Prueba de Suficiencia Investigadora

MEASUREMENT OF THE $t\bar{t}$ PRODUCTION CROSS SECTION IN $p\bar{p}$ COLLISIONS AT $\sqrt{S} = 1.96\ TeV$ USING LEPTON + JETS EVENTS WITH JET PROBABILITY AT CDF

Enrique Palencia Cortezón

Instituto de Física de Cantabria (CSIC-UC)

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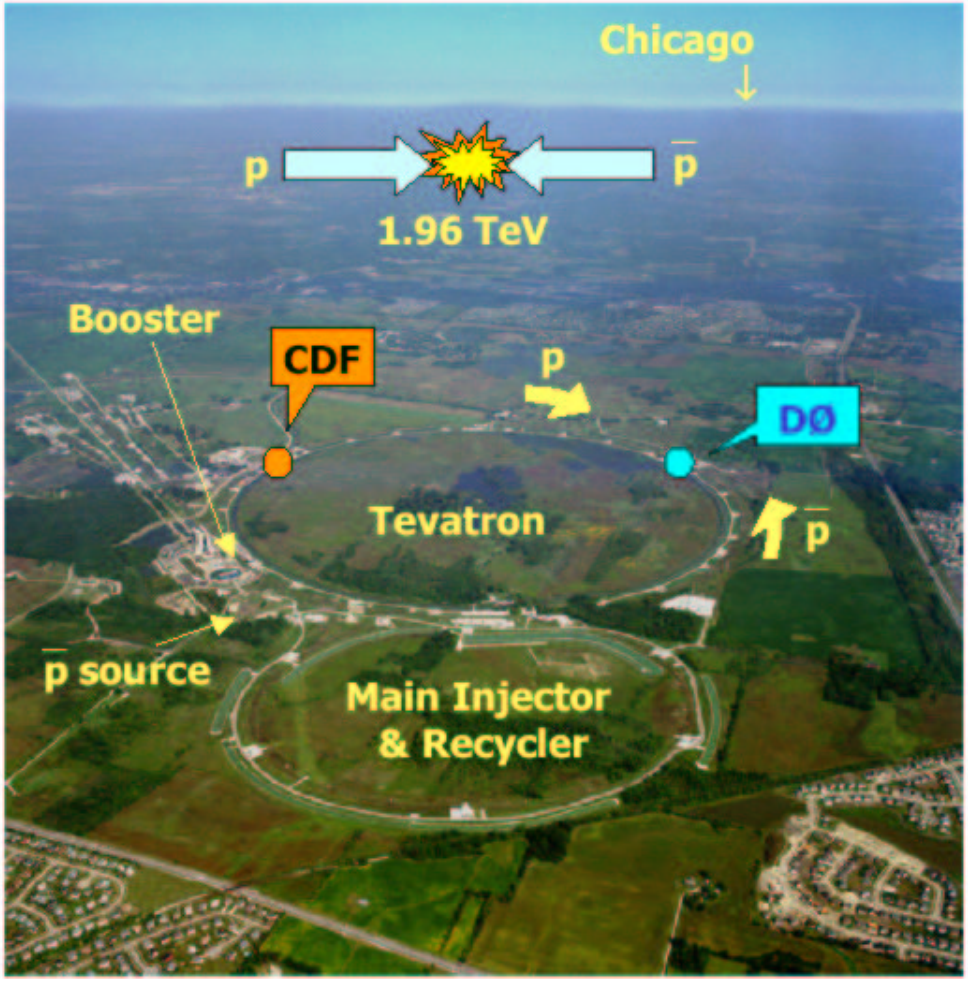
Outline

- Introduction/Motivation
- Jet Probability Tagging Algorithm
  - Description of the algorithm
  - Efficiency
  - Mistag Rate
- $t\bar{t}$ Cross Section Measurement
  - Data sample and event selection
  - Acceptance and background estimate
  - Results
- Summary

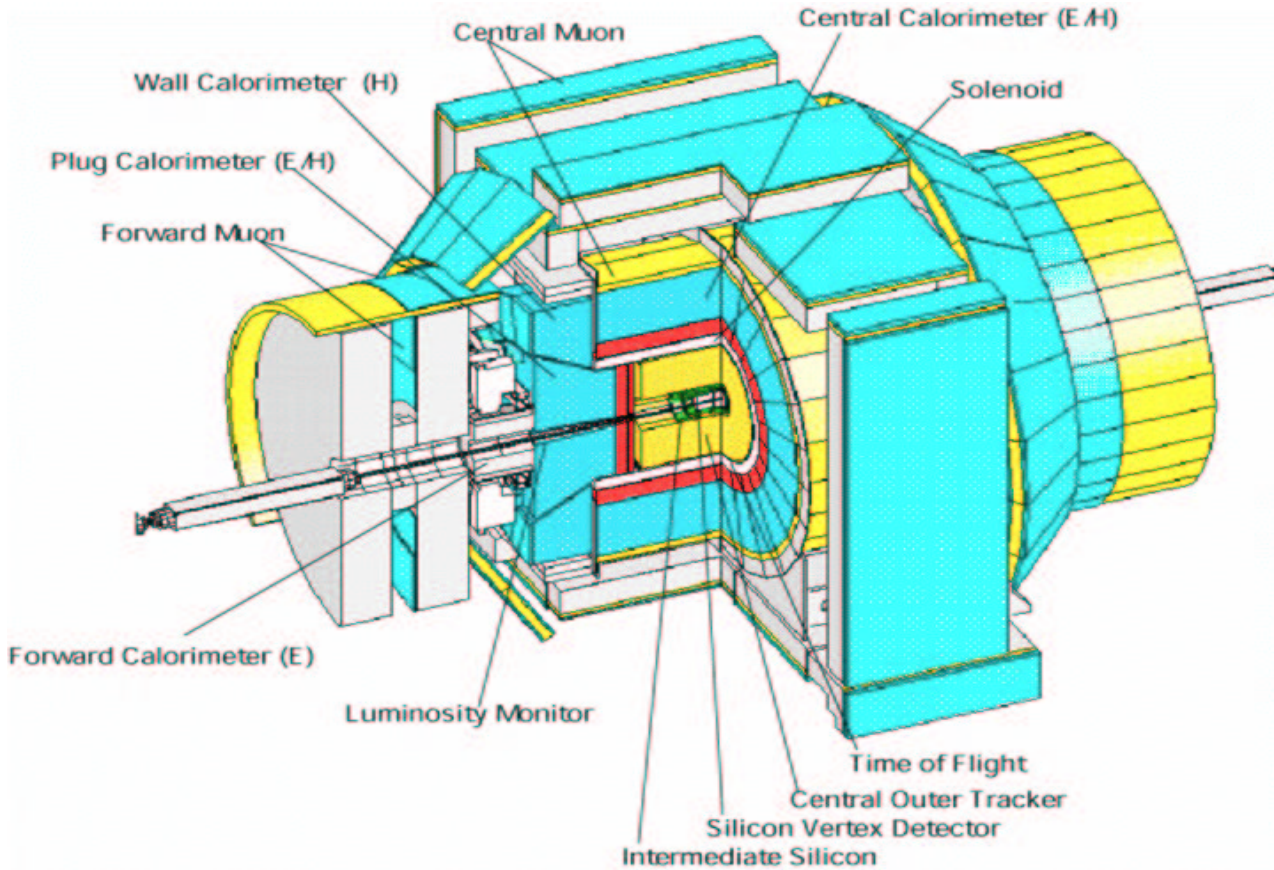
The Tevatron

- Currently, the world's only top quark production machine
- Highest energy $p\bar{p}$ collider
  - ♢ Energy of the beam = $980\ GeV$
  - ♢ $\sqrt{s} = 1.96\ TeV$ (Run I $\rightarrow 1.8\ TeV$)
- Collisions every $396\ ns$ (Run I $3.5\ \mu s$)
- Run I: 1992 - 1996
- Run II: 2001 - nowadays
  - ♢ Many improvements: *Main Injector*
  - ♢ $\mathcal{L}_{int}$: $100\ pb^{-1}$ (Run I) $\longrightarrow > 1\ fb^{-1}$ (Run II)
- Discoveries: quark *top* (1995) and B_s mixing (2006)



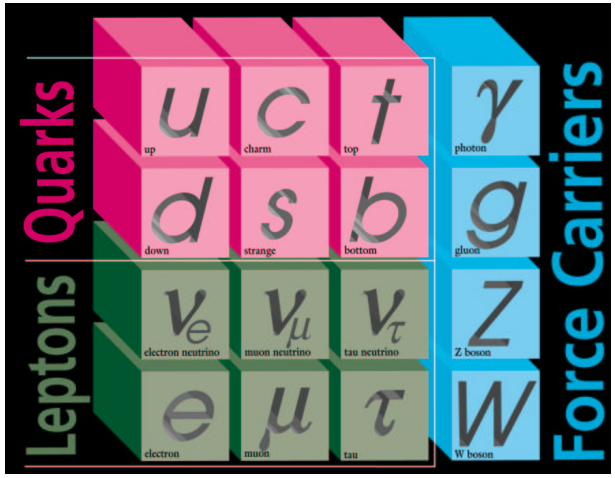
CDF

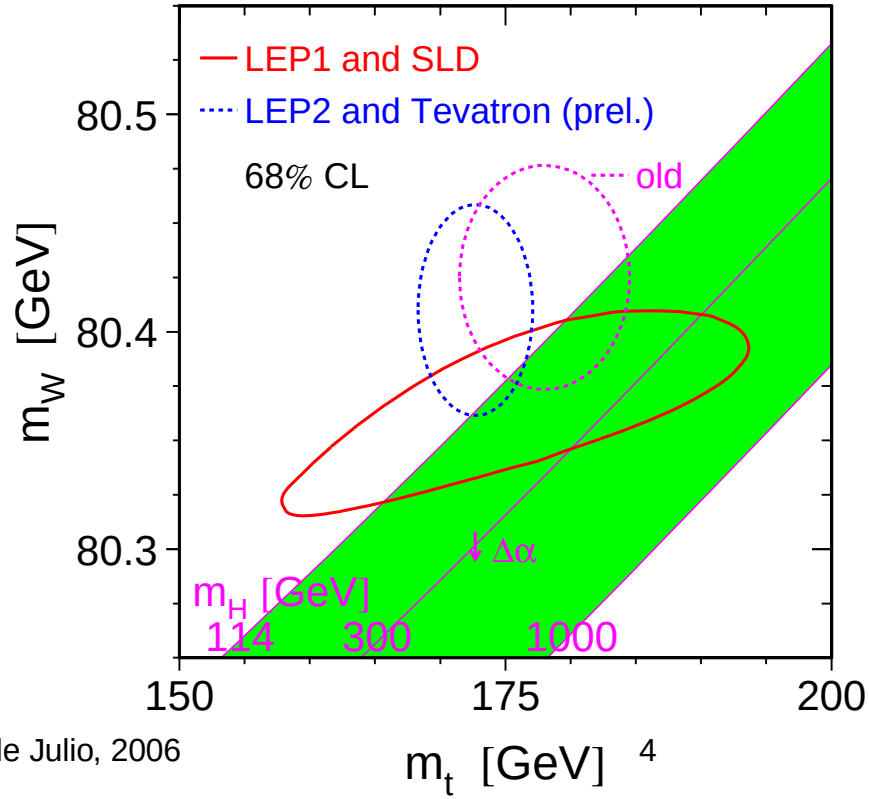
- General-purpose particle detector. Cylindrical simmetry
- 3 subsystems: tracking (inside a $1.4\ T$ solenoidal magnetic field), calorimetry and muons systems
- For top physics, the full detector is needed
- Run II improvements:
  - New Silicon detector
  - TOF detector
  - *plug* calorimeters
  - *forward* μ detectors
  - DAQ & triggers electronics
  - L2 SVT trigger



Why is Top Quark so Interesting?

