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Measurement of the cross-section for $b$-jets produced in association with a $Z$ boson at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV with the ATLAS detector ⋆

ATLAS Collaboration

1. Introduction

The production of $Z$ bosons in association with jets at hadron colliders has long been used as a testing ground for perturbative QCD (pQCD) calculations. However, whilst substantial progress has been made in understanding and modelling the production of inclusive jets in $Z$ events, the production of heavy flavour ($b$ or $c$) jets is less well studied. The production of one or more $b$-jets in association with a $Z$ boson is a significant background to many important searches at the LHC, such as the Standard Model Higgs search, SUSY searches and searches for other physics beyond the Standard Model. A measurement of $Z$ plus $b$-jets production therefore directly improves the understanding of this process, and consequently the ability to accurately model this background.

Fig. 1 shows the main diagrams that contribute to $Z+b$ production. The top two diagrams have an initial state $b$-quark, whereas in the bottom two diagrams, a $b\bar{b}$ pair is explicitly produced in the final state. The ALPGEN [1] and SHERPA [2] Monte Carlo (MC) generators implement leading order (LO) calculations of this process using massive $b$-quarks. For the amplitudes with initial $b$-quarks, ALPGEN first creates a $b\bar{b}$ pair from the distribution of gluons, and integrates over the whole phase space for these quarks. SHERPA, in the present implementation, draws a $b$-quark from a Parton Density Function (PDF) derived from the gluon distribution. These generators are interfaced to parton shower and hadronisation packages and provide direct comparison to the data. In addition to the diagrams in Fig. 1, it is also possible that the $Z$ boson and $b$-jets are produced in two different parton–parton collisions in the same proton–proton interaction. This process, referred to as multiple parton interaction (MPI), is included in the ALPGEN and SHERPA generators. In contrast, the MCFM programme [3] implements next-to-leading order (NLO) calculations [4] using massless $b$-quarks, with initial $b$-quarks taken from a $b$-PDF. MCFM is not interfaced to parton shower/hadronisation packages, and does not include MPI. Calculations of the $Z+b$ process at NLO continue to be an active area of development [5,4,6–8].

Previous measurements of $Z+b$ production at lower centre-of-mass energy $pp$ collisions at the Fermilab Tevatron collider by the CDF and D0 Collaborations [9,10] are consistent with pQCD calculations. In this Letter we present a measurement of the inclusive cross-section for $b$-jet production in association with a $Z$ boson, $\sigma_b$. The measurement is made at the particle-level, and is fully corrected for all detector effects. A $b$-jet is defined here as a jet which contains a $b$-hadron. Here and in the following, $Z$ stands for both the $Z$ boson and virtual photon $\gamma^*$ contributions. The $Z$ boson is identified by its decay into a pair of high transverse momentum, opposite sign electrons (electron channel) or muons (muon channel), and the $Z$ and $b$-jets are reconstructed within the allowed fiducial coverage of the detector. The cross-section $\sigma_b$ is quoted per lepton channel, within this fiducial coverage. A closely related measurement has been performed, using very similar techniques, in the $W+b$ final state [11].

2. The ATLAS detector

The ATLAS detector [12] consists of an inner tracking system surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid providing

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a 2 T axial magnetic field, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters and a muon spectrometer. The inner detector system provides tracking information for charged particles in a pseudorapidity range \(|\eta| < 2.5\). At small radii, high granularity silicon pixel and microstrip detectors allow for the reconstruction of secondary decay vertices. The electromagnetic calorimeter uses lead absorbers and liquid argon as the active material and covers the rapidity range \(2 < |\eta| < 3.2\), with high longitudinal and transverse granularity for electromagnetic shower reconstruction. For electron detection the transition region between the barrel and end-cap calorimeters, 1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52, is not considered in this analysis. The hadronic tile calorimeter is a steel/scintillating-tile detector that extends the instrumented depth of the calorimeter to fully contain hadronic particle showers. In the forward regions it is complemented by two end-cap calorimeters using liquid argon as the active material and copper or tungsten as the absorber material. The muon spectrometer comprises three large air-core superconducting toroidal magnets which provide a typical field integral of 3 Tm. Three stations of chambers provide precise tracking information in the range \(|\eta| < 2.7\), and triggers for high momentum muons in the range \(2.7 < |\eta| < 2.4\). The transverse energy \(E_T\) is defined to be \(E \sin \theta\), where \(E\) is the energy associated with a calorimeter cell or energy cluster. Similarly, \(p_T\) is the momentum component transverse to the beam line.

