

ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ПРОЦЕССОВ С РОЖДЕНИЕМ ПРЯМЫХ ФОТОНОВ И АССОЦИИРОВАННЫХ АДРОННЫХ СТРУЙ В ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТЕ DØ НА ТЭВАТРОНЕ

АЛЕКСАНДР ВЕРХЕЕВ
ЛЯП ОИЯИ

Алушта, 2015

OUTLINE

- Motivation
- Tevatron and DØ experiment
- Signal fraction extraction
- Results

Calendar

[Have a safe day!](#)

Thursday, Aug. 15


2:30 p.m.
[Theoretical Physics Seminar](#) - Curia II
 Speaker: Chia-Cheng Chang, University of Illinois at Chicago and Fermilab
 Title: Local D^0 Hadronic Matrix Elements from 2+1 Lattice QCD

3:30 p.m.
 DIRECTOR'S COFFEE BREAK - 2nd Flr X-Over

4 p.m.
[Accelerator Physics and](#)

Feature

art lessons for scientists



A new product called *art* allows experiments to build on a common underlying software layer.

While many physicists enjoy writing software to reconstruct and analyze the events coming from their detectors, few want to attend to the low-level bookkeeping tools. To date, most high-energy physics experiments have written their code essentially from scratch. These skills, Kutschke is authoring an *art* Workbook that guides users through a set of exercises designed to illuminate the structure, user environment, configuration language and user-code requirements of *art*. This is the first phase of a planned documentation suite that will also include a users' guide, a reference manual and a technical reference for *art* developers.

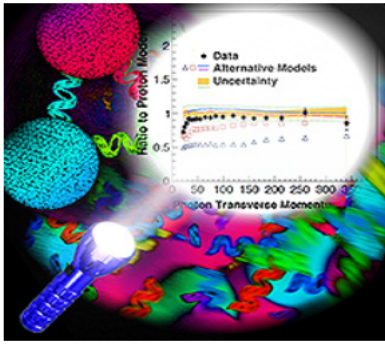
Alpha release v. 0.5, made available Aug. 7 on the [art website](#), includes both an introduction outlining prerequisites and the first five Workbook exercises (of about two dozen planned). SCD has been engaging new Intensity Frontier experimenters to test-drive the documentation this summer; the goal is to develop it into an educational tool that will significantly reduce the time that it takes new collaborators to produce scientific results for their experiments.

—Anne Heavey

A version of this article appeared in the July issue of Computing Bits.

Frontier Science Result: DZero

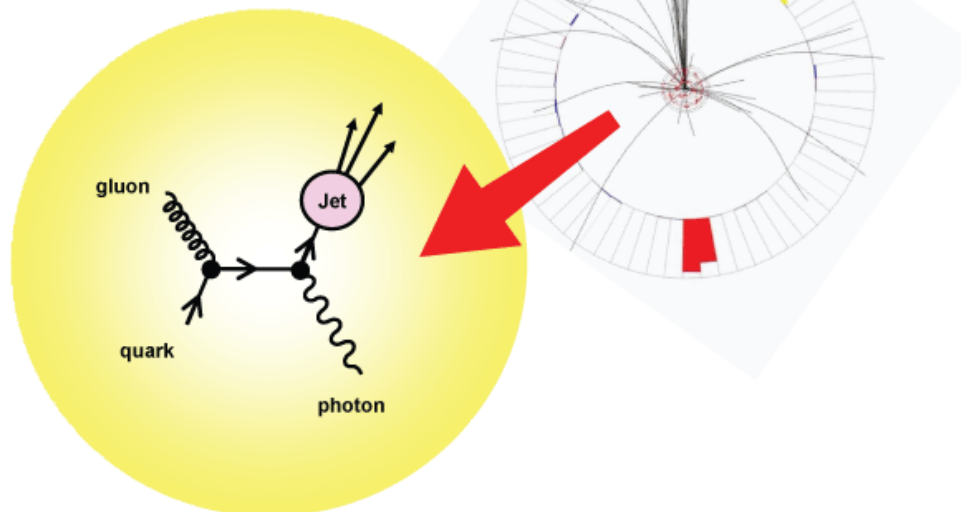
Spotlight studies the proton's glue



Photons, the particles of light, make excellent probes of the strong-force interactions that hold the proton together.

