(\tan(\theta/2)) \quad (2.2)$$

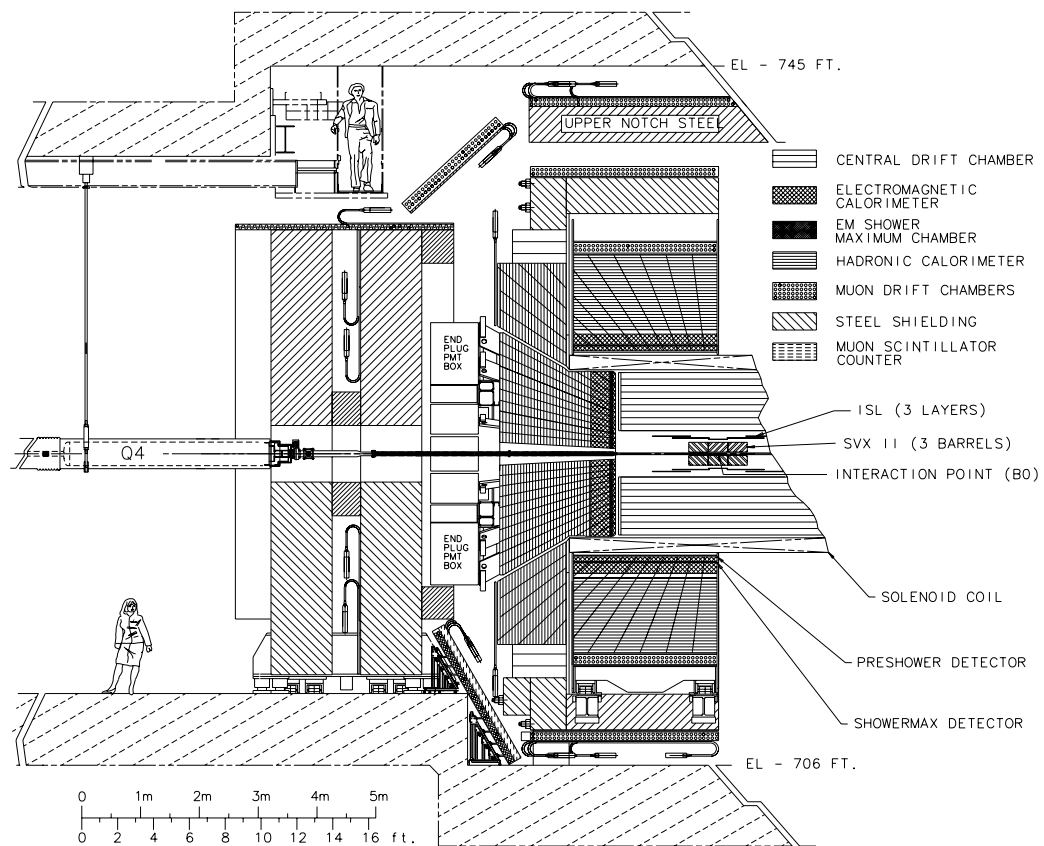


Figure 2.2: An elevation view of one half of the CDF II detector.

Among the various components of the CDF detector, the three parts which are the most important for this analysis are the tracking system, calorimeters and muon detector system. The central tracking system is housed inside the solenoid. Exploiting the curved track due to the magnetic field provided by the solenoid, the tracking system measures the momentum and charge of the particles. The calorimeters measure the energy of the electron, photon, and jets in the outer radius of the tracking system. The muon drift chambers detect muons escaping from the calorimeters and steel absorbers. These components will be discussed in more detail in the following sections. More complete descriptions of the CDF run II detector can be found elsewhere [28].

2.2.1 The Tracking System

In Run I, the tracks of the charged particles were measured by the Central Tracking Chamber (CTC), the Silicon Vertex Detector (SVX), and the Vertex Time Projection Chamber (VTX). However, in the environment of the higher luminosity and shorter bunch spacing in Run II, a significant modification in the design of these components was required. Also, the Run I Silicon Vertex Detector had limitation in its acceptance due to its short length. The CTC was replaced by the Central Outer Tracker (COT). The Silicon Vertex Detector II (SVX II) replaced the SVX.

Particle tracking from a radius of 40 *cm* to 137 *cm* and $|\eta| < 1.0$ is performed by the Central Outer Tracker (COT). The COT is a set of wire drift chambers filled with Ar-Ethan- CF_4 gas. In comparison with the CTC, the size of an individual drift cell is smaller and the gas has a shorter drift time which is required by the shorter

bunch spacing of Run II. The COT is designed to operate with a maximum drift of 100 nsec. The COT has two types of wires: axial and stereo. The axial wires are arranged parallel to the beam-pipe for the measurement of the momentum in the $r - \phi$ direction. The stereo wires are slightly tilted with respect to the axial wires for the measurement in the $r - z$ direction. In Run I, the stereo measurement was poor because the CTC had 24 stereo wires out of the 84 wires. The COT has 48 stereo wires which provide an enhanced performance in the $r - z$ reconstruction. The COT has 8 superlayers in which 12 wire drift cells are tilted at 35° with respect to the radial direction. This compensates for the Lorentz angle and makes the ionization electrons drift perpendicular to the radial direction. Among the 8 superlayers, 4 layers are axial, which is parallel to the beam line, and the other 4 layers are stereo with a 3° offset. A total of 96 measurements are provided for a charged track by the COT. The sideview of the arrangement of the COT drift cells is shown in Figure 2.3. The mechanical properties of the COT are listed in Table 2.1.

The Silicon Vertex Detector (SVX) was first introduced in 1992 to detect the vertices from heavy flavor weak decays. It has a crucial role in the reconstruction of vertices from the B hadron decays for the study of the top quark. Originally the SVX consisted of two barrels with a total length of 51 cm, aligned along the beampipe. There were 12 wedges in a barrel with 4 layers. Each layer in a wedge is called a ladder and had single sided silicon-strip detectors. In Run I, only $r - \phi$ measurements were possible because all the silicon strips were aligned with the beam direction. In Run II, the SVX was upgraded to allow more acceptance and higher precision measurement of vertices. The SVX II has three barrels with a total

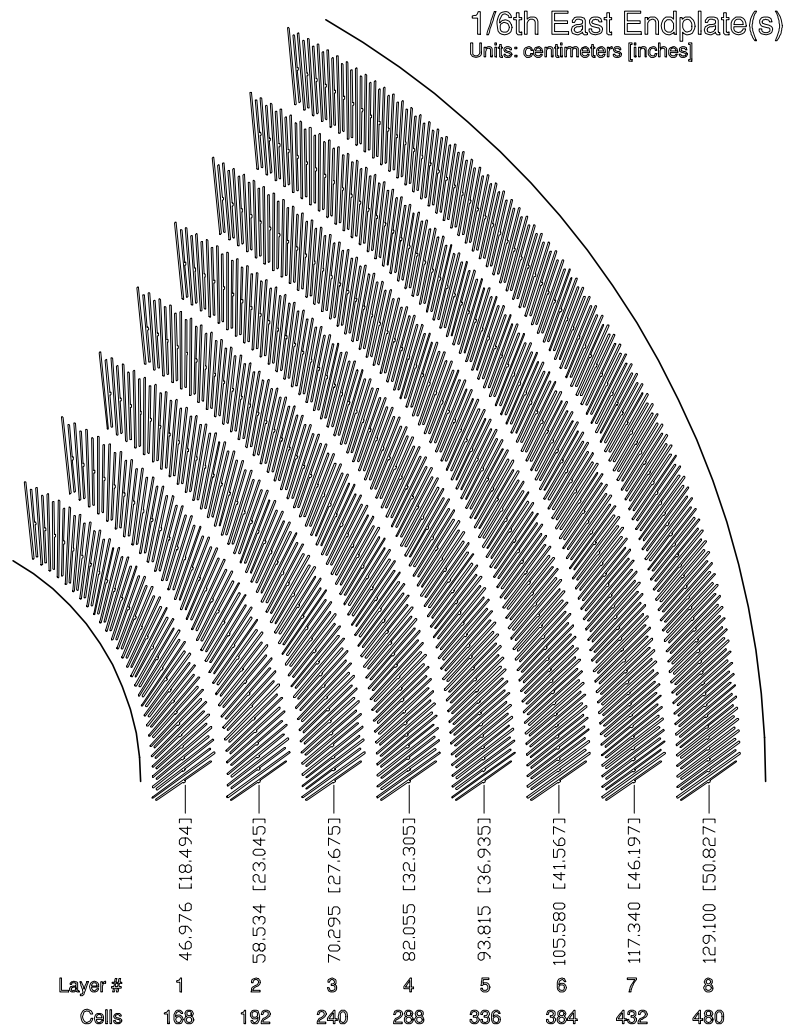


Figure 2.3: The arrangement of drift cells at the east endplate of the COT. Only 1/6 portion in ϕ is shown.

Number of Layers	96
Number of Super layers	8
Stereo Angle	+3, 0, -3, 0, +3, 0, -3, 0°
Cells/Layers	168, 192, 240, 288, 336, 384, 432, 480
Sense wires/Cell	12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12
Radius at Center of SL	46, 58, 70, 82, 94, 106, 119, 131 <i>cm</i>
Sense wire Spacing	0.37(7.62 <i>mm</i>) in plane of wires
Wire material	gold plated Tungsten
Wire tension	135g
Tilt Angle	35°
Length of Active Region	310 <i>cm</i>
Total number of Wires	63000
Endplate Load	~ 40 tons
Drift Field	~ 2.5kV/ <i>cm</i>

Table 2.1: Description of the Central Outer Tracker (COT).

Detector Parameter	SVX	SVX II
Readout coordinates	$r - \phi$	$r - \phi, r - z$
Number of barrels	2	3
Number of layers per barrels	4	5
Number of wedges per barrels	12	12
Ladder length	25.5 <i>cm</i>	29.0 <i>cm</i>
Combined barrel length	51.0 <i>cm</i>	87.0 <i>cm</i>
Layer geometry	3° tilt	staggered radii
Radius innermost layer	3.0 <i>cm</i>	2.44 <i>cm</i>
Radius outermost layer	7.8 <i>cm</i>	10.6 <i>cm</i>
$r - \phi$ readout channels	46,080	211,968
$r - z$ readout channels	absent	193,536
Total number of channels	46,080	405,504
Total number of detectors	288	720
Total number of ladders	96	180

Table 2.2: Comparison of SVX and SVX II.

length of 87 *cm*, therefore it increases the geometric acceptance for finding the B hadron decay vertices from 60% in Run I to almost 100%. Each barrel in the new detector has five layers which have double-sided silicon-microstrip detectors. One side of the silicon detectors is for an $r - \phi$ measurement. The other side is for an $r - z$ measurement with 90° or small angle stereo layers. The details of the SVX II detector are shown in Table 2.2 along with a comparison to the Run I SVX.

The Intermediate Silicon Layers (ISL) is a new addition to the CDF detector in Run II. It is placed outside the SVX II detector and covers the radial region from 20 *cm* to 28 *cm*. The ISL consists of three layers which have different length in the z direction. In the region $1.0 < |\eta| < 2.0$, two layers at the radii of 20 *cm* and 28 *cm*

provide complete 3D tracking capability where the COT coverage is incomplete or missing. In the central region of $|\eta| < 1.0$, a single layer of silicon is placed at a radius of 22 *cm*. The 6 layers from SVX and ISL in the central region provide higher tracking efficiency as well as better momentum resolution in conjunction with the COT. The regions covered by the tracking systems in η are shown in Figure 2.4. An end view of the CDF silicon detector systems is shown in Figure 2.5. The expected momentum resolution of the CDF tracking system when the COT, SVX, ISL are combined, is $\delta p_T/p_T^2 \leq 0.001 \text{ GeV}^{-1}c$.

2.2.2 Calorimetry

The calorimeters of the CDF, are located outside of the solenoid. In different η regions, there are three kinds of calorimeters installed. The central calorimeters consist of the central electromagnetic calorimeter (CEM), the central hadronic calorimeter (CHA) and the wall hadronic calorimeter (WHA). They cover $|\eta| < 1.1$, $|\eta| < 0.9$, and $0.7 < |\eta| < 1.3$ respectively. In the higher η region, the plug electromagnetic calorimeter (PEM) and the plug hadronic calorimeter (PHA) provide the coverage of $1.1 < |\eta| < 3.6$.

The central calorimeters are segmented into 24 wedges, each covering 15° in azimuth, extending 250 *cm* from $z = 0$ to either side of the detector. Each wedge of the electromagnetic calorimeter consists of an alternating lead-scintillator material. Incident particles interact with absorbing material (lead) and lose a fraction of energy while creating cascades of secondary particles. In the scintillator layer, the particles produce light which is captured by a photomultiplier tube (PMT). The

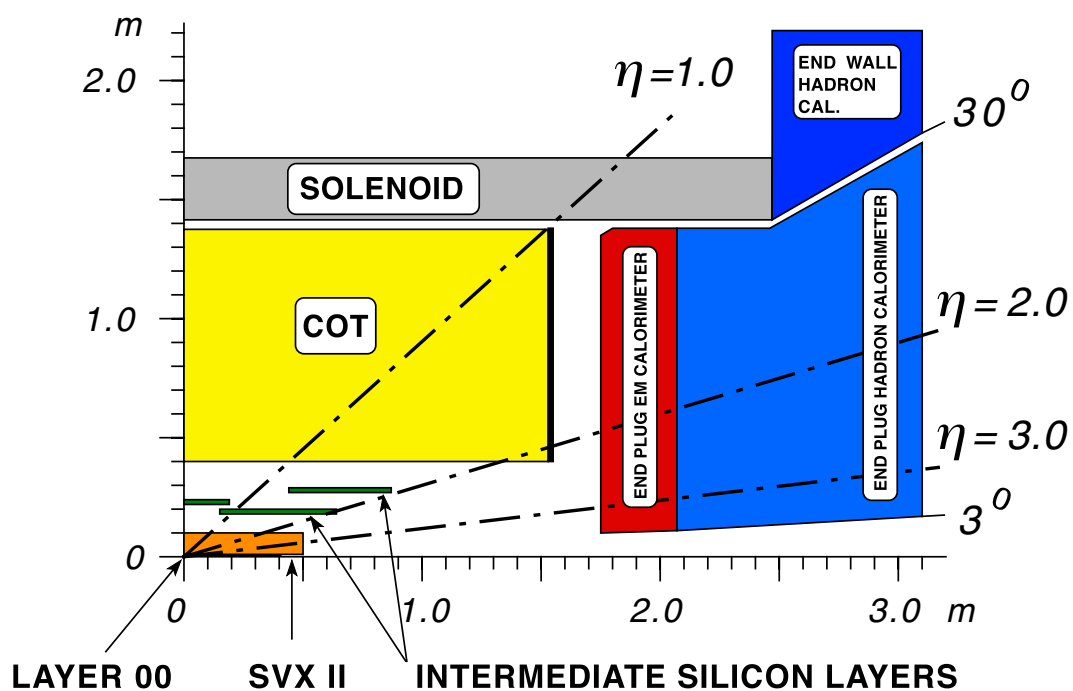


Figure 2.4: A schematic view of CDF run II detector showing the η coverage of the tracking systems surrounded by the solenoid and the plug calorimeters.

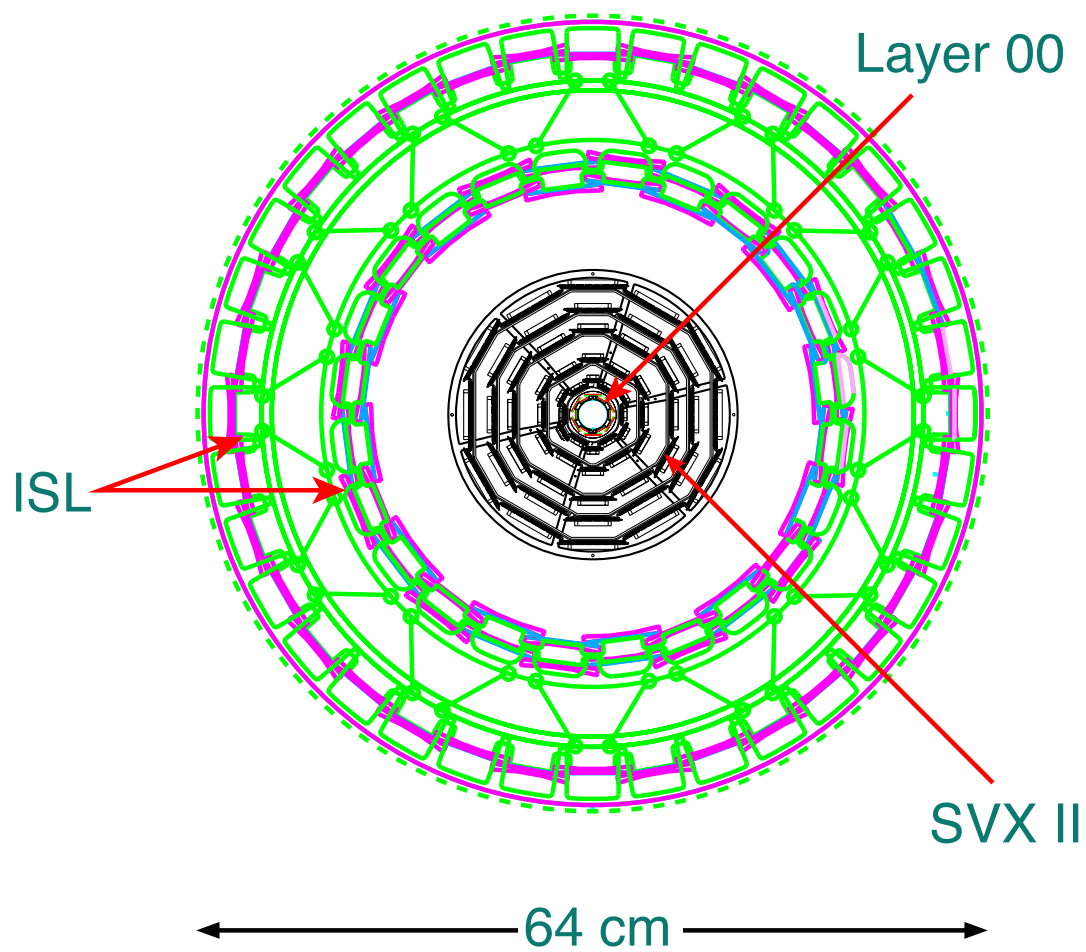


Figure 2.5: An end view of the CDF silicon system including the SVX II bulkheads and ISL support structure.

hadronic calorimeter which uses steel-scintillator is located behind the electromagnetic calorimeter because a hadronic shower develops later than an electromagnetic shower. The central electromagnetic shower counter (CES) is located at 5.9 radiation lengths where the maximal average electromagnetic shower development occurs. The CES is a proportional strip and wire chamber which provides shower position in the $z - \phi$ plane.

The CEM has 18 radiation lengths worth of material and an inner radius of 173 *cm* with a depth of 35 *cm*. The CHA contains 4.7 absorption lengths of material and extends beyond the CEM. The layout of the central calorimeter is shown in Figure 2.7. The measured energy resolution for electromagnetic showers is $13.7\%/\sqrt{E_T} \oplus 2\%$ where \oplus means an addition in quadrature. The CEM was calibrated using a testbeam of electrons and is checked periodically using radioactive ^{137}Cs sources. The energy resolution for hadronic showers was measured from isolated pions; the resolution in the central hadronic calorimetry was determined to be $50\%/\sqrt{E_T} \oplus 3\%$. Table 2.3 lists detailed characteristics of the central calorimeters. A cross-section view of a central calorimeter wedge is shown in Figure 2.6.

The plug calorimeters are one of the most important improvements of the Run II detector. This upgraded calorimeter covers the polar angle region from 37° to 3° , ($1.1 < |\eta| < 3.6$) replacing the gas calorimeter of Run I, whose time response would have poorly matched the operational conditions of Run II. The plug electromagnetic calorimeter has lead-scintillator alternating layers with 4.5 *mm* of lead and 4 *mm* of

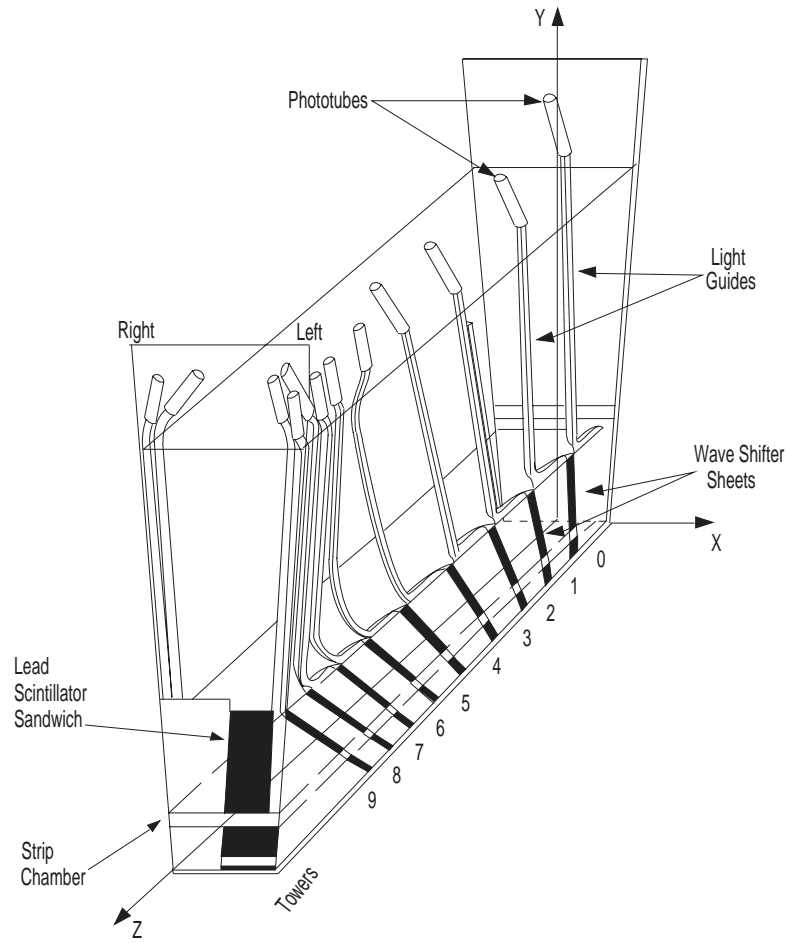


Figure 2.6: Diagram of a single central calorimetry wedge.

	CEM	CHA	WHA
Coverage ($ \eta $)	0 – 1.1	0 – 0.9	0.7 – 1.3
Tower Size ($\Delta\eta \times \Delta\phi$)	$0.1 \times 15^\circ$	$0.1 \times 15^\circ$	$0.1 \times 15^\circ$
Module Length	250 <i>cm</i>	250 <i>cm</i>	100 <i>cm</i>
Module Width	15°	15°	80 <i>cm</i>
Number of Modules	48	48	48
Active Medium	polystyrene scintillator	acrylic scintillator	acrylic scintillator
Thickness	5 <i>mm</i>	10 <i>mm</i>	10 <i>mm</i>
Number of Layers	31	32	15
Absorber	Pb	Fe	Fe
Thickness	3 <i>mm</i>	25 <i>mm</i>	51 <i>mm</i>
Number of Layers	30	32	15
Energy Resolution ($\sigma(E)/E(GeV)$)	$13.7\%/\sqrt{E_T} \oplus 2\%$	$50\%/\sqrt{E_T} \oplus 3\%$	$75\%/\sqrt{E_T} \oplus 4\%$

Table 2.3: The physical properties for the central and endwall calorimeters. In the last row, the symbol \oplus indicates that the constant term is to be added in quadrature to the resolution.

scintillator. There are 23 layers in depth for a total thickness of about 21 radiation lengths at normal incidence. The energy resolution of the PEM is approximately $16\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1\%$. Table 2.4 lists detailed characteristics of the plug calorimeters.

2.2.3 The Muon Detectors

Located outside of the central hadronic calorimeter is the central muon detection system. The central muon detector (CMU) consists of 4 layers of single wire drift cells. The CMU has 24 wedges corresponding to each central calorimeter wedge. Each of them is 12.6° wide comprising 3 towers with a 2.4° gap between each CMU wedge. In the center of each drift cell, a sense wire is running the length of the wedge (226 *cm*). The sense wires in the outer two layers are offset by 2 *mm* to resolve the ambiguity of track measurement in azimuth (Figure 2.8). A track is measured in

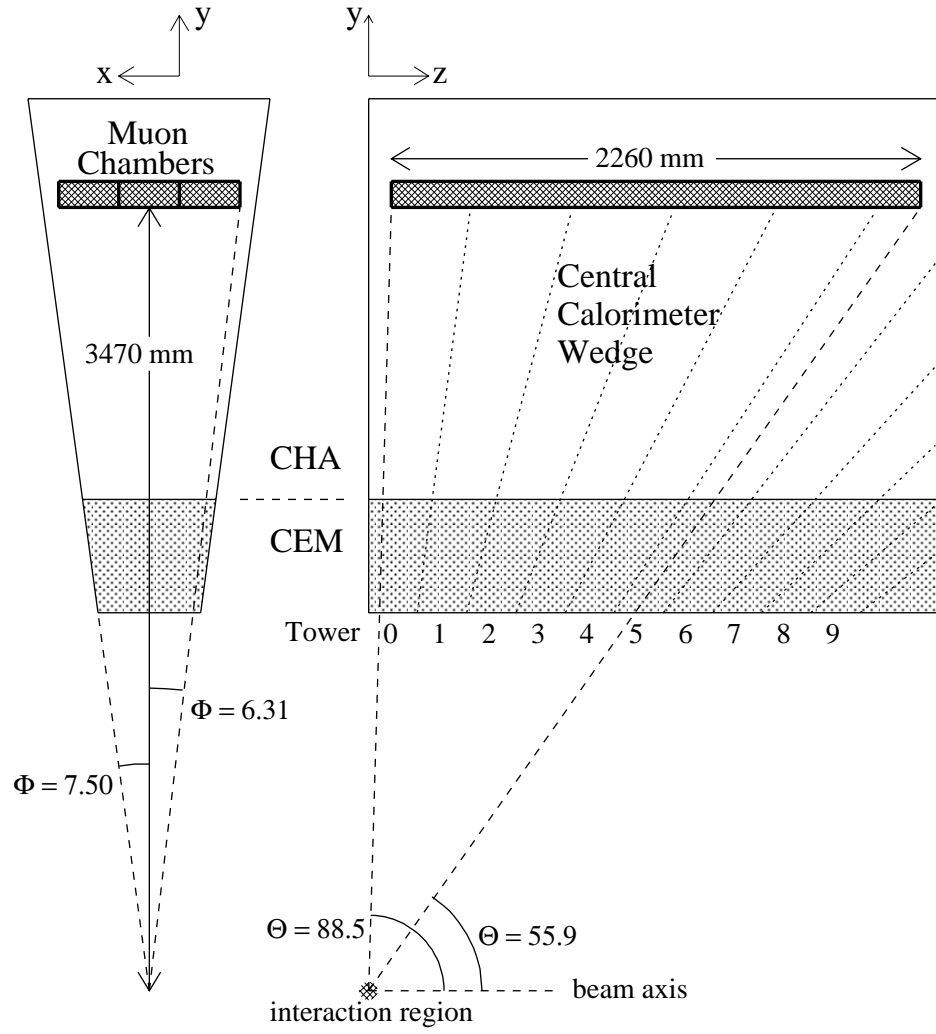


Figure 2.7: Geometry of a central calorimeter wedge and its towers.

	EM (PEM)	Hadron (PHA)
Segmentation	$\sim 8 \times 8 cm^2$	$\sim 24 \times 24 cm^2$
Total Channels	960	864
Thickness	$21X_0, 1\lambda_0$	$7\lambda_0$
Density	$0.36\rho_{Pb}$	$0.75\rho_{Fe}$
Samples	22 + Preshower	23
Active medium	4 mm Scint	6 mm Scint
Absorber medium	4.5 mm Pb	2 inch Fe
Resolution	$16\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1\%$	$80\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 5\%$

Table 2.4: Characteristics of the plug calorimeters.

the $r - \phi$ plane with a resolution of $250 \mu m$ and $1.2 mm$ in z direction. Tracks are identified as muons if they leave hits in at least 3 of the 4 layers. The track segment from these layers is called a muon stub.

Additional steel absorbers are located in the outside of the CMU. Two $60 cm$ thick walls of steel stand along the side of the detector at $x = \pm \sim 540 cm$. For the top and bottom side of the detector, the steel return yokes of the solenoid at $y = \pm \sim 480 cm$ provide the additional hadron absorption. Muons passing these steel absorbers can be detected in the central muon upgrade (CMP) which comprises 4 layers of drift cells. In Run IB, there were ϕ gaps of the return yokes and CMP chambers in the regions $80^\circ < \phi < 100^\circ$ and $260^\circ < \phi < 280^\circ$. These gaps are covered with additional steel and chambers in Run II which results in a 17% CMP coverage increase. The central muon extension(CMX) extends the pseudorapidity coverage from 0.6 to 1.0. The CMX consists of conical sections of drift tubes. In Run I, it had 30° azimuthal gaps at the top of the detector and 90° gaps at the

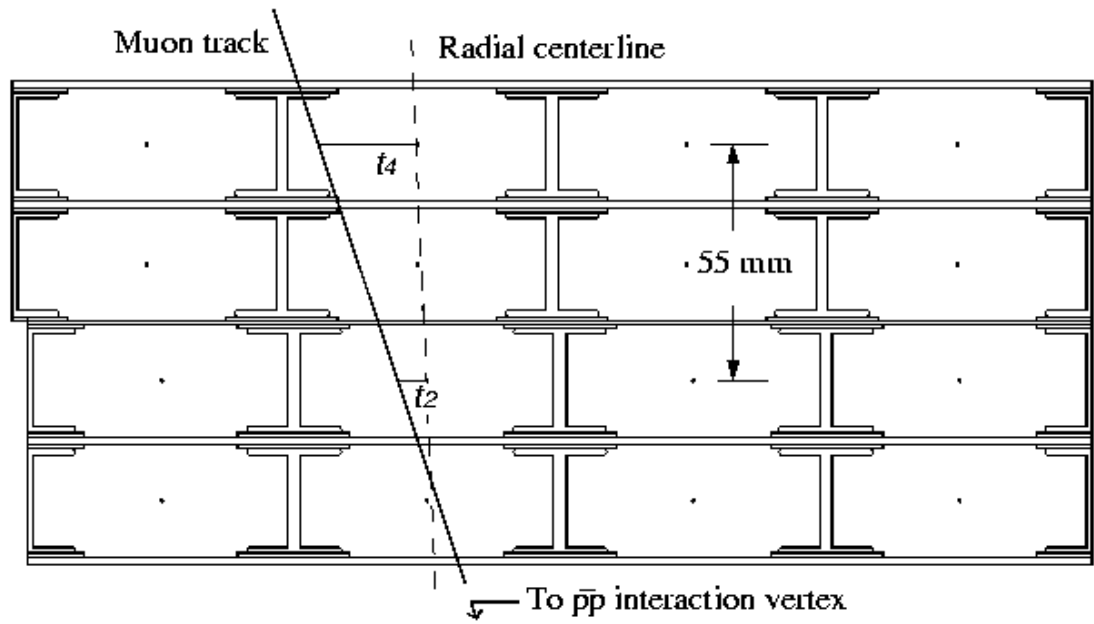


Figure 2.8: A transverse view of a muon chamber tower showing the offset of sense wire in the outer two layers.

bottom. The gap at the top on the west side of the detector and the two gaps at the bottom (east and west) are instrumented for Run II. The coverages of CMU, CMP and CMX in η, ϕ ranges are shown in Figure 2.9.

2.2.4 Event Triggers

In hadron collider experiments, the trigger system plays an important role because the rate of collision far exceeds the rate of writing data to permanent storage. In Run II, the bunch crossing rate is 2.5 MHz while the storage speed is about 50 Hz . The CDF trigger system was completely replaced for Run II in order to accommodate the large increase of the collision rate from 280 kHz of Run IB. The trigger system is divided into three levels which gradually reduce the rate of events to minimize the deadtime in the next level of trigger system.

The level 1 trigger uses the information from calorimeter energy clusters and charged tracks reconstructed by the track processor (XFT) [29]. The fully pipelined design of the level 1 trigger provides $5.5\text{ }\mu\text{sec}$ latency of event data and 40 kHz of average accept rate which allows the deadtime in the level 2 trigger to be less than 10%. The level 2 triggers which perform more sophisticated event rejection reduces the event rate to 300 Hz . In addition to using the information from the level 1 trigger, the level 2 trigger uses more detailed information from the calorimeters and information from the SVX. The level 3 trigger is a software trigger which reconstructs physics objects such as leptons, jets and \cancel{E}_T . The event data are filtered using the reconstructed information and recorded into the permanent storage at the rate of 50 Hz .

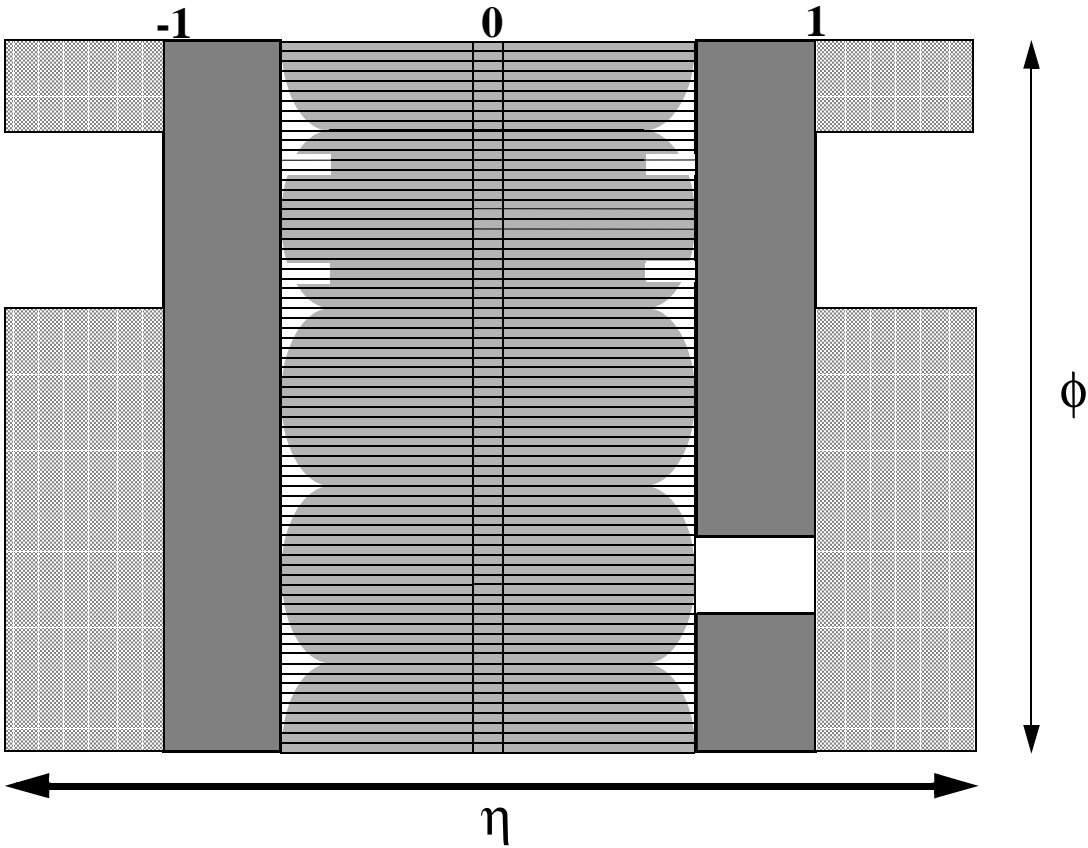


Figure 2.9: The coverage of CDF muon detectors in azimuth ϕ and pseudorapidity η .

