

Measurement of the open charm and beauty production
cross sections in $\gamma\gamma$ collisions at DELPHI
using semileptonic decays

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for the DELPHI Collaboration

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Data and MC samples
- ❖ Event selection
- ❖ Cross section determination
- ❖ Conclusions

Beauty production

Theoretical predictions

At $E_{cm} = 180 \text{ GeV}$

Drees, Kramer, Zunft, Zerwas. PL B306 (1993)

$$\kappa = \frac{\sigma_{\text{direct } b\bar{b}}^{\text{NLO}}}{\sigma_{\text{direct } b\bar{b}}^{\text{LO}}} \simeq 1.236$$

$$\kappa = \frac{\sigma_{\text{DG,GRV}}^{1 \text{ res } b\bar{b}}}{\sigma_{\text{direct } b\bar{b}}^{\text{NLO}}} = 0.997, 1.039$$

✓ The double resolved and non perturbative contributions are both expected to be small

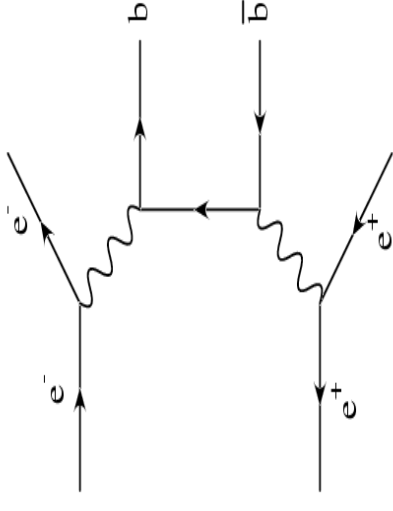
The Monte Carlo for the analysis

Pythia 6.143

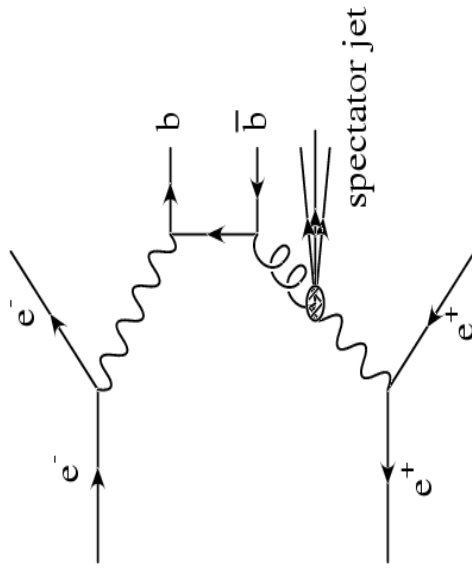
- Direct term Massive matrix elements
 $M_b = 4.8 \text{ GeV}$

- 1 resolved term γ pdf Sas1D

Sig 1 res forced to be equal to sig direct = 1.62 pb



Direct term



Single resolved term

Strategy for the Event selection

The open beauty event selection is performed in 3 steps

- 1 Select anti-tagged $\gamma\gamma$ events
- 2 Select a reconstructed μ as a signature for semi-leptonic beauty decays
- 3 Jets are reconstructed within the selected events and the sensitive variable (the μ transverse momentum with respect to the jet axis) is computed

Data and MC samples used

Data

Year	Luminosity (pb^{-1})	E_{CM} (GeV)
1998	129	189
1999	195	198
2000	139	206
Total	463	Average 198

- MC $\gamma\gamma$ PYTHIA 6.143
- Open Beauty and open charm : dedicated sample direct and 1 resolved were produced for each year
- Light quarks uds default version $\gamma^*\gamma^*$ machinery
- Background to antitagged $\gamma\gamma$ physics :
 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$, $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$
 $Z\gamma$, WW (CC), ZZ (NC)
DIS $e\gamma$

