

Measurement of Inclusive Jet Cross Sections in $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow e^+e^-)+\text{jets}$ Production in $p\bar{p}$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV

T. Aaltonen,²³ J. Adelman,¹³ T. Akimoto,⁵⁴ M.G. Albrow,¹⁷ B. Álvarez González,¹¹ S. Amerio,⁴² D. Amidei,³⁴ A. Anastassov,⁵¹ A. Annovi,¹⁹ J. Antos,¹⁴ M. Aoki,²⁴ G. Apollinari,¹⁷ A. Apresyan,⁴⁷ T. Arisawa,⁵⁶ A. Artikov,¹⁵ W. Ashmanskas,¹⁷ A. Attal,³ A. Aurisano,⁵² F. Azfar,⁴¹ P. Azzi-Bacchetta,⁴² P. Azzurri,⁴⁵ N. Bacchetta,⁴² W. Badgett,¹⁷ A. Barbaro-Galtieri,²⁸ V.E. Barnes,⁴⁷ B.A. Barnett,²⁵ S. Baroiant,⁷ V. Bartsch,³⁰ G. Bauer,³² P.-H. Beauchemin,³³ F. Bedeschi,⁴⁵ P. Bednar,¹⁴ S. Behari,²⁵ G. Bellettini,⁴⁵ J. Bellinger,⁵⁸ A. Belloni,²² D. Benjamin,¹⁶ A. Beretvas,¹⁷ J. Beringer,²⁸ T. Berry,²⁹ A. Bhatti,⁴⁹ M. Binkley,¹⁷ D. Bisello,⁴² I. Bizjak,³⁰ R.E. Blair,² C. Blocker,⁶ B. Blumenfeld,²⁵ A. Bocci,¹⁶ A. Bodek,⁴⁸ V. Boisvert,⁴⁸ G. Bolla,⁴⁷ A. Bolshov,³² D. Bortoletto,⁴⁷ J. Boudreau,⁴⁶ A. Boveia,¹⁰ B. Brau,¹⁰ A. Bridgeman,²⁴ L. Brigliadori,⁵ C. Bromberg,³⁵ E. Brubaker,¹³ J. Budagov,¹⁵ H.S. Budd,⁴⁸ S. Budd,²⁴ K. Burkett,¹⁷ G. Busetto,⁴² P. Bussey,²¹ A. Buzatu,³³ K. L. Byrum,² S. Cabrera^r,¹⁶ M. Campanelli,³⁵ M. Campbell,³⁴ F. Canelli,¹⁷ A. Canepa,⁴⁴ D. Carlsmith,⁵⁸ R. Carosi,⁴⁵ S. Carrillo^l,¹⁸ S. Carron,³³ B. Casal,¹¹ M. Casarsa,¹⁷ A. Castro,⁵ P. Catastini,⁴⁵ D. Cauz,⁵³ M. Cavalli-Sforza,³ A. Cerri,²⁸ L. Cerrito^p,³⁰ S.H. Chang,²⁷ Y.C. Chen,¹ M. Chertok,⁷ G. Chiarelli,⁴⁵ G. Chlachidze,¹⁷ F. Chlebana,¹⁷ K. Cho,²⁷ D. Chokheli,¹⁵ J.P. Chou,²² G. Choudalakis,³² S.H. Chuang,⁵¹ K. Chung,¹² W.H. Chung,⁵⁸ Y.S. Chung,⁴⁸ C.I. Ciobanu,²⁴ M.A. Ciocci,⁴⁵ A. Clark,²⁰ D. Clark,⁶ G. Compostella,⁴² M.E. Convery,¹⁷ J. Conway,⁷ B. Cooper,³⁰ K. Copic,³⁴ M. Cordelli,¹⁹ G. Cortiana,⁴² F. Crescioli,⁴⁵ C. Cuenca Almenar^r,⁷ J. Cuevas^o,¹¹ R. Culbertson,¹⁷ J.C. Cully,³⁴ D. Dagenhart,¹⁷ M. Datta,¹⁷ T. Davies,²¹ P. de Barbaro,⁴⁸ S. De Cecco,⁵⁰ A. Deisher,²⁸ G. De Lentdecker^d,⁴⁸ G. De Lorenzo,³ M. Dell'Orso,⁴⁵ L. Demortier,⁴⁹ J. Deng,¹⁶ M. Deninno,⁵ D. De Pedis,⁵⁰ P.F. Derwent,¹⁷ G.P. Di Giovanni,⁴³ C. Dionisi,⁵⁰ B. Di Ruzza,⁵³ J.R. Dittmann,⁴ M. D'Onofrio,³ S. Donati,⁴⁵ P. Dong,⁸ J. Donini,⁴² T. Dorigo,⁴² S. Dube,⁵¹ J. Efron,³⁸ R. Erbacher,⁷ D. Errede,²⁴ S. Errede,²⁴ R. Eusebi,¹⁷ H.C. Fang,²⁸ S. Farrington,²⁹ W.T. Fedorko,¹³ R.G. Feild,⁵⁹ M. Feindt,²⁶ J.P. Fernandez,³¹ C. Ferrazza,⁴⁵ R. Field,¹⁸ G. Flanagan,⁴⁷ R. Forrest,⁷ S. Forrester,⁷ M. Franklin,²² J.C. Freeman,²⁸ I. Furic,¹⁸ M. Gallinaro,⁴⁹ J. Galyardt,¹² F. Garbersson,¹⁰ J.E. Garcia,⁴⁵ A.F. Garfinkel,⁴⁷ H. Gerberich,²⁴ D. Gerdes,³⁴ S. Giagu,⁵⁰ V. Giakoumopolou^a,⁴⁵ P. Giannetti,⁴⁵ K. Gibson,⁴⁶ J.L. Gimmell,⁴⁸ C.M. Ginsburg,¹⁷ N. Giokaris^a,¹⁵ M. Giordani,⁵³ P. Giromini,¹⁹ M. Giunta,⁴⁵ V. Glagolev,¹⁵ D. Glenzinski,¹⁷ M. Gold,³⁶ N. Goldschmidt,¹⁸ A. Golossanov,¹⁷ G. Gomez,¹¹ G. Gomez-Ceballos,³² M. Goncharov,⁵² O. González,³¹ I. Gorelov,³⁶ A.T. Goshaw,¹⁶ K. Goulianos,⁴⁹ A. Gresele,⁴² S. Grinstein,²² C. Grosso-Pilcher,¹³ R.C. Group,¹⁷ U. Grundler,²⁴ J. Guimaraes da Costa,²² Z. Gunay-Unalan,³⁵ C. Haber,²⁸ K. Hahn,³² S.R. Hahn,¹⁷ E. Halkiadakis,⁵¹ A. Hamilton,²⁰ B.-Y. Han,⁴⁸ J.Y. Han,⁴⁸ R. Handler,⁵⁸ F. Happacher,¹⁹ K. Hara,⁵⁴ D. Hare,⁵¹ M. Hare,⁵⁵ S. Harper,⁴¹ R.F. Harr,⁵⁷ R.M. Harris,¹⁷ M. Hartz,⁴⁶ K. Hatakeyama,⁴⁹ J. Hauser,⁸ C. Hays,⁴¹ M. Heck,²⁶ A. Heijboer,⁴⁴ B. Heinemann,²⁸ J. Heinrich,⁴⁴ C. Henderson,³² M. Herndon,⁵⁸ J. Heuser,²⁶ S. Hewamanage,⁴ D. Hidas,¹⁶ C.S. Hill^c,¹⁰ D. Hirschbuehl,²⁶ A. Hocker,¹⁷ S. Hou,¹ M. Houlden,²⁹ S.-C. Hsu,⁹ B.T. Huffman,⁴¹ R.E. Hughes,³⁸ U. Husemann,⁵⁹ J. Huston,³⁵ J. Incandela,¹⁰ G. Introzzi,⁴⁵ M. Iori,⁵⁰ A. Ivanov,⁷ B. Iyutin,³² E. James,¹⁷ B. Jayatilaka,¹⁶ D. Jeans,⁵⁰ E.J. Jeon,²⁷ S. Jindariani,¹⁸ W. Johnson,⁷ M. Jones,⁴⁷ K.K. Joo,²⁷ S.Y. Jun,¹² J.E. Jung,²⁷ T.R. Junk,²⁴ T. Kamon,⁵² D. Kar,¹⁸ P.E. Karchin,⁵⁷ Y. Kato,⁴⁰ R. Kephart,¹⁷ U. Kerzel,²⁶ V. Khotilovich,⁵² B. Kilminster,³⁸ D.H. Kim,²⁷ H.S. Kim,²⁷ J.E. Kim,²⁷ M.J. Kim,¹⁷ S.B. Kim,²⁷ S.H. Kim,⁵⁴ Y.K. Kim,¹³ N. Kimura,⁵⁴ L. Kirsch,⁶ S. Klimenko,¹⁸ M. Klute,³² B. Knuteson,³² B.R. Ko,¹⁶ S.A. Koay,¹⁰ K. Kondo,⁵⁶ D.J. Kong,²⁷ J. Konigsberg,¹⁸ A. Korytov,¹⁸ A.V. Kotwal,¹⁶ J. Kraus,²⁴ M. Kreps,²⁶ J. Kroll,⁴⁴ N. Krumnack,⁴ M. Kruse,¹⁶ V. Krutelyov,¹⁰ T. Kubo,⁵⁴ S. E. Kuhlmann,² T. Kuhr,²⁶ N.P. Kulkarni,⁵⁷ Y. Kusakabe,⁵⁶ S. Kwang,¹³ A.T. Laasanen,⁴⁷ S. Lai,³³ S. Lami,⁴⁵ S. Lammel,¹⁷ M. Lancaster,³⁰ R.L. Lander,⁷ K. Lannon,³⁸ A. Lath,⁵¹ G. Latino,⁴⁵ I. Lazzizzera,⁴² T. LeCompte,² J. Lee,⁴⁸ J. Lee,²⁷ Y.J. Lee,²⁷ S.W. Lee^q,⁵² R. Lefèvre,²⁰ N. Leonardo,³² S. Leone,⁴⁵ S. Levy,¹³ J.D. Lewis,¹⁷ C. Lin,⁵⁹ C.S. Lin,²⁸ J. Linacre,⁴¹ M. Lindgren,¹⁷ E. Lipeles,⁹ A. Lister,⁷ D.O. Litvintsev,¹⁷ T. Liu,¹⁷ N.S. Lockyer,⁴⁴ A. Loginov,⁵⁹ M. Loretì,⁴² L. Lovas,¹⁴ R.-S. Lu,¹ D. Lucchesi,⁴² J. Lueck,²⁶ C. Luci,⁵⁰ P. Lujan,²⁸ P. Lukens,¹⁷ G. Lungu,¹⁸ L. Lyons,⁴¹ J. Lys,²⁸ R. Lysak,¹⁴ E. Lytken,⁴⁷ P. Mack,²⁶ D. MacQueen,³³ R. Madrak,¹⁷ K. Maeshima,¹⁷ K. Makhoul,³² T. Maki,²³ P. Maksimovic,²⁵ S. Malde,⁴¹ S. Malik,³⁰ G. Manca,²⁹ A. Manousakis^a,¹⁵ F. Margaroli,⁴⁷ C. Marino,²⁶ C.P. Marino,²⁴ A. Martin,⁵⁹ M. Martin,²⁵ V. Martin^j,²¹ M. Martínez,³ R. Martínez-Ballarín,³¹ T. Maruyama,⁵⁴ P. Mastrandrea,⁵⁰ T. Masubuchi,⁵⁴ M.E. Mattson,⁵⁷ P. Mazzanti,⁵ K.S. McFarland,⁴⁸ P. McIntyre,⁵² R. McNultyⁱ,²⁹ A. Mehta,²⁹ P. Mehtala,²³ S. Menzemer^k,¹¹ A. Menzione,⁴⁵ P. Merkel,⁴⁷ C. Mesropian,⁴⁹ A. Messina,³⁵ T. Miao,¹⁷