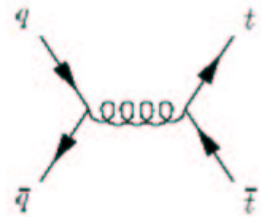
- Heaviest known fundamental particle $\Rightarrow$ high p_T physics
- Decays before it can hadronize ($\tau_{top} \sim 10^{-24}$ sec) $\Rightarrow$ momentum and spin pass to the decay products
- Top quark properties test SM
  - ◇ Higher x-sec than predicted could be a sign of non SM production mechanisms
- Look for new physics
- Top mass fundamental parameter in SM
  - ◇ M_t, along with the mass of the W, is related with the mass of the Higgs boson



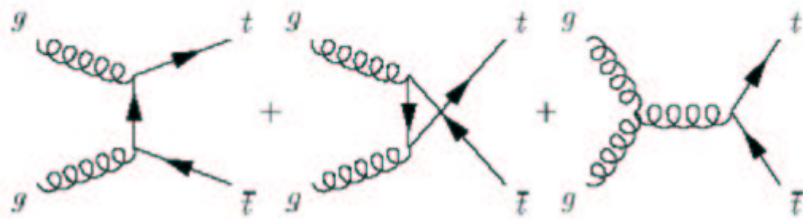


Top Production & Decay Modes

- At Tevatron energies ($\sqrt{s} = 1.96\ TeV$) top quark is mainly produced in pairs via strong interaction

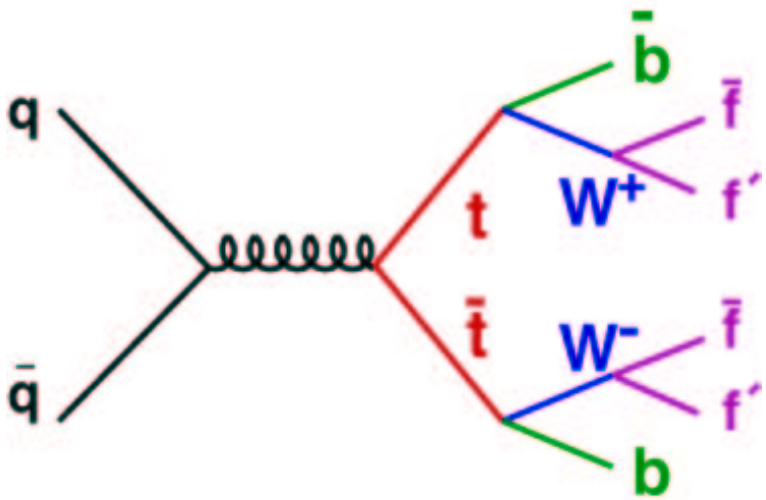


  - ◇ $q\bar{q}$ annihilation (85%) or gluon fusion (15%)
  - ◇ $\sigma(p\bar{p} \to t\bar{t}\ @\ M_t = 178\ GeV) \approx 6.1\ pb$ $\Rightarrow$ one top event every 10 billion inelastic collisions



- Decays via electroweak interaction $t \to Wb$

  - ◇ BR($t \to Wb$)≈1 $\Rightarrow$ final state given by the $W^{\pm}$ decays
  - ◇ BR($W \to$ leptons) = 1/3, BR($W \to$ quarks) = 2/3

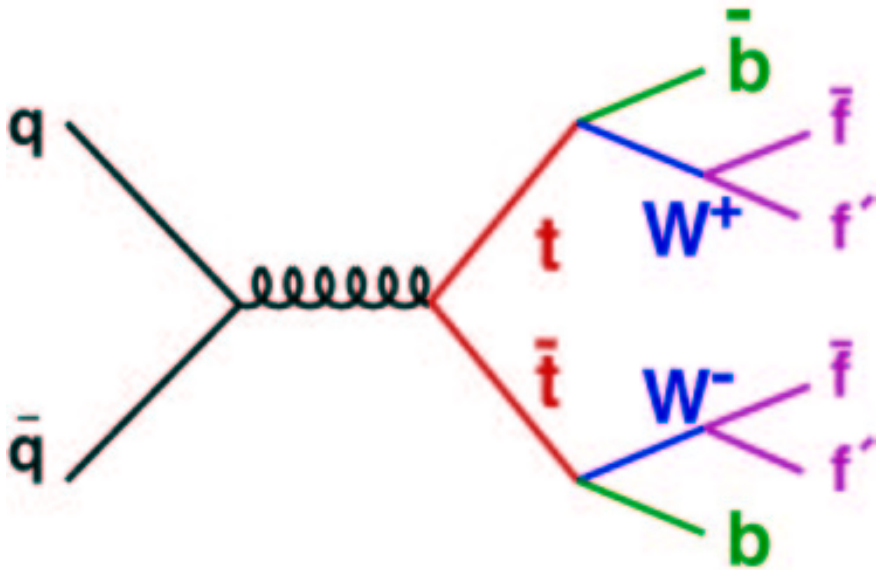


lepton $\equiv$ electron or muon

Final State	Dataset	BR	S/B
$l\nu\ l\nu\ bb$	dilepton	∼5%	4/1
$l\nu\ qq\ bb$	lepton+jets	∼30%	2/1
$qq\ qq\ bb$	hadronic	∼44%	1/4

Why... (II)

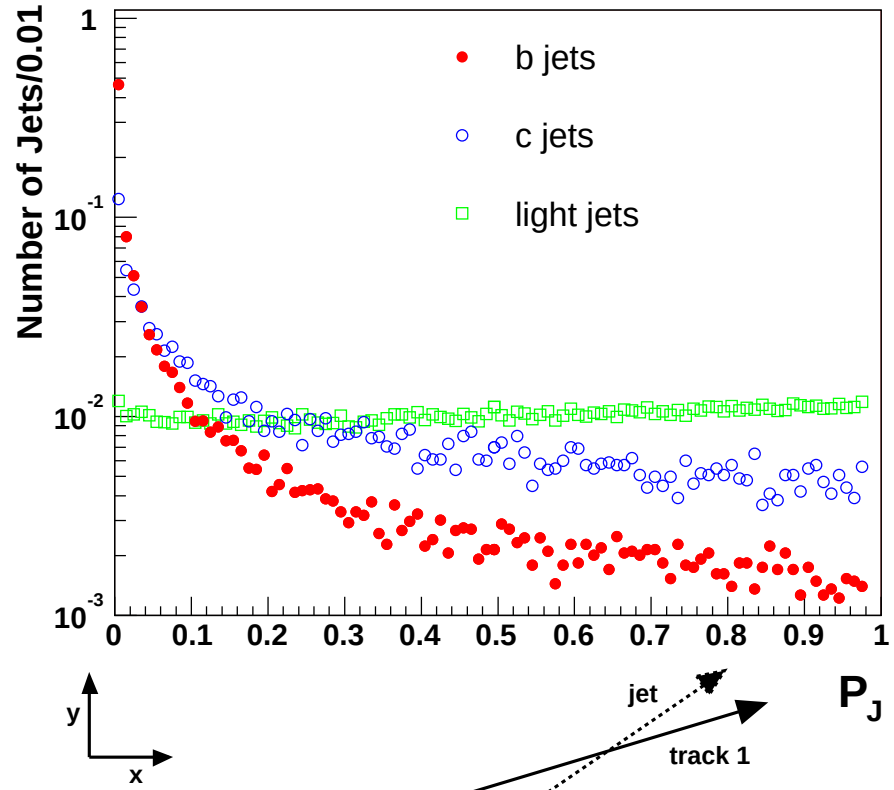
- ... heavy flavor (HF) tagging?
  - ◇ Top signal has 2 b's and only $\sim$ 1- 6% of the main backgrounds has HF $\Rightarrow$ S/B greatly increased

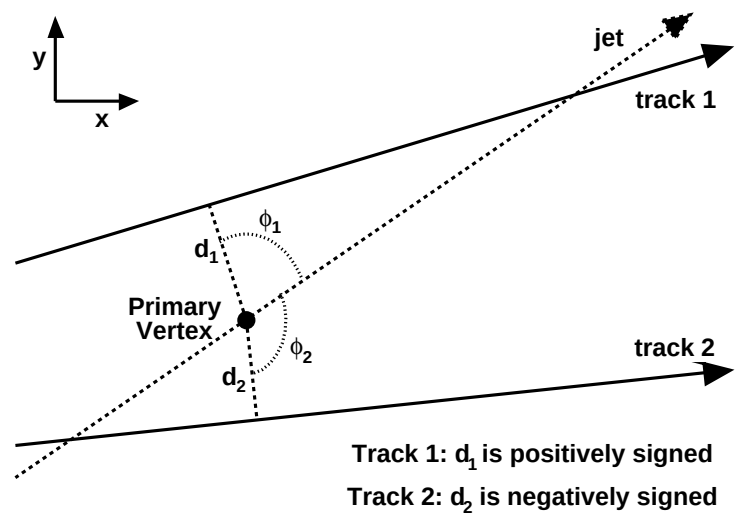


- ... Jet Probability?
  - ◇ Provides a continuous variable $\Rightarrow$ more flexible way to understand the composition of the tagged sample
  - ◇ Can be tuned/optimized differently for other kind of analyses
  - ◇ Potentially, this method can be used to statistically separate b and c heavy flavor contributions

Jet Probability Algorithm (I)

- HF hadrons have long lifetime $\Longrightarrow$ displaced vertices (and tracks) from the primary vertex
- Determines whether a jet has been produced at the primary vertex or from the hadronization of a heavy quark
- Physically, probability for a jet to come from the primary vertex
- Uniform for light quark or gluon jets. Peaks at 0 for jets containing displaced tracks from HF decays
- Signed impact parameter: $d_0 > 0$ if point of closest approach to the primary vertex lies in the same direction as the jet direction (cos $\phi > 0$)
- + (-) Jet Probability: only tracks with positive (negative) impact parameter

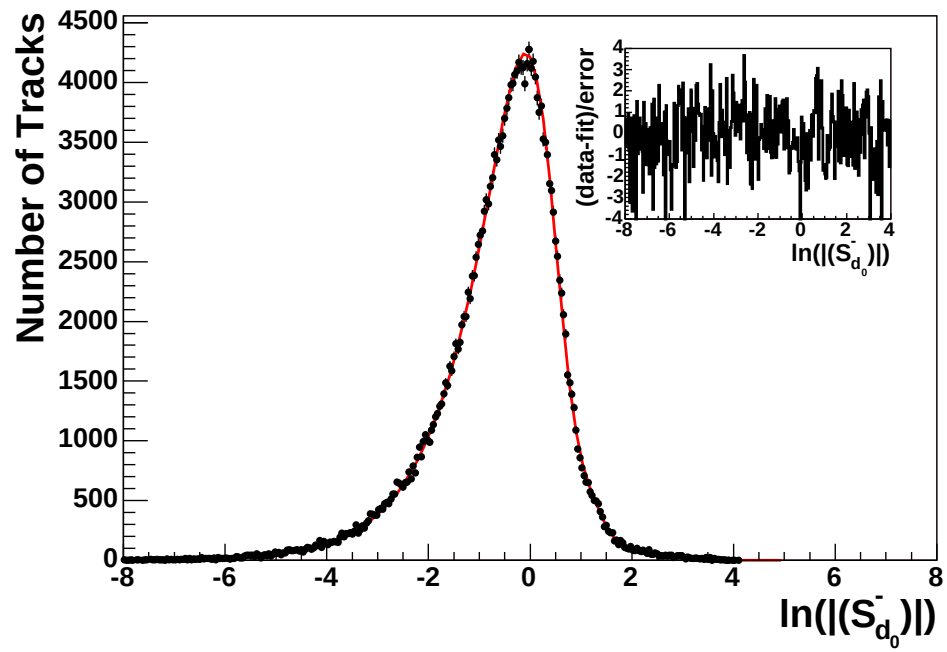




Jet Probability Algorithm (II)