Select antitagged two-photon events

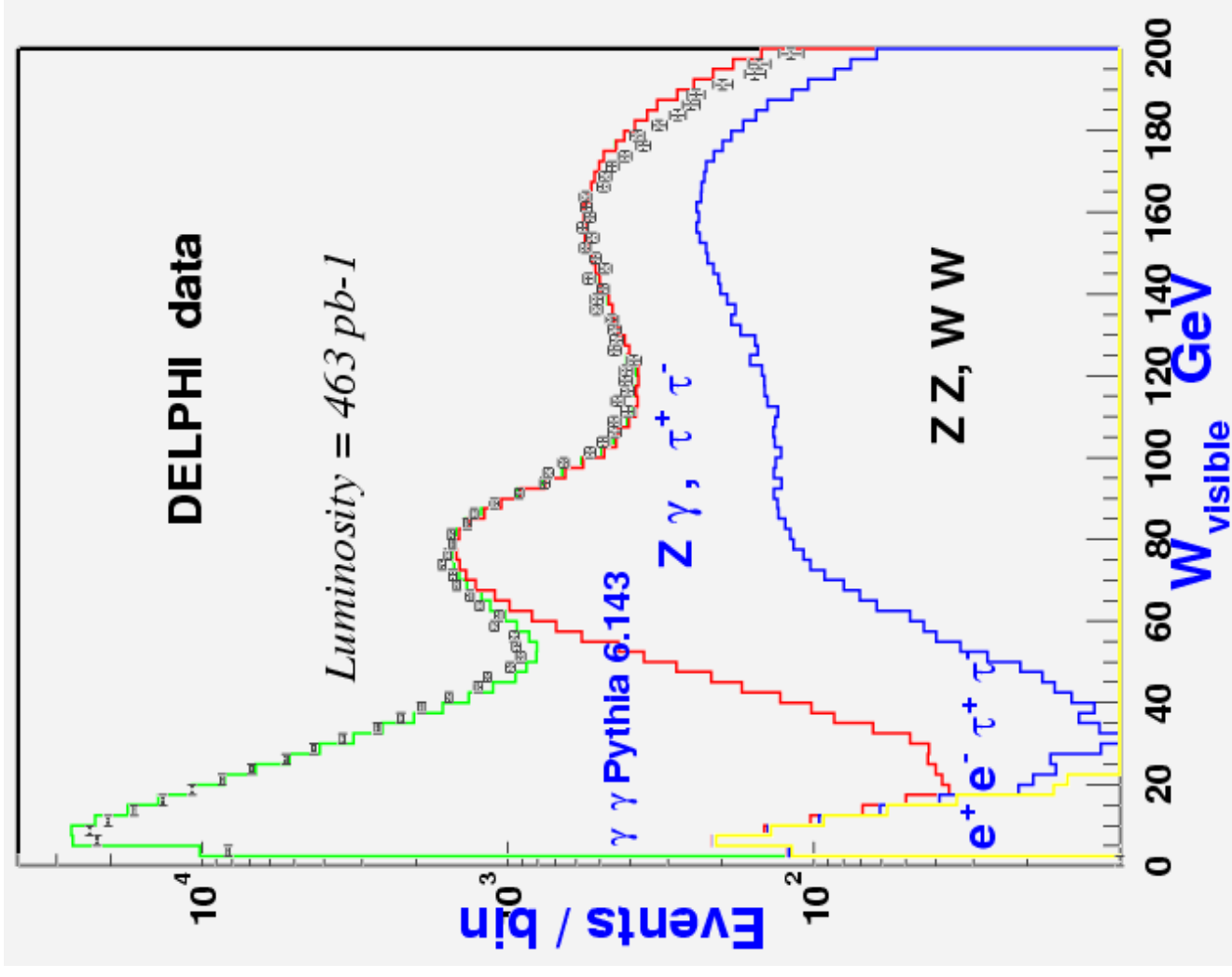
Track :
 $p > 200 \text{ MeV}/c$ $10^\circ < \theta < 170^\circ$

Neutral :
 $E > 250 \text{ MeV}$
 $p(\text{Hadronic Calorimeter}) > 1 \text{ GeV}$

Trigger :
 At least a track
 with $p > 1,2 \text{ GeV}/c$
 and $|\cos \theta| < 0,8$

Antitagging conditions :
 no neutral with $E > 40 \text{ GeV}$
 use of the calorimeters
 at low angle (STIC)
 $33 \text{ mrad} \leq \theta \leq 180 \text{ mrad}$

Events :
 $N_{ch} \geq 6$,
 $3 \text{ GeV} \leq W_{vis} \leq 35 \text{ GeV}$,
 $E_{cha} + E_{neut} < 70 \text{ GeV}$



μ selection

$$2 \text{ GeV}/c < p_{\mu} < 20 \text{ GeV}/c$$

$$|\cos \theta_{\mu}| < 0.94 \text{ with } \theta_{\mu} \notin \text{cracks}$$

μ Identification using muon chambers

Jet reconstruction

✓ μ included in the jet search

✓ LUCLUS algorithm (djoin = 2,5 GeV)

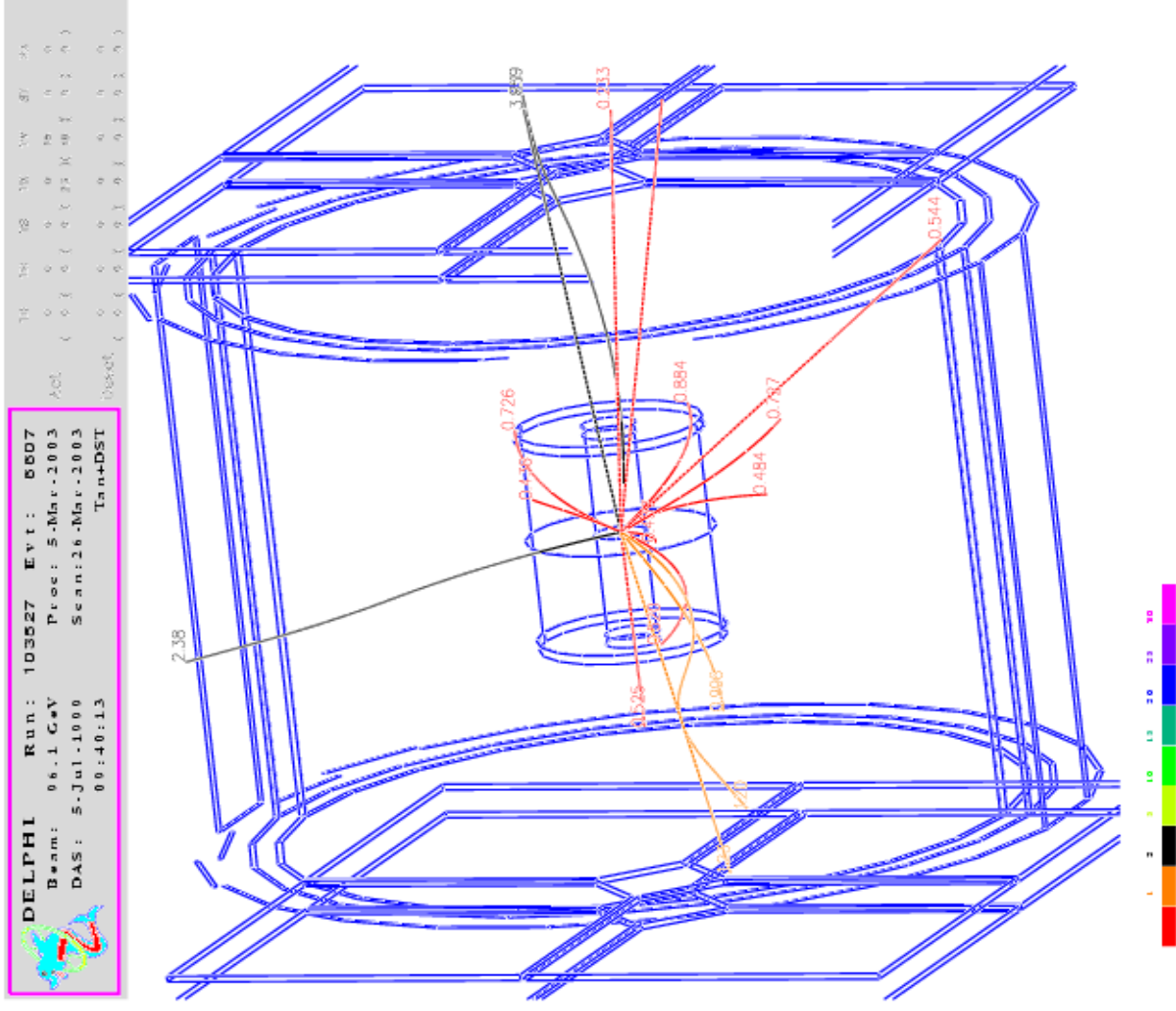
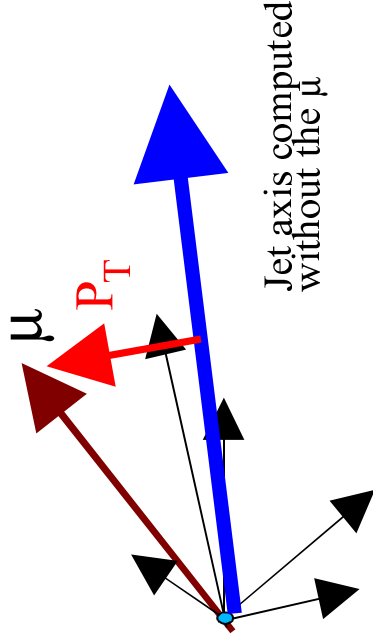
✓ cut on

