



Top items in ATLAS



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Top items in ATLAS

Outline:

- Motivations (SUSY induced attention)
- Top quark properties
- Reconstruction of top in ATLAS
- Outlooks



Intro

- The main goal is to search for signatures of Supersymmetry (SUSY) with the ATLAS detector at the CERN Large Hadron Collider (LHC) as well as methods for studying the properties of SUSY if it is discovered.
- Typical suggested SUSY event comprise large missing E_{t} (MET), one or several isolated leptons and/or multiple jets. For example GMSB G1a and G2a scenario which suggests following event topologies:

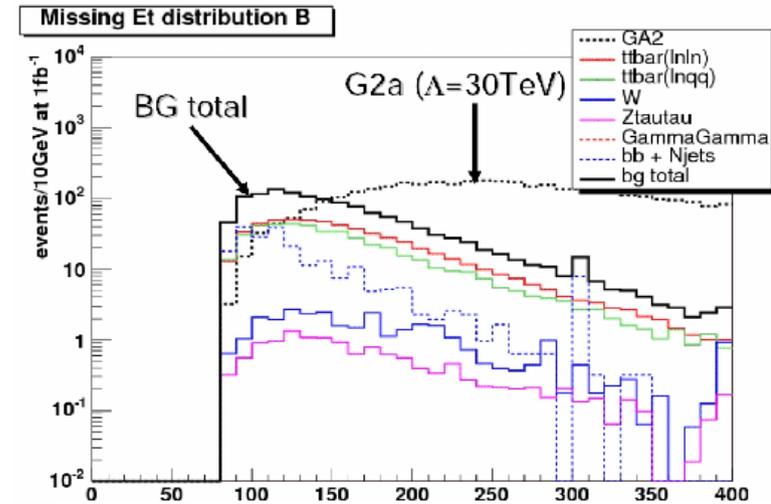
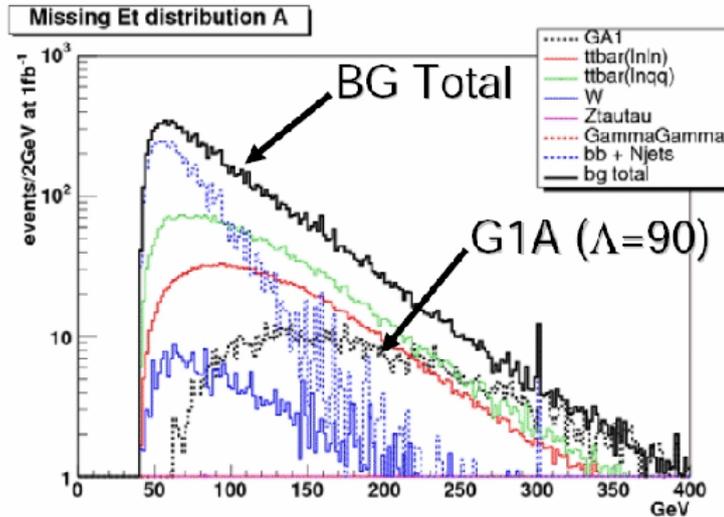
Scenario	Cross-Section	Signature
G1a	7.6 pb	multiple jets, large MET,
$\bar{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow \bar{l}_R^\pm l^\pm \rightarrow \bar{\chi}_1^0 l^+ l^- \rightarrow \bar{g}_{3/2} l^+ l^- \gamma$		at least 2 leptons, 2 photons
G1b	7.6 pb	at least 4 jets, large MET,
$\bar{\chi}_i^0 \rightarrow \bar{l}^\pm l^\pm \rightarrow \bar{g}_{3/2} l^+ l^-$		2 OSSF leptons

- Top quark pair production will be significant, and in many cases the major, Standard Model (SM) background to such searches.

Intro 2

- For example for G1a and G2a scenarios:

$t\bar{t}(lv\nu), t\bar{t}(lvqq), Z\tau\tau, b\bar{b} + Njets, W, \gamma\gamma + Njets.$



The plots are taken from the talk "Background study and discovery potential" given at ATLAS SUSY WG meeting 25.04.2006.

