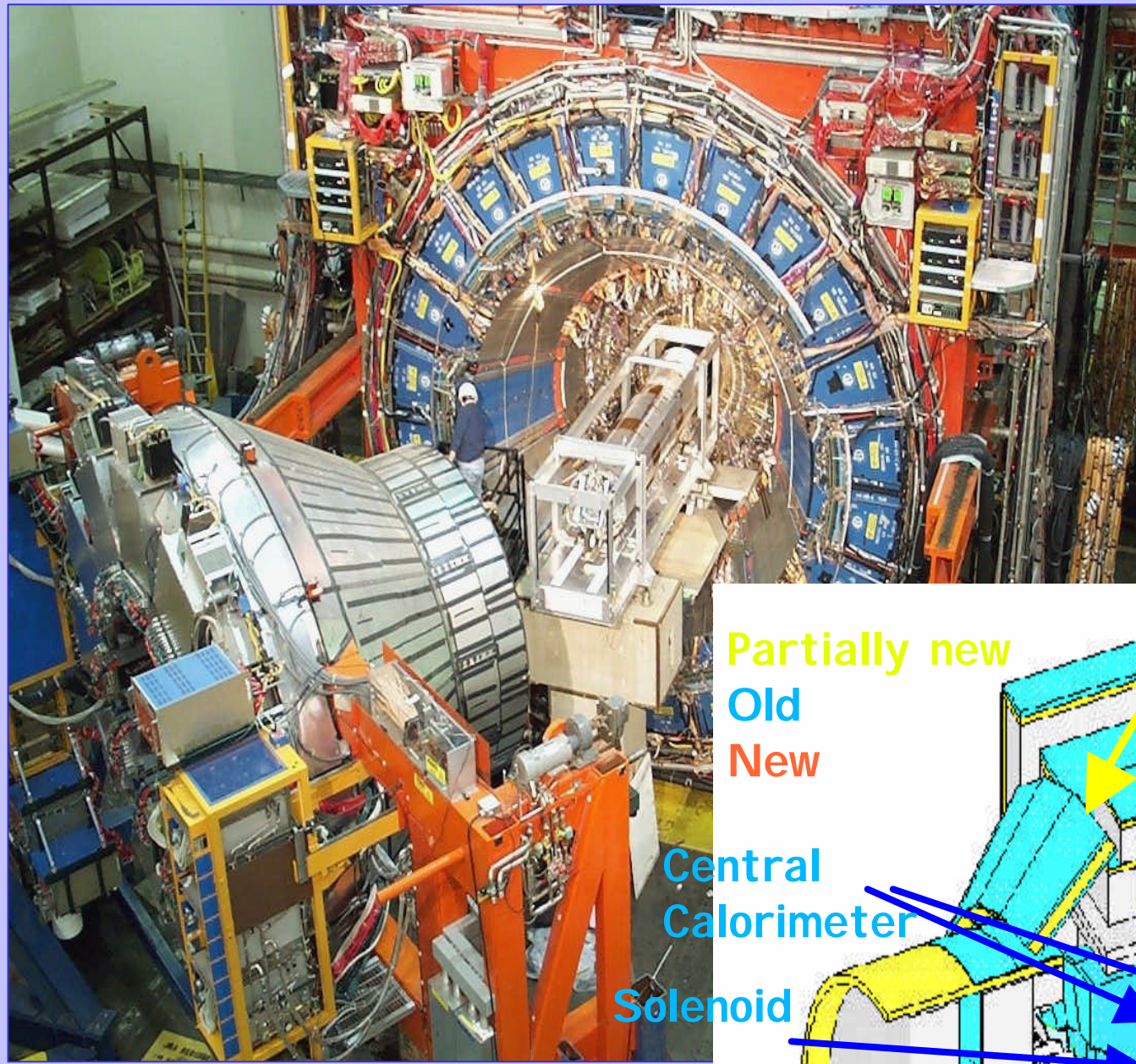


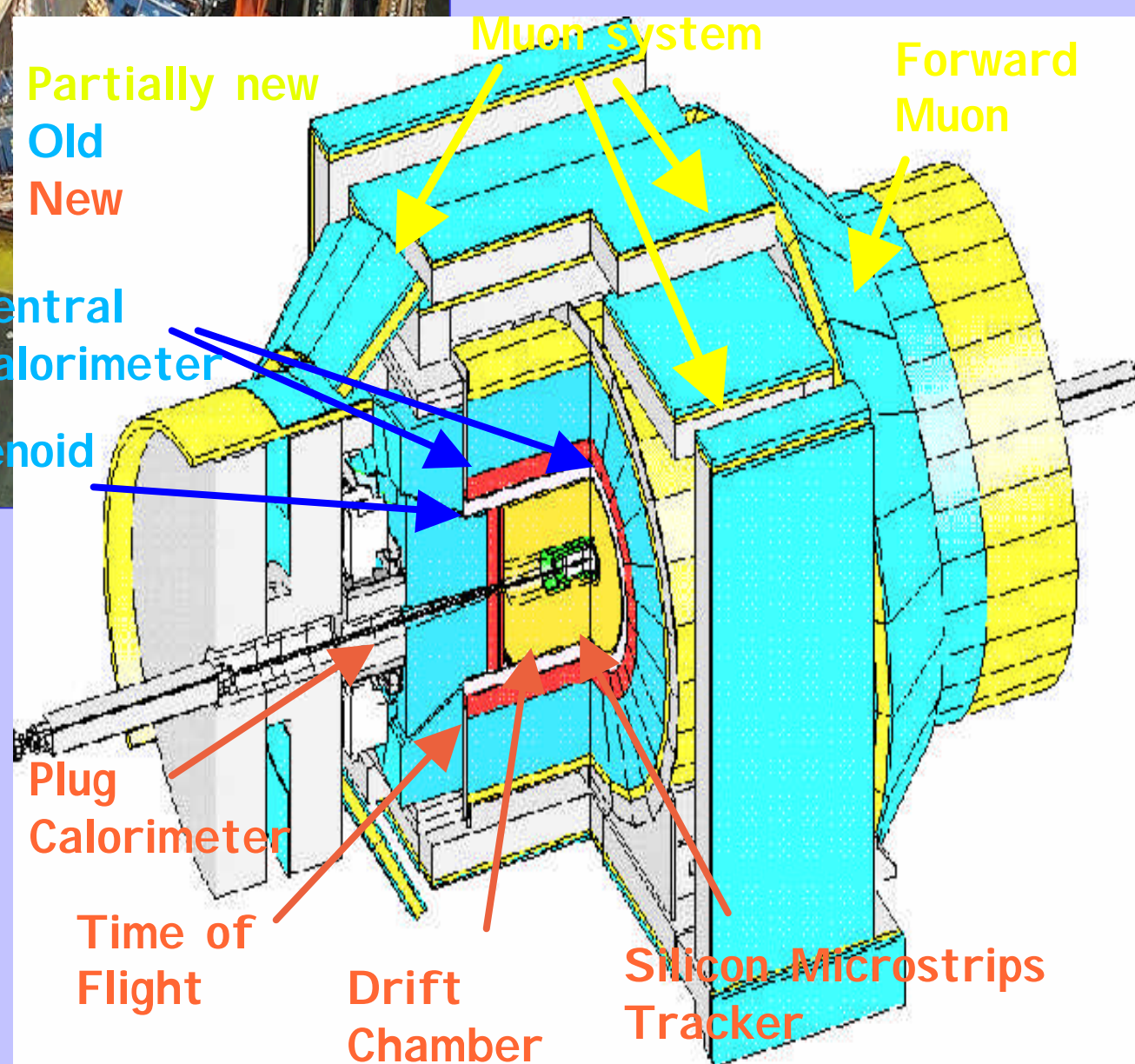