CHAPTER 3

EVENT SELECTION AND ACCEPTANCE OF $t\bar{t}$ EVENT

The cross section measurement in this thesis has been performed using the dilepton decay channel in the $t\bar{t}$ pair production. As discussed in Chapter 1, the signature of this channel is two highly energetic leptons, large missing energy and two hadronic jets from b decays (Figure 1.2). Despite its relatively small branching fraction among the total $t\bar{t}$ decay channels, the dilepton channel has a big advantage in that it clearly separates the $t\bar{t}$ signal from the backgrounds. This is due primarily to the ease of identifying two high momentum charged leptons (electrons or muons). Since the *lepton + jets* channel of the $t\bar{t}$ decay depends largely on the measurement and identification of jets, it necessarily involves a large uncertainty from the measurement of jets. Also it has difficulties separating the signal from a large background of $W + jets$ production in the $p\bar{p}$ collision.

There are several kinds of background processes for the $t\bar{t}$ dilepton channel within the Standard Model. The largest sources of the backgrounds include Drell-Yan (Figure 4.1), $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau\tau$ and di-boson production (Figure 4.8). The two jets involved in the $t\bar{t}$ dilepton channel provide a way to discriminate the backgrounds from the $t\bar{t}$ signal. As will be discussed in Chapter 4, most of the tree level processes of the

backgrounds do not involve jets. So the requirement of 2 or more jets in the event strongly separates the $t\bar{t}$ production from other Standard Model processes involving two leptons.

The existence of the missing energy in the $t\bar{t}$ events is also a feature which contrasts with other Standard Model backgrounds. The Drell-Yan and $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau\tau$ processes that will be discussed in Chapter 4 show generally a small missing energy in the events. This is another useful handle for the background separation.

The selection procedure for the candidate events therefore begins by looking for the events with high p_T electrons or muons. The leptons from the W decays generally have a large transverse momentum as shown in Figures 3.1 and 3.2. The requirement of high p_T leptons distinguishes leptons from other decay processes such as a semileptonic b decay, which produces a lower p_T lepton. There are established procedures for electron and muon identification using the observed quantities from the detector. These identification criteria are devised to keep maximum amount of real leptons but to remove hadronic objects mimicking leptons.

The total detection efficiency of $t\bar{t}$ events is affected by the geometric limitation of the detector, the kinematic requirement of high p_T leptons and the lepton identification. Furthermore, there are additional selection criteria to separate the dilepton events of $t\bar{t}$ production from other Standard Model processes. These are the requirements on the missing energy, invariant mass of the two leptons, two jets and the total transverse energy of the events. These requirements are designed to

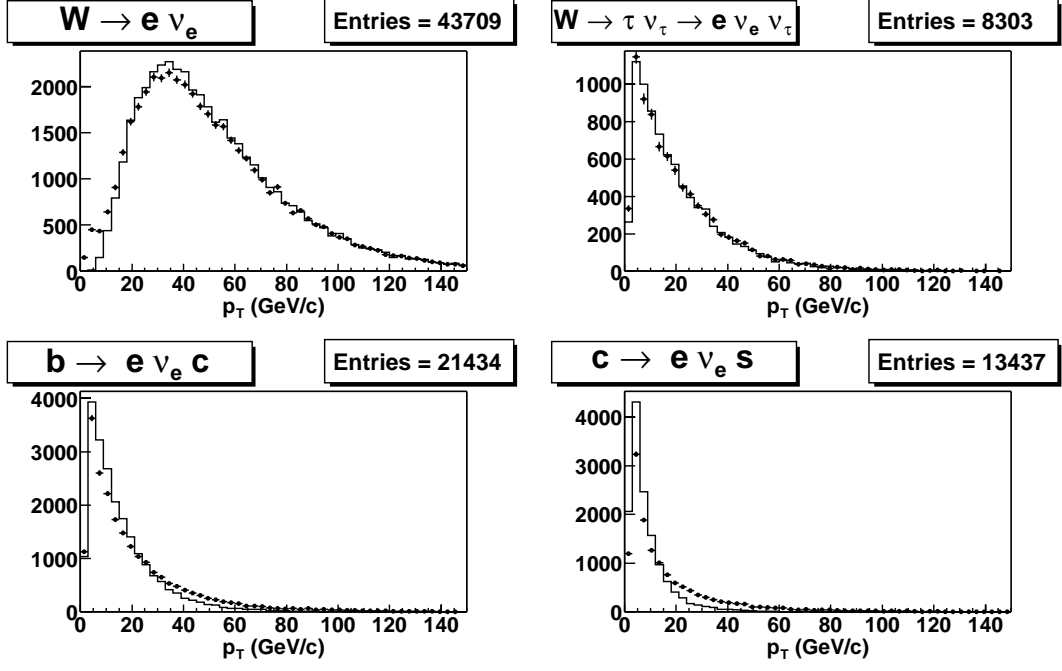


Figure 3.1: Electron E_T of generator level (histogram) and reconstructed level (points) for the PYTHIA $t\bar{t}$ Monte Carlo sample with $m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$. $W \rightarrow e \nu_e$ (top left), $W \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau \rightarrow e \nu_e \nu_\tau$ (top right), $b \rightarrow e \nu_e c$ (bottom left), $c \rightarrow e \nu_e s$ (bottom right).

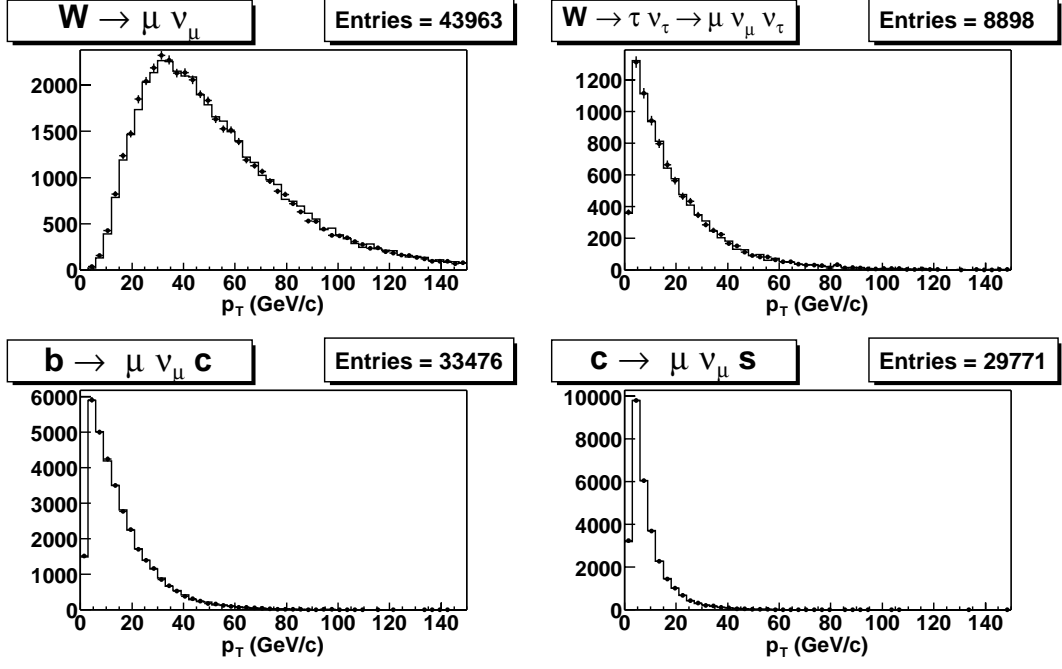


Figure 3.2: Muon E_T of generator level (histogram) and reconstructed level (points) for the PYTHIA $t\bar{t}$ Monte Carlo sample with $m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$. $W \rightarrow \mu \nu_\mu$ (top left), $W \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau \rightarrow \mu \nu_\mu \nu_\tau$ (top right), $b \rightarrow \mu \nu_\mu c$ (bottom left), $c \rightarrow \mu \nu_\mu s$ (bottom right).

further reduce the backgrounds from Drell-Yan, $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau\tau$ and di-boson production. The overall efficiency including these additional selections constitutes the $t\bar{t}$ total acceptance ϵ_{dil} that will be discussed in Section 3.4.

3.1 Electron Selection

Electrons deposit most of their energy in a few electromagnetic calorimeter towers. In addition, an electron will leave a track in the COT and a small shower in the CES. The information from these detector components is exploited in the electron identification. The electrons in the central region ($|\eta| < 1.1$) and plug region ($1.2 < |\eta| < 2.8$) with $E_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$ are considered. They have different identification variables because the detector characteristics are different. In the plug region, charge identification is difficult because there is no track reconstruction by the COT. The majority of the plug electrons do not have track momentum or charge information. However, the silicon detector can reconstruct the track segments in the high η region which is not covered by the COT. The *phoenix* tracking algorithm takes advantage of the silicon track segments providing charge and momentum information for the plug electron [30]. Three classes of electrons are defined: the tight central electron (TCE), the phoenix electron (PHX) and the plug electron (PEM). The PEM contains only those plug electrons in which the phoenix algorithm fails to reconstruct the track.

In order to improve the purity, electrons are restricted to a fiducial region where the energy of the electrons are well measured. For the CEM, in the transverse plane, the CES shower position must be at least 3.2 cm from a CEM wedge boundary in ϕ . The width of a CEM wedge at the CES radius is 48.5 cm . The cluster in the

z direction must be at least 9 *cm* from the transverse plane at $z = 0$ to avoid the gap between the two cylindrical halves of the central calorimeters. The seed tower of the cluster must not be tower 9 which is at the largest pseudo-rapidity (Figure 2.7). The seed tower of the cluster must not be in tower 7 of the wedge including the *chimney module* where tower 7, 8, 9 are missing due to cryogenic service lines to the superconducting solenoid. For the plug region, the PES cluster of the electron must be in $1.2 < |\eta| < 2.8$.

3.1.1 Electron Identification Requirements

The following variables are used to identify the central electrons (CEM).

- Transverse energy (E_T) : This is measured in the electromagnetic calorimeter. The energy is corrected for variations in tower-to-tower responses.
- Track transverse momentum (p_T) : The transverse momentum of the track is obtained from the track curvature measured in the COT. The p_T is refitted with the constraint that it pass through the beam position. This improves the resolution of p_T .
- E_{HAD}/E_{EM} : This is the ratio of the hadronic calorimeter energy to the electromagnetic calorimeter energy for the cluster.
- $Lshr$: This variable compares the observed sharing of energy deposition between towers to that expected for a true electromagnetic shower. It is defined as

$$Lshr = 0.14 \frac{\sum_i (E_i^{obs} - E_i^{exp})}{\sqrt{(0.14\sqrt{E})^2 + \sum_i \sigma_{E_i^{exp}}^2}} \quad (3.1)$$

where the sums are over the towers in the EM cluster adjacent to the seed tower and in the same wedge as the seed tower. E_i^{obs} is the measured energy in an adjacent tower, E_i^{exp} is the predicted energy deposition in the adjacent tower from test beam electrons. $\sigma_{E_i^{exp}}$ is the uncertainty in E_i^{exp} . The CEM calorimeter energy resolution of the cluster provides the term of $0.14\sqrt{E}$.

- $Q \times \Delta x$: The quantity Δx represents the distance in the $r - \phi$ plane between the extrapolated track position and the CES maximum shower position. This is multiplied by the electric charge (Q) of the matched track.
- $|\Delta z|$: This quantity represents the distance in the $r - z$ plane between the extrapolated track position and the CES maximum shower position.
- χ_{Strip}^2 : This is the χ^2 resulting from the comparison of the CES shower profile in the z view between the electron candidate and test beam electrons.
- E/P : This is the ratio of the electromagnetic calorimeter energy to the track momentum.
- N_{Axial} : This is the number of axial COT superlayers with at least 7 hits associated with the track.
- N_{Stereo} : This is the number of stereo COT superlayers with at least 7 hits associated with the track.
- z_0 : This is the distance along the beam axis between the origin and the reconstructed track.

In addition to the cuts on the variables described above, an algorithm is used to remove the electrons from photon conversions.

For the plug electron selection, different variables are used. $\chi_{3 \times 3}^2$ is a quantitative comparison of the pattern of EM energy deposition between a given cluster and the test beam result. The *pesProfileRatio5by9* is a simple ratio of strip energies in the PES cluster defined as

$$pesProfileRatio5by9 = \frac{\Sigma \text{ Energy of central 5 strips}}{\text{Total energy of the PES cluster}}.$$

There are two layers in the PES detector. The U and V layer have strips aligned at $+22.5^\circ$ and -22.5° with respect to the radial direction. The *pesProfileRatio5by9* variables are assigned for U and V layers separately. $\Delta R_{PEM-PES}$ is the spatial distance between the PEM cluster and the PES 2d cluster defined as

$$\Delta R_{PEM-PES} = \sqrt{(\eta_{pem3 \times 3} - \eta_{pes2d})^2 + (\phi_{pem3 \times 3} - \phi_{pes2d})^2}.$$

In addition to the PEM identification requirements, PHX has the track quality variables to be met. The cuts used to select TCE, PHX, PEM are shown in Table 3.1, 3.2.

3.2 Muon Selection

Muons are identified by hits left in the muon chambers. Because muons are minimum-ionizing particles, they will only leave a small amount of energy in the calorimeters. However, muons should leave a track in the COT which can be

Variable	Selection criteria	
E_T	$> 20 \text{ GeV}$	
p_T	$> 10 \text{ GeV}/c$	beam constrained
E/p	$< 2.0 \text{ } (E_T < 100 \text{ GeV})$	
	$p_T > 50.0 \text{ GeV } (E_T \geq 100 \text{ GeV})$	
E_{HAD}/E_{EM}	$< 0.055 + 0.00045 \times E$	
$Lshr$	< 0.2	
$Q \times \Delta x$	$> -3.0, < 1.5 \text{ cm}$	
$ \Delta z $	$< 3.0 \text{ cm}$	
χ^2_{strip}	< 10.0	
N_{Axial}	≥ 3	at least 7 hits in a SL
N_{Stereo}	≥ 3	at least 7 hits in a SL
$ z_0 $	$< 60 \text{ cm}$	

Table 3.1: Selection cuts for TCE identification variables.

Variable	Selection criteria	
E_T	$> 20 \text{ GeV}$	
E_{HAD}/E_{EM}	< 0.05	$(E \leq 100 \text{ GeV})$
	$< 0.05 + 0.026 \times \log(E/100 \text{ GeV})$	$(E > 100 \text{ GeV})$
$\chi^2_{3 \times 3}$	< 10.0	
$\Delta R_{PEM-PES}$	$< 3.0 \text{ cm}$	
$pesProfileRatio5by9(U)$	> 0.65	
$pesProfileRatio5by9(V)$	> 0.65	
N_{SiHit}	≥ 4	Silicon hits
		in the Phoenix track
$ z_0 $	$< 60 \text{ cm}$	z_0 of the Phoenix track

Table 3.2: Selection cuts for PEM and PHX identification variables.

matched to the hits in the muon chamber. There are four classes of muons defined by the muon chambers through which they pass. The CMU and CMP muon classes are contained solely in those chambers. The CMUP muon has hits in both the CMU and CMP chambers simultaneously. The CMX muon passes through the CMX chamber. An additional class of the muon is the *minimum ionizing particle* (CMIO) which is a track without hits in any muon chamber but with minimal energy deposition in the calorimeter. They are only considered if they point to a non-fiducial region of the muon system.

3.2.1 Muon Identification Requirements

The following variables are used to identify the central muons and the minimum ionizing particle.

- P_T : This is the transverse momentum of the track obtained from the track curvature measured in the COT. The p_T is refitted with the constraint that it pass through the beam position, which improves the resolution of p_T .
- E_{EM}, E_{HAD} : These are the energies deposited in the electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeter respectively.
- $|\Delta x|$: This is the distance in the $r - \phi$ plane between the extrapolated track position and the track segment in the relevant muon chamber.
- $d0$: This is the impact parameter of the muon track. This is the distance of the closest approach between the reconstructed muon track and the beam axis in the $r - \phi$ plane. This removes muons from cosmic rays which do not originate from the primary interaction near the beam axis.

Variable	Selection criteria	
p_T	$> 20 \text{ GeV}/c$	beam constrained
E_{EM}	$< 2.0 \text{ GeV}$	
$E_{EM} (p > 100 \text{ GeV}/c)$	$< 2.0 + 0.0115 \times (p - 100) \text{ GeV}$	
E_{HAD}	$< 6.0 \text{ GeV}$	
$E_{HAD} (p > 100 \text{ GeV}/c)$	$< 6.0 + 0.028 \times (p - 100) \text{ GeV}$	
$E_{EM} + E_{HAD}$	$> 0.1 \text{ GeV}$	CMIO only
d_0	$< 0.2 \text{ cm}$	without silicon hits
	$< 0.02 \text{ cm}$	with silicon hits
$ \Delta x _{CMU}$	$< 3.0 \text{ cm}$	CMU, CMUP
$ \Delta x _{CMP}$	$< 5.0 \text{ cm}$	CMP, CMUP
$ \Delta x _{CMX}$	$< 6.0 \text{ cm}$	CMX
		$ \Delta x $ is not applicable in CMIO
N_{Axial}	≥ 3	at least 7 hits in a SL
N_{Stereo}	≥ 3	at least 7 hits in a SL
$ z_0 $	$< 60 \text{ cm}$	

Table 3.3: Selection cuts for the central muon and minimum ionizing particle identification variables.

Similar to electron identification, the track quality variables N_{Axial} , N_{Stereo} and z_0 are required for the muon tracks. The cuts used to select muons are shown in Table 3.3. The cosmic ray events may look like di-muon events if they pass close to the beam axis. The cosmic filter [32] is applied in addition to the muon identification in the event selection in the data sample. However, it is not applied to the Monte Carlo sample for the acceptance estimation because it removes $t\bar{t}$ events unnecessarily.

3.3 Dilepton Selection

Selection of dilepton events starts by requiring that the event has two leptons that satisfy the requirements in the previous sections. The leptons are classified as *tight* and *loose*. The tight leptons include TCE, PHX, CMUP, CMX which have stronger lepton identification requirements. The dilepton events must have at least one tight lepton. The PEM, CMP, CMU, CMIO are considered as loose. The possible dilepton types are *tight - tight*, *tight - loose*. Therefore, a total of 26 types of lepton pairs are possible. The possible combinations of the dilepton events are shown in Table 3.4.

3.3.1 Isolation

Because the leptons from W decays are usually more isolated than the leptons from semileptonic b decays, a cut on the lepton isolation is useful for the $t\bar{t}$ dilepton selection. The lepton isolation is defined as the ratio of the calorimeter transverse energy surrounding the lepton to the calorimeter transverse energy of the lepton. It is defined as

$$Iso4 = \frac{E_T^{04}}{E_T}$$

where E_T^{04} is the calorimeter transverse energy except the energy of the lepton inside a cone of radius $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} = 0.4$ with axis as the lepton direction. E_T is the transverse energy of the lepton. E_T is replaced with p_T for the muon isolation. The isolation variable can be spoiled if there is a significant leakage of

	Dilepton Category
$e - e$	TCE - TCE
	TCE - PHX
	TCE - PEM
	PHX - PHX
	PHX - PEM
$\mu - \mu$	CMUP - CMUP
	CMUP - CMU
	CMUP - CMP
	CMUP - CMX
	CMUP - CMIO
	CMX - CMU
	CMX - CMP
	CMX - CMX
	CMX - CMIO
$e - \mu$	TCE - CMUP
	PHX - CMUP
	PEM - CMUP
	TCE - CMU
	PHX - CMU
	TCE - CMP
	PHX - CMP
	TCE - CMX
	PHX - CMX
	PEM - CMX
	TCE - CMIO
	PHX - CMIO

Table 3.4: Dilepton categories for ee , $\mu\mu$, $e\mu$.

energy resulting from the electrons near the edge of the cluster. A correction for this leakage is applied to the isolation variable [33]. Figures 3.3 and 3.4 show the isolation characteristics of the leptons from various sources. An isolation requirement of

$$Iso4 < 0.1$$

is used for both leptons in the dilepton selection.

3.3.2 Invariant Mass

The dominant background after the lepton identification and isolation requirement in di-electron or di-muon events is the Drell-Yan process from Z^0 decay. The events from this background have a large peak in the distribution of the invariant mass of two leptons as shown in Figure 3.5. The events are rejected if the invariant mass of two leptons is in the range, $76 \text{ GeV} < M_{\ell\ell} < 106 \text{ GeV}$. In order to calculate the invariant mass, the calorimeter energy is used for the vector components of electron momentum while the track momentum is used for the vector components of muon momentum. While the invariant mass cut removes a majority of events from the Drell-Yan process, only a small fraction of $t\bar{t}$ events is affected by this cut as shown in Figure 3.6. The invariant mass cut is not applied to the events of $e\mu$ because these should not originate from the Drell-Yan process.

3.3.3 Missing E_T

The unobserved neutrinos result in a large missing transverse energy (\cancel{E}_T) in the $t\bar{t}$ events. The raw \cancel{E}_T is the negative of the vector sum of the transverse energies in the calorimeter. However, the missing E_T caused by true neutrinos should be the

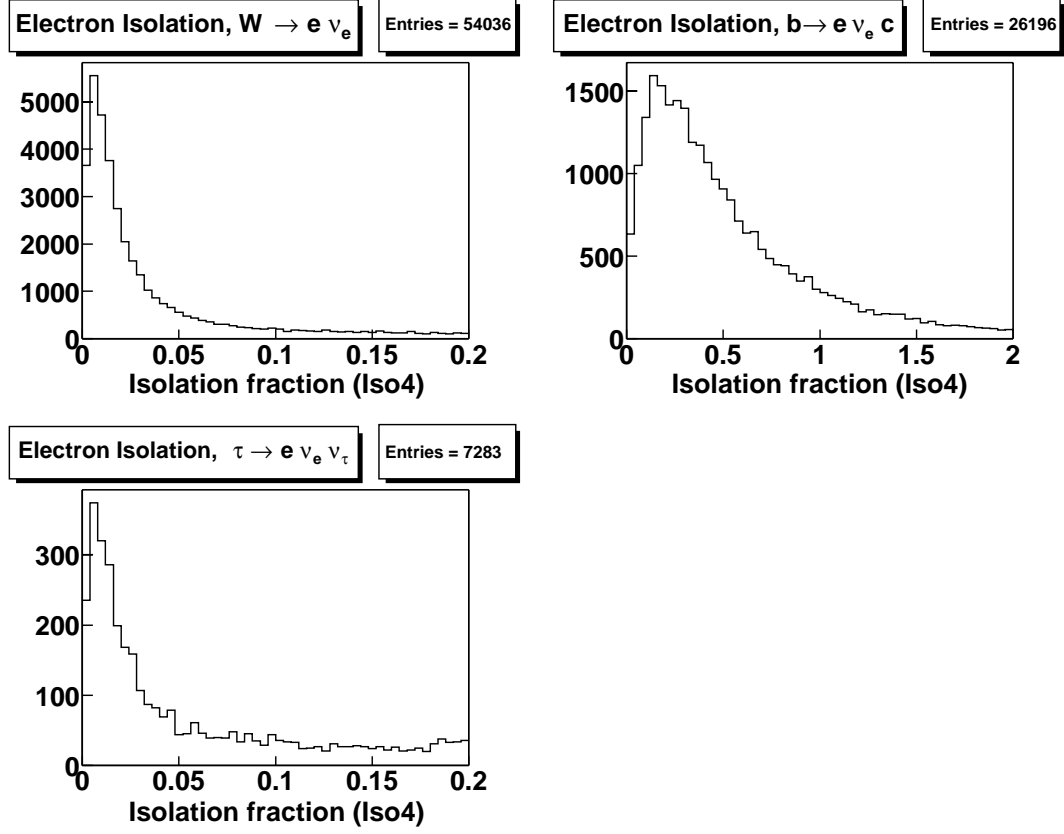


Figure 3.3: Isolation of electrons from different sources in the $t\bar{t}$ PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample with $m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$. $W \rightarrow e \nu_e$ (top left), $b \rightarrow e \nu_e c$ (top right), $W \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau \rightarrow e \nu_e \nu_\tau$ (bottom left). Note scale change of the x-axis for $b \rightarrow e \nu_e c$.

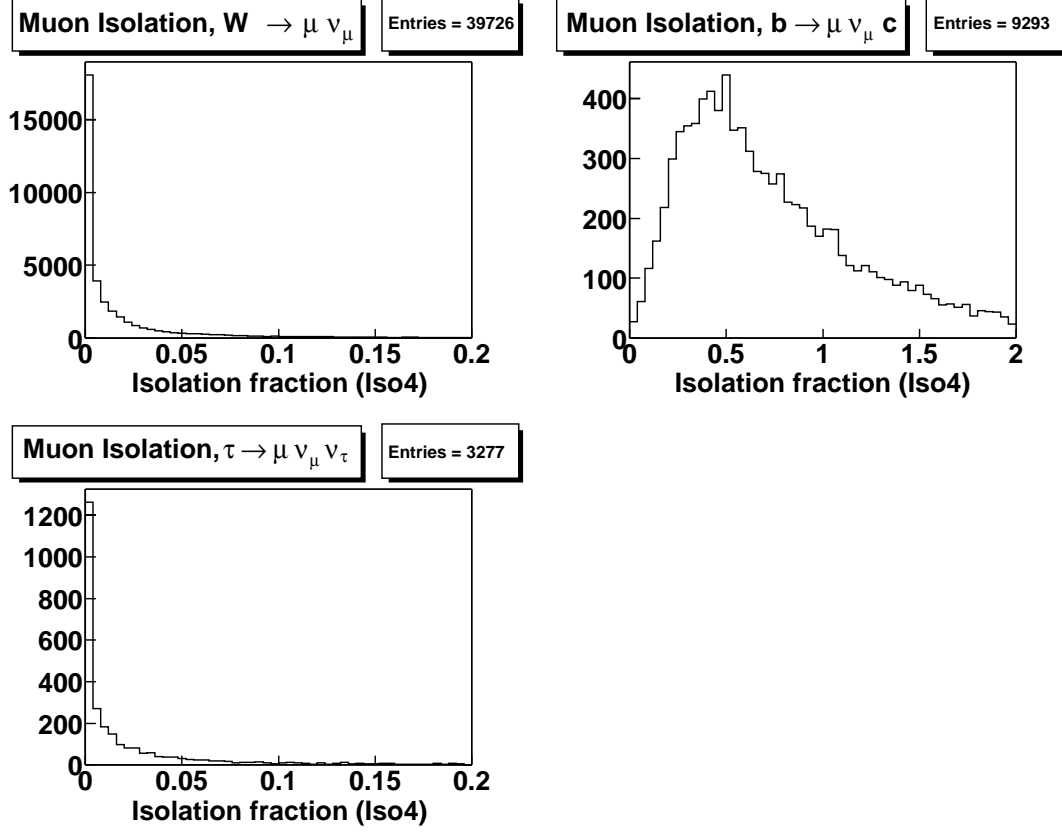


Figure 3.4: Isolation of muons from different sources in the $t\bar{t}$ PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample with $m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$. $W \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu$ (top left), $b \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu c$ (top right), $W \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu\nu_\tau$ (bottom left). Note scale change of the x-axis for $b \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu c$.

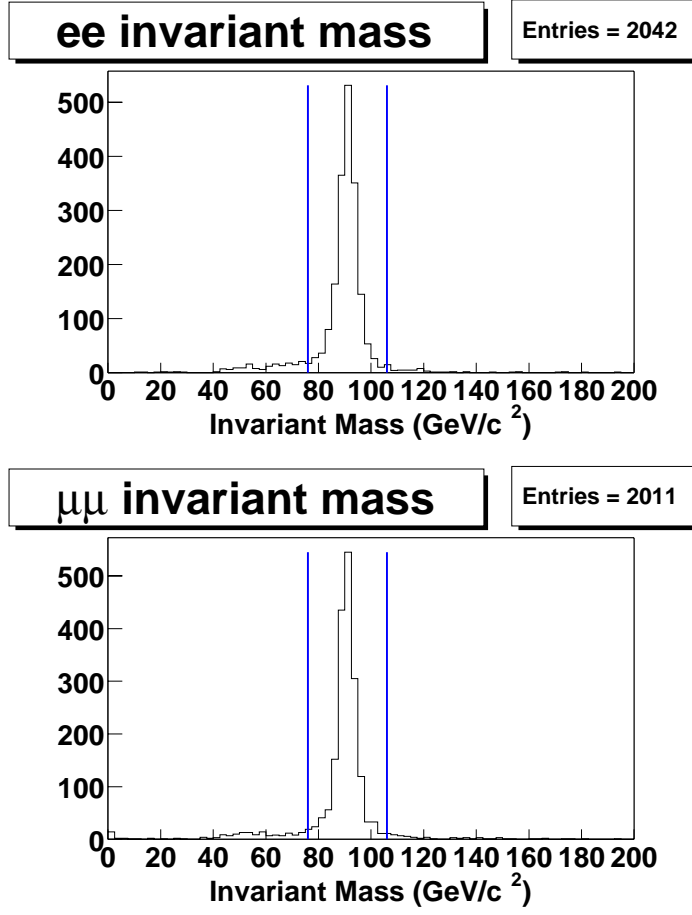


Figure 3.5: Invariant mass of electron pairs (top) and muon pairs (bottom) in the dilepton events in 109 pb^{-1} of data.

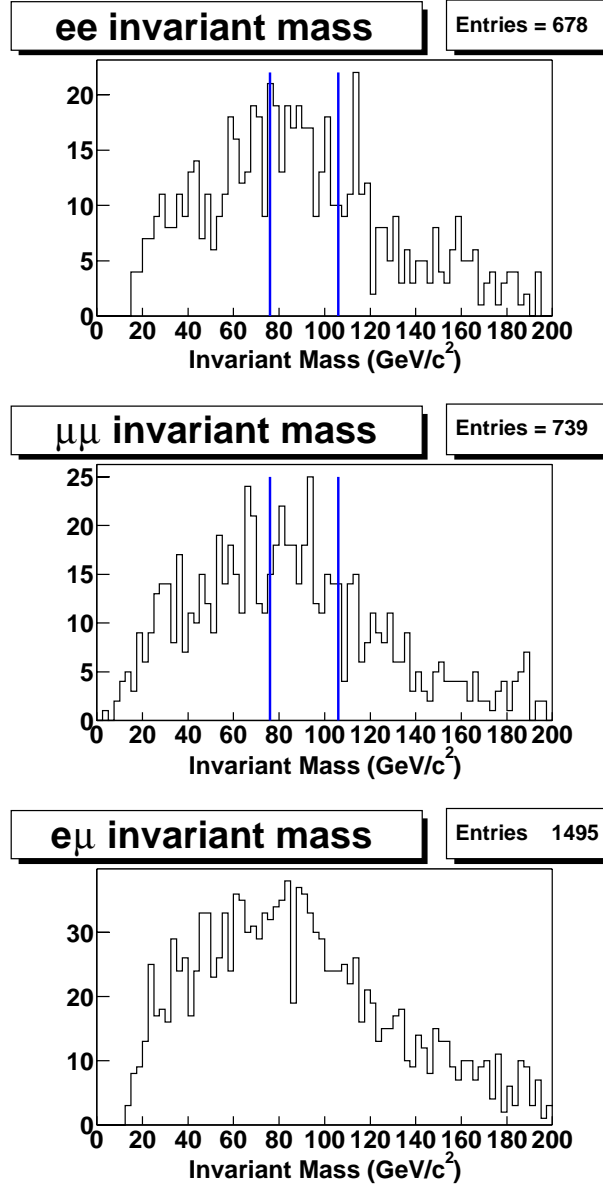


Figure 3.6: Invariant mass of the two leptons ($m_{\ell\ell}$) in the dilepton events after the isolation requirement is imposed. Di-electron (ee , top), di-muon ($\mu\mu$, middle), electron-muon ($e\mu$, bottom) events in the $t\bar{t}$ PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample with $m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$. In the $e\mu$ category, the invariant mass cut is not imposed. The vertical lines in the ee , $\mu\mu$ show the invariant mass cut of $76 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < m_{\ell\ell} < 106 \text{ GeV}/c^2$.

negative of the vector sum of all transverse energies from all particles except the neutrinos. Therefore, the transverse momenta of the muons in the events must be vectorially subtracted from the raw \cancel{E}_T since the muons do not deposit energy in the calorimeter. In addition, the transverse energies of jets in the events are corrected for detector effects that will be discussed in the next section. The differences between the corrected jet energies and the raw jet energies are applied to the \cancel{E}_T as well.

The magnitude and the direction of the corrected \cancel{E}_T are used to select the dilepton $t\bar{t}$ events. The magnitude of \cancel{E}_T is required to be greater than 25 GeV . This reduces most of the Drell-Yan backgrounds and a significant amount of the $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau\tau$ as shown in Figures 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6, while retaining most of the $t\bar{t}$ events as shown in Figures 3.7, 3.8, and 3.9. The azimuthal angle between the \cancel{E}_T and the nearest lepton or jet is another quantity used for the selection of the $t\bar{t}$ dilepton events. If \cancel{E}_T is less than 50 GeV , $\Delta\phi(E_T, j \text{ or } \ell)$ is required to be greater than 20° . This angular requirement is justified by the tendency of the $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau\tau$ background to have \cancel{E}_T directed along one of the leptons as indicated in Figures 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6.

3.3.4 Jet Requirements

The two jets from b -quark decays can distinguish the dilepton events of $t\bar{t}$ from other Standard Model dilepton events. The raw jet E_T is the sum of the transverse energies which are deposited in the calorimeter towers inside a cone radius $R = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2}$ with the center at the calorimeter tower with the largest energy deposition. For this analysis a cone radius $R = 0.4$ is selected. The raw jet E_T 's

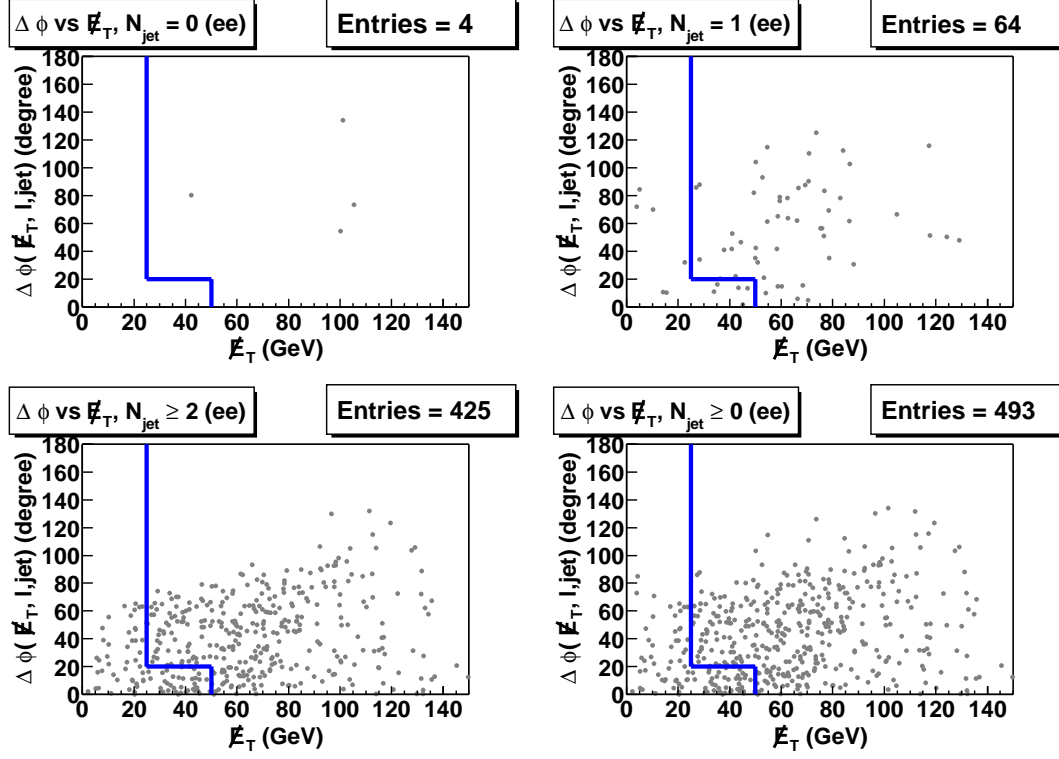


Figure 3.7: The magnitude of the missing E_T (E_T , x axis) and the $\Delta\phi$ between E_T and the closest jet or lepton (y axis). Di-electron events in the $t\bar{t}$ PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample with $m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ are shown with no jet ($N_j = 0$, top left), $N_j = 1$ (top right), $N_j \geq 2$ (bottom left), $N_j \geq 0$ (bottom right). The lines show the cut imposed for the E_T requirement.