3. Collision data and simulated samples

3.1. Collision data

The analysis presented here is performed on data from \(pp\) collisions at a centre-of-mass energy of 7 TeV recorded by ATLAS in 2010 in stable beams periods and uses data selected for good detector performance. The events were selected online by requiring at least one electron or muon with high transverse momentum, \(p_T\). The trigger thresholds evolved with time to keep up with the increasing instantaneous luminosity delivered by the LHC. The highest thresholds applied in the last data taking period were \(E_T > 15\) GeV for electrons and \(p_T > 13\) GeV for muons. The integrated luminosity after beam, detector and data-quality requirements is 36.2 pb\(^{-1}\) (35.5 pb\(^{-1}\)) for events collected with the electron (muon) trigger, measured with a ±3.4% relative error [13, 14].

1 The azimuthal angle \(\phi\) is measured around the beam axis and the polar angle \(\theta\) is the angle from the beam axis. The pseudorapidity is defined as \(\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)\). The distance \(\Delta R\) in \(\eta - \phi\) space is defined as \(\Delta R = \sqrt{\Delta \eta^2 + \Delta \phi^2}\).

3.2. Simulated events

The measurements will be compared to theoretical predictions of the Standard Model, using Monte Carlo samples of signal and background processes. The detector response to the generated events is fully simulated with GEANT4 [15].

Samples of signal events containing a Z boson decaying into electrons or muons and at least one b-jet have been simulated using the ALPGEN, SHERPA, and MCFM generators, using the CTEQ6.6 PDF set [16]. All three generators include \(Z/(\gamma^*\gamma^*)\) interference terms. The ALPGEN generator is interfaced to HERWIG [17] for parton shower and fragmentation, and Jimmy for the underlying event simulation [18]. For jets originating from the hadronisation of light quarks or gluons (hereafter referred to as light-jets), the LO generator ALPGEN uses MLM matching [19] to remove any double counting of identical jets produced via the matrix element and parton shower, but this is not available for b-jets in the present version. Therefore events containing two b-quarks with \(\Delta R < 0.4\) \(\Delta R > 0.4\) coming from the matrix element (parton shower) contribution are removed. SHERPA uses the CKKW [20] matching for the same purpose. The MCFM NLO generator lacks an interface to a parton shower and fragmentation package, hence to compare with the data we apply correction factors describing the parton-to-particle correspondence, obtained from particle-level LO simulations. For all Monte Carlo events, the cross-section is normalised by rescaling the inclusive Z cross-section of the relevant generator to the NNLO cross-section [21].

The dominant background comes from Z + jets events, with the Z decaying into electrons, muons or tau leptons, where one jet is a light or c-jet which has been incorrectly tagged as a b-jet. These events are simulated using the same generators as the signal. Other background processes considered include \(t\bar{t}\) pair production simulated by MC@NLO [22, 23], \(W(\rightarrow l\nu) + \text{jets}\) simulated by PYTHIA [24], \(W(\rightarrow l\nu)/Z(\rightarrow ll) + \text{jets}\) simulated by ALPGEN, and single-top production simulated by MC@NLO. The cross-sections for these processes have been normalised to the predictions of [25, 26] (approximate NNLO) for \(t\bar{t}\) pair production, [21] (NNLO) for \(W(\rightarrow l\nu) + \text{jets}\), [3] (NLO) for \(WW/WW/ZZ/ZZ\), and the MC@NLO value for single-top.

Events have been generated with the number of collision vertices drawn from a Poisson distribution with an average of 2.0 vertices per event. Simulated events are then reweighted to match the observed vertex distribution in the data.

