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Measurement of $\Gamma(Z'\rightarrow b\bar{b})/\Gamma(Z'\rightarrow \text{hadrons})$ using leptons

OPAL Collaboration


Abstract. The fraction of $b\bar{b}$ events in hadronic $Z^0$ decays has been measured from the yield of leptons in the data samples collected by OPAL in 1990 and 1991. A sample enriched in events containing $Z^0\rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decays was obtained by requiring the presence of an electron or muon with high momentum and high momentum component transverse to the associated hadronic jet. After accounting for backgrounds and acceptances, a value of

$$\frac{\Gamma(Z^0\rightarrow b\bar{b})}{\Gamma(Z^0\rightarrow \text{hadrons})} = 0.220 \pm 0.002 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.011$$

was obtained. The first two errors reflect the data statistics and the systematic uncertainties arising from detector modelling uncertainties, respectively. The third error includes systematic effects from $b$ and $c$ fragmentation and decay uncertainties.

1 Introduction

The partial decay widths of the $Z^0$ via the different quark and lepton channels are predicted in the Standard Model. The leptonic partial widths and the total hadronic width have been measured with about 1% precision at LEP [1] and are in good agreement with prediction. The decay widths to quarks, on the other hand, are measured with much larger errors. For $b$ quarks, the partial decay width, $\Gamma(Z^0\rightarrow b\bar{b})$, has been measured with typically 10% precision [2-8]. Electroweak corrections involving the top quark affect the partial decay width of the $Z^0$ to $b$ quarks differently from the decay widths to lighter quarks. This results in a reduced dependence of the $Z^0\rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decay width on the top quark mass. Precise measurements of this decay width would therefore be a way to test the Standard Model with less sensitivity to the uncertainty on the top mass [9].

Leptons with high momentum and large momentum component transverse to jets are a well established signature for $b$ quarks. A large fraction of such leptons are expected to come from semileptonic decays of $b$ hadrons, because of the relatively large mass and hard fragmentation of the $b$ quark. Since at LEP essentially all $b$ quarks produced originate from $Z^0$ decays, the yield of these leptons allows the fraction

$$\frac{\Gamma(Z^0\rightarrow b\bar{b})}{\Gamma(Z^0\rightarrow \text{hadrons})} \equiv \frac{\Gamma_{b\bar{b}}}{\Gamma_{\text{had}}}$$

to be measured. Since $\Gamma_{\text{had}}$ is known precisely from the hadronic $Z^0$ cross-section, this provides a measurement of $\Gamma_{b\bar{b}}$. Good knowledge of the semileptonic branching ratio $B(b\rightarrow l\nu)$ ($l$ denotes $e$ or $\mu$) and of the lepton momentum spectrum in the semileptonic decay is essential, and ultimately determines the precision of the $\Gamma_{b\bar{b}}/\Gamma_{\text{had}}$ measurement for this “single lepton tag” technique. These difficulties can be avoided using double tagging techniques [7], but such measurements are statistically limited at present.

This analysis used the data collected by the OPAL experiment in 1990 and 1991, considering both electrons and muons. It supersedes the previously published measurements [2, 3] based on 1990 OPAL data. Various im-
provements in understanding the data have been made, and the treatment of systematic uncertainties improved. Measurements of the semileptonic branching ratios of $b$ hadrons made at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ using different theoretical models of $b$ hadron decays were treated consistently in extracting $\Gamma_{b\ell}/\Gamma_{had}$. The effects of different mixes of $b$ hadron species at LEP compared to the $\Upsilon(4S)$, and the corresponding uncertainties, were considered.

The analysis technique is described in the next section. The most important features of the OPAL detector for the analysis are described briefly in Sect. 3. Section 4 reviews the event samples used, both from the experiment and from simulation. The electron and muon identification schemes are discussed in Sects. 5 and 6 respectively. Section 7 describes the treatment of heavy hadron decay model and branching ratio uncertainties. The results obtained applying the technique to data are given in Sect. 8.

2 Analysis method

The analysis technique consisted of counting the number of leptons and breaking this number down in terms of contributions from different sources. The fraction of leptons from $b$ hadron decays was enhanced by requiring that identified lepton candidates pass minimum momentum and transverse momentum thresholds (the exact definition of transverse momentum employed is given in Sect. 4). The values of these thresholds were selected to give a small total error on $\Gamma_{b\ell}/\Gamma_{had}$, and differ for electrons and muons because of different backgrounds and efficiencies in the two samples. For each sample, the number of leptons expected from hadronic backgrounds was subtracted, as was the predicted contribution from electrons from photon conversions. The remaining prompt lepton candidates are expected to arise from decays of $b$-flavoured and $c$-flavoured hadrons, with some electrons also arising from Dalitz decays of $\pi^0$ and $\eta$.

For either lepton flavour, the number of candidates, $N_{l}$, resulting from this procedure can be expressed

$$N_{l} = N_{l}^{b} + N_{l}^{c} + N_{l}^{other},$$

where $N_{l}^{b}$, $N_{l}^{c}$ are the numbers of prompt leptons from $Z^{0}$ decays to $b\bar{b}$ or $c\bar{c}$ pairs respectively. $N_{l}^{other}$ is significant only for electrons, and includes all other sources of prompt electrons, mainly Dalitz decays. Leptons arising from heavy quark-antiquark pair creation in the fragmentation process were also included.

The number of prompt electrons or muons from $b\bar{b}$ events can be written

$$N_{l}^{b} = 2N_{had}\frac{\Gamma_{b\ell}}{\Gamma_{had}}\sum (B\cdot\epsilon)_{b},$$

* A "prompt" lepton is one that originates from the decay of a particle which has a lifetime of less than $10^{-11}$ s. Prompt leptons thus include those from decays of heavy hadrons and short-lived particles such as $\pi^{\pm}$ and $\eta$ but exclude those from decays of long-lived particles such as $K^{\pm}$ and $\pi^{\pm}$, and those from photon conversions to electron-positron pairs in the detector material. The division is made based on whether a decaying particle has any chance of interacting with the detector before it decays

where $N_{had}$ is the number of hadronic $Z^{0}$ decays, $\sum (B\cdot\epsilon)_{b}$ represents the prompt lepton contribution from direct or indirect $b$ hadron decay, expressed as a sum of products of branching ratios $B$ and acceptances $\epsilon$ for the different decay chains from $b$ hadron to electron or muon. The sum $\sum (B\cdot\epsilon)_{b}$ is so written because the different decay chains from $b$ hadron to lepton have different branching ratios and acceptances, with different, but correlated, uncertainties. The acceptances $\epsilon$ include kinematic and geometrical efficiencies for each decay mode as well as the efficiency for a $Z^{0}$ decay to $b\bar{b}$ to pass the hadronic event selection cuts.

The division by decay mode in the sum $\sum (B\cdot\epsilon)_{b}$ is made as follows:

- The direct semileptonic decay of a hadron containing a $b$ quark to products including an electron or muon ($b\to\ell$).
- The cascade decay of a $b$ hadron to a $c$ hadron, which then decays semileptonically to products including an electron or muon ($b\to c\to\ell$). Both $c$ quark or antiquark can be produced in the decay of a $b$ hadron: the former from a direct decay, the latter from a virtual $W$.
- The production and lepton decay of $J/\psi$ particles from $b$ decay ($b\to J/\psi\to\ell\bar{\ell}$) is considered separately, and not included in the previous category. It can be expected to be affected differently by uncertainties in modelling heavy flavour decays, since the kinematics of the two-body decay $J/\psi\to\ell^{+}\ell^{-}$ should be well modelled.
- The decay of a $b$ hadron to a $\tau$ lepton plus other products, where the $\tau$ subsequently decays to an electron or muon ($b\to\tau\to\ell$).

The analysis technique of selecting only leptons with high momentum and transverse momentum results in a sample dominated by direct $b\to\ell$ decays.

Analogously, the number of prompt leptons from $c\bar{c}$ events can be written:

$$N_{l}^{c} = 2N_{had}\frac{\Gamma_{c\ell}}{\Gamma_{had}}(B\cdot\epsilon)_{c},$$

where now the product $(B\cdot\epsilon)_{c}$ represents direct semileptonic decays of charm quarks ($c\to\ell$) only. Leptons from direct $c$ decays are also suppressed relative to those from direct $b$ decays by the kinematic cuts.