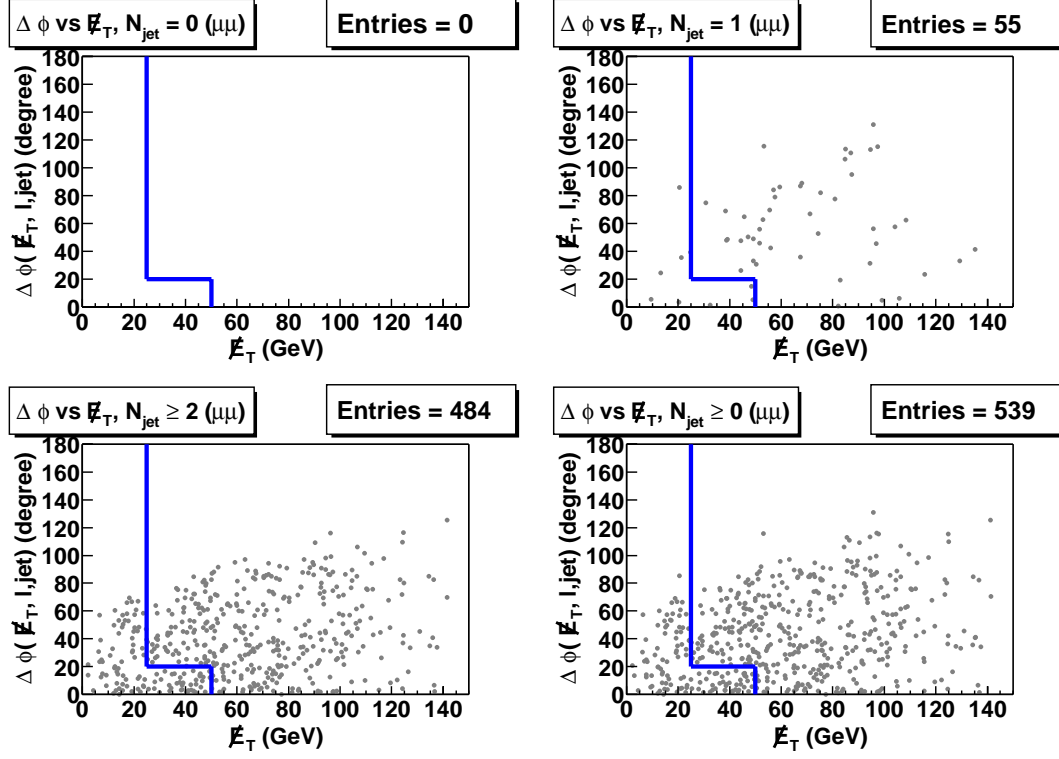


Figure 3.8: The magnitude of the missing E_T (E_T , x axis) and the $\Delta\phi$ between E_T and the closest jet or lepton (y axis). Di-muon events in the $t\bar{t}$ PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample with $m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ are shown with no jet ($N_j = 0$, top left), $N_j = 1$ (top right), $N_j \geq 2$ (bottom left), $N_j \geq 0$ (bottom right). The lines show the cut imposed for the E_T requirement.

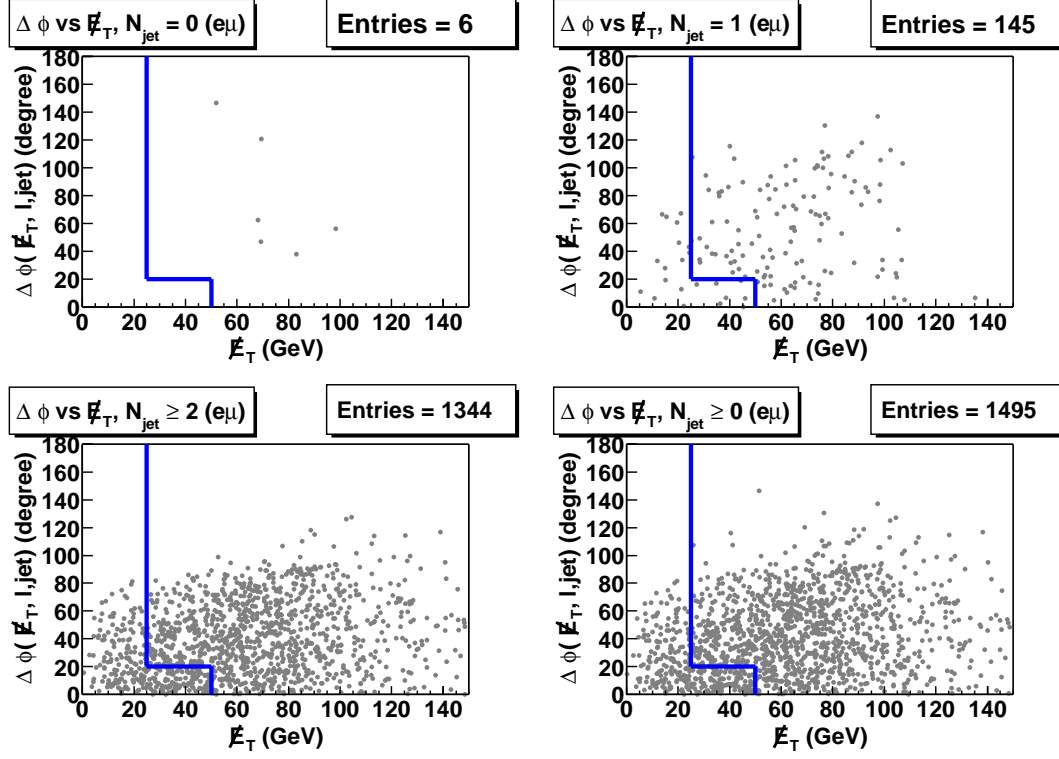


Figure 3.9: The magnitude of the missing E_T (E_T , x axis) and the $\Delta\phi$ between E_T and the closest jet or lepton (y axis). $e\mu$ events in the $t\bar{t}$ PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample with $m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ are shown with no jet ($N_j = 0$, top left), $N_j = 1$ (top right), $N_j \geq 2$ (bottom left), $N_j \geq 0$ (bottom right). The lines show the cut imposed for the E_T requirement.

are corrected for several effects. The corrected transverse energy E_T^{cor} of a jet can be written in terms of the raw E_T^{raw} with several correction terms as shown in Equation 3.2 [34][35].

$$E_T^{cor}(R) = (E_T^{raw}(R) \times f_{rel} - UEM(R)) \times f_{abs}(R) - UE(R) + OC(R) \quad (3.2)$$

The f_{rel} is the relative energy scale. It reflects relative responses of the calorimeter towers in η . The UEM is the energy resulting from the multiple interactions. The absolute energy scale f_{abs} includes various detector effects. For example, the non-uniform response in the boundary of towers and wedges is corrected in f_{abs} . It also takes into account the energies not detected by calorimeter due to muons and neutrinos. The UE is the correction due to the underlying event which is associated with soft interactions between spectator partons in the collisions. The OC is the out-of-cone energy which is a fraction of energy out of the radius R defined above. In this analysis, the UE and OC are not considered. The transverse energy inside $R \leq 0.4$ are reconstructed as a jet in this analysis.

For the jets in the dilepton events to be counted as jet candidates for selection purposes, they must not be within $\Delta R < 0.4$ of any electron. This prevents the calorimeter clusters consistent with the electrons from being double counted as jets. In this analysis, jets with corrected $E_T > 10 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta_{det}| < 2.0$ are counted for selection purposes, where η_{det} is η measured with respect to the detector origin. The number of jets (N_j) in an event must be greater than or equal to 2 in order for the event to be considered a $t\bar{t}$ dilepton candidate.

3.3.5 H_T and Opposite Sign Requirement

Because of the large top mass, the final state from $t\bar{t}$ production results in a large total transverse momentum. The backgrounds still remaining after the jet requirement are removed further with the cut on the total transverse energy. The H_T variable is defined as

$$H_T = \sum_{leptons} E_T + \cancel{E}_T + \sum_{jets} E_T \quad (3.3)$$

where $\sum_{leptons} E_T$ is the scalar sum of transverse energy of all leptons passing the identification and isolation requirement. The missing E_T is corrected as described in Section 3.3.3. The $\sum_{jets} E_T$ is the scalar sum of all jet candidates described in Section 3.3.4. The $t\bar{t}$ events usually have larger H_T compared to other Standard Model dilepton backgrounds. The H_T distributions of the di-boson production which will be discussed in the next chapter are shown in Figures 4.13, 4.14, and 4.15. These indicate that the cut on the H_T can remove a large fraction of the backgrounds while losing only a tiny fraction of $t\bar{t}$ events as shown in Figures 3.10, 3.11, and 3.12 with the requirement of $H_T > 200 \text{ GeV}$.

After all dilepton selections are applied, the events where two leptons have the same sign charges are removed. This reduces the backgrounds from fake leptons by a factor of two because there is no charge correlation in this type of background. In addition, the W 's from $t\bar{t}$ decays have opposite charges and therefore so should the two leptons.

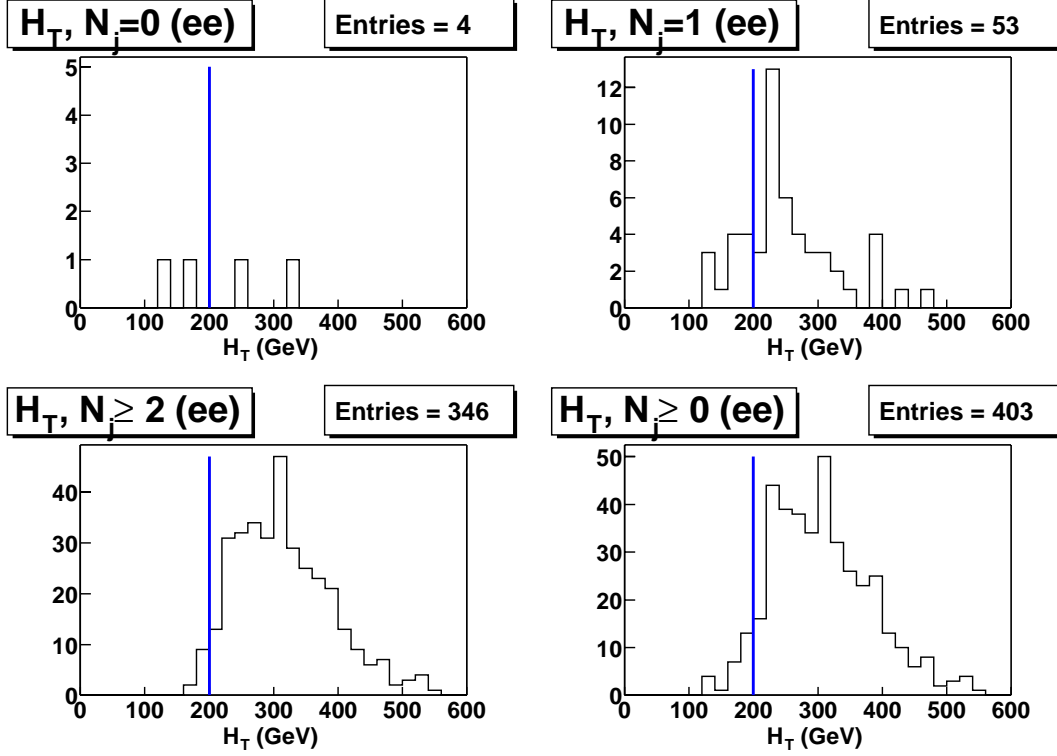


Figure 3.10: The H_T of di-electron events in the $t\bar{t}$ PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample with $m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ after \cancel{E}_T requirement. The plots are shown with no jet ($N_j = 0$, top left), $N_j = 1$ (top right), $N_j \geq 2$ (bottom left), $N_j \geq 0$ (bottom right). The line shows the the cut for dilepton events ($H_T > 200 \text{ GeV}$). Only the events with $N_j \geq 2$ are selected for the final $t\bar{t}$ dilepton events.

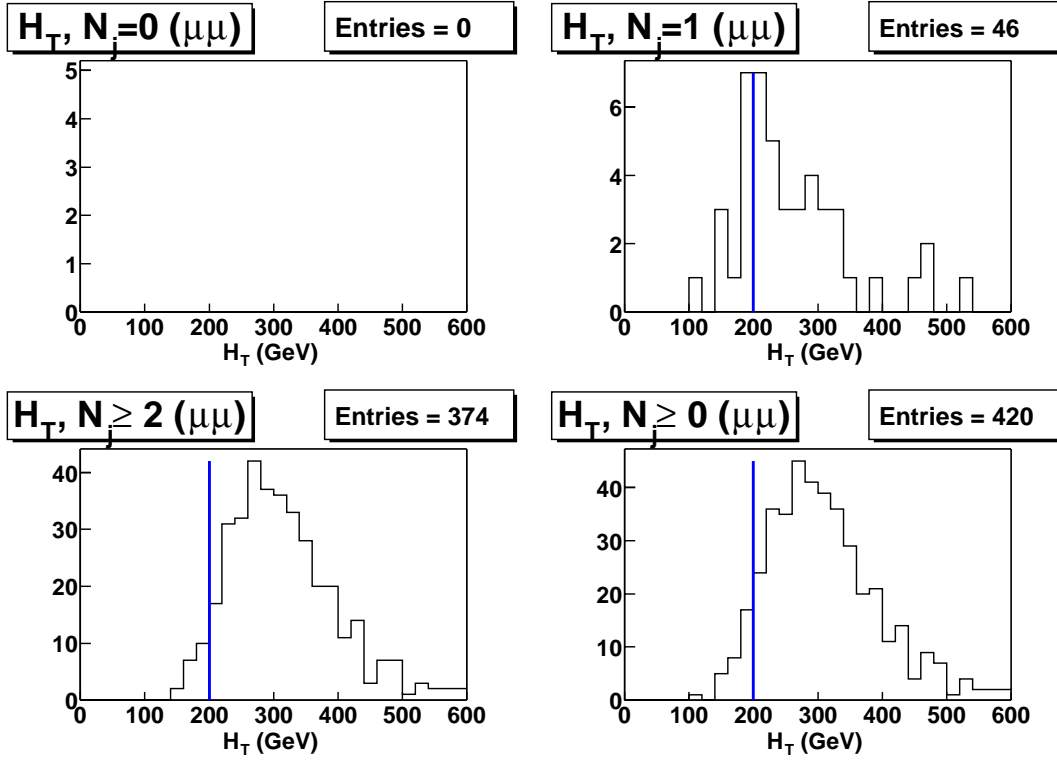


Figure 3.11: The H_T of di-muon events in the $t\bar{t}$ PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample with $m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ after \cancel{E}_T requirement. The plots are shown with no jet ($N_j = 0$, top left), $N_j = 1$ (top right), $N_j \geq 2$ (bottom left), $N_j \geq 0$ (bottom right). The line shows the the cut for dilepton events ($H_T > 200 \text{ GeV}$). Only the events with $N_j \geq 2$ are selected for the final $t\bar{t}$ dilepton events.

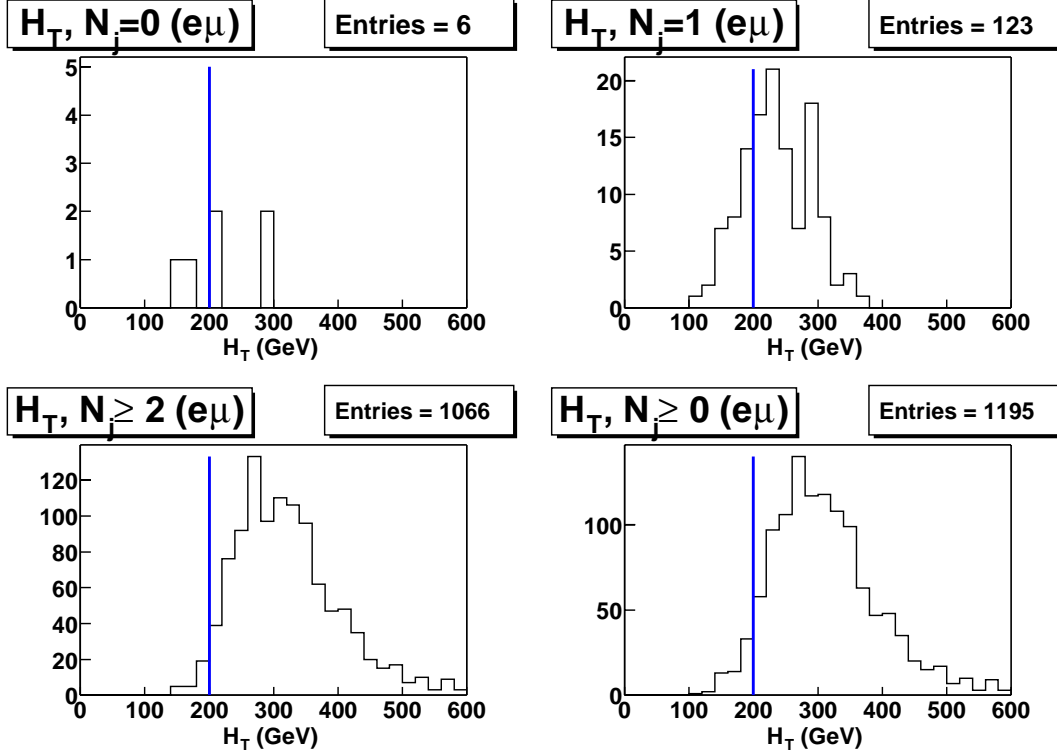


Figure 3.12: The H_T of $e\mu$ events in the $t\bar{t}$ PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample with $m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ after \cancel{E}_T requirement. The plots are shown with no jet ($N_j = 0$, top left), $N_j = 1$ (top right), $N_j \geq 2$ (bottom left), $N_j \geq 0$ (bottom right). The line shows the the cut for dilepton events ($H_T > 200 \text{ GeV}$). Only the events with $N_j \geq 2$ are selected for the final $t\bar{t}$ dilepton events.

3.3.6 Considerations for cross section measurement

The dilepton selection requirements discussed in this chapter provide the baseline of the $t\bar{t}$ dilepton channel analysis. However, it is possible to modify the scenario to provide more sensitivity for the cross section measurement. The possible alternatives include allowing a non-isolated lepton in one of the two leptons in the dilepton events and removing the Z^0 invariant mass cut. The plug electron introduces a substantial uncertainty in the cross section measurement because of uncertainties associated with estimating the background contributions from fake leptons. The removal of dilepton categories involving the plug electrons therefore reduces the systematic uncertainty. In general, loosened cuts and the inclusion of more lepton categories result in an increase of $t\bar{t}$ events surviving event selection. However, there are additional background events as well. The increase of $t\bar{t}$ events from the larger acceptance is beneficial in reducing the statistical error of the cross section measurement, but increases the systematic uncertainty due to the uncertainty in the background estimation.

It is difficult to determine which scenario is better based solely on the signal-to-background ratio or the $t\bar{t}$ acceptance. To investigate each scenario, a technique based on *pseudoexperiments* is exploited. A detailed description of this technique is presented in Appendix B. From the study of Appendix B, a scenario with 12 dilepton categories as shown in Table 3.5 is the most promising one in the high luminosity era. Therefore, only this scenario will be considered in the subsequent parts of this thesis.

	Dilepton Category
$e - e$	TCE - TCE
$\mu - \mu$	CMUP - CMUP
	CMUP - CMU
	CMUP - CMP
	CMUP - CMX
	CMX - CMU
	CMX - CMP
	CMX - CMX
$e - \mu$	TCE - CMUP
	TCE - CMU
	TCE - CMP
	TCE - CMX

Table 3.5: Dilepton categories for ee , $\mu\mu$, $e\mu$ without PHX, PEM and CMIO.

3.4 Dilepton Channel Acceptance

The dilepton channel acceptance of the $t\bar{t}$ pair production is defined as the fraction of $t\bar{t}$ events that pass all the dilepton selection cuts described previously. The dilepton acceptance is dominated by the events in which both W bosons decay leptonically. However, there are small contributions from the *lepton + jets* channel where one of the b quarks decays semileptonically to produce a high p_T lepton. The channel where one W boson decays to τ , then $\tau \rightarrow \ell\nu_\ell\nu_\tau$, also contributes to the dilepton acceptance. The dilepton acceptance is obtained from the $t\bar{t}$ Monte Carlo sample. The number of events in the $t\bar{t}$ Monte Carlo sample that pass all the dilepton selection cuts is divided by the total number of events in the sample to give the dilepton channel acceptance.

3.4.1 Monte Carlo Samples

The *PYTHIA* Monte Carlo generator is used to obtain a $t\bar{t}$ sample with $m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$. There are no constraints in the decays of the top quark. The sample includes all possible decay channels of $t\bar{t}$ events. A *PYTHIA* sample of 366,366 events was obtained using version 6.203 of the *PYTHIA* code [38] with the CTEQ5L structure functions [39]. A sample using the *HERWIG* Monte Carlo generator is used for the purpose of comparison in the calculation of the acceptance and the study of the systematic uncertainty. For this sample, version 6.4 of the *HERWIG* code [40] [41] was used to obtain 365,769 $t\bar{t}$ events.

3.4.2 Acceptance and Kinematic Properties of $t\bar{t}$ events

The leptons decaying from W bosons are high p_T and most of them are distributed in the central η region. Figure 3.13 shows the p_T and η distribution of the leptons from W bosons at the generator level (before the detector simulation) of the $t\bar{t}$ Monte Carlo sample. Roughly 85% of the leptons pass the $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}/c$ cut and about 75% of the leptons are in the central region ($|\eta| < 1.1$). Even though the requirement of both leptons with $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}/c$ effectively selects the dilepton events where both W bosons decay leptonically, a small number of events from the *lepton + jets* channels where one of the leptons comes from the W boson and the other from a semileptonic b -quark decay are still present. In addition, there are some dilepton events where one of the W bosons decays to a τ lepton and subsequently the τ decays to an electron or muon. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 show the E_T distributions of the leptons from the various decay sources in the Monte Carlo $t\bar{t}$ sample.

After lepton identification requirements, about 7% of the dilepton events involve a b decay lepton and 12% of the dilepton events have leptons from τ 's (Table 3.6). The isolation requirement further reduces the contributions of the b decay leptons. As shown in Figures 3.3 and 3.4, the leptons from W or τ are well isolated. However, the leptons from b decays are poorly isolated and most of them fail the isolation requirement $Iso4 < 0.1$. After the isolation requirement, the contributions from b semileptonic decays are reduced to negligible levels as shown in Table 3.7. The result of applying the dilepton selection cuts on the PYTHIA $t\bar{t}$ sample is listed in Table 3.8 which shows the number of events passing each dilepton selection cut. Table 3.9 shows the cut efficiencies at each step of the dilepton selection.

3.4.3 Lepton Identification Efficiency

Ideally, the acceptance of the $t\bar{t}$ events could be calculated by passing the Monte Carlo $t\bar{t}$ sample through the dilepton selection cuts and counting the surviving events. However, there are discrepancies between the efficiencies for passing the lepton identification requirements in the real data versus the Monte Carlo sample. This is because the Monte Carlo detector simulation does not perfectly mimic the leptons in the real detector. The differences in the lepton identification efficiencies in the real data and the Monte Carlo sample are displayed in Table A.17 with the ratios of the efficiencies in the data to the Monte Carlo samples. The lepton identification efficiencies in Table A.17 are calculated with the $Z^0 \rightarrow \ell\ell$ sample from the data and the Monte Carlo sample respectively. The lepton pairs obtained from the events that have the invariant mass of two leptons between $75 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ and

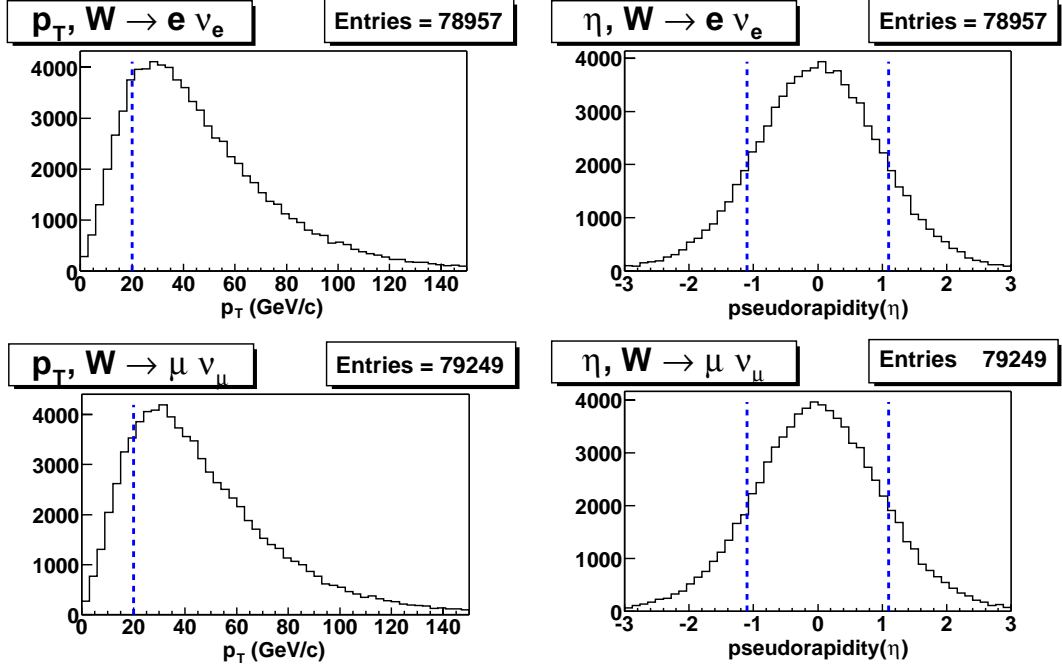


Figure 3.13: The p_T and η distributions of the leptons from the W decay at the generator level of the $t\bar{t}$ PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample with $m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$. Electron p_T (top left), η (top right), muon p_T (bottom left), η (bottom right).

$t\bar{t}$ dilepton source $WW \rightarrow$	Dilepton Category (%)		
	ee	$\mu\mu$	$e\mu$
ee	76.0 ± 1.4	0	0.6 ± 0.2
$\mu\mu$	0	77.0 ± 1.4	0.7 ± 0.2
$\tau\tau$	0.5 ± 0.2	0.3 ± 0.2	0.6 ± 0.2
$e\mu$	2.2 ± 0.5	1.5 ± 0.4	77.4 ± 1.0
$e\tau$	12.3 ± 1.1	0.2 ± 0.1	6.9 ± 0.6
$\mu\tau$	0	12.2 ± 1.1	6.4 ± 0.6
ejj	8.4 ± 0.9	0	3.2 ± 0.4
μjj	0	8.3 ± 0.9	3.6 ± 0.4
τjj	0.6 ± 0.3	0.5 ± 0.2	0.6 ± 0.2
$ejj(b \rightarrow \ell)$	7.5 ± 0.9	0	2.8 ± 0.4
$\mu jj(b \rightarrow \ell)$	0	7.6 ± 0.9	3.2 ± 0.4
$\tau jj(b \rightarrow \ell)$	0.5 ± 0.2	0.4 ± 0.2	0.4 ± 0.1
$jjjj$	0.1 ± 0.1	0	0.1 ± 0.1

Table 3.6: The relative acceptances to the $t\bar{t}$ dilepton signal (for the ee , $\mu\mu$, $e\mu$ separately) from various decay channels ($WW \rightarrow ee$, $\mu\mu$, ...). The first six rows show the relative acceptances when WW decays to two leptons at the generator level. The next three rows correspond to one W decaying to a lepton, the other decaying hadronically. In the next three rows, $(b \rightarrow \ell)$ means that a b -quark decays semileptonically. The last row corresponds to the all hadronic decays of the WW . All the numbers are counted after only the lepton identification requirements. Errors are statistical only.

$t\bar{t}$ dilepton source $WW \rightarrow$	Dilepton Category (%)		
	ee	$\mu\mu$	$e\mu$
ee	84.4 ± 1.4	0	0.1 ± 0.1
$\mu\mu$	0	87.4 ± 1.2	0.3 ± 0.1
$\tau\tau$	0.4 ± 0.3	0.4 ± 0.2	0.6 ± 0.2
$e\mu$	0.7 ± 0.3	0	84.2 ± 0.9
$e\tau$	12.5 ± 1.3	0	7.4 ± 0.7
$\mu\tau$	0	11.9 ± 1.2	6.8 ± 0.7
ejj	1.5 ± 0.5	0	0.1 ± 0.1
μjj	0	0.1 ± 0.1	0.5 ± 0.2
τjj	0.4 ± 0.3	0.1 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.1
$ejj(b \rightarrow \ell)$	1.5 ± 0.5	0	0.1 ± 0.1
$\mu jj(b \rightarrow \ell)$	0	0.1 ± 0.1	0.3 ± 0.1
$\tau jj(b \rightarrow \ell)$	0.3 ± 0.2	0.1 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.1
$jjjj$	0	0	0

Table 3.7: The relative acceptances to the $t\bar{t}$ dilepton signal (for the ee , $\mu\mu$, $e\mu$ separately) from various decay channels ($WW \rightarrow ee$, $\mu\mu$, ...). The first six rows show the relative acceptances when WW decays to two leptons at the generator level. The next three rows correspond to one W decaying to a lepton, the other decaying hadronically. In the next three rows, $(b \rightarrow \ell)$ means that a b -quark decays semileptonically. The last row corresponds to the all hadronic decays of the WW . All the numbers are counted after only the lepton identification requirements and the isolation requirement. Errors are statistical only.

Category	lep ID	Isol	Z^0 mass	\cancel{E}_T	N_j			H_T	OS
					0	1	≥ 2		
TCE TCE	883	679	493	403	4	53	346	335	330
CMUP CMUP	319	260	186	148	0	25	123	112	112
CMUP CMU	116	77	51	40	0	4	36	35	35
CMUP CMP	177	130	95	70	0	7	63	60	60
CMUP CMX	214	171	129	100	0	8	92	89	89
CMX CMU	38	24	19	16	0	2	14	14	14
CMX CMP	67	50	37	28	0	0	28	27	27
CMX CMX	35	27	22	18	0	0	18	18	18
$\mu\mu$	965	739	539	420	0	46	374	355	355
TCE CMUP	1079	853		668	4	72	592	577	573
TCE CMU	188	147		118	1	9	108	105	105
TCE CMP	314	229		188	0	16	172	168	167
TCE CMX	348	266		221	1	26	194	187	186
$e\mu$	1925	1495		1195	6	123	1066	1037	1031
total	3758	2913	2527	2018	10	222	1786	1727	1716

Table 3.8: Results from the dilepton selection on the $t\bar{t}$ PYTHIA sample ($m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, 366,366 events).

Category	Cut efficiencies (%)					
	Isol	Z^0 mass	\cancel{E}_T	$N_j \geq 2$	H_T	OS
TCE TCE	76.9 ± 1.4	72.6 ± 1.7	81.7 ± 1.7	85.9 ± 1.7	96.8 ± 0.9	98.5 ± 0.7
CMUP CMUP	81.5 ± 2.2	71.5 ± 2.8	79.6 ± 3.0	83.1 ± 3.1	91.1 ± 2.6	100.0
CMUP CMU	66.4 ± 4.4	66.2 ± 5.4	78.4 ± 5.8	90.0 ± 4.7	97.2 ± 2.7	100.0
CMUP CMP	73.4 ± 3.3	73.1 ± 3.9	73.7 ± 4.5	90.0 ± 3.6	95.2 ± 2.7	100.0
CMUP CMX	79.9 ± 2.7	75.4 ± 3.3	77.5 ± 3.7	92.0 ± 2.7	96.7 ± 1.9	100.0
CMX CMU	63.2 ± 7.8	79.2 ± 8.3	84.2 ± 8.4	87.5 ± 8.3	100.0	100.0
CMX CMP	74.6 ± 5.3	74.0 ± 6.2	75.7 ± 7.1	100.0	96.4 ± 3.5	100.0
CMX CMX	77.1 ± 7.1	81.5 ± 7.5	81.8 ± 8.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
$\mu\mu$	76.6 ± 1.4	72.9 ± 1.6	77.9 ± 1.8	89.0 ± 1.5	94.9 ± 1.1	100.0
TCE CMUP	79.1 ± 1.2		78.3 ± 1.4	88.6 ± 1.2	97.5 ± 0.6	99.3 ± 0.3
TCE CMU	78.2 ± 3.0		80.3 ± 3.3	91.5 ± 2.6	97.2 ± 1.6	100.0
TCE CMP	72.9 ± 2.5		82.1 ± 2.5	91.5 ± 2.0	97.7 ± 1.1	99.4 ± 0.6
TCE CMX	76.4 ± 2.3		83.1 ± 2.3	87.8 ± 2.2	96.4 ± 1.3	99.5 ± 0.5
$e\mu$	77.7 ± 0.9		79.9 ± 1.0	89.2 ± 0.9	97.3 ± 0.5	99.4 ± 0.2
total	77.5 ± 0.7	86.7 ± 0.6	79.9 ± 0.8	88.5 ± 0.7	96.7 ± 0.4	99.4 ± 0.2

Table 3.9: The cut efficiencies after the lepton identification on the $t\bar{t}$ PYTHIA sample ($m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, 366,366 events). The efficiencies are calculated from the events that passed all preceding dilepton selections. All errors are statistical only.

$105 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ provide a true lepton sample with high purity. The method of calculating the lepton identification efficiencies using the leptons obtained from this sample is explained in Appendix A.

The differences in the lepton identification efficiencies are applied to the calculation of the $t\bar{t}$ acceptance to obtain a better estimation. As shown in Table A.17, each lepton type has a different scale factor. Therefore each dilepton event is assigned a different weight, $w = s(\text{lepton1}) \times s(\text{lepton2})$, where s is the scale factor for that lepton type. The weighted number of events are counted to determine the final acceptance value. The numbers of events weighted in this way are displayed in Table 3.10. The final acceptance number calculated with the weighted number of events is shown in the last row of Table 3.11.

3.4.4 Systematic Uncertainty

There are several sources of systematic uncertainty in the dilepton $t\bar{t}$ acceptance that are introduced by the imperfect modeling of $t\bar{t}$ production and the detector simulation. As discussed in Section 3.4.3, the lepton identification efficiency is one of the largest sources of the systematic uncertainty. The acceptance that is multiplied with the weight described in Section 3.4.3 is used for the final acceptance. The systematic uncertainty caused by the lepton identification efficiency is simply taken as half of the difference between the acceptance without the weight correction and the weighted acceptance. The uncertainty from this source is 4.0%.

The jet energy estimation as discussed in Section 3.3.4 also provides a source of uncertainty for the dilepton acceptance. To estimate the uncertainty from the jet

Category	After all dilepton cuts	Weighted for lepton ID
TCE TCE	330	311.2
CMUP CMUP	112	95.2
CMUP CMU	35	31.0
CMUP CMP	60	54.2
CMUP CMX	89	83.5
CMX CMU	14	13.7
CMX CMP	27	26.9
CMX CMX	18	18.6
$\mu\mu$	355	323.0
TCE CMUP	573	513.1
TCE CMU	105	97.8
TCE CMP	167	158.8
TCE CMX	186	183.7
$e\mu$	1031	953.4
total	1716	1587.6

Table 3.10: Result from the dilepton selection on the $t\bar{t}$ PYTHIA sample ($m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, 366,366 events). The numbers in the last column are obtained by multiplying the weighting factor to the numbers of events passing all dilepton selections in the second column.