N. Miladinovic,⁶ J. Miles,³² R. Miller,³⁵ C. Mills,²² M. Milnik,²⁶ A. Mitra,¹ G. Mitselmakher,¹⁸ H. Miyake,⁵⁴ S. Moed,²² N. Moggi,⁵ C.S. Moon,²⁷ R. Moore,¹⁷ M. Morello,⁴⁵ P. Movilla Fernandez,²⁸ J. Mülmenstädt,²⁸ A. Mukherjee,¹⁷ Th. Müller,²⁶ R. Mumford,²⁵ P. Murat,¹⁷ M. Mussini,⁵ J. Nachtman,¹⁷ Y. Nagai,⁵⁴ A. Nagano,⁵⁴ J. Naganoma,⁵⁶ K. Nakamura,⁵⁴ I. Nakano,³⁹ A. Napier,⁵⁵ V. Necula,¹⁶ C. Neu,⁴⁴ M.S. Neubauer,²⁴ J. Nielsen,^{f, 28} L. Nodulman,² M. Norman,⁹ O. Norriella,²⁴ E. Nurse,³⁰ S.H. Oh,¹⁶ Y.D. Oh,²⁷ I. Oksuzian,¹⁸ T. Okusawa,⁴⁰ R. Oldeman,²⁹ R. Orava,²³ K. Osterberg,²³ S. Pagan Griso,⁴² C. Pagliarone,⁴⁵ E. Palencia,¹⁷ V. Papadimitriou,¹⁷ A. Papaikonomou,²⁶ A.A. Paramonov,¹³ B. Parks,³⁸ S. Pashapour,³³ J. Patrick,¹⁷ G. Pauletta,⁵³ M. Paulini,¹² C. Paus,³² D.E. Pellett,⁷ A. Penzo,⁵³ T.J. Phillips,¹⁶ G. Piacentino,⁴⁵ J. Piedra,⁴³ L. Pinera,¹⁸ K. Pitts,²⁴ C. Plager,⁸ L. Pondrom,⁵⁸ X. Portell,³ O. Poukhov,¹⁵ N. Pounder,⁴¹ F. Prakoshyn,¹⁵ A. Pronko,¹⁷ J. Proudfoot,² F. Ptohos,^{h, 17} G. Punzi,⁴⁵ J. Pursley,⁵⁸ J. Rademacker,^{c, 41} A. Rahaman,⁴⁶ V. Ramakrishnan,⁵⁸ N. Ranjan,⁴⁷ I. Redondo,³¹ B. Reisert,¹⁷ V. Rekovic,³⁶ P. Renton,⁴¹ M. Rescigno,⁵⁰ S. Richter,²⁶ F. Rimondi,⁵ L. Ristori,⁴⁵ A. Robson,²¹ T. Rodrigo,¹¹ E. Rogers,²⁴ S. Rolli,⁵⁵ R. Roser,¹⁷ M. Rossi,⁵³ R. Rossin,¹⁰ P. Roy,³³ A. Ruiz,¹¹ J. Russ,¹² V. Rusu,¹⁷ H. Saarikko,²³ A. Safonov,⁵² W.K. Sakumoto,⁴⁸ G. Salamanna,⁵⁰ O. Saltó,³ L. Santi,⁵³ S. Sarkar,⁵⁰ L. Sartori,⁴⁵ K. Sato,¹⁷ A. Savoy-Navarro,⁴³ T. Scheidle,²⁶ P. Schlabach,¹⁷ E.E. Schmidt,¹⁷ M.A. Schmidt,¹³ M.P. Schmidt,⁵⁹ M. Schmitt,³⁷ T. Schwarz,⁷ L. Scodellaro,¹¹ A.L. Scott,¹⁰ A. Scribano,⁴⁵ F. Scuri,⁴⁵ A. Sedov,⁴⁷ S. Seidel,³⁶ Y. Seiya,⁴⁰ A. Semenov,¹⁵ L. Sexton-Kennedy,¹⁷ A. Sfyria,²⁰ S.Z. Shalhout,⁵⁷ M.D. Shapiro,²⁸ T. Shears,²⁹ P.F. Shepard,⁴⁶ D. Sherman,²² M. Shimojima,^{n, 54} M. Shochet,¹³ Y. Shon,⁵⁸ I. Shreyber,²⁰ A. Sidoti,⁴⁵ P. Sinervo,³³ A. Sisakyan,¹⁵ A.J. Slaughter,¹⁷ J. Slaunwhite,³⁸ K. Sliwa,⁵⁵ J.R. Smith,⁷ F.D. Snider,¹⁷ R. Snihur,³³ M. Soderberg,³⁴ A. Soha,⁷ S. Somalwar,⁵¹ V. Sorin,³⁵ J. Spalding,¹⁷ F. Spinella,⁴⁵ T. Spreitzer,³³ P. Squillacioti,⁴⁵ M. Stanitzki,⁵⁹ R. St. Denis,²¹ B. Stelzer,⁸ O. Stelzer-Chilton,⁴¹ D. Stentz,³⁷ J. Strologas,³⁶ D. Stuart,¹⁰ J.S. Suh,²⁷ A. Sukhanov,¹⁸ H. Sun,⁵⁵ I. Suslov,¹⁵ T. Suzuki,⁵⁴ A. Taffard,^{e, 24} R. Takashima,³⁹ Y. Takeuchi,⁵⁴ R. Tanaka,³⁹ M. Tecchio,³⁴ P.K. Teng,¹ K. Terashi,⁴⁹ J. Thom^{g, 17} A.S. Thompson,²¹ G.A. Thompson,²⁴ E. Thomson,⁴⁴ P. Tipton,⁵⁹ V. Tiwari,¹² S. Tkaczyk,¹⁷ D. Toback,⁵² S. Tokar,¹⁴ K. Tollefson,³⁵ T. Tomura,⁵⁴ D. Tonelli,¹⁷ S. Torre,¹⁹ D. Torretta,¹⁷ S. Tourneur,⁴³ W. Trischuk,³³ Y. Tu,⁴⁴ N. Turini,⁴⁵ F. Ukegawa,⁵⁴ S. Uozumi,⁵⁴ S. Vallecorsa,²⁰ N. van Remortel,²³ A. Varganov,³⁴ E. Vataha,³⁶ F. Vázquez,^{l, 18} G. Velev,¹⁷ C. Vellidis,^{a, 45} V. Veszpremi,⁴⁷ M. Vidal,³¹ R. Vidal,¹⁷ I. Vila,¹¹ R. Vilar,¹¹ T. Vine,³⁰ M. Vogel,³⁶ I. Volobouev,^{q, 28} G. Volpi,⁴⁵ F. Würthwein,⁹ P. Wagner,⁴⁴ R.G. Wagner,² R.L. Wagner,¹⁷ J. Wagner-Kuhr,²⁶ W. Wagner,²⁶ T. Wakisaka,⁴⁰ R. Wallny,⁸ S.M. Wang,¹ A. Warburton,³³ D. Waters,³⁰ M. Weinberger,⁵² W.C. Wester III,¹⁷ B. Whitehouse,⁵⁵ D. Whiteson,^{e, 44} A.B. Wicklund,² E. Wicklund,¹⁷ G. Williams,³³ H.H. Williams,⁴⁴ P. Wilson,¹⁷ B.L. Winer,³⁸ P. Wittich,^{g, 17} S. Wolbers,¹⁷ C. Wolfe,¹³ T. Wright,³⁴ X. Wu,²⁰ S.M. Wynne,²⁹ A. Yagil,⁹ K. Yamamoto,⁴⁰ J. Yamaoka,⁵¹ T. Yamashita,³⁹ C. Yang,⁵⁹ U.K. Yang,^{m, 13} Y.C. Yang,²⁷ W.M. Yao,²⁸ G.P. Yeh,¹⁷ J. Yoh,¹⁷ K. Yorita,¹³ T. Yoshida,⁴⁰ G.B. Yu,⁴⁸ I. Yu,²⁷ S.S. Yu,¹⁷ J.C. Yun,¹⁷ L. Zanello,⁵⁰ A. Zanetti,⁵³ I. Zaw,²² X. Zhang,²⁴ Y. Zheng,^{b, 8} and S. Zucchelli⁵