The measurement of $\Gamma_{b\ell}/\Gamma_{had}$ by this method requires good knowledge of the different branching ratios $B$ and acceptances $\epsilon$. The main experimental challenge is to understand well the identification efficiencies and backgrounds for electrons and muons, as discussed in Sects. 5 and 6. The fragmentation of the $b$ quark must be modelled adequately. Understanding the $b\to\ell$ decay, which is the dominant source of leptons in the final sample, is a critical issue. Detailed consideration was given to the momentum spectrum of the lepton in the decaying $b$ hadron rest frame, and to the question of how this affects both the branching ratio measurements made at lower energies and the acceptance of this analysis. The most precise measurements of the branching ratios $B$ have been made at lower energy experiments in $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays. The results
[10] from the CLEO Collaboration were taken, because the uncertainties in the momentum spectrum were explicitly considered. Section 7 explains how these results are treated for this analysis.

3 The OPAL detector

The OPAL detector has been described elsewhere [11], and only the components important for this analysis are reviewed. The OPAL coordinate system is defined to have its origin at the geometrical centre of the detector. The positive z axis lies along the electron beam direction and \( \theta \) and \( \phi \) are the polar and azimuthal angles. The x direction points towards the centre of the LEP ring and the y direction points upwards.

The central charged particle tracking detector is made up of a precision vertex detector, a large volume jet chamber, and thin surrounding z-chambers. The vertex detector is a high resolution drift chamber with both axial and stereo wires. In addition, a silicon microvertex detector was installed inside the vertex detector for the 1991 data-taking period. The jet chamber, approximately 4 m long and 3.7 m in diameter, provides up to 159 space points per track, and measures the ionization energy loss of charged particles [12]. It is subdivided azimuthally into 24 sectors. The central tracking chambers are maintained at a gas pressure of four atmospheres in a pressure vessel, surrounded by a solenoidal coil providing a magnetic field of 0.435 T which is uniform within the volume of the central tracking chambers. The z coordinates of jet chamber hits are determined using charge division. The precision of determination of track polar angles is improved by the z-chambers, which provide up to six measurements of the z coordinate on each track. The z-chambers cover 94% of the solid angle in the polar angle range \( |\cos \theta| < 0.72 \). For the combined central detector, the resolution, \( \sigma_{\text{res}} \), of the momentum in the bending plane of the magnetic field is given by \( \sigma_{\text{res}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{0.02^2} + (0.0015 p_{\text{xy}})^2} \) for \( p_{\text{xy}} \) in GeV/c. The average resolution on the azimuthal track angle is 0.25 mrad. The polar angle resolution varies from 0.25 mrad for tracks with z-chamber hits to 20 mrad for tracks with only jet chamber information and constrained to the interaction point in z. The ionization energy loss measurement has a resolution of 3.5% for tracks with the maximum 159 samples.

A lead-glass electromagnetic calorimeter with a presampler surrounds the magnet coil. The calorimeter is divided into a cylindrical barrel, covering the polar angle range \( |\cos \theta| < 0.82 \), and annular endcaps, covering the range 0.82 < \( |\cos \theta| < 0.98 \). The barrel calorimeter consists of 9440 lead-glass blocks arranged in a nearly projective geometry. The barrel presampler, positioned between the coil and the lead-glass, consists of two nested cylinders of limited streamer tubes covering the polar angle range \( |\cos \theta| < 0.81 \). In the barrel electromagnetic calorimeter, the energy resolution, \( \sigma_E \), for beam-momentum electrons from \( e^- e^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \) events is determined to be approximately \( \sigma_E/E \approx 2.3\% \). For low-energy electrons from the process \( e^- e^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \) with momenta between 2 and about 3 GeV/c, the resolution is given approximately by \( \sigma_E/E \approx 11\% \). Particles penetrating to the electromagnetic calorimeter at \( \theta = 90^\circ \) traverse 1.7 radiation lengths of material before reaching it. The effects of this material in front of the calorimeter are included in the energy resolutions quoted. The electromagnetic calorimeter is typically 22 radiation lengths deep, and lead-glass blocks at \( \theta = 90^\circ \) subtend 40 by 40 mrad.

Outside the electromagnetic calorimeter lies the iron return yoke of the magnet, instrumented with streamer tubes as a hadron calorimeter. The muon detectors are placed outside the hadron calorimeter. In total, at least seven, and in most regions eight, absorption lengths of material lie between the interaction point and the muon detectors. This material is sufficient that muons produced at the vertex with momenta of less than 2 GeV/c nearly always range out in the absorber, but muons with momenta above 3 GeV/c usually penetrate to the muon detectors. The muon chambers are constructed as two different detector subsystems in the barrel and endcap parts of the detector. They cover 93% of the full solid angle, with gaps for the support structure of the detector, for readout cabling of the inner detector components, and for the beam pipe.

The muon barrel detector covers the polar angle range \( |\cos \theta| < 0.7 \). It has a cylindrical geometry, composed of 110 planar drift chambers each 1.2 m wide and up to 10.4 m long, positioned at approximately 5 m from the beam axis. The chambers are oriented such that the sense wires lie parallel to the beam axis, so that the drift time provides an r - \( \phi \) coordinate with an accuracy of 1.5 mm. The chambers are arranged with four layers in depth, and are staggered to resolve left-right ambiguities. The z coordinate of hits is measured using charge division between cathode pads as well as the pulse heights at the ends of the sense wires. The overall z resolution obtained is about 2 mm.

The muon endcap detector covers the polar angle range 0.67 < \( |\cos \theta| < 0.98 \). It is composed of two separated planes of limited streamer tube arrays at each end of the detector, approximately 6 m from the interaction point. Each plane contains a set of horizontal and vertical wires each instrumented with horizontal and vertical readout strips with 1 cm pitch. Resolutions of 1-3 mm are obtained on the x and y coordinates of hits using the sharing of charge between strips, and the z coordinate is obtained from the surveyed positions of the chambers.

4 Event selection and simulated data samples

The data analysed were collected in the 1990 and 1991 data-taking runs of LEP, with centre-of-mass energies ranging between 88.2 GeV and 94.2 GeV. Hadronic \( Z^0 \) events were selected using an algorithm described elsewhere [13], additionally requiring that there be at least seven charged tracks in each event. Tracks were counted only if they were reconstructed using at least 20 jet chamber hits, had a measured momentum component in the x - y plane of at least 0.15 GeV/c, a total momentum measured to be less than 65 GeV/c, a distance of closest
approach to the beam axis of less than 5 cm, and satisfied other minor quality cuts. The extra track multiplicity requirement is predicted to remove most of the low level of background, particularly $Z^0$ decays to tau pairs, remaining in the standard hadronic event selection. The hadronic $Z^0$ event selection efficiency of these requirements is $(98.1 \pm 0.5 \%)$, with a background of less than 0.1%. In addition, the tracking chambers and electromagnetic calorimeters were required to be operating properly when the data were recorded, as were the barrel presampler for the electron analysis, and the muon detectors for the muon analysis. A total of 483 071 and 458 286 hadronic $Z^0$ decays were selected for the electron and muon analyses respectively.

Three main Monte Carlo samples were used for evaluating acceptances and backgrounds. Events were simulated with the JETSET 7.3 Monte Carlo [14] in conjunction with a computer program that imitated the response of the OPAL detector [15]. Simulated events were processed through the same reconstruction and selection algorithms as data from the detector. The Monte Carlo samples were:

- A sample of 140 000 $Z^0$ decays to $b\bar{b}$ quarks, used for evaluating the acceptance for muons originating from such events. The fragmentation of the $b$-flavoured quarks was described by the fragmentation function of Peterson et al. [16], with $e_p = 0.0035$.

- A sample of 56 000 $Z^0$ decays of $c\bar{c}$ quarks, used for evaluating the background from muons from decays of charm hadrons in the data. The Peterson fragmentation function was used for the $c$-flavoured quarks, with $e_c = 0.06$.

- A sample of 554 000 hadronic $Z^0$ decays containing a mixture of all five primary quark flavours. These events were used for evaluating the kinematic acceptance for electrons originating from $bb$ and $c\bar{c}$ decays, for the calculation of the probability of an observed charged track being misidentified as a muon, and to estimate the production rate of prompt leptons produced in events with primary $u,d$ or $s$ quarks. The hadronization properties of all quark flavours were described by the Lund fragmentation function [14]. For $b$ and $c$ quarks a correction was evaluated to account for the different acceptances for the Lund and Peterson fragmentation functions.