✓ Polar angle

$$E_T^{\text{jet}} = \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} E_i \sin(\theta_i)$$

$$0,5 \text{ GeV} \leq E_T^{\text{jet}} < 8 \text{ GeV}$$

Sensitive variable for beauty events :
the μ transverse momentum
with respect to the jet axis



Extraction of $\sigma^{e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-b\bar{b}X}$

- 1 α_b Fit variable rescaling the bb MC

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{\text{bin}} \frac{\left(N_{\text{data}}^{\text{bin}} - \alpha_b N_{\text{MC}}^b - N_{\text{MC}}^c - \alpha_{\text{uds}} N_{\text{MC}}^{\text{uds}} - N_{\text{MC}}^{\text{bckgd}} \right)^2}{\sigma^2}$$

- 2 $N_{\text{MC}}^{\text{bckgd}}$ = estimated background from MC
- 3 N_{MC}^c = use for normalization (stat + syst)
- 4 α_{uds} = fix variable estimated from data

$$\sigma_{<\text{LEP}>}^{e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-c\bar{c}X} = 984 \pm 128 \text{ pb}$$

Results

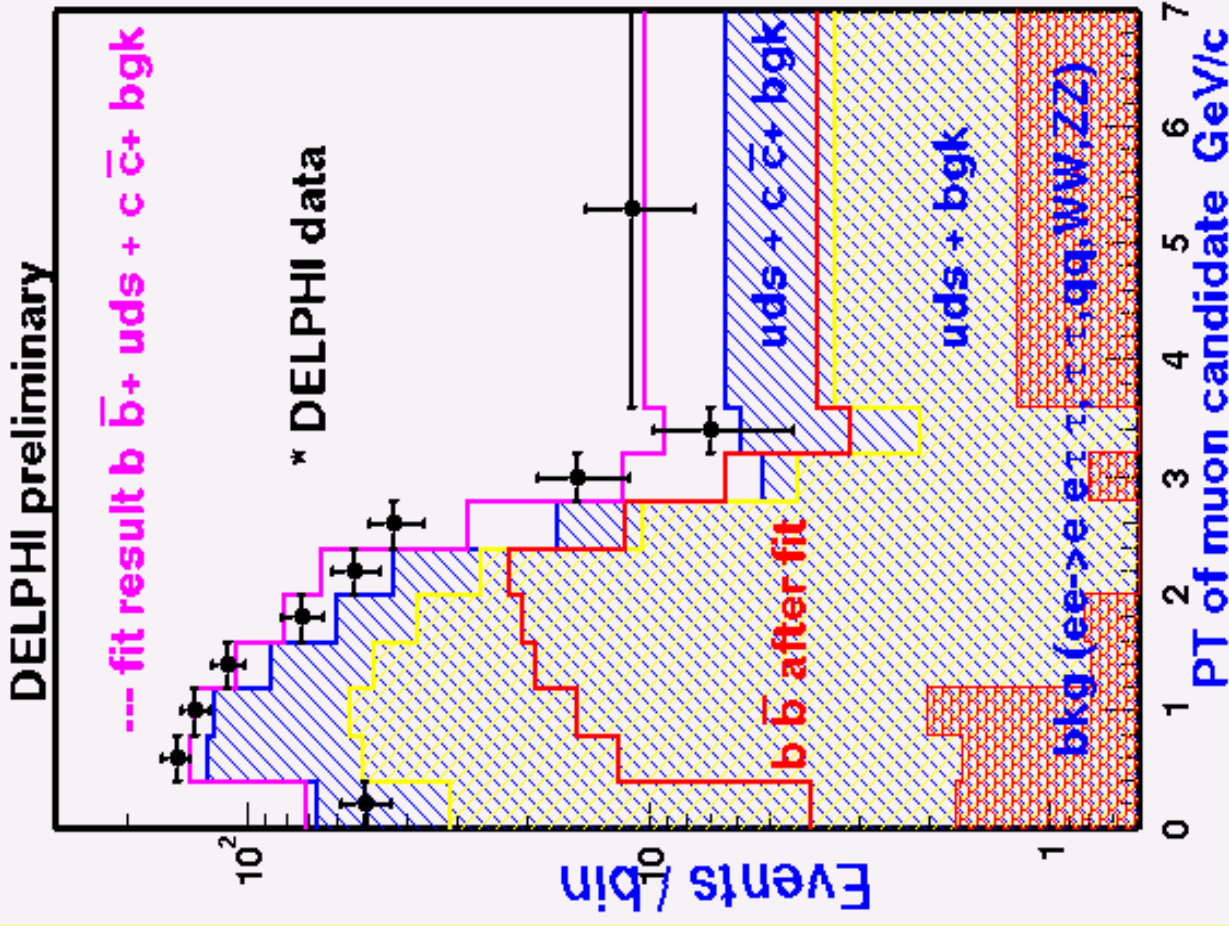
$$N_{\text{data}}^b = 118 \pm 26 \text{ evts } (N_{\text{data}}^{\text{all}} = 651)$$