Cuts	Cumulative cut efficiencies (%)
ϵ_{ID} Fiducial/ p_T & Lepton ID (incl. cosmic & conversion)	1.03 ± 0.02
Isolation	77.5 ± 0.7
Z^0 mass ($m_{\ell\ell}$)	86.7 ± 0.6
\cancel{E}_T	79.9 ± 0.8
$N_j \geq 2$	88.5 ± 0.7
H_T	96.7 ± 0.4
Opposite Sign Charge	99.4 ± 0.2
total dilepton (ϵ_{dil})	0.47 ± 0.01
total dilepton (ϵ_{dil}) (with ID eff. corr.)	0.43 ± 0.01

Table 3.11: The acceptance of fiducial, p_T and lepton identification (ϵ_{ID}) and the cut efficiencies after the lepton identification requirements. The final dilepton acceptance (ϵ_{dil}) is the probability that a $t\bar{t}$ event passes all the dilepton selection requirements. The number in the last row is the dilepton acceptance with the identification efficiency correction. All errors are statistical only.

energy scale, the jet energies in the $t\bar{t}$ events in the Monte Carlo sample were increased and decreased by $\pm 1\sigma$ from their central value provided by the jet algorithm. The PYTHIA $t\bar{t}$ sample gives

$$\epsilon_{dil} = 0.487 \pm 0.01 \% \ (E'_T(jet) = E_T(jet) + \Delta E(+1\sigma))$$

$$\epsilon_{dil} = 0.444 \pm 0.01 \% \ (E'_T(jet) = E_T(jet) + \Delta E(-1\sigma)),$$

where the acceptances are not weighted as described in the previous section. The uncertainty from the jet energy scale is 4.6 % by taking the half of the difference.

Structure functions also introduce a systematic uncertainty. The default $t\bar{t}$ Monte Carlo sample in this analysis uses CTEQ5L structure function [42]. With $\Lambda_{QCD} = 300 MeV$, two Monte Carlo samples using parton distribution functions CTEQ5L and MRST were used to estimate the acceptance difference caused by using different structure functions. The difference between the two samples gives a 6.8% uncertainty. The acceptances with different values of Λ_{QCD} but the same structure function were compared as well. The Monte Carlo samples using the same structure function, MRST, were prepared with $\Lambda_{QCD} = 300 MeV$ and $\Lambda_{QCD} = 229 MeV$ respectively. The difference between two samples results in a systematic error of 0.8%. From these two comparisons, the uncertainty due to the structure functions is assigned as 6.8%.

Different Monte Carlo generators give slightly different values of acceptance. To compare the acceptances from different generators, the HERWIG $t\bar{t}$ sample and

PYTHIA $t\bar{t}$ sample were prepared. Because the HERWIG generator does not model the QED final state radiation (FSR) [43], the PYTHIA sample without QED FSR was used. The difference in this comparison gives an uncertainty of 3.4 %.

The initial state gluon radiation and final state gluon radiation simulated by the Monte Carlo generator affect the acceptance as well. The PYTHIA $t\bar{t}$ sample with the initial state radiation turned off is compared with the default PYTHIA sample with the initial state and final state radiation turned on. The comparison of the different initial state radiation settings gives a 3.1% uncertainty. Because it is not possible to turn off the final state gluon radiation in the current generators the comparison on different final state radiation settings was not performed in this thesis [44].

The trigger effect on the acceptance was not investigated thoroughly in this thesis because it is expected to be very small. The effect of the central electron triggers can be neglected because their efficiencies are almost 100%. In the previous studies of the muon trigger effect on the $t\bar{t}$ acceptance in Run I [45], the $t\bar{t}$ acceptance decreased by about 2% due to the muon trigger. In the current estimate of the $t\bar{t}$ acceptance, an uncertainty of 2% is assigned for the trigger effect.

The total systematic error in the $t\bar{t}$ acceptance, ϵ_{dil} , is estimated to be 10.4%. The sources of systematic errors discussed in this section are listed in Table 3.12. The $t\bar{t}$ dilepton acceptance estimated in this chapter with the statistical and systematic errors is

$$\epsilon_{dil} = 0.43 \pm 0.01(stat) \pm 0.04(syst)\%.$$

Sources	Error (%)
Lepton ID efficiencies	4.0 %
Jet energy scale	4.6 %
Structure functions	6.8 %
Monte Carlo generator	3.4 %
ISR	3.1 %
Trigger efficiency	2.0 %
Total	10.4 %

Table 3.12: Contributions from various sources of systematic uncertainty to the dilepton acceptance.

CHAPTER 4

BACKGROUNDS IN DILEPTON EVENTS

The selection cuts introduced in the previous chapter are designed to remove most of the dilepton events which are not due to $t\bar{t}$ production while retaining the $t\bar{t}$ events as much as possible. The background events with at least two jets are usually related to higher order QCD processes beyond the tree level. Therefore, the two jet requirement alone reduces the contributions from the non- $t\bar{t}$ backgrounds significantly. Furthermore, the \cancel{E}_T and the invariant mass cut significantly reduce the backgrounds from the Drell-Yan and $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau\tau$ processes. Additionally, the H_T cut is useful to discriminate the $t\bar{t}$ events from the backgrounds since $t\bar{t}$ events have decay products with larger transverse energy. In this chapter, the estimation of the number of background events remaining after selection is discussed.

4.1 Drell-Yan process

The Drell-Yan process is one of the main sources of backgrounds in the $t\bar{t}$ dilepton channel [46]. In this process, electron or muon pair production is mediated by a virtual photon or a Z boson from the $q\bar{q}$ annihilation (Figure 4.1). The dilepton events observed in the data are dominated by the events originating from a real Z^0

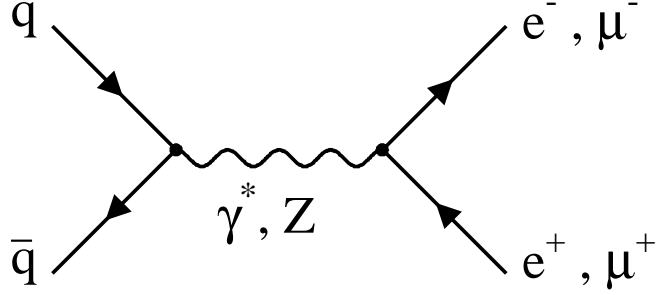


Figure 4.1: Drell-Yan process.

decay which have a dilepton invariant mass around $90 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ as shown in Figure 3.5. The simple and efficient way to remove the Drell-Yan contribution is to impose an invariant mass cut of $m_{\ell\ell} < 76 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ or $m_{\ell\ell} > 106 \text{ GeV}/c^2$.

The Drell-Yan process does not have real missing energy because it does not have a neutrino in the final state. Therefore, the \cancel{E}_T observed in the Drell-Yan process usually has a small magnitude, which is not sufficient to pass the \cancel{E}_T requirement. The distributions of \cancel{E}_T (x axis) are shown in Figures 4.2 and 4.3 for the $Z^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$, $\mu^+\mu^-$ data ($76 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < m_{\ell\ell} < 106 \text{ GeV}/c^2$) of 109 pb^{-1} .

The critical task for the estimation of this background is to understand the fraction of Drell-Yan events that have a $\cancel{E}_T \geq 25 \text{ GeV}$. This \cancel{E}_T mainly originates

from the mismeasurement of jet energies. Therefore it is important to understand the tail of the \cancel{E}_T resolution. Since the tails of resolution functions can be difficult to model in Monte Carlo, a data sample is used to estimate the Drell-Yan background instead.

The background contribution from the Drell-Yan is estimated by the following method [47][48]. This method assumes that the Drell-Yan event possesses similar kinematic properties regardless of its dilepton invariant mass. We start by selecting Drell-Yan events (N_{Z^0}) in the data that fall in the dilepton invariant mass range $76 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < m_{\ell\ell} < 106 \text{ GeV}/c^2$. Although these events are typically removed by the $m_{\ell\ell}$ cut, we apply all other dilepton selection and count the number of events that pass ($N_{Z^0}^{pass}$). The ratio of $N_{Z^0}^{pass}$ to N_{Z^0} represents the fraction of Drell-Yan events that will satisfy the \cancel{E}_T and other cuts. This fraction is applied to the events that fall outside the $m_{\ell\ell}$ window. This is expressed by the following equation.

$$N_{bg}^{DY} = N_{Z^0}^{pass} \frac{N_{lo} + N_{hi}}{N_{Z^0}} \quad (4.1)$$

The N_{lo} and N_{hi} are the number of events without the dilepton selection cuts (\cancel{E}_T , 2 jets, H_T , opposite sign) in the low ($m_{\ell\ell} < 76 \text{ GeV}/c^2$) and high ($m_{\ell\ell} > 106 \text{ GeV}/c^2$) invariant mass region. In this calculation, it is assumed that the cut efficiencies of the dilepton selections are the same regardless of the dilepton invariant mass.

This approximation is quite good; however, studies have shown that the cut efficiencies for two jets and H_T have some dependence on the dilepton invariant mass. Therefore, additional corrections are applied to Equation 4.1. The dependence of

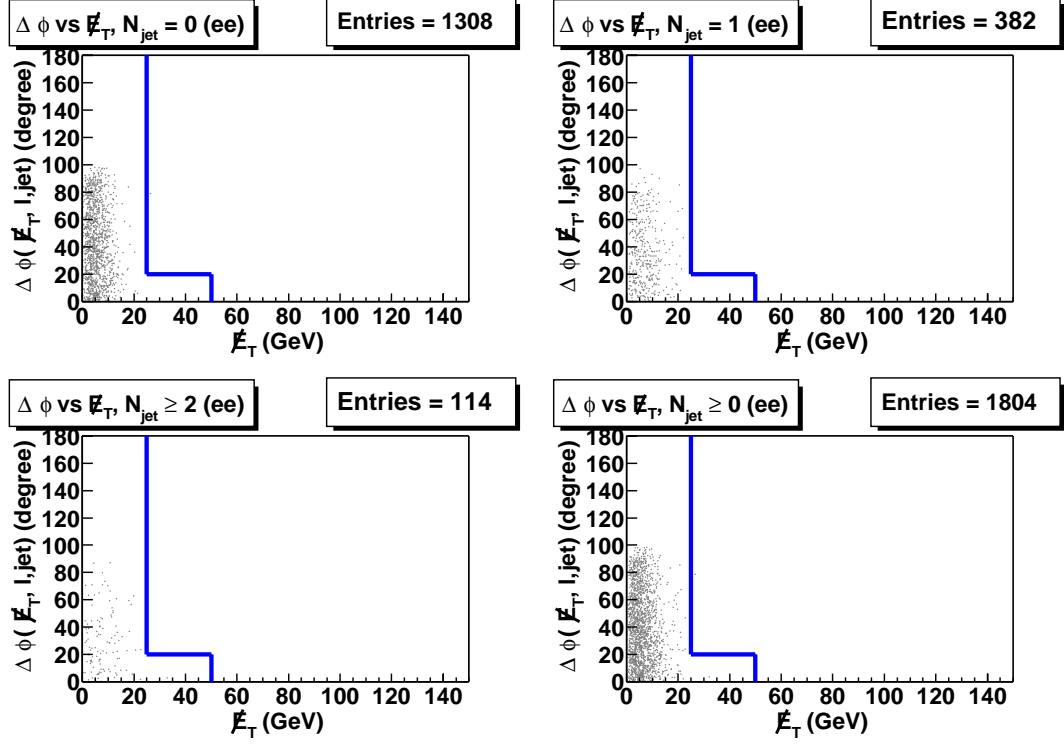


Figure 4.2: Azimuthal angle between the \cancel{E}_T and the closest lepton or jet, versus the \cancel{E}_T for $Z^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ data (109 pb^{-1}).

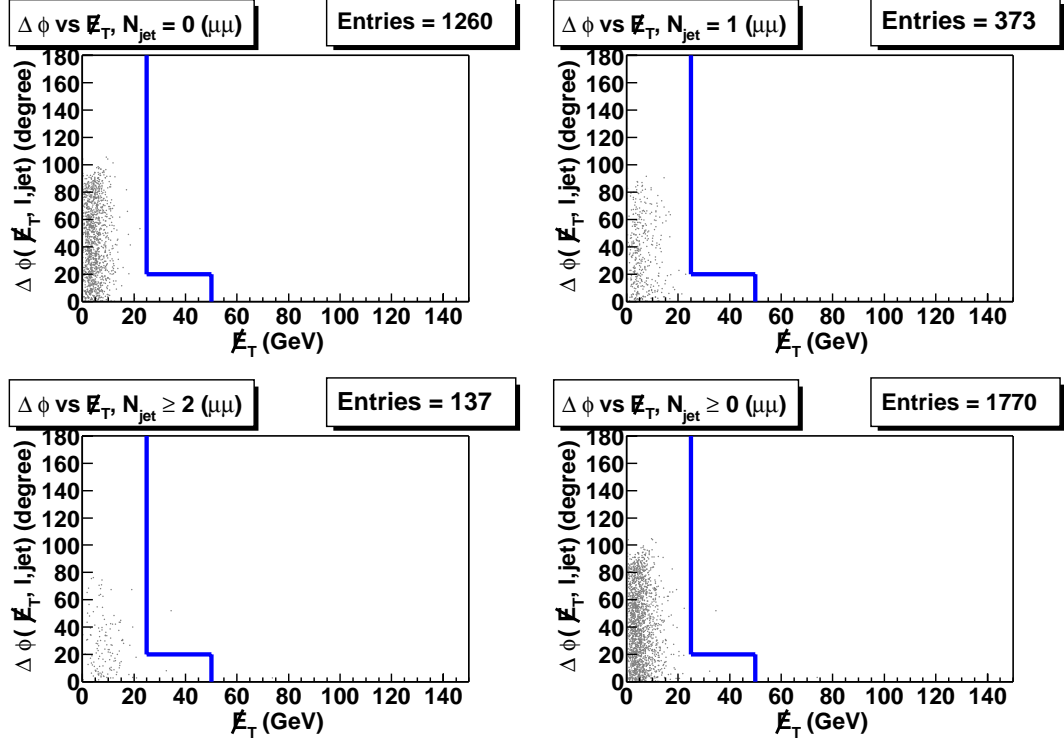


Figure 4.3: Azimuthal angle between the \mathcal{E}_T and the closest lepton or jet, versus the \mathcal{E}_T for $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ data (109 pb^{-1}).

the two-jet cut on the invariant mass had been studied using $Z + 2 \text{ jets}$ matrix element Monte Carlo. The empirical equation of the efficiency of Drell-Yan 2-jet cut [49] is given by

$$\epsilon_{2j} = (2.5 \times 10^{-4})m_{\ell\ell}(GeV) + 9.6 \times 10^{-3}. \quad (4.2)$$

The H_T cut efficiency of Drell-Yan events is obtained from the PYTHIA Drell-Yan Monte Carlo sample. The numbers of events before the H_T cut and after the H_T cut are counted in this sample as shown in Table 4.1 to give the efficiencies. With the cut efficiencies on the two-jet and H_T , the number of Drell-Yan backgrounds is given by

$$N_{bg}^{DY} = N_{Z^0}^{pass} \frac{\epsilon_{2j,lo}\epsilon_{H_T,lo}N_{lo} + \epsilon_{2j,hi}\epsilon_{H_T,hi}N_{hi}}{\epsilon_{2j,Z^0}\epsilon_{H_T,Z^0}N_{Z^0}} \quad (4.3)$$

where ϵ_{H_T,Z^0} is the H_T cut efficiency on the events with the dilepton invariant mass inside the Z^0 mass peak. Other efficiencies are defined in a similar way.

The number of events $N_{Z^0}^{pass}$ includes a contribution from the $t\bar{t}$ events inside the Z^0 mass region. This is not a negligible portion in the total number of events after applying the H_T cut. The $t\bar{t}$ contribution from the Z^0 mass region is estimated from the PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample. The estimated $t\bar{t}$ contribution is then subtracted from the $N_{Z^0}^{pass}$ in the final determination of the Drell-Yan background in Equation 4.3. In Table 4.2, the number of events used for the Drell-Yan background estimation, and the estimated results are shown.

	$m_{\ell\ell} < 76 \text{ GeV}/c^2$		$76 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < m_{\ell\ell} < 106 \text{ GeV}/c^2$		$m_{\ell\ell} > 106 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	
	ee	$\mu\mu$	ee	$\mu\mu$	ee	$\mu\mu$
before H_T	0	0	7	11	0	3
after H_T	0	0	5	9	0	3
ϵ_{H_T}	-	-	0.71	0.82	-	1.0

Table 4.1: The numbers of events before the H_T cut and after the H_T cut using the PYTHIA Drell-Yan Monte Carlo sample (2.3 fb^{-1} for the electron channel, 2.6 fb^{-1} for the muon channel). ϵ_{H_T} is the H_T cut efficiency with $H_T > 200 \text{ GeV}$.

	N_{lo}	N_{Z^0}	N_{hi}	$\langle m_{\ell\ell} \rangle_{lo}$	$\langle m_{\ell\ell} \rangle_{Z^0}$	$\langle m_{\ell\ell} \rangle_{hi}$	$N_{Z^0}^{pass}$	$N_{Z^0}^{t\bar{t}}$	N_{bg}^{DY}
ee	172	1804	66	59.7	90.8	141.3	0	0.25	-
$\mu\mu$	174	1770	67	51.1	90.7	131.2	2	0.25	0.11 ± 0.09

Table 4.2: The numbers of events used for the Drell-Yan background calculation and the result in 109 pb^{-1} of data. $\langle m_{\ell\ell} \rangle$ is the mean dilepton invariant mass. The $N_{Z^0}^{pass}$ is the number of events inside the Z^0 mass peak passing all the dilepton cuts. The $N_{Z^0}^{t\bar{t}}$ is the number of the $t\bar{t}$ events estimated with the PYTHIA $t\bar{t}$ Monte Carlo sample inside the Z^0 mass peak and passing all the dilepton cuts. The N_{bg}^{DY} is the estimated background from the Drell-Yan process in 109 pb^{-1} of data.

4.2 $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$

The dilepton events involving the Z^0 boson include the decay of $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ because the τ can decay to the electron or muon via $\tau \rightarrow \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell \nu_\tau$. When jets from the higher order processes are included, $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ is a source of the background for the $t\bar{t}$ dilepton channel. In this case, there may be a real missing energy from the four neutrinos. However, normally the \cancel{E}_T from the neutrinos is small because the events tend to have a back-to-back topology for the two τ 's. Therefore, the contribution from the neutrinos will tend to cancel. This can be seen in the distributions of the $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ where the events are populated in the low \cancel{E}_T region as shown in Figures 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6.

Another noticeable feature of the $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ events is that the \cancel{E}_T tends to align parallel with the leptons in the event. The population of the events with a small $\Delta\phi$ between \cancel{E}_T and the closest lepton extends even into the higher \cancel{E}_T region. This $\Delta\phi$ vs \cancel{E}_T cut, introduced in the dilepton selection requirements, is motivated by these observations.

To estimate this type of background, a PYTHIA $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ sample with 416,499 events is used. The sample contains only the events which have two leptons with $E_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta| < 2.5$ to increase the statistical power after application of the dilepton cuts. The integrated luminosity of the sample is equivalent to 140 fb^{-1} .

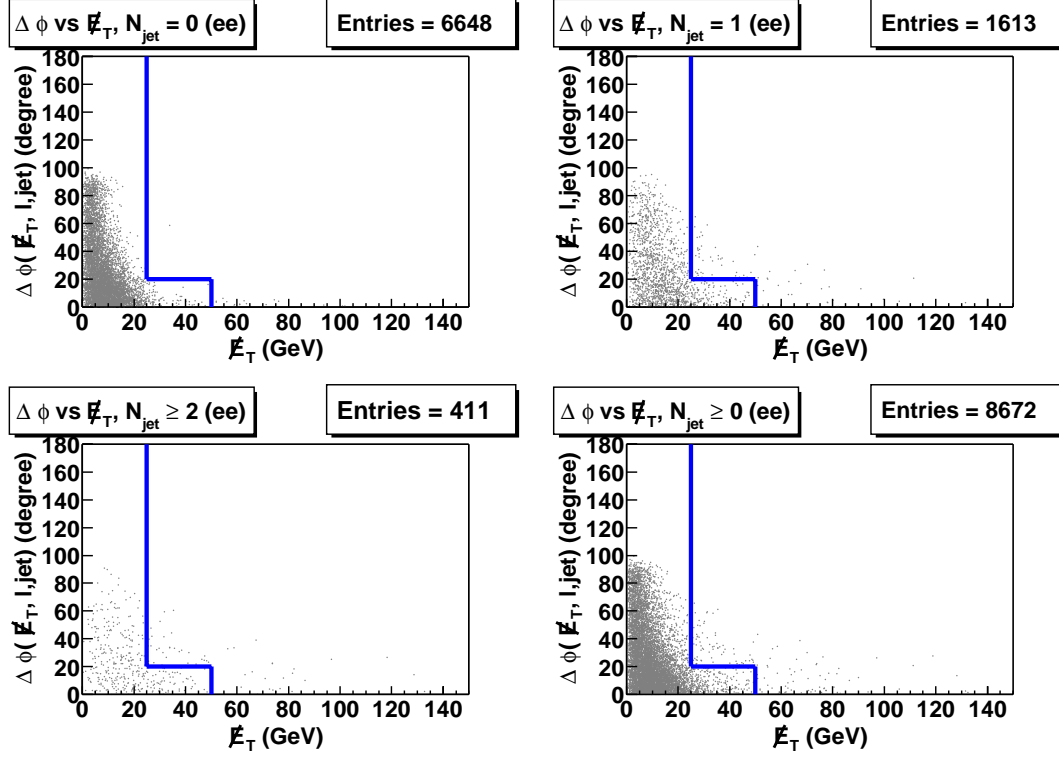


Figure 4.4: The magnitude of the missing E_T (E_T , x axis) and the $\Delta\phi$ between E_T and the closest jet or lepton (y axis). Di-electron events in the $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample are shown with no jet ($N_j = 0$, top left), $N_j = 1$ (top right), $N_j \geq 2$ (bottom left), $N_j \geq 0$ (bottom right). The lines show the cut imposed for the E_T requirement.

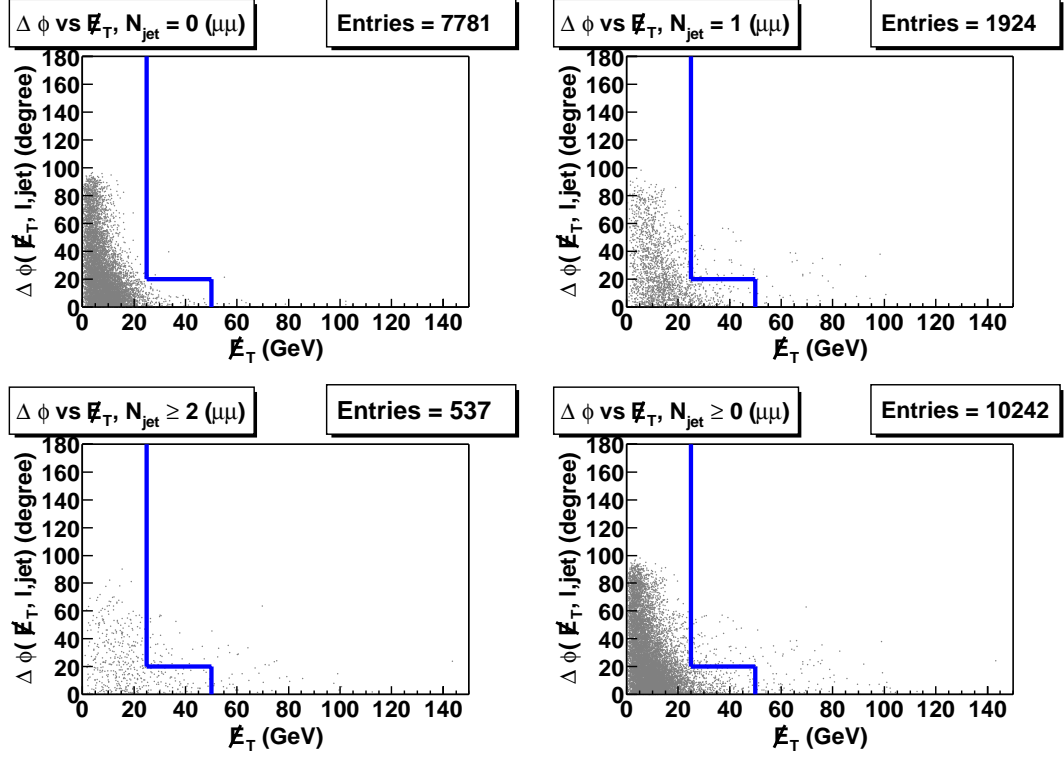


Figure 4.5: The magnitude of the missing E_T (E_T , x axis) and the $\Delta\phi$ between E_T and the closest jet or lepton (y axis). Di-muon events in the $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample are shown with no jet ($N_j = 0$, top left), $N_j = 1$ (top right), $N_j \geq 2$ (bottom left), $N_j \geq 0$ (bottom right). The lines show the cut imposed for the E_T requirement.

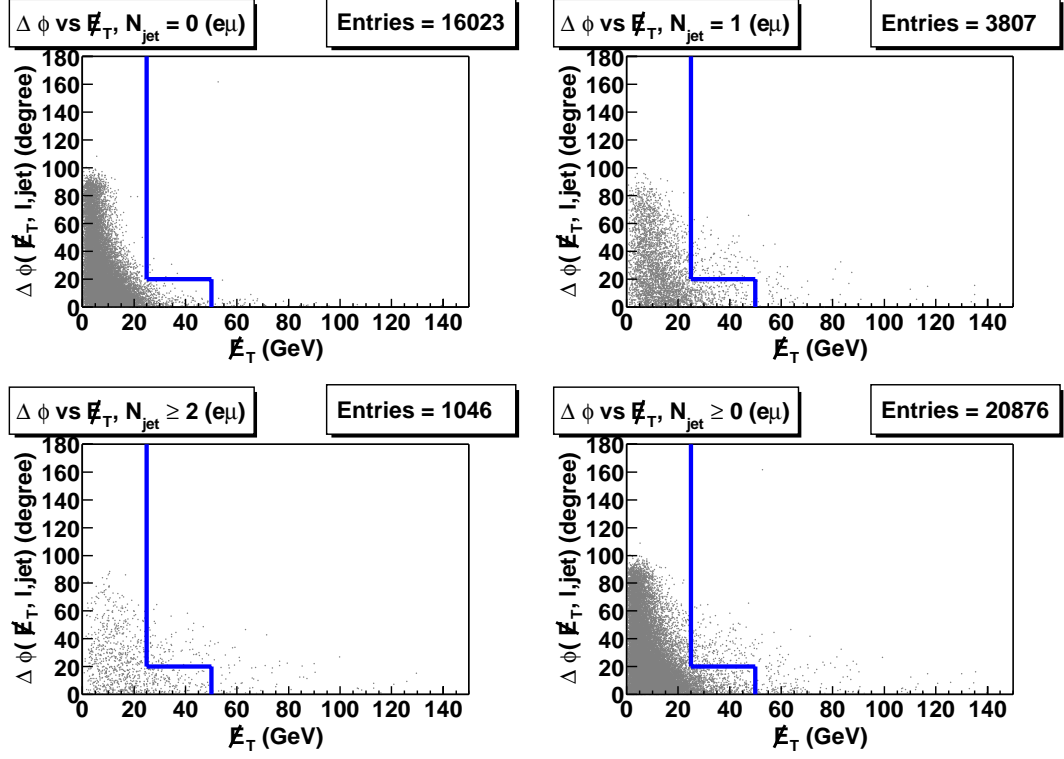


Figure 4.6: The magnitude of the missing E_T (E_T , x axis) and the $\Delta\phi$ between E_T and the closest jet or lepton (y axis). $e\mu$ events in the $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample are shown with no jet ($N_j = 0$, top left), $N_j = 1$ (top right), $N_j \geq 2$ (bottom left), $N_j \geq 0$ (bottom right). The lines show the cut imposed for the E_T requirement.

The dilepton selection is applied to the sample and the results are given in Table 4.3. The number of events in Table 4.3 are used to estimate $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$ backgrounds in 109 pb^{-1} ;

$$N_{bg}^{Z \rightarrow \tau\tau}(ee) = 0.03 \pm 0.01$$

$$N_{bg}^{Z \rightarrow \tau\tau}(\mu\mu) = 0.04 \pm 0.01$$

$$N_{bg}^{Z \rightarrow \tau\tau}(e\mu) = 0.06 \pm 0.03$$

$$N_{bg}^{Z \rightarrow \tau\tau}(\ell\ell) = 0.13 \pm 0.05$$

The errors are estimated from the variations of the jet energies in the events. The method is the same as used in the estimation of the systematic error in the $t\bar{t}$ acceptance discussed in Section 3.4.4. The systematic errors are combined with the statistical errors from the Monte Carlo sample.

The invariant mass cut does not significantly reduce the $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$ events. The energy of the τ is divided into the energy of the electron (or muon) and the energy of the neutrinos. The peak in the distribution of the invariant mass of the lepton pair from $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$ is lower than the peak of the Z^0 invariant mass, as shown in Figure 4.7.

Category	lep ID	Isol	Z^0 mass	\cancel{E}_T	N_j			H_T	OS
					0	1	≥ 2		
TCE TCE	9969	9258	8672	157	21	78	58	34	34
ee	9969	9258	8672	157	21	78	58	34	34
CMUP CMUP	3514	3280	3095	42	5	21	16	9	9
CMUP CMU	1342	1258	1188	27	2	12	13	10	10
CMUP CMP	2066	1946	1852	34	3	16	15	10	10
CMUP CMX	2673	2486	2337	48	4	22	22	12	12
CMX CMU	606	563	530	7	0	3	4	2	2
CMX CMP	720	673	640	12	0	5	7	5	5
CMX CMX	678	633	600	10	2	5	3	2	2
$\mu\mu$	11599	10839	10242	180	16	84	80	50	50
TCE CMUP	11891	11101		205	24	102	79	43	43
TCE CMU	2461	2291		49	13	21	15	6	6
TCE CMP	3314	3077		56	12	25	19	13	13
TCE CMX	4722	4408		97	12	42	43	20	20
$e\mu$	22386	20876		407	61	190	156	82	82
total	43948	40972	39789	744	98	352	294	166	166

Table 4.3: Result from the dilepton selection on the PYTHIA $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ sample (416,499 events).

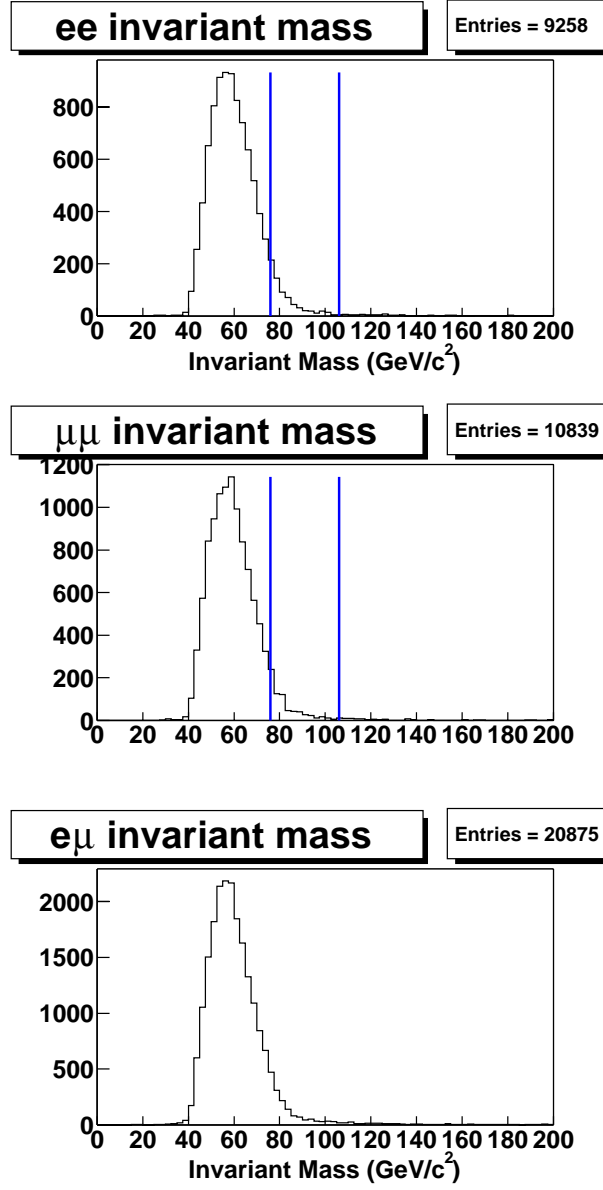


Figure 4.7: Invariant mass of two leptons ($m_{\ell\ell}$) in the dilepton events of the PYTHIA $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ Monte Carlo sample after the isolation requirement is imposed. Di-electron (ee , top), di-muon ($\mu\mu$, middle), electron-muon ($e\mu$, bottom) events are shown separately. In the $e\mu$ category, the invariant mass cut is not imposed. The red lines in the ee , $e\mu$ show the invariant mass cut of $76 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < m_{\ell\ell} < 106 \text{ GeV}/c^2$.

4.3 Vector boson pair production

Pair production of W bosons is possible via $q\bar{q}$ annihilation involving boson-fermion couplings or the tri-boson coupling. The current theoretical calculation of WW production at the next-to-leading order (NLO) gives the following cross sections in the $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$ [51][52];

$$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow WW) = 13.25 \pm 0.25 \text{ pb}.$$

Similarly to the previous Standard Model background processes, the higher order processes of WW production involving at least 2 jets are possible candidates for the background of the $t\bar{t}$ dilepton channel. When both of the W bosons decay leptonically, significant \cancel{E}_T results from the two neutrinos and the events will possibly satisfy the dilepton selection requirements. This contribution is estimated using a PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample of WW production. The sample consists of a total 827,323 events where both W bosons are forced to decay leptonically. Using the theoretical cross section, the integrated luminosity of the sample is equivalent to 608.5 fb^{-1} .

The dilepton selection is applied to the WW Monte Carlo sample. Because there is real \cancel{E}_T from the two neutrinos, a large fraction of the events passes the \cancel{E}_T cut as shown in Figures 4.9, 4.10 and 4.11. In the distributions for $N_j = 0$ in Figures 4.9, 4.10 and 4.11, a large fraction of the events in high \cancel{E}_T is found in the large $\Delta\phi$ region. This implies that the two neutrinos tend to be more aligned and more back-to-back with the two leptons for the events in this region. In Figure 4.12, the distributions of the invariant mass of two leptons in the WW events are shown

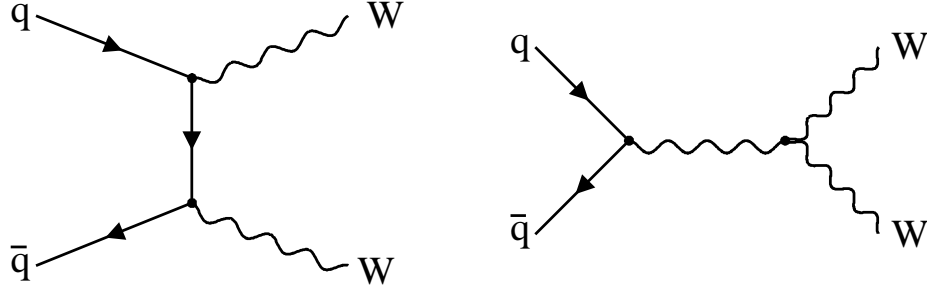


Figure 4.8: Diagrams for the tree level WW production.

with the corresponding dilepton selection cut. The H_T cut is effective at separating this background from the $t\bar{t}$ events. As shown in Figures 4.13, 4.14 and 4.15, about 50% of WW events in the 2 jet bin are removed by requiring $H_T > 200 \text{ GeV}$. In contrast, most of the $t\bar{t}$ events survive, as shown in Figures 3.10, 3.11 and 3.12. The results of applying the dilepton selections to the PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample are listed in Table 4.4. The backgrounds from the WW in 109 pb^{-1} are estimated from these results with the errors obtained in a similar way as for the $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ background.

$$N_{bg}^{WW}(ee) = 0.05 \pm 0.01$$

$$N_{bg}^{WW}(\mu\mu) = 0.05 \pm 0.02$$

$$N_{bg}^{WW}(e\mu) = 0.12 \pm 0.03$$

$$N_{bg}^{WW}(\ell\ell) = 0.21 \pm 0.06$$

The other di-boson process WZ^0 is also a background in the dilepton channel although its cross section is relatively small compared to that of WW . The theoretical cross section of WZ^0 production is $\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow WZ^0) = 3.96 \pm 0.06 \text{ pb}$ [51]. The background estimation has been made with a PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample. The Monte Carlo sample contains events passing a loose dilepton selection that demands two leptons (e , μ or τ) with $p_T > 10 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta| < 2.0$. With 73,693 events of the sample, which corresponds to 320 fb^{-1} , the background from WZ^0 has been estimated in a similar way as for WW . The estimated background from WZ^0 is $N_{bg}^{WZ^0} = 0.04 \pm 0.01$.