- Track impact parameter significance: $S = d/\sigma_d$
- Fit the distribution of the track impact parameter significance to obtain a resolution function $R(S)$ (different for data and MC)
- Negative side of $R(S)$ used to determine the probability ($P_{tr}(S_0)$) that the impact parameter significance (S_0) of a given track is due to the detector resolution

$$P_{tr}(S_0) = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{-|S_0|} R(S)dS}{\int_{-\infty}^{0} R(S)dS}$$



- Probability that a jet is consistent with a zero lifetime hypothesis:

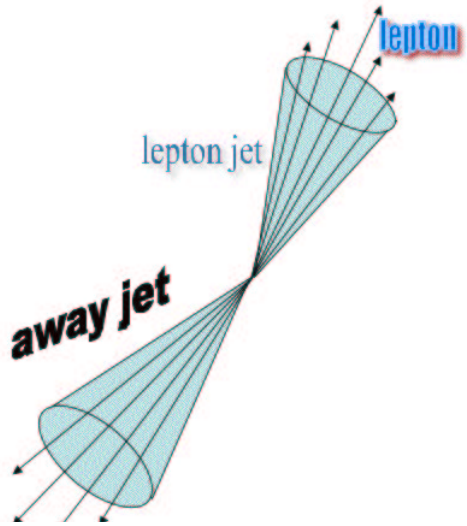
$$P_J = \prod_{l=1}^{N_{tr}} P_{tr} \times \sum_{k=0}^{N_{tr}-1} \frac{(-ln \prod_{l=1}^{N_{tr}} P_{tr})^k}{k!}$$

Jet Probability Efficiency

- Measured using an 8 GeV inclusive electron data sample (it is enriched with HF due to the semiloptenic B decays)

- Single tag method: $\epsilon = \frac{N_{ej}^{+} - N_{ej}^{-}}{N_{ej}} \cdot \frac{1}{F_B}$

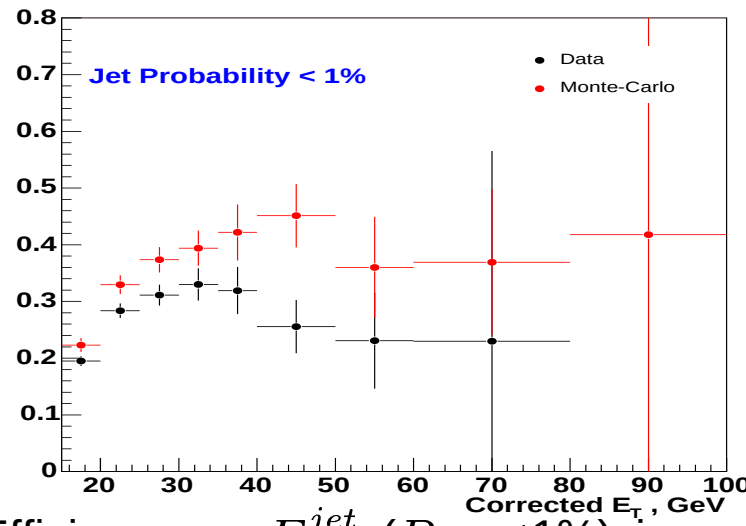
  - ◇ Disadvantage: relays strongly on the correct determination of the heavy flavor fraction in the sample



- Double tag method: as heavy flavor quarks are mostly produced in pairs, heavy flavor content in one jet is enhanced requiring that the "other" jet (away jet) is tagged

- Efficiencies to tag a HF jet with $E_T > 15$ GeV and 318 pb^{-1}

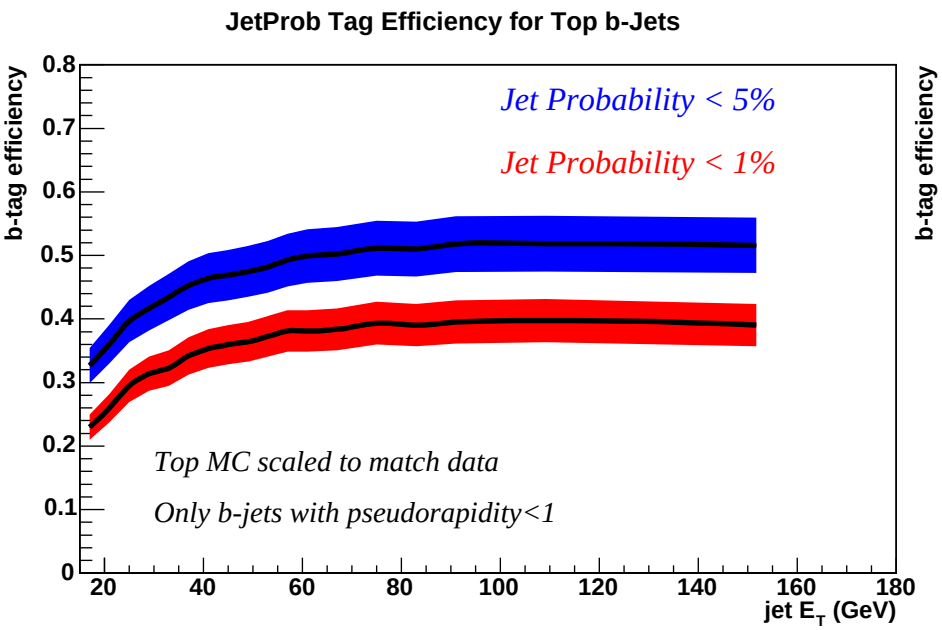
	$P_J < 1\%$	$P_J < 5\%$
ϵ^{data}	0.258 ± 0.018	0.334 ± 0.026
ϵ^{MC}	0.316 ± 0.021	0.392 ± 0.026
Scale Factor	0.817 ± 0.070	0.852 ± 0.072

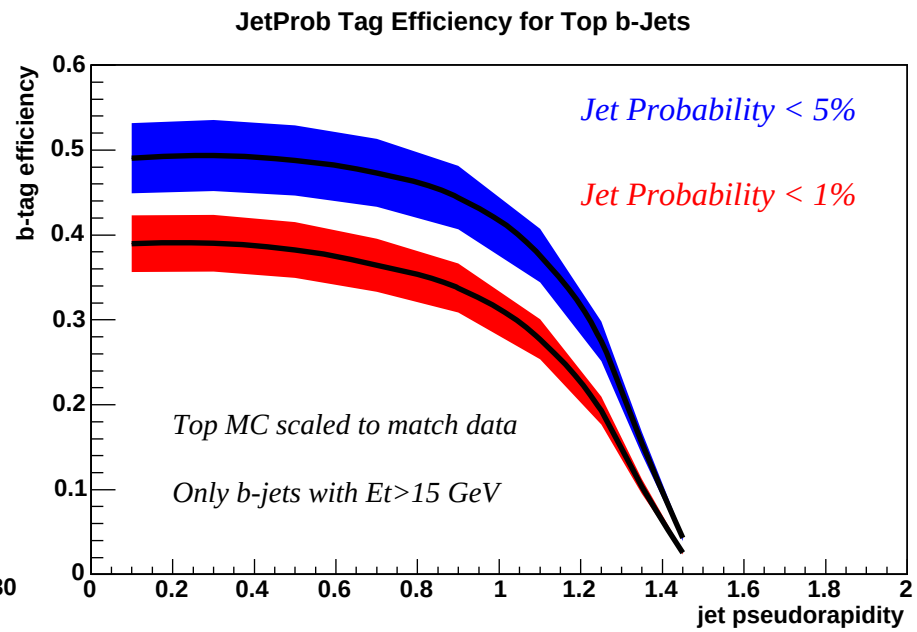


Efficiency vs E_T^{jet} (P_J <1%) in inclusive electron sample

Jet Probability Efficiency in $t\bar{t}$ Events

- b-tagging efficiency (tag rate $\times$ SF) per jet in a top Monte Carlo sample. Bands represent the systematic error due to the scale factor.

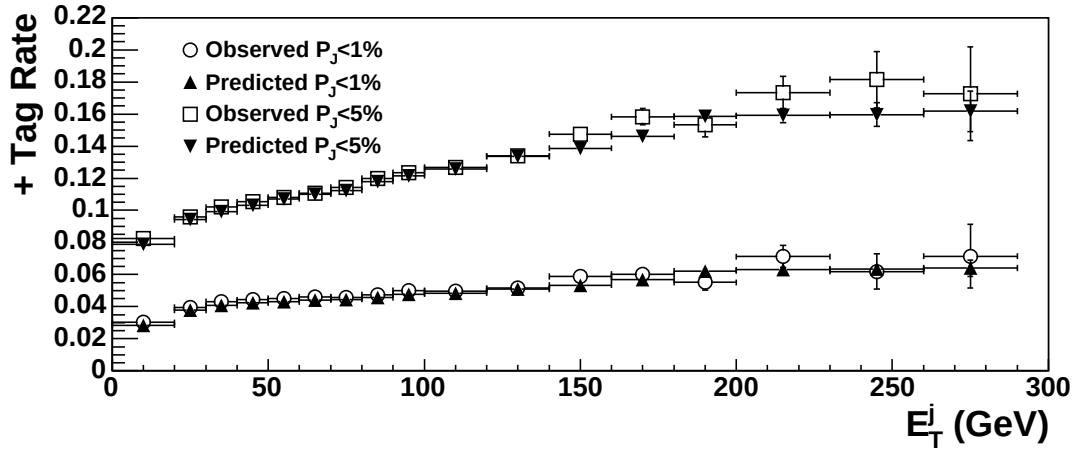


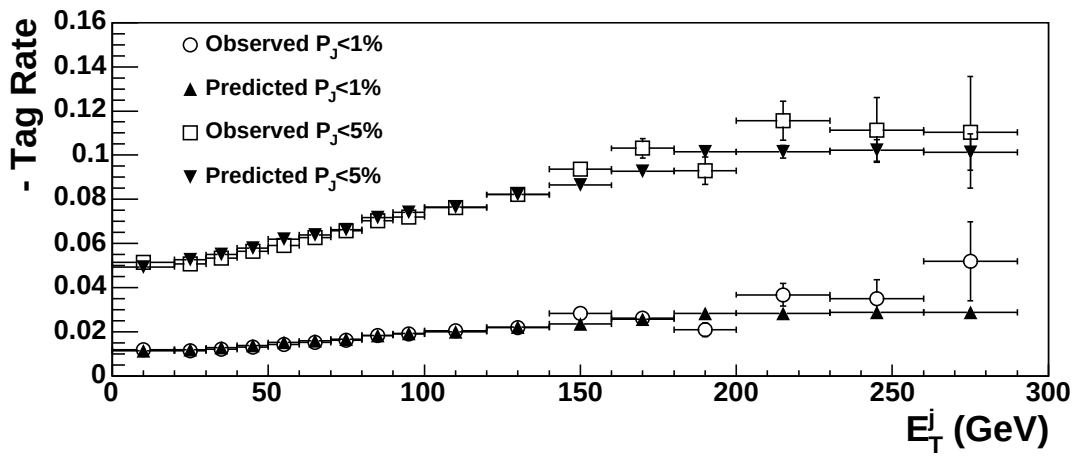


b-tagging efficiency (%)	$P_J < 1\%$	$P_J < 5\%$
per jet	35 ± 3	47 ± 4
per event	55 ± 4	69 ± 4