However, in some regions the data showed trends that did not match any prediction. The new observations, which have precision on par with many of the predictions, will be useful for improving models of the proton and gaining an even deeper understanding of the strong force.

—Mike Cooke



Death



Dmitry Bandyun
Florida State University

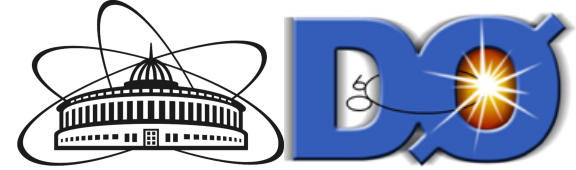
Georgiy Golovanov
JINR, Dubna
Russia

Nikolai Stachikov
JINR, Dubna
Russia

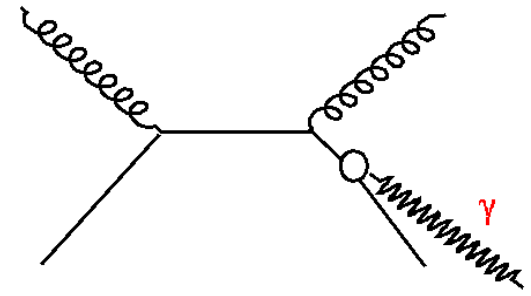
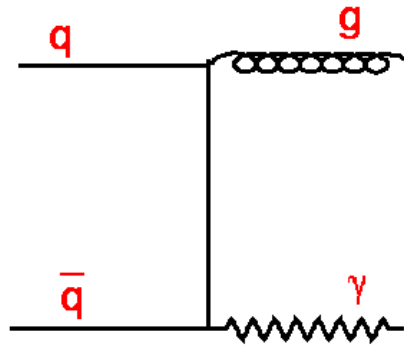
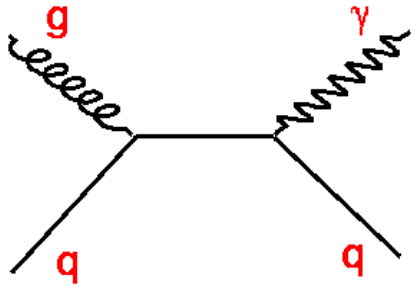
Alexander Verthev
JINR, Dubna
Russia

These physicists made major contributions to this analysis.

MOTIVATION



The physics prospects here are mostly based on the usage of associated production process of direct photon with jet in the final state.



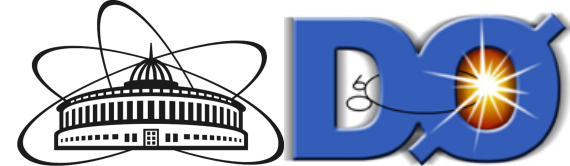
Compton-like scattering and annihilation subprocesses
(2 main sources of direct photons)

fragmentation (can be suppressed)

Direct photons are one of substantial backgrounds to many physical processes.

Extension of previous 1fb^{-1} measurement [Phys. Lett. B 666, 435 (2008).]