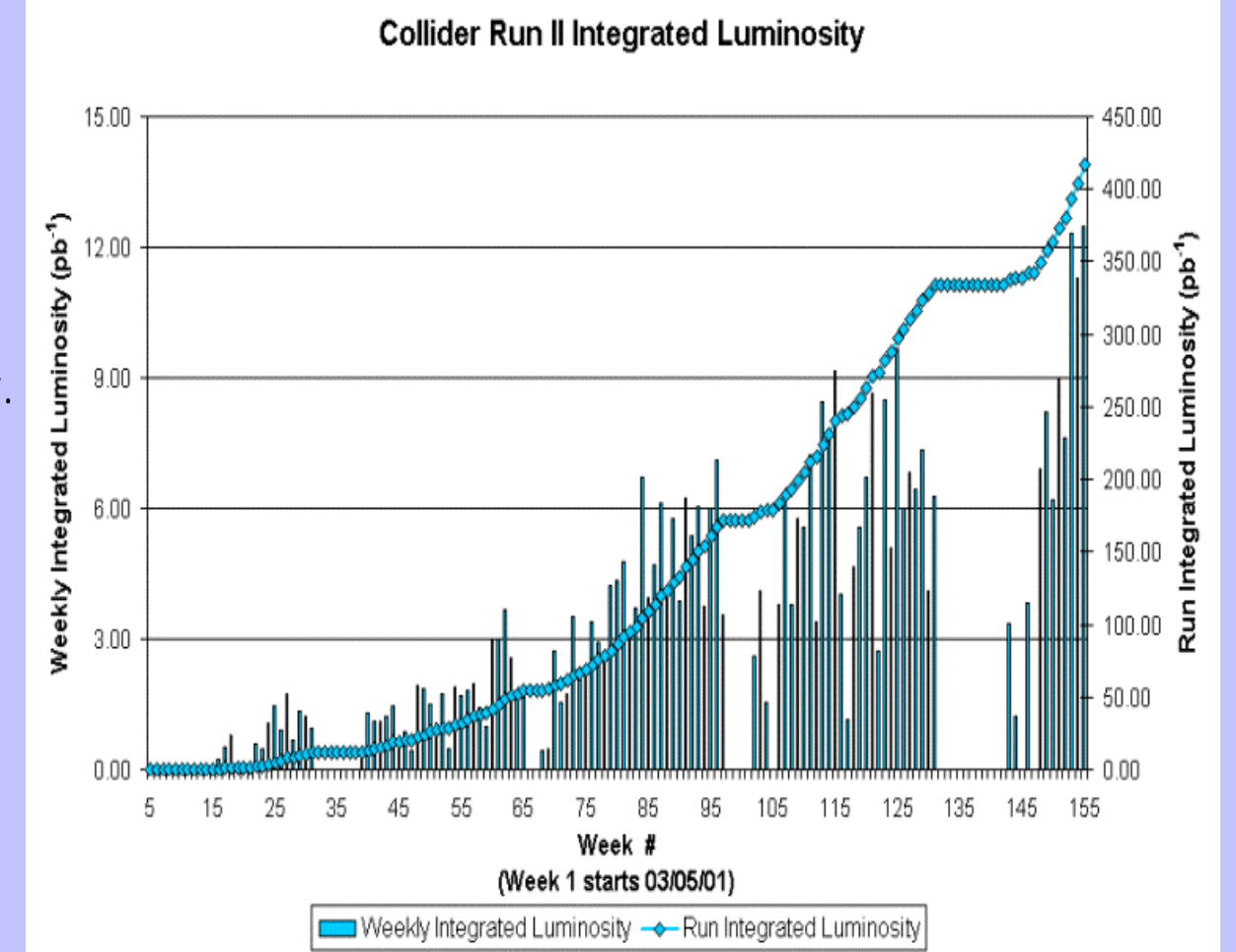
Two b-jets events in 1.96 TeV $p\bar{p}$ collisions at CDF



