

Measurement of the dijet invariant mass cross section in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV

V.M. Abazov³⁶, B. Abbott⁷⁴, M. Abolins⁶³, B.S. Acharya²⁹, M. Adams⁴⁹, T. Adams⁴⁷, E. Aguilo⁶, G.D. Alexeev³⁶, G. Alkhazov⁴⁰, A. Alton^{62,a}, G. Alverson⁶¹, G.A. Alves², L.S. Ancu³⁵, M. Aoki⁴⁸, Y. Arnoud¹⁴, M. Arov⁵⁸, A. Askew⁴⁷, B. Åsman⁴¹, O. Atramentov⁶⁶, C. Avila⁸, J. BackusMayes⁸¹, F. Badaud¹³, L. Bagby⁴⁸, B. Baldin⁴⁸, D.V. Bandurin⁴⁷, S. Banerjee²⁹, E. Barberis⁶¹, A.-F. Barfuss¹⁵, P. Baringer⁵⁶, J. Barreto², J.F. Bartlett⁴⁸, U. Bassler¹⁸, S. Beale⁶, A. Bean⁵⁶, M. Begalli³, M. Begel⁷², C. Belanger-Champagne⁴¹, L. Bellantoni⁴⁸, J.A. Benitez⁶³, S.B. Beri²⁷, G. Bernardi¹⁷, R. Bernhard²², I. Bertram⁴², M. Besançon¹⁸, R. Beuselinck⁴³, V.A. Bezzubov³⁹, P.C. Bhat⁴⁸, V. Bhatnagar²⁷, G. Blazey⁵⁰, S. Blessing⁴⁷, K. Bloom⁶⁵, A. Boehnlein⁴⁸, D. Boline⁶⁰, T.A. Bolton⁵⁷, E.E. Boos³⁸, G. Borissov⁴², T. Bose⁶⁰, A. Brandt⁷⁷, R. Brock⁶³, G. Brooijmans⁶⁹, A. Bross⁴⁸, D. Brown¹⁹, X.B. Bu⁷, D. Buchholz⁵¹, M. Buehler⁸⁰, V. Buescher²⁴, V. Bunichev³⁸, S. Burdin^{42,b}, T.H. Burnett⁸¹, C.P. Buszello⁴³, P. Calfayan²⁵, B. Calpas¹⁵, S. Calvet¹⁶, E. Camacho-Pérez³³, J. Cammin⁷⁰, M.A. Carrasco-Lizarraga³³, E. Carrera⁴⁷, B.C.K. Casey⁴⁸, H. Castilla-Valdez³³, S. Chakrabarti⁷¹, D. Chakraborty⁵⁰, K.M. Chan⁵⁴, A. Chandra⁷⁹, G. Chen⁵⁶, S. Chevalier-Théry¹⁸, D.K. Cho⁷⁶, S.W. Cho³¹, S. Choi³², B. Choudhary²⁸, T. Christoudias⁴³, S. Cihangir⁴⁸, D. Claes⁶⁵, J. Clutter⁵⁶, M. Cooke⁴⁸, W.E. Cooper⁴⁸, M. Corcoran⁷⁹, F. Couderc¹⁸, M.-C. Cousinou¹⁵, D. Cutts⁷⁶, M. Ćwiok³⁰, A. Das⁴⁵, G. Davies⁴³, K. De⁷⁷, S.J. de Jong³⁵, E. De La Cruz-Burelo³³, K. DeVaughan⁶⁵, F. Déliot¹⁸, M. Demarteau⁴⁸, R. Demina⁷⁰, D. Denisov⁴⁸, S.P. Denisov³⁹, S. Desai⁴⁸, H.T. Diehl⁴⁸, M. Diesburg⁴⁸, A. Dominguez⁶⁵, T. Dorland⁸¹, A. Dubey²⁸, L.V. Dudko³⁸, L. Dufflot¹⁶, D. Duggan⁶⁶, A. Duperrin¹⁵, S. Dutt²⁷, A. Dyshkant⁵⁰, M. Eads⁶⁵, D. Edmunds⁶³, J. Ellison⁴⁶, V.D. Elvira⁴⁸, Y. Enari¹⁷, S. Eno⁵⁹, H. Evans⁵², A. Evdokimov⁷², V.N. Evdokimov³⁹, G. Facini⁶¹, A.V. Ferapontov⁷⁶, T. Ferbel^{59,70}, F. Fiedler²⁴, F. Filthaut³⁵, W. Fisher⁶³, H.E. Fisk⁴⁸, M. Fortner⁵⁰, H. Fox⁴², S. Fuess⁴⁸, T. Gadfort⁷², A. Garcia-Bellido⁷⁰, V. Gavrilov³⁷, P. Gay¹³, W. Geist¹⁹, W. Geng^{15,63}, D. Gerbaudo⁶⁷, C.E. Gerber⁴⁹, Y. Gershtein⁶⁶, D. Gillberg⁶, G. Ginther^{48,70}, G. Golovanov³⁶, B. Gómez⁸, A. Goussiou⁸¹, P.D. Grannis⁷¹, S. Greder¹⁹, H. Greenlee⁴⁸, Z.D. Greenwood⁵⁸, E.M. Gregores⁴, G. Grenier²⁰, Ph. Gris¹³, J.-F. Grivaz¹⁶, A. Grohsjean¹⁸, S. Grünendahl⁴⁸, M.W. Grünewald³⁰, F. Guo⁷¹, J. Guo⁷¹, G. Gutierrez⁴⁸, P. Gutierrez⁷⁴, A. Haas^{69,c}, P. Haefner²⁵, S. Hagopian⁴⁷, J. Haley⁶¹, I. Hall⁶³, L. Han⁷, K. Harder⁴⁴, A. Harel⁷⁰, J.M. Hauptman⁵⁵, J. Hays⁴³, T. Hebbeker²¹, D. Hedin⁵⁰, A.P. Heinson⁴⁶, U. Heintz⁷⁶, C. Hensel²³, I. Heredia-De La Cruz³³, K. Herner⁶², G. Hesketh⁶¹, M.D. Hildreth⁵⁴, R. Hirosky⁸⁰, T. Hoang⁴⁷, J.D. Hobbs⁷¹, B. Hoeneisen¹², M. Hohlfield²⁴, S. Hossain⁷⁴, P. Houben³⁴, Y. Hu⁷¹, Z. Hubacek¹⁰, N. Huske¹⁷, V. Hynek¹⁰, I. Iashvili⁶⁸, R. Illingworth⁴⁸, A.S. Ito⁴⁸, S. Jabeen⁷⁶, M. Jaffré¹⁶, S. Jain⁶⁸, D. Jamin¹⁵, R. Jesik⁴³, K. Johns⁴⁵, C. Johnson⁶⁹, M. Johnson⁴⁸, D. Johnston⁶⁵, A. Jonckheere⁴⁸, P. Jonsson⁴³, A. Juste^{48,d}, E. Kajfasz¹⁵, D. Karmanov³⁸, P.A. Kasper⁴⁸, I. Katsanos⁶⁵, R. Kehoe⁷⁸, S. Kermiche¹⁵, N. Khalatyan⁴⁸, A. Khanov⁷⁵, A. Kharchilava⁶⁸, Y.N. Kharzheev³⁶, D. Khatidze⁷⁶, M.H. Kirby⁵¹, M. Kirsch²¹, J.M. Kohli²⁷, A.V. Kozelov³⁹, J. Kraus⁶³, A. Kumar⁶⁸, A. Kupco¹¹, T. Kurča²⁰, V.A. Kuzmin³⁸, J. Kvita⁹, S. Lammers⁵², G. Landsberg⁷⁶, P. Lebrun²⁰, H.S. Lee³¹, W.M. Lee⁴⁸, J. Lellouch¹⁷, L. Li⁴⁶, Q.Z. Li⁴⁸, S.M. Lietti⁵, J.K. Lim³¹, D. Lincoln⁴⁸, J. Linnemann⁶³, V.V. Lipaev³⁹, R. Lipton⁴⁸, Y. Liu⁷, Z. Liu⁶, A. Lobodenko⁴⁰, M. Lokajicek¹¹, P. Love⁴², H.J. Lubatti⁸¹, R. Luna-Garcia^{33,e}, A.L. Lyon⁴⁸, A.K.A. Maciel², D. Mackin⁷⁹, R. Magaña-Villalba³³, P.K. Mal⁴⁵, S. Malik⁶⁵, V.L. Malyshev³⁶, Y. Maravin⁵⁷, J. Martínez-Ortega³³, R. McCarthy⁷¹, C.L. McGivern⁵⁶, M.M. Meijer³⁵, A. Melnitchouk⁶⁴, L. Mendoza⁸, D. Menezes⁵⁰, P.G. Mercadante⁴, M. Merkin³⁸, A. Meyer²¹, J. Meyer²³, N.K. Mondal²⁹, T. Moulik⁵⁶, G.S. Muanza¹⁵, M. Mulhearn⁸⁰, E. Nagy¹⁵, M. Naimuddin²⁸, M. Narain⁷⁶, R. Nayyar²⁸, H.A. Neal⁶², J.P. Negret⁸, P. Neustroev⁴⁰, H. Nilsen²², S.F. Novaes⁵, T. Nunnemann²⁵, G. Obrant⁴⁰, D. Onoprienko⁵⁷, J. Orduna³³, N. Osman⁴³, J. Osta⁵⁴, G.J. Otero y Garzón¹, M. Owen⁴⁴, M. Padilla⁴⁶, M. Pangilinan⁷⁶, N. Parashar⁵³, V. Parihar⁷⁶, S.-J. Park²³, S.K. Park³¹, J. Parsons⁶⁹, R. Partridge⁷⁶, N. Parua⁵², A. Patwa⁷², B. Penning⁴⁸, M. Perfilov³⁸, K. Peters⁴⁴, Y. Peters⁴⁴, P. Pétroff¹⁶, R. Piegaia¹, J. Piper⁶³, M.-A. Pleier⁷², P.L.M. Podesta-Lerma^{33,f}, V.M. Podstavkov⁴⁸, M.-E. Pol², P. Polozov³⁷, A.V. Popov³⁹, M. Prewitt⁷⁹, D. Price⁵², S. Protopopescu⁷², J. Qian⁶², A. Quad²³, B. Quinn⁶⁴, M.S. Rangel¹⁶, K. Ranjan²⁸, P.N. Ratoff⁴², I. Razumov³⁹, P. Renkel⁷⁸, P. Rich⁴⁴, M. Rijssenbeek⁷¹, I. Ripp-Baudot¹⁹, F. Rizatdinova⁷⁵, M. Rominsky⁴⁸, C. Royon¹⁸, P. Rubinov⁴⁸, R. Ruchti⁵⁴, G. Safronov³⁷, G. Sajot¹⁴, A. Sánchez-Hernández³³, M.P. Sanders²⁵, B. Sanghi⁴⁸, G. Savage⁴⁸, L. Sawyer⁵⁸, T. Scanlon⁴³, D. Schaile²⁵, R.D. Schamberger⁷¹, Y. Scheglov⁴⁰, H. Schellman⁵¹,