Jet Probability Mistag Rate

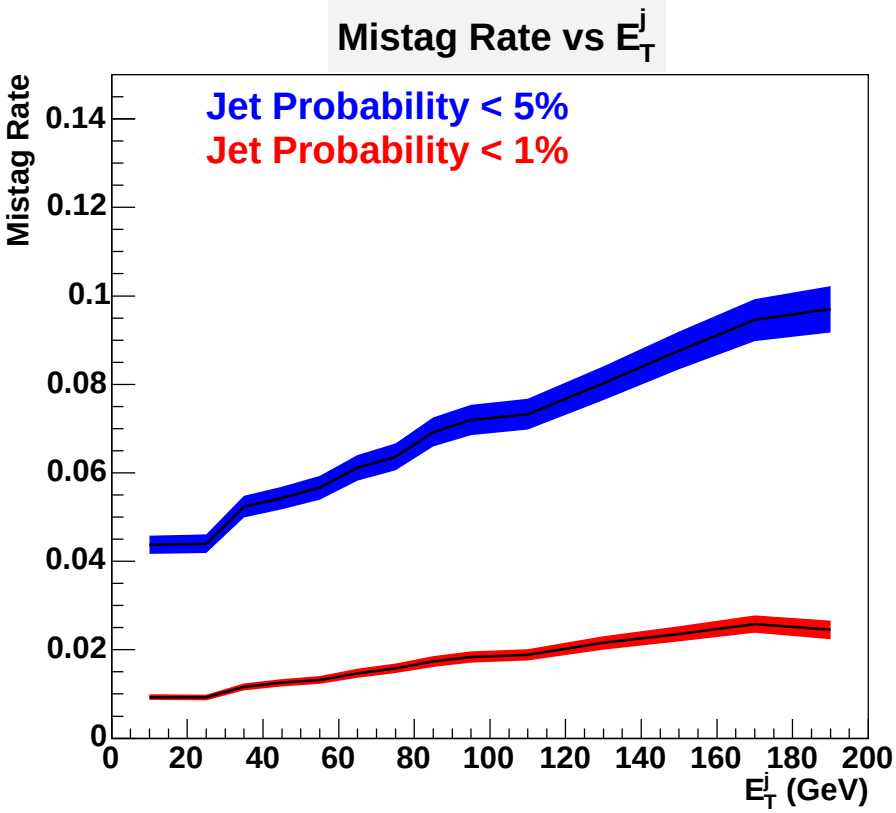
- Mistag rate: probability of tagging a light jet as a heavy flavor one
- Determined using inclusive jet data samples
- Parameterized as a 6 dimensional matrix: E_T, N_{trk}, $\sum E_T^j$, η, Z_{vtx}, ϕ
- Cross check independent samples: observed (multijet trigger) vs prediction (inclusive jet data)
- Results with 318 pb^{-1}

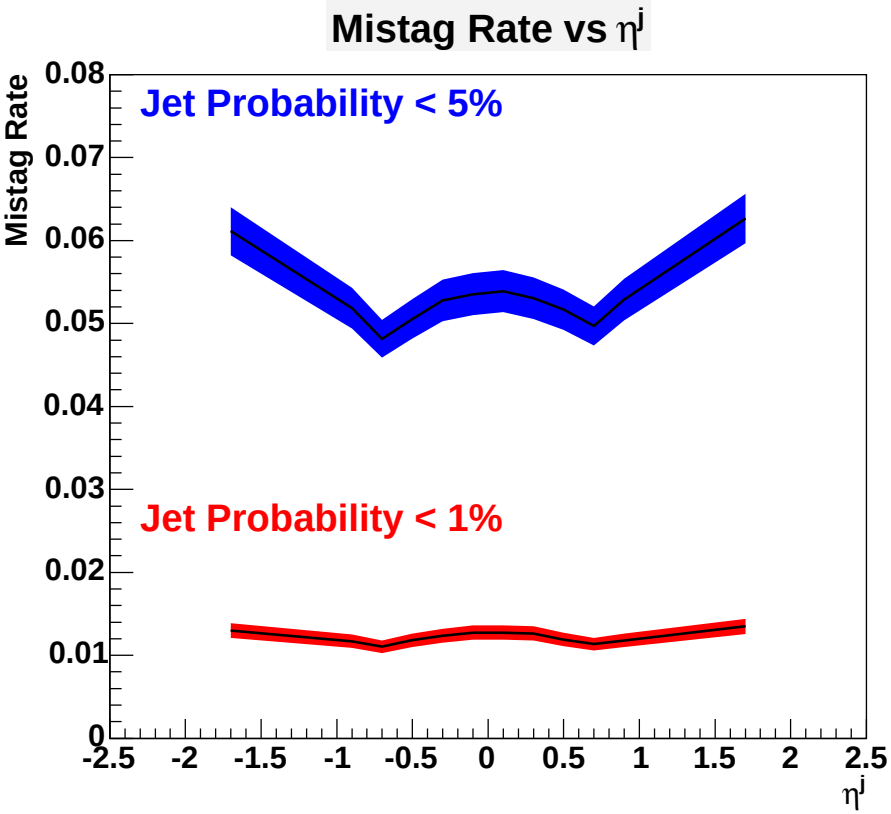




	$P_J < 1\%$	$P_J < 5\%$
Overall - tag rate (%)	1.22 ± 0.08	5.30 ± 0.25
Overall + tag rate (%)	3.54 ± 0.18	9.20 ± 0.26

Jet Probability Mistag Rate vs E_T and η





- Bands represent the total uncertainty (statistical and systematic added in quadrature).

$t\bar{t}$ Cross Section Measurement

- Counting experiment: $\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = \frac{N_{obs} - B_{bkg}}{\epsilon_{t\bar{t}} \times \int L dt}$

Data Selection

- Data sample based on Run II data taken untill September 2004

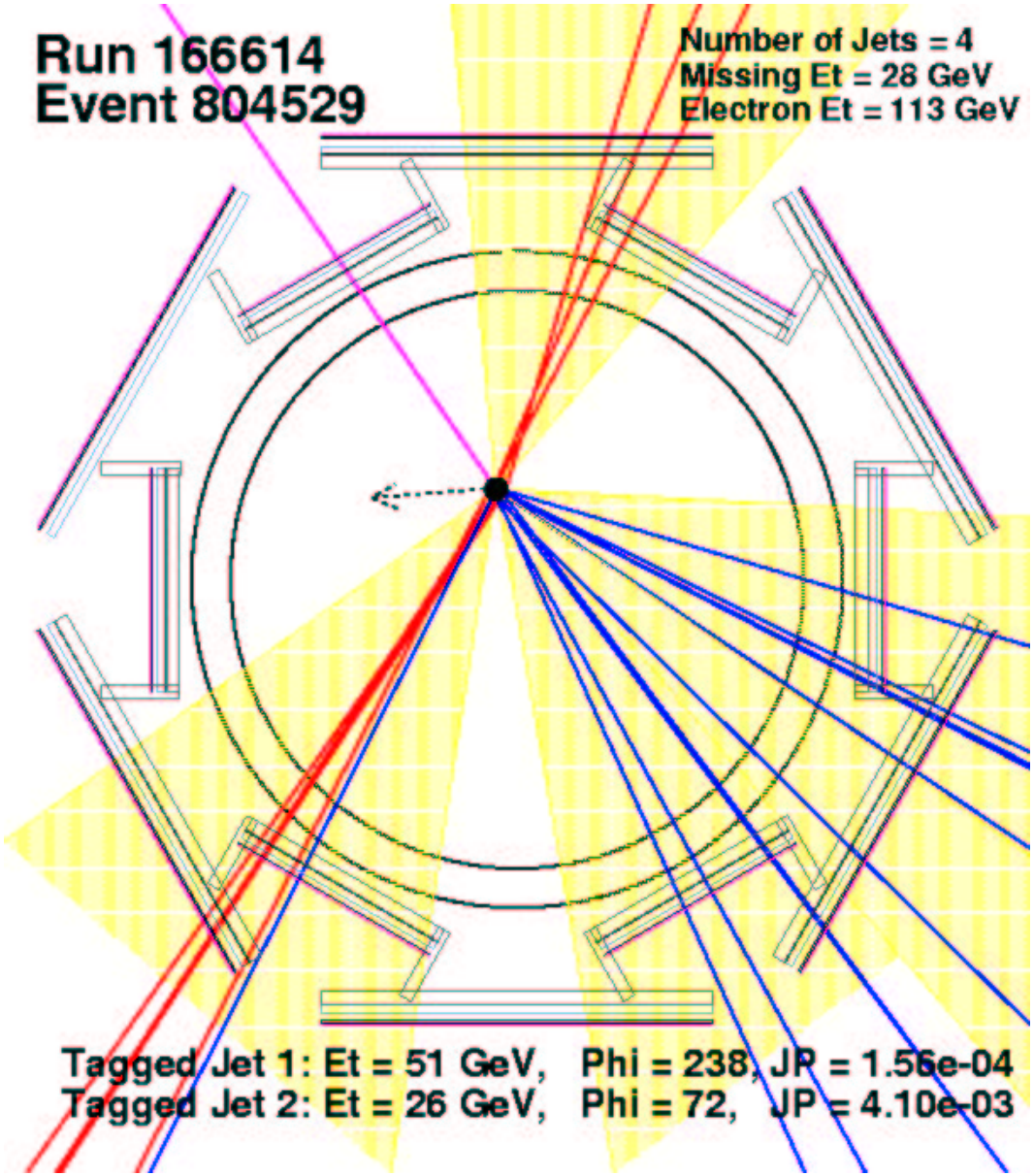
	CEM (Central electrons, $\|\eta\| < 1$)	CMUP (Central muons, $\|\eta\| < 0.6$)	CMX (Extension muons, $0.6 < \|\eta\| < 1$)
Lum (pb^{-1})	318.5 $\pm$ 18.8	318.5 $\pm$ 18.8	305.2 $\pm$ 18.0

- Event selection:
  - ♢ 1 high p_T isolated lepton
  - ♢ high missing transverse energy
  - ♢ $\geq$ 3 energetic jets
  - ♢ vetoes (dilepton, cosmics, conversion, z_{vtx})
  - ♢ $M_T^W > 20\ GeV$ and $H_T > 200\ GeV$
  - ♢ $\geq$ 1 tagged jet (jet with positive P_J <1%)

Jet Multiplicity	1 jet	2 jets	3 jets	$\geq$ 4 jets
Before b-tagging				
# Events	29339	4442	300	166
After b-tagging ($P_J <$ 1%)				
# Events	350	191	52	68

A Top Candidate Event looks like this...

- Jets are represented by yellow hashed cones
- For tagged jets, positive impact parameter tracks are drawn red
- All other (good r-phi) tracks inside jet are drawn blue
- Missing transverse energy direction is the dotted arrow
- Electron track is magenta



Acceptance and Backgrounds

- Jet Probability tagging efficiencies for $t\bar{t}$ events (PYTHIA Monte Carlo sample with M_t = 178 GeV/c^2)

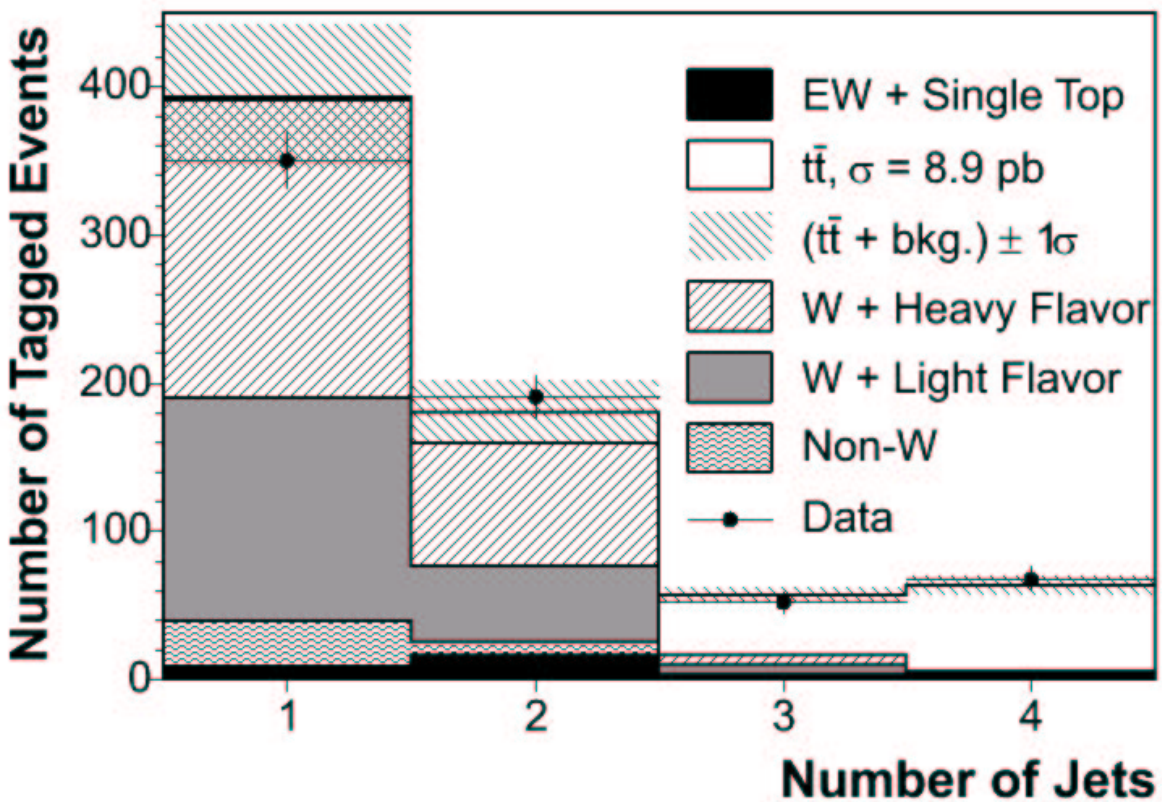
Quantity	CEM
Single tag, P_J <1% (SF = 0.82 $\pm$ 0.07)	
Acc. No Tag	3.67 $\pm$ 0.02 $\pm$ 0.22
Tag Eff.	54.7 $\pm$ 0.2 $\pm$ 3.6
Acc. with Tag	2.00 $\pm$ 0.01 $\pm$ 0.18
$\epsilon_{t\bar{t}} \int$L dt	6.38 $\pm$ 0.04 $\pm$ 0.68