4.4 Fake leptons

The backgrounds in the dilepton channel contain a contribution from events in which a hadron fakes a lepton. This type of background primarily comes from the $W + \geq 3 \text{ jet}$ events where one of the jets is improperly identified as a lepton. Electrons can be faked by highly electromagnetic jets which contain photons or π^0 's and produce charged tracks pointing to the electromagnetic clusters. Usually, hadronic jets have a poorer isolation than the high p_T leptons produced by W decays. The isolation requirement on both leptons rejects most of the backgrounds originated from fake leptons, which are likely non-isolated.

The number of background events caused by fake leptons is extracted from the $W + \geq 3 \text{ jet}$ sample where one of the jets is identified as a lepton. But these events are included in our signal sample and we can not distinguish them from the $t\bar{t}$ events. As an alternative, we look for the $W + \geq 3 \text{ jet}$ events where one of the jets is reconstructed as a lepton but *fails* the lepton identification requirements. This

Category	lep ID	Isol	Z^0 mass	\cancel{E}_T	N_j			H_T	OS
					0	1	≥ 2		
TCE TCE	11973	11156	8499	6110	4372	1260	478	254	253
ee	11973	11156	8499	6110	4372	1260	478	254	253
CMUP CMUP	4103	3819	2942	2094	1489	453	152	88	88
CMUP CMU	1693	1583	1206	848	624	172	52	28	28
CMUP CMP	2321	2184	1675	1192	832	269	91	46	46
CMUP CMX	3231	3051	2311	1664	1200	335	129	63	63
CMX CMU	693	654	506	357	262	81	14	8	8
CMX CMP	914	850	621	465	343	84	38	18	18
CMX CMX	658	619	463	288	211	57	20	9	9
$\mu\mu$	13613	12760	9724	6908	4961	1451	496	260	260
TCE CMUP	13874	12959		8919	6433	1833	653	366	366
TCE CMU	2821	2642		1844	1344	392	108	58	58
TCE CMP	3776	3521		2455	1769	494	192	110	110
TCE CMX	5579	5212		3663	2669	737	257	125	125
$e\mu$	26050	24334		16881	12215	3456	1210	659	659
total	51635	48250	42557	29899	21548	6167	2184	1173	1172

Table 4.4: Result from the dilepton selection on the WW PYTHIA sample (827,323 events).

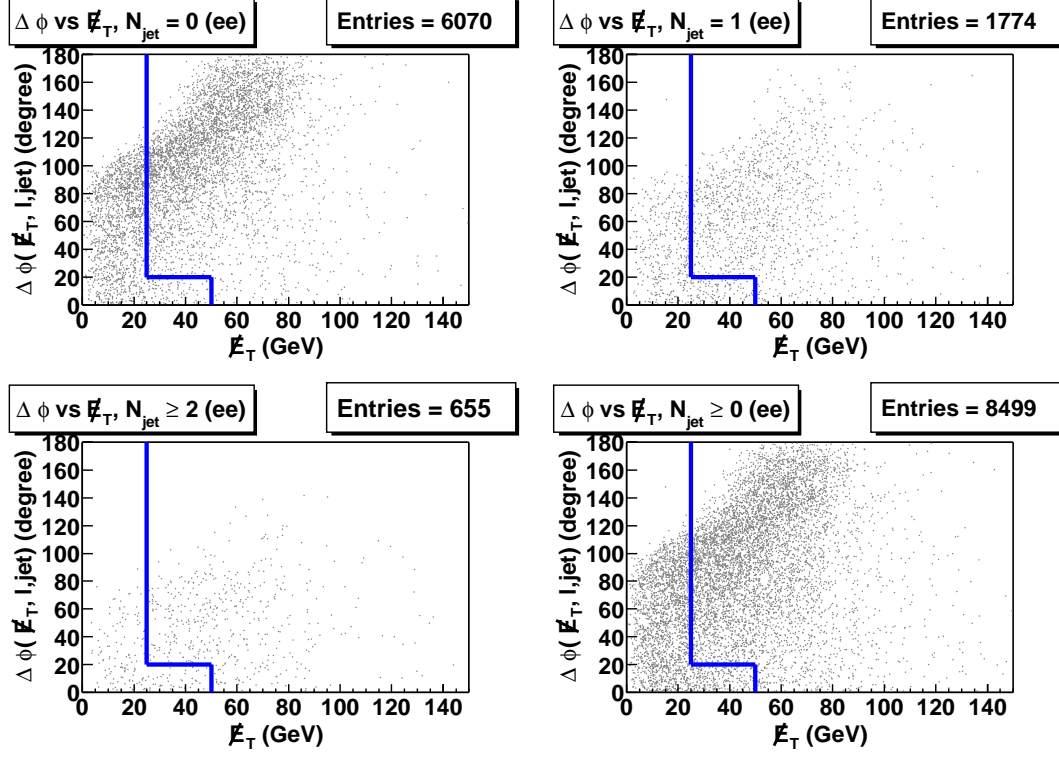


Figure 4.9: The magnitude of the missing E_T (\cancel{E}_T , x axis) and the $\Delta\phi$ between \cancel{E}_T and the closest jet or lepton (y axis). Di-electron events in the WW PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample are shown with no jet ($N_j = 0$, top left), $N_j = 1$ (top right), $N_j \geq 2$ (bottom left), $N_j \geq 0$ (bottom right). The lines show the cut imposed for the \cancel{E}_T requirement. This sample is equivalent to 608.5 fb^{-1} .

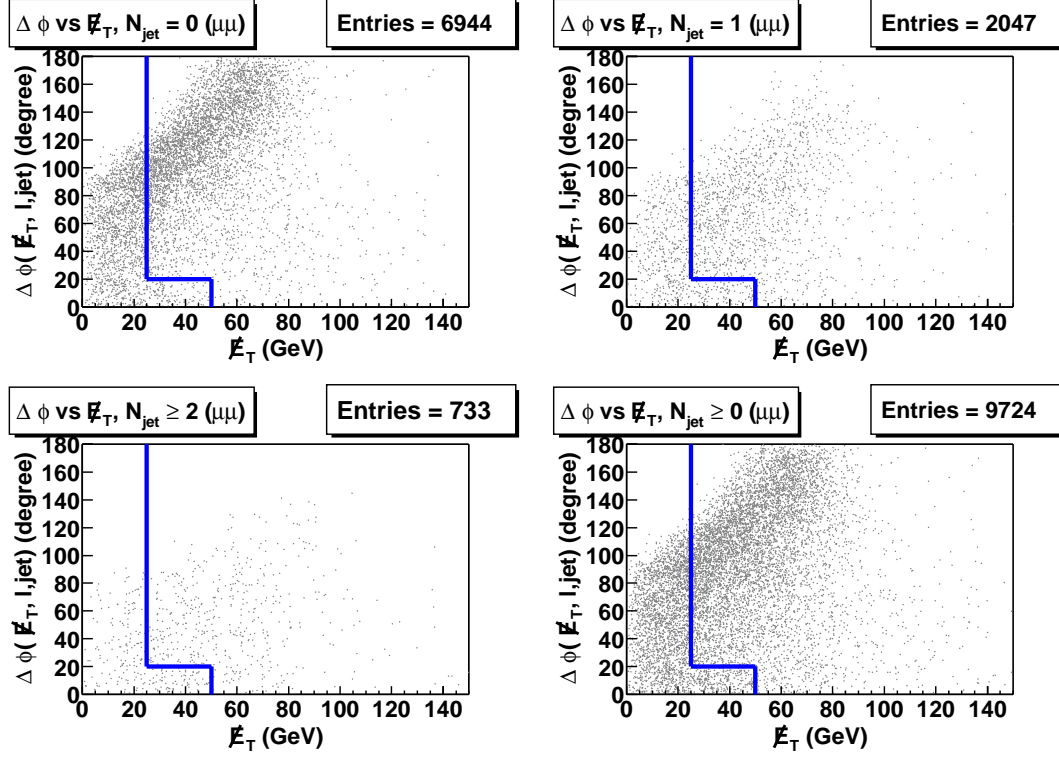


Figure 4.10: The magnitude of the missing E_T (\cancel{E}_T , x axis) and the $\Delta\phi$ between \cancel{E}_T and the closest jet or lepton (y axis). Di-muon events in the WW PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample are shown with no jet ($N_j = 0$, top left), $N_j = 1$ (top right), $N_j \geq 2$ (bottom left), $N_j \geq 0$ (bottom right). The lines show the cut imposed for the \cancel{E}_T requirement. This sample is equivalent to 608.5 fb^{-1} .

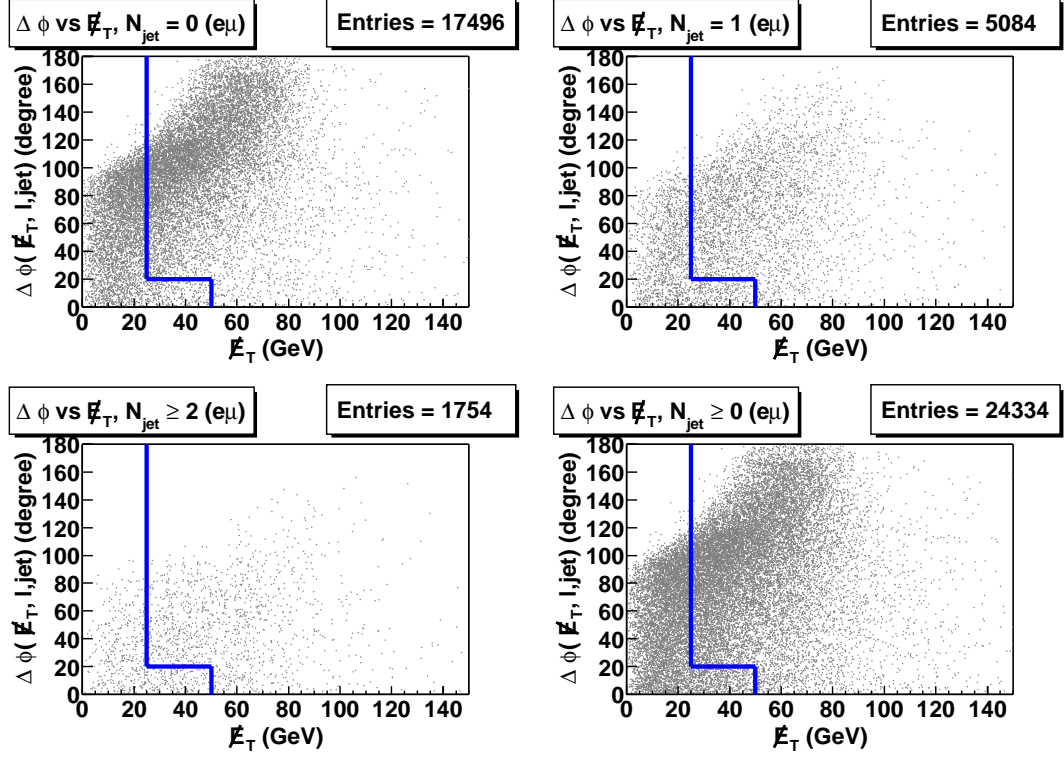


Figure 4.11: The magnitude of the missing E_T (\cancel{E}_T , x axis) and the $\Delta\phi$ between \cancel{E}_T and the closest jet or lepton (y axis). $e\mu$ events in the WW PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample are shown with no jet ($N_j = 0$, top left), $N_j = 1$ (top right), $N_j \geq 2$ (bottom left), $N_j \geq 0$ (bottom right). The lines show the cut imposed for the \cancel{E}_T requirement. This sample is equivalent to 608.5 fb^{-1} .

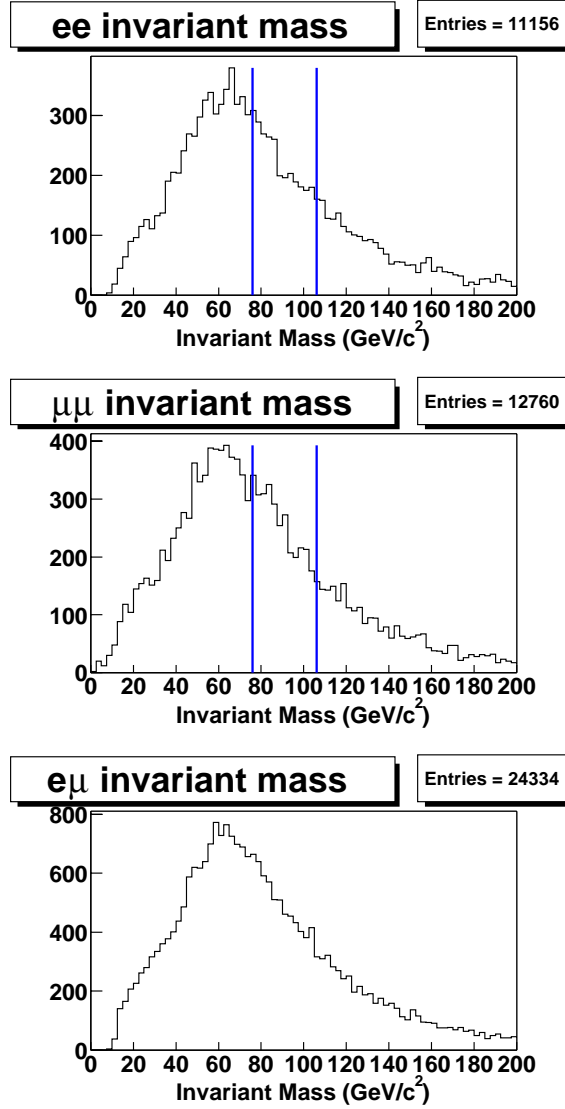


Figure 4.12: Invariant mass of two leptons ($m_{\ell\ell}$) in the dilepton events of the PYTHIA WW Monte Carlo sample after the isolation requirement imposed. Di-electron (ee , top), di-muon ($\mu\mu$, middle), electron-muon ($e\mu$, bottom) events are shown separately. In the $e\mu$ category, the invariant mass cut is not imposed. The red lines in the ee , $e\mu$ show the invariant mass cut of $76 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < m_{\ell\ell} < 106 \text{ GeV}/c^2$. This sample is equivalent to 608.5 fb^{-1} .

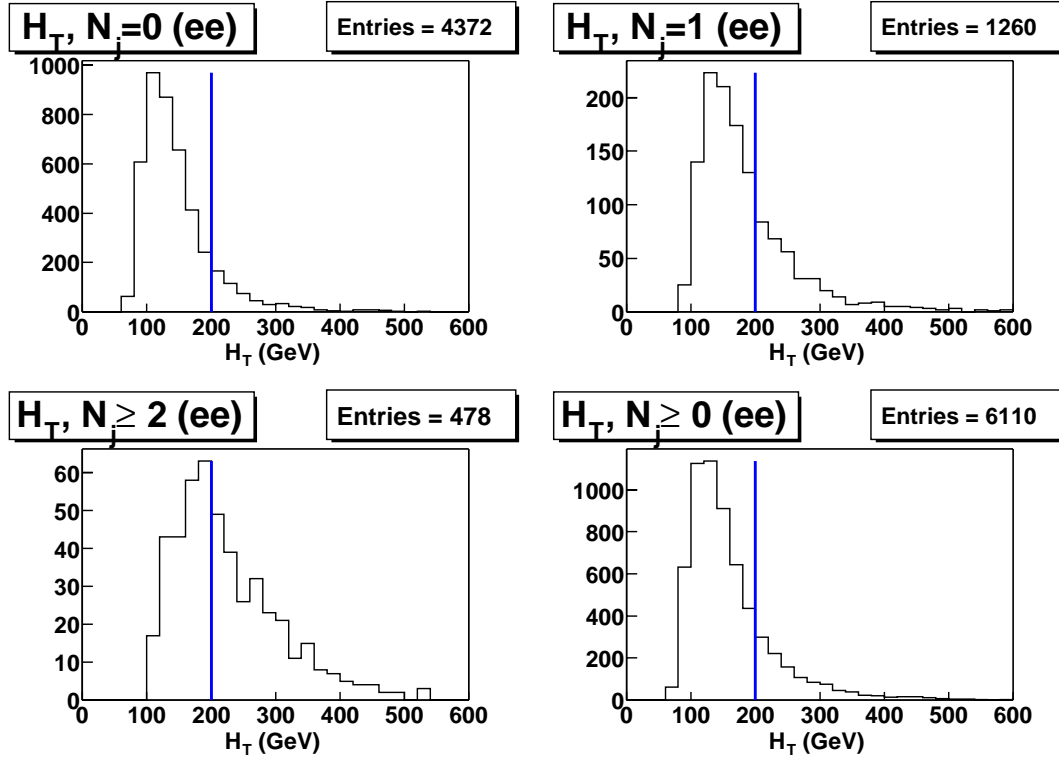


Figure 4.13: The H_T of di-electron events after \cancel{E}_T requirement in the WW PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample, equivalent to 608.5 fb^{-1} . The plots are shown with no jet ($N_j = 0$, top left), $N_j = 1$ (top right), $N_j \geq 2$ (bottom left), $N_j \geq 0$ (bottom right). The line shows the the cut for dilepton events ($H_T > 200 \text{ GeV}$). Only the events with $N_j \geq 2$ are selected for the final $t\bar{t}$ dilepton events.

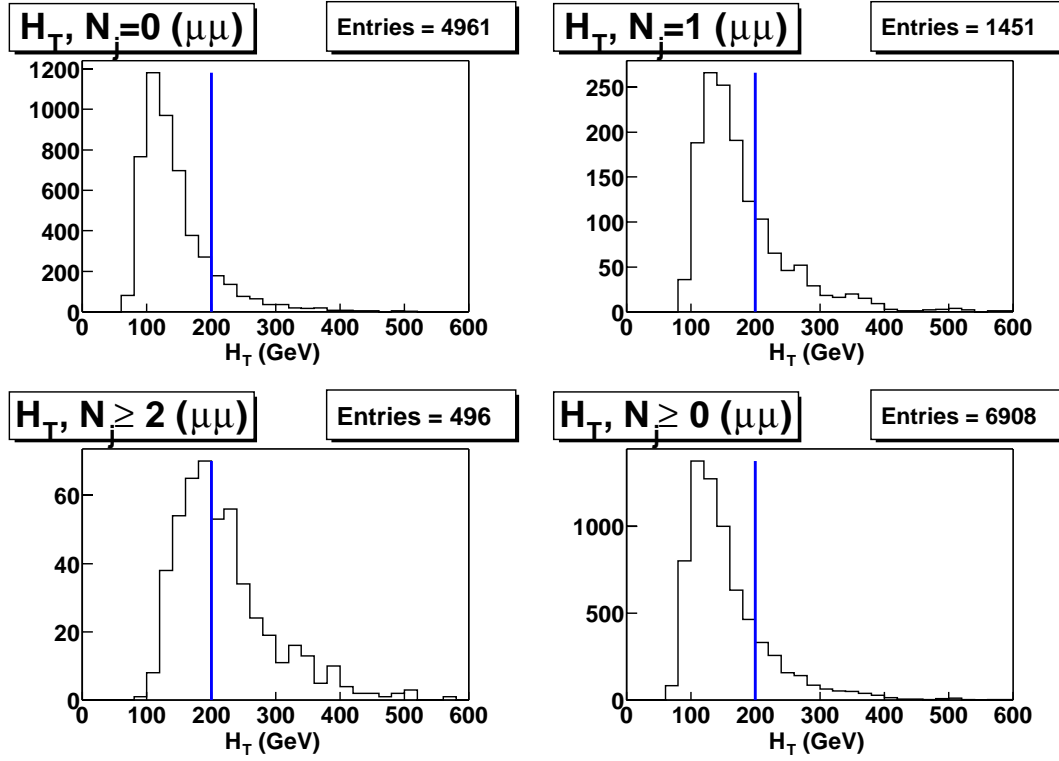


Figure 4.14: The H_T of di-muon events after \cancel{E}_T requirement in the WW PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample, equivalent to 608.5 fb^{-1} . The plots are shown with no jet ($N_j = 0$, top left), $N_j = 1$ (top right), $N_j \geq 2$ (bottom left), $N_j \geq 0$ (bottom right). The line shows the the cut for dilepton events ($H_T > 200 \text{ GeV}$). Only the events with $N_j \geq 2$ are selected for the final $t\bar{t}$ dilepton events.

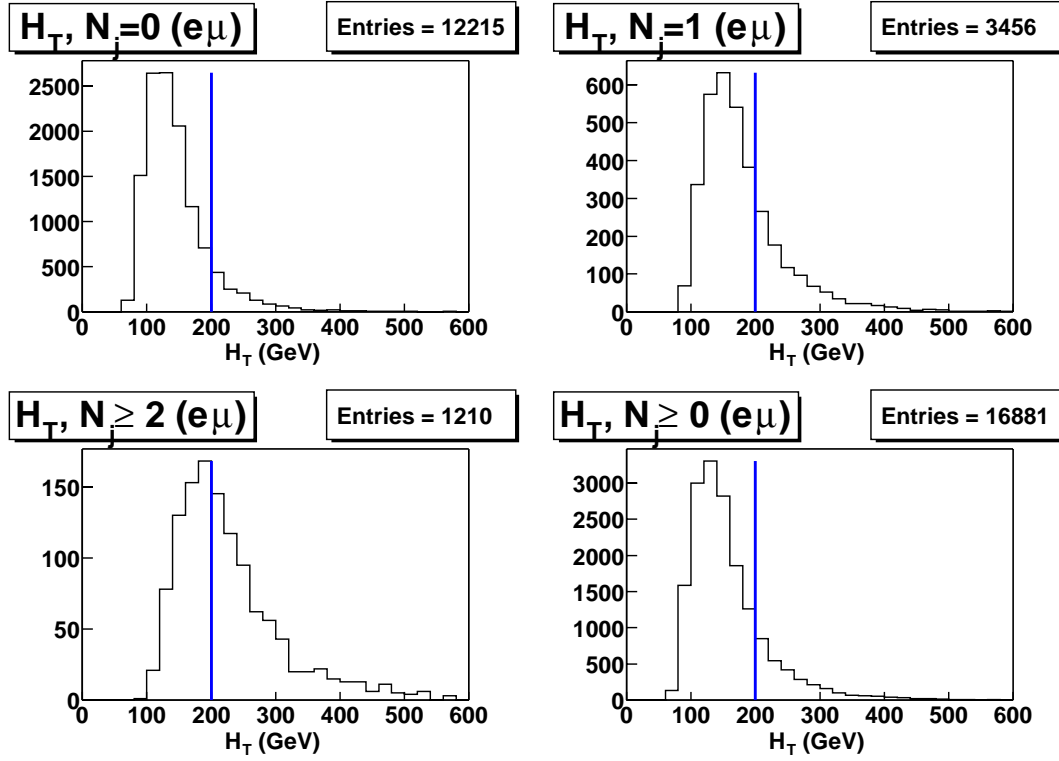


Figure 4.15: The H_T of $e\mu$ events after \cancel{E}_T requirement in the WW PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample, equivalent to 608.5 fb^{-1} . The plots are shown with no jet ($N_j = 0$, top left), $N_j = 1$ (top right), $N_j \geq 2$ (bottom left), $N_j \geq 0$ (bottom right). The line shows the the cut for dilepton events ($H_T > 200 \text{ GeV}$). Only the events with $N_j \geq 2$ are selected for the final $t\bar{t}$ dilepton events.

subset of events is clearly not in the signal sample. In the next step, we need the ratio of jets faking leptons (satisfying all the lepton identification requirements) to the jets reconstructed as leptons but failing some of the lepton identification requirements. By applying this ratio to the number of $W + \geq 3 \text{ jet}$ events obtained above (with one lepton failing the lepton ID), we can estimate the number of $W + \geq 3 \text{ jet}$ events where both of leptons satisfy the lepton ID but one of them is caused by a jet (not from a real lepton). For convenience, the sample of jets that fake leptons is denoted as *control sample 1*. The sample of jets that are reconstructed as leptons but fail the lepton ID is denoted as *control sample 2*. The ratio of *control sample 1* to *control sample 2* is denoted as *fake ratio*. Note that this is not a fake efficiency in a conventional sense because they are mutually exclusive. The *control sample 1* and *control sample 2* are prepared using the *jet 20* trigger sample. The assumption is that this sample is dominated by only jet production and do not include real leptons. Therefore, in these samples, the leptons reconstructed by the CDF offline software are assumed not to be actual leptons. The requirements used for preparing *control sample 1* and *control sample 2* are listed in Table 4.5. The counting result from these samples and the *fake ratio* are shown in Table 4.6.

The next step of the estimation of the fake lepton background is counting the $W + \geq 3 \text{ jet}$ events in the data sample. To apply the fake ratio obtained above, we count the number of $W + \geq 3 \text{ jet}$ events that have a lepton falling in the criteria of *control sample 2*. In other words, the required sample contains the events which have one high p_T lepton, large \cancel{E}_T , at least two jets and one lepton failing the lepton ID as shown in the *control sample 2* criteria of Table 4.5. The remaining dilepton

		Requirements
Electron	Control sample 1	$E_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$, $p_T > 10 \text{ GeV}/c$ Lepton identification described in Section 3.1 $Iso4 < 0.1$ Not from W , Z^0 , photon conversion
	Control sample 2	$E_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$, $p_T > 10 \text{ GeV}/c$ $Had/Em > 0.055 + 0.00045 \times E$ or $Lshr > 0.2$ No isolation requirement Not from W , Z^0 , photon conversion
Muon	Control sample 1	$p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}/c$ Lepton identification described in Section 3.2 $Iso4 < 0.1$ Not from W , Z^0 and cosmic
	Control sample 2	$p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}/c$ $E_{EM} > \max(2.0, 2.0 + 0.0115 \times (p - 100)) \text{ GeV}$ $E_{HAD} > \max(6.0, 6.0 + 0.028 \times (p - 100)) \text{ GeV}$ d_0 as described in Section 3.2 No isolation requirement Not from W , Z^0 and cosmic

Table 4.5: The requirements of the *control sample 1* and *control sample 2* for the *fake ratio* calculation.

	Control sample 1	Control sample 2	Fake ratio
TCE	72	3749	0.019 ± 0.002
CMU	2	259	0.008 ± 0.005
CMP	5	26	0.192 ± 0.077
CMUP	5	124	0.04 ± 0.018
CMX	0	59	0

Table 4.6: The result of counting the *control sample 1* and *control sample 2* from the *jet 20* sample.

	$N_{W+\geq 3jet}$ before the H_T , opposite sign	N_{bg}^{fake} (109.4 pb^{-1})
TCE TCE	10	0.192 ± 0.061
TCE CMUP	4	0.077 ± 0.038
TCE CMU	1	0.008 ± 0.008
TCE CMP	1	0.019 ± 0.019
TCE CMX	2	0.038 ± 0.027

Table 4.7: The result of counting the $W + \geq 3 \text{ jet}$ events with one lepton of *control sample 2* type before the H_T and the opposite sign requirement applied in the data. The fake ratio of each lepton type is applied to these numbers to give the expected backgrounds from the fake lepton in 109 pb^{-1} .

	$N_{W+\geq 3jet}$ after the H_T , before opposite sign	N_{bg}^{fake} (109.4 pb^{-1})
TCE TCE	7	0.134 ± 0.051
TCE CMUP	4	0.077 ± 0.038
TCE CMU	1	0.008 ± 0.008
TCE CMP	1	0.019 ± 0.019
TCE CMX	0	-

Table 4.8: The result of counting the $W + \geq 3 jet$ events with one lepton of *control sample 2* type after the H_T and before the opposite sign requirement applied in the data. The fake ratio of each lepton type is applied to these numbers to give the expected backgrounds from the fake lepton in 109 pb^{-1} .

	$N_{W+\geq 3jet}$ passing all dilepton cuts	N_{bg}^{fake} (109.4 pb^{-1})
TCE TCE	5	0.096 ± 0.043
TCE CMUP	3	0.058 ± 0.033
TCE CMU	1	0.008 ± 0.008
TCE CMP	0	-
TCE CMX	0	-

Table 4.9: The result of counting the $W + \geq 3 jet$ events with one lepton of *control sample 2* type after all the dilepton selection requirements applied in the data. The fake ratio of each lepton type is applied to these numbers to give the expected backgrounds from the fake lepton in 109 pb^{-1} .

selection requirements ($m_{\ell\ell}$, \cancel{E}_T , H_T , opposite sign) are applied to this $W + \geq 3 \text{ jet}$ sample and the number of events surviving all the requirements is counted. This sample does not overlap with the dilepton signal sample which have both leptons satisfying the lepton ID. The results of counting the events in the $W + \geq 3 \text{ jet}$ sample are listed in Tables 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9 for the different stages of the dilepton cuts. The *fake ratio* of each lepton type is applied to the number of events containing the corresponding type of the lepton to give the expected number of backgrounds in 109 pb^{-1} of;

$$N_{bg}^{fake} = 0.16 \pm 0.05.$$

4.5 Summary of the Backgrounds

The backgrounds for the $t\bar{t}$ dilepton channel are summarized in Table 4.10. The table shows the results of the background estimation separately for each dilepton category of the ee , $\mu\mu$, $e\mu$. In the $\mu\mu$ category, the background from the fake lepton is not included because their contribution is extremely small as estimated in Section 4.4. The total background expectation for 109 pb^{-1} of the integrated luminosity in the $t\bar{t}$ dilepton channel is;

$$N_{bg}^{exp} = 0.65 \pm 0.13 \text{ events}.$$

Table 4.10 also shows the expected $t\bar{t}$ events in 109 pb^{-1} for comparison. With this number of expected $t\bar{t}$ events, the signal to background ratio is 4.9.

	Before 2 jet cut	0 jet	1 jet	≥ 2 jets	H_T	Opposite sign
(ee)						
WW	1.10 ± 0.01	0.79 ± 0.05	0.23 ± 0.03	0.09 ± 0.02	0.05 ± 0.01	0.05 ± 0.01
WZ^0	0.17 ± 0.01	0.08 ± 0.01	0.06 ± 0.005	0.02 ± 0.01	0.02 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.003
$Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$	0.12 ± 0.04	0.02 ± 0.004	0.06 ± 0.02	0.05 ± 0.02	0.03 ± 0.01	0.03 ± 0.01
Drell-Yan	0.09 ± 0.13	0.09 ± 0.13	-	-	-	-
Fake lepton	0.58 ± 0.11	0.21 ± 0.06	0.17 ± 0.06	0.19 ± 0.06	0.13 ± 0.05	0.10 ± 0.04
Total bg	2.06 ± 0.18	1.19 ± 0.16	0.52 ± 0.07	0.35 ± 0.07	0.22 ± 0.05	0.18 ± 0.05
$t\bar{t}$	0.76 ± 0.08	0.01 ± 0.004	0.10 ± 0.02	0.65 ± 0.07	0.63 ± 0.07	0.62 ± 0.07
($\mu\mu$)						
WW	1.24 ± 0.01	0.89 ± 0.07	0.26 ± 0.04	0.09 ± 0.03	0.05 ± 0.02	0.05 ± 0.02
WZ^0	0.19 ± 0.01	0.12 ± 0.01	0.04 ± 0.004	0.02 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.005	0.01 ± 0.003
$Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$	0.14 ± 0.05	0.01 ± 0.004	0.07 ± 0.02	0.06 ± 0.03	0.04 ± 0.01	0.04 ± 0.01
Drell-Yan	0.23 ± 0.19	0.01 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.01	0.21 ± 0.17	0.11 ± 0.09	0.11 ± 0.09
Fake lepton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total bg	1.80 ± 0.20	1.04 ± 0.07	0.38 ± 0.05	0.38 ± 0.17	0.20 ± 0.09	0.20 ± 0.09
$t\bar{t}$	0.76 ± 0.08	-	0.08 ± 0.02	0.68 ± 0.08	0.65 ± 0.08	0.65 ± 0.08
($e\mu$)						
WW	3.03 ± 0.02	2.20 ± 0.15	0.62 ± 0.08	0.22 ± 0.07	0.12 ± 0.03	0.12 ± 0.03
WZ^0	0.37 ± 0.01	0.20 ± 0.02	0.12 ± 0.01	0.05 ± 0.01	0.03 ± 0.01	0.02 ± 0.01
$Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$	0.32 ± 0.10	0.05 ± 0.01	0.15 ± 0.05	0.12 ± 0.06	0.06 ± 0.03	0.06 ± 0.03
Fake lepton	0.66 ± 0.11	0.29 ± 0.07	0.23 ± 0.07	0.14 ± 0.05	0.10 ± 0.04	0.07 ± 0.03
Total bg	4.38 ± 0.10	2.73 ± 0.17	1.12 ± 0.12	0.53 ± 0.11	0.32 ± 0.06	0.27 ± 0.06
$t\bar{t}$	2.21 ± 0.22	0.01 ± 0.006	0.23 ± 0.05	1.97 ± 0.21	1.92 ± 0.20	1.91 ± 0.20
($\ell\ell$)						
WW	5.38 ± 0.03	3.87 ± 0.28	1.11 ± 0.15	0.39 ± 0.13	0.21 ± 0.06	0.21 ± 0.06
WZ^0	0.72 ± 0.02	0.40 ± 0.03	0.22 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.02	0.06 ± 0.02	0.04 ± 0.01
$Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$	0.58 ± 0.19	0.08 ± 0.01	0.27 ± 0.09	0.23 ± 0.11	0.13 ± 0.05	0.13 ± 0.05
Drell-Yan	0.33 ± 0.23	0.11 ± 0.13	0.01 ± 0.01	0.21 ± 0.17	0.11 ± 0.09	0.11 ± 0.09
Fake lepton	1.24 ± 0.15	0.50 ± 0.10	0.40 ± 0.09	0.33 ± 0.08	0.24 ± 0.07	0.16 ± 0.05
Total bg	8.24 ± 0.34	4.96 ± 0.32	2.02 ± 0.20	1.26 ± 0.25	0.74 ± 0.14	0.65 ± 0.13
$t\bar{t}$	3.74 ± 0.36	0.02 ± 0.01	0.41 ± 0.08	3.31 ± 0.34	3.20 ± 0.34	3.18 ± 0.34

Table 4.10: The background contributions to the dilepton channels in 109 pb^{-1} of integrated luminosity. The contributions from 0 jet and 1 jet bin are separately shown before the H_T is applied. The expected number of events from $t\bar{t}$ production using a PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample with $m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ are also shown.