T. Schliephake²⁶, S. Schlobohm⁸¹, C. Schwanenberger⁴⁴, R. Schwienhorst⁶³, J. Sekaric⁵⁶, H. Severini⁷⁴, E. Shabalina²³, V. Shary¹⁸, A.A. Shchukin³⁹, R.K. Shivpuri²⁸, V. Simak¹⁰, V. Sirotenko⁴⁸, P. Skubic⁷⁴, P. Slattery⁷⁰, D. Smirnov⁵⁴, G.R. Snow⁶⁵, J. Snow⁷³, S. Snyder⁷², S. Söldner-Rembold⁴⁴, L. Sonnenschein²¹, A. Sopczak⁴², M. Sosebee⁷⁷, K. Soustruznik⁹, B. Spurlock⁷⁷, J. Stark¹⁴, V. Stolin³⁷, D.A. Stoyanova³⁹, M.A. Strang⁶⁸, E. Strauss⁷¹, M. Strauss⁷⁴, R. Ströhmer²⁵, D. Strom⁴⁹, L. Stutte⁴⁸, P. Svoisky³⁵, M. Takahashi⁴⁴, A. Tanasijczuk¹, W. Taylor⁶, B. Tiller²⁵, M. Titov¹⁸, V.V. Tokmenin³⁶, D. Tsybychev⁷¹, B. Tuchming¹⁸, C. Tully⁶⁷, P.M. Tuts⁶⁹, R. Unalan⁶³, L. Uvarov⁴⁰, S. Uvarov⁴⁰, S. Uzunyan⁵⁰, R. Van Kooten⁵², W.M. van Leeuwen³⁴, N. Varelas⁴⁹, E.W. Varnes⁴⁵, I.A. Vasilyev³⁹, P. Verdier²⁰, L.S. Vertogradov³⁶, M. Verzocchi⁴⁸, M. Vesterinen⁴⁴, D. Vilanova¹⁸, P. Vint⁴³, P. Vokac¹⁰, H.D. Wahl⁴⁷, M.H.L.S. Wang⁷⁰, J. Warchol⁵⁴, G. Watts⁸¹, M. Wayne⁵⁴, G. Weber²⁴, M. Weber^{48,g}, M. Wetstein⁵⁹, A. White⁷⁷, D. Wicke²⁴, M.R.J. Williams⁴², G.W. Wilson⁵⁶, S.J. Wimpenny⁴⁶, M. Wobisch⁵⁸, D.R. Wood⁶¹, T.R. Wyatt⁴⁴, Y. Xie⁴⁸, C. Xu⁶², S. Yacoub⁵¹, R. Yamada⁴⁸, W.-C. Yang⁴⁴, T. Yasuda⁴⁸, Y.A. Yatsunenko³⁶, Z. Ye⁴⁸, H. Yin⁷, K. Yip⁷², H.D. Yoo⁷⁶, S.W. Youn⁴⁸, J. Yu⁷⁷, S. Zelitch⁸⁰, T. Zhao⁸¹, B. Zhou⁶², J. Zhu⁷¹, M. Zielinski⁷⁰, D. Zieminska⁵², and L. Zivkovic⁶⁹