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The Tevatron has started Run II $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV in Spring 2001; at the end of January it had delivered 370 pb^{-1} (290 pb^{-1} on tape) but the base goal is to collect approximately 5 fb^{-1} before 2009.
The CDF detector has a tracking system made up of central wire drift chamber (COT) and **SVX II + L00**, a 7 layer silicon detector.



This system allows track reconstruction in 3 dimensions and has an i.p. resolution of 30 mm and a $s(p_t)$ of $0.003 p_t^2$.
The calorimeters (EM + HAD) cover the full pseudorapidity range, ($80\%/0 \leq \eta < 50\%$ in $|\eta| < 1$ for HAD).

Trigger: the **SVT** processor at L2 associates clusters formed from axial strips in the silicon with $P_t > 2 \text{ GeV}/c$ tracks found in the COT providing a measurement of the i.p. of the track in the transverse (xy) plane in less than 10 ms .

→ Possible to trigger at Level 2 on tracks coming from vertices displaced from the primary vertex.

Why $b\bar{b}$ events?

b production cross section is high $\sigma \sim 56 \text{ mb}$ → CDF is a unique place to study b production and decay, to provide QCD measurement and search for new particles.
Events with two b-jets is especially important:

- Bumps in the invariant mass $M(b\bar{b})$ can be signal of new physics (Higgs..) and benchmark QCD processes
- Measurement of b content in the di-jet spectrum is crucial input for LHC searches and 'exotics' at CDF
- Structure of events including $ab\bar{b}$ pair is important to measure CDF tagging efficiency itself!

Studies on high- p_t b-jets

Sample: HIGH_PT_BJET sample designed to search for:

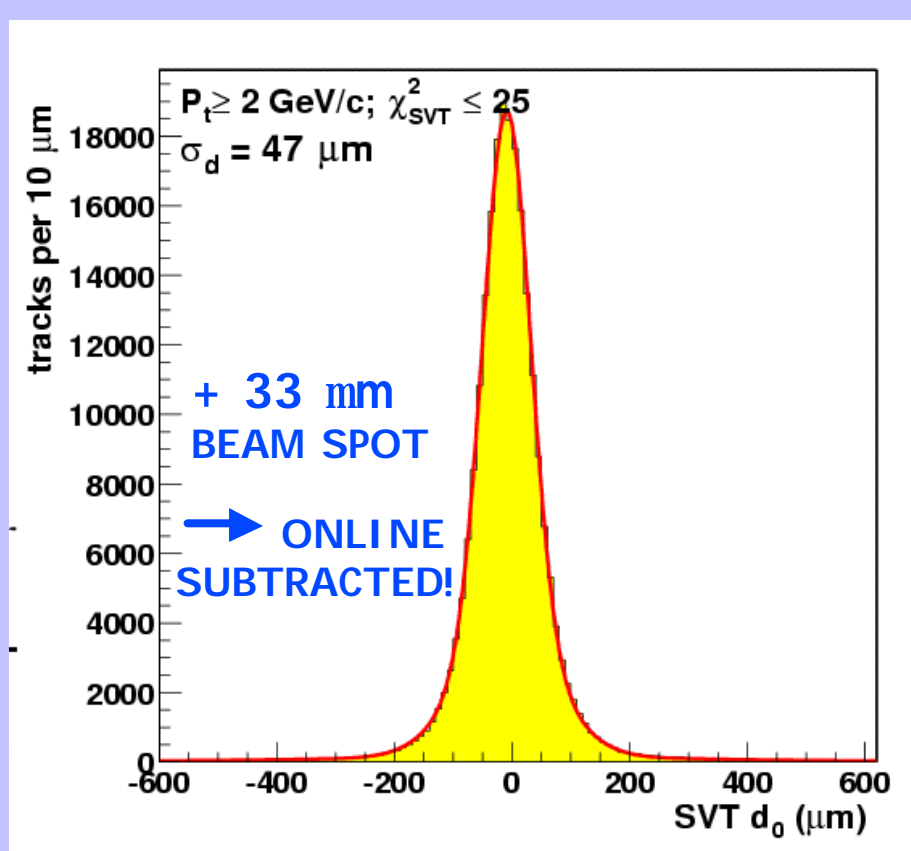
Higgs : $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$
HW, HZ → $bbj\bar{j}$
HZ → $bbnn$

- L1:** 2 CAL towers and 2 XFT tracks
- L2:** 2 CAL clusters and > 1 SVT tracks with $|d_0| > 100 \text{ mm}$
- L3:** 2 central jets and 2 **SecVtx TAGS**

heavy objects decaying to $b\bar{b}$.

CDF II expects to see the $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ ($\sqrt{s} \sim 15 \text{ GeV}$) → looking for such a channel is an interesting starting point to test **b-tagging capability** and **trigger efficiency** on b-jet. Therefore first step is **comparing** this sample to a dedicated **Z_BB** trigger path developed to calibrate with high accuracy calorimeter response to b-jet using the SVT.