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS

5.1 Data sample

The CDF detector has observed a huge number of $p\bar{p}$ collisions. It is impossible to record every collision. As described in Section 2.2.4, the triggers selectively pass the interesting physics events to the permanent storage and therefore make the samples a manageable size. For the dilepton analysis, two different data samples are prepared depending on the triggers and the lepton types. The events which contain at least one high p_T central electron are collected in the datasets *bhel08* and *bhel09*. The events in these datasets are triggered mainly by the *ELECTRON_CENTRAL_18* trigger path.

The events in *bhel08*, *bhel09* are filtered again with more stringent cuts in the offline stage. These cuts are listed in Table 5.1. These cuts are looser than the lepton identification cuts used for the final dilepton selection. The sample made from datasets *bhel08* and *bhel09* with the cuts in Table 5.1 is called the *inclusive electron* sample [53].

The dataset for the events with muons are prepared in a similar manner. The datasets *bhmu08* and *bhmu09* consist of the events triggered by the *MUON_CMUP18*

Cuts
$E_T \geq 18 \text{ GeV}$
$E_{had}/E_{em} \leq 0.125$
$Lshr \leq 0.3$
$p_T \geq 9.0 \text{ GeV}/c$
$E/p \leq 4.0$
$ \Delta x \leq 3.0 \text{ cm}$
$ \Delta z \leq 5.0 \text{ cm}$

Table 5.1: The selection cuts for the electrons in the *inclusive electron* sample. At least one electron passing these cuts is required for the event to be included in the inclusive electron sample. This sample is used for the dilepton analysis.

and *MUON_CMX18* trigger paths. The *inclusive muon* [53] dataset is prepared with additional cuts on muons as listed in Table 5.2. The data samples used in this analysis were collected from August 2002 (run number 150145) to May 2003 (run number 163527). The integrated luminosity of the data in this period is $\mathcal{L} = 109.4 \pm 6.4 \text{ pb}^{-1}$.

5.2 The $t\bar{t}$ dilepton candidate events

The dilepton selection cuts were applied to the data sample of 109 pb^{-1} described in the previous section. In Table 5.3, the number of events passing the dilepton

Cuts
$p_T \geq 18 \text{ GeV}/c$
$E_{em} \leq (3 + 0.0140 \times (p - 100)) \text{ GeV}$ $(E_{em} \leq 3 \text{ GeV} \text{ when } p < 100 \text{ GeV}/c)$
$E_{had} \leq (9 + 0.0420 \times (p - 100)) \text{ GeV}$ $(E_{had} \leq 9 \text{ GeV} \text{ when } p < 100 \text{ GeV}/c)$
$ \Delta x _{CMU} \leq 5.0 \text{ cm}$ $ \Delta x _{CMP} \leq 10.0 \text{ cm}$ $ \Delta x _{CMX} \leq 20.0 \text{ cm}$

Table 5.2: The selection cuts for the muons in the *inclusive muon* sample. At least one muon passing these cuts is required for the event to be part of the inclusive muon sample. This sample is used for the dilepton analysis.

selection cuts are shown for various dilepton categories. After all the selection cuts, 1 ee event, 3 $\mu\mu$ events and 2 $e\mu$ events survive. The kinematic properties of the six $t\bar{t}$ candidate events are listed in Table 5.4.

The distribution of the H_T defined in Section 3.3.5 is shown in Figure 5.1 for the six $t\bar{t}$ candidate events. For comparison, the H_T distribution of the PYTHIA $t\bar{t}$ Monte Carlo sample is given along with the candidate events. The events of the $t\bar{t}$ Monte Carlo sample shown in Figure 5.1 are the events which have passed all the dilepton selection cuts except the H_T cut. Also, the H_T distribution of the backgrounds from WW and $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ Monte Carlo samples is shown. The relative contributions from the background and the $t\bar{t}$ distribution are adjusted to the expected proportions estimated in Chapter 3 and 4. The distributions are normalized to 9 times the expected numbers so that shapes can be easily compared with the dilepton candidates from data.

The invariant mass of two leptons is plotted in Figure 5.2. The distribution from the $t\bar{t}$ Monte Carlo sample which has passed all the dilepton selection cuts except the invariant mass cut is shown for comparison. The $t\bar{t}$ distribution is normalized to 20 times the expected number for the same reason as above. The candidate events appear mostly in the lower side of the mass cut. In Figure 5.3, the \cancel{E}_T versus $\Delta\phi$ is plotted for the six candidate events and the $t\bar{t}$ Monte Carlo sample. Recall that $\Delta\phi$ is the angle in the transverse plane between \cancel{E}_T and the nearest lepton or jet as defined in Section 3.3.3. The distribution of the $t\bar{t}$ sample is obtained from the events which pass all the dilepton selection cuts except the \cancel{E}_T cut.

Category	lep ID	Isol	Z^0 mass	N_j		\cancel{E}_T		N_j		H_T		OS
				0	1	≥ 2		0	1	≥ 2		
TCE TCE	2167	2042	238	161	57	20	5	2	2	1	1	1
ee	2167	2042	238	161	57	20	5	2	2	1	1	1
CMUP CMUP	546	523	76	46	20	10	2	1	0	1	0	0
CMUP CMU	211	201	23	16	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
CMUP CMP	283	259	32	13	13	6	1	0	0	1	1	1
CMUP CMX	605	573	60	42	11	7	1	0	0	1	1	1
CMX CMU	157	149	13	8	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
CMX CMP	154	144	20	15	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CMX CMX	171	162	17	10	4	3	1	0	0	1	1	1
$\mu\mu$	2127	2011	241	150	60	31	5	1	0	4	3	3
TCE CMUP	21	9	9	6	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
TCE CMU	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TCE CMP	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TCE CMX	10	7	7	3	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	2
$e\mu$	40	18	18	10	4	4	3	0	0	3	2	2
total	4334	4071	497	321	121	55	13	3	2	8	6	6

Table 5.3: The result of applying the dilepton selection cuts on 109 pb^{-1} data.

Category Run/Event	ℓ_1		ℓ_2		jets		
	$E_T(e)$ or $p_T(\mu)$, ℓ_1^{charge} $\eta(\ell_1)$, $\phi(\ell_1)$ $(E, \vec{p})_{\ell_1}$		$E_T(e)$ or $p_T(\mu)$, ℓ_2^{charge} $\eta(\ell_2)$, $\phi(\ell_2)$ $(E, \vec{p})_{\ell_2}$		$E_T(j_1)$, $\eta(j_1)$, $\phi(j_1)$ $E_T(j_2)$, $\eta(j_2)$, $\phi(j_2)$ $E_T(j_3)$, $\eta(j_3)$, $\phi(j_3)$	H_T , $m_{\ell\ell}$ \cancel{E}_T , $\phi_{\cancel{E}_T}$ $\Delta\phi_{\cancel{E}_T, \ell_{2,3}}$	
TCE TCE 153374/ 2276742	72.6, e^+ 0.63, 304.7° (87.3, 41.2, -59.8, 48.5)		56.8, e^- -0.24, 320.4° (58.4, 43.7, -36.3, -13.5)		91.2, 0.06, 82.7° 56.7, -0.55, 138.7°	336.3, 59.7 58.9, 244.2° 60.1°	
CMX CMX 153325/ 599511	37.5, μ^- 0.75, 217.8° (47.8, -29.0, -22.7, 30.5)		25.2, μ^+ 0.69, 50.1° (30.3, 15.6, 18.7, 18.1)		52.1, 1.42, 95.7° 35.3, -1.25, 192.0° 18.2, 1.56, 344.1°	216.7, 61.2 48.5, 308.5° 35.5°	
CMUP CMX 154654/ 7344016	52.8, μ^- 0.60, 103.2° (67.2, -12.9, 55.3, 36.0)		57.2, μ^+ 0.76, 180.6° (74.4, -57.1, -0.6, 47.7)		37.4, 0.26, 275.7° 19.4, -0.81, 302.3° 15.0, -0.35, 276.9°	236.5, 69.4 54.6, 22.9° 80.1°	
CMUP CMP 162820/ 7050764	34.8, μ^- -0.34, 322.2° (36.8, 27.4, -21.3, -12.1)		25.9, μ^+ -0.43, 165.2° (28.1, -24.8, 6.6, -11.4)		61.9, 0.42, 55.5° 55.5, -0.84, 110.2° 12.9, -0.21, 61.8°	290.9, 58.8 100.0, 256.8° 65.5°	
TCE CMX 155114/ 478702	25.6, e^+ -0.75, 23.3° (36.5, 25.8, 11.1, -23.2)		34.8, μ^- 0.64, 203.7° (41.8, -31.6, -13.8, 23.7)		77.5, -0.39, 333.5° 37.6, -1.15, 255.1° 24.8, -0.51, 227.1°	295.8, 78.4 93.0, 102.6° 79.2°	
TCE CMX 156484/ 3099305	33.7, e^- 0.70, 302.4° (43.5, 18.5, -29.3, 26.3)		35.6, μ^+ 0.97, 24.3° (51.8, 31.2, 14.1, 38.9)		67.1, 0.07, 131.2° 34.6, -0.52, 149.6° 22.6, -0.18, 181.5°	269.0, 47.0 74.6, 313.0° 10.9°	

Table 5.4: The dilepton $t\bar{t}$ candidates and their kinematic properties. $E_T(e)$ is the transverse energy when the lepton is an electron and $p_T(\mu)$ is the beam constrained transverse momentum when the lepton is a muon. The \cancel{E}_T is the missing transverse energy corrected for muons and jets as described in section 3.3.3. All energies and momenta are in units of GeV and GeV/c . All quantities of jets are corrected using the techniques described in Section 3.3.4.

5.3 The $t\bar{t}$ cross section

The cross section for $t\bar{t}$ production is calculated by Equation 5.1. All the numbers required for this calculation have been obtained in the previous chapters.

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = \frac{N_{obs} - N_{bg}^{exp}}{\epsilon_{dil}\mathcal{L}} \quad (5.1)$$

- $N_{obs} = 6$, the number of observed events,
- $N_{bg}^{exp} = 0.65 \pm 0.13$, expected number of background events (Chapter 4).
- $\epsilon_{dil} = 0.43 \pm 0.04$ %, total $t\bar{t}$ dilepton channel acceptance (Chapter 3).
- $\mathcal{L} = 109.4 \pm 6.4$ pb^{-1} , total integrated luminosity (Chapter 5).

In order to precisely calculate the uncertainty of the cross section measurement, the following likelihood function L is introduced.

$$L = e^{-\frac{(\mathcal{L}-\overline{\mathcal{L}})^2}{2\sigma_{\mathcal{L}}^2}} e^{-\frac{(\epsilon_{dil}-\overline{\epsilon_{dil}})^2}{2\sigma_{\epsilon_{dil}}^2}} e^{-\frac{(N_{bg}-\overline{N_{bg}})^2}{2\sigma_{N_{bg}}^2}} \frac{(\epsilon_{dil}\sigma_{t\bar{t}}\mathcal{L} + N_{bg})^{N_{obs}}}{N_{obs}!} e^{-(\epsilon_{dil}\sigma_{t\bar{t}}\mathcal{L} + N_{bg})} \quad (5.2)$$

This is the Poisson probability of observing N_{obs} events when $(\epsilon_{dil}\sigma_{t\bar{t}}\mathcal{L} + N_{bg})$ events are expected. The number of expected events is smeared by the Gaussian distributions for \mathcal{L} , ϵ_{dil} and N_{bg} respectively. The $\overline{\mathcal{L}}$, $\overline{\epsilon_{dil}}$, $\overline{N_{bg}}$ are taken from the numbers in the text as the mean values of the Gaussian distributions. The Gaussian errors $\sigma_{\mathcal{L}}$, $\sigma_{\epsilon_{dil}}$ and $\sigma_{N_{bg}}$ are also taken from the numbers in the text as the errors of the Gaussian distributions.

The \mathcal{L} , ϵ_{dil} , N_{bg} and $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ are allowed to vary to obtain the minimum of $-\ln L$. At this minimum point of $-\ln L$, the cross section is obtained from the value of

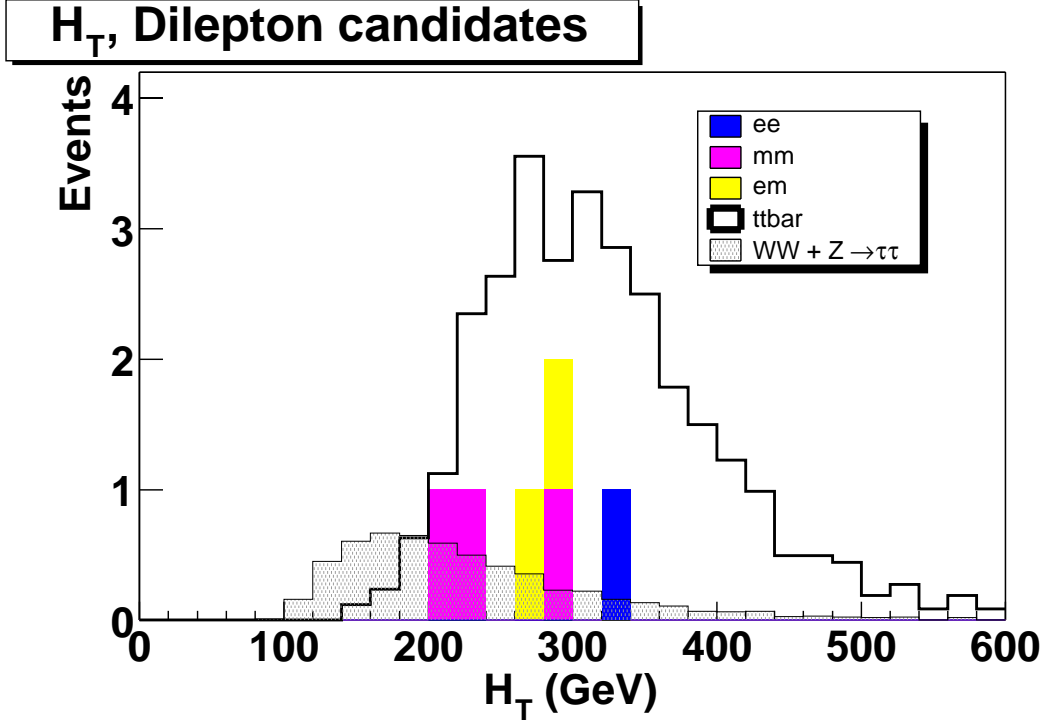


Figure 5.1: The H_T distributions of the six dilepton candidates, the expected backgrounds from WW , $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ and $t\bar{t}$ Monte Carlo sample with $m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$. The number of events for the backgrounds and $t\bar{t}$ Monte Carlo are normalized to 9 times the expected numbers.

Dilepton invariant mass

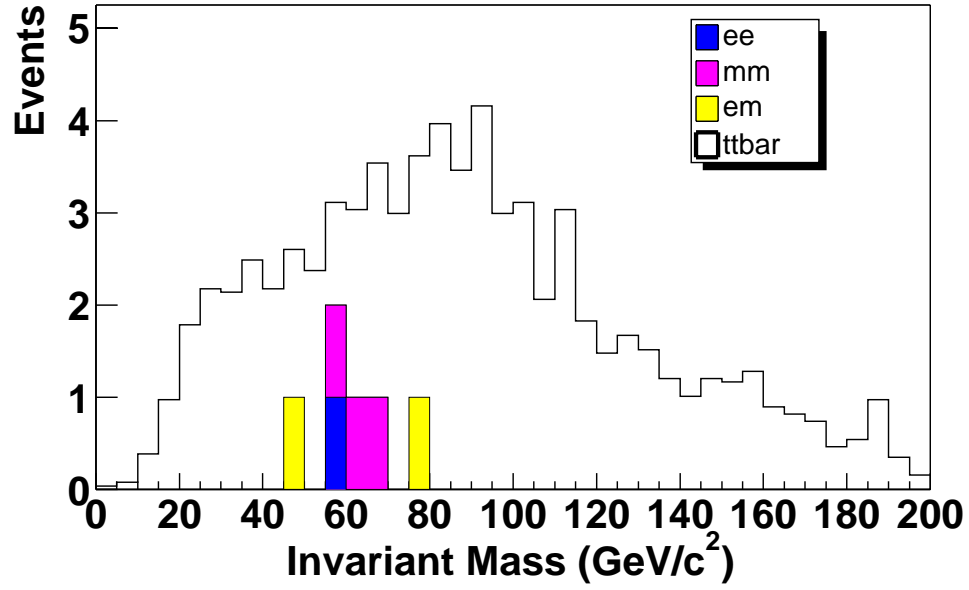


Figure 5.2: The dilepton invariant mass distribution ($m_{\ell\ell}$) of the six dilepton candidates. The distribution from the $t\bar{t}$ Monte Carlo sample ($m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$) are also shown. The number of events for the $t\bar{t}$ Monte Carlo sample is normalized to 20 times the expected number.

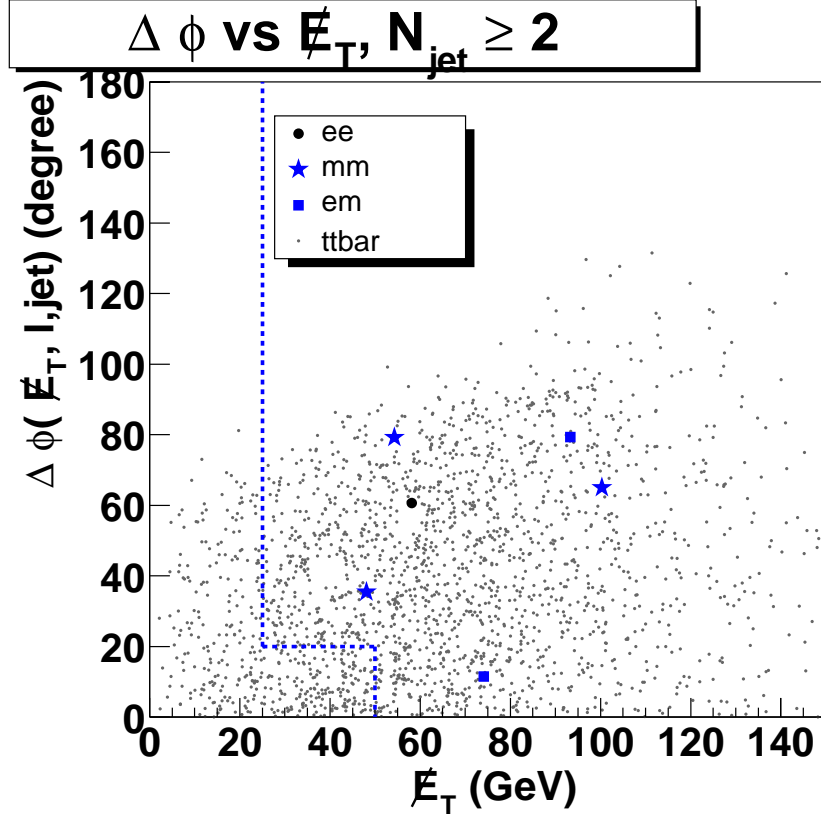


Figure 5.3: The E_T versus $\Delta\phi$ is plotted for the six candidate events and the $t\bar{t}$ Monte Carlo sample ($m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$). $\Delta\phi$ is the angle in the transverse plane between E_T and the nearest lepton or jet. The dashed lines represent the E_T cuts.

$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$. However, this value is nothing but the value which can be trivially calculated from Equation 5.1. The Equation 5.2 is more useful for extracting the uncertainty on the cross section. Using this likelihood, the asymmetric uncertainty can be obtained at the points of $\Delta(-\ln L) = 1/2$. Actual calculation of finding these points are performed by the CERNLIB MINUIT package [54]. The MINOS minimization algorithm is used. From this calculation, the result

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 11.4^{+6.2}_{-4.6} \text{ pb}$$

is obtained. The theoretical prediction of the $t\bar{t}$ production cross section from the NLO calculation by M. Cacciari *et al.*, is $6.70^{+0.71}_{-0.88} \text{ pb}$ [16].

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

The $t\bar{t}$ production from the proton-antiproton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$ has been observed in the dilepton decay channel. In a data sample of 109 pb^{-1} , six candidate events were observed with an expected background of 0.65 ± 0.13 . The $t\bar{t}$ production cross section in this channel is determined to be

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 11.4^{+6.2}_{-4.6} \text{ pb}.$$

The measured cross section is consistent with the Standard Model prediction within about one standard deviation.

The top quark properties, including its mass, production cross section, branching fractions and various kinematic distributions, also will be measured in the large data samples being accumulated by the CDF detector over the next few years. The top quark is one of the fundamental particles of the Standard Model. Its large mass makes it an interesting particle to study. Investigating all its properties may yield new understanding of the Standard Model or even open up new paradigms.

APPENDIX A

LEPTON IDENTIFICATION EFFICIENCIES

To calculate the lepton identification efficiency, $Z^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ and $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ events are used because they have very little background under the Z^0 peak. There are two methods for extracting the efficiency from these events. The first method looks for the tight lepton (the lepton passing all the lepton ID cuts) and another lepton which has a relatively loose requirement. For the tight central electron (TCE), the loose requirements are $E_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$, $p_T > 10 \text{ GeV}/c$, fiducial (FidEle = 4), and $|z_0| < 60 \text{ cm}$. The two electrons are required to have $75 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < M_{ee} < 105 \text{ GeV}/c^2$. Then, the second electron is checked to determine if it passes the tight electron identification requirements. This method has an advantage of high statistics but is limited to the same type of leptons to both legs of Z^0 . The ID efficiency from this method [50] is given by

$$\frac{2N_{\chi\chi}}{2N_{\chi\chi} + N_{\chi\mathcal{O}}} \tag{A.1}$$

where $N_{\chi\chi}$ is the number of events with both legs passing tight ID cuts and $N_{\chi\mathcal{O}}$ is the number of events when one leg passes but the other does not.

For muon, there are several different types of muons with different ID variables. Therefore, an alternate approach is used to calculate the efficiency for this case. This method looks for two loose muons which have $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}/c$, $|z_0| < 60 \text{ cm}$, and $d0$ satisfying the criteria in Table 3.3 as well as the following fiducial requirements.

- CMUP : stubs in the CMU and CMP both but not elsewhere.
- CMU only : a stub in the CMU only.
- CMP only : a stub in the CMP only.
- CMX : stubs in the CMX only.

If there are two loose muons, which satisfy $75 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < M_{\mu\mu} < 105 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, one of the muons is randomly chosen and checked if it passes all the muon ID requirements (CMUP or CMX are considered for this study as a tight leg). If passed, the number of events is counted as N_{total} . Among these events the number of events where the second muon also passes the ID cuts (for this leg, all muon types are considered) is counted as N_{pass} . The ID efficiency for this method is simply

$$\frac{N_{pass}}{N_{total}} \tag{A.2}$$

In this study, all leptons are required to be isolated ($Iso4 < 0.1$). The ID efficiencies of plug electrons are obtained in a similar way. Table A.1 to A.8 show the *individual efficiencies* that are obtained without any other cuts imposed and the *N-1 efficiency* that is obtained after all other cuts are imposed.

The ID efficiencies are also obtained from the PYTHIA $Z^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$ Monte Carlo samples. The efficiencies from these sample are compared to the efficiencies

variable	individual	N-1
E_{had}/E_{em}	0.9922 ± 0.0016	0.9924 ± 0.0014
E/P	0.9170 ± 0.0044	0.9362 ± 0.0040
Lshr	0.9911 ± 0.0015	0.9947 ± 0.0012
$Q \times \Delta x$	0.9831 ± 0.0020	0.9987 ± 0.0006
Δz	0.9957 ± 0.0011	0.9990 ± 0.0005
χ^2_{strip}	0.9654 ± 0.0028	0.9699 ± 0.0028
Track cut (# SL)	0.9721 ± 0.0026	0.9747 ± 0.0025
Total	0.8506 ± 0.0058	

Table A.1: The efficiency of the tight central electron (TCE) identification cuts using the $Z^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ data sample. All uncertainties are statistical.

from the Z^0 data sample to estimate the difference between the Monte Carlo detector simulation and the real detector. The ratios of efficiencies between the two sets of samples are applied to the $t\bar{t}$ acceptance calculation to give a more realistic value of ϵ_{dil} . The results from the PYTHIA $Z^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$ Monte Carlo samples are shown in Table A.9 to A.16. In Table A.17, the comparisons and the ratios between the efficiencies from the data and Monte Carlo samples are given. All categories show lower efficiencies in the data than the Monte Carlo, except the CMP. Figures A.1 to A.7 show the electron and muon identification variables for the data and the Monte Carlo samples. Most of the variables agree well between data and Monte Carlo except the PEM *pesProfileRatio5by9*. However these discrepancies do not cause a significant difference in the efficiency with the cut at 0.65.

variable	individual	N-1
E_{had}/E_{em}	0.9935 ± 0.0017	0.9932 ± 0.0019
PEM $\chi^2_{3 \times 3}$	0.9040 ± 0.0063	0.9162 ± 0.0061
$\Delta R_{PEM-PES}$	0.9838 ± 0.0027	-
<i>pesProfileRatio5by9</i> (U)	0.9907 ± 0.0021	0.9942 ± 0.0017
<i>pesProfileRatio5by9</i> (V)	0.9907 ± 0.0021	0.9948 ± 0.0016
Total	0.8822 ± 0.0069	

Table A.2: The efficiency of the plug electron (PEM) identification cuts using the $Z^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ data sample. All uncertainties are statistical.

variable	individual	N-1
E_{had}/E_{em}	0.9935 ± 0.0017	0.9937 ± 0.0026
PEM $\chi^2_{3 \times 3}$	0.9040 ± 0.0063	0.9206 ± 0.0084
$\Delta R_{PEM-PES}$	0.9838 ± 0.0027	-
<i>pesProfileRatio5by9</i> (U)	0.9907 ± 0.0021	0.9948 ± 0.0023
<i>pesProfileRatio5by9</i> (V)	0.9907 ± 0.0021	0.9948 ± 0.0023
Phoenix Track matching	0.5320 ± 0.0107	-
Phoenix Silicon hits	0.9276 ± 0.0077	0.9260 ± 0.0082
Phoenix Track z_0	0.9974 ± 0.0015	0.9989 ± 0.0010
Total	0.4411 ± 0.0107	

Table A.3: The efficiencies of the Phoenix electron (PHX) identification cuts using the $Z^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ data sample. All uncertainties are statistical. The *Phoenix Track matching* cut is the efficiency that a PEM has a Phoenix track. The *Phoenix Silicon hits*, and *Phoenix Track z_0* is obtained from the PEM that has a Phoenix track. The total efficiency is the probability that a PEM passes all PHX identification cuts and has a Phoenix track.

variable	individual	N-1
em energy	0.9573 ± 0.0071	0.9564 ± 0.0075
had energy	0.9829 ± 0.0045	0.9846 ± 0.0046
Δx_{cmu}	0.9561 ± 0.0072	0.9551 ± 0.0076
Δx_{cmp}	0.9829 ± 0.0045	0.9832 ± 0.0048
Track cut (# SL)	0.9695 ± 0.0060	0.9669 ± 0.0066
Total	0.8561 ± 0.0123	

Table A.4: The efficiency of the central muon (CMUP) identification cuts using the $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ data sample. All uncertainties are statistical.

variable	individual	N-1
em energy	0.9583 ± 0.0144	0.9553 ± 0.0154
had energy	0.9792 ± 0.0103	0.9771 ± 0.0113
Δx_{cmu}	0.9896 ± 0.0073	0.9884 ± 0.0081
Track cut (# SL)	0.9635 ± 0.0135	0.9607 ± 0.0146
Total	0.8906 ± 0.0225	

Table A.5: The efficiency of the central muon (CMU only) identification cuts using the $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ data sample. All uncertainties are statistical.

variable	individual	N-1
em energy	0.9754 ± 0.0109	0.9742 ± 0.0114
had energy	0.9901 ± 0.0069	0.9895 ± 0.0074
Δx_{cmp}	0.9704 ± 0.0119	0.9692 ± 0.0124
Track cut (# SL)	0.9951 ± 0.0049	0.9947 ± 0.0052
Total	0.9310 ± 0.0178	

Table A.6: The efficiency of the central muon (CMP only) identification cuts using the $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ data sample. All uncertainties are statistical.

variable	individual	N-1
em energy	0.9815 ± 0.0065	0.9806 ± 0.0068
had energy	0.9815 ± 0.0065	0.9806 ± 0.0068
Δx_{cmx}	0.9792 ± 0.0069	0.9806 ± 0.0068
Track cut (# SL)	0.9907 ± 0.0046	0.9926 ± 0.0042
Total	0.9352 ± 0.0118	

Table A.7: The efficiency of the central muon (CMX) identification cuts using the $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ data sample. All uncertainties are statistical.

variable	individual	N-1
em energy	0.9734 ± 0.0073	0.9763 ± 0.0083
had energy	0.9857 ± 0.0054	0.9850 ± 0.0066
em + had energy	0.9570 ± 0.0092	0.9481 ± 0.0119
Track cut (# SL)	0.7377 ± 0.0199	0.7360 ± 0.0208
Total	0.6742 ± 0.0212	

Table A.8: The efficiency of the minimum ionizing particle (CMIO) identification cuts using the $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ data sample. All uncertainties are statistical.

variable	individual	N-1
E_{had}/E_{em}	0.9891 ± 0.0003	0.9892 ± 0.0003
E/P	0.9353 ± 0.0008	0.9451 ± 0.0008
Lshr	0.9729 ± 0.0005	0.9754 ± 0.0005
$Q \times \Delta x$	0.9858 ± 0.0004	0.9942 ± 0.0003
Δz	0.9954 ± 0.0002	0.9991 ± 0.0001
χ^2_{strip}	0.9835 ± 0.0004	0.9859 ± 0.0004
Track cut (# SL)	0.9923 ± 0.0003	0.9935 ± 0.0003
Total	0.8759 ± 0.0011	

Table A.9: The efficiency of the tight central electron (TCE) identification cuts using a $Z^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ PYTHIA sample. All uncertainties are statistical.

variable	individual	N-1
E_{had}/E_{em}	0.9913 ± 0.0003	0.9917 ± 0.0004
PEM $\chi^2_{3 \times 3}$	0.9616 ± 0.0007	0.9673 ± 0.0007
$\Delta R_{PEM-PES}$	0.9878 ± 0.0004	-
<i>pesProfileRatio5by9</i> (U)	0.9950 ± 0.0003	0.9966 ± 0.0002
<i>pesProfileRatio5by9</i> (V)	0.9960 ± 0.0002	0.9974 ± 0.0002
Total	0.9405 ± 0.0009	

Table A.10: The efficiency of the plug electron (PEM) identification cuts using a $Z^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ PYTHIA sample. All uncertainties are statistical.

variable	individual	N-1
E_{had}/E_{em}	0.9913 ± 0.0003	0.9921 ± 0.0004
PEM $\chi^2_{3 \times 3}$	0.9616 ± 0.0007	0.9659 ± 0.0008
$\Delta R_{PEM-PES}$	0.9878 ± 0.0004	-
<i>pesProfileRatio5by9</i> (U)	0.9950 ± 0.0003	0.9963 ± 0.0003
<i>pesProfileRatio5by9</i> (V)	0.9960 ± 0.0002	0.9974 ± 0.0002
Phoenix Track matching	0.8081 ± 0.0015	-
Phoenix Silicon hits	0.9035 ± 0.0012	0.9032 ± 0.0013
Phoenix Track z_0	0.9993 ± 0.0001	0.9994 ± 0.0001
Total	0.6858 ± 0.0018	

Table A.11: The efficiencies of the Phoenix electron (PHX) identification cuts using a $Z^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ PYTHIA sample. All uncertainties are statistical. The *Phoenix Track matching* cut is the efficiency that a PEM has a Phoenix track. The *Phoenix Silicon hits*, and *Phoenix Track z_0* is obtained from the PEM that has a Phoenix track. The total efficiency is the probability that a PEM passes all PHX identification cuts and has a Phoenix track.

variable	individual	N-1
em energy	0.9589 ± 0.0013	0.9589 ± 0.0013
had energy	0.9787 ± 0.0009	0.9787 ± 0.0009
Δx_{cmu}	0.9985 ± 0.0002	0.9994 ± 0.0002
Δx_{cmp}	0.9941 ± 0.0005	0.9952 ± 0.0005
Track cut (# SL)	0.9956 ± 0.0004	0.9958 ± 0.0004
Total	0.9285 ± 0.0016	

Table A.12: The efficiency of the central muon (CMUP) identification cuts using a $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ PYTHIA sample. All uncertainties are statistical.

variable	individual	N-1
em energy	0.9563 ± 0.0028	0.9565 ± 0.0028
had energy	0.9743 ± 0.0021	0.9744 ± 0.0022
Δx_{cmu}	0.9991 ± 0.0004	0.9990 ± 0.0004
Track cut (# SL)	0.9969 ± 0.0007	0.9969 ± 0.0008
Total	0.9281 ± 0.0035	

Table A.13: The efficiency of the central muon (CMU only) identification cuts using a $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ PYTHIA sample. All uncertainties are statistical.

variable	individual	N-1
em energy	0.9774 ± 0.0018	0.9774 ± 0.0019
had energy	0.9837 ± 0.0016	0.9836 ± 0.0016
Δx_{cmp}	0.9935 ± 0.0010	0.9939 ± 0.0010
Track cut (# SL)	0.9952 ± 0.0009	0.9951 ± 0.0009
Total	0.9507 ± 0.0027	

Table A.14: The efficiency of the central muon (CMP only) identification cuts using a $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ PYTHIA sample. All uncertainties are statistical.

variable	individual	N-1
em energy	0.9585 ± 0.0018	0.9583 ± 0.0019
had energy	0.9681 ± 0.0016	0.9678 ± 0.0017
Δx_{cmx}	0.9978 ± 0.0004	0.9979 ± 0.0004
Track cut (# SL)	0.9934 ± 0.0007	0.9934 ± 0.0008
Total	0.9196 ± 0.0025	

Table A.15: The efficiency of the central muon (CMX) identification cuts using a $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ PYTHIA sample. All uncertainties are statistical.

variable	individual	N-1
em energy	0.9630 ± 0.0015	0.9609 ± 0.0019
had energy	0.9671 ± 0.0015	0.9661 ± 0.0018
em + had energy	0.9510 ± 0.0018	0.9351 ± 0.0024
Track cut (# SL)	0.7786 ± 0.0034	0.7698 ± 0.0037
Total	0.6792 ± 0.0038	

Table A.16: The efficiency of the minimum ionizing particle (CMIO) identification cuts using a $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ PYTHIA sample. All uncertainties are statistical.

Lepton type	Data	Monte Carlo (PYTHIA)	Scale factor
TCE	0.8506 ± 0.0058	0.8759 ± 0.0011	0.971
PEM	0.8822 ± 0.0069	0.9405 ± 0.0009	0.938
PHX	0.4411 ± 0.0107	0.6858 ± 0.0018	0.643
CMUP	0.8561 ± 0.0123	0.9285 ± 0.0016	0.922
CMU	0.8906 ± 0.0225	0.9281 ± 0.0035	0.960
CMP	0.9310 ± 0.0178	0.9507 ± 0.0027	0.979
CMX	0.9352 ± 0.0118	0.9196 ± 0.0025	1.017
CMIO	0.6742 ± 0.0212	0.6792 ± 0.0038	0.993

Table A.17: The ID efficiencies of leptons in data and a PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample. The scale factor is obtained from the efficiencies in the data divided by efficiencies in the Monte Carlo sample in each type of leptons.