(The DØ Collaboration)

¹Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina

²LAFEX, Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

³Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

⁴Universidade Federal do ABC, Santo André, Brazil

⁵Instituto de Física Teórica, Universidade Estadual Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil

⁶Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia,

Canada; and York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

⁷University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, People's Republic of China

⁸Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia

⁹Center for Particle Physics, Charles University,

Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Prague, Czech Republic

¹⁰Czech Technical University in Prague, Prague, Czech Republic

¹¹Center for Particle Physics, Institute of Physics,

Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague, Czech Republic

¹²Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Quito, Ecuador

¹³LPC, Université Blaise Pascal, CNRS/IN2P3, Clermont, France

¹⁴LPSC, Université Joseph Fourier Grenoble 1, CNRS/IN2P3,

Institut National Polytechnique de Grenoble, Grenoble, France

¹⁵CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France

¹⁶LAL, Université Paris-Sud, IN2P3/CNRS, Orsay, France

¹⁷LPNHE, Universités Paris VI and VII, CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France

¹⁸CEA, Irfu, SPP, Saclay, France

¹⁹IPHC, Université de Strasbourg, CNRS/IN2P3, Strasbourg, France

²⁰IPNL, Université Lyon 1, CNRS/IN2P3, Villeurbanne, France and Université de Lyon, Lyon, France

²¹III. Physikalisches Institut A, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany

²²Physikalisches Institut, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

²³II. Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany

²⁴Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany

²⁵Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany

²⁶Fachbereich Physik, University of Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany

²⁷Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

²⁸Delhi University, Delhi, India

²⁹Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, India

³⁰University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

³¹Korea Detector Laboratory, Korea University, Seoul, Korea

³²SungKyunKwan University, Suwon, Korea

³³CINVESTAV, Mexico City, Mexico

³⁴FOM-Institute NIKHEF and University of Amsterdam/NIKHEF, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

³⁵Radboud University Nijmegen/NIKHEF, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

³⁶Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

³⁷Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia

³⁸Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

³⁹Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia

⁴⁰Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia

⁴¹Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden, and Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden

- ⁴²Lancaster University, Lancaster LA1 4YB, United Kingdom
⁴³Imperial College London, London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
⁴⁴The University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, United Kingdom
⁴⁵University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721, USA
⁴⁶University of California Riverside, Riverside, California 92521, USA
⁴⁷Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306, USA
⁴⁸Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois 60510, USA
⁴⁹University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60607, USA
⁵⁰Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois 60115, USA
⁵¹Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60208, USA
⁵²Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, USA
⁵³Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, Indiana 46323, USA
⁵⁴University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556, USA
⁵⁵Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011, USA
⁵⁶University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045, USA
⁵⁷Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506, USA
⁵⁸Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, Louisiana 71272, USA
⁵⁹University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, USA
⁶⁰Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, USA
⁶¹Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA
⁶²University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA
⁶³Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA
⁶⁴University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi 38677, USA
⁶⁵University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588, USA
⁶⁶Rutgers University, Piscataway, New Jersey 08855, USA
⁶⁷Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544, USA
⁶⁸State University of New York, Buffalo, New York 14260, USA
⁶⁹Columbia University, New York, New York 10027, USA
⁷⁰University of Rochester, Rochester, New York 14627, USA
⁷¹State University of New York, Stony Brook, New York 11794, USA
⁷²Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York 11973, USA
⁷³Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma 73050, USA
⁷⁴University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma 73019, USA
⁷⁵Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078, USA
⁷⁶Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island 02912, USA
⁷⁷University of Texas, Arlington, Texas 76019, USA
⁷⁸Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas 75275, USA
⁷⁹Rice University, Houston, Texas 77005, USA
⁸⁰University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901, USA and
⁸¹University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195, USA
(Dated: February 24, 2010)

The inclusive dijet production double differential cross section as a function of the dijet invariant mass and of the largest absolute rapidity of the two jets with the largest transverse momentum in an event is measured in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV using 0.7 fb^{-1} of integrated luminosity collected with the D0 detector at the Fermilab Tevatron Collider. The measurement is performed in six rapidity regions up to a maximum rapidity of 2.4. Next-to-leading order perturbative QCD predictions are found to be in agreement with the data.

PACS numbers: 13.87.Ce, 12.38.Qk

The dominant process contributing to the total inelastic cross section in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV is the production of hadronic jets. A measurement of the dijet production cross section as a function of the dijet invariant mass (M_{JJ}) can be used to test the predictions of perturbative quantum chromodynamics (QCD), to constrain parton distribution functions (PDFs) of the proton, and to look for signatures of physics not predicted by the standard model. This type of measurement is sensitive to quark compositeness, to extra spatial dimensions, and to undiscovered heavy particles that decay into two

quarks [8–15]. The distribution presented in this paper is particularly sensitive to the PDF of gluons at high proton momentum fraction, a region in which the gluon distribution is weakly constrained. Previous measurements of the dijet invariant mass dependent cross section in this energy regime restricted the rapidity of the jets to $|y| < 1.0$ [16–18] where $y = 0.5 \ln[(E + p_L)/(E - p_L)]$, E is the energy of the jet, and p_L is the component of momentum along the direction of the proton beam.