- Backgrounds estimate:
  - ♢ Mistags: predicted, from data, by the negative tag rate matrix and corrected by mistag asymmetry
  - ♢ non-W: derived from the complementary regions of $\not\!\!E_T$ vs lepton isolation in data
  - ♢ W+HF: estimated using W+HF MC to
    $\rightarrow$ extract the HF fractions from $\frac{W+HF}{W+Jets}$ MC and the b-tag efficiencies
    $\rightarrow$ normalized to W+jets pretag data
  - ♢ Diboson, Z $\rightarrow \tau\tau$ and single top derived from MC

Background Summary, $P_J < 1\%$

Jet Multiplicity	1 jet	2 jets	3 jets	$\geq$ 4 jets
Pretag Data	29339	4442	300	166
Electroweak	9.3 ± 1.1	16.6 ± 1.8	2.3 ± 0.3	0.71 ± 0.09
$Wb\bar{b}$	83 ± 23	47 ± 13	4.3 ± 1.2	1.1 ± 0.3
$Wc\bar{c}$	31 ± 9	17.3 ± 5.2	1.6 ± 0.5	0.4 ± 0.1
Wc	86 ± 21	19.0 ± 4.9	1.0 ± 0.3	0.21 ± 0.06
Mistag	149 ± 17	51 ± 6	6.1 ± 0.7	2.2 ± 0.3
Non-W	31 ± 16	8.6 ± 4.6	0.9 ± 0.6	0.5 ± 0.5
Total Background	389 ± 49	159 ± 22	16.3 ± 2.0	5.1 ± 0.7
$t\bar{t}$ (8.9 pb)	2.5 ± 0.5	20.6 ± 2.4	40.4 ± 4.5	58.1 ± 6.2
Data	350	191	52	68

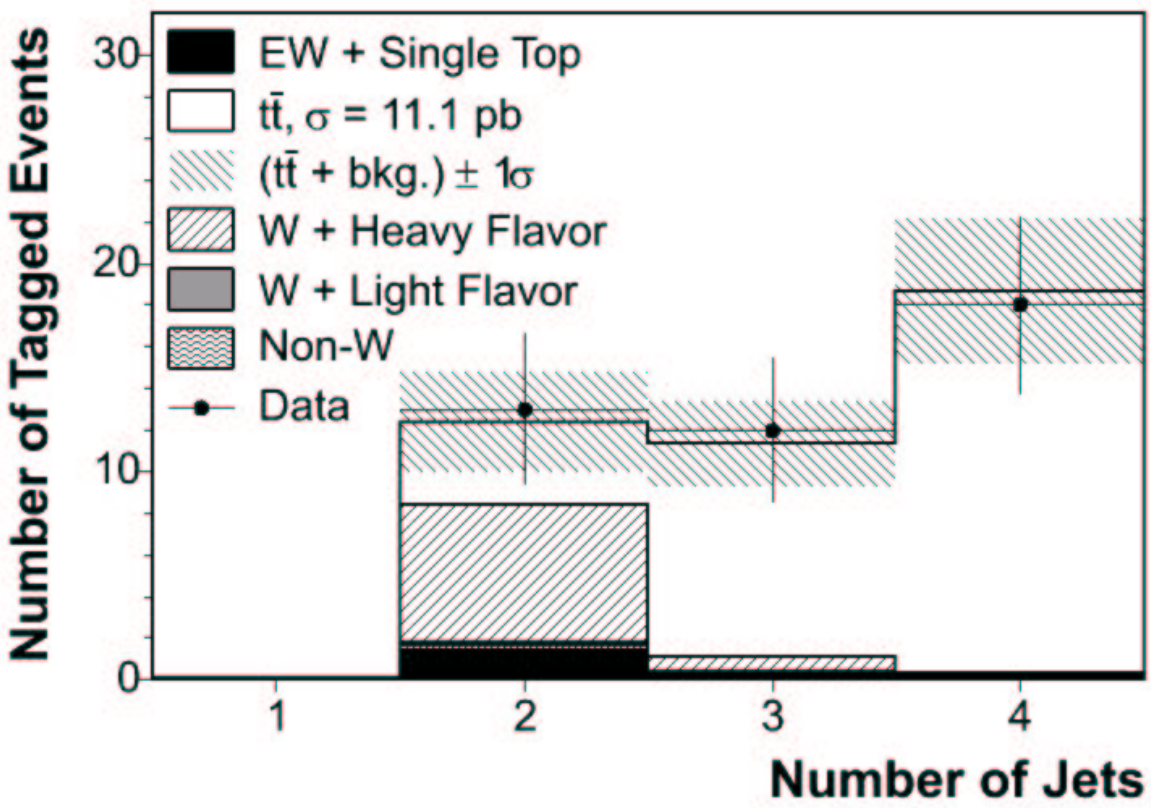
Results for $P_J < 1\%$



$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ (pb)	Single Tag
$P_J < 1\%$	8.9 ± 1.0 (stat) $^{+1.1}_{-1.0}$(syst)

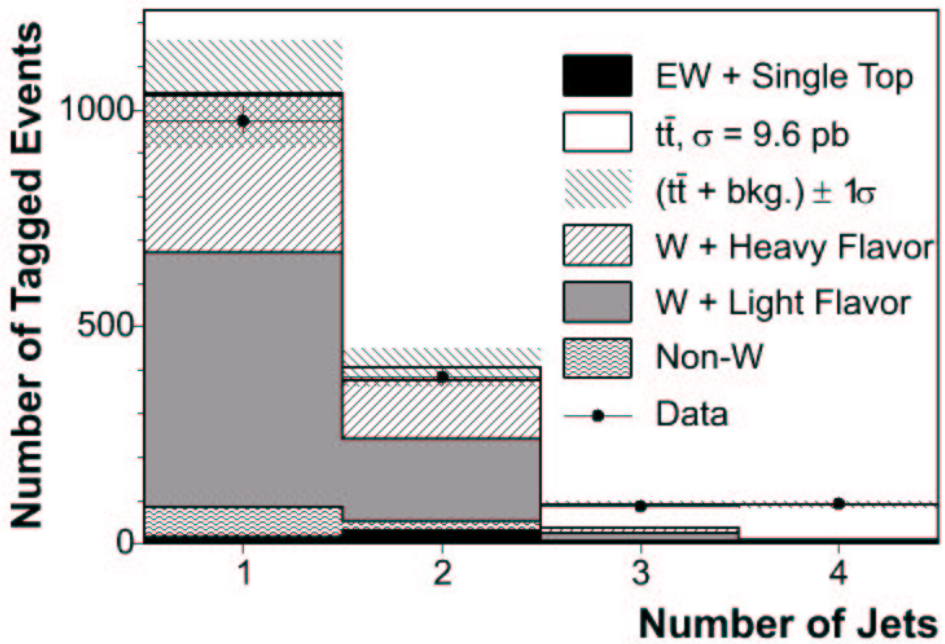
- Largest uncertainty due to the tagging scale factor ($\sim$ 7%)

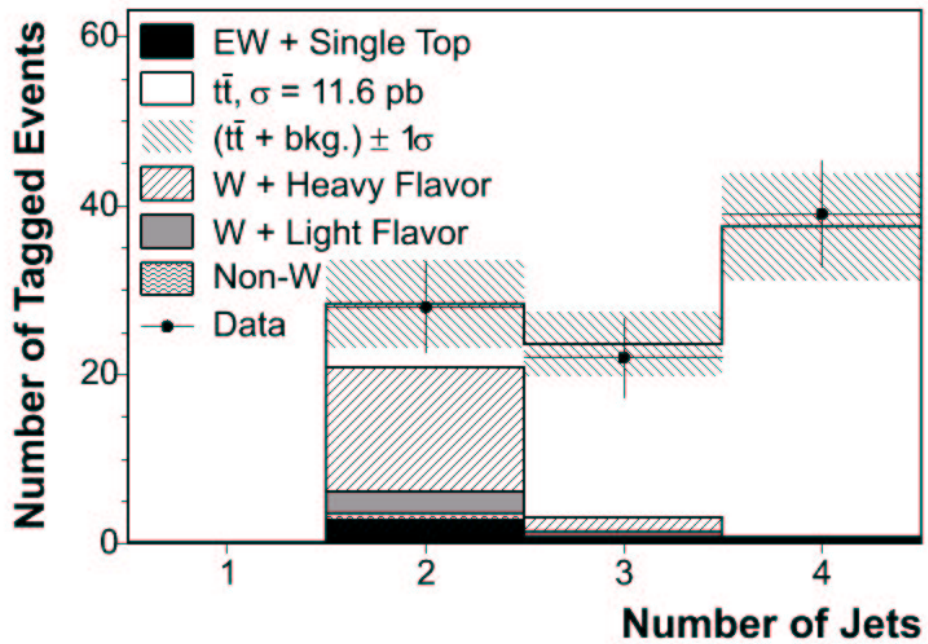
Cross Check (I): Double tag $P_J < 1\%$



$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ (pb)	Single Tag	Double Tag
$P_J < 1\%$	8.9 ± 1.0 (stat) $\pm\ ^{+1.1}_{-1.0}$ (syst)	$11.1^{+2.3}_{-1.9}$ (stat) $\pm\ ^{+2.5}_{-1.9}$ (syst)