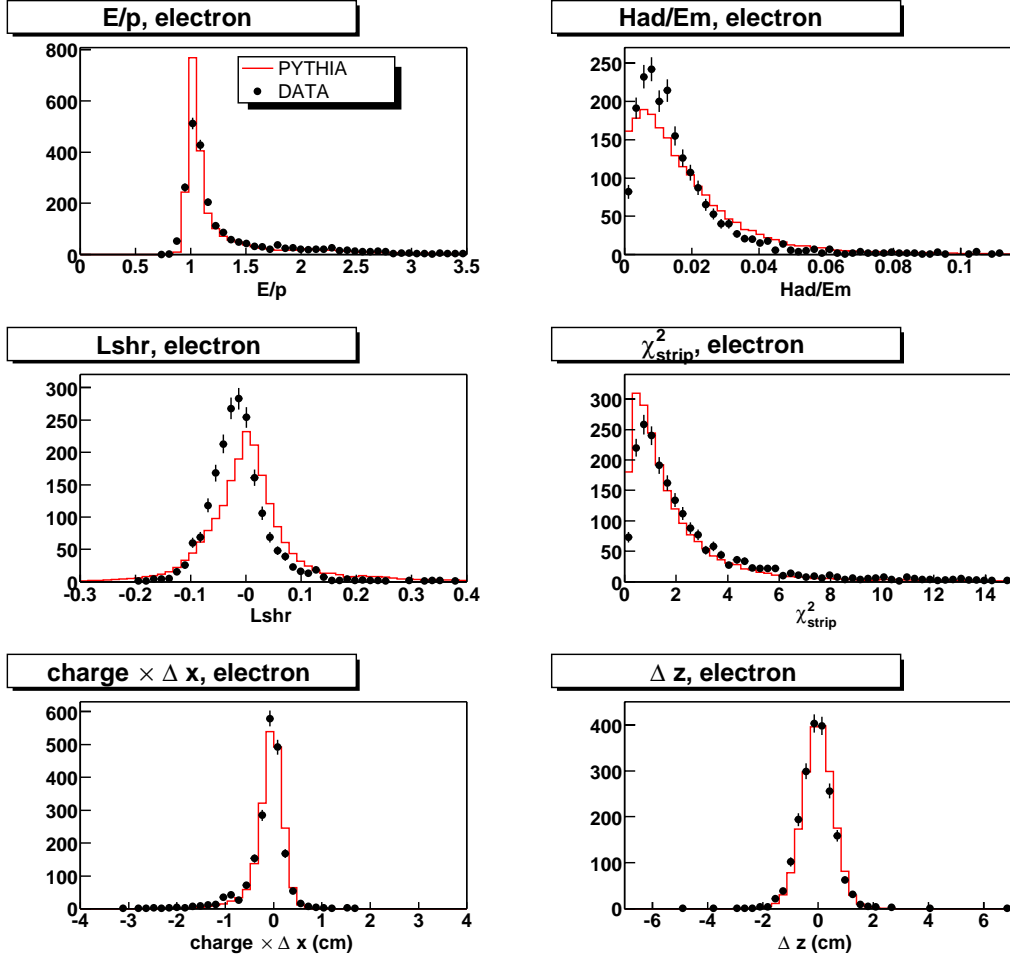


Figure A.1: The lepton identification variables of the central electron (TCE) obtained from the $Z^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ data sample (point) and a Monte Carlo sample (histogram). E/p (top left), E_{HAD}/E_{EM} (top right), $Lshr$ (middle left), χ^2 (middle right), $\text{charge} \times \Delta x$ (bottom left), Δz (bottom right).

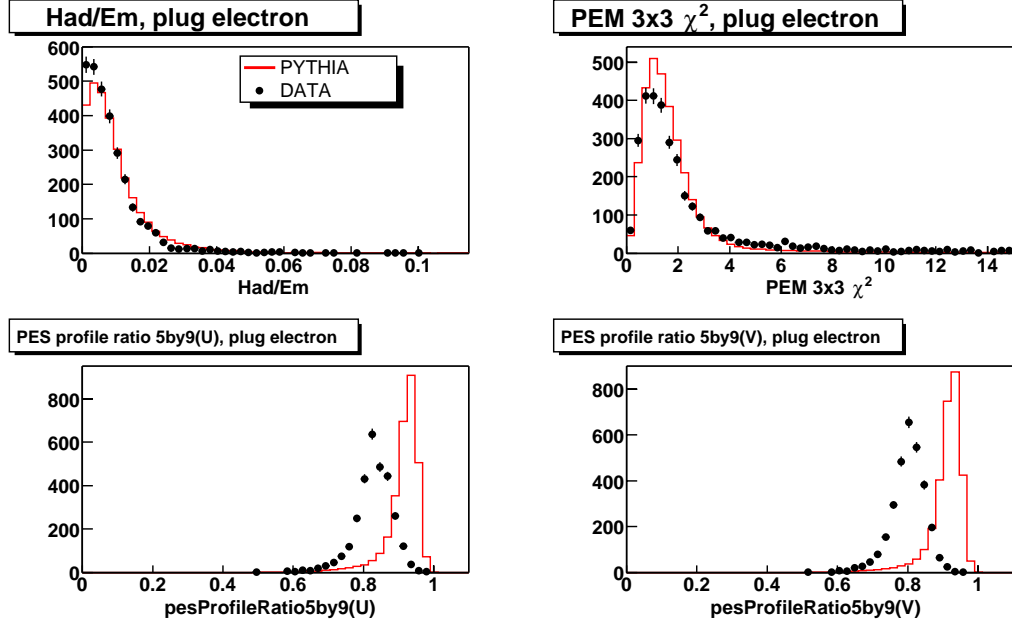


Figure A.2: The lepton identification variables of the plug electron (PEM) obtained from the $Z^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ data sample (point) and a Monte Carlo sample (histogram). E_{HAD}/E_{EM} (top left), PEM $\chi^2_{3 \times 3}$ (top right), $pesProfileRatio5by9(U)$ (bottom left), $pesProfileRatio5by9(V)$ (bottom right).

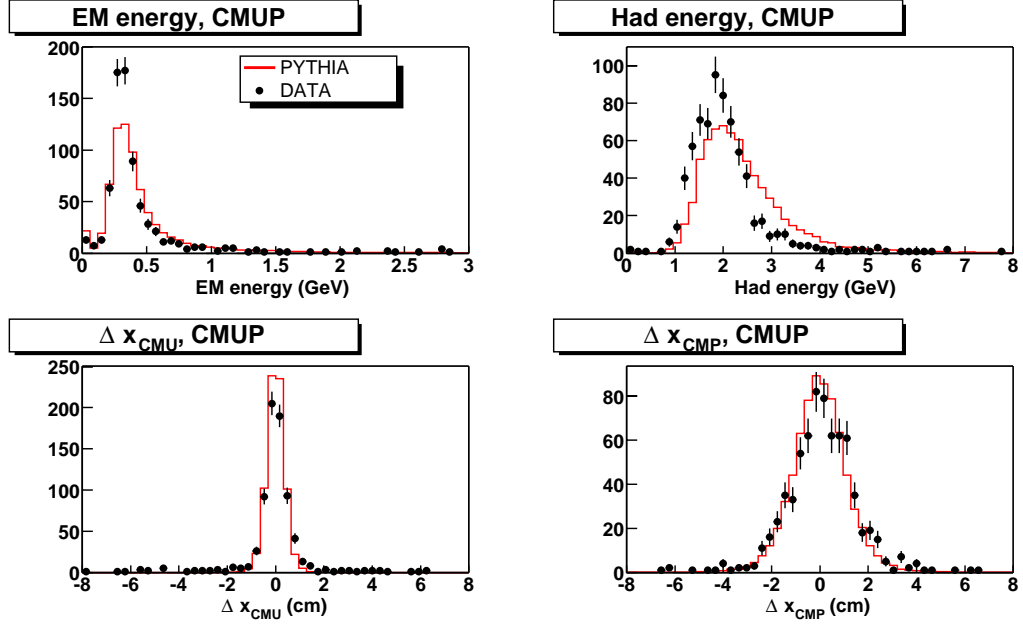


Figure A.3: The lepton identification variables of the central muon (CMUP) obtained from the $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ data sample (point) and a Monte Carlo sample (histogram). E_{EM} (top left), E_{HAD} (top right), Δx_{CMU} (bottom left), Δx_{CMP} (bottom right).

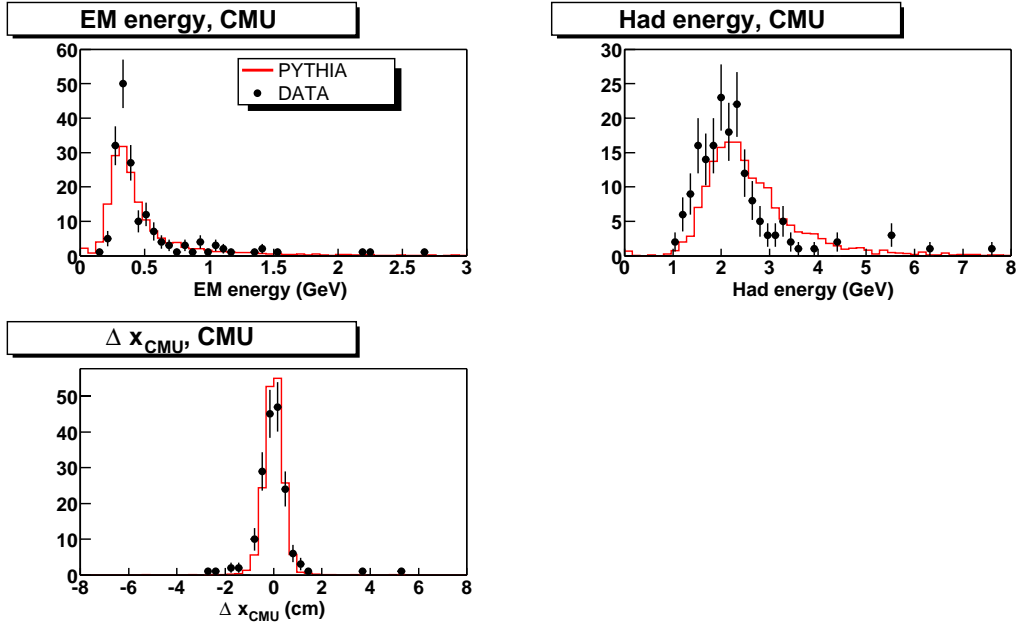


Figure A.4: The lepton identification variables of the central muon (CMU) obtained from the $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ data sample (point) and a Monte Carlo sample (histogram). E_{EM} (top left), E_{HAD} (top right), Δx_{CMU} (bottom left).

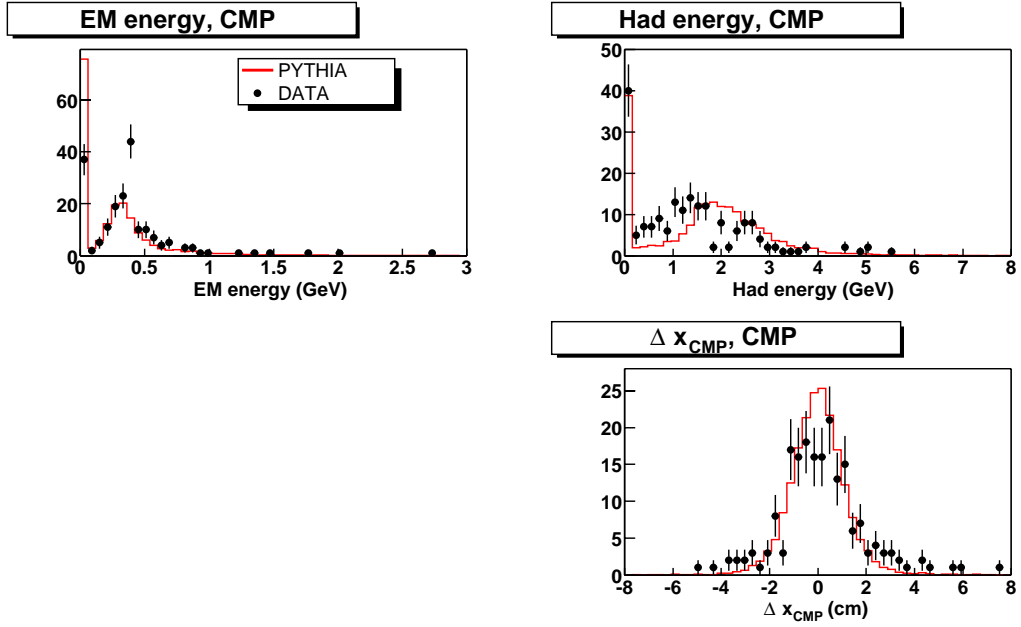


Figure A.5: The lepton identification variables of the central muon (CMP) obtained from the $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ data sample (point) and a Monte Carlo sample (histogram). E_{EM} (top left), E_{HAD} (top right), Δx_{CMP} (bottom right).

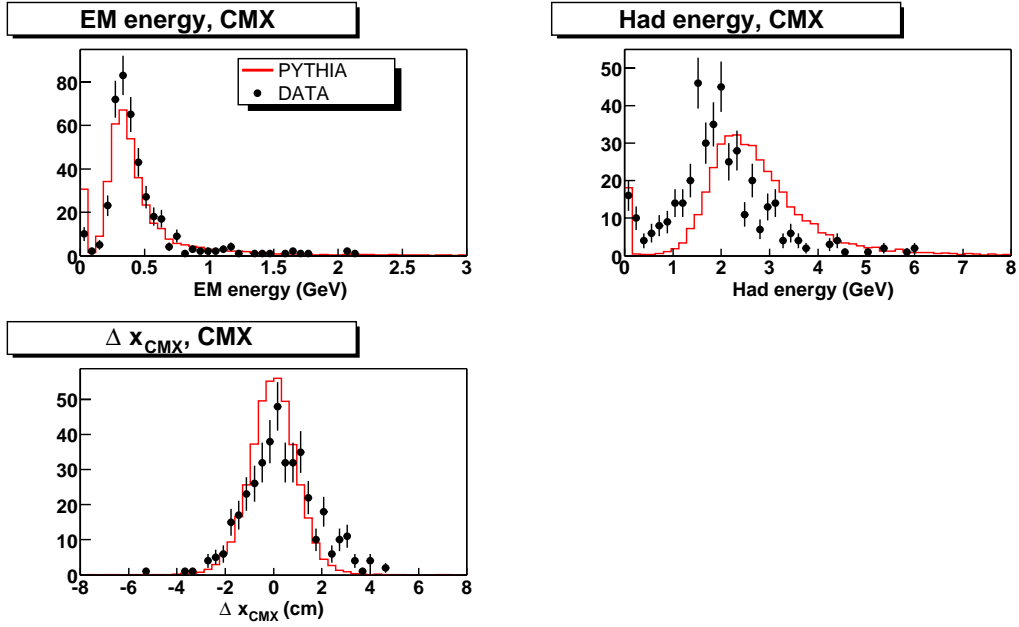


Figure A.6: The lepton identification variables of the central muon (CMX) obtained from the $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ data sample (point) and a Monte Carlo sample (histogram). E_{EM} (top left), E_{HAD} (top right), Δx_{CMX} (bottom left).

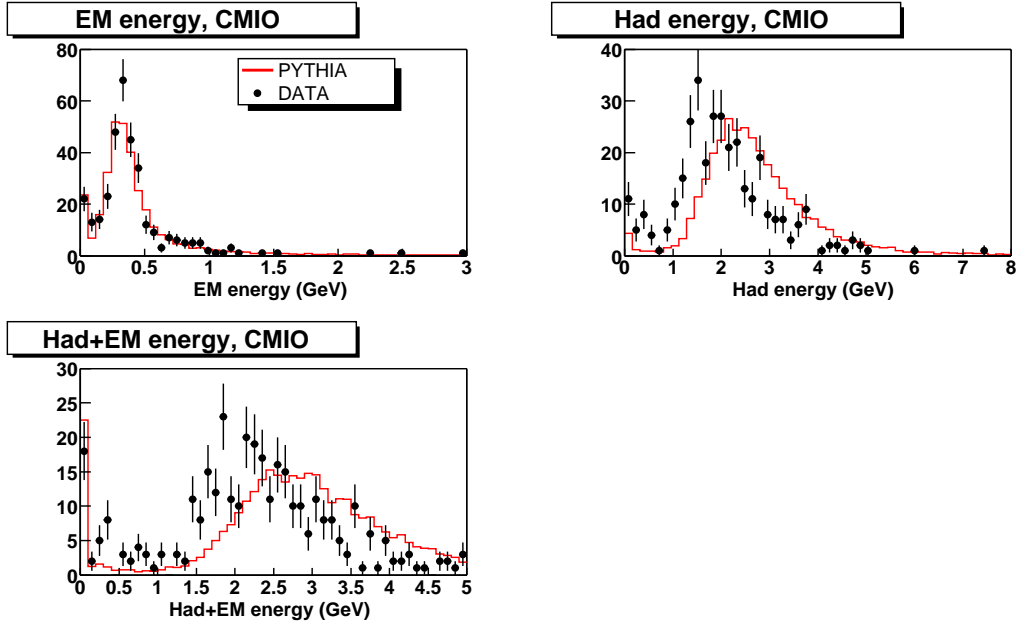


Figure A.7: The lepton identification variables of the minimum ionizing particle (CMIO) obtained from the $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ data sample (point) and a Monte Carlo sample (histogram). E_{EM} (top left), E_{HAD} (top right), $E_{EM} + E_{HAD}$ (bottom left).

APPENDIX B

SELECTION OF THE OPTIMAL SCENARIO

To investigate each scenario for dilepton selection, a technique based on *pseudo-experiments* is exploited. The cross section of the $t\bar{t}$ production is calculated as Equation B.1 where the N_{obs} is the number of the observed events passing the dilepton selections. The N_{bg}^{exp} is the expected number of background events for an integrated luminosity of \mathcal{L} . The ϵ_{dil} is the dilepton channel acceptance.

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = \frac{N_{obs} - N_{bg}^{exp}}{\epsilon_{dil}\mathcal{L}} \quad (\text{B.1})$$

For each pseudoexperiment, the number of observed events (N_{obs}) needs to be drawn randomly from a *Poisson* probability distribution function.

In order to obtain a random distribution of N_{obs} for the pseudoexperiments, random distributions of $N_{t\bar{t}}$ and N_{bg} are needed because N_{obs} can be obtained from $N_{t\bar{t}} + N_{bg}$. The $N_{t\bar{t}}$ and N_{bg} are selected with the probability of $P_{Poisson}(x; \mu)$ in Equation B.2,

$$P_{Poisson}(x; \mu) = \frac{\mu^x e^{-\mu}}{x!} \quad (\text{B.2})$$

where $x = N_{t\bar{t}}$ and $x = N_{bg}$ with the Poisson mean $\mu = N_{t\bar{t}}^{exp}$ and $\mu = N_{bg}^{exp}$ respectively. The $N_{t\bar{t}}^{exp}$ and N_{bg}^{exp} are the $t\bar{t}$ events and the background events expected for each dilepton selection scenario and an integrated luminosity \mathcal{L} .

The procedure is repeated for N_{pe} pseudoexperiments to determine a distribution of possible cross section measurements. The width obtained from the cross section distribution corresponds to the *a priori* statistical uncertainty of the cross section measurement. The procedure of extracting *a priori* statistical uncertainty of the cross section will be denoted as *Step 1*. To incorporate the systematic effect from the $t\bar{t}$ acceptance and the background estimates, the expected number of $t\bar{t}$ events and background events are smeared with the *Gaussian* probability distribution function (this will be denoted as *Step 2*). The Gaussian smeared $\hat{N}_{t\bar{t}}$ is obtained with the probability given by Equation B.3 with $x = \hat{N}_{t\bar{t}}$, $\mu = N_{t\bar{t}}^{exp}$, and $\sigma = \delta N_{t\bar{t}}^{exp}$ which is the error of $N_{t\bar{t}}^{exp}$. The \hat{N}_{bg} is smeared in the similar way. Then, $N_{t\bar{t}}$ and N_{bg} are randomized with the probability of $P_{Poisson}(x; \mu)$ from the Equation B.2 where $x = N_{t\bar{t}}$ and $x = N_{bg}$ with the Poisson means $\mu = \hat{N}_{t\bar{t}}$ and $\mu = \hat{N}_{bg}$ respectively. The cross section distribution obtained from $N_{obs} = N_{t\bar{t}} + N_{bg}$ smeared in this way, includes the proper systematic effects.

$$P_{Gaussian}(x; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2} \quad (\text{B.3})$$

With these procedures, the pseudoexperiment technique was applied to three different scenarios for the dilepton selections. The first one uses all 26 dilepton categories and the dilepton selection requirements as described in Section 3.3. The second one used the same selection requirements but does not use the dilepton categories involving the plug electron (PHX, PEM) and CMIO. The option reduces the

$t\bar{t}$ acceptance but benefits from a smaller uncertainty of the background estimation. In the last scenario, all 26 dilepton categories are used while the isolation requirement allows one lepton to be non-isolated. Also it removes the Z^0 invariant mass cut. The cross section measurement using the last scenario has been performed by CDF Run II Dilepton Working Group in summer 2003. The details of the analysis are found in [36] [37]. These scenarios are summarized in Table B.1.

From the three scenarios, the expected numbers of $t\bar{t}$ events and the background estimations at various luminosities are obtained via the methods described in Chapters 3 and 4. For the estimation of the *a priori* uncertainties, three integrated luminosities (200 pb^{-1} , 500 pb^{-1} , and 2 fb^{-1}) are considered. The expected numbers of $t\bar{t}$ and background events at these luminosities are listed in Table B.2 with their respective errors. For each of the three luminosities, 100,000 pseudoexperiments have been performed. The results of the pseudoexperiments are shown in Figures B.1, B.2, and B.3 for the luminosities of 200 pb^{-1} , 500 pb^{-1} , and 2 fb^{-1} . The RMS values of the distributions represent the *a priori* uncertainties of the cross section measurements. The RMS values are listed in Tables B.3, B.4, and B.5 for Step 1 and Step 2 pseudoexperiments. As discussed before, the uncertainty of Step 1 represents the statistical error only while the uncertainty of Step 2 has the combined effect from the statistical and systematic uncertainties. It is also worthwhile to consider only the systematic effect, which can be extracted from the uncertainties of Step 1 and 2 by

$$\delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{syst} = \sqrt{\delta\sigma_{t\bar{t},Step2}^2 - \delta\sigma_{t\bar{t},Step1}^2}. \quad (\text{B.4})$$

For all three luminosities, the systematic uncertainty of each scenario does not vary much. In this *a priori* study, the systematic uncertainty is assumed not to scale down with luminosity. As expected, Scenario 2 gives the smallest systematic uncertainty due to its small backgrounds relative to the $t\bar{t}$ signal. Scenario 2 has the largest statistical uncertainty in 200 pb^{-1} but the differences in the statistical uncertainties of the scenarios decreases as the luminosity increases because the statistical uncertainty is inversely proportional to the square root of the luminosity. Therefore, the total uncertainty of Scenario 2 becomes smaller than the uncertainties of other scenarios at higher luminosities though at 200 pb^{-1} it is the largest.

Currently, the available integrated luminosity is under 200 pb^{-1} . However, by the end of 2004, the integrated luminosity of more than 500 pb^{-1} is expected. Scenario 2 will allow more sensitivity in the higher luminosity era. Given this consideration, Scenario 2 is used for the dilepton selection in this thesis.

	Dilepton Selection
Scenario 1	26 dilepton categories including PHX, PEM, CMIO. Dilepton selections described in Section 3.3.
Scenario 2	12 dilepton categories without PHX, PEM, CMIO. Dilepton selections described in Section 3.3.
Scenario 3	26 dilepton categories including PHX, PEM, CMIO. One lepton in the event is allowed to be non-isolated. Z^0 invariant mass cut removed and replaced with alternative cuts [36][37].

Table B.1: Three scenarios of dilepton selections for the study of *a priori* cross section uncertainty.

		200 pb^{-1}	500 pb^{-1}	2 fb^{-1}
Scenario 1	$N_{t\bar{t}}^{exp}$	8.62 ± 0.83	21.56 ± 2.06	86.24 ± 8.26
	N_{bg}^{exp}	2.79 ± 1.01	6.97 ± 2.52	27.89 ± 10.09
	$\epsilon_{dil}\mathcal{L}$	$1.28 \text{ } pb^{-1}$	$3.2 \text{ } pb^{-1}$	$12.8 \text{ } pb^{-1}$
Scenario 2	$N_{t\bar{t}}^{exp}$	6.94 ± 0.83	17.36 ± 2.08	69.44 ± 8.33
	N_{bg}^{exp}	0.83 ± 0.33	2.08 ± 0.83	8.33 ± 3.33
	$\epsilon_{dil}\mathcal{L}$	$1.02 \text{ } pb^{-1}$	$2.58 \text{ } pb^{-1}$	$10.38 \text{ } pb^{-1}$
Scenario 3	$N_{t\bar{t}}^{exp}$	10.0 ± 1.11	25.0 ± 2.78	100.0 ± 11.1
	N_{bg}^{exp}	4.60 ± 1.43	11.51 ± 3.57	46.03 ± 14.29
	$\epsilon_{dil}\mathcal{L}$	$1.48 \text{ } pb^{-1}$	$3.71 \text{ } pb^{-1}$	$14.84 \text{ } pb^{-1}$

Table B.2: Three scenarios of dilepton selections for the study of *a priori* cross section uncertainty.

200 pb^{-1}	RMS ($\delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{pe}, pb$)		
	Step 1 ($\delta\sigma_{t\bar{t},Step1}$)	Step 2 ($\delta\sigma_{t\bar{t},Step2}$)	$\delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{syst}$
Scenario 1	2.64	2.82	0.98
Scenario 2	2.73	2.86	0.83
Scenario 3	2.58	2.84	1.20

Table B.3: The result of the pseudoexperiments (100,000 events) in 200 pb^{-1} . The RMS values of the cross section distribution of the pseudoexperiments ($\delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{pe}$) represent the *a priori* uncertainties of the cross section measurements.

500 pb^{-1}	RMS ($\delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{pe}, pb$)		
	Step 1 ($\delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}, Step1}$)	Step 2 ($\delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}, Step2}$)	$\delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{syst}$
Scenario 1	1.67	1.96	1.02
Scenario 2	1.72	1.92	0.86
Scenario 3	1.63	2.03	1.21

Table B.4: The result of the pseudoexperiments (100,000 events) in 500 pb^{-1} . The RMS values of the cross section distribution of the pseudoexperiments ($\delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{pe}$) represent the *a priori* uncertainties of the cross section measurements.

2 fb^{-1}	RMS ($\delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{pe}, pb$)		
	Step 1 ($\delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}, Step1}$)	Step 2 ($\delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}, Step2}$)	$\delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{syst}$
Scenario 1	0.84	1.32	1.02
Scenario 2	0.85	1.21	0.86
Scenario 3	0.82	1.46	1.21

Table B.5: The result of the pseudoexperiments (100,000 events) in 2 fb^{-1} . The RMS values of the cross section distribution of the pseudoexperiments ($\delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{pe}$) represent the *a priori* uncertainties of the cross section measurements.

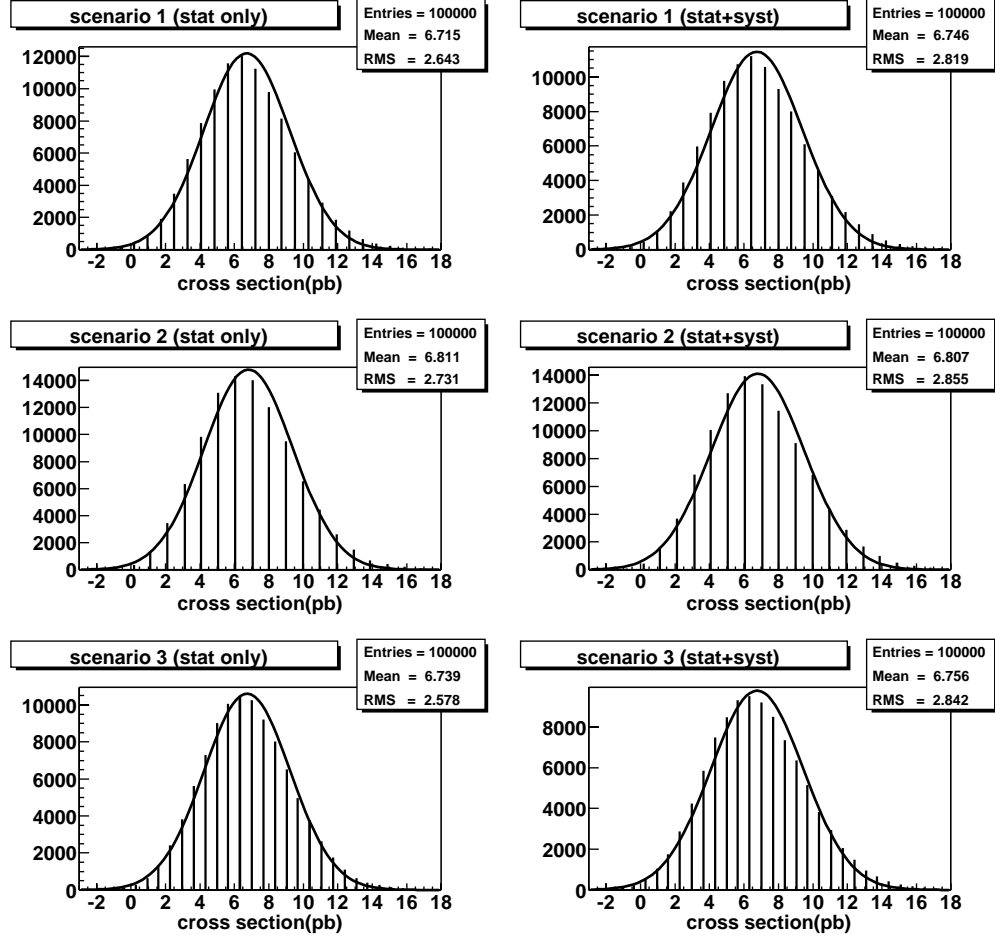


Figure B.1: The result of the pseudoexperiments (100,000 events) in 200 pb^{-1} . The plots on the left are obtained from the step 1 procedure in the text. The plots on the right are obtained from the step 2 procedure in the text. The distributions of the cross sections are shown with a Gaussian fit.

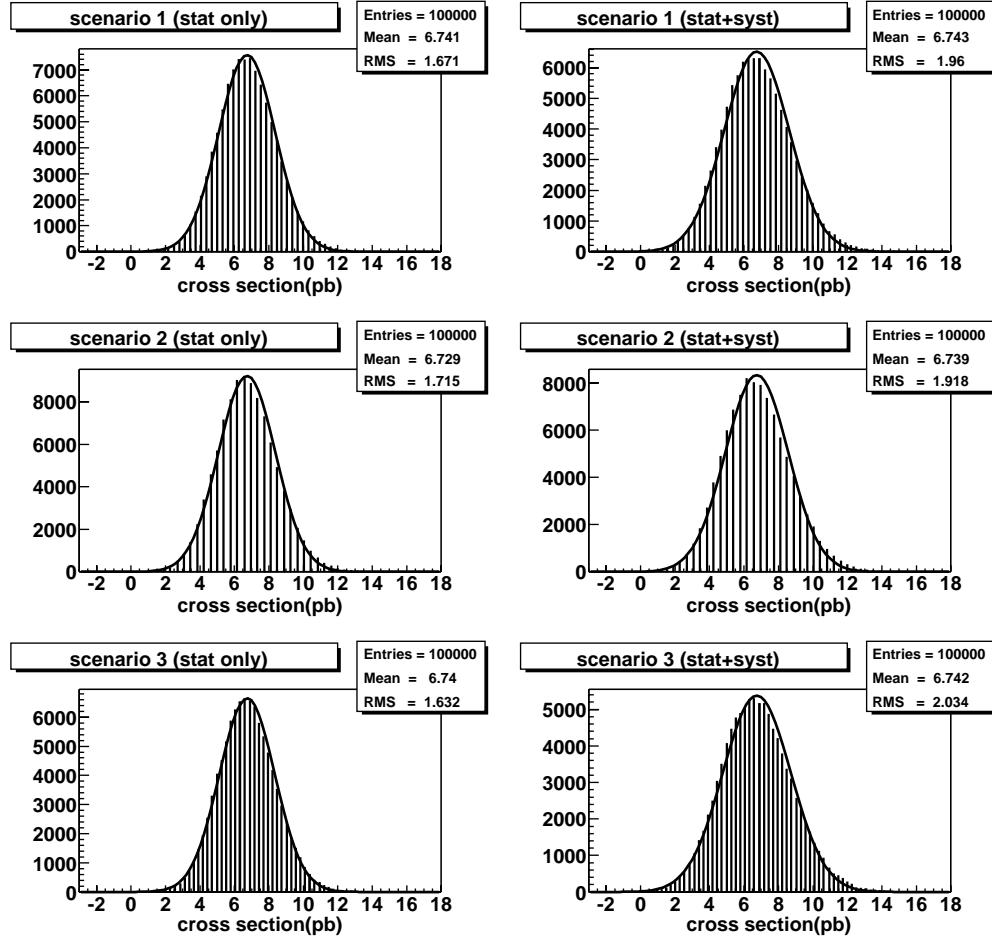


Figure B.2: The result of the pseudoexperiments (100,000 events) in 500 pb^{-1} . The plots on the left are obtained from the step 1 procedure in the text. The plots on the right are obtained from the step 2 procedure in the text. The distributions of the cross sections are shown with a Gaussian fit.

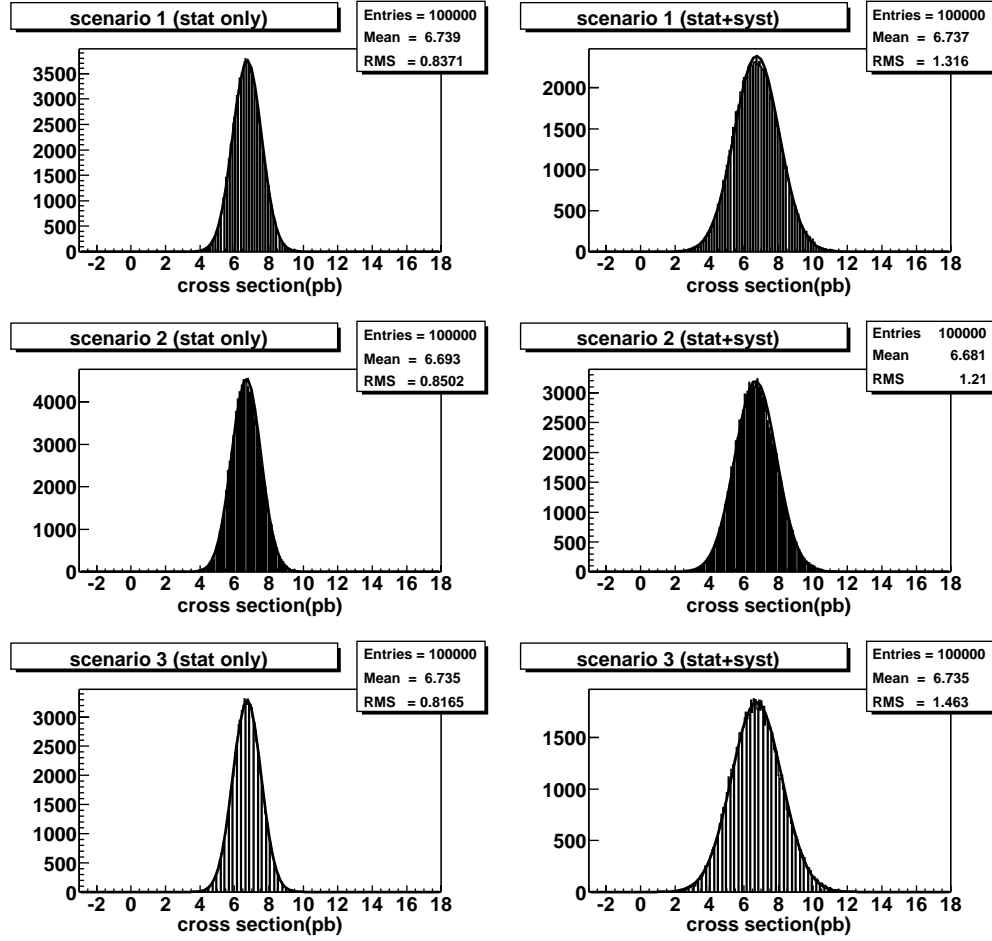


Figure B.3: The result of the pseudoexperiments (100,000 events) in 2 fb^{-1} . The plots on the left are obtained from the step 1 procedure in the text. The plots on the right are obtained from the step 2 procedure in the text. The distributions of the cross sections are shown with a Gaussian fit.