(CDF Collaboration*)

¹*Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan 11529, Republic of China*

²*Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois 60439*

³*Institut de Física d'Altes Energies, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, E-08193, Bellaterra (Barcelona), Spain*

⁴*Baylor University, Waco, Texas 76798*

⁵*Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, University of Bologna, I-40127 Bologna, Italy*

⁶*Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts 02254*

⁷*University of California, Davis, Davis, California 95616*

⁸*University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90024*

⁹*University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093*

¹⁰*University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California 93106*

¹¹*Instituto de Física de Cantabria, CSIC-University of Cantabria, 39005 Santander, Spain*

¹²*Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213*

¹³*Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637*

¹⁴*Comenius University, 842 48 Bratislava, Slovakia; Institute of Experimental Physics, 040 01 Kosice, Slovakia*

¹⁵*Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, RU-141980 Dubna, Russia*

¹⁶*Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27708*

¹⁷*Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois 60510*

¹⁸*University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611*

¹⁹*Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, I-00044 Frascati, Italy*

²⁰*University of Geneva, CH-1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland*

²¹*Glasgow University, Glasgow G12 8QQ, United Kingdom*

- ²²Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
²³Division of High Energy Physics, Department of Physics,
 University of Helsinki and Helsinki Institute of Physics, FIN-00014, Helsinki, Finland
²⁴University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801
²⁵The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218
²⁶Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Universität Karlsruhe, 76128 Karlsruhe, Germany
²⁷Center for High Energy Physics: Kyungpook National University,
 Daegu 702-701, Korea; Seoul National University, Seoul 151-742,
 Korea; Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon 440-746,
 Korea; Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information, Daejeon,
 305-806, Korea; Chonnam National University, Gwangju, 500-757, Korea
²⁸Ernest Orlando Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California 94720
²⁹University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 7ZE, United Kingdom
³⁰University College London, London WC1E 6BT, United Kingdom
³¹Centro de Investigaciones Energeticas Medioambientales y Tecnologicas, E-28040 Madrid, Spain
³²Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139
³³Institute of Particle Physics: McGill University, Montréal,
 Canada H3A 2T8; and University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada M5S 1A7
³⁴University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109
³⁵Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824
³⁶University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131
³⁷Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60208
³⁸The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210
³⁹Okayama University, Okayama 700-8530, Japan
⁴⁰Osaka City University, Osaka 588, Japan
⁴¹University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 3RH, United Kingdom
⁴²University of Padova, Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare,
 Sezione di Padova-Trento, I-35131 Padova, Italy
⁴³LPNHE, Université Pierre et Marie Curie/IN2P3-CNRS, UMR7585, Paris, F-75252 France
⁴⁴University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104
⁴⁵Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare Pisa, Universities of Pisa,
 Siena and Scuola Normale Superiore, I-56127 Pisa, Italy
⁴⁶University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260
⁴⁷Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907
⁴⁸University of Rochester, Rochester, New York 14627
⁴⁹The Rockefeller University, New York, New York 10021
⁵⁰Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Roma 1,
 University of Rome "La Sapienza," I-00185 Roma, Italy
⁵¹Rutgers University, Piscataway, New Jersey 08855
⁵²Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843
⁵³Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, University of Trieste/ Udine, Italy
⁵⁴University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305, Japan
⁵⁵Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts 02155
⁵⁶Waseda University, Tokyo 169, Japan
⁵⁷Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan 48201
⁵⁸University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706
⁵⁹Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520

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Inclusive jet cross sections in Z/γ^* events, with Z/γ^* decaying into an electron-positron pair, are measured as a function of jet transverse momentum and jet multiplicity in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV with the upgraded Collider Detector at Fermilab in Run II, based on an integrated luminosity of 1.7 fb^{-1} . The measurements cover the rapidity region $|y^{\text{jet}}| < 2.1$ and the transverse momentum range $p_T^{\text{jet}} > 30 \text{ GeV}/c$. Next-to-leading order perturbative QCD predictions are in good agreement with the measured cross sections.