The same Monte Carlo samples were also used for determining changes in acceptances for different fragmentation and decay modelling parameters using a reweighting technique. The models and parameter ranges used are discussed in more detail in Sect. 7.

Clusters in the barrel (endcap) electromagnetic calorimeter were associated to a charged track if the track pointed to the cluster centroid within 150 mrad (50 mrad) in $\theta$ and 80 mrad (50 mrad) in $\phi$. Charged tracks and electromagnetic calorimeter clusters with no associated track were clustered into jets using the JADE algorithm [17] with the $E_0$ recombination scheme [18]. The invariant mass-squared cut-off was set to $x_{\min} = 49 \ (\text{GeV}/c^2)^2$. Monte Carlo studies indicated that in order for the jet direction to provide an accurate estimate of the flight direction of the decaying $b$ hadron a cut on $x_{\min}$ was more effective than a cut on the invariant mass-squared scaled by the visible energy ($y_{\text{cut}}$). These studies also led to the specific value of the cut-off taken. The jet axis was found including the momenta of any lepton candidates. The transverse momentum, $p_t$, of a lepton candidate was determined relative to the axis of the jet containing it.

5 Electron identification and backgrounds

Selection requirements

The electron identification requirements closely followed those used in a previous publication [2]. Charged tracks reconstructed in the central detector were considered as electron candidates in the kinematic and geometrical region defined by:

- $p > 2 \ \text{GeV}/c, \quad p_t > 0.8 \ \text{GeV}/c$ and $|\cos \theta| < 0.7$,

where $p$ is the reconstructed lepton momentum. The requirements on $p$ and $p_t$ were made to enhance the contribution from semileptonic decays of $b$ hadrons. The $\cos \theta$ requirement restricted the angular range for identifying electrons to the uniform barrel region of the detector. Tracks passing these cuts were extrapolated to the lead-glass calorimeter after demanding that at least three hits in the $x$-chambers were associated to the track to improve the track pointing resolution in $\theta$. This and the remaining electron identification criteria have been motivated in detail elsewhere [2]. The electromagnetic energy included in the cluster associated to the track and contained in the lead-glass blocks with centres lying within a 30 mrad cone around the extrapolated track was found. This energy, $E_{\text{cone}}$, was required to satisfy

- $0.7 < E_{\text{cone}}/p < 1.4$.

A further requirement on the lateral spread of the electromagnetic shower was made:

- $E_{\text{cone}}/(E_{\text{cone}} + \Delta E) > 0.85 \ \text{or} \ \Delta E < 2 \ \text{GeV}$,

where $\Delta E$ is the energy contained in all lead-glass blocks adjacent* to those defining $E_{\text{cone}}$.

To ensure a reliable measurement of track ionization per unit length, $dE/dx$, the track was required to have at least 40 jet chamber charge samples used in the calculation of $dE/dx$. It was then demanded that

- $N_{dE/dx}^p > -2.0$,

where $N_{dE/dx}^p$ is a normalized $dE/dx$ value defined as

$$N_{dE/dx}^p = \frac{[dE/dx - (dE/dx)_0]}{\sigma(dE/dx)}$$

$(dE/dx)_0$ being the average $dE/dx$ for electrons, about 10 keV/cm, and $\sigma(dE/dx)$ an estimate of the resolution

* The sum $E_{\text{cone}} + \Delta E$ was denoted $E_{\text{cone}}$ in the previous publication [2]
on \(dE/dx\) for the candidate track assuming that the track is an electron. Finally, a signal in the presampler with amplitude consistent with an electron was required:

- \(N_{\text{pres}} > N_{\text{cut}}\),

where \(N_{\text{pres}}\) is the presampler amplitude associated to the track (normalized to a value of 2 for beam-energy muons) and \(N_{\text{cut}}\) is a momentum dependent cut defined as

\[
N_{\text{cut}} = 2.5 + p/(2 \text{ GeV/c}) \quad \text{for} \quad p < 15 \text{ GeV/c} \quad \text{and}
\]

\[
N_{\text{cut}} = 10 \quad \text{for} \quad p > 15 \text{ GeV/c}.
\]

After applying all these cuts, the number of identified electrons was \(N_{\text{e}}^{\text{tag}} = 6721\).

**Background**

The electron signal is composed of electrons produced in decays of hadrons containing \(b\) and \(c\) quarks, and also some from electromagnetic decays of light hadrons. The background consists of hadron tracks misidentified as electrons and electrons produced in photon conversions. The hadronic background was poorly modelled by the detector simulation program, and so it was determined from the data.

The hadronic background was determined from the data in two different ways by fitting the \(N_{dE/dx}^{\sigma}\) and \(E_{\text{cone}}/p\) distributions obtained after applying all selection requirements except the \(N_{dE/dx}^{\sigma}\) and \(E_{\text{cone}}/p\) cut, respectively. In both cases, the fitting functions were the sum of a background histogram and a Gaussian function approximating the electron signal. The background histogram was obtained directly from the data by making appropriate requirements intended to remove electrons. In the \(N_{dE/dx}^{\sigma}\) case, the main requirement that biased against electrons was \(0.1 < E_{\text{cone}}/p < 0.6\) and in the \(E_{\text{cone}}/p\) case, \(N_{dE/dx}^{\sigma} < -3.0\). The parameters of the Gaussian function used to describe the electron \(N_{dE/dx}^{\sigma}\) distribution were chosen to obtain an optimum description of the data, and no significant momentum dependence of these parameters was detected within present statistics. To obtain the hadronic background only two parameters, the normalization of the background histogram and the normalization of the Gaussian describing the electron signal, were allowed to vary. The number of background events was obtained by counting the number of events in the normalized background histogram inside the region defined by the electron selection cuts. Similar fits were repeated on the \(E_{\text{cone}}/p\) distributions, but a significant momentum dependence of the mean and width of the Gaussian used to describe the electron \(E_{\text{cone}}/p\) distribution was included. Both fits, to \(N_{dE/dx}^{\sigma}\) and \(E_{\text{cone}}/p\), yielded compatible background values within errors and the average values were calculated. Examples of the fits are shown in Fig. 1. The background was calculated in several momentum bins because the hadronic background contamination rises significantly with momentum. The averaged numbers of background tracks, \(N_{\text{e}}^{\text{fake}}\), are listed in Table 1. The background fractions were calculated separately for 1990 and 1991 data because the addition of the silicon microvertex detector between the two data-taking periods particularly affected the number of photon conversions. The quoted errors include fit normalization errors and errors induced by the uncertainty in the mean and width of the Gaussian distr-

![Fig. 1. \(N_{dE/dx}^{\sigma}\) distributions in four momentum bins for tracks in the 1991 data passing the other electron identification selection requirements. The fits to a Gaussian and a background histogram are superimposed. The background distribution is hatched](image)

**Table 1.** Electron signal, hadronic ("fake") background and conversion background as a function of momentum. Both tagged and the estimated number of untagged conversions are included. The errors include only systematic contributions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(p) (GeV/c)</th>
<th>1990 Data</th>
<th>1991 Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(N_{\text{e}}^{\text{tag}})</td>
<td>(N_{\text{e}}^{\text{fake}})</td>
<td>(N_{\text{e}}^{\text{conv}})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2- 4</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>2.5 (\pm) 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4- 6</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>7.3 (\pm) 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>22.9 (\pm) 1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>60.7 (\pm) 5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>93.4 (\pm) 5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
butions. These errors, obtained from independent $N_{dE/dx}$ and $E_{\text{cone}}/p$ fits, were determined to be uncorrelated, justifying taking the average of the results of the two fits. The background histogram selection requirements were chosen to reduce any possible correlations, and the data themselves were used to check that any correlation was indeed negligible. In the highest momentum bin, an additional error was added to account for a possible systematic difference between the two fits. Additional systematic errors were studied with different fit ranges and by using slightly different background selection requirements to determine the uncertainty in the shape of the hadronic background. They were found to be small compared to the other errors and were not included.