APPENDIX C

EVENT DISPLAYS OF THE DILEPTON CANDIDATES

The event displays of the dilepton candidates described in Section 5.2 are shown in this appendix. Each event has two event views. The first is a transverse view of the tracks in the events. The second is a view of the transverse energy deposited in the calorimeter towers in the η - ϕ plane. The quantities used in these event displays are the raw values before corrections. They may be different from the quantities used for the dilepton selections in Table 5.4.

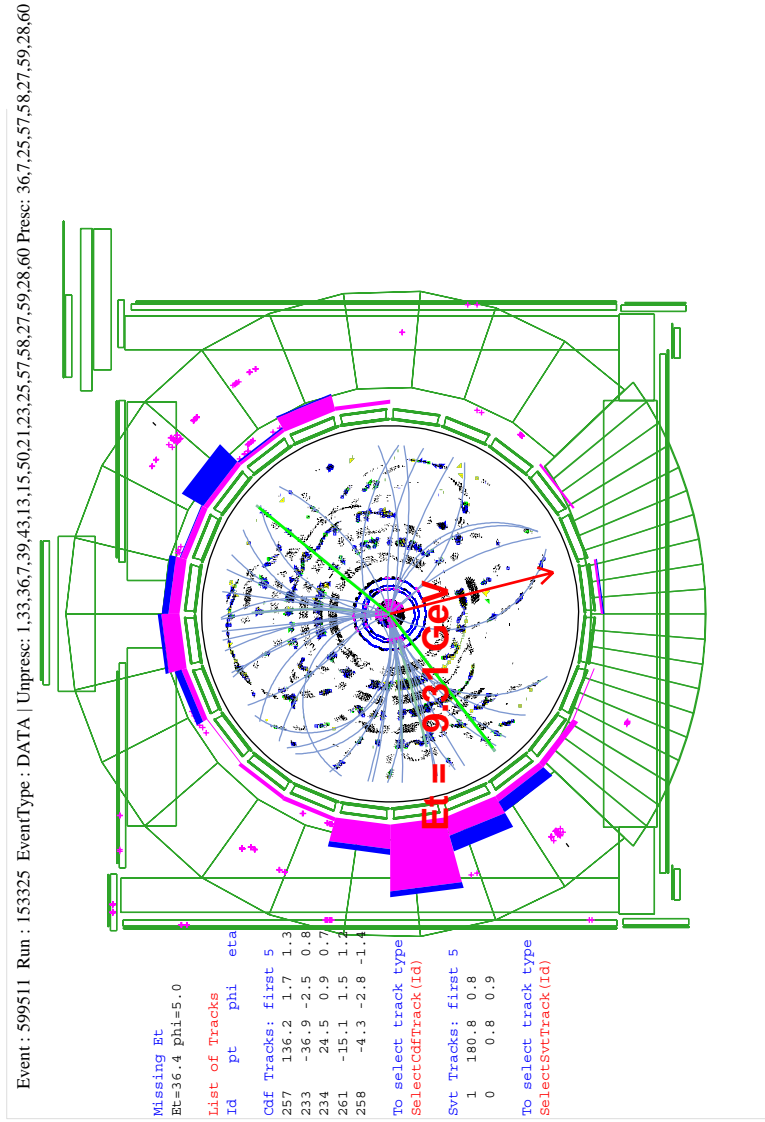
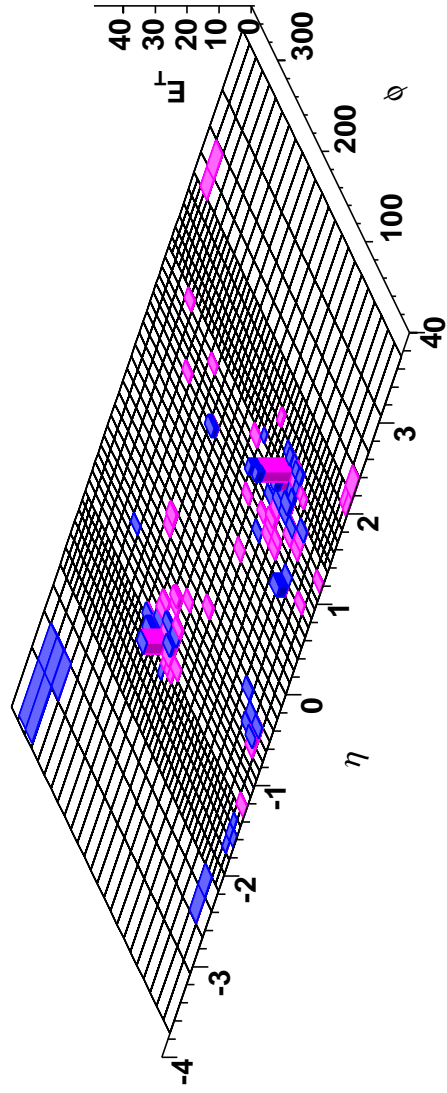


Figure C.1: Run 153325, Event 599511.

Event : 599511 Run : 153325 EventType : DATA | Unpresc: 1,33,36,7,39,43,13,15,50,21,23,25,57,58,27,59,28,60 Presc: 36,7,25,57,58,27,59,28,60



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Missing Et=5.0

Figure C.2: Run 153325, Event 599511.

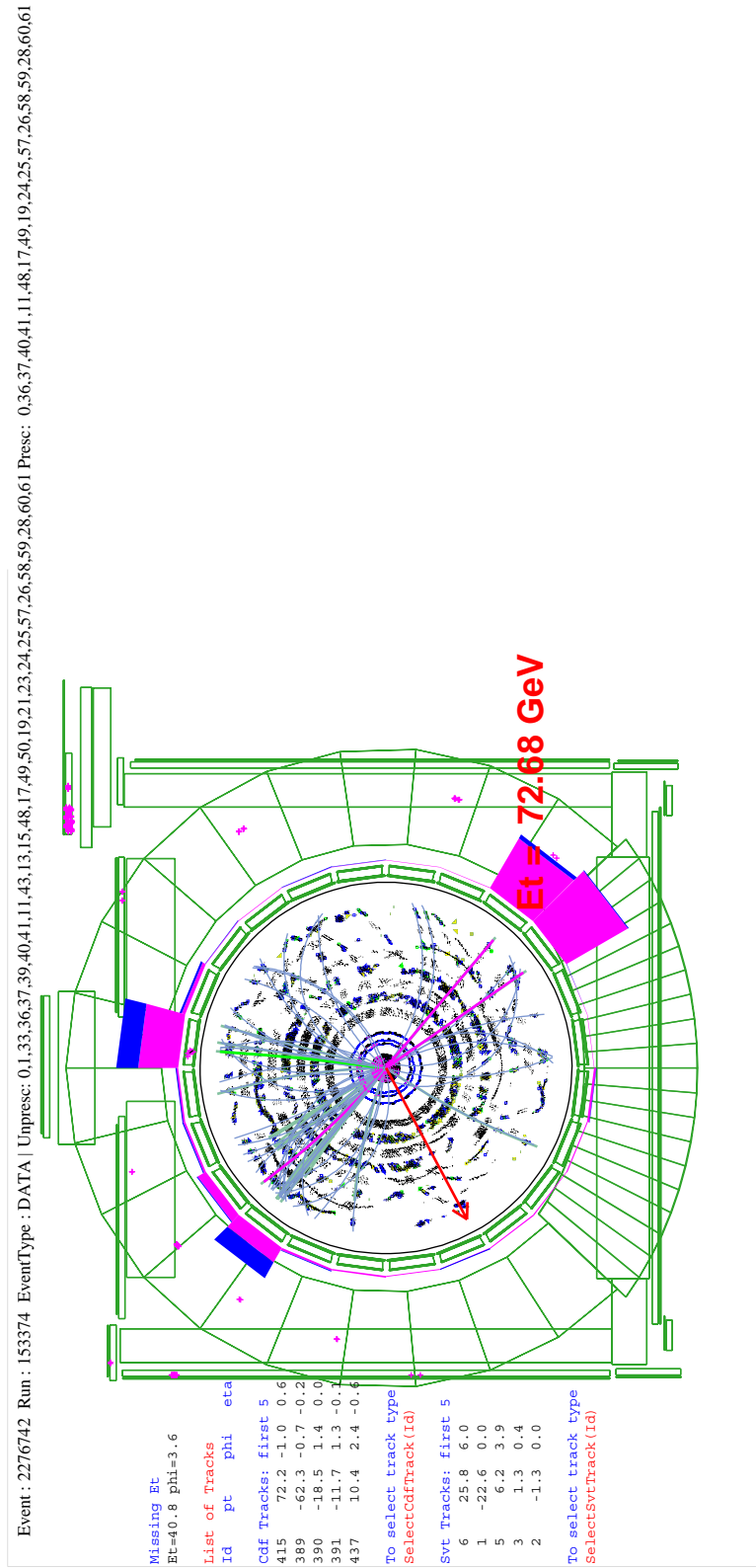


Figure C.3: Run 153374, Event 2276742.

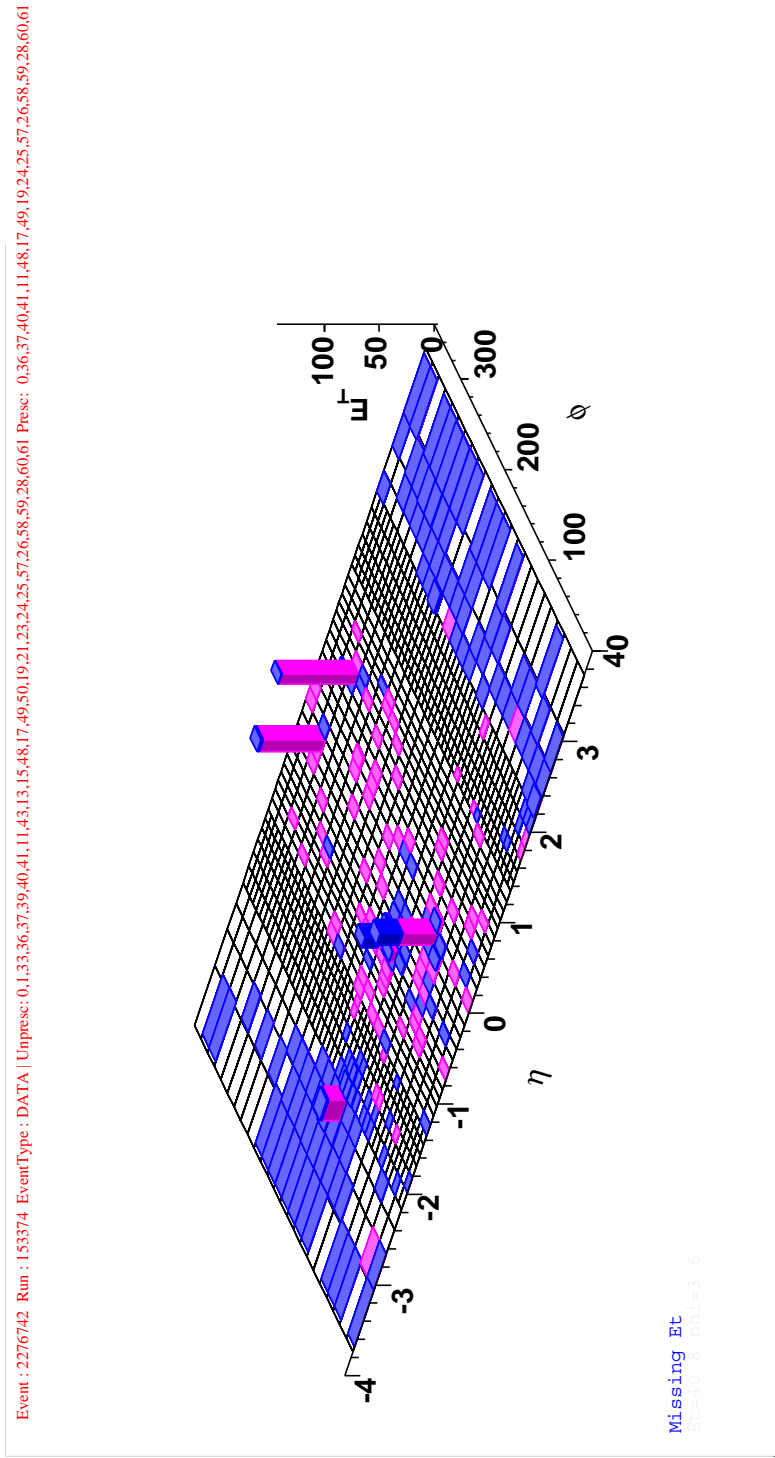


Figure C.4: Run 153374, Event 2276742.

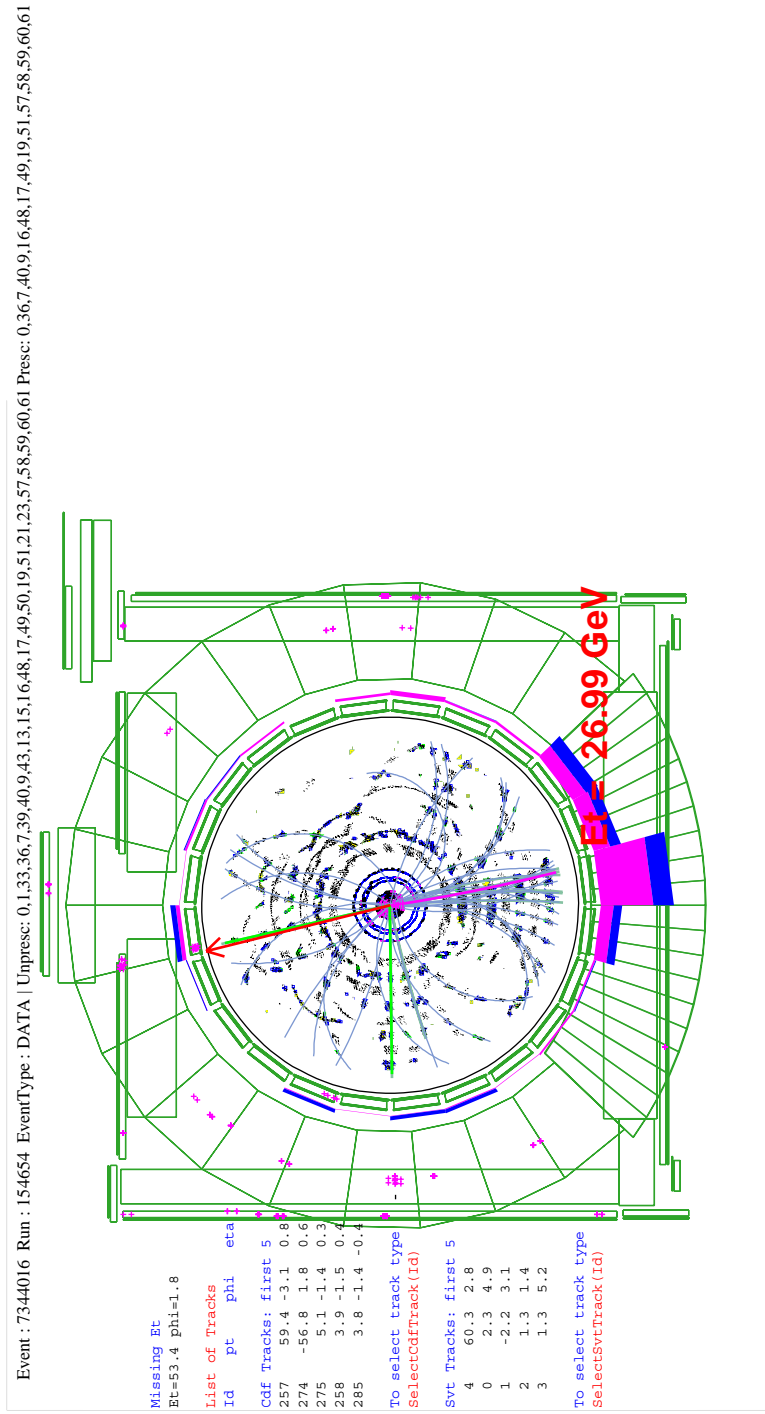


Figure C.5: Run 154654, Event 7344016.

Event : 7344016 Run : 154654 EventType : DATA | Unpresc: 0.1,33,3.6,7.39,40.9,43.13,15,16,48,17,49,50,19,51,21,23,57,58,59,60,61 Presc: 0.3,6,7,40,9,16,48,17,49,19,51,57,58,59,60,61

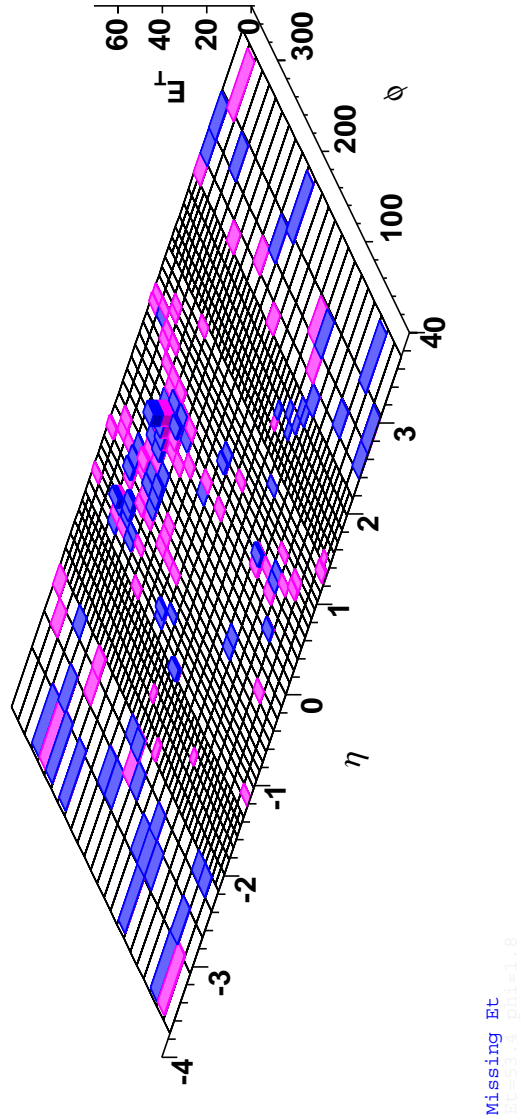


Figure C.6: Run 154654, Event 7344016.

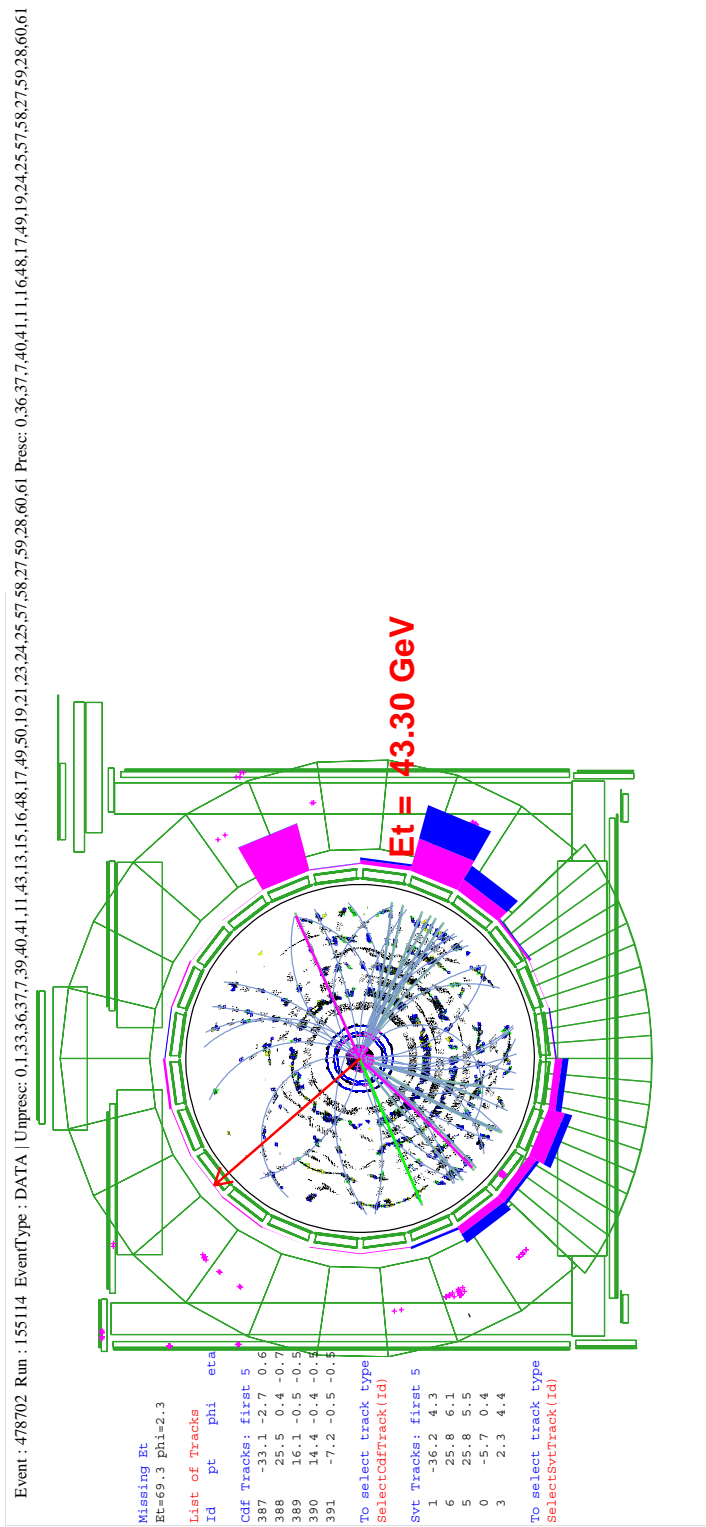


Figure C.7: Run 155114, Event 478702.

Event : 478702 Run : 155114 EventType : DATA | Unpresc: 0,1,33,36,37,7,39,40,41,11,43,13,15,16,48,17,49,50,19,21,23,24,25,57,58,27,59,28,60,61 Presc: 0,36,37,7,40,41,11,16,48,17,49,19,24,25,57,58,27,59,28,60,61

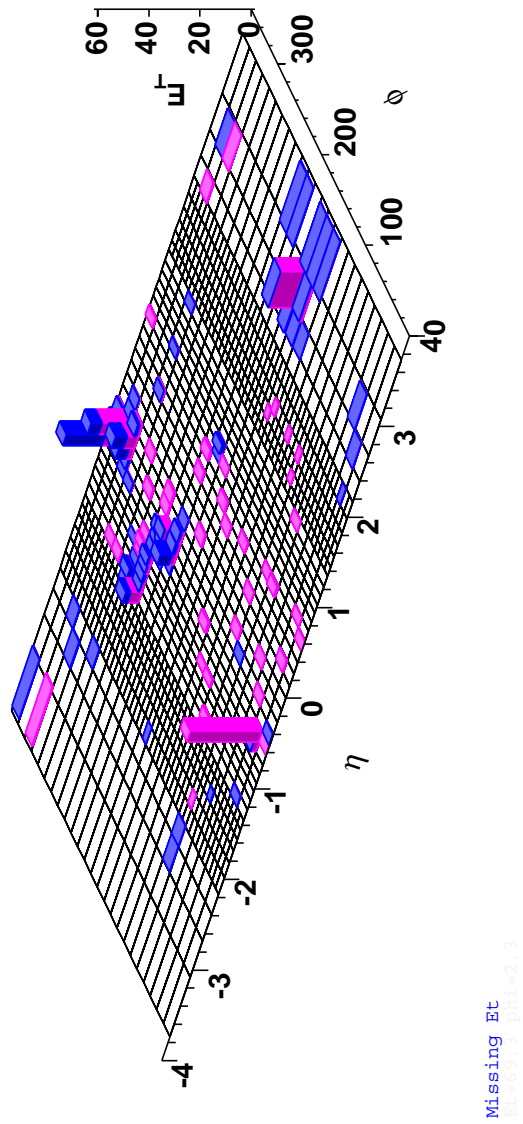


Figure C.8: Run 155114, Event 478702.

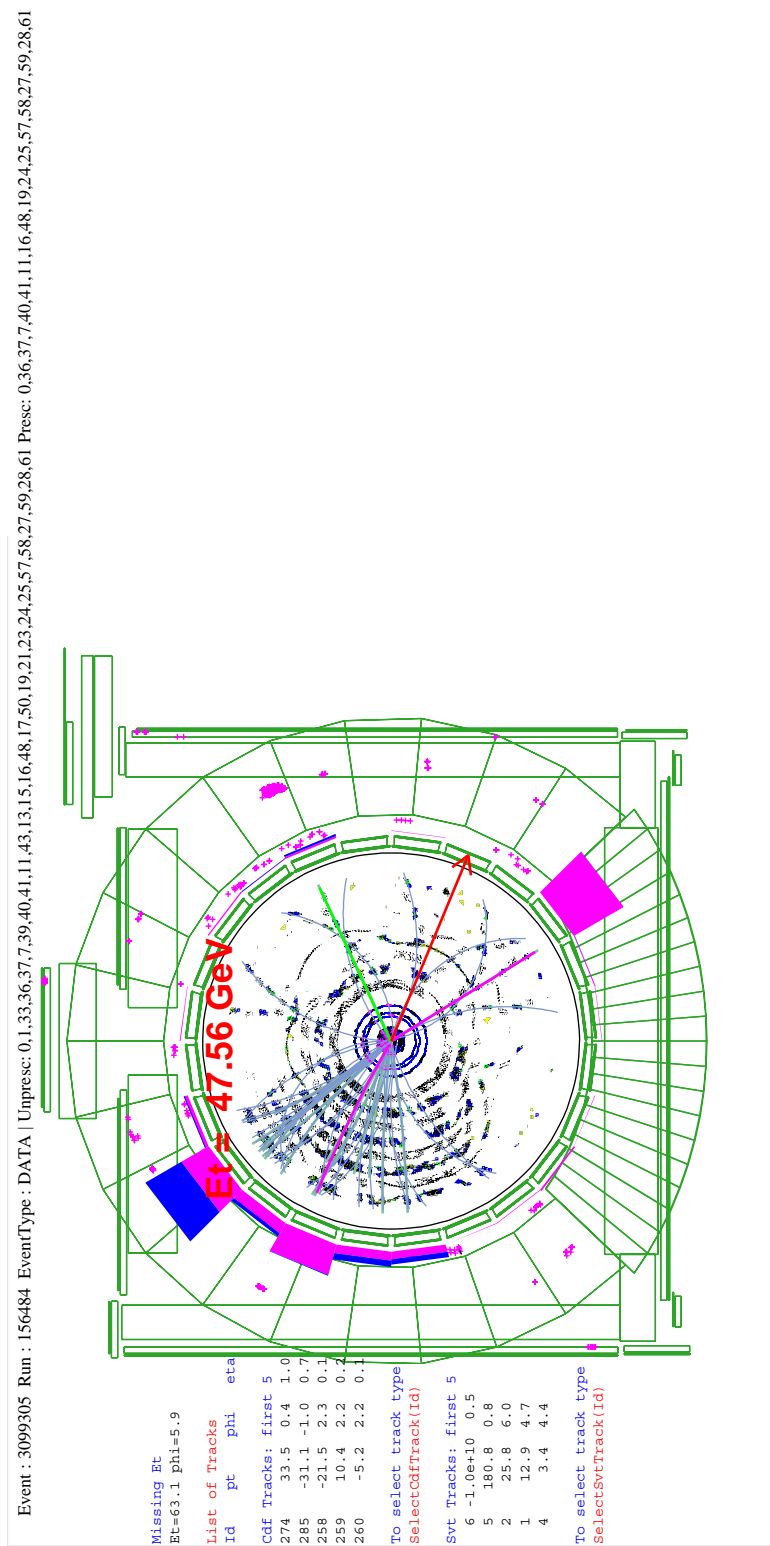
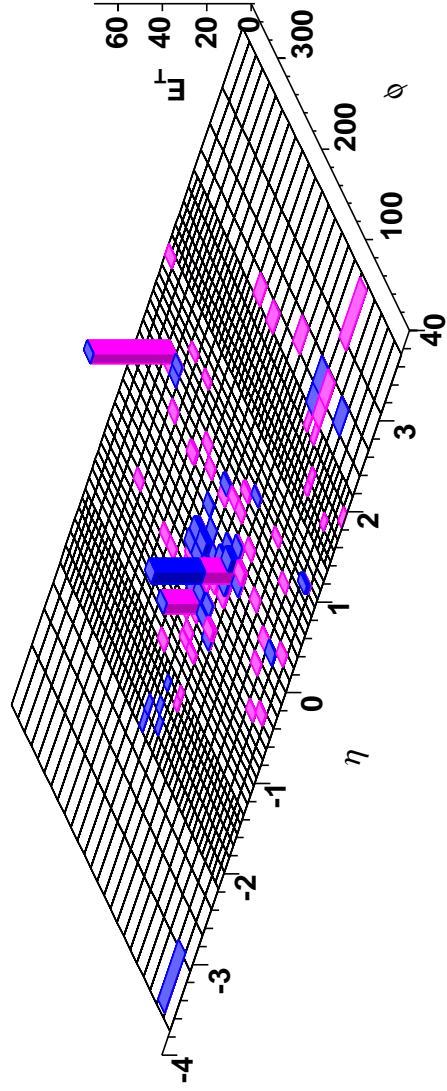


Figure C.9: Run 156484, Event 3099305.

Event : 3099305 Run : 156484 EventType : DATA | Unpresc: 0.1,33,36,37,7,39,40,41,11,43,13,15,16,48,17,50,19,21,23,24,25,57,58,27,59,28,61 Presc: 0.36,37,7,40,41,11,16,48,19,24,25,57,58,27,59,28,61



Missing Et
 216.0000 pT=5.9

Figure C.10: Run 156484, Event 3099305.

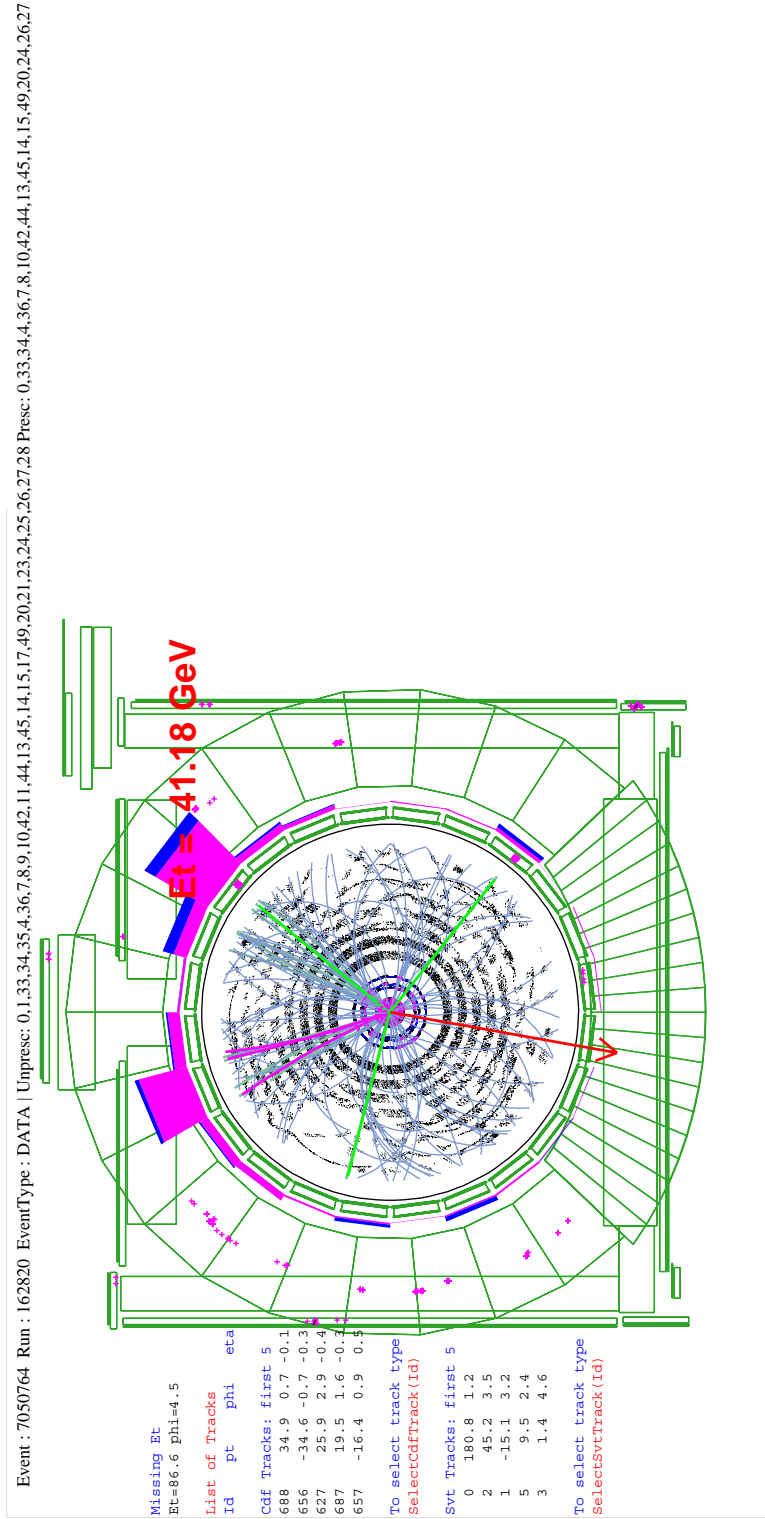
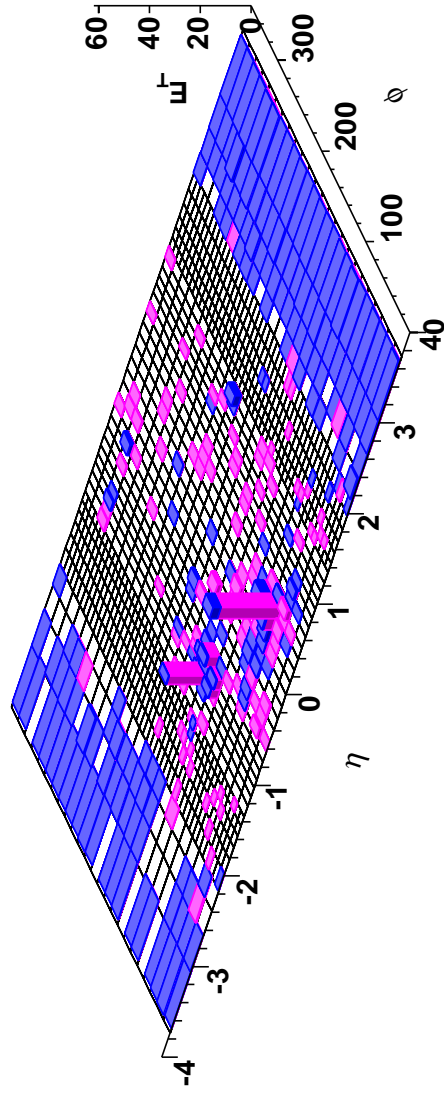


Figure C.11: Run 162820, Event 7050764.

Event : 7050764 Run : 162820 EventType : DATA | Unpresc: 0.1,33,34,35,4,36,7,8,9,10,42,11,44,13,45,14,15,17,49,20,21,23,24,25,26,27,28 Presc: 0.33,34,4,36,7,8,10,42,44,13,45,14,15,49,20,24,26,27



Missing Et
40.000 pT=4.5

Figure C.12: Run 162820, Event 7050764.

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