$$f_b = (18 \pm 1_{\text{(stat)}}) \% \quad f_c \simeq 41 \%$$

$$f_{\text{uds}} \simeq 39 \% \quad f_{\text{bckgd}} \simeq 2 \%$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{MC}}^{b\bar{b}} \simeq 1.7 \% \quad (b\bar{b} \text{ event efficiency})$$

$$\sigma^{e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-b\bar{b}X} = 14.9 \pm 3.3 \text{ (stat) pb}$$



Test of u, d, s background Normalisation

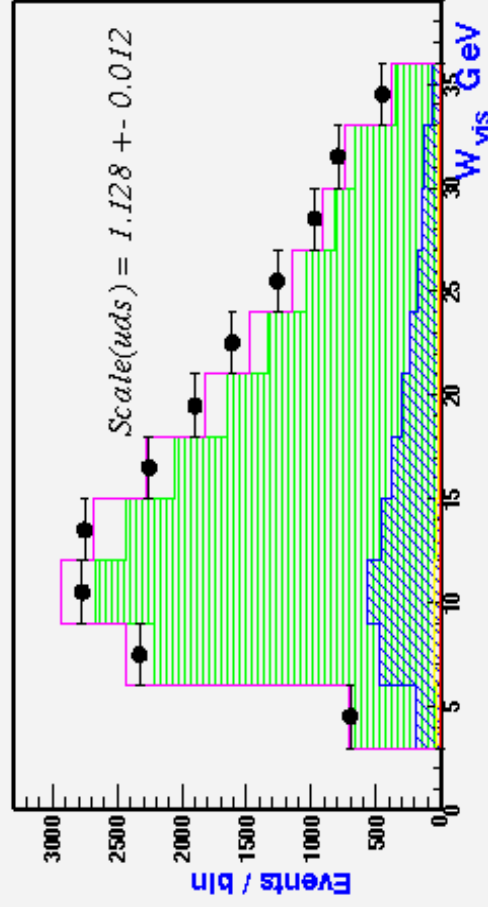
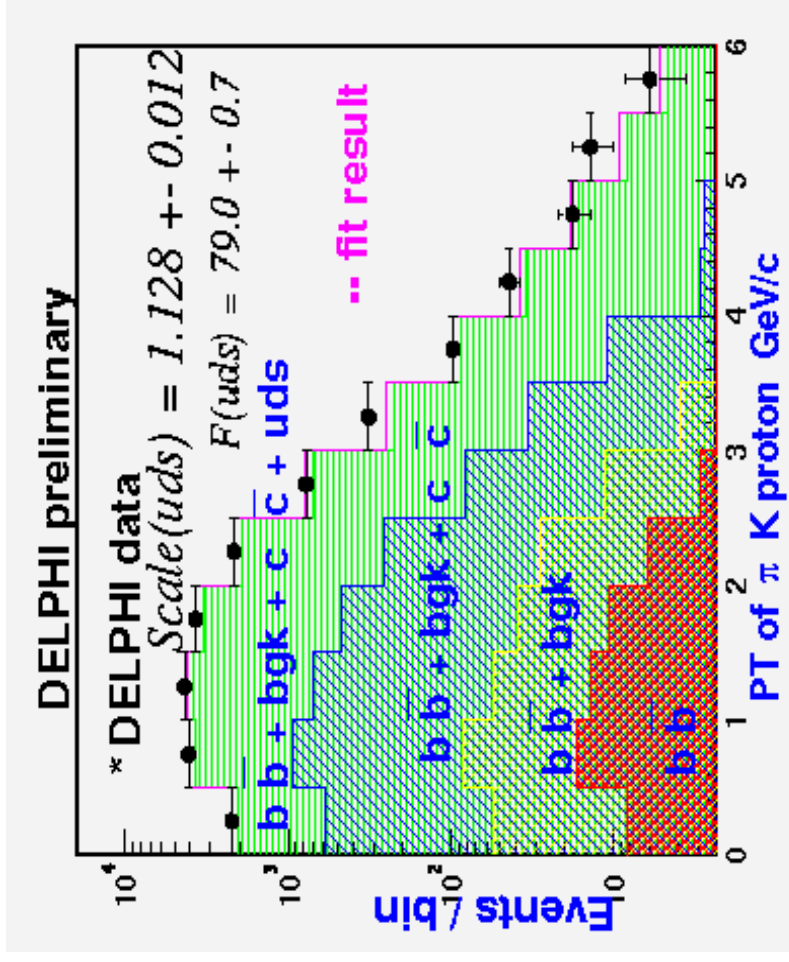
- ✓ $p_{\text{Hadron}} > 2 \text{ GeV}/c$
- ✓ π, K, p identification using dE/dx
- ✓ Fit α_{uds}