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*With visitors from ^aUniversity of Athens, 15784 Athens, Greece,
^bChinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100864, China, ^cUniversity

of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1TL, United Kingdom, ^dUniversity Libre

The measurement of the inclusive production of collimated jets of hadrons in association with a Z/γ^* boson in $p\bar{p}$ collisions provides a stringent test of perturbative quantum chromodynamics (pQCD) [1]. The understanding of Z/γ^* +jets final states is a crucial part of the physics program at the Tevatron since they constitute important irreducible backgrounds in searches for new physics. Previous results [2] from Run I at the Tevatron have been compared with leading-order (LO) plus parton shower Monte Carlo predictions affected by large scale uncertainties. This Letter reports new and more precise measurements of the inclusive jet cross sections in $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow e^+e^-)$ production using 1.7 fb^{-1} of data collected by the CDF experiment in Run II. Inclusive jet differential cross sections as a function of jet transverse momentum p_T^{jet} [3] and total cross sections as a function of jet multiplicity N_{jet} are measured. The data are compared to next-to-leading order (NLO) pQCD predictions [4] including non-perturbative contributions.

The CDF II detector is described in detail elsewhere [5]. The detector has a charged particle tracking system immersed in a 1.4 T magnetic field aligned coaxially with the beam line that provides tracking coverage in the pseudorapidity [3] range $|\eta| \leq 2$. Segmented sampling calorimeters, arranged in a projective tower geometry, surround the tracking system and measure the energy of interacting particles for $|\eta| < 3.6$. The central electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters [6] cover the region $|\eta| < 1$, while the end-wall hadronic calorimeter [7] provides forward coverage out to $|\eta| < 1.3$. Forward electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters [8] cover the regions $1.1 < |\eta| < 3.6$ and $1.3 < |\eta| < 3.6$, respectively. The calorimeters are instrumented with finely segmented detectors [6, 9] to measure the shower profile at a longitudinal depth close to the location of a typical electromagnetic shower maximum. Cherenkov counters in the region $3.7 < |\eta| < 4.7$ measure the number of inelastic $p\bar{p}$ collisions to compute the luminosity [10].

Monte Carlo event samples are used to determine detector acceptance and reconstruction efficiency, estimate background contributions, and unfold the measurements back to the hadron level [11]. Samples of simulated

inclusive $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow e^+e^-)$ +jets events have been generated using the PYTHIA 6.216 [12] Monte Carlo generator. CTEQ5L [13] parton distribution functions (PDFs) are used for the proton and antiproton. The PYTHIA samples have been created using a special tuned set of parameters, denoted as PYTHIA-TUNE A [14], that includes enhanced contributions from initial-state gluon radiation and secondary parton interactions between proton and antiproton beam remnants and provides an accurate description of the measured jet shapes and energy flows in $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow e^+e^-)$ +jets final states [15]. Monte Carlo samples for background processes are generated using PYTHIA-TUNE A. The samples are passed through a full CDF detector simulation (based on GEANT3 [16] where the GFLASH [17] package is used to simulate the energy deposition in the calorimeters) and reconstructed and analyzed with the same analysis chain as for the data.

Events are collected using a three-level trigger system [18]. At the first-level trigger, events are required to have a central electromagnetic calorimeter cluster ($|\eta| < 1$) with E_T [3] above 8 GeV and an associated track with p_T^{track} above 8 GeV/c. Similarly, at the second-level (third-level) trigger a central electromagnetic cluster with $E_T > 16$ GeV ($E_T > 18$ GeV) and an associated track with $p_T^{\text{track}} > 8$ GeV/c ($p_T^{\text{track}} > 9$ GeV/c) are required. The events are then required to have two electrons [19] with $E_T^e > 25$ GeV and a reconstructed invariant mass in the range $66 < M_{ee} < 116 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ around the Z boson mass. The electron candidates are reconstructed using criteria described in [20]. In this study, one electron is required to be central ($|\eta^e| < 1$) and fulfill tight selection cuts, while the second electron is required to pass a looser selection and to be either central (CC final-state configuration) or forward with $1.2 < |\eta^e| < 2.8$ (CF final-state configuration). The trigger efficiencies for CC and CF configurations are $99.96 \pm 0.01\%$ and $97.9 \pm 0.3\%$, respectively. The events are selected to have a reconstructed primary vertex with z -position within 60 cm around the nominal interaction point, and at least one jet with corrected transverse momentum $p_{T,\text{cor}}^{\text{jet}} > 30 \text{ GeV}/c$ (see below), rapidity [3] in the range $|y_{\text{cal}}^{\text{jet}}| < 2.1$, and $\Delta R_{e-jet} > 0.7$, where ΔR_{e-jet} denotes the distance ($y - \phi$ space) between the jet and each of the two electrons in the final state. The final sample contains 6203, 650, 57, and 2 events with at least one, two, three, and four jets, respectively.

Jets are reconstructed in data and Monte Carlo simulated events from the energy deposits in the calorimeter towers with transverse momenta [21] above $0.1 \text{ GeV}/c$. The towers associated with the reconstructed electrons in the final state are excluded from the jet search. Jets are searched for using the midpoint algorithm [22] with cone radius $R = 0.7$ and a merging/splitting fraction of 0.75, starting from seed towers with transverse momenta above $1 \text{ GeV}/c$. The same algorithm is applied to the final state

de Bruxelles, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium, ^eUniversity of California Irvine, Irvine, CA 92697, ^fUniversity of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, ^gCornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, ^hUniversity of Cyprus, Nicosia CY-1678, Cyprus, ⁱUniversity College Dublin, Dublin 4, Ireland, ^jUniversity of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3JZ, United Kingdom, ^kUniversity of Heidelberg, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany, ^lUniversidad Iberoamericana, Mexico D.F., Mexico, ^mUniversity of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, England, ⁿNagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan, ^oUniversity de Oviedo, E-33007 Oviedo, Spain, ^pQueen Mary, University of London, London, E1 4NS, England, ^qTexas Tech University, Lubbock, TX 79409, ^rIFIC(CSIC-Universitat de Valencia), 46071 Valencia, Spain,

particles in the Monte Carlo generated events, excluding Z/γ^* decay products, to define jets at the hadron level.