Electron candidate tracks originating from photon conversions were identified using an algorithm that searches for pairs of oppositely-charged tracks with a vertex geometry consistent with that expected for a conversion. For each electron candidate, all other tracks in the event with opposite charge were considered as potential partners if they had a specific energy loss $N_{dE/dx} > -2.5$. This $dE/dx$ requirement was dropped if the potential partner track had less than 40 available $dE/dx$ samples. Projecting both tracks into the $x-y$ plane, the distance of closest approach where the tangents were parallel was found and required to be small. For photon conversions at radii less than 27 cm, where the measurement of $\theta$ is more reliable, the difference in $\theta$ of the two tracks was also required to be small to reduce the combinatorial background. Finally, the best-matching pair was tagged as a photon conversion if the distance, $r_\text{c}$, of the reconstructed conversion to the nominal interaction point satisfied $r_\text{c} > 2$ cm, this lower limit being well inside the beam pipe. Distributions of $r_\text{c}$ of tagged photon conversions in the data and in Monte Carlo samples are shown in Fig. 2, and show good agreement. According to Monte Carlo studies, the efficiency of the photon conversion identification procedure after the previous electron identification requirements is found to be $(84 \pm 4)\%$ for tracks with $p > 2$ GeV/c and $p_t > 0.8$ GeV/c. The efficiency depends only weakly on $p$, $p_t$, and $\theta$. This efficiency value was used to calculate the number of untagged conversions in the electron sample based on the number of observed photon conversions. Sometimes an electron candidate not originating from a photon conversion is tagged as a conversion due to random pairing of the candidate track with a partner track that fakes the characteristics of a photon conversion. The number of candidate tracks misclassified as conversions was found by taking partner tracks with the same charge as the candidate track, reversing the sign of the curvature of the partner, and then passing the pair through the same tagging algorithm described previously. According to Monte Carlo calculations, this method provides the combinatorial background with 30% accuracy. The combinatorial background obtained in this way is equal to 1.7% of the total number of tagged electrons. Table 1 includes the number of conversion electrons, $N_{\text{conv}}$, after removing the combinatorial background and adding the expected number of untagged conversions. The quoted errors include the systematic error in the combinatorial background (30%) and the uncertainty in the efficiency value. The higher conversion rate in 1991 than in 1990 is a consequence of the addition of the silicon microvertex detector and associated material.

**Efficiency**

The efficiency of the various electron identification cuts were evaluated using the data, since some of the quantities used in electron identification were poorly simulated by the Monte Carlo. In contrast to the fits for the hadronic background, identified conversions were removed from the electron sample to calculate these efficiencies. Monte Carlo calculations showed that the electron identification efficiencies differ significantly for each individual source of electrons. The numbers given, determined from the data, are average efficiencies over the various electron sources. Since correlations may exist between the various selection requirements, the efficiency of each was defined as the efficiency of this requirement after all previous cuts have been applied, the order of application being the same as given below. This procedure ensures that the total efficiency is simply the product of all individual efficiencies. The results are listed in Table 2, for different momentum intervals. No strong dependence of the efficiencies on $p$ or $p_t$ was observed.

The efficiency of the additional track quality requirements of $z$-chamber hit association and number of
The efficiency of the requirement on the spread of the electromagnetic shower, the hadronic background contained in the electron sample, \(N^\text{fake}_e\), was calculated using a fit, as described earlier, with and without the lateral spread cut, but with all other selection requirements made. The efficiency was defined as:

\[
\varepsilon (\text{lateral spread}) = \frac{(N^\text{tag}_e - N^\text{fake}_e)}{(N^\text{tag}_e - N^\text{fake}_e)_\text{no lateral spread cut}}
\]

Since the presampler requirement was made after the lateral spread requirement, it had to be released for the calculation of this efficiency. This procedure yields satisfactory results at low momenta, but not at high momenta since the background increases considerably after releasing both presampler and lateral spread requirements. For this reason, the presampler cut was applied as well, assuming no correlation between the presampler and lateral spread requirements. It was checked that at low momenta both procedures yielded identical results. At high momenta the check was performed with single electrons as for the \(E_{\text{cone}}/p\) requirement. The method was applied to both \(N^\sigma_{\text{dE/dx}}\) and \(E_{\text{cone}}/p\) distributions and compatible results were found. The total error is the sum of the dominant statistical error, common to both fits, and of the various fit errors, independent for the two methods.

A similar procedure was also used for the determination of the efficiency and error of the presampler requirement.

### 6 Muon identification and backgrounds

#### Selection requirements

Charged tracks reconstructed in the central detector were extrapolated through the outer detectors during event reconstruction. Such tracks were considered as possible muon candidates for this analysis only if they satisfied:

- \(p > 3 \text{ GeV/c}\), \(p_\mu > 1.1 \text{ GeV/c}\) and \(|\cos \theta| < 0.9\).
The $p$ and $p_t$ requirements enhance the contribution from semileptonic $b$ hadron decays. The numerical values of these cuts differ from those applied to electron candidates because of the different efficiency and background for muon identification. The restriction on polar angle was made to ensure that the tracks were well measured in the central tracking chambers. Tracks were also required to have an impact parameter in the $x-y$ plane, $d_0$, to the interaction point satisfying $|d_0| < 0.5$ cm. This requirement is expected to have a negligible inefficiency for prompt muons, and rejects some secondary muons from decays of pions and kaons.

The points of closest approach of each extrapolated track to track segments reconstructed independently in the muon detectors were examined. The angular separation of these points and the muon segments was calculated in azimuthal and polar angle. The sum in quadrature of these deviations, normalized by their errors, was calculated in azimuthal and polar angle. The sum of these deviations was denoted $\Delta \phi_{\text{sum}}$. In case of ambiguous multiple matches between extrapolated tracks and muon segments, the muon segment with the lowest $\Delta \phi_{\text{sum}}$ for a given track was associated to that track. In the case where this still left several tracks matched to a single muon segment, only the track extrapolating closest in angle to the segment was considered. The distribution of the $\Delta \phi_{\text{sum}}$ measure is shown in Fig. 3 for low-multiplicity muon pair events, and for hadronic $Z^0$ decays. Muon candidates were required to satisfy:

- $\Delta \phi_{\text{sum}} < 3$. 

Hadronic background to the prompt muon signal originates predominantly, in this analysis, from the decays in flight of light hadrons, particularly $\pi^\pm$ and $K^\pm$. Additional contributions arise from leakage of hadronic showers through to the muon detectors (“punchthrough”), hadrons which pass through the detector material without interacting strongly (“sailthrough”), and from random incorrect association of a charged track with a reconstructed muon segment caused by some other particle. All these processes together are referred to as the hadronic background to the prompt muon signal.

The amount of hadronic background in the muon sample was evaluated in a two-step process. Monte Carlo simulated events were used to measure the probability that a track reconstructed in the central tracking chambers was incorrectly identified as a prompt muon. This fake probability per track was then multiplied by the number of charged tracks seen in the data to obtain the total hadronic background in the sample. This procedure largely removes sensitivity to the Monte Carlo simulation of the $p$ and $p_t$ distributions of all tracks. The Monte Carlo modelling of the fake probabilities was tested using various samples of tracks with low prompt muon content, described below. Small corrections to the fake probabilities were derived from these studies, as was the uncertainty on the amount of background.

In the sample of muons selected by the cuts listed above, the level of hadronic background was estimated to be approximately 11%. Of this, roughly two-thirds is expected to come from decays in flight, 15% from punchthrough, and the remainder from sailthrough and incorrect associations. Approximately 75% of the background tracks are predicted to be charged pions, and 20% to be charged kaons.

The accuracy of the Monte Carlo modelling of the fake probability per track was studied by comparing Monte Carlo predictions with data in various control samples. The same selections were applied to data and simulated events for each of the samples, and the accuracy of modelling of track yields and matching distributions was tested. The background from charged pions was
tested with identified $K^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ decays, complemented by $\tau \rightarrow 3\pi$ decays in $Z^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+$ events. The $X_{\text{pos}}$ distribution of a track sample enhanced in kaons and protons was studied with a sample of tracks passing all the muon identification requirements, except failing the $dE/dx$ cut. The modelling of tracks matched incorrectly between central tracking chambers and muon detectors was studied with samples passing the muon identification criteria except failing the $X_{\text{pos}} < 3$ requirements, or failing the criteria used to resolve matching ambiguities. The corrections derived from these studies were typically less than 10%. While a wide range of control samples was available, not all components of the hadronic background could be tested individually, so the quoted uncertainty contains an estimate of the remaining ambiguity, as well as contributions from the statistical precision of the test samples. The most important background components for this analysis, namely pion and kaon decays in flight, were assigned relative errors of about $\pm 10\%$. Punchthrough background, which predominates only at very high momentum, was attributed a $\pm 50\%$ error. This is the most difficult background to simulate, because it depends on details of hadronic shower development through the detector material.