4. Reconstruction and selection of Z + b candidates

Events are required to contain one primary vertex with at least three high-quality charged tracks. As the final state should contain a Z boson, the selection of events closely follows the selection criteria used by ATLAS for the inclusive Z analysis [27]. In the \(e^+e^-\) channel, two opposite sign electron candidates are required with \(E_T > 20\) GeV and \(|\eta| < 2.47\). Electron candidates are reconstructed from a cluster of cells in the electromagnetic calorimeter and a charged particle track in the inner detector. Criteria are applied on the longitudinal and transverse shower shapes in the calorimeters and on the matching of the track with the cell cluster, requesting a Medium [27] electron quality. Similarly in the \(\mu^+\mu^-\) channel, two opposite sign muon candidates are required with \(p_T > 20\) GeV and \(|\eta| < 2.4\). Muon candidates are reconstructed from a track in the muon spectrometer associated with a track in the inner detector. To reject cosmic rays the track is required to be compatible with coming from the primary vertex of the collision under study. In addition, an isolation criterion is applied requiring that the summed \(p_T\) of tracks in a cone \(\Delta R = 0.2\) around the muon candidate be less than 10% of the muon \(p_T\). For both channels, the invariant mass of the
lepton pair is then required to be $76 < m_{ll} < 106$ GeV. This window is chosen to be narrower than that used in the inclusive $Z$ analysis in order to reduce the background from $t\bar{t}$ events, and multi-jet events where jets are mis-identified as leptons, either due to a high electromagnetic content in the shower, or mis-reconstruction.

Jets are reconstructed from clusters of electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeter cells using an anti-$k_t$ [28] algorithm with a resolution parameter of 0.4. A jet calibration procedure is applied which includes an energy offset which depends on the number of primary vertices, in order to minimise the impact of additional (pile-up) collisions [29]. The $b$-jets do not receive any additional calibration, thus their difference in jet energy scale with respect to light-jets (2.5% in simulated events) is treated as a systematic uncertainty, discussed in Section 6.2. To avoid double-counting electrons and muons as jets, jets with $\Delta R < 0.5$ to either of the leptons coming from the $Z$ pair are removed. Events are selected requiring at least one jet with $p_T > 25$ GeV and $|y| < 2.1$.

A jet is considered as $b$-tagged if the SV0 algorithm [30] reconstructs a secondary vertex from charged particle tracks contained within the jet and the decay length significance of this secondary vertex is greater than 5.85. This requirement provides 50% efficiency for tagging $b$-jets in simulated $t\bar{t}$ events [31]. In addition, the invariant mass of the charged particle tracks from which the secondary vertex is reconstructed – the SV0-mass – will be used to extract the $b$-jet fraction on a statistical basis. Table 1 gives the number of data events selected by the consecutive stages of the analysis.

## 5. Background subtraction and signal yield determination

### 5.1. Background estimation

The main background of $Z +$ light-jets and $Z + c$-jets is taken into account via the signal yield extraction procedure described
below. However, a number of other background processes can contribute, namely **t\bar{t}** with two leptonic decays of the W bosons, **W + jets** with one jet being mis-identified as an electron or muon, Z+jets with the Z boson decaying to \( \tau^+\tau^- \), dibosons WW/WWZZ, single-top production, and finally multi-jet production where the jets contain real leptons from heavy flavour decays or are mis-identified as leptons. The background processes other than that from multi-jets are estimated from the MC simulation samples described in Section 3.2, resulting in the following contributions to each channel after implementation of the analysis jet selection criteria: **t\bar{t}** (\( \sim 6 \) tagged jets), WW (\( \sim 0.2 \)), ZZ (\( \sim 0.3 \)), single-top (\( \sim 0.3 \)), and Z+\( \tau^+\tau^- \) (\( \sim 0.1 \)). In Fig. 2, the top two frames show the di-lepton mass distribution for events with at least one jet with \( p_T > 25 \text{ GeV} \) and |\( \eta | < 2.1 \) for the electron and muon channels, together with the simulation broken down into signal and background processes, not including the multi-jet background. In the same figure, the bottom two frames show the same distribution after requesting at least one jet that is b-tagged by the SV0 algorithm. 