In this Letter, we present a measurement of the double differential dijet production cross section as a func-

tion of the dijet invariant mass and the variable $|y|_{\max}$, for $0 < |y|_{\max} < 2.4$. The dijet invariant mass is computed from the four momenta of the two jets with largest transverse momentum (p_T) with respect to the beam direction. Both jets are required to have $p_T > 40$ GeV. The variable $|y|_{\max}$ is defined as $|y|_{\max} = \max(|y_1|, |y_2|)$ where y_1 and y_2 are the rapidities of the two jets with the largest p_T . The cross section results are corrected for instrumental effects and presented at the particle level, which includes energy from stable particles, the underlying event, muons, and neutrinos, as defined in Ref. [19].

This measurement uses approximately 0.7 fb^{-1} of integrated luminosity collected with the D0 detector [20] at the Fermilab Tevatron Collider in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV during 2004–2005. Outgoing partons created in the scattering process hadronize to produce jets of particles that are detected in the finely segmented liquid-argon and uranium calorimeters which cover most of the solid angle. The central calorimeter (CC) covers the pseudorapidity region $|\eta|$ up to 1.1 ($\eta = -\ln[\tan(\theta/2)]$ where θ is the angle with respect to the proton beam direction) and the two end calorimeters (EC) extend the coverage up to $|\eta| < 4.2$. The intercryostat region (ICR) between the CC and EC contains scintillator-based detectors to improve the energy sampling in this region. Jets are reconstructed by clustering energy deposited in the calorimeter towers using an iterative seed-based cone jet algorithm including midpoints [21] with cone radius $\mathcal{R} = \sqrt{(\Delta y)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2} = 0.7$, where ϕ is the azimuthal angle. The p_T of each jet is calculated using only calorimeter information and the location of the $p\bar{p}$ collision. The measurement is performed in six rapidity regions: $0 < |y|_{\max} \leq 0.4$, $0.4 < |y|_{\max} \leq 0.8$, $0.8 < |y|_{\max} \leq 1.2$, $1.2 < |y|_{\max} \leq 1.6$, $1.6 < |y|_{\max} \leq 2.0$, and $2.0 < |y|_{\max} \leq 2.4$.

Events are required to satisfy jet p_T or dijet invariant mass dependent trigger requirements with minimum dijet invariant mass thresholds. Trigger efficiencies are studied by comparing observables in data sets collected with higher trigger thresholds to those collected using lower trigger thresholds in regions where the lower threshold trigger is 100% efficient. The trigger with the lowest threshold is determined to be 100% efficient in the region of interest by comparing it with sample of independently triggered muon events. For $|y|_{\max} \leq 1.6$, single jet triggers are used, while dijet invariant mass triggers are used for $|y|_{\max} > 1.6$. The measurement is only done in the kinematic regions where the trigger efficiency is $> 99\%$.

Events must satisfy data and jet quality requirements. The position of the $p\bar{p}$ interaction is reconstructed using a tracking system consisting of silicon microstrip detectors and scintillating fibers located inside a solenoidal magnetic field of approximately 2 T. The position of this primary vertex along the beam line is required to be within 50 cm of the detector center. This requirement is $\approx 93\%$ efficient. Requirements based on calorimeter

shower shapes are used to remove the remaining background due to electrons, photons, and detector noise that mimic jets. The sample selection efficiency is $> 99\%$ ($> 97.5\%$ for $0.8 < |y|_{\max} < 1.6$). In order to suppress cosmic ray events, the requirements $\cancel{E}_T/p_T^{\max} < 0.7$ for $p_T < 100$ GeV of the highest p_T jet and $\cancel{E}_T/p_T^{\max} < 0.5$ otherwise are applied, where \cancel{E}_T is the transverse component of the vector sum of the momenta in all calorimeter cells and p_T^{\max} is the transverse momentum of the jet with the maximum p_T . After all these requirements, the background is reduced to less than 0.1% in our sample.

The measured energy of each jet formed from calorimeter energy depositions is not the same as the actual energy of the particles which enter the calorimeter and shower. The jet four-momentum is corrected, on average, to account for the energy response of the calorimeters, the energy showering in and out of the cone, additional energy from previous beam crossings, and multiple proton-antiproton interactions in the same event. The absolute jet energy calibration correction is determined from the missing transverse energy measured in $\gamma + \text{jet}$ events for the region $|y| \leq 0.4$, while the rapidity dependence is derived from dijet events using a similar data driven method. Additionally, since this dijet sample has a large fraction of gluon initiated jets, corrections of the order of (2–4)% are made due to the difference in response between quark and gluon initiated jets as estimated using simulated jets produced with the PYTHIA event generator [22] that have been passed through a GEANT-based detector simulation [23]. The total jet energy correction varies between 50% and 20% for a jet p_T of 50 to 400 GeV and adjusts the measured jet energy to the energy of all stable particles that entered the calorimeter except for muons and neutrinos, which are accounted for in the final differential cross section.

Bin sizes in M_{JJ} are chosen to be about twice the mass resolution and to correspond to an efficiency and purity of about 50% as determined using a parameterized detector model. The efficiency is defined as the ratio of Monte Carlo (MC) events generated and reconstructed to those generated in a M_{JJ} bin, and purity is defined as the ratio of MC events generated and reconstructed in a M_{JJ} bin to all events reconstructed in that bin. The detector model used is a fast simulation of the D0 detector based on parameterizations including energy and position resolutions obtained either from the data or from a detailed simulation of the D0 detector using GEANT. This detector model uses events generated by PYTHIA (using the settings of Tune QW [24] and MSTW2008LO PDFs [25]) that have been reweighted to match measured dijet invariant mass and rapidity distributions in data. This reweighting assumes a smooth underlying distribution, which does not include resonances. After this tuning, other spectra fundamental to this measurement, such as the jet p_T distributions, show good agreement between the data and simulation. Because the underlying

dijet cross sections are steeply falling, the measured dijet invariant mass distributions are systematically shifted to higher invariant mass values due to jet p_T resolution. The jet p_T resolution is measured in data using momentum conservation in the transverse plane for events with exactly two jets, and is found to be approximately 13% (7%) at $p_T \approx 50$ (400) GeV in the CC and EC, and 16% (11%) at $p_T \approx 50$ (400) GeV in the ICR. The bin-to-bin migrations due to experimental resolution are determined using the parametrized detector model. To minimize migrations between M_{JJ} bins due to resolution effects, we use the simulation to obtain a rescaling function in M_{JJ} that optimizes the correlation between the reconstructed and true values. The total experimental corrections to the data are less than $\pm 2\%$ across the whole dijet invariant mass range for $|y|_{\max} < 0.8$, vary from 0.5% at $M_{JJ} = 0.4$ TeV to 22% at 1.2 TeV for $0.8 < |y|_{\max} < 1.6$, and from 1% at $M_{JJ} = 0.4$ TeV to 11% at 1.3 TeV for $1.6 < |y|_{\max} < 2.4$.