Cross Check (II): $P_J < 5\%$

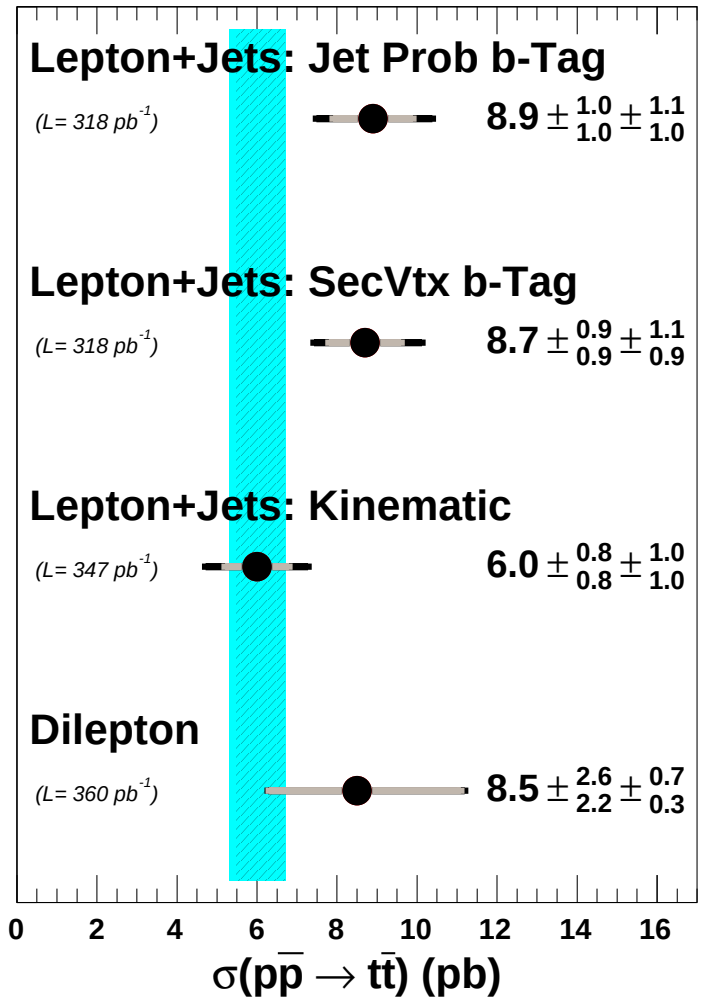




$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ (pb)	Single Tag	Double Tag
$P_J < 1\%$	8.9 ± 1.0 (stat) $\pm\ ^{+1.1}_{-1.0}$ (syst)	$11.1^{+2.3}_{-1.9}$ (stat) $\pm\ ^{+2.5}_{-1.9}$ (syst)
$P_J < 5\%$	$9.6^{+1.0}_{-0.9}$ (stat) $\pm\ ^{+1.2}_{-1.1}$ (syst)	$11.6^{+1.7}_{-1.5}$ (stat) $\pm\ ^{+2.4}_{-1.8}$ (syst)

Summary

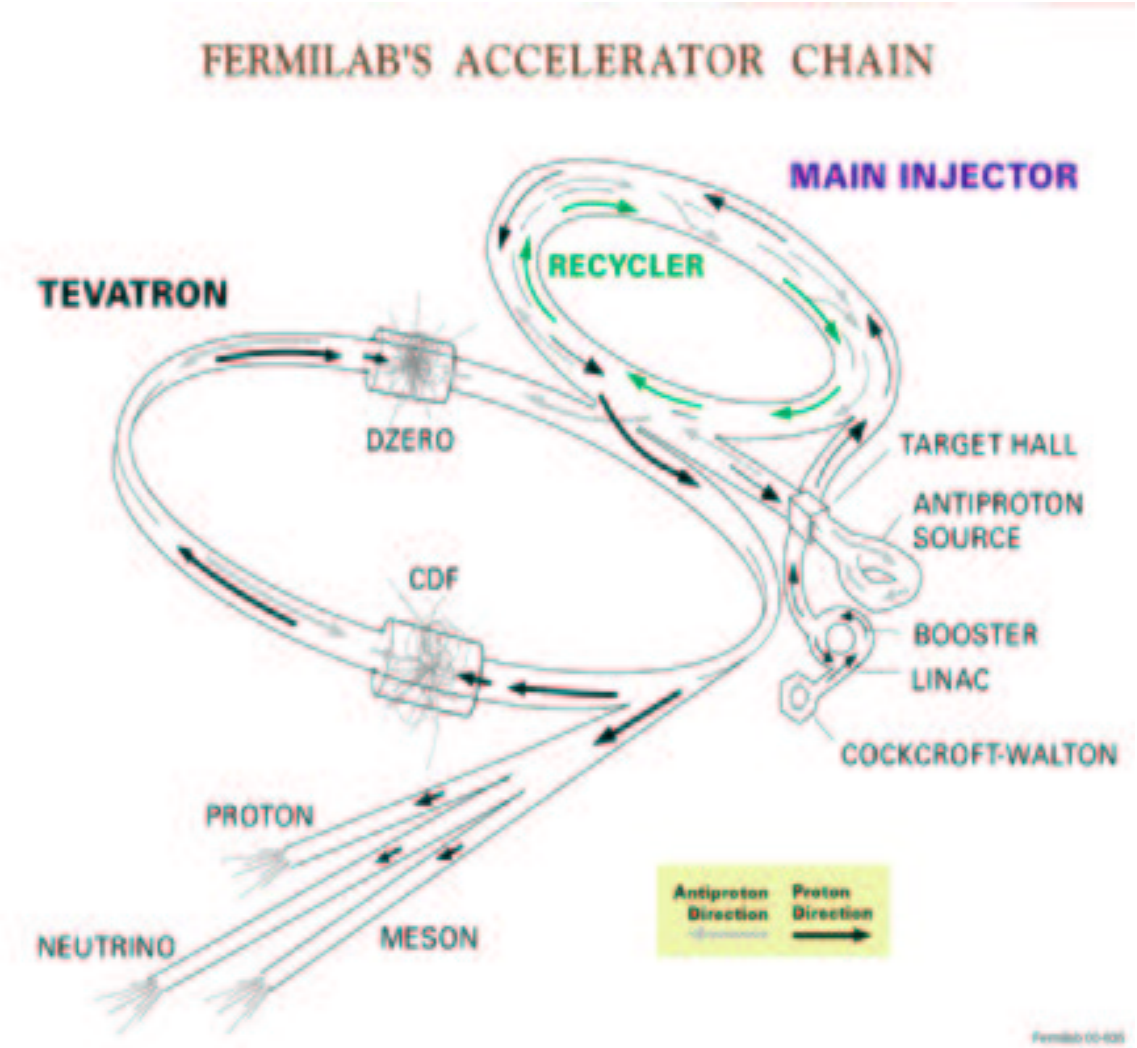
- We have developed the Jet Probability tagging algorithm for Run II
  - ◇ Based on the track impact parameter information
  - ◇ Continuous variable to discriminate heavy flavor jets
- Characterized the algorithm (efficiency and mistag rate) using data
  - ◇ 54.5 $\pm$ 3.6% efficiency for $t\bar{t}$ events ($P_J < 1\%$)
  - ◇ 1.22 $\pm$ 0.08% mistag rate
- Measured the $t\bar{t}$ production cross section in the Lepton+Jets sample ($M_{Top} = 178\ GeV/c^2$)
  - ◇ $\sigma = 8.9 \pm 1.0(stat)^{+1.1}_{-1.0}(syst)$ pb
- Value consistent with other measurements (and also with the theoretical value)
  - ◇ Total uncertainty of 17%



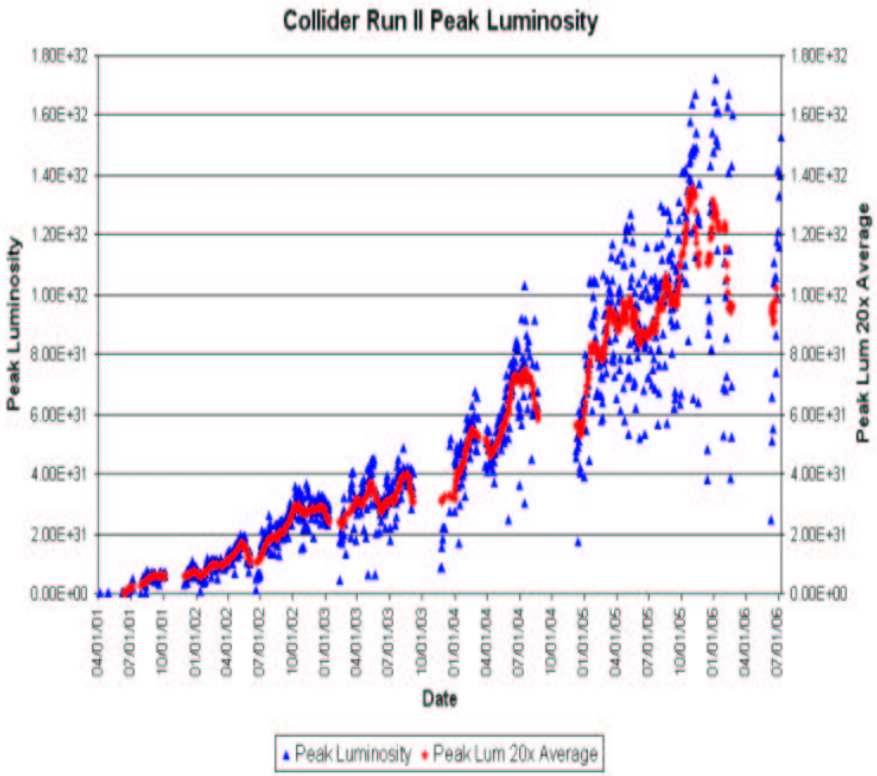
BACK-UP SLIDES

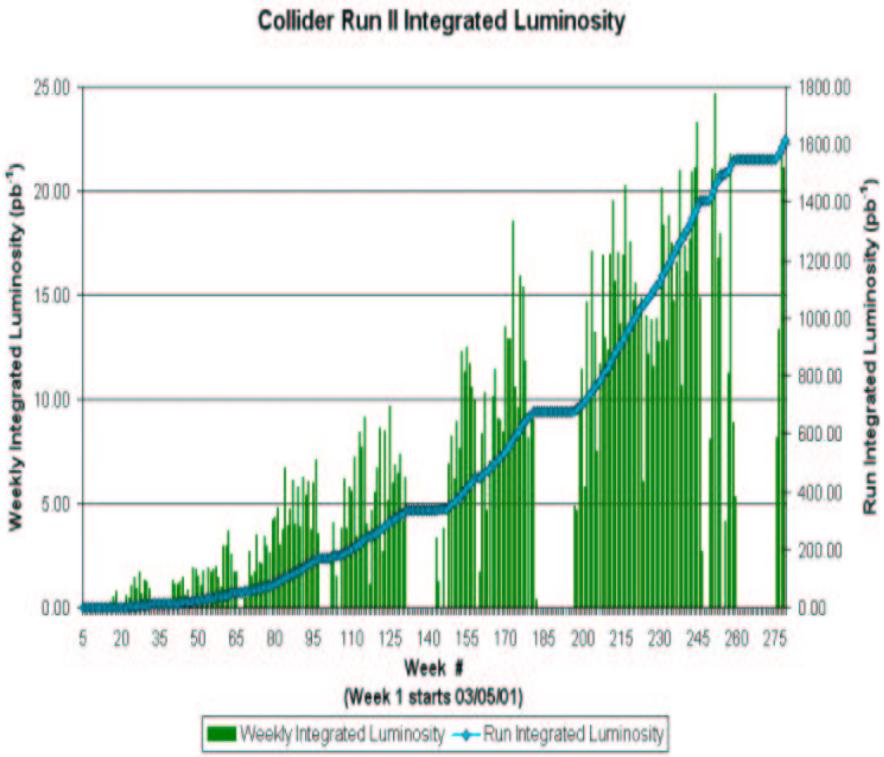
El Tevatron: Cadena de Aceleradores

- Cockcroft-Walton: H gas $\rightarrow$ iones H^-, $150\ KeV$.
- Linac: Acelerador lineal, $150\ m$,
  - $H^- \rightarrow 400\ MeV$.
- Booster: Sincroton circular, R $\sim 37\ m$.
  - Separa los e^- de los protones
  - $8\ GeV$.
- MI: Sincroton circular, R $\sim 475\ m$.
  - 36 paquetes de p ($\bar{p}$) con $3 \cdot 10^{11}\ p$ y $3 \cdot 10^{10}\ \bar{p}$ por paquete
  - $p \rightarrow 120\ GeV$
  - p + Ni (fijo) $\rightarrow \bar{p}$ ($8\ GeV$)
  - $20\ \bar{p}$ por cada $10^6\ p$
  - $p, \bar{p} \rightarrow 150\ GeV$
- Tevatron:
  - $p, \bar{p} \rightarrow 980\ GeV$



Tevatron: Luminosity (Run II)