The modelling of the relative yields of $\pi^\pm$ and $K^\pm$ by the Monte Carlo is a possible additional source of uncertainty. However, with the muon identification criteria listed above, this is not expected to be a significant source of error, because after the $dE/dx$ requirement the fake probabilities per track for the two particle types are the same to within 30%. The background prediction is more sensitive to the modelling of the relative yield of proton tracks, but the relatively small number of protons means that this too is assessed not to be an important source of error.

For the sample used in this analysis, the overall fake probability predicted by the Monte Carlo was corrected by multiplying by 0.98, and was assigned a relative error of $\pm 14\%$. The average fake probability per charged track was found to be $(0.45 \pm 0.06)\%$, varying rather slowly with $p$ and $p_\mu$. This gave a total hadronic background in the muon sample of $769 \pm 104$ tracks, where the error includes systematic uncertainties.

Efficiency

The modelling of muons in the OPAL detector was studied using muon-pair events, and was found to be well reproduced by the detector simulation. This allowed the muon identification efficiency in hadronic events to be determined from Monte Carlo events processed through the detector simulation program. Indeed the overall value of the muon identification efficiency did not need to be calculated for this analysis, rather muon candidates in simulated events were counted in the same way as data, to derive overall acceptances with the muon identification efficiencies folded in. Nevertheless, studies of the reproducibility of the data by the Monte Carlo simulation were made in order to assess the systematic uncertainty on the identification efficiency.

The matching requirement, $X_{\text{pos}} < 3$, removes roughly 20% of prompt muons passing the $p$, $p_\mu$, and $|\cos \theta|$ cuts. The inefficiency arises largely from the geometrical acceptance of the muon chambers, and also includes multiple scattering and calibration effects. The simulation of the effect of the $X_{\text{pos}}$ cut was checked using muon pairs from two-photon scattering processes, and $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ decays. These tests provide good control of the combined effects of modelling of multiple scattering, of gaps in the muon chamber acceptance and of chamber calibration. Events from two-photon scattering processes with $\mu^+ \mu^-$ final states were selected by requiring exactly two charged tracks with two-particle invariant mass above 2 GeV/c$^2$, and that one track be identified as a muon. The same criteria were applied to data and simulated two-photon events, and the modelling of the efficiency of identifying the other track as a muon was evaluated. Decays of the type $Z^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ were identified using a standard selection procedure described elsewhere [13]. This algorithm has an efficiency very close to 100% with very low backgrounds, resulting in negligible selection biases, so that both muons could be used to test the accuracy of the muon identification modelling. For these well-isolated muon candidates, the detector simulation was found to model the efficiency of the $X_{\text{pos}}$ cut well, with a relative error of 2.5%. In hadronic $Z^0$ decays there are additional small inefficiencies expected from possible incorrect association of tracks to muon segments, and from failure to reconstruct muons as charged tracks. The sizes of these effects were estimated using Monte Carlo simulation to be an additional 2% and less than 1% efficiency loss respectively. A 2.5% additional uncertainty was ascribed due to these effects.

With perfect calibration, the $dE/dx$ requirement would remove 2.5% of the remaining prompt muons. Modelling of $dE/dx$, and thus the actual effect of the cut, was studied using identified charged pion samples. Corrections for the effects of nearby tracks on the measured $dE/dx$ were obtained from a data sample of low momentum pions. They were applied to the data as a function of $N_{\text{trk}}$. In addition, it was found that a degradation of the resolution was needed for a small fraction of tracks in simulated events in order to reproduce the $dE/dx$ distributions as a function of $N_{\text{trk}}$ seen in the data. After applying these corrections, the systematic uncertainty remaining on the effect of the $dE/dx$ cut was estimated with identified $K^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ decays. A residual systematic uncertainty of 1% was found, compared to the 2.5% of muons rejected by the $dE/dx$ cut.

The muon segment multiplicity and $d_0$ cuts are estimated to be more than 99% efficient for prompt muons, with uncertainties negligible compared to those of the $X_{\text{pos}}$ and $dE/dx$ cuts. Overall, the muon identification efficiency was found to be approximately 76%, although as discussed above, the precise value of this number is not used in this analysis. Overall, the muon identification efficiency was assessed to have a relative systematic uncertainty of $\pm 3.7\%$. 

The correction for the effects of nearby tracks on the measurement of $dE/dx$ was found to be negligible compared to those of the $X_{\text{pos}}$ and $dE/dx$ cuts. Overall, the muon identification efficiency was found to be approximately 76%, although as discussed above, the precise value of this number is not used in this analysis. Overall, the muon identification efficiency was assessed to have a relative systematic uncertainty of $\pm 3.7\%$. 


7 Modelling and branching ratio studies

This measurement of $\Gamma_{bb}/\Gamma_{had}$ requires a good understanding of heavy quark fragmentation, the momentum spectra of leptons from the semileptonic decay of $b$ and $c$ hadrons, and the corresponding semileptonic branching ratios. These are discussed in turn, the latter two in some detail because they potentially give rise to the largest systematic uncertainties on the final result.

In addition, a value of $\Gamma_{ee}/\Gamma_{had}$ is needed to extract $\Gamma_{bb}/\Gamma_{had}$. Measurements available [3, 4, 8, 19–21] are consistent with Standard Model predictions, namely 0.171 as obtained from the ZFITTER program [22] (with top quark and Higgs boson masses of 150 and 300 GeV/$c^2$ respectively, and $\alpha_s = 0.12$). The most precise published measurement [19] comes from the yield of high momentum $D^*$ mesons, and has a fractional error of $\pm 22\%$. Since $D^*$ mesons are also produced in $b$ hadron decays, this measurement also depends on $\Gamma_{bb}/\Gamma_{had}$. To remove the consequent circularity, for this measurement of $\Gamma_{bb}/\Gamma_{had}$ the Standard Model value of $\Gamma_{ee}/\Gamma_{had} = 0.171$ was used. A fractional error of 22% was taken on this number, to represent the accuracy of current measurements of $\Gamma_{ee}/\Gamma_{had}$.

Heavy quark fragmentation

The fragmentation of the heavy quark ($b$ or $c$) affects mostly the acceptance of the lepton momentum cut. The acceptance of this cut is large for both the electron and muon channels when the $p_T$ requirements have been made. The fragmentation functions for both $b$ and $c$ quarks have been measured at LEP, using charged leptons [3–5, 7, 23] and reconstructed $D^*$ mesons [19, 20]. These results are usually expressed in terms of the mean fraction of the beam energy carried by the heavy hadron produced in the fragmentation process, $\langle x_F \rangle$. The measurements listed above are averaged to obtain $\langle x_F \rangle = 0.51 \pm 0.02$ for $c$ quarks, and $\langle x_E \rangle = 0.70 \pm 0.02$ for $b$ quarks. The ranges correspond to $\varepsilon_c = 0.05 \pm 0.02$ and $\varepsilon_b = 0.0055 \pm 0.0040$. When interpreting the measurements in terms of the Peterson fragmentation function inside the JETSET 7.3 framework. Other forms of fragmentation function were not considered explicitly because the uncertainty on $\Gamma_{bb}/\Gamma_{had}$ resulting from heavy quark fragmentation is small (see below).

Models of semileptonic heavy hadron decays

The kinematic acceptances of the $p$ and $p_T$ cuts for prompt leptons produced by different heavy hadron decays depend, for each channel, on the lepton momentum spectrum in the rest frame of the decaying heavy hadron. Several models predict these spectra, and were used to estimate the size of the resulting systematic uncertainties. The effects of different lepton spectra are important not only at LEP, but also in experiments at lower energies which make measurements of the semileptonic branching ratios. For this analysis the $b \to t$ and $b \to c \to t$ branching ratios measured by the CLEO Collaboration [10] were taken because they repeated their analysis with different decay spectra and quote the separate results explicitly. The measurements were made using decays of the $Y(4S)$, which produce only $B^0$ and $B^+\bar{B}^-$ mesons. Employment of these results therefore needs special consideration of the extra particles $B_s$ and $A_s$ produced at LEP. The $Y(4S)$ decays to $B$s mesons which are practically at rest in the CLEO detector. Experimental difficulties identifying low momentum electrons and muons mean that the CLEO analysis is most sensitive to leptons with rest-frame momenta in the upper half of the decay momentum spectrum. This introduces a strong correlation between measured branching ratios and decay model. In the analysis described here the requirement of high transverse momentum introduces an acceptance similarly biased towards high lepton momenta in the decaying $b$ hadron rest frame. Inclusion of the CLEO branching ratio measurements appropriate to each decay model therefore results in a reduced overall uncertainty on the acceptance for $b$ decays, because of this sensitivity of the CLEO and OPAL analyses to the same region of the lepton rest-frame momentum spectrum.

