

$\sigma(Z+b\text{-jet})/\sigma(Z+\text{jet})$ Measurement With DØ at FNAL

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- ❖ Important background to the SM Higgs search in the ZH channel.
- ❖ Probe of b-quark PDF, important for $gb \rightarrow hb$ & single-top studies
- ❖ Measurement of ratio $\sigma(Z+b) / \sigma(Z+j)$ benefits from cancellations of many systematics \Rightarrow precise comparison with theory

Previous measurements

$\Rightarrow D\bar{O} @ 180 \text{ pb}^{-1} : \text{PRL94, 161801 (2005)}$

$$\sigma(Zb)/\sigma(Zj) = 0.021 \pm 0.005 \text{ (ee} + \mu\mu\text{)}$$

$\Rightarrow \text{CDF @ } 2 \text{ fb}^{-1} : \text{PRD79, 052008 (2009)}$

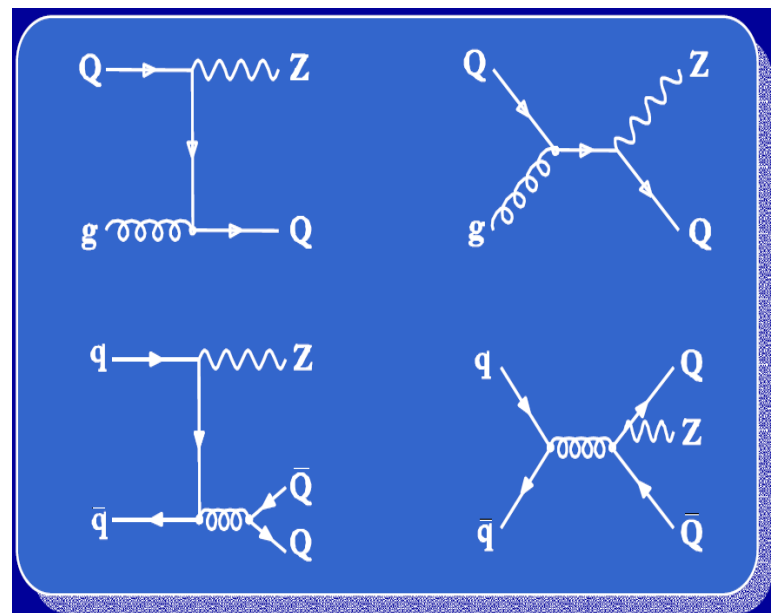
$$\sigma(Zb)/\sigma(Zj) = .0208 \pm 0.0047 \text{ (ee} + \mu\mu\text{)}$$

$$\sigma(Zb) = 0.85 \pm 0.14(\text{stat}) \pm 0.12(\text{syst}) \text{ pb}$$

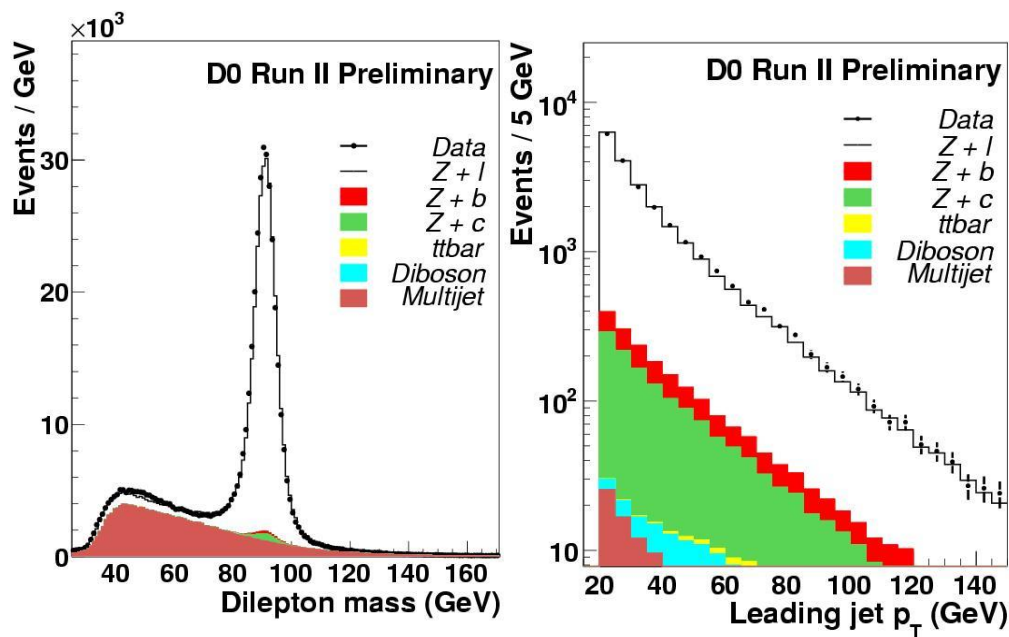
NLO Theory (PRD 69, 074021, 2004)