We compute the doubly differential dijet cross section as a function of dijet invariant mass and $|y|_{\max}$ corrected for all selection efficiencies and migrations due to resolution, and for the energies of minimum ionizing muons and non-interacting neutrinos associated with the jet as determined from our detector simulation. The result is plotted in all six rapidity regions in Fig. 1 and tabulated in Tables I through VI. The quoted central value of M_{JJ} in each bin is the location where the differential cross section has the same value as the bin average [26].

The systematic uncertainties on the cross section are dominated by the uncertainties in the jet energy calibration, which range from 6% to 22% in the CC, 8% to 30% in the ICR, and 15% to 45% in the EC region. The second largest systematic uncertainty comes from the p_T resolution uncertainty, which ranges between 2% and 10% in all regions. The luminosity determination has an uncertainty of 6.1%, which is completely correlated across all bins. The systematic uncertainties on the jet identification efficiency corrections, corrections due to misvertexing and angular resolutions, and MC reweighting are calculated using the parameterized model of the detector and affect the measured cross section by less than 2% in all regions.

The data are compared to the next-to-leading order (NLO) prediction computed using fastNLO [27] based on NLOJET++ [28, 29] for MSTW2008NLO PDFs with $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.120$. The NLO prediction is corrected for hadronization and underlying event effects using corrections which range between -10% and $+23\%$ depending on the mass in all rapidity regions. The correction factors are obtained by turning these effects on and off individually in PYTHIA. The uncertainty due to the non-perturbative corrections is estimated as 50% of the individual corrections, with the uncertainty determined by adding the individual contributions in quadrature. The renormalization and factorization scales are set to

$\mu_R = \mu_F = p_T = (p_{T1} + p_{T2})/2$ where p_{T1} and p_{T2} are the p_T of the two highest p_T jets. The effect of varying these scales simultaneously from $\mu = p_T/2$ to $\mu = 2p_T$ is shown in Fig. 2 where the ratio of data to theory is plotted.

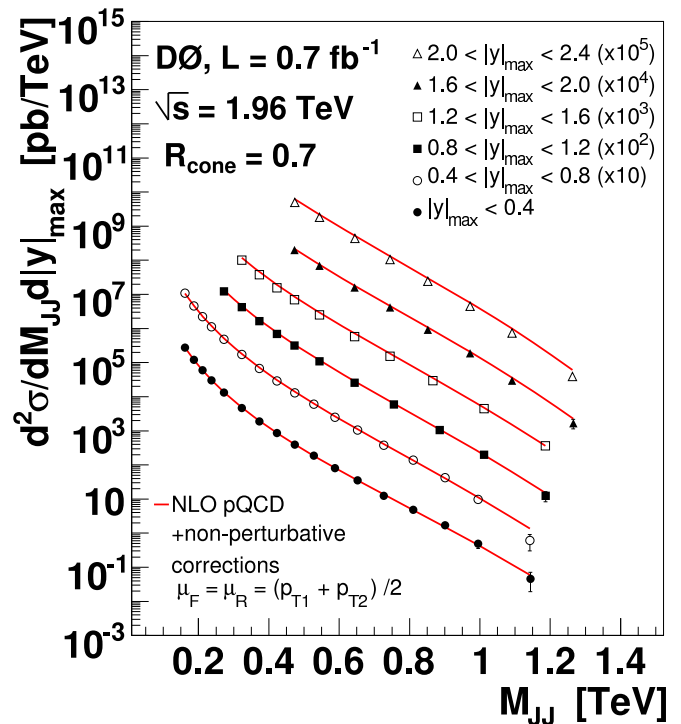


FIG. 1: (color online) The dijet production cross section as a function of invariant mass in intervals of $|y|_{\max}$ compared to NLO predictions that include non-perturbative corrections. The uncertainties shown are statistical only.

The experimental uncertainties are similar in size to both the PDF and the scale uncertainties, suggesting that the measurement will constrain theoretical models. We are quoting PDF uncertainties corresponding to a 90% C.L. The total uncertainties are smaller than those of earlier measurements at this same center-of-mass energy [18]. In addition to comparing the D0 measurement to the theoretical predictions using MSTW2008NLO PDFs, we also compare to the theoretical predictions using CTEQ6.6 PDFs [30]. The difference in the cross section due to the choice of PDFs is (40–60)% at the highest mass. Although the central value for the MSTW2008NLO PDFs are favored, it is important to note that their determination included a measurement of the D0 inclusive jet production cross section [31] which is based on the same dataset as the present measurement. In addition, these PDFs exclude Tevatron data taken before 2000, while the CTEQ6.6 PDFs include that data and do not include Tevatron data taken after 2000.

In summary, we have presented a new measurement of the dijet production cross section as a function of the di-