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{\text{bin}} \frac{\left(N^{\text{data}} - \alpha_{uds} N_{\text{MC}}^{\text{uds}} - N_{\text{MC}}^b - N_{\text{MC}}^c - N_{\text{MC}}^{\text{bckgd}} \right)^2}{\sigma^2}$$

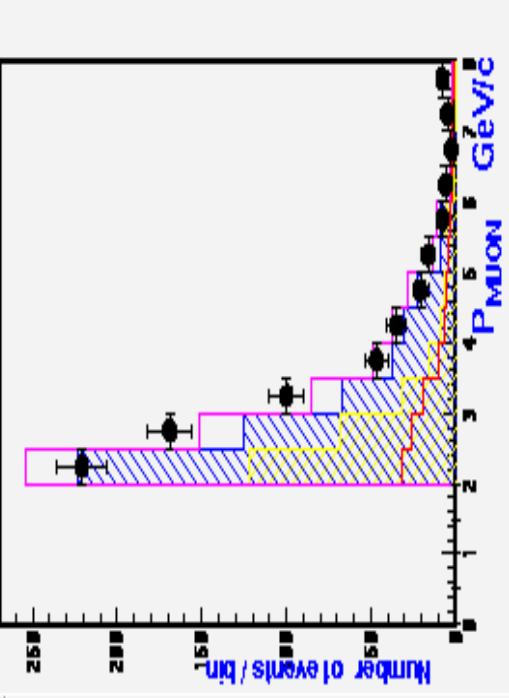
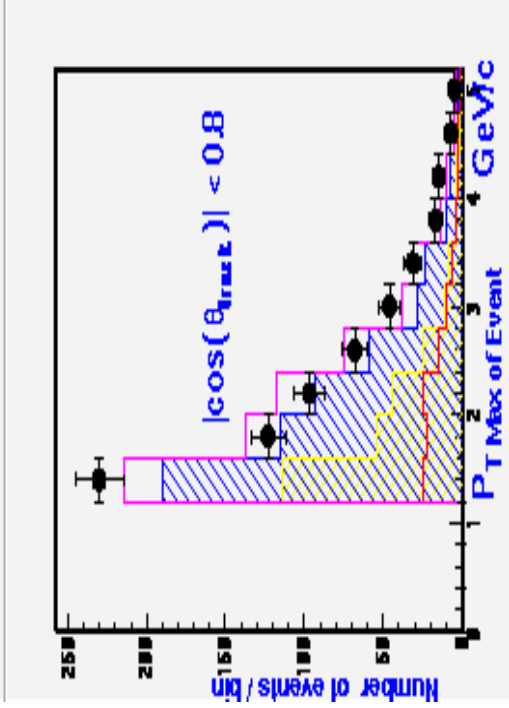
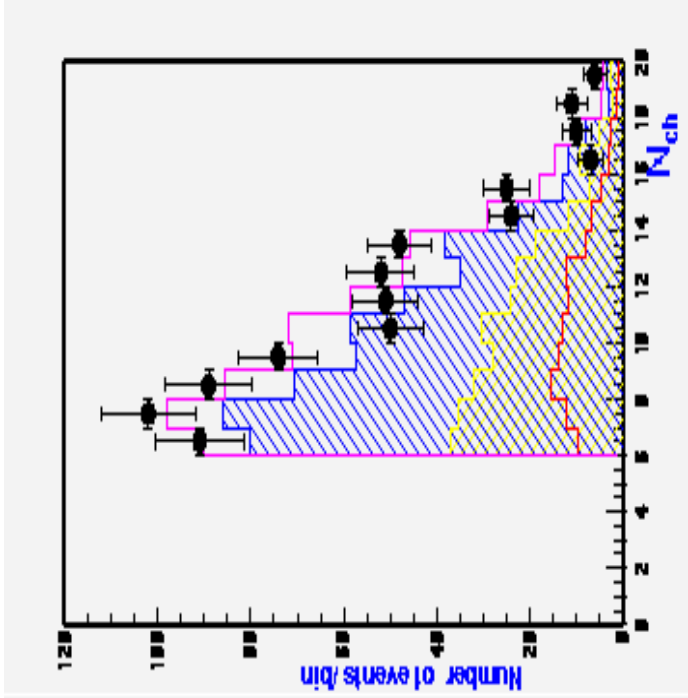
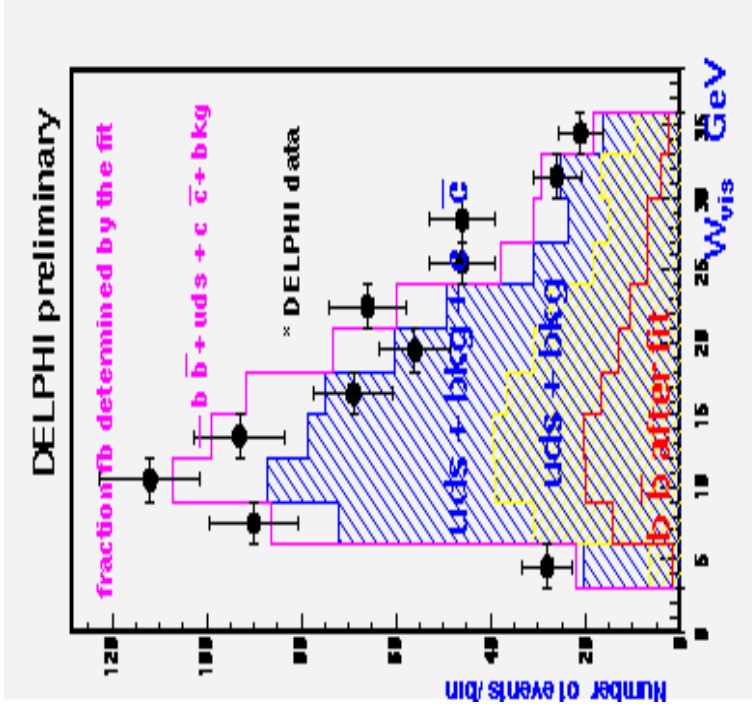
- ✓ Dominant uds fraction