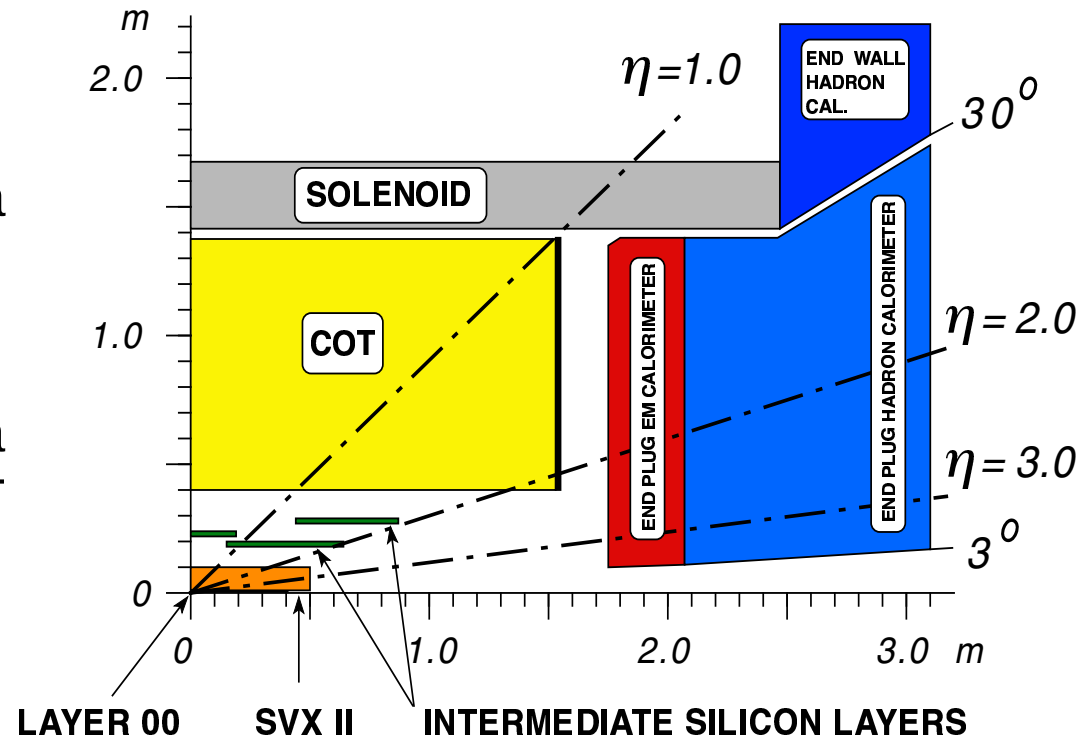




- $\mathcal{L}_{inst}^{max} \sim 1.8 \cdot 10^{32}\ cm^{-2}s^{-1}$, $\mathcal{L}_{int} \sim 1.6\ fb^{-1}$ ($\sim 1.3\ fb^{-1}$ on tape)
- $\mathcal{L}_{int} \sim 4.4$ (main goal)- 8.5 (design) fb^{-1} in 2009?

CDF: Sistema de Reconstrucción de Trazas

- Información conjunta de la COT + Detectores de silicio
- Algoritmos OI: reconstrucción *de fuera hacia dentro*
- Información del silicio es añadida a la dada por la COT
- 95% de eficiencia en la reconstrucción de trazas COT ($p_T > 400\ MeV$)
- Si OI falla, otros algoritmos (IO,...)



CDF: Detectores de Silicio

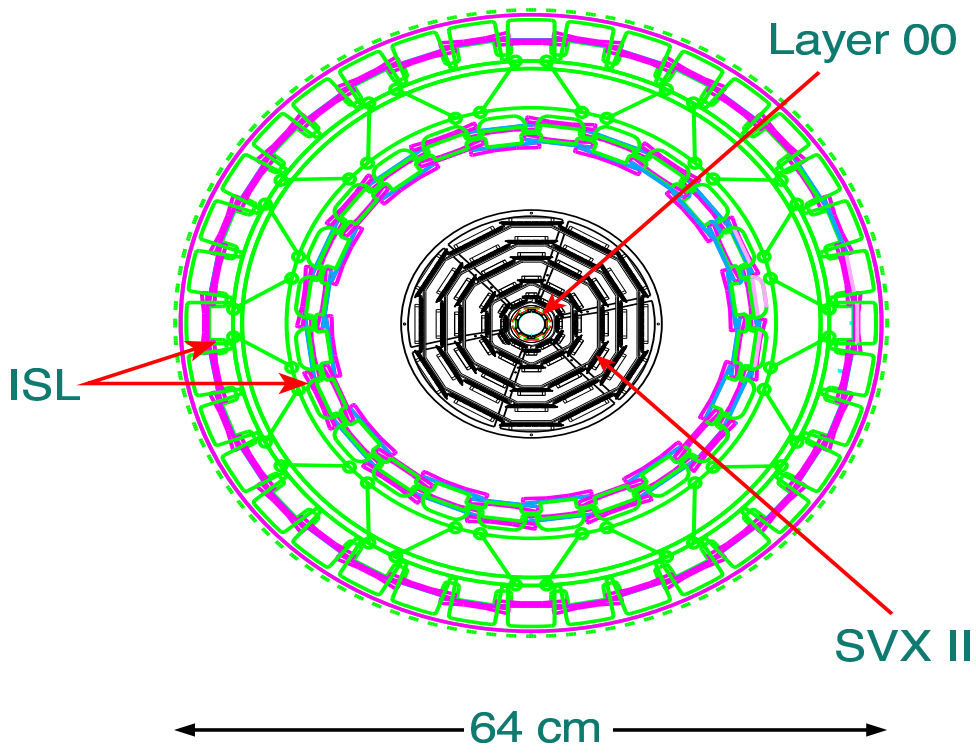
- Uniones p-n

- Medidas muy precisas de la posición y cantidad de carga depositada por las partículas $\longrightarrow$ trayectoria $\longrightarrow$ reconstrucción de vértices

- Capa 00:
  - 1 capa a un R $\sim 1.7\ cm$
  - Resolución $\sim 15\ \mu m$

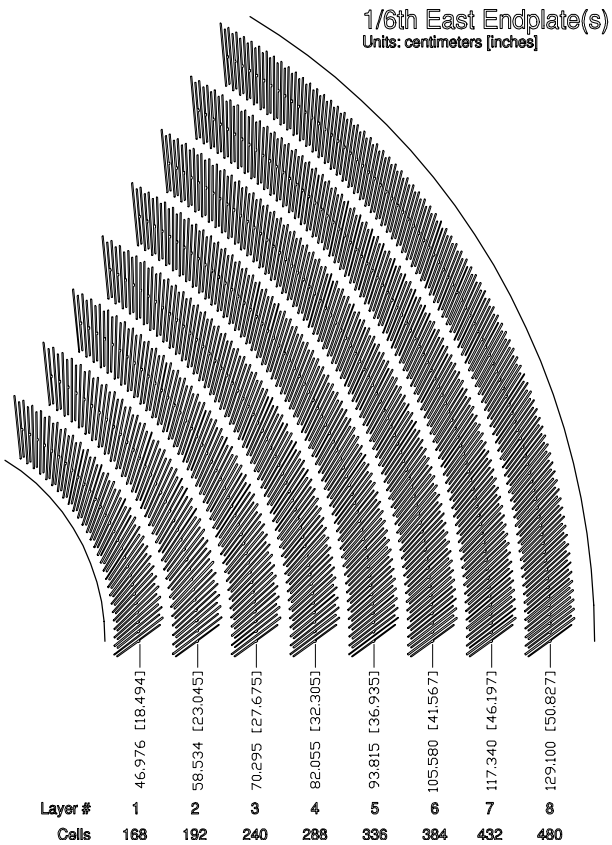
- SVX II:
  - 5 capas concéntricas con $2.5\ cm < R < 10.6\ cm$
  - Resolución $\sim 20\ \mu m$

- ISL:
  - 1 capa central en R $\sim 22\ cm$
  - 2 *forward* en R $\sim\ 20$ y $28\ cm$



CDF: Cámara de Trazas (COT)

- Cámara de deriva cilíndrica ($L = 3.1\ m$, $R_{min} = 40\ cm$, $R_{max} = 137\ cm$)
- Mezcla de Argon, Etano y CF_4 (50:35:15) $\longrightarrow v_{deriva} \sim cte$
- 96 capas con hilos en 8 supercapas
- Capas axiales y estereo $\longrightarrow$ info 3D
  - muy precisa en $r - \phi$ (p_T)
  - ... pero no tanto en $r - z$ (p_z)
- Resolución $\sim 150\ \mu m$
- $\frac{\sigma_{p_T}}{p_T^2} = 0.15\%$

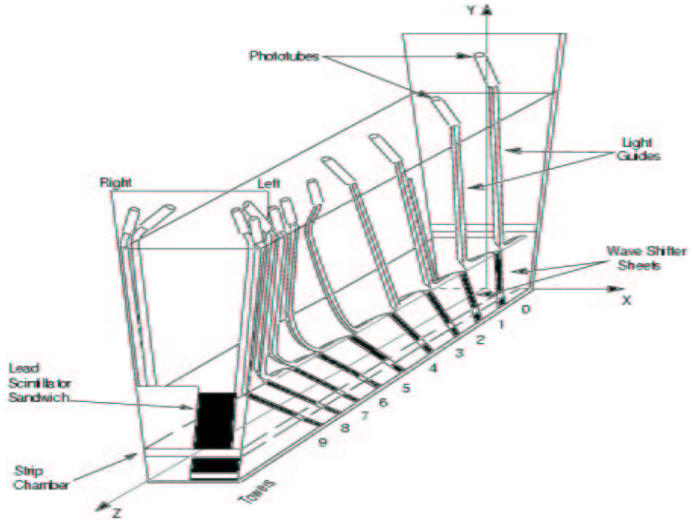


CDF: Sistema de Calorimetría

- Mide la energía de las partículas que lo atraviesan
- Capas sucesivas de material centelleador y absorbente (Pb, Fe)
- Calorímetros electromagnéticos seguidos por los hadrónicos
- Geometría proyectiva: torres en η y ϕ hacia la región de interacción
  - Cobertura: 2π en ϕ y $|\eta| < 3.6$
- Resolucion CEM $= 1.7\% + \frac{13.5\%}{\sqrt{E}}$

- Dos regiones: central ($|\eta| < 1.1$) y *plug* ($|\eta| < 3.6$)

- 48 módulos en forma de cuña de 15° en ϕ con 10 torres de 0.1 en η



CDF: Sistema de Muones

- Muones de alto momento dejan trazas en el sistema de trazas pero depositan muy poca energía en el calorímetro
- Cámaras de deriva y centelleadores en la parte más externa de CDF
- Cuatro sistemas: CMU ($|\eta| < 1.0$), CMP, CMX e IMU
- CMU: inmediatamente después del calorímetro hadrónico. Argon + Etano al 50% con un poco de alcohol
- CMP también cámaras de deriva
- CMX: cámaras de deriva + capas centelleadoras
- IMU: instalado en el Run II, $1.0 > |\eta| > 1.5$

Deduction of the Jet Probability Formula

- If we have a jet with 2 tracks with positive impact parameter which probabilities are P_1 and P_2 and $K \equiv P_1 \cdot P_2$

$$0 \leq P_i \leq 1 \text{ i=1,2} \Longrightarrow 0 \leq K \leq 1$$

- The area below and in the left of the curve of constant probability K is the set of combinations, for the 2 tracks, of having a probability less or equal than K. And this area is defined as Jet Probability, P_{jet}