- Therefore, to study various aspects of top production is an important link in probing physics beyond the SM.
- In addition, top events will be one of the main tools for the commissioning and calibration of the ATLAS detector. And the determination of the $t\bar{t}$ cross section will probably one of the first physics results of ATLAS.



Top properties

- so far directly tested only at Tevatron (CDF,D0)
- $m = 174 \pm 3.3 \text{ GeV}$
- Decay width $\Gamma \sim 1.5 \text{ GeV}$ (expected)
- $Q = 2/3e$ (D0 excluded $Q=4e/3$ @ 94% CL)
- Spin $1/2$
- $\sigma(\text{tot}) = 833 \text{ pb}$ (at ATLAS, NLO)
non-SM t - t bar production has been not observed
- single top 40 % of the pair production recently measured at Tevatron
- Decays almost entirely through V-A process to bW ($\sim 100\%$).
The results from CDF and D0 are in agreement with SM predictions

Citation: W.-M. Yao et al. (Particle Data Group), J. Phys. G 33, 1 (2006) (URL: <http://pdg.lbl.gov>)



$$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{1}{2}^+)$$

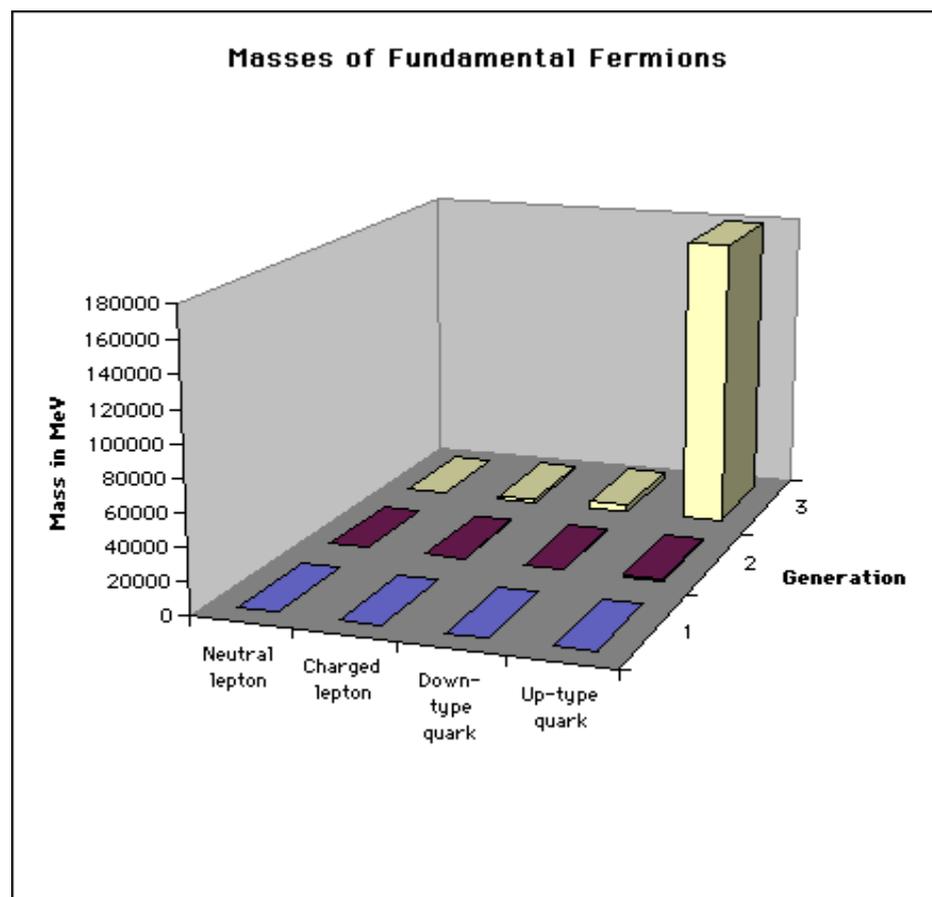
$$\text{Charge} = \frac{2}{3} e \quad \text{Top} = +1$$