$$\sigma(Zb)/\sigma(Zj) : 0.018 \pm 0.004$$

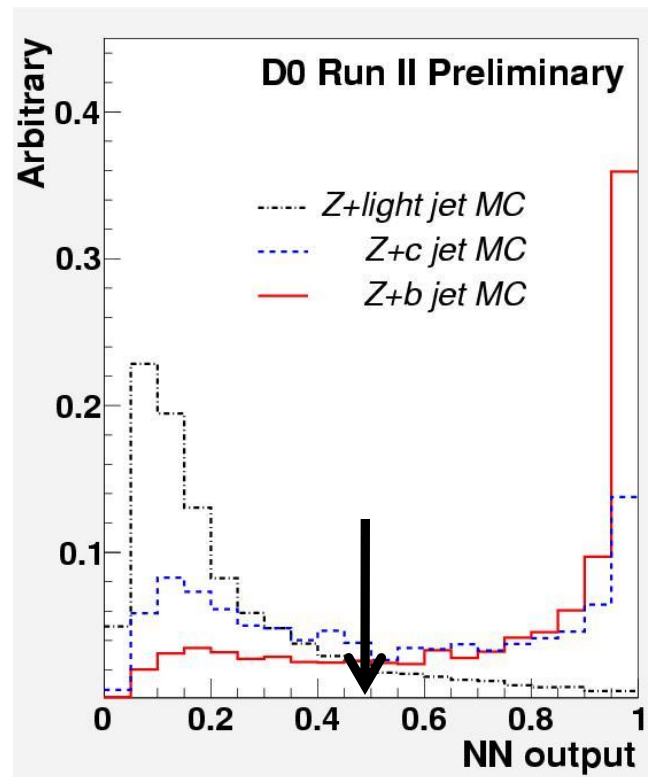
$$\sigma(Z+b) : 0.45 \pm 0.007$$



- ▶ 4.2 fb⁻¹ data
 - ▶ Pretag Selection:
 - Dilepton mass $70 \leq m \leq 110$ GeV
 - At least one jet
 - $p_T > 20$ GeV; $|\eta_{\text{det}}| < 1.1$
 - ▶ Tagged Selection:
 - Apply NN algorithm to enrich in b-jets
- Alpgen + Pythia: Z+jets, ttbar
 - Pythia: Diboson
 - Multijet: Extracted from data



- ▶ Event Selection:
 - Dilepton mass $70 \leq m \leq 110$ GeV
 - At least one jet
 - $p_T > 20$ GeV; $|\eta_{\text{det}}| < 1.1$
- ▶ Tagged Sample:
 - Apply Neural Network algorithm on jets to enrich in b jets ($\text{NN} > .5$)
 - Use rJLIP variable to discriminate between b, c and light jets
 - rJLIP calculates probability of jet coming from primary vertex using tracks after the track with the largest IP has been removed
- ▶ Use data for light template, pythia+alpgen for b, c templates
- ▶ Use log likelihood fit to extract Z+b tagged jet events