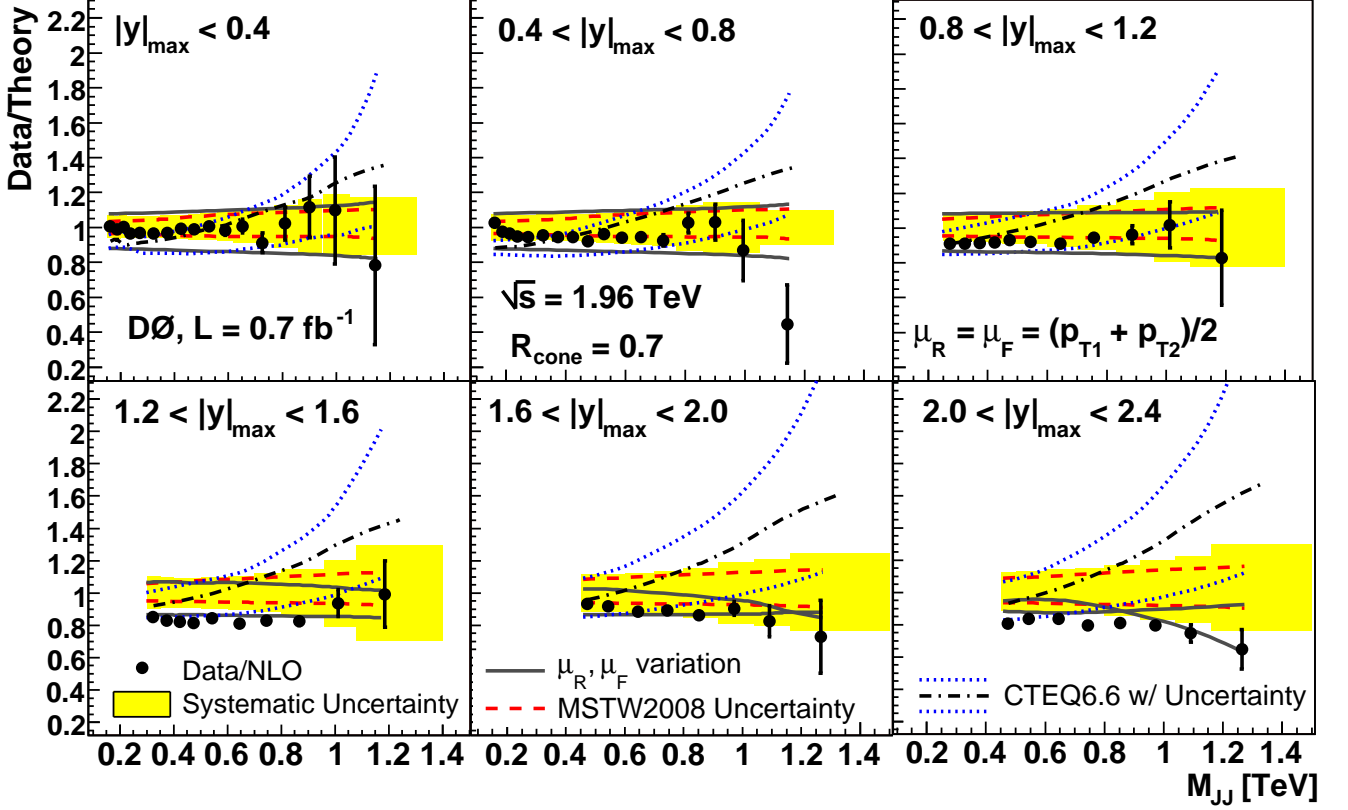


FIG. 2: (color online) Ratio of data over theoretical expectation using MSTW2008NLO PDFs in all six $|y|_{\max}$ bins. The measurement systematic uncertainty is shown as a shaded band. There is an additional fully correlated uncertainty of 6.1% due to the integrated luminosity determination which is not shown in the plots. The legend for all six plots shown is spread out over the three bottom plots with other relevant information in the top three plots. PDF uncertainties show a 90% C.L. band.

Mass range TeV	Central value TeV	Measured Cross Section pb/TeV	Systematic uncertainty %	Statistical uncertainty %	Theory Cross Section pb/TeV	Non-perturbative corrections Hadron-ization	Underlying event	Total
0.150–0.175	0.162	2.74×10^5	+7.3, –6.6	1.9	2.74×10^5	0.917	1.180	1.082
0.175–0.200	0.187	1.22×10^5	+7.3, –6.6	2.6	1.22×10^5	0.930	1.147	1.066
0.200–0.225	0.212	6.00×10^4	+7.3, –6.6	1.4	5.93×10^4	0.939	1.125	1.056
0.225–0.250	0.237	3.02×10^4	+7.3, –6.6	1.8	3.10×10^4	0.945	1.110	1.049
0.250–0.300	0.272	1.32×10^4	+7.3, –6.6	1.3	1.36×10^4	0.950	1.095	1.041
0.300–0.350	0.323	4.69×10^3	+7.5, –6.8	1.6	4.85×10^3	0.955	1.083	1.035
0.350–0.400	0.373	1.90×10^3	+7.3, –6.7	1.3	1.96×10^3	0.959	1.075	1.030
0.400–0.450	0.423	8.48×10^2	+7.4, –6.8	1.4	8.60×10^2	0.961	1.069	1.027
0.450–0.500	0.473	3.93×10^2	+7.6, –7.1	1.7	4.01×10^2	0.963	1.065	1.025
0.500–0.560	0.528	1.84×10^2	+7.9, –7.4	2.1	1.85×10^2	0.965	1.058	1.022
0.560–0.620	0.588	7.93×10^1	+8.3, –8.0	3.1	8.17×10^1	0.967	1.054	1.019
0.620–0.690	0.652	3.50×10^1	+9.1, –8.8	4.2	3.53×10^1	0.966	1.056	1.020
0.690–0.770	0.727	1.23×10^1	+10.4, –10.0	6.5	1.37×10^1	0.967	1.054	1.019
0.770–0.860	0.811	4.83×10^0	+12.1, –11.7	9.8	4.77×10^0	0.968	1.052	1.018
0.860–0.950	0.901	1.69×10^0	+14.3, –13.7	15.8	1.52×10^0	0.968	1.050	1.017
0.950–1.050	0.995	4.95×10^{-1}	+16.7, –15.8	31.6	4.49×10^{-1}	0.969	1.049	1.016
1.050–1.300	1.144	4.56×10^{-2}	+22.1, –20.0	57.7	5.83×10^{-2}	0.970	1.047	1.015

TABLE I: Dijet double differential cross section, $d^2\sigma/dMd|y|_{\max}$, for $|y|_{\max} \leq 0.4$, compared to theoretical predictions with non-perturbative corrections. There is an additional fully correlated uncertainty of 6.1% due to the integrated luminosity determination which is not shown in the table.

jet invariant mass and of the largest rapidity of the two highest p_T jets that extends the rapidity range beyond