Mass $m = 174.2 \pm 3.3 \text{ GeV}$ ^[b] (direct observation of top events)
 Mass $m = 172.3^{+10.2}_{-7.6} \text{ GeV}$ (Standard Model electroweak fit)

t DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level	$\frac{p}{(\text{MeV}/c)}$
$Wq(q = b, s, d)$			—
Wb			—
$\ell\nu_\ell$ anything	[c,d] (9.4 ± 2.4) %		—
$\tau\nu_\tau b$			—
$\gamma q(q = u, c)$	[e] < 5.9 × 10 ⁻³	95%	—
$\Delta T = 1$ weak neutral current (T1) modes			
$Zq(q = u, c)$	T1 [f] < 13.7 %	95%	—

Top properties

- $m = 174.2 \pm 3.3 \text{ GeV}$
expected accuracy at ATLAS: $\delta \leq 2 \text{ GeV}$
- Decay width $\Gamma_t \sim 1.5 \text{ GeV}$ (expected in SM)
- $Q = 2/3e$ (proves that this is t)
- Spin $1/2$
t-tbar spin correlation at ATLAS \rightarrow lower limit on Γ_t
- $\sigma(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}, \text{tot}) = 833 \text{ pb}$ (at ATLAS),
 $\delta\sigma \sim 5\text{-}10\%$,
provides insight into gluon densities,
any deviation signal new phenomena
- single top (40% of $\sigma(\text{tot})$)
Vtb measurement at 5 % level
- Decay: almost entirely through V-A process to bW ($\sim 100\%$) improved measurement (BR, W helicity)

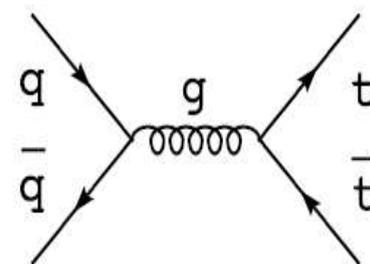
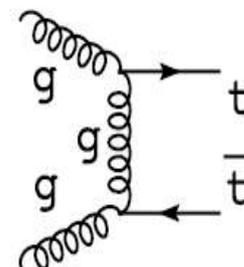
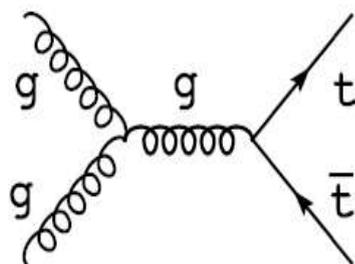


Precision measurements of top quark parameters and properties (e.g. coupling, rare decays etc) may reveal signatures of new physics!

Top production at LHC

QCD @ LHC

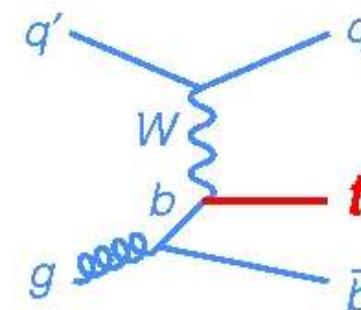
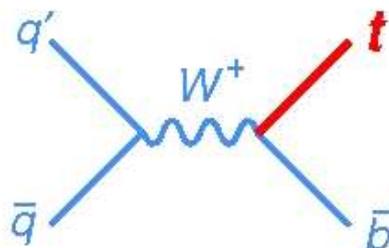
- $gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ (90 %) $qq \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ (10 %)



Leading order diagrams for $t\bar{t}$ production in pp collisions

EW @ LHC

- single top production



8 millions pairs + 3 millions single tops per low lumi year

(10 fb⁻¹)

tt event topology

t→bW (100 %). Final state signature determined by W decay

- **di-lepton channel (4×10^5 for 10 fb^{-1}):**

two high- p_t charged leptons (e, μ),

large MET, ≥ 2 jets ($p_{Tj} > 20 \text{ GeV}$)