МОТИВАЦИЯ

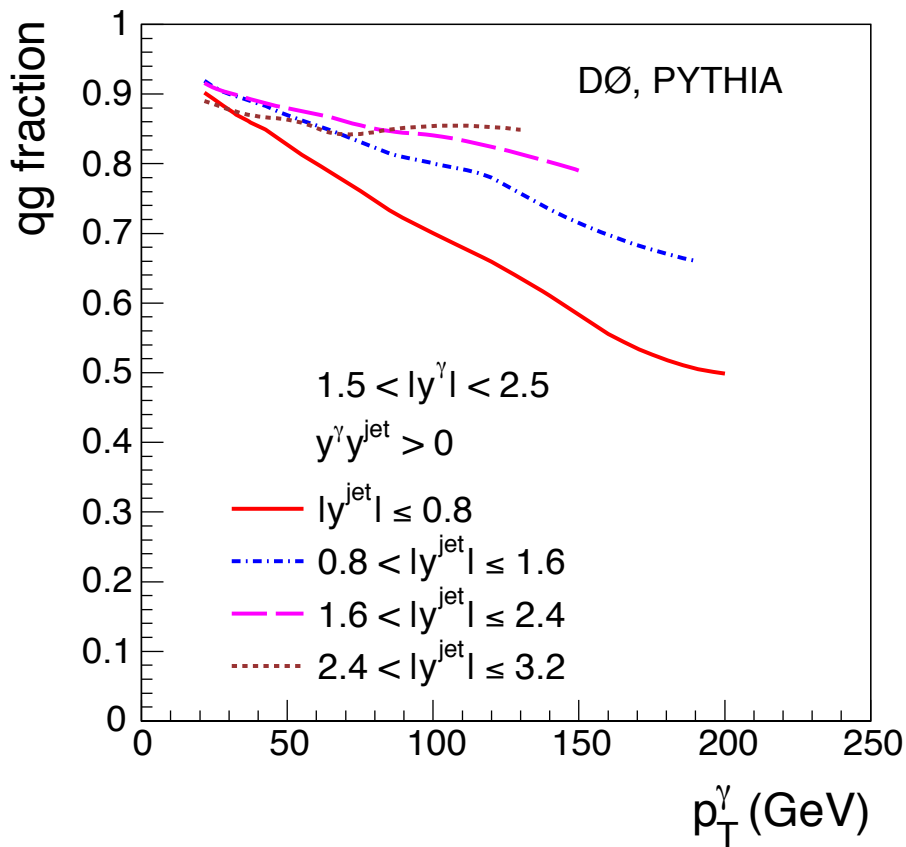


Photon: $|y| < 1.0$ (CC), $1.5 < |y| < 2.5$ (EC);

Jet: $|y| < 0.8$, $0.8 < |y| < 1.6$, $1.6 < |y| < 2.4$, $2.4 < |y| < 3.2$;

Product of same (opposite) rapidities $y^\gamma \times y^{jet} > 0$, $y^\gamma \times y^{jet} \leq 0$

16 regions

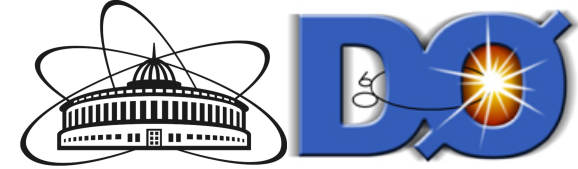


$$L \approx 8.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}$$

Different compositions of subprocesses.

The production of cross section may give us an opportunity for extracting/ tuning a form of the gluon distribution that still has noticeable uncertainties.