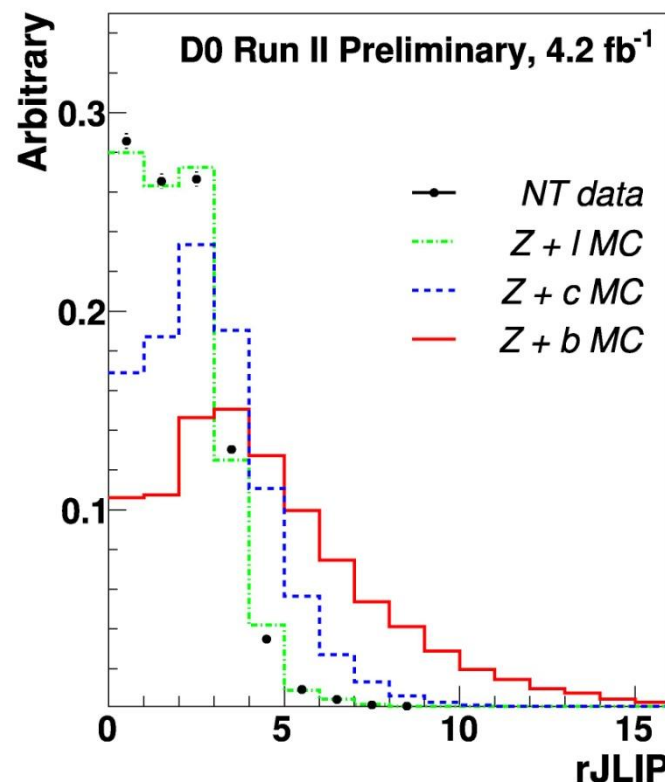


- ▶ JLIP calculates the probability that a jet originates from a primary vertex using the impact parameter of the tracks
- ▶ Reduced JLIP (rJLIP) removes the track least likely to have come from the primary vertex, and then recalculates JLIP

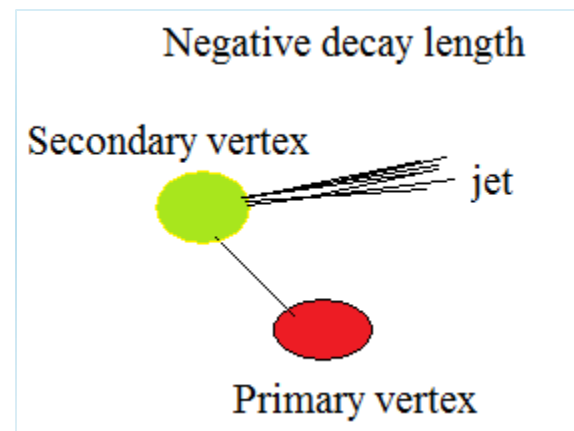
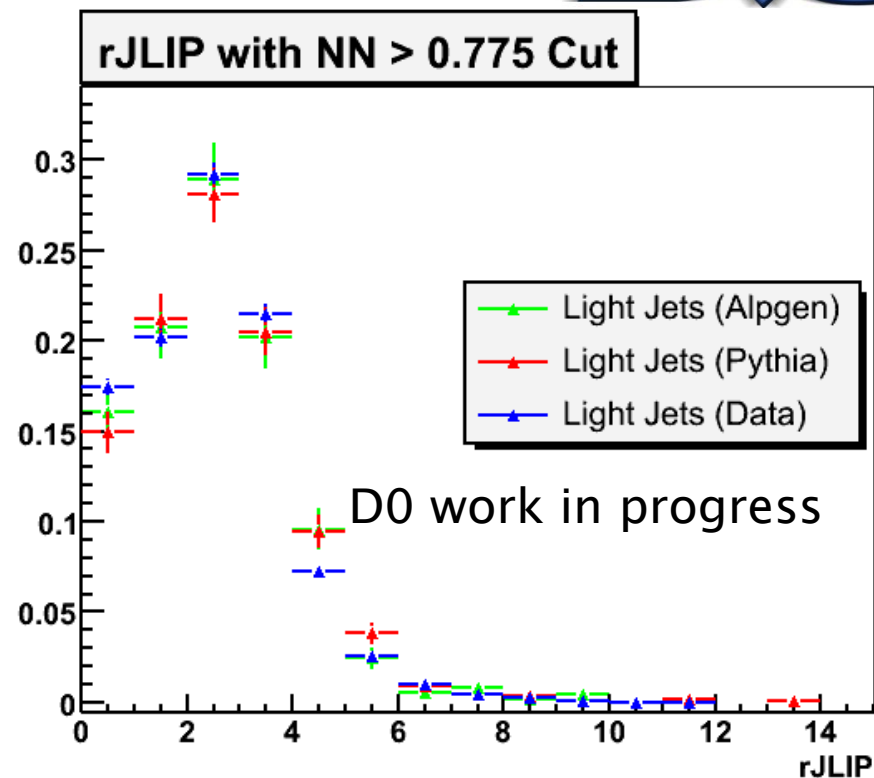
$$rJLIP = -\ln \prod_l^{N_{Tracks}-1} P_{Track}^l$$

- ▶ This provides a good discriminator between b,c and light jets

- ▶ Apply a NN cut $> .5$ on jet, then look at rJLIP use resultant rJLIP distributions