Mass range TeV	Central value TeV	Measured Cross Section pb/TeV	Systematic uncertainty %	Statistical uncertainty %	Theory Cross Section pb/TeV	Non-perturbative corrections Hadron- ization	Underlying event	Total
0.150–0.175	0.162	1.08×10^6	+7.4, –7.4	1.3	1.07×10^6	0.946	1.127	1.066
0.175–0.200	0.187	4.67×10^5	+7.5, –7.4	1.6	4.73×10^5	0.951	1.109	1.055
0.200–0.225	0.212	2.24×10^5	+7.5, –7.5	1.1	2.29×10^5	0.955	1.094	1.045
0.225–0.250	0.237	1.14×10^5	+7.6, –7.5	1.2	1.19×10^5	0.958	1.084	1.040
0.250–0.300	0.272	4.91×10^4	+7.9, –7.8	1.1	5.14×10^4	0.960	1.077	1.034
0.300–0.350	0.323	1.74×10^4	+7.6, –7.6	1.2	1.81×10^4	0.961	1.072	1.030
0.350–0.400	0.373	6.77×10^3	+7.9, –7.7	1.1	7.15×10^3	0.963	1.067	1.028
0.400–0.450	0.423	2.89×10^3	+8.0, –7.9	1.2	3.07×10^3	0.964	1.064	1.025
0.450–0.500	0.473	1.28×10^3	+8.3, –8.2	1.3	1.40×10^3	0.964	1.061	1.023
0.500–0.560	0.528	5.97×10^2	+8.7, –8.6	1.4	6.25×10^2	0.965	1.058	1.021
0.560–0.620	0.589	2.50×10^2	+9.4, –9.2	1.9	2.68×10^2	0.966	1.056	1.020
0.620–0.690	0.652	1.04×10^2	+10.3, –10.1	2.5	1.11×10^2	0.966	1.054	1.018
0.690–0.770	0.726	3.78×10^1	+11.7, –11.3	3.8	4.12×10^1	0.967	1.052	1.017
0.770–0.860	0.811	1.38×10^1	+13.5, –13.0	5.7	1.35×10^1	0.967	1.050	1.016
0.860–0.950	0.901	4.20×10^0	+15.7, –14.9	10.7	4.08×10^0	0.968	1.047	1.014
0.950–1.050	0.994	9.90×10^{-1}	+18.4, –17.0	20.4	1.13×10^0	0.969	1.045	1.012
1.050–1.300	1.142	6.08×10^{-2}	+23.5, –20.9	50.0	1.36×10^{-1}	0.969	1.045	1.012

TABLE II: Dijet double differential cross section, $d^2\sigma/dMd|y|_{\max}$, for $0.4 < |y|_{\max} < 0.8$, compared to theoretical predictions with non-perturbative corrections. There is an additional fully correlated uncertainty of 6.1% due to the integrated luminosity determination which is not shown in the table.

Mass range TeV	Central value TeV	Measured Cross Section pb/TeV	Systematic uncertainty %	Statistical uncertainty %	Theory Cross Section pb/TeV	Non-perturbative corrections Hadron- ization	Underlying event	Total
0.250–0.300	0.272	1.21×10^5	+10.3, –10.0	1.1	1.34×10^5	0.949	1.126	1.069
0.300–0.350	0.323	4.18×10^4	+9.7, –9.5	1.3	4.63×10^4	0.953	1.111	1.059
0.350–0.400	0.373	1.63×10^4	+9.4, –9.1	1.7	1.80×10^4	0.956	1.100	1.052
0.400–0.450	0.423	6.86×10^3	+9.3, –9.0	1.4	7.55×10^3	0.958	1.092	1.046
0.450–0.500	0.473	3.10×10^3	+9.3, –9.0	1.9	3.38×10^3	0.960	1.083	1.041
0.500–0.600	0.544	1.07×10^3	+9.6, –9.3	1.2	1.17×10^3	0.963	1.076	1.035
0.600–0.700	0.644	2.57×10^2	+10.6, –10.4	1.8	2.83×10^2	0.964	1.070	1.031
0.700–0.830	0.756	5.95×10^1	+12.7, –12.6	2.5	6.30×10^1	0.965	1.065	1.028
0.830–0.960	0.886	1.08×10^1	+16.4, –16.0	5.4	1.10×10^1	0.966	1.062	1.026
0.960–1.080	1.012	2.10×10^0	+20.6, –19.7	12.5	1.95×10^0	0.967	1.058	1.023
1.080–1.400	1.186	1.43×10^{-1}	+28.5, –24.5	28.9	1.50×10^{-1}	0.969	1.053	1.020

TABLE III: Dijet double differential cross section, $d^2\sigma/dMd|y|_{\max}$, for $0.8 < |y|_{\max} \leq 1.2$, compared to theoretical predictions with non-perturbative corrections. There is an additional fully correlated uncertainty of 6.1% due to the integrated luminosity determination which is not shown in the table.

Mass range TeV	Central value TeV	Measured Cross Section pb/TeV	Systematic uncertainty %	Statistical uncertainty %	Theory Cross Section pb/TeV	Non-perturbative corrections Hadron- ization	Underlying event	Total
0.300–0.350	0.323	1.00×10^5	+10.7, –10.4	1.2	1.19×10^5	0.949	1.143	1.085
0.350–0.400	0.373	3.79×10^4	+10.4, –10.1	1.3	4.60×10^4	0.951	1.133	1.077
0.400–0.450	0.423	1.61×10^4	+10.4, –9.9	1.7	1.91×10^4	0.952	1.125	1.071
0.450–0.500	0.473	7.11×10^3	+10.7, –10.0	2.3	8.60×10^3	0.954	1.116	1.065
0.500–0.600	0.544	2.54×10^3	+11.3, –10.4	1.6	2.97×10^3	0.955	1.109	1.059
0.600–0.700	0.644	5.94×10^2	+12.3, –11.7	1.3	7.16×10^2	0.956	1.103	1.055
0.700–0.800	0.744	1.58×10^2	+14.1, –13.4	2.1	1.84×10^2	0.957	1.098	1.051
0.800–0.960	0.866	3.16×10^1	+17.8, –16.8	2.9	3.57×10^1	0.958	1.095	1.048
0.960–1.080	1.012	5.08×10^0	+22.7, –21.4	8.0	4.78×10^0	0.958	1.091	1.045
1.080–1.400	1.186	4.77×10^{-1}	+29.5, –27.9	15.8	3.67×10^{-1}	0.959	1.084	1.040

TABLE IV: Dijet double differential cross section, $d^2\sigma/dMd|y|_{\max}$, for $1.2 < |y|_{\max} \leq 1.6$, compared to theoretical predictions with non-perturbative corrections. There is an additional fully correlated uncertainty of 6.1% due to the integrated luminosity determination which is not shown in the table.

previous measurements, with systematic uncertainties that are significantly smaller. In general, the data are de-

Mass range TeV	Central value TeV	Measured Cross Section pb/TeV	Systematic uncertainty %	Statistical uncertainty %	Theory Cross Section pb/TeV	Non-perturbative corrections Hadron-ization	Underlying event	Total
0.450–0.500	0.473	2.01×10^4	+12.0–13.5	2.2	2.27×10^4	0.940	1.151	1.083
0.500–0.600	0.544	6.88×10^3	+13.8,–14.6	2.3	7.82×10^3	0.940	1.141	1.073
0.600–0.700	0.644	1.58×10^3	+16.3,–17.3	3.2	1.87×10^3	0.941	1.132	1.065
0.700–0.800	0.744	4.10×10^2	+19.9,–18.7	2.3	4.74×10^2	0.941	1.125	1.058
0.800–0.920	0.852	9.30×10^1	+21.1,–17.0	2.8	1.10×10^2	0.941	1.119	1.054
0.920–1.040	0.972	1.93×10^1	+27.1,–20.3	4.9	2.16×10^1	0.941	1.112	1.047
1.040–1.160	1.092	3.15×10^0	+32.5,–24.3	11.2	3.68×10^0	0.942	1.104	1.040
1.160–1.500	1.266	1.92×10^{-1}	+36.3,–33.4	25.1	2.34×10^{-1}	0.942	1.100	1.037

TABLE V: Dijet double differential cross section, $d^2\sigma/dMd|y|_{\max}$, for $1.6 < |y|_{\max} \leq 2.0$, compared to theoretical predictions with non-perturbative corrections. There is an additional fully correlated uncertainty of 6.1% due to the integrated luminosity determination which is not shown in the table.