The multi-jet background cannot be extracted reliably from simulation, and hence is estimated using data-driven methods. In the electron channel, the method considers two different samples of electron candidates with relaxed selection criteria. In the first sample the selection criteria on one of the electrons are significantly relaxed, while in the second sample, the criteria on both electrons are mildly relaxed but Medium electrons are vetoed. In these samples, the di-electron mass spectrum is fitted with two components: the contribution of the signal and other background processes modelled by the simulated MC samples (with relative signal/background normalisation fixed by the MC predictions), and an exponential function which was found to model the multi-jet contribution well. The fit parameters are the normalisation of the MC component, and the normalisation and exponent of the multi-jet exponential. To determine the multi-jet background the fit is repeated, but this time using the di-electron spectrum of events passing the full analysis selection, and again allowing the normalisation of the MC component and multi-jet background to float, but fixing the exponent of the multi-jet exponential to the value determined from the relaxed selection samples. The extracted exponents are similar for the two samples of relaxed electron candidates, leading to the same estimated contribution of multi-jet events: (1.0±2.2) events in the mass window 76 < \( m_T \) < 106 GeV. In the muon channel the method considers a sample of events similar to the signal but with non-isolated muon candidates, which has been shown to be dominated by the multi-jet background. The multi-jet background contribution to the signal is then estimated assuming that the ratio of the number of events with isolated muons to that with non-isolated muons is the same as in the simulated multi-jet MC sample, and amounts to (0.0 ± 0.9) events.

### 5.2. Signal yield

The jets that are b-tagged by the SV0 algorithm still contain light and c-jets. The yield of b-jets is thus calculated on a statistical basis, by fitting the expected contributions to the SV0-mass distribution. For the electron and muon channels, templates are obtained from the simulation for the SV0-mass spectrum of each contribution: signal Z + b-jets, Z + light jets, Z + c-jets, and all other background processes (\( \tau T \), single-top, \( W + J \), \( Z \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^- \) and diboson). As the templates for the electron and muon channels are compatible, these templates are treated together and both types of events are entered into one SV0-mass distribution. This spectrum is subjected to a likelihood fit, consisting of a sum containing the fixed contributions of the other background processes and a floating amount of Z + b, Z + light, and Z + c-jets. In order to validate the fit procedure, we performed fit closure and linearity tests using pseudo-experiments. In each pseudo-experiment, SV0-mass distributions are constructed using the templates with the same number of events as in the data and varying proportions of the b-jet template, then the fit procedure is performed. The results demonstrated good linearity and no bias. Fig. 3 shows the SV0-mass spectrum of b-jet candidates with the fitted contributions, and Table 2 gives the corresponding number of jets. The purity of the b-tagged sample is therefore found to be about 46% with this selection.

### 6. Cross-section measurement and comparison to theory

#### 6.1. Unfolding to the particle level

The particle-level cross-section, \( \sigma_p \), is defined as follows. The fiducial restrictions on the Z decay are defined as lepton \( p_T > 20 \text{ GeV} \) and |\( \eta | < 2.5 \), and di-lepton mass pair within the range 76 < \( m_T \) < 106 GeV. In this definition, “dressed” leptons are used to reconstruct the Z [32]: the four-vectors of all photons in a cone of \( \Delta R < 0.1 \) around the lepton are added to the lepton four-vector. Jets are reconstructed from stable particles (particles with lifetime in excess of 10 ps) using the anti-\( k_T \) algorithm with resolution parameter of 0.4, and include muons and neutrinos. Jets are required to satisfy \( p_T > 25 \text{ GeV} \) and |\( \eta | < 2.1 \), and jets within \( \Delta R < 0.5 \) of either of the Z decay leptons are removed. At particle-level, a jet is considered to be a b-jet if there is a b-hadron with \( p_T > 5 \text{ GeV} \) within \( \Delta R < 0.3 \) of that jet, and only weakly-decaying b-hadrons are considered.

The per lepton channel cross-section is obtained from the experimental measurements using the following formula:
where \( N_b \) is the number of \( b \)-jets extracted from the fit to the SVO-mass distribution of \( b \)-tagged jets (given in Table 2), \( C_e \) and \( C_\mu \) are the acceptance factors for the electron and muon channels respectively, and \( L_e \) and \( L_\mu \) are the respective integrated luminosities for each channel.