TEVATRON



CDF

DØ

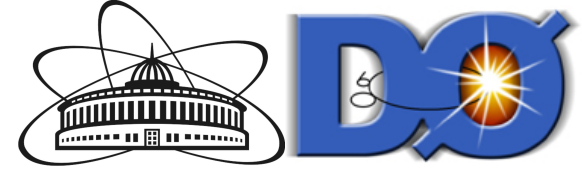
Booster

Tevatron

pbar source

Main Injector & Recycler

TEVATRON

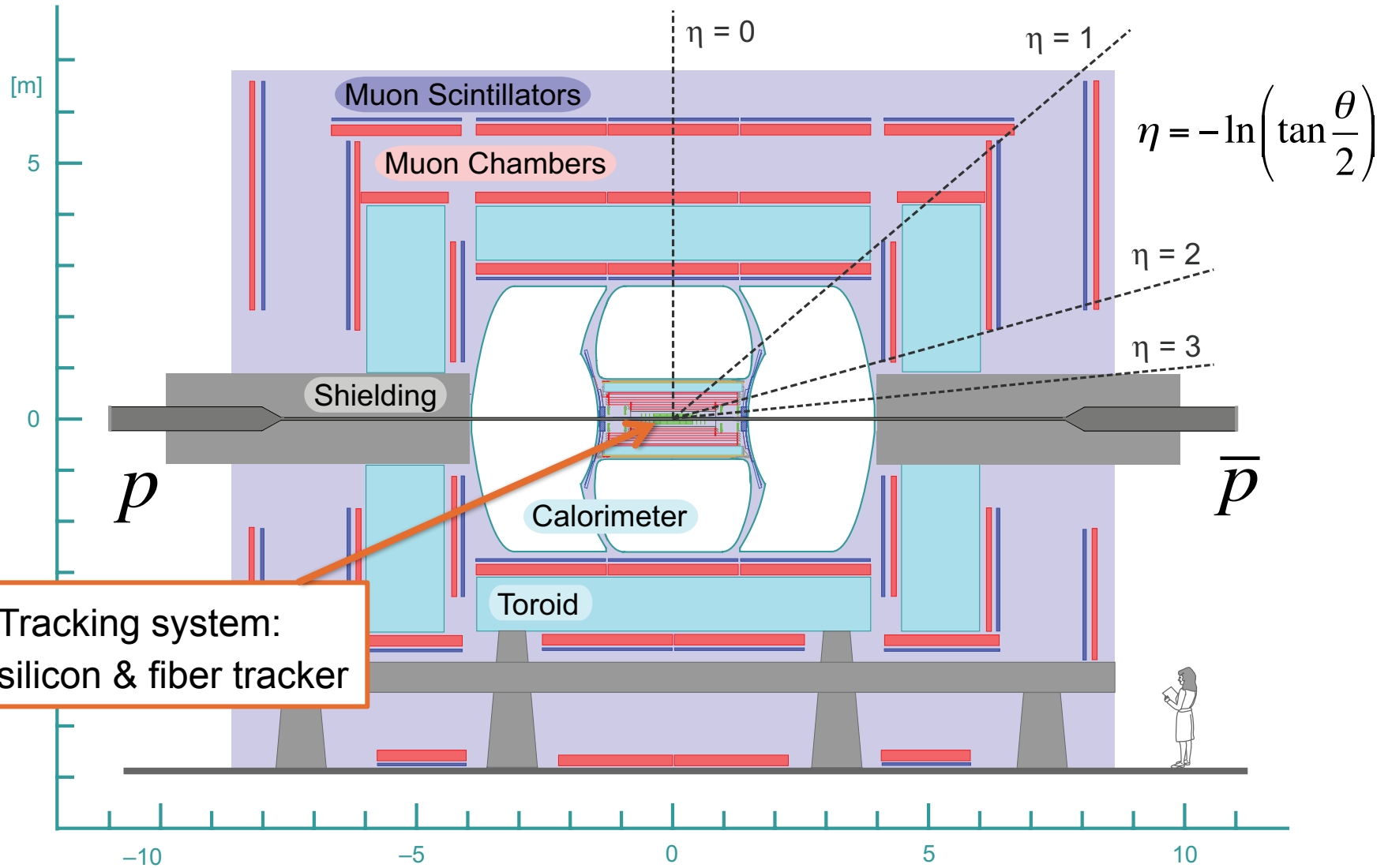
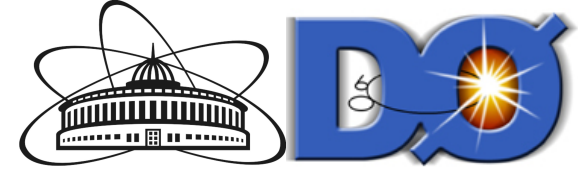
A world map with a blue border, showing the global reach of the DØ Collaboration. The map is mostly blue, indicating participating countries. A red star is located in the United States. Above and below the map are rows of national flags representing the participating countries.

The DØ Collaboration

Flags shown (top row): Italy, Ireland, United Kingdom, Spain, France, Netherlands, Germany, Czech Republic, Sweden, Ukraine, Poland.

Flags shown (bottom row): United States, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Venezuela, India, China, South Korea.

DØ DETECTOR



Tracking system:
silicon & fiber tracker

CROSS SECTION CALCULATION

$$\frac{d^3\sigma}{dp_T^\gamma dy^\gamma dy^{jet}} = \frac{NP}{L_{\text{int}} \Delta p_T^\gamma \Delta y^\gamma \Delta y^{jet} A \mathcal{E}_{tr} \mathcal{E}_s^\gamma \mathcal{E}_s^{jet} \mathcal{E}_s^{evt}}$$

N – the number of gam+jet candidates in the selected samples;

P – the signal event purity;

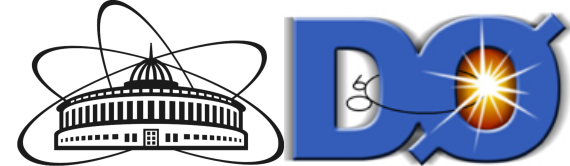
L – the integrated luminosity;

A – the geometric and kinematic acceptance;