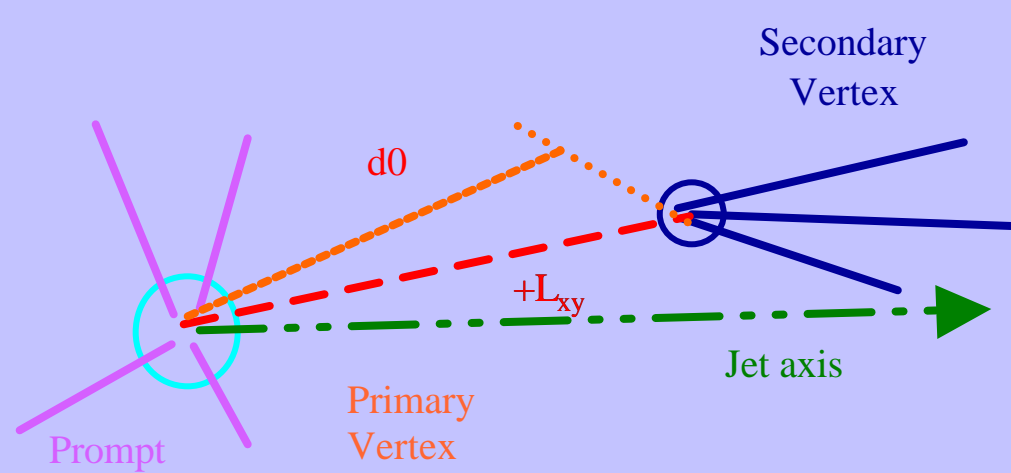
Secondary Vertex Tagging



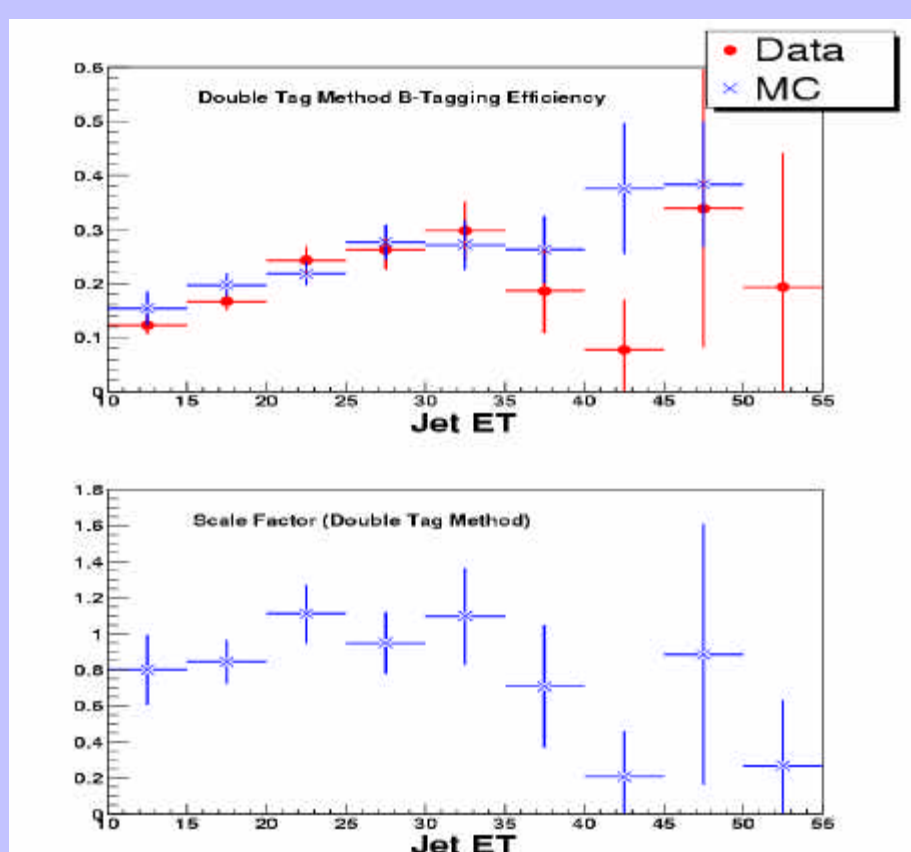
Flavour tagging a jet is one of the toughest experimental challenges in high energy physics, particularly at a hadronic collider.

Signature of b decay is a displaced vertex because of long lifetime of b/c hadrons ($ct \sim 450 \text{ mm}$).
Algorithm: SecVtx algorithm uses displaced tracks associated with jets to tag them.

- Tracks are associated with a jet if inside a fixed cone around the jet axis;
- Jets are selected according to quality requirements (e.g. E_T , h)
- Secondary Vertices displaced from Primary Vertex are searched
- Jet is tagged as b-jet if $L_{xy}/s_{xy} > 3$ (typical $s_{xy} \sim 150 \text{ mm}$)