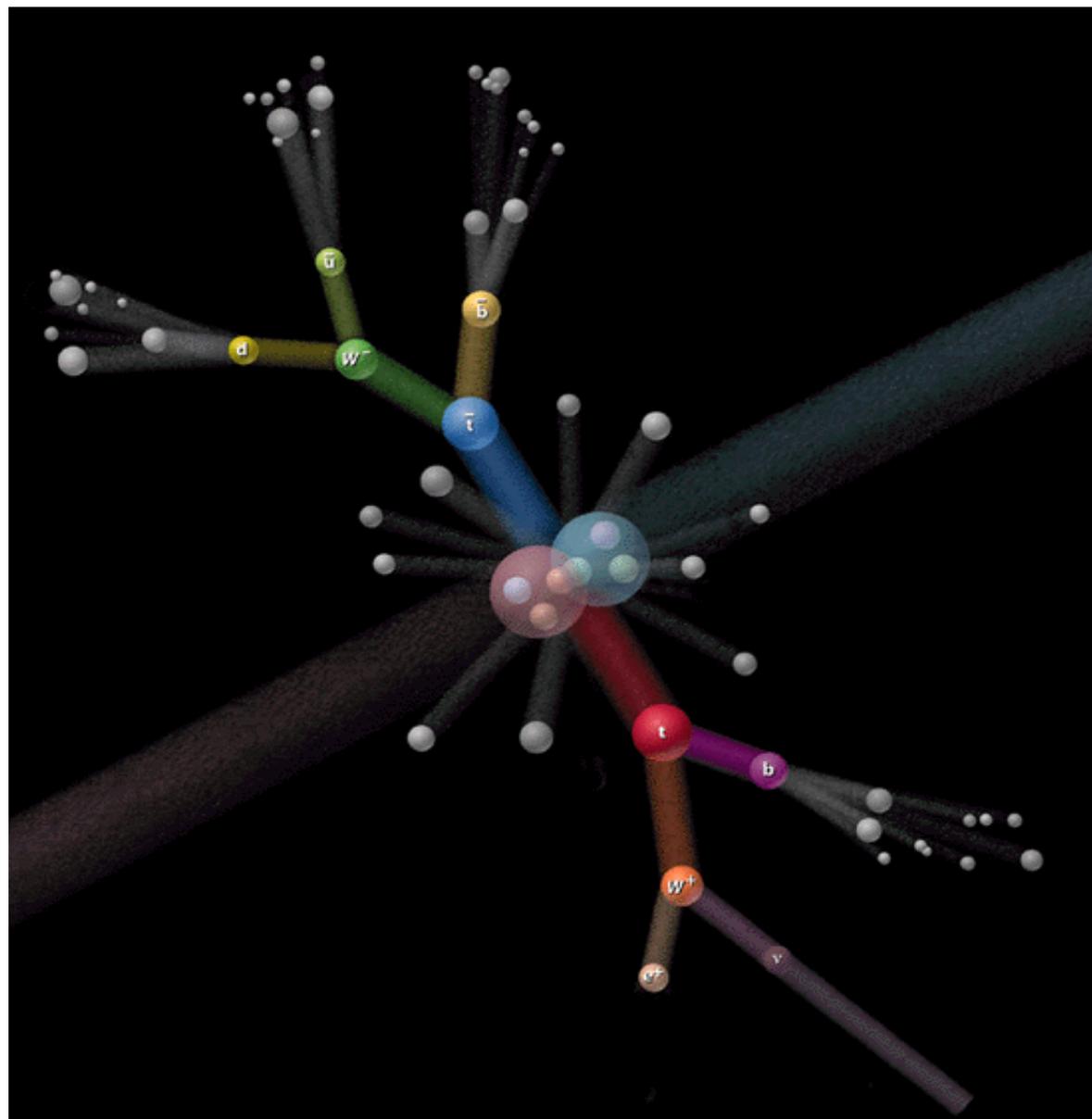
- **semi-lepton channel (2.5×10^6 for 10 fb^{-1})**