The \( C_e \) and \( C_\mu \) acceptance factors are determined from the simulated MC samples of the signal process, and correspond to the probability that a particle-level \( b \)-jet in a \( Z \) event as defined above passes all of the jet and \( Z \) event selection criteria at the detector-level. They thus include the efficiency for a signal event to pass the triggers used, the efficiency to reconstruct electrons or muons, and the efficiency of the SVO algorithm to tag \( b \)-jets. The efficiencies of the electron and muon high \( p_T \) triggers have been studied with data, and for signal events in the acceptance defined above the trigger efficiency is found to be in excess of 99% for both electron and muon channels. In the determination of the lepton and \( b \)-tagging efficiencies, scale factors to account for mis-modelling by the simulation are applied. In the case of electron and muon reconstruction, these scale factors are determined using inclusive \( Z \) and \( W \) events in data [27,33], and are found to be close to unity at the few percent level. For the SVO \( b \)-tagging efficiency, the scale factors have been determined as a function of jet \( p_T \) and \( \eta \) using data events where the jet contains a reconstructed muon to enrich the \( b \) component [31], and are found to be consistent with unity. The uncertainty related to these scale factors is propagated into the final uncertainty on the cross-section.

### 6.2. Systematic uncertainties

The systematic uncertainties on the measured fiducial \( b \)-jet cross-section are summarised in Table 3. A systematic source can impact the measurement in two ways: it can affect the SVO-mass template shapes and hence the fitted \( N_b \), and/or it can affect the calculated acceptance factors \((C_e \text{ and/or } C_\mu)\). Where a systematic affects both the fit result and the acceptance the corresponding correlations have been taken into account.

The dominant source of systematic uncertainty comes from the dependence of the measurement on the modelling of the signal process in the simulation. The calculated acceptance factors and SVO-mass template shapes both depend on the assumed \( b \)-jet \( p_T \) spectrum. The sensitivity to the \( p_T \) spectrum modelling in simulation is assessed by reweighting the \( p_T \) spectrum of the simulation until a satisfactory agreement with data in the \( p_T \) spectrum of \( b \)-tagged jets was observed. The resulting uncertainty is considerably larger than any differences observed between ALPGEN and SHERPA in the SVO-mass fit results and acceptance factors. In addition, we ascribe a small uncertainty due to the modelling of MPI in the signal simulation, assessed by artificially doubling the contribution of MPI events in the acceptance calculation.

In terms of the reconstruction of \( b \)-jets, the main systematics enter via the uncertainty on the \( b \)-tagging efficiency scale factors, and uncertainty on the jet energy scale (JES). The uncertainty on the \( b \)-tagging scale factors is estimated from studies of inclusive \( b \)-jets and semi-leptonic decays [31]. The JES was studied extensively for inclusive jets using simulations, single hadron test-beam data and semi-leptonic events [29]. Its uncertainty was demonstrated to be below 5% in the \( p_T \) range considered here. In simulation, the JES for \( b \)-jets was found to differ from that of light jets by at most 2.5%. The present statistics do not allow us to calibrate this difference from the data, hence an additional 2.5% is added in quadrature to the JES uncertainty of \( b \)-jets. The jet energy resolution was also considered and the uncertainty taken as that derived from light jets. One also has to consider that the detector simulation may not perfectly model the response to the SVO-mass distribution for light, \( c \), and \( b \)-jets. This uncertainty is estimated using control samples of inclusive jet events that are enriched in heavy and light flavour jets, and used to derive reweighting functions that can be applied to the SVO-mass templates to account for data-simulation disagreements.

The impact of uncertainties in the background estimation are small. The \( t \bar{t} \) background is estimated purely from simulation, and the normalisation of this background is varied according to the uncertainty on the NNLO \( t \bar{t} \) cross-section. The multi-jet backgrounds in both the electron and muon channel are varied according to the uncertainties on these estimates described above.

Other smaller sources of systematic uncertainty considered include uncertainties on lepton reconstruction: the efficiency to reconstruct, and the energy/momentum scale and resolution. The estimation follows closely that of the inclusive \( Z \) analysis [27], with the same methods applied to simulated \( Z + b \) event samples. The uncertainties on the electromagnetic energy scale, and on the muon momentum scale and resolution, all have a negligible (< 1%) impact.