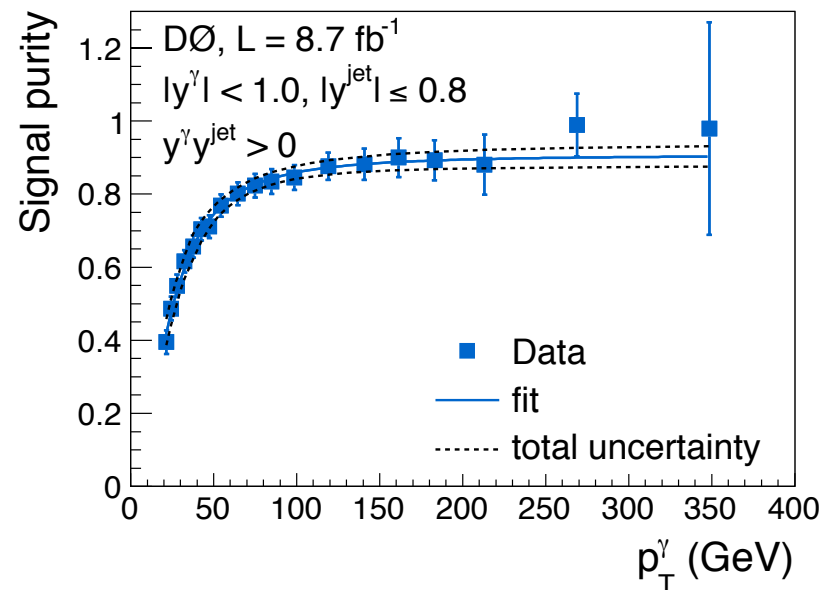
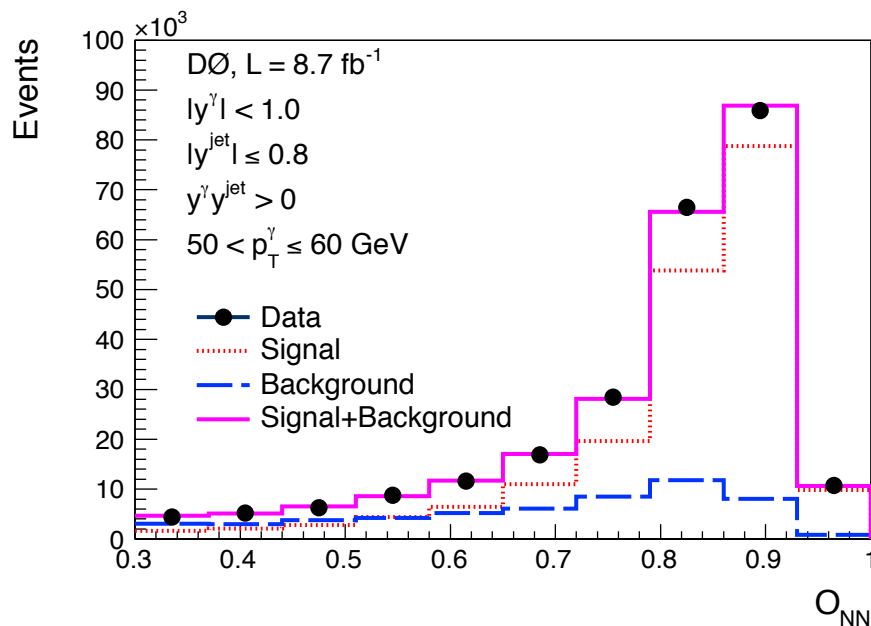
$\Delta p_T^\gamma \Delta y^\gamma \Delta y^{jet}$ - bin sizes in photon transverse momentum, photon and jet rapidities;

$\mathcal{E}_{tr} \mathcal{E}_s^\gamma \mathcal{E}_s^{jet} \mathcal{E}_s^{evt}$ - trigger efficiency, efficiencies of the photon and jet selection criteria, and event selection efficiency.