one high- p_t charged lepton

(e, μ), large MET, ≥ 4 jets

- **all-hadron channel (3.7×10^6 for 10 fb^{-1})**

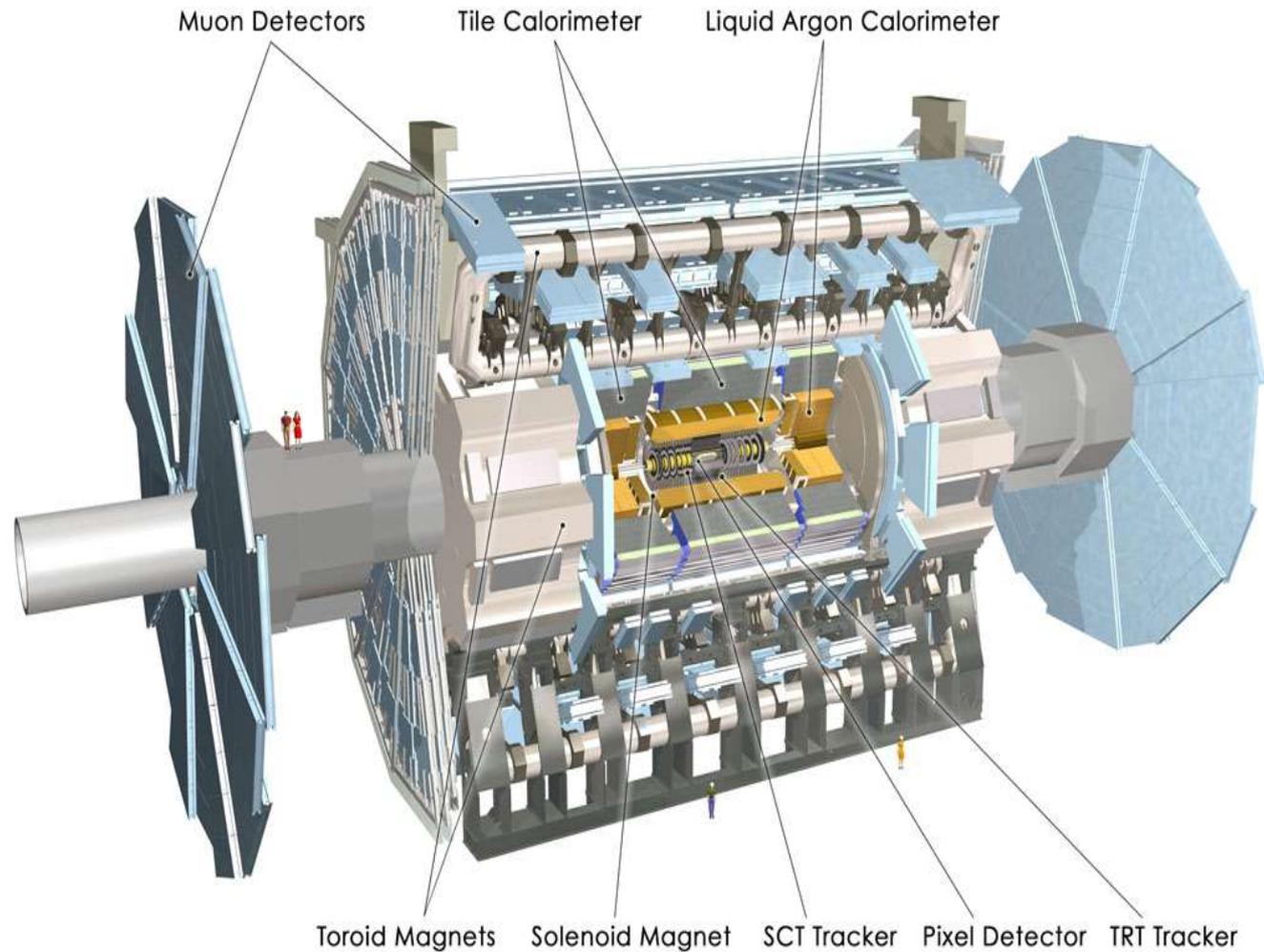
≥ 6 jets



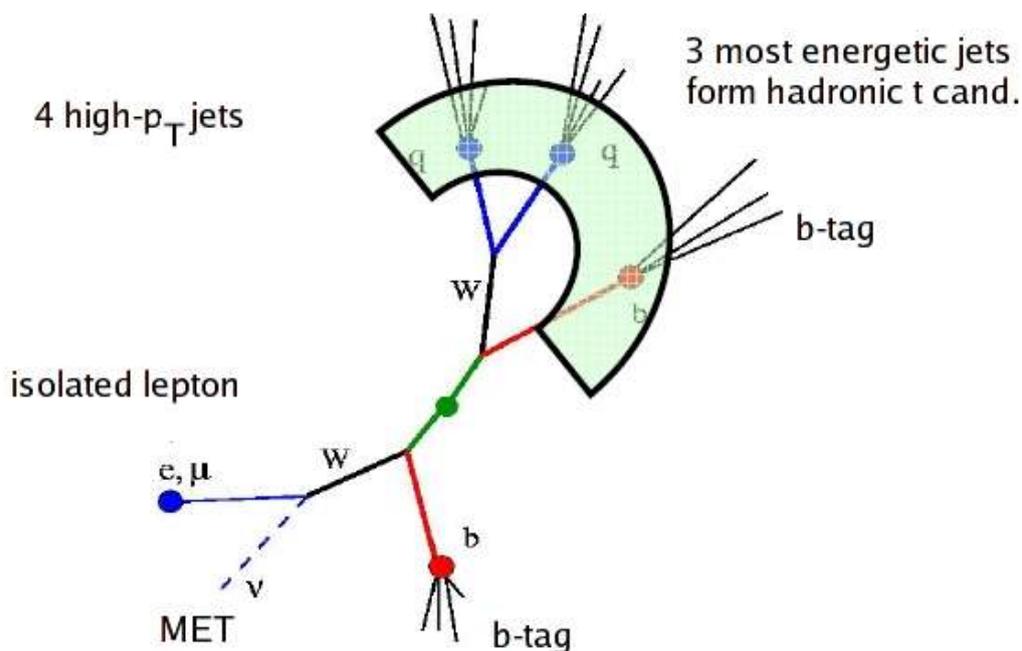
tt reconstruction in ATLAS

utilizes entire detector:

- trackers (ID, MD)
- calorimetry (LAr, Tile)