The rapidity and azimuthal angle of the jets, $y_{\text{cal}}^{\text{jet}}$ and $\phi_{\text{cal}}^{\text{jet}}$, are well reconstructed in the calorimeter with a resolution better than 0.05 units in both y and ϕ . The measured jet transverse momentum $p_{\text{T,cal}}^{\text{jet}}$ systematically underestimates that of the hadron-level jet. For $p_{\text{T,cal}}^{\text{jet}}$ values about 30 GeV/ c , the jet transverse momentum is underestimated by about 30%. The systematic shift decreases with increasing $p_{\text{T,cal}}^{\text{jet}}$ down to about 11% for $p_{\text{T,cal}}^{\text{jet}} > 200$ GeV/ c . This is mainly attributed to the presence of inactive material and the non-compensating nature of the calorimeter [23]. An average correction, as a function of $p_{\text{T,cal}}^{\text{jet}}$ and $y_{\text{cal}}^{\text{jet}}$, is applied to the measured $p_{\text{T,cal}}^{\text{jet}}$ to account for these effects [24]. The measured $p_{\text{T,cal}}^{\text{jet}}$ also includes contributions from multiple $p\bar{p}$ interactions per crossing at high instantaneous luminosity. Multiple interactions are identified via the presence of additional primary vertices reconstructed from charged particles. For each jet, $p_{\text{T,cal}}^{\text{jet}}$ is corrected for this effect by removing a certain amount of transverse momentum, $\delta_{p_{\text{T}}}^{\text{mi}} = 1.06 \pm 0.32$ GeV/ c , for each additional primary vertex in the event, as determined from data [24].

The main backgrounds to the $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow e^+e^-)$ +jets sample arise from inclusive-jets and W +jets events, and are estimated from the data. First, an inclusive jet data sample is employed to estimate the probability f_e^{jet} for a jet to pass a given electron selection. The probabilities are parametrized as a function of $p_{\text{T,cal}}^{\text{jet}}$ and are typically around 0.02 and 0.005 for central and forward loose electrons, respectively. Second, a sample of events in data with exactly one reconstructed tight central electron is selected. For each jet in the event, the E_T^e of a fake electron is determined, and the invariant mass of the tight-central electron and jet final state is then computed. Event-by-event, all electron-jet combinations that fulfill the E_T^e cuts and with an invariant mass within $66 < M_{e\text{-jet}} < 116$ GeV/ c^2 are considered in the background calculation, where each combination is weighted by the corresponding f_e^{jet} value and divided by the number of accepted electron-jet combinations in the event. The total inclusive-jets and W +jets background is then computed in each measured distribution. Other background contributions from $t\bar{t}$, $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow e^+e^-) + \gamma$, WW , WZ , ZZ , and $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-)$ +jets final states are estimated using Monte Carlo samples. The total background in inclusive $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow e^+e^-)$ +jets production is about 12% for $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$, and increases up to about 17% for $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 3$. Good agreement is observed in the total number of events between the data and the $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow e^+e^-)$ +jets signal plus background predictions. A χ^2 test, where only statistical uncertainties are considered, gives χ^2 probabilities that vary between 80% and 25% as N_{jet} increases.

Raw inclusive jet differential cross sections as a

function of $p_{\text{T,cor}}^{\text{jet}}$ are defined as $d\sigma/dp_{\text{T,cor}}^{\text{jet}} = \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}} \times (N_{\text{jet}}^{\text{cor}}/\Delta p_{\text{T,cor}}^{\text{jet}})$, where $N_{\text{jet}}^{\text{cor}}$ denotes the total number of jets in a given $p_{\text{T,cor}}^{\text{jet}}$ bin, $\Delta p_{\text{T,cor}}^{\text{jet}}$ is the size of the bin, and \mathcal{L} is the luminosity. $N_{\text{jet}}^{\text{cor}}$ is corrected bin-by-bin for background contributions and trigger inefficiencies. The measured cross sections are then corrected for acceptance and smearing effects back to the hadron level using PYTHIA-TUNE A Monte Carlo event samples, and a bin-by-bin unfolding procedure that also accounts for the efficiency of the $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow e^+e^-)$ selection criteria. The final results refer to hadron level jets with $p_{\text{T}}^{\text{jet}} > 30$ GeV/ c and $|y^{\text{jet}}| < 2.1$, in a limited and well-defined kinematic range for the Z/γ^* decay products: $E_T^e > 25$ GeV, $|\eta^{e1}| < 1.0$, $|\eta^{e2}| < 1.0$ or $1.2 < |\eta^{e2}| < 2.8$, $66 < M_{ee} < 116$ GeV/ c^2 , and $\Delta R_{e\text{-jet}} > 0.7$. In order to avoid any bias on the correction factors due to the particular PDF set used, which translates into slightly different simulated $p_{\text{T,cal}}^{\text{jet}}$ distributions, the PYTHIA-TUNE A Monte Carlo event sample is re-weighted until it accurately follows the measured $p_{\text{T,cal}}^{\text{jet}}$ spectra. The unfolding factors $U(p_{\text{T,cor}}^{\text{jet}}) = \frac{d\sigma}{dp_{\text{T,cor}}^{\text{jet}}} / \frac{d\sigma}{dp_{\text{T,cal}}^{\text{jet}}}$ are computed separately for the different measurements and vary between 2.0 at low $p_{\text{T}}^{\text{jet}}$ and 2.3 at high $p_{\text{T}}^{\text{jet}}$.