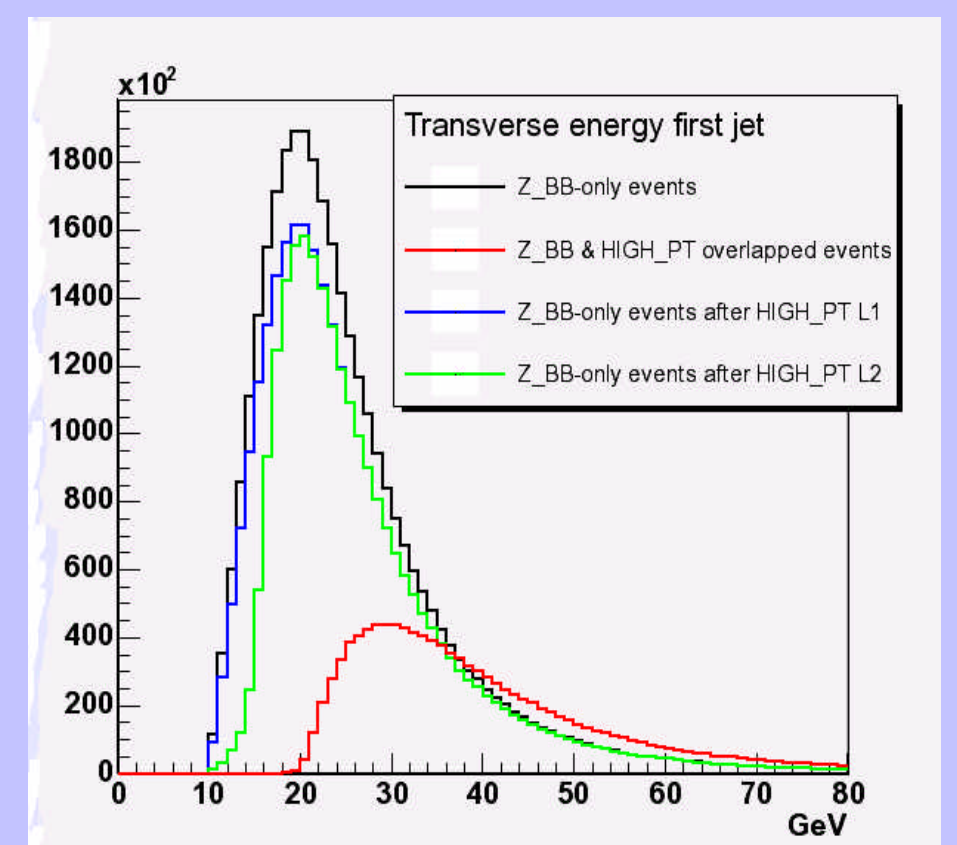
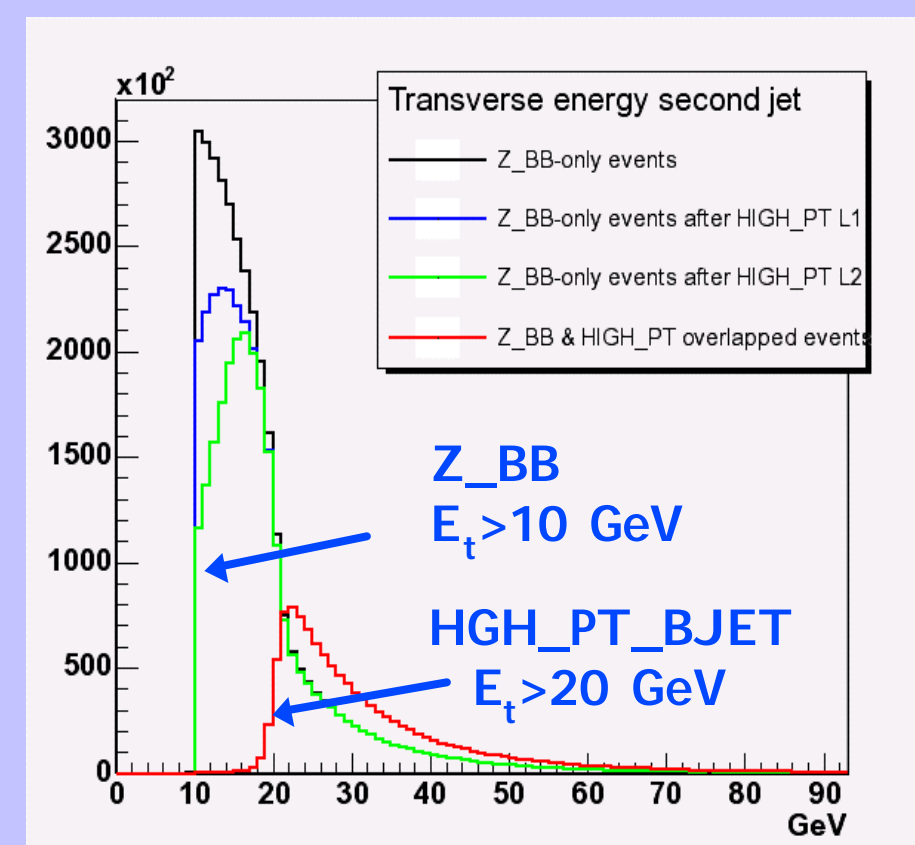
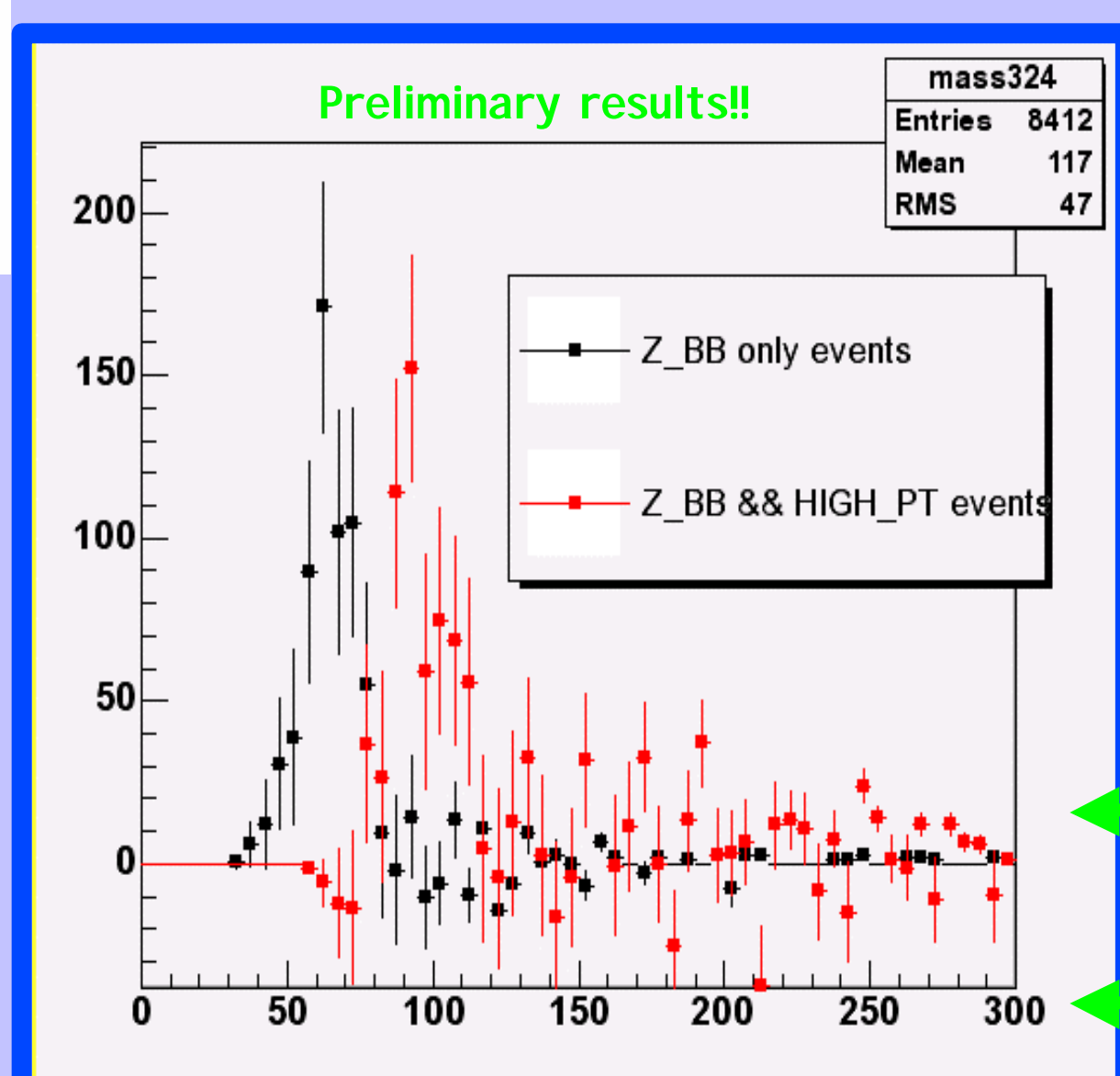
b-tag efficiency and ratio data/MC as a function of jet E_T , i.e. "scale factor"