Following CLEO, two models of heavy flavour decays were considered, referred to as ACCMM and ISGW. The ACCMM model [24] is a free-quark model refined by inclusion of QCD corrections. It has two input parameters, a Fermi momentum parameter, $p_F$, and the mass, $m_q$, of the quark produced in the heavy quark decay. For semileptonic decays of $b$ hadrons, the same values of these parameters were adopted as in the CLEO analysis ($p_F = 298$ MeV/$c$, $m_q = 1673$ MeV/$c^2$). The ISGW model [25] is based on a form-factor calculation of an explicit sum of spectra calculated for individual three-body final states. There are no free parameters in the model. In addition to these two models, CLEO also measured $B(b \to t)$ with a modified version of the ISGW model, referred to as ISGW**. In fitting this modified model to the CLEO data, the fraction of semileptonic $b \to t$ decays via the reaction $B \to D^{**}\ell\nu$ was allowed to float freely, where $D^{**}$ represents a sum over the four excited $D$ states with one unit of orbital angular momentum. In the unmodified ISGW model the fraction of these $D^{**}$ decays is 11%. The ISGW** model contains a 32% $D^{**}$ fraction from the result of this fit.

The effect of uncertainties in the momentum spectrum of leptons from semileptonic $c$ decays was also included. The spectra predicted by the ACCMM (with $p_F = 282$ MeV/$c$, $m_q = 50$ MeV/$c^2$) from a fit [10] to DELCO data [26]) and ISGW models were considered. Compared to the DELCO data, the rest-frame momentum spectrum for $c \to t$ decays predicted by JETSET was found to be too soft, largely due to an excessive fraction of 4- and 5-body semileptonic $D$ decays in the JETSET decay tables. Cascade decays $b \to c \to t$ require a more involved treatment, because reliable models do not exist for the inclusive $b \to c$ decay. The $b \to c \to t$ spectra were derived [10] using a CLEO measurement of the momentum spectrum of $D$ mesons reconstructed in $B$ decays [27], folded with
the ACCMM or ISGW predictions for the momentum spectrum of the lepton in the decaying \(c\) hadron rest frame. When fitting the predicted lepton spectra to their data, CLEO consistently took either both ACCMM \(b \rightarrow \ell\) and \(b \rightarrow c \rightarrow \ell\) predictions, or both ISGW spectra. The same pairing of \(b \rightarrow \ell\) and \(b \rightarrow c \rightarrow \ell\) spectra was taken for this analysis. When considering the ISGW\(**\) model for \(b \rightarrow \ell\) decays, the \(b \rightarrow c \rightarrow \ell\) decay spectrum was taken to be that predicted by the ISGW model for the \(c \rightarrow \ell\) decays.

In practice, different decay models were simulated by reweighting from the rest-frame momentum spectrum obtained from the JETSET Monte Carlo to the desired spectrum. A reweighting technique was necessary because full detector simulation of sufficient events according to the different models would have required more computer resources than were available. For \(b \rightarrow \ell\) and \(b \rightarrow c \rightarrow \ell\) decays, leptons were reweighted according to their momentum in the decaying \(b\) hadron rest frame. The rest-frame momentum spectra of both semileptonic and cascade \(b\) decays were simultaneously reweighted to each model. \(B_s\) and \(A_0\) hadron decays were reweighted by the same momentum-dependent factors as \(B^-\) and \(B^0\) decays. The masses of \(B_s\) and \(A_0\) particles were taken to be 5.48 and 5.62 GeV/c\(^2\), respectively. The variation of the \(c\) semileptonic decay model was considered independently from the \(b \rightarrow \ell\) decay model and the \(c \rightarrow \ell\) branching ratio, since correlated measurements have not been made of any of the different quantities. The effects on the momentum spectra of radiative corrections in the heavy hadron decay [28], different for electrons and muons, are included in the reweighting procedure. Also included in the \(b \rightarrow \ell\) decay spectrum are the contributions of \(b \rightarrow u \tau v\) decays, normalized by branching ratios measured by CLEO in the fits described above. The momentum spectra of muons in the decaying \(b\) or \(c\) hadron rest frame are shown in Fig. 4 for the \(b \rightarrow \ell\), \(b \rightarrow c \rightarrow \ell\) and \(c \rightarrow \ell\) decay chains, for different models.

The \(b \rightarrow \ell\) and \(b \rightarrow c \rightarrow \ell\) branching ratios

The CLEO measurements of \(B(b \rightarrow e)\) and \(B(b \rightarrow e)\) were adopted, assuming that the branching ratios for \(b \rightarrow e\) and \(b \rightarrow \mu\), and for \(b \rightarrow c \rightarrow e\) and \(b \rightarrow c \rightarrow \mu\), are equal. CLEO also measured \(B(b \rightarrow \mu)\) from their muon momentum spectrum, but experimental difficulties in identifying low momentum muons did not allow a measurement of \(B(b \rightarrow c \rightarrow \mu)\). Additionally a measurement of \(B(b \rightarrow \ell)\) and \(B(b \rightarrow c \rightarrow \ell)\) was made from the combined electron and muon data, but the large experimental systematics on the CLEO muon data resulted in greater overall systematic uncertainties compared to the measurements using electrons alone. This procedure differs from that adopted in the previous publication [2] where the CLEO measurements of the \(b \rightarrow \ell\) and \(b \rightarrow c \rightarrow \ell\) branching ratios were used.

Use of branching ratio measurements made in \(Y(4\,S)\) decays in this analysis leads to additional uncertainties due to the admixture of \(B_s\) and \(A_0\) particles at LEP. For \(B(B^0, B^- \rightarrow \ell)\) measured with electrons, the CLEO central result with the ACCMM model is \((10.5 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.3)\%\) [10], an overall 3.4\% relative error. While first measurements of the yields of semileptonically decaying \(B_s\) and \(A_0\) hadrons have been made recently [29], their precision is not sufficient to be useful for this analysis without further constraints. Some theoretical arguments suggest that the semileptonic branching ratios of the different weakly decaying \(b\) hadrons should vary by about 10\% [30]. With such a variation, either broad assumptions about the relative abundances of \(b\) hadrons can be made, or the measured product branching fractions [29] can be included to constrain the possible effect on the average \(B(b \rightarrow \ell)\) in \(Z^0\) decays.

Naively it is expected that the fraction of \(B_s\) mesons will be less than that of \(B^0\) and \(B^-\) (which are assumed to have equal abundances), and hence to be bounded by 33\%. The fraction of \(A_0\) might be expected to be less than 20\%. Such limits, together with up to 10\% different branching fractions, lead to uncertainties of around 4\% on the branching ratio \(B(b \rightarrow \ell)\).

The measured product branching fractions for \(B_s\) and \(A_0\) production and decay already made at LEP [29] can reduce this uncertainty slightly. Combining the measured numbers from OPAL and ALEPH, using \(B(A_0 \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+) = (3.2 \pm 0.7)\%\) and \(B(D_\tau \rightarrow \phi \pi) = (2.8 \pm 0.5)\%\) [31], the branching ratio products

\[
\begin{align*}
  f(b \rightarrow B_s) B(B_s \rightarrow D_\tau \ell v X) & = (1.6 \pm 0.5)\% \\
  f(b \rightarrow A_0) B(A_0 \rightarrow A_\tau \ell v X) & = (2.0 \pm 0.7)\%
\end{align*}
\]
are obtained, where \( f(b \rightarrow B_s, A_b) \) represents the probability that a \( b \) quark hadronizes into a hadron \( B_s \) or \( A_b \). From these measurements, 90% confidence level limits on these branching ratio products of 2.2% and 2.8%, respectively, are obtained. The effect of 10% shifts of the \( B(b \rightarrow \ell) \) for \( B_s \) or \( A_b \), requiring that the total fractions of \( B^+ \), \( B^0 \), \( B_s \) and \( A_b \), total one, and that the fractions of \( B^+ \) and \( B^0 \) are the same, give fractional shifts of \( \pm 2.1\% \) and \( \pm 2.7\% \) respectively in the overall value of \( B(b \rightarrow \ell) \). Adding these shifts in quadrature gives a 3.4% relative error on \( B(b \rightarrow \ell) \) and 2.7% respectively in the overall value of \( B_s \) or \( A_b \). Any uncertainty in these numbers due to the uncertainty in \( \Gamma_{B_s}/\Gamma_{had} \) is negligible compared to the experimental errors on the yields of semileptonically decaying \( B_s \) and \( A_b \) hadrons.