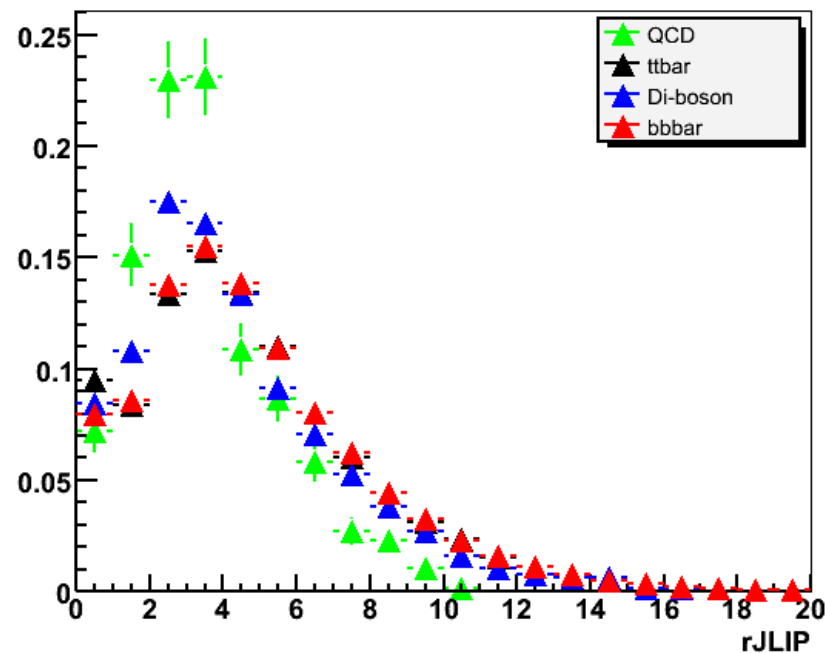


- ▶ Negative tagged jets are jets with negative inputs to NN algorithm (e.g. negative decay length)
- ▶ Negative tagged rJLIP template is similar to light jet MC
 - use light jet rJLIP shape measured in data



- ▶ ZZ, WZ, WW, ttbar and qcd are subtracted from data
- ▶ QCD is taken from data, diboson and ttbar from MC
- ▶ Shape of BG rJLIP is much more b-like than data like (since dominated by real b-jets)
 - Simply scaling down data by number of BG events would bias our sample