A detailed study of the systematic uncertainties was carried out [15]. A $\pm 1.5\%$ uncertainty on the trigger efficiency translates into $\pm 1.5\%$ and $\pm 0.06\%$ uncertainties on the cross sections for CF and CC configurations, respectively. The uncertainty on the $p_{\text{T}}^{\text{jet}}$ dependence of the electron identification efficiency introduces a $\pm 5\%$ uncertainty on both CC and CF results. The measured jet energies are varied by $\pm 2\%$ at low $p_{\text{T,cal}}^{\text{jet}}$ to $\pm 2.7\%$ at high $p_{\text{T,cal}}^{\text{jet}}$ to account for the uncertainties on the absolute energy scale in the calorimeter [24]; this introduces uncertainties on the final measurements which vary between $\pm 5\%$ at low $p_{\text{T}}^{\text{jet}}$ and $\pm 12\%$ at high $p_{\text{T}}^{\text{jet}}$. The y^{jet} dependence of the average correction applied to $p_{\text{T,cal}}^{\text{jet}}$ introduces a $\pm 2\%$ uncertainty on the measured cross sections, approximately independent of $p_{\text{T}}^{\text{jet}}$. The uncertainty on $\delta_{p_{\text{T}}}^{\text{mi}}$ has a negligible effect on the measured cross sections. The uncertainty on the $p_{\text{T,cal}}^{\text{jet}}$ dependence of f_e^{jet} introduces a $\pm 15\%$ uncertainty on the inclusive-jets and W +jets background estimation, that translates into a less than 2% uncertainty on the measured cross sections. A conservative $\pm 30\%$ uncertainty on the normalization of the rest of the background contributions, as extracted from Monte Carlo samples, introduces a less than 1% effect on the final results. If the unfolding procedure is carried out using unweighted PYTHIA-TUNE A, the effect on the measured cross sections is less than 1%. Positive and negative deviations with respect to the nominal cross section values are added separately in quadrature to define the total systematic uncertainty. The final results are obtained from the combination of CC and CF measurements. Finally, a 5.8% uncertainty on the total luminosity is included in the measured cross sections.

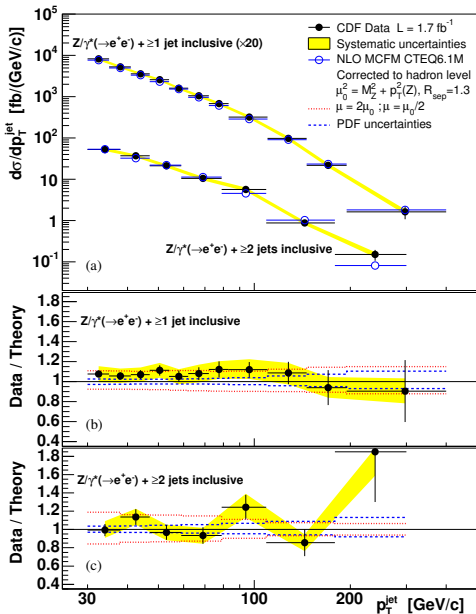


FIG. 1: (a) Measured inclusive jet differential cross section as a function of p_T^{jet} (black dots) in $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow e^+e^-)+\text{jets}$ with $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1, 2$ compared to NLO pQCD predictions (open circles). For clarity, the measurement for $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$ is scaled up by ($\times 20$). The shaded bands show the total systematic uncertainty, except for the 5.8% luminosity uncertainty. (b and c) Data/theory ratio as a function of p_T^{jet} for $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$ and $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$, respectively. The dashed and dotted lines indicate the PDF uncertainty and the variation with μ of the NLO pQCD predictions, respectively.

Figure 1(a) shows the measured inclusive jet differential cross sections as a function of p_T^{jet} in $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow e^+e^-)+\text{jets}$ production, with $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$ and $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$, compared to NLO pQCD predictions. The data are reported in Table I. The cross sections decrease by more than three orders of magnitude as p_T^{jet} increases from 30 GeV/c up to about 300 GeV/c. The NLO pQCD predictions are computed using the MCFM program [4] with CTEQ6.1M PDFs [25], with the renormalization and factorization scales set to $\mu^2 = M_Z^2 + p_T^2(Z)$, and using a midpoint algorithm with $R = 0.7$ and $R_{\text{sep}} = 1.3$ [26] to reconstruct jets at the parton level. Values for R_{sep} between 1.0 and 2.0 change the theoretical prediction by less than 2%. A variation of μ by a factor two (half) reduces (increases) the theoretical predictions by 10% to 15%. The uncertainties on the NLO pQCD predictions due to the PDFs were computed using the Hessian method [27]. They vary from $\pm 4\%$ at low p_T^{jet} to $\pm 10\%$ at high p_T^{jet} .

The theoretical predictions include parton-to-hadron correction factors, $C_{\text{had}}(N_{\text{jet}}, p_T^{\text{jet}})$, that approximately account for non-perturbative contributions from the underlying event and fragmentation into hadrons (see Table I). In each measurement C_{had} is estimated using the

PYTHIA-TUNE A Monte Carlo samples, as the ratio between the nominal p_T^{jet} distribution and the one obtained by turning off both the interactions between proton and antiproton remnants and the string fragmentation in the Monte Carlo samples. The correction decreases as p_T^{jet} increases from about 1.2 (1.26) at p_T^{jet} of 30 GeV/c to 1.02 (1.01) for $p_T^{\text{jet}} > 200$ GeV/c for $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$ ($N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$), and is dominated by the underlying event contribution. In order to estimate the uncertainty on C_{had} , PYTHIA samples are generated with a different set of parameters, denoted as TUNE DW [28], that governs the underlying event activity and also describes the $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow e^+e^-)+\text{jets}$ final states. The uncertainty on C_{had} is about 10% (17%) at low p_T^{jet} and goes down to 1% at high p_T^{jet} for $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$ ($N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$). The ratios between data and theory as a function of p_T^{jet} are shown in Fig. 1(b,c). Good agreement is observed between the measured cross sections and the nominal theoretical predictions. A χ^2 test, where the sources of systematic uncertainty on the data are considered independent but fully correlated across p_T^{jet} bins, and the uncertainty on C_{had} is also included, gives a χ^2 probability of 99% (22%) for $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$ ($N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$).