Mass range TeV	Central value TeV	Measured Cross Section pb/TeV	Systematic uncertainty %	Statistical uncertainty %	Theory Cross Section pb/TeV	Non-perturbative corrections Hadron-ization	Underlying event	Total
0.450–0.500	0.473	4.95×10^4	+16.1,–13.7	2.1	6.08×10^4	0.928	1.229	1.141
0.500–0.600	0.544	1.81×10^4	+16.2,–14.1	2.1	2.15×10^4	0.925	1.222	1.130
0.600–0.700	0.644	4.36×10^3	+16.5,–15.2	2.5	5.21×10^3	0.923	1.216	1.122
0.700–0.800	0.744	1.02×10^3	+17.4,–17.0	2.1	1.31×10^3	0.920	1.211	1.115
0.800–0.920	0.852	2.37×10^2	+20.0,–19.9	2.4	2.998×10^2	0.919	1.208	1.110
0.920–1.040	0.972	4.43×10^1	+24.8,–23.9	3.5	5.66×10^1	0.917	1.203	1.103
1.040–1.160	1.091	7.25×10^0	+33.0,–28.0	7.3	9.86×10^0	0.915	1.198	1.095
1.160–1.500	1.263	4.12×10^{-1}	+46.1,–33.8	16.5	6.09×10^{-1}	0.913	1.195	1.092

TABLE VI: Dijet double differential cross section, $d^2\sigma/dMd|y|_{\max}$, for $2.0 < |y|_{\max} \leq 2.4$, compared to theoretical predictions with non-perturbative corrections. There is an additional fully correlated uncertainty of 6.1% due to the integrated luminosity determination which is not shown in the table.

scribed by NLO QCD predictions using MSTW2008NLO or CTEQ6.6 PDFs in all rapidity regions, though the central value of the CTEQ6.6 PDFs differs from the data for high dijet mass at larger rapidities.

We thank the staffs at Fermilab and collaborating institutions, and acknowledge support from the DOE and NSF (USA); CEA and CNRS/IN2P3 (France); FASI, Rosatom and RFBR (Russia); CNPq, FAPERJ, FAPESP and FUNDUNESP (Brazil); DAE and DST (India); Colciencias (Colombia); CONACyT (Mexico); KRF and KOSEF (Korea); CONICET and UBACyT (Argentina); FOM (The Netherlands); STFC and the Royal Society (United Kingdom); MSMT and GACR (Czech Republic); CRC Program and NSERC (Canada); BMBF and DFG (Germany); SFI (Ireland); The Swedish Research Council (Sweden); and CAS and CNSF (China).

Culiacán, Mexico.

[g] Visitor from Universität Bern, Bern, Switzerland.

- [a] Visitor from Augustana College, Sioux Falls, SD, USA.
[b] Visitor from The University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK.
[c] Visitor from SLAC, Menlo Park, CA, USA.
[d] Visitor from ICREA/IFAE, Barcelona, Spain.
[e] Visitor from Centro de Investigacion en Computacion - IPN, Mexico City, Mexico.
[f] Visitor from ECFM, Universidad Autonoma de Sinaloa,

- [8] E. Eichten, K. Lane, M.E. Peskin, Phys. Rev. Lett. 50 (1983) 811.
[9] E. Eichten, I. Hinchcliffe, K. Lane, C. Quigg, Rev. Mod. Phys. 56 (1984) 579; Addendum *ibid.* 58 (1986) 1065.
[10] K. Lane, arXiv:hep-ph/9605257.
[11] N. Arkani-Hamed, S. Dimopoulos, G. R. Dvali, Phys. Lett. B 429 (1998) 263.
[12] D. Atwood, S. Bar-Shalom, A. Soni, Phys. Rev. D 62 (2000) 056008.
[13] K. R. Dienes, E. Dudas, T. Gherghetta, Nucl. Phys. B 537 (1999) 47.
[14] A. Pomarol, M. Quiros, Phys. Lett. B 438 (1998) 255.
[15] K. Cheung, G. Landsberg, Phys. Rev. D 65 (2002) 076003.
[16] B. Abbott et al. (D0 Collaboration), Phys. Rev. D 64 (2001) 032003.
[17] B. Abbott et al. (D0 Collaboration), Phys. Rev. Lett. 82 (1999) 2457.
[18] T. Aaltonen et al. (CDF Collaboration), Phys. Rev. D 29 (2009) 112002.
[19] C. Buttar et al., arXiv:hep-ph/0803.0678 [hep-ph].
[20] V.M. Abazov et al. (D0 Collaboration), Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A 565 (2006) 463.
[21] G.C. Blazey et al., in *Proceedings of the Workshop: QCD and Weak Boson Physics in Run II*, edited by U. Baur, R.K. Ellis, D. Zeppenfeld, Fermilab-Pub-00/297 (2000).

- [22] T. Sjöstrand et al., Comput. Phys. Commun. 135 (2001) 238.
- [23] R. Brun, F. Carminati, CERN Program Library Long Writeup Report No. W5013, 1993 (unpublished).
- [24] M. G. Albrow et al. [TeV4LHC QCD Working Group], arXiv:hep-ph/0610012.
- [25] A.D. Martin, W.J. Stirling, R.S Thorne, G. Watt, Eur. Phys. J. C 63 (2009) 189.
- [26] G.D. Lafferty, T.R. Wyatt, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A 355 (1995) 541.
- [27] T. Kluge, K. Rabbertz, M. Wobisch, arXiv:hep-ph/0609285.
- [28] Z. Nagy, Phys. Rev. D 68 (2003) 094002.
- [29] Z. Nagy, Phys. Rev. Lett. 88 (2002) 122003.
- [30] P.M. Nadolsky et al., Phys. Rev. D 78 (2008) 013004.
- [31] V.M. Abazov et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 101 (2008) 062001.