- excellent jet reconstruction, lepton ID, MET determination, vertexing
- at one point could be reversed to study the detector performance



Selection scheme



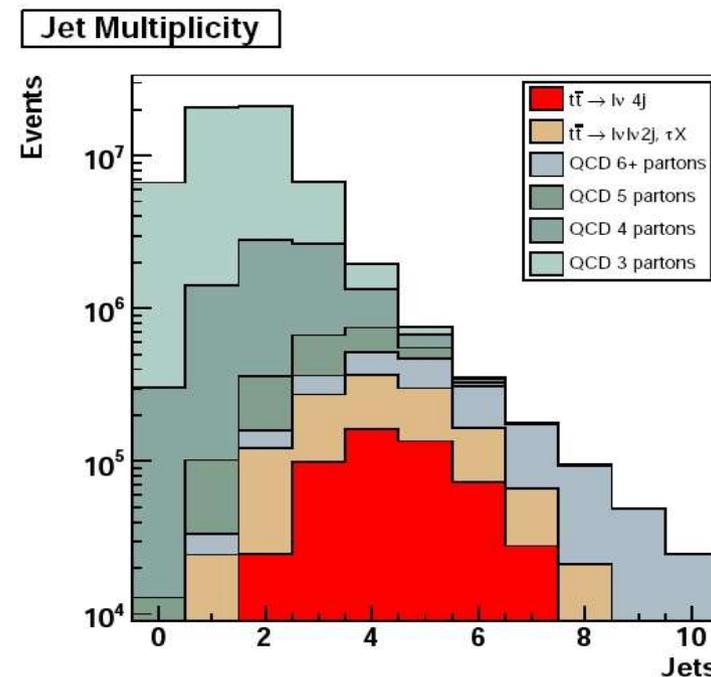
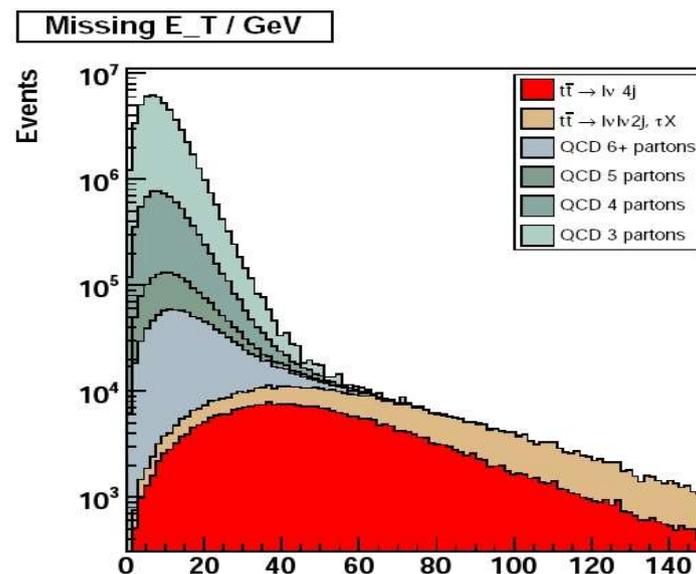
Lepton isolation. The cut may combine information from