The CLEO measurement of the branching ratio product for \( B(b \rightarrow c \rightarrow e) \) with the ACCMM decay model is \( (9.7 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.6)\% \) [10], namely a 10.3% fractional error. Production of \( B_s \) and \( B_c \) states at LEP has the effect altering this branching ratio, since the \( A_c \) and \( D_s \) states expected to be produced dominantly from \( B_s \) and \( B_c \) decays, respectively, have smaller semileptonic branching fractions than the mixture of \( c \) hadrons produced from \( B^0 \) and \( B^+ \) decays. Using abundances measured by CLEO [27] of \( c \) hadrons from \( B^0 \) and \( B^+ \) decays, and assuming that \( B_s \) and \( A_b \) hadrons always decay to \( D_s \) and \( A_c \) hadrons respectively, leads to shifts of typically 7% from the \( B(b \rightarrow c \rightarrow e) \) value measured at CLEO to that expected at LEP. Since the analysis is not very sensitive to this number, a correction of \( 0.93 \pm 0.07 \) is applied to the CLEO \( B(b \rightarrow c \rightarrow e) \) measurement, where the uncertainty is conservatively taken to be the full size of the effect. Allowing widely different fractions of \( B_s \) and \( A_b \) to be produced relative to \( B^0 \) and \( B^+ \) leads to correction factors which are covered by the 0.07 error quoted. For the ACCMM model, this results in a branching ratio of \( (9.0 \pm 1.2)\% \). The branching ratio values used for the different models are summarized in Table 3.

The unknown effect of \( B_s \) and \( A_b \) decays is included by adding an additional 25% uncertainty to this branching ratio. The overall branching ratio, \( B(b \rightarrow J/\psi \rightarrow \ell) = (0.14 \pm 0.04)\% \), gives only a small uncertainty on \( \Gamma_{b\ell}/\Gamma_{had} \).

The branching ratio of \( b \) to \( \tau \) relative to \( b \) to \( e \) is predicted by the quark model [32] from phase space arguments. Allowing \( b \) and \( c \) quark masses to vary in the ranges 4.8-5.2 GeV/c² and 1.3-1.7 GeV/c², respectively, gives a prediction for the relative \( \tau \) and \( e \) branching ratios of \( (25 \pm 10)\% \). More sophisticated form-factor calculations [33] do not change this conclusion. Using the well-measured \( B(\tau \rightarrow e) = (17.9 \pm 0.3)\% \) [31], gives \( B(b \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \ell) = (0.5 \pm 0.2)\% \), where differences between measurements of \( B(b \rightarrow \ell) \) for different decay models have been neglected. These numbers are consistent with a recent measurement of the branching ratio for \( b \rightarrow \tau \) by the ALEPH collaboration [34]. The uncertainty on \( \Gamma_{b\ell}/\Gamma_{had} \) resulting from the uncertainty on \( B(b \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \ell) \) is small.

The \( c \rightarrow \ell \) branching ratio

For semileptonic decays of \( c \) hadrons, the overall branching ratio is calculated considering the measured branching ratios and lifetimes of the separate hadron types. The semileptonic branching ratios and lifetimes of \( D^0 \) and \( D^+ \) mesons are well measured [3], and the lifetimes of \( D_s \) and \( A_c \) states are also known with better than 10% precision. If the semileptonic partial widths of all these \( c \) hadrons are assumed to be the same, the semileptonic branching ratios are just proportional to the particle lifetimes. Combining the different measurements with the JETSET prediction for the relative abundances \( D^+ : D^0 : D_s : A_c \) of \( 25 : 54 : 12 : 8 \) gives a predicted average semileptonic branching ratio for a \( c \) hadron from \( Z^0 \) decay to be \( (9.6 \pm 0.9)\% \), including the errors on the measured branching fractions and lifetimes. Varying the vector to scalar meson production ratio in the range 2.5:1 to 4:1, and the fractions of produced \( D_s \) and \( A_c \) hadrons between 10-20% and 5-15% respectively, leads to an additional error of \( \pm 0.6\% \) on the average \( B(c \rightarrow \ell) \). Overall, this gives \( B(c \rightarrow \ell) = (9.6 \pm 1.1)\% \). The variation of the \( c \rightarrow \ell \) branching ratio is considered independently of the \( b \rightarrow c \rightarrow \ell \) branching ratio, because different mixtures of \( c \) hadrons are involved.

8 Results

Electrons

As discussed above, the electron identification efficiency was determined from the data themselves, as an average over all prompt electron sources. The background-subtracted number of identified electrons in the data was therefore corrected for the identification efficiency before subdivision into the contributions from the different
Table 4. Expected fractions of different sources of prompt electrons passing the momentum and transverse momentum cuts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Fraction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$b\rightarrow e$</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b\rightarrow c\rightarrow e$</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b\rightarrow J/\psi \rightarrow e$</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b\rightarrow \tau \rightarrow e$</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$c\rightarrow e$</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>others</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The approximate expected breakdown of the various prompt electron sources is given in Table 4. The distributions of $p$ and $p_t$ for prompt electrons, after correction for backgrounds and efficiency, are shown in Fig. 5.

The rate of electrons from $c\rightarrow \ell$ decays was estimated to be

$$\frac{N_e^c}{N_{\text{had}}} = (0.183 \pm 0.051)\%.$$  

For the value of $N_{\text{other}}/N_{\text{had}}$ the following value, obtained from JETSET 7.3 simulated events, was taken:

$$\frac{N_{\text{other}}}{N_{\text{had}}} = (0.043 \pm 0.010)\%,$$

where the error includes effects such as the uncertainties in the $\pi^0$ and $\eta$ yields [35], and an $\pm 100\%$ uncertainty on the small number of leptons originating from $b$ and $c$ quarks produced in fragmentation processes. The Dalitz decays contributing to $N_{\text{other}}/N_{\text{had}}$ are more likely to be flagged as photon conversions than prompt electrons from other sources, and have been scaled down by 20% to account for this effect, according to Monte Carlo predictions.

One source of experimental systematic uncertainty specific to the electron channel concerned the effect of radiation losses of electrons inside the tracking chamber volumes. Such losses reduce the electron momentum, and thus lead to a reduced kinematic efficiency for electrons to pass the $p$ and $p_t$ cuts. This effect amounts to an 8% correction for electrons, evaluated using the detailed simulation of the detector performed for Monte Carlo events. The effects of the material within the tracking chambers were simulated with an accuracy of about 10%, leading to an error of 0.8% on $\Gamma_{b\bar{b}}/\Gamma_{\text{had}}$ from this source.

The value of $\Gamma_{b\bar{b}}/\Gamma_{\text{had}}$ was calculated from

$$\frac{\Gamma_{b\bar{b}}}{\Gamma_{\text{had}}} = \frac{N_e^c + N_e^\text{other}}{2N_{\text{had}} \sum (B\cdot e)_b}.$$

The sum $\sum (B\cdot e)_b$ was calculated from Monte Carlo to be $(4.25 \pm 0.24)\%$. The central value was obtained with the ACCMM model for semileptonic decays, and using the central values of fragmentation parameters and branching ratios listed in Sect. 7. The error includes branching ratio, fragmentation, and decay model uncertainties. The result obtained was:

$$\frac{\Gamma_{b\bar{b}}}{\Gamma_{\text{had}}} = 0.216 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.012,$$

where the first error is statistical, the second arises from detector performance uncertainties, and the third from uncertainties from fragmentation, branching ratios and decay models. The detector performance systematic error includes electron identification and background uncertainties, that from electron radiation losses, and those from the hadronic $Z^0$ event selection and Monte Carlo statistics. The error sources are summarized in Table 5,
### Table 5. Summary of effects, in per cent, of the different error sources on the electron, muon and combined $\Gamma_{\text{had}}/\Gamma_{\text{had}}$ results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error source</th>
<th>Electrons</th>
<th>Muons</th>
<th>Combined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lepton ID efficiency</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadronic backgrounds</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion background</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monte Carlo statistics</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electron radiation losses</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polar angle determination</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total uncorrelated</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadronic $Z^0$ selection</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{ee}/I_{\text{had}}$</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$c\to t$ branching ratio</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$c$ quark decay model</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$c$ quark fragmentation</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEO $b\to t$ branching ratio</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B(b\to s\tau)$ from $A_{c}$ and $B_s$</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b\to c\to t$ branching ratio</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b\to J/\psi \to t$</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b\to \tau \to t$</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b$ quark decay model</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b$ quark fragmentation</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other lepton sources</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total correlated</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total systematic</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where they are explicitly divided into those uncorrelated or correlated between the electron and muon analyses.