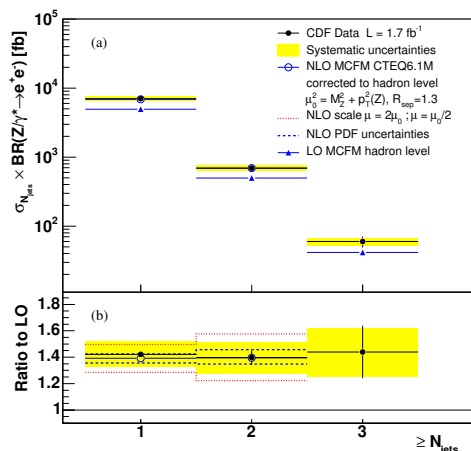


FIG. 2: (a) Measured total cross section for inclusive jet production in $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow e^+e^-)$ events as a function of N_{jet} compared to LO and NLO pQCD predictions. The shaded bands show the total systematic uncertainty, except for the 5.8% luminosity uncertainty. (b) Ratio of data and NLO to LO pQCD predictions versus N_{jet} . The dashed and dotted lines indicate the PDF uncertainty and the variation with μ of the NLO pQCD predictions, respectively.

Figure 2 shows the total cross sections, $\sigma_{N_{\text{jet}}}$, for $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow e^+e^-)+\text{jets}$ events up to $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 3$. The measured event cross sections are: $\sigma_1 = 7003 \pm 146(\text{stat.})^{+483}_{-470}(\text{syst.}) \pm 406(\text{lum.})$ fb, $\sigma_2 = 695 \pm 37(\text{stat.})^{+59}_{-60}(\text{syst.}) \pm 40(\text{lum.})$ fb, and $\sigma_3 = 60 \pm 11(\text{stat.})^{+8}_{-8}(\text{syst.}) \pm 3.5(\text{lum.})$ fb, for $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$, $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$, and $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 3$, respectively. The data are compared to LO and NLO pQCD predictions. The parton-to-hadron non-perturbative corrections vary between 1.1 and 1.4 as

p_T^{jet} [GeV/c]	$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^{\text{jet}}} \pm (\text{stat.}) \pm (\text{syst.}) \pm (\text{lum.})$ [fb/(GeV/c)]	$C_{\text{had}} \pm (\text{stat.}) \pm (\text{syst.})$ parton \rightarrow hadron
$Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow e^+e^-)+\text{jets} \quad (N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1)$		
30 - 35	$413.3 \pm 13.3^{+30.4}_{-31.3} \pm 24.0$	$1.209 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.134$
35 - 41	$263.3 \pm 9.4^{+18.3}_{-17.4} \pm 15.3$	$1.146 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.096$
41 - 47	$178.3 \pm 7.5^{+12.0}_{-11.6} \pm 10.3$	$1.114 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.077$
47 - 54	$128.5 \pm 5.9^{+8.7}_{-8.4} \pm 7.5$	$1.097 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.066$
54 - 62	$80.5 \pm 4.3^{+5.5}_{-6.0} \pm 4.7$	$1.086 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.059$
62 - 72	$52.5 \pm 3.2^{+4.4}_{-4.3} \pm 3.0$	$1.078 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.053$
72 - 83	$34.2 \pm 2.4^{+2.5}_{-2.8} \pm 2.0$	$1.072 \pm 0.015 \pm 0.049$
83 - 110	$16.0 \pm 1.1^{+1.5}_{-1.3} \pm 0.9$	$1.063 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.043$
110 - 146	$4.9 \pm 0.5^{+0.5}_{-0.5} \pm 0.3$	$1.051 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.035$
146 - 195	$1.1 \pm 0.2^{+0.1}_{-0.1} \pm 0.06$	$1.040 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.027$
195 - 400	$0.08 \pm 0.03^{+0.01}_{-0.01} \pm 0.005$	$1.021 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.013$
$Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow e^+e^-)+\text{jets} \quad (N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2)$		
30 - 38	$52.9 \pm 3.5^{+5.3}_{-4.6} \pm 3.1$	$1.262 \pm 0.022 \pm 0.217$
38 - 47	$37.0 \pm 2.8^{+2.9}_{-2.8} \pm 2.1$	$1.207 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.169$
47 - 59	$21.2 \pm 1.8^{+1.9}_{-1.9} \pm 1.2$	$1.164 \pm 0.025 \pm 0.130$
59 - 79	$10.5 \pm 1.0^{+0.9}_{-1.0} \pm 0.6$	$1.123 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.093$
79 - 109	$5.7 \pm 0.6^{+0.7}_{-0.5} \pm 0.3$	$1.087 \pm 0.026 \pm 0.062$
109 - 179	$0.88 \pm 0.15^{+0.09}_{-0.10} \pm 0.05$	$1.052 \pm 0.020 \pm 0.030$
179 - 300	$0.15 \pm 0.04^{+0.02}_{-0.02} \pm 0.009$	$1.026 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.008$

TABLE I: Measured inclusive jet differential cross section in $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow e^+e^-)+\text{jets}$ production as a function of p_T^{jet} with $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$ and $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$. The systematic uncertainties are fully correlated across p_T^{jet} bins. The parton-to-hadron correction factors $C_{\text{had}}(p_T^{\text{jet}}, N_{\text{jet}})$ are applied to the pQCD predictions.

N_{jet} increases. For $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$ and $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 2$, the LO pQCD predictions underestimate the measured cross sections by a factor about 1.4, which corresponds to χ^2 probabilities of 0.07% and 2.7%, respectively. Good agreement is observed between data and NLO pQCD predictions, with χ^2 probabilities better than 83%. For $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 3$, where no NLO pQCD prediction is available, the measured cross section indicates that the data can be described by a LO-to-NLO theoretical factor independent of N_{jet} .

In summary, we report new results on inclusive jet production in $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow e^+e^-)$ events in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV for jets with $p_T^{\text{jet}} > 30$ GeV/c and $|y^{\text{jet}}| < 2.1$, based on 1.7 fb^{-1} of CDF Run II data. The measured cross sections are well described by NLO pQCD predictions including non-perturbative corrections.

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