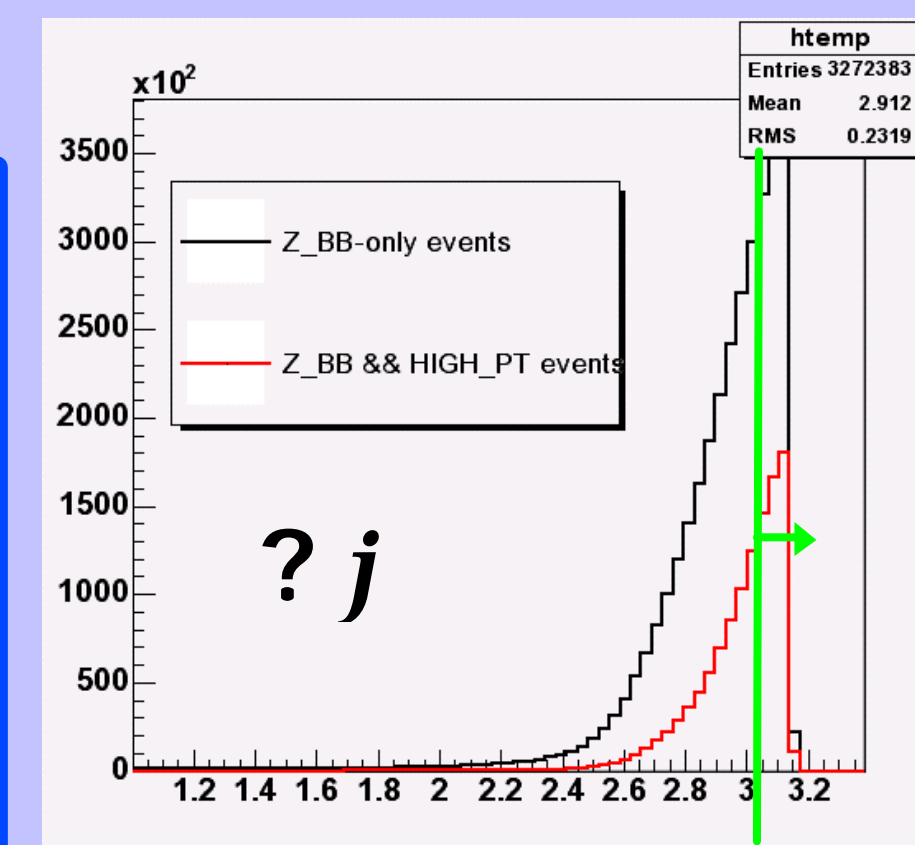
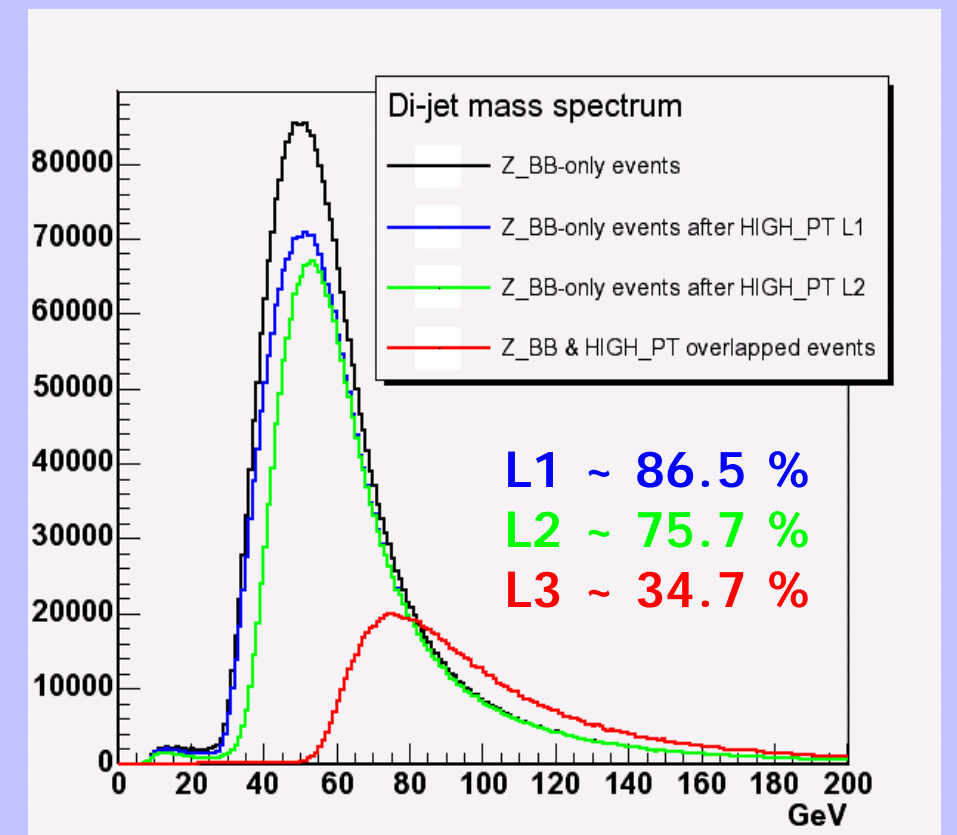
What is in progress !!

An excess at low mass is observed.. work is being done to understand this.. Z selection relies on an algorithm first developed in Run I.. It seems the method applied doesn't fit completely the new Run II environment.

Although designed for higher spectrum HIGH_PT_BJET doesn't throw away all the events in this region!



Selection: Expected **S/B** is 8-13% after first selection.. Thus signal is extracted as an excess on the **double SecVtx tags** i.e. difference between 'observed' and 'predicted' background spectrum.
Background spectrum is estimated on NO tagged + TAGGABLE events
Data is split into 2 tagging samples: 2-TAGGED (++) and NO + TAGGABLE (+0). And then into a **SIGNAL ZONE (SZ)** and a **NORMALIZATION ZONE (NZ)**.



$$\text{SZ: } ? j > 3 \quad \frac{\sum E_T}{\sum E_T} < 0.2$$

$$\text{NZ: out of SZ} \quad ? j > 0 \quad \frac{\sum E_T}{\sum E_T} < 0.3$$

Tag probability is computed and extrapolated to **SZ** to get the absolute background prediction:

$$e = N(\text{NZ}, ++) / N(\text{NZ}, +0)$$

$$N_{\text{exp}}(\text{SZ}, ++) = N(\text{SZ}, +0) \cdot e$$