### 6.3. Results and comparison to theory

The measured cross-section for \( b \)-jets produced in association with a \( Z \) boson decaying into one of the lepton channels is presented in Table 4, alongside values evaluated in the different models presented in the introduction. The MCFM NLO prediction is shown for the CTEQ6.6 PDF, with the renormalisation and factorisation scales taken as \( \sqrt{M^2 + p_T^2} \). In contrast to ALPGEN and SHERPA, MCFM does not simulate QED final state radiation (FSR) nor non-perturbative hadronic effects. Correction factors are computed for lepton FSR, parton/jet correspondence, underlying event and MPI contribution, using events from particle-level LO simulations. The correction factor for non-perturbative hadronic effects is obtained by comparing particle-level results to parton-level, where
parton-level jets are matched to $b$ quarks. This is calculated using SHERPA, PYTHIA and AcerMC [34], with the spread of these results defining the range of the correction, which is found to be $0.89 \pm 0.07$. The correction is dominated by the impact of $b$-hadron decay products falling outside the jet at the particle-level. The correction factor for lepton FSR is similarly found to be $0.972 \pm 0.002$ for both lepton types, dominated by dilepton pairs migrating out of the required mass window.

In order to estimate theoretical uncertainties on the prediction, the renormalisation and factorisation scales are independently shifted up, then down, by a factor of 2. The uncertainties arising from the different PDF error sets are also assessed, as well as using the CTEQ6.6 PDF with different values of $\alpha_s$. The raw MCFCM prediction for the $Z + b$ cross-section in the fiducial region is $4.48^{+0.52}_{-0.12}(\text{scale})^{+0.19}_{-0.17}(\text{PDF})^{+0.08}_{-0.06}(\alpha_s)$ pb. For comparison, the prediction obtained using the MSTW2008 PDF [35] is $4.80^{+0.09}_{-0.08}(\text{scale})^{+0.09}_{-0.09}(\text{PDF})^{+0.08}_{-0.11}(\alpha_s)$ pb. The CTEQ6.6 and MSTW2008 PDFs use different default values for $\alpha_s$ (propagated consistently through the NLO calculation), and, taking into account their combined PDF and $\alpha_s$ uncertainties, there is a marginal disagreement between the two predictions. However, given the precision of the experimental measurement, we cannot conclude that one PDF better reproduces the experimental result than the other. We quote the prediction using the CTEQ6.6 PDF by default, and the uncertainty quoted in Table 4 for the corrected result corresponds to the quadratic sum of the uncertainties on the scale, PDF, $\alpha_s$, and the uncertainty on the non-perturbative correction. The ALPGEN and SHERPA predictions are also shown, with errors from the MC statistics only.

6.4. Measurement of the average number of $b$-jets per $Z$ event

Simulation packages such as ALPGEN and SHERPA are based on LO calculations and thus are not expected to accurately predict an absolute cross-section for the process studied here. However, they are often used to generate fully simulated events for the study of backgrounds to the search of other processes, as mentioned in the introduction. A current practice is then to normalise the cross-section of generated events to that of the cross-section for the inclusive production of the $Z$ boson (for the same fiducial restrictions on the $Z$ decay), i.e. the average number of $b$-jets per $Z$ event. To obtain the inclusive $Z$ sample, the analysis is repeated with the same selection as above, except the jet requirements. The cross-section obtained for the inclusive $Z$ production with the same fiducial region for the leptons is $465 \pm 3$ pb (statistical error only), in agreement with the ATLAS measurement [36]. The systematic uncertainties on the ratio are propagated coherently in the $Z + b$ and $Z$ selections. The uncertainties related to leptons cancel to a negligible level, and those related to luminosity cancel completely. However as the main systematic uncertainties concern only the $Z + b$ analysis (b-tagging, model dependence, jet energy scale), the overall systematic uncertainty is only marginally reduced.

The MCFCM prediction of this ratio is calculated with the same method and assumptions as above. To estimate the systematic uncertainty, the scale and PDF choices are varied coherently between the $Z + b$ and inclusive $Z$ samples for each sub-process simulated. Table 5 shows the experimentally measured result for the average number of $b$-jets per $Z$ event and comparisons to the theoretical predictions. The MCFCM NLO prediction is in agreement with the data. The ALPGEN and SHERPA predictions differ significantly from each other, but are both compatible with the data within the experimental uncertainties.

7. Conclusions

A first measurement is made of the cross-section for the production of $b$-jets in association with a $Z$ boson in proton–proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, using 36 pb$^{-1}$ of data collected in 2010 by the ATLAS experiment. In addition, the average number of $b$-jets per $Z$ event is extracted. Both measurements are currently statistics limited. The predictions from NLO pQCD calculations agree well with both results. Leading order generators are able to reproduce the measured average number of $b$-jets per $Z$ event within the uncertainties of the measurement, although their predictions differ significantly from each other.

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