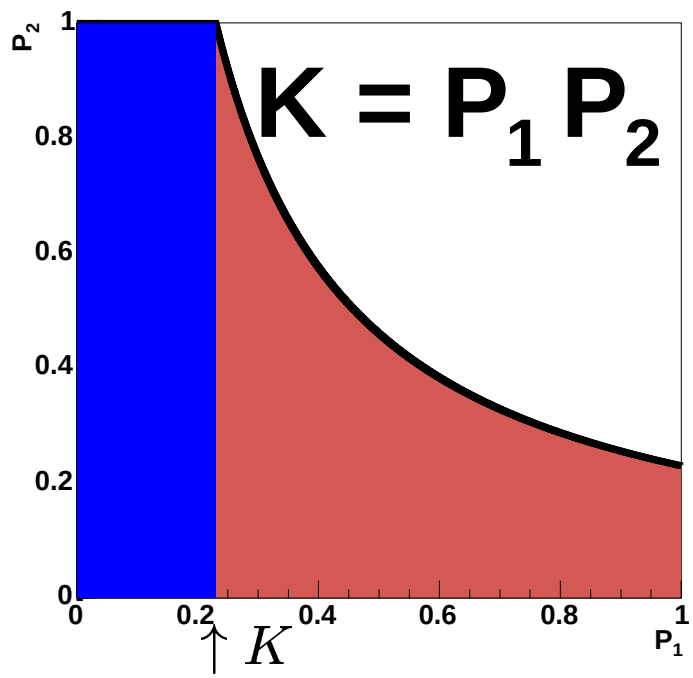
$\diamond$ $P_J = A + B, \;\; A = K \cdot 1$

$\diamond$ $B = \int_{x=K}^{x=1} f(x)dx = \int_{x=K}^{x=1} \frac{K}{x} dx = -K LnK$

$\Longrightarrow P_J = K(1 - LnK)$

- In general, it can be shown that

$$P_J = \prod_{l=1}^{N_{tr}} P_{tr} \times \sum_{r=0}^{N_{tr}-1} \frac{(-ln \prod_{l=1}^{N_{tr}} P_{tr})^r}{r!}$$



Jet Probability Efficiency: Method

- Measured using an 8 GeV inclusive electron data sample and a generic 2→2 `HERWIG` Monte Carlo sample
- Single tag method: $\epsilon = \frac{N_{ej}^{+} - N_{ej}^{-}}{N_{ej}} \cdot \frac{1}{F_B}$
  - ◇ Disadvantage: relays on the correct determination of the heavy flavor fraction in the sample
- Double tag method: sample of events with two jets

$$\epsilon = \frac{(N_{a+}^{e+} - N_{a+}^{e-}) - (N_{a-}^{e+} - N_{a-}^{e-})}{N_{a+} - N_{a-}} \cdot \frac{1}{F_B^a}$$

- Calculation of the heavy flavor content in the jet (F_B) has to be corrected for the contribution from charm (determined from MC): $F_B = F_b(1 + \lambda_{c/b})$
  - ◇ F_b from $D^0 \to K\pi$ decays: $F_b = \frac{N_{D^0}}{N_{ej}} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon_{D^0}}$
  - ◇ F_b from cascade muons: select b-hadrons with 2 semiletonic decays (b → c → X) emitting a pair e-μ with opposite charge:

$$F_b = \frac{1}{\epsilon_\mu} \frac{N_{ej}^{\mu}(OS) - N_{ej}^{\mu}(SS)}{N_{ej}}$$

Tag Rate Matrix Definition

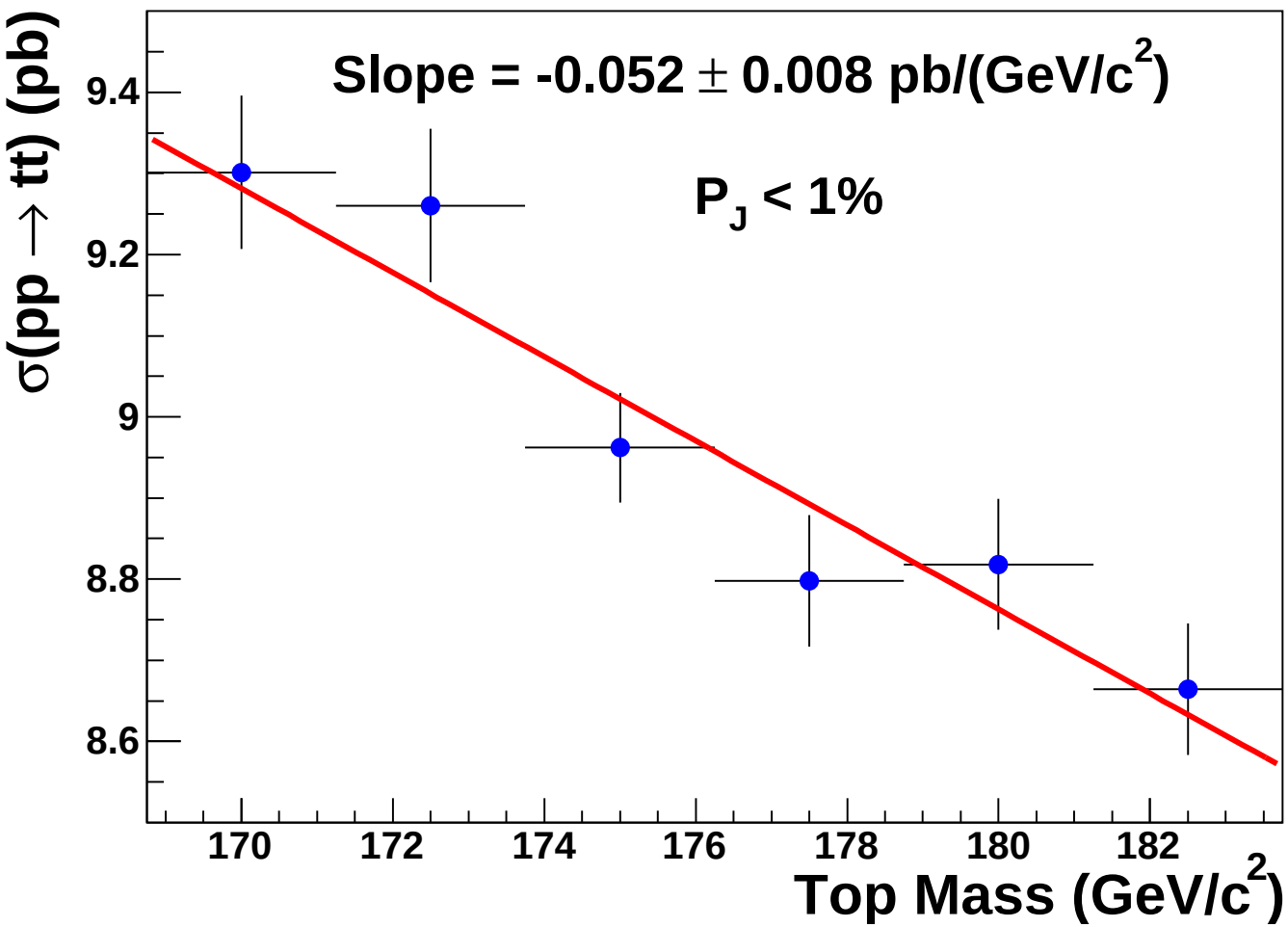
Bin	E_T (GeV)	Trk. Mult.	$\sum E_T^{\text{jets}}$ (GeV)	$\lvert\eta\rvert$	$\lvert Z_{\text{vtx}}\rvert$ (cm)	ϕ
1	[0,20)	2	[0,80)	[0,1.0)	[0,10)	$[\frac{-\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{12})$
2	[20,35)	3	[80,140)	≥ 1.0	[10,20)	$[\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{3\pi}{12})$
3	[35,50)	4,5	[140,220)		[20,40)	$[\frac{3\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12})$
4	[50,65)	6,7	≥ 220		[40,50)	$[\frac{5\pi}{12}, \frac{7\pi}{12})$
5	[65,80)	8,9			[50,60)	$[\frac{7\pi}{12}, \frac{9\pi}{12})$
6	[80,100)	10-13			≥ 60	$[\frac{9\pi}{12}, \frac{11\pi}{12})$
7	[100,120)	≥ 14				$[\frac{11\pi}{12}, \frac{13\pi}{12})$
8	[120,150)					$[\frac{13\pi}{12}, \frac{15\pi}{12})$
9	[150,180)					$[\frac{15\pi}{12}, \frac{17\pi}{12})$
10	≥ 180					$[\frac{17\pi}{12}, \frac{19\pi}{12})$
11						$[\frac{19\pi}{12}, \frac{21\pi}{12})$
12						$[\frac{21\pi}{12}, \frac{23\pi}{12})$

Background Summary, $P_J < 5\%$

Jet Multiplicity	1 jet	2 jets	3 jets	$\geq$ 4 jets
Pretag Data	29339	4442	300	166
Electroweak	16.3 ± 1.8	28.8 ± 3.0	4.0 ± 0.4	1.4 ± 0.1
$Wb\bar{b}$	111 ± 31	60 ± 17	5.2 ± 1.4	1.1 ± 0.3
$Wc\bar{c}$	68 ± 20	36 ± 11	3.2 ± 1.0	0.76 ± 0.24
Wc	184 ± 45	40 ± 10	2.2 ± 0.6	0.5 ± 0.13
Mistag	585 ± 92	191 ± 30	19.6 ± 3.1	6.1 ± 1.0
Non-W	69 ± 35	21 ± 11	1.3 ± 0.9	0.8 ± 0.7
Total Background	1033 ± 125	377 ± 46	35.5 ± 4.2	10.6 ± 1.4
$t\bar{t}$ (9.6 pb)	3.6 ± 0.6	28.4 ± 3.1	55.1 ± 5.7	78.6 ± 7.8
Data	975	385	87	93

Background Summary, Double tag

Jet Multiplicity	2 jets	3 jets	$\geq$ 4 jets
Pretag Data	4442	300	166
	$P_J < 1\%$		
MC Derived	1.4 $\pm$ 0.3	0.33 $\pm$ 0.06	0.10 $\pm$ 0.02
$Wb\bar{b}$	6.1 $\pm$ 1.9	0.57 $\pm$ 0.19	0.10 $\pm$ 0.03
$Wc\bar{c}$	0.38 $\pm$ 0.17	0.09 $\pm$ 0.04	0.013 $\pm$ 0.008
Wc	0.12 $\pm$ 0.08	0.02 $\pm$ 0.02	0.003 $\pm$ 0.003
Mistag	0.21 $\pm$ 0.05	0.06 $\pm$ 0.01	0.019 $\pm$ 0.004
Non-W	0.19 $\pm$ 0.12	0.03 $\pm$ 0.02	0.05 $\pm$ 0.03
Total Background	8.4 $\pm$ 2.2	1.1 $\pm$ 0.3	0.28 $\pm$ 0.06
$t\bar{t}$ (11.1 pb)	3.9 $\pm$ 0.9	10.2 $\pm$ 2.0	18.4 $\pm$ 3.4
Data	13	12	18
	$P_J < 5\%$		
MC Derived	2.83 $\pm$ 0.51	0.70 $\pm$ 0.12	0.25 $\pm$ 0.05
$Wb\bar{b}$	11.4 $\pm$ 3.6	1.1 $\pm$ 0.3	0.16 $\pm$ 0.05
$Wc\bar{c}$	2.3 $\pm$ 0.9	0.38 $\pm$ 0.15	0.06 $\pm$ 0.03
Wc	0.97 $\pm$ 0.37	0.16 $\pm$ 0.07	0.03 $\pm$ 0.01
Mistag	2.7 $\pm$ 0.8	0.65 $\pm$ 0.20	0.15 $\pm$ 0.05
Non-W	0.63 $\pm$ 0.34	0.09 $\pm$ 0.05	0.14 $\pm$ 0.09
Total Background	20.9 $\pm$ 5.0	3.1 $\pm$ 0.6	0.80 $\pm$ 0.15
$t\bar{t}$ (11.6 pb)	7.5 $\pm$ 1.5	20.5 $\pm$ 3.7	36.6 $\pm$ 6.1
Data	28	22	39

$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ dependence with M_t

- Reevaluate signal acceptance using `HERWIG` Monte Carlo samples with different values of M_t