- ✓ Test uds normalization on two variables :
inclusive transverse momentum and
visible invariant mass

- ⇒ Internal consistency check :
a good agreement is found



Various plots after fit

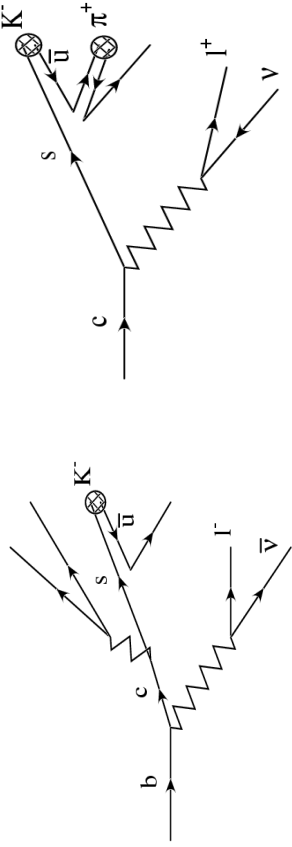


$\sigma^{e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-b\bar{b}X}$ Systematics

$N_{\text{ch}}, p_T, W_{\text{vis}}, P_\mu, \cos \vartheta_\mu$ varying cuts	
\oplus Data/MC discrepancy	16.5 %
μ efficiency + misidentification	9.8 %
Choice of $\sigma_{<\text{LEP}} = 984 \pm 128 \text{ pb}$	8.3 %
Jet reconstruction : leading particle	7.8 %
α_{uds} rescaling + discrepancy data/MC on $N_{\text{ch}}, p_T, W_{\text{vis}}$	3.5 %
$\text{Br}(b \rightarrow \mu)$ model	3.4 %
Ratio direct/resolved 1:2 to 2:2	3.1 %
Total	23.0 %

$$\sigma_{b\bar{b}} = 14.9 \pm 3.3 (\text{stat}) \pm 3.4 (\text{syst}) \text{ pb}$$

K-lepton correlations



Identify a K in lepton jet with RICH and TPC

$c\bar{c}$

Fix α_b = value given by the previous measurement

Fit α_c = $c\bar{c}$ MC rescaling variable

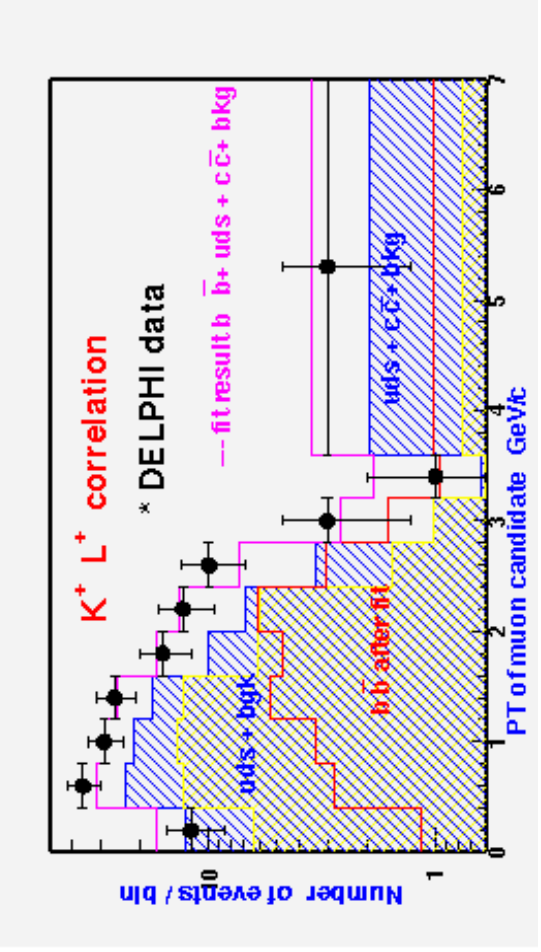
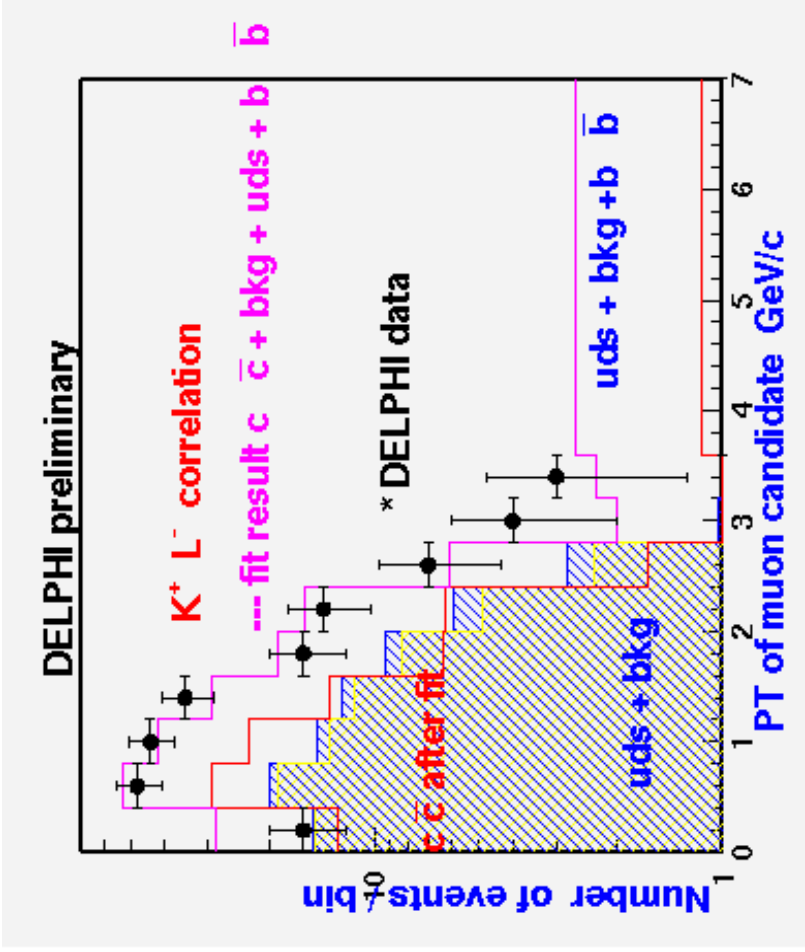
Results : $N_{\text{data}} = 171$