- calorimeter, where the summed E_t in a cone around the lepton can be required to be smaller than a given threshold
- inner detector, where it may be required that no charged track with p_T larger than a given threshold is reconstructed in a cone around the lepton

Overlap removal

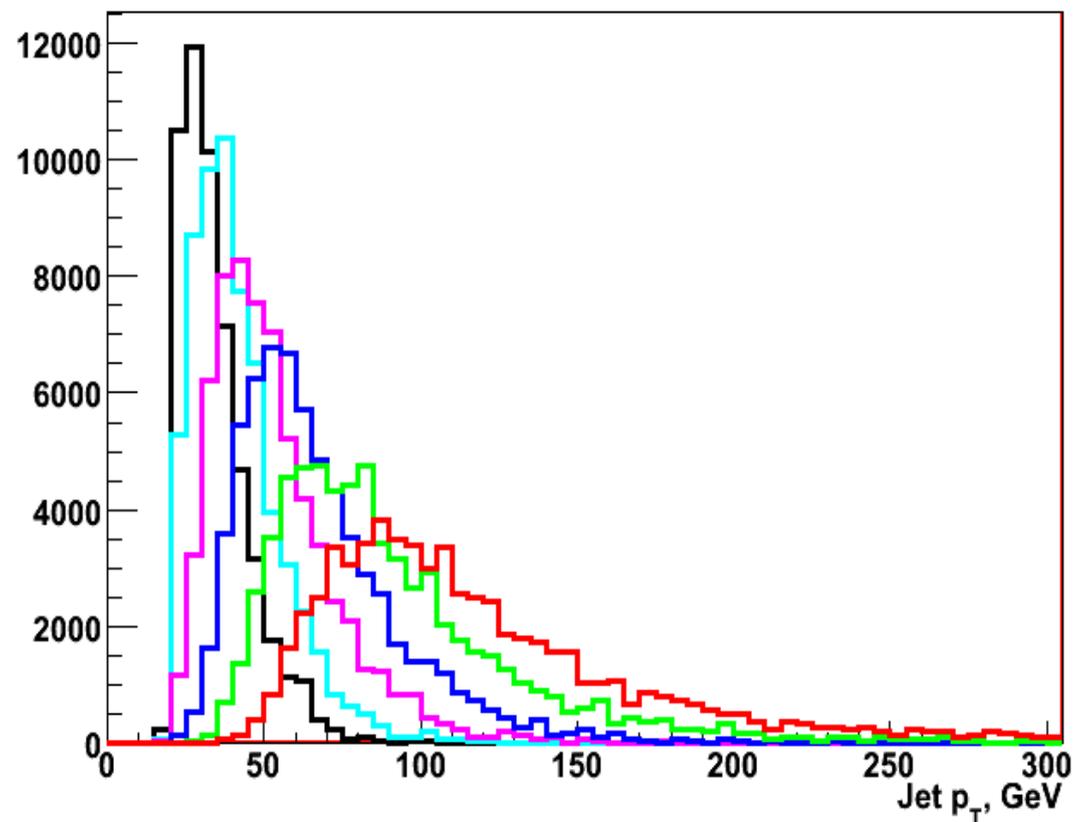
- **e or μ from Electron or Muon collection (implies preselection