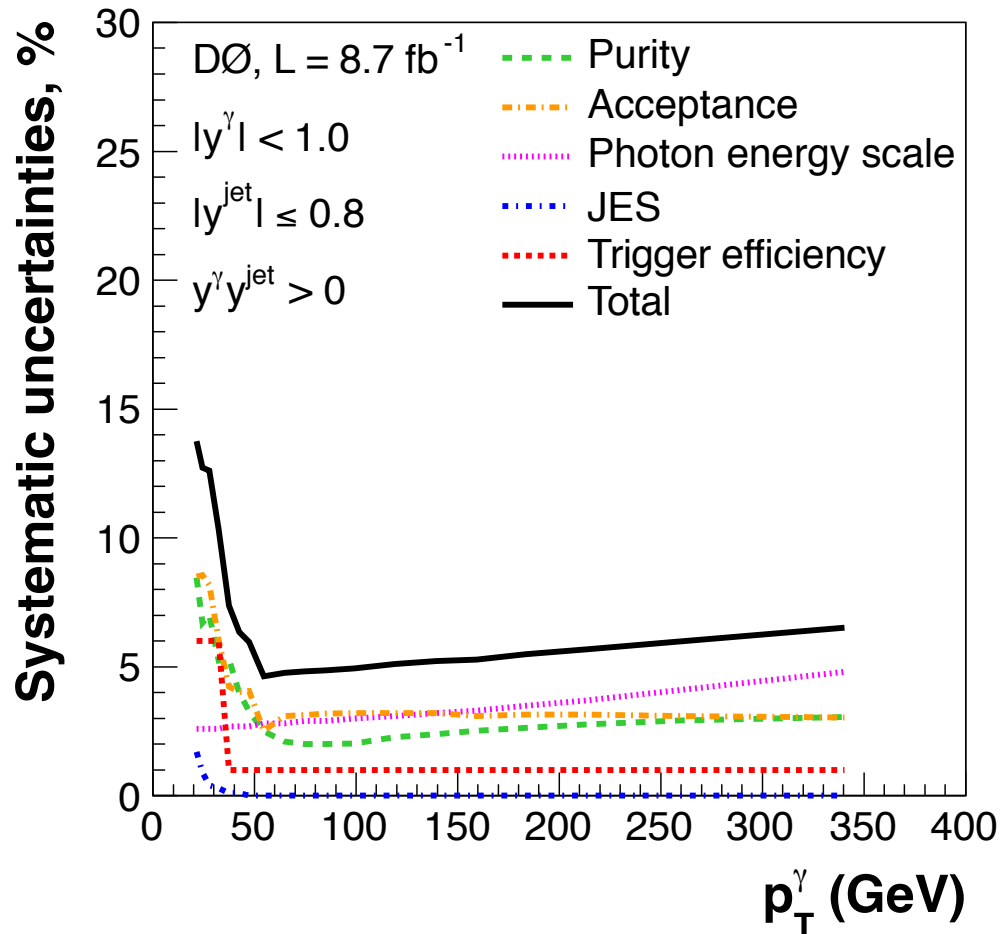
PURITY



1. Obtain photon NN output distributions for each p_T^γ bin for Data, Signal, Background.
2. Fit Data distributions by MC using maximum likelihood fit and extract purity as fraction of Signal MC.



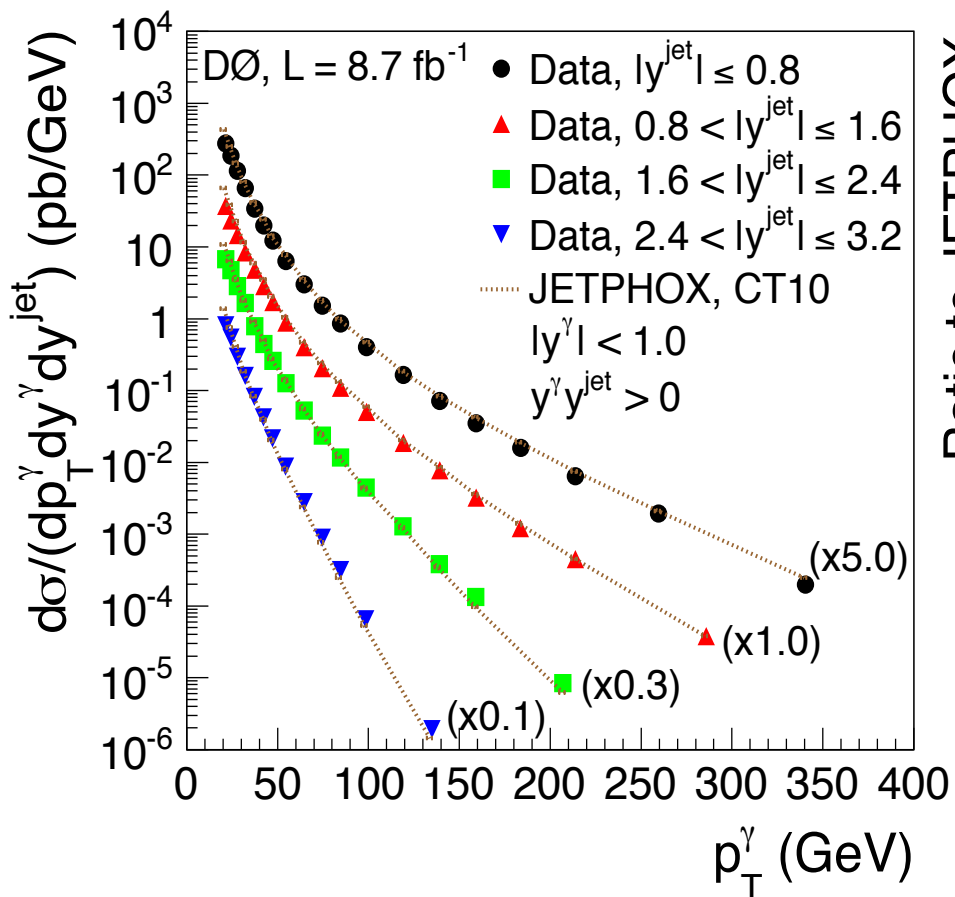
SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTY



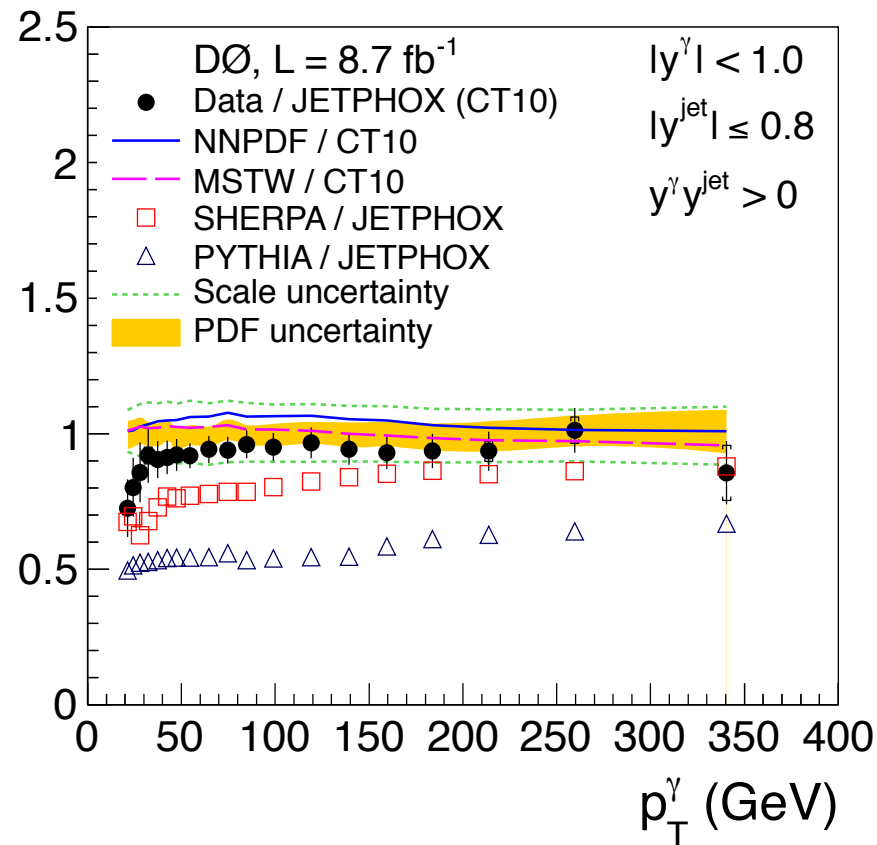
Trigger eff.	1.0 – 9.0%
Acceptance	2.0 – 8.0%
Purity	1.0 – 7.0 %

Overall correlated systematic $\sim 7\%$
due to luminosity and photon
selection

CROSS SECTION



Ratio to JETPHOX



NLO theory (with CT10 and NNPDFv2.1, MSTW) agrees with data except low and high p_T^γ with very forward jets.

SUMMARY



- Measured the triple differential cross section for production of photon+jet in the range $20 < p_T^\gamma < 400$ (230) GeV in 16 photon-jet rapidity regions.
- Compared with JetPhox NLO MC (CT10, NNPDFv2, MSTW pdf data sets).
- Observed a disagreement with the theory for small and high p_T^γ with very forward jets.
- More details in **Phys. Rev. D 88, 072008 (2013)**
and in the **DLNP seminar on the 17th of June.**