$f_{uds} \simeq 35\%$, $f_c \simeq 48\%$, $f_b \simeq 16\%$, $f_{\text{bckgd}} \simeq 1\%$

Eventselection	12.5 %
Kaon (efficiency + fragmentation)	11.0 %
Jet reconstruction	10.9 %
Ratio direct/resolved	5.6 %
α_{uds} normalization	4.2 %
$\sigma_{b\bar{b}}$	3.5 %
$\text{Br}(c \rightarrow \mu)$	3.2 %
Total	22.0 %

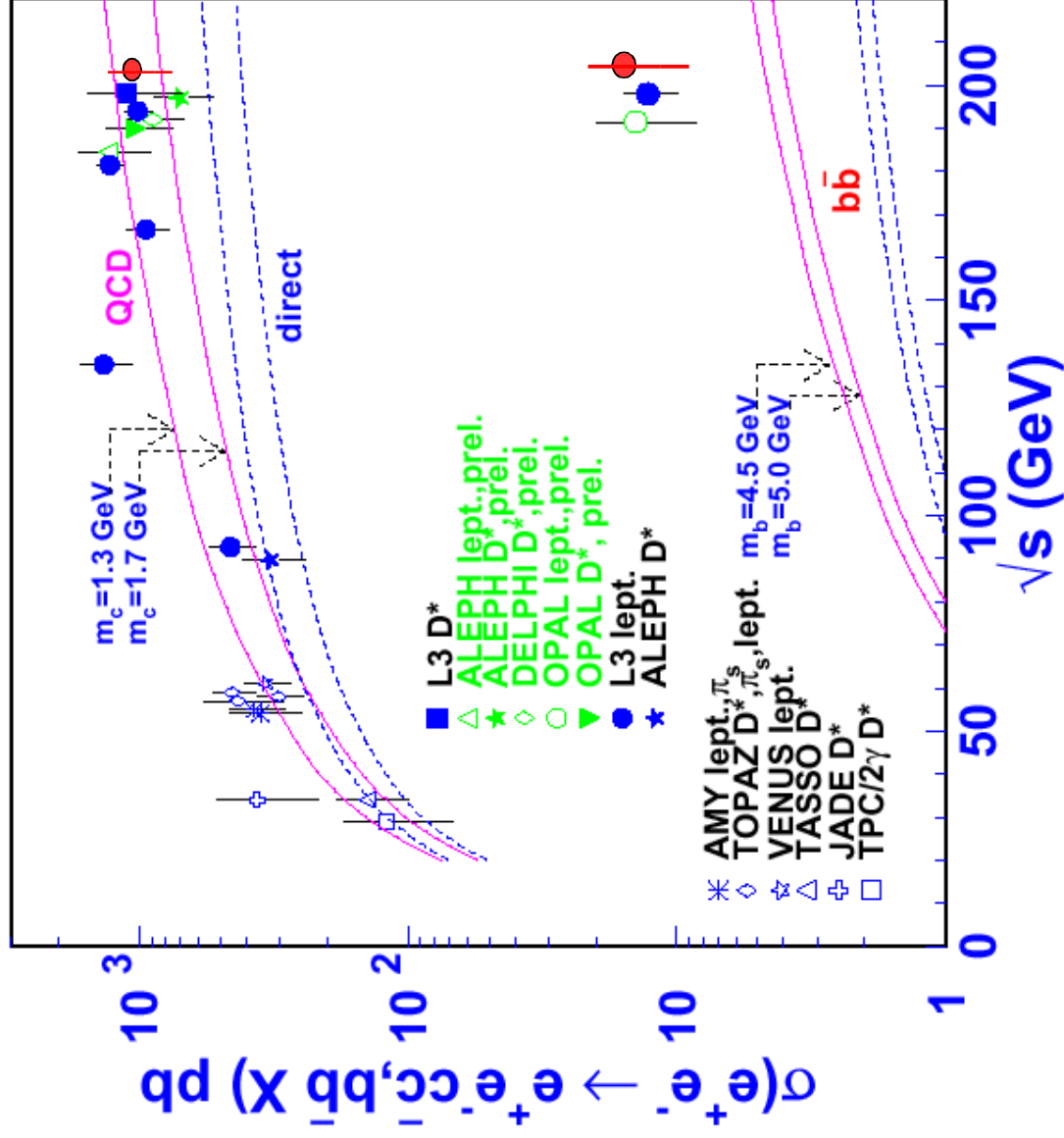
$\sigma^{c\bar{c}} = 937 \pm 191(\text{stat}) \pm 206(\text{syst}) \text{ pb}$