### Muons

Unlike for the electron channel, the muon identification efficiencies are calculated folded in with the kinematic and geometrical acceptances, using simulated events. The number of tracks passing all cuts, $N_{\mu}^b$, expected from prompt muons in $Z^0\to bb$ decay events is calculated from the number of observed muon candidates in the data, $N_{\mu}^{\text{tag}}$:

$$N_{\mu}^b = N_{\mu}^{\text{tag}} - N_{\mu}^{\text{fake}} - N_{\mu}^{c} - N_{\mu}^{\text{other}}.$$  

A total of $N_{\mu}^{\text{tag}} = 7249$ identified muon candidates passed all cuts. The predicted contribution from hadronic background to the prompt muon signal was $N_{\mu}^{\text{fake}} = 769 \pm 104$ tracks. Decays of the type $c\to t$ were predicted to contribute $N_{\mu}^{c} = 332 \pm 82$ tracks, where the error is the full systematic uncertainty. An estimate of $N_{\mu}^{\text{other}} = 25 \pm 25$ muons was obtained from the simulated JETSET 7.3 events for the contribution from $b$ and $c$ quarks produced in fragmentation processes. Subtraction of these contributions left an estimated

$$N_{\mu}^b = 6123 \pm 85 \pm 135$$

prompt muons in the data coming from $Z^0\to bb$ decay events, where the first error is statistical and the second systematic. The estimated fractions of muon candidates in the sample from the different sources are given in Table 6. The $p$ and $p_t$ distributions of the muon candidates are shown in Fig. 6.

### Table 6. Expected fractions of muon candidates from different sources in the final sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>$b\to \mu$</th>
<th>$b\to c\to \mu$</th>
<th>$b\to J/\psi \to \mu$</th>
<th>$b\to \tau \to \mu$</th>
<th>$c\to \mu$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$b\to g$</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b\to (c,J/\psi,\tau)\to g$</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hadronic background</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accuracy of detector modelling by the simulation program is reflected in the muon identification efficiency and background uncertainties, as well as in the error on the hadronic $Z^0$ event selection efficiency. An additional source of systematic uncertainty on the kinematic acceptance arose due to the description of the polar angle resolution of tracks, and was estimated to lead to a small additional uncertainty of $\pm 0.4\%$. This error does not apply to the electron analysis because $Z$-chamber hits are required as part of the electron identification requirements.

The fraction of hadronic $Z^0$ decays to $bb$ pairs was calculated from

$$\frac{\Gamma_{bb}}{\Gamma_{\text{had}}} = \frac{2N_{\mu}^b}{N_{\text{had}}\sum (B\cdot e)_b},$$

where, unlike in the electron case, the acceptances $e$ include the muon identification efficiency as well as the kinematic and geometrical effects. The number of hadronic $Z^0$ decays, $N_{\text{had}}$, was calculated from the number selected in the data, 458 286, divided by the selection
methods of combining the muon and electron numbers

Fbs/Fh_\, d.

errors, were treated as completely correlated between the
two channels. All other uncertainties, namely branching
volume (electrons), and the polar angle resolution error
contributions, Monte Carlo statistical errors, the error
efficiencies, the conversion and hadronic background
were chosen to give a small total fractional error on
\Gamma_{b\bar{b}}/\Gamma_{had}. Lowering the momentum cut results in an
increase in the background fraction, and increasing the
momentum cut results in an increase of the fragmentation
errors. A lower \pt cut has the effect of increasing the
cascade and fragmentation errors as well as those from
charm, and a higher cut rapidly results in loss of statistics.
For both channels it was checked that changes in the cuts
over wide ranges did not lead to significant changes in
the result.

Consistent results were obtained when the sample was
The effect of including the data taken with collision en-
ergies not at the Z_0 \, mass, but up to 3 \, GeV away, was
assessed to be less than 0.4\%, and was neglected.

Combination of results

The central values from the electron and muon analyses,
0.216 and 0.224 respectively, differ by less than one stan-
dard deviation of the uncorrelated errors, and so are com-
patible. The results were combined by weighting by the
inverse of the square of the total error on each. Other
methods of combining the muon and electron numbers
gave the same result for \Gamma_{b\bar{b}}/\Gamma_{had} within 0.3\%.
Errors on the combined measurement were derived by fluctuating
the individual electron and muon results by each error
in turn, taking into account whether errors are correlated
or not between the two analyses. The lepton identification
efficiencies, the conversion and hadronic background
contributions, Monte Carlo statistical errors, the error
due to simulation of radiation in the central detector
volume (electrons), and the polar angle resolution error
(muons) were assumed to be uncorrelated between the
two channels. All other uncertainties, namely branching
ratio, semileptonic decay modelling, and fragmentation
errors, were treated as completely correlated between the
two channels. This is a slightly conservative assumption
for some error sources, since two the channels used dif-
ferent kinematic cuts. The combined errors are given in
Table 5. The combined result obtained was:

\[ \frac{\Gamma_{b\bar{b}}}{\Gamma_{had}} = 0.220 \pm 0.002 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.011, \]

where the first error is statistical, the second arises from
detector uncertainties and the third from b and c mod-
eling and branching ratio uncertainties. The total error,
including both statistical and systematic uncertainties,
corresponds to \pm 5.8\% of the measurement.

9 Conclusions

The fraction of hadronic Z_0 \, decays to b\bar{b} \, pairs,
\Gamma_{b\bar{b}}/\Gamma_{had}, has been measured from the yield of high mo-
momentum, high transverse momentum electrons and muons
in hadronic Z_0 \, decay events. A value

\[ \frac{\Gamma_{b\bar{b}}}{\Gamma_{had}} = 0.220 \pm 0.002 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.011 \]

was obtained, where the first error is statistical, the sec-
ond arises from detector performance uncertainties and the
third from b and c quark modelling and branching
ratio uncertainties. The measurement is completely lim-
ited by systematic errors. This result supersedes previous
published OPAL measurements of \Gamma_{b\bar{b}}. Together with the
OPAL measurement of the hadronic width of the Z_0, \n\Gamma_{had} = 1738 \pm 12 \, MeV [1], this result gives a value of
\Gamma_{b\bar{b}} = 382 \pm 22 \, MeV.

The result is in good agreement with the Standard
Model prediction for \Gamma_{b\bar{b}}/\Gamma_{had}. The ZFITTER program
[22], with the latest OPAL Z_0 \, lineshape parameters [1],
predicts \Gamma_{b\bar{b}}/\Gamma_{had} = 0.217 for a top quark mass of
150 \, GeV/c^2, a Higgs boson mass of 300 \, GeV/c^2, and
\alpha_s = 0.12. Varying the top quark mass between 50
and 230 \, GeV/c^2 results in predictions varying between
0.219 and 0.213. The corresponding range for \Gamma_{b\bar{b}} is
378–374 \, MeV, with a central prediction of 376 \, MeV.

The prospects for further reduction of the systematic
errors on the measurement of \Gamma_{b\bar{b}} using this approach
are limited. With increasing data statistics, double-tag
methods of measuring \Gamma_{b\bar{b}}, in which branching ratio,
modelling, and fragmentation uncertainties largely cancel,
will provide further improvements.

Acknowledgements. It is a pleasure to thank the SL Division for
the efficient operation of the LEP accelerator, the precise infor-
mation on the absolute energy, and their continuing close co-
operation with our experimental group. In addition to the support
staff at our own institutions we are pleased to acknowledge the
Department of Energy, USA,
National Science Foundation, USA,
Texas National Research Laboratory Commission, USA,
Science and Engineering Research Council, UK,
Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, Canada,
Fusefeld Foundation,
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