rJLIP with NN > 0.775 Cut



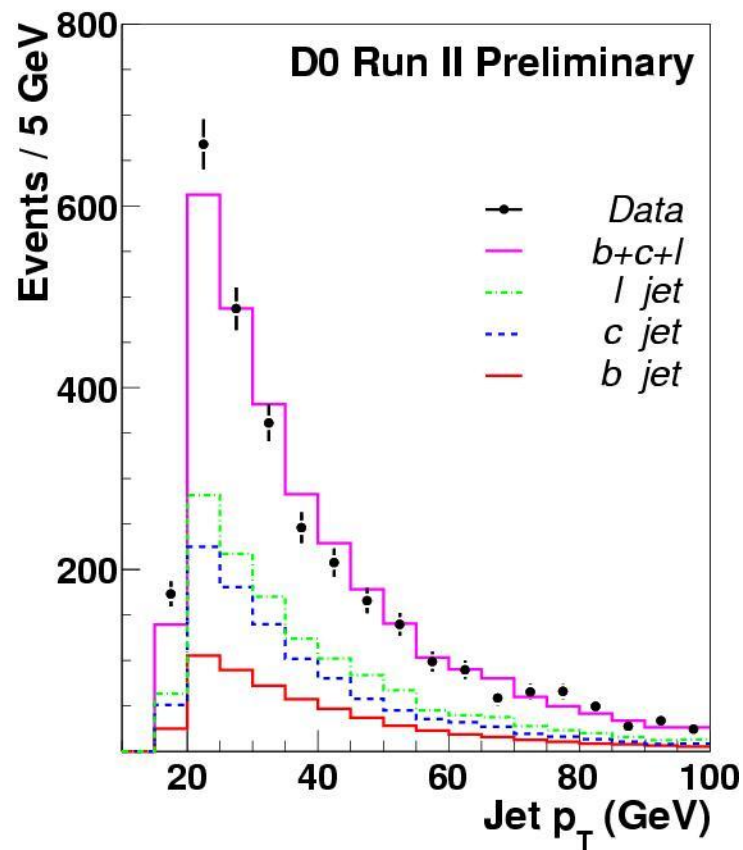
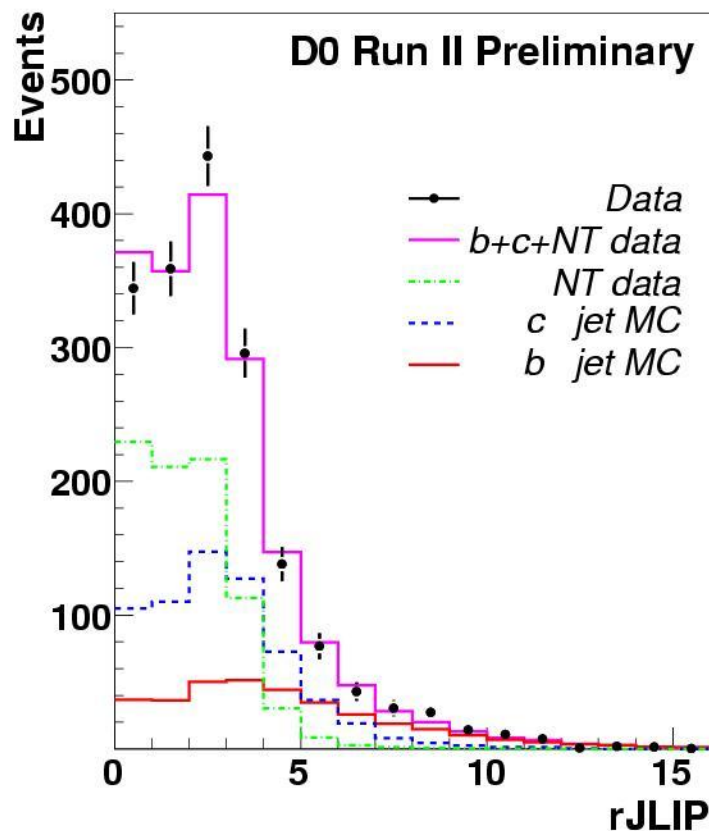
$$\frac{\sigma(Z+b)}{\sigma(Z+j)} = \frac{P_b}{\epsilon_b N^* \epsilon_f}$$

$$N = N_b + N_c + N_l$$

$$P = P_b + P_c + P_l$$

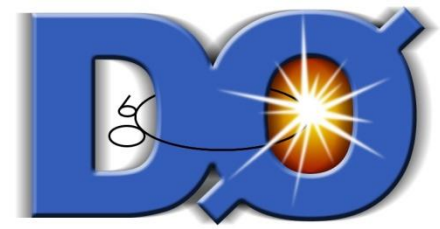
$$P_b = \epsilon_b N_b$$

- ▶ N is number of Z+jet events
- ▶ N_b is the number of Z+b pretagged events
- ▶ P is number of Z+b-tag event
- ▶ P_b , P_l , P_c are the corresponding b, l, and c fractions given by the maximum likelihood fit of rJLIP templates to data
- ▶ ϵ_b is b-tag efficiency, ϵ_f is the efficiency differences in ratio
- ▶ Ratio calculation benefits from cancellation of many systematics



Z+b fraction	$.191 \pm 0.030$
Z+c fraction	$.384 \pm 0.072$
Z+light fraction	$.424 \pm 0.054$
Z+b/Z+jet ratio	$0.0176 \pm 0.0024 \pm 0.0023$

- ▶ Preliminary result for $\sigma(Z+b)/\sigma(Z+\text{jet})$ at 4.2 fb^{-1}
 - $0.0176 \pm 0.0024 \pm 0.0023$ agrees well with theoretical prediction; 0.0184 ± 0.0022
- ▶ Look for publication for updated analysis soon! A lot of improvements have been made!



▶ Extra Slides

- ❖ Measurement of $Z+b/Z+j$ benefits from cancellation of many uncertainties.
- ❖ Insensitive to detector effects to first order : (a) lepton trigger efficiencies, (b) jet energy scale, (c) reconstruction efficiencies of leptons and jets, (d) energy resolution.
- ❖ However, sensitive to any differences observed between light and heavy jets. The difference is treated as a source of systematic uncertainty.

Source	Flucuation (%)
B-tag/mistag rate	2.4%
Taggability	1.0%
Jet energy scale	~3%
JES b vs. light	~5%
Jet Reco, b vs l	~2%
JER	~-3%