$\sigma^{b\bar{b}} = 11.4 \pm 4.5 \text{ pb}$



Comparison with L3 and OPAL

● DELPHI



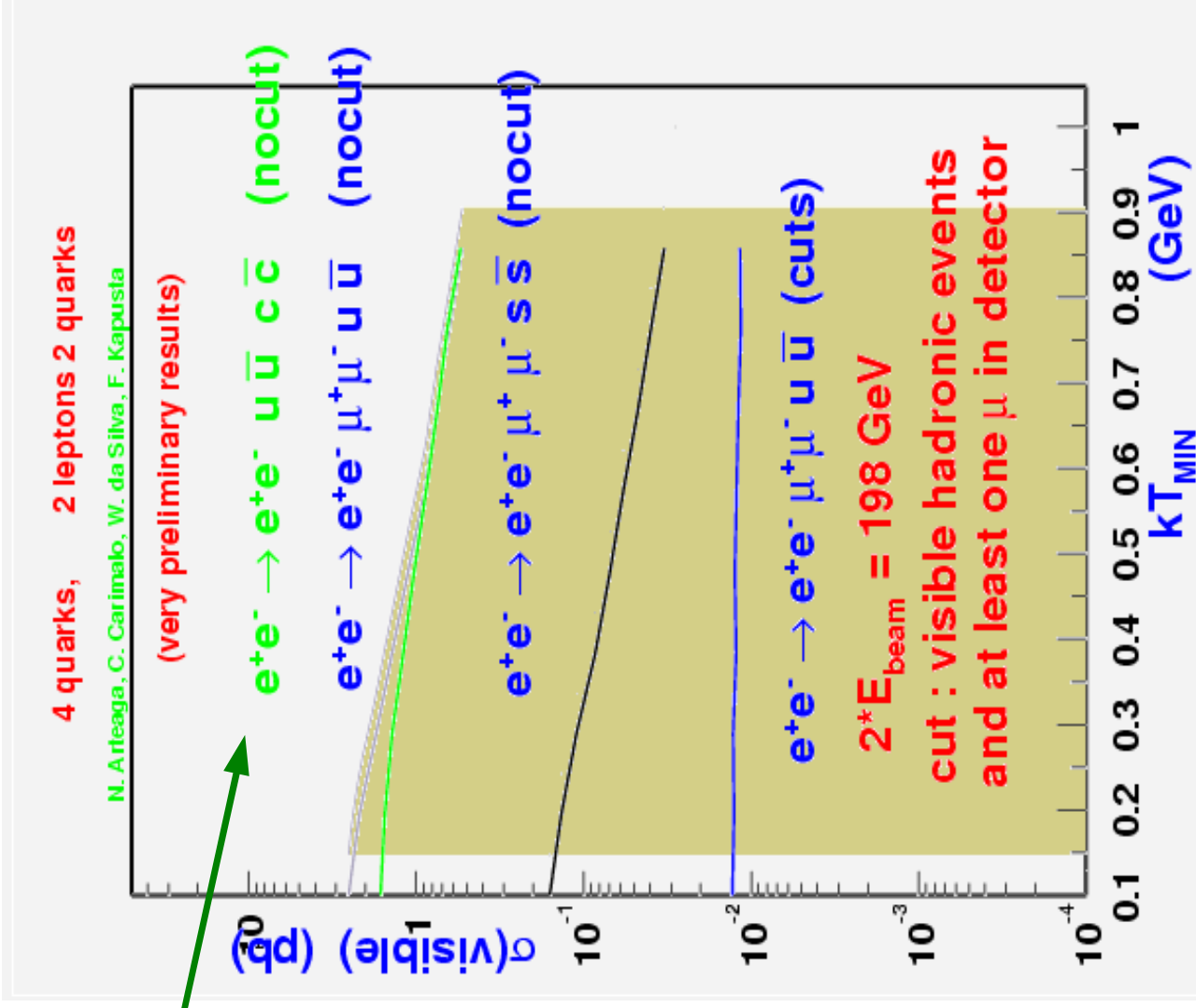
Computation of $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow 4$ quarks and $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow 2$ quarks 2 leptons at LEP II

Computation of the 4 quarks contribution not taken into account by the resolved term

$k_{T\text{MIN}}$

Minimum value of the central transverse momentum (the lowest one by construction) in the case of 4 quarks production

Minimum value of the 2 quarks production subprocess transverse momentum in the case of 2 quarks 2 leptons production



Conclusions

Charm and Beauty cross sections have been measured and checked through muon semileptonic decays.

The L3 and OPAL $b\bar{b}$ excess is confirmed at the same level.

$$\sigma^{b\bar{b}} = 14.9 \pm 3.3(\text{stat}) \pm 3.4(\text{syst}) \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma^{c\bar{c}} = 937 \pm 191(\text{stat}) \pm 206(\text{syst}) \text{ pb}$$

Statistics could be slightly improved.

A few systematics to improve especially in the uds region.

Use an additional variable as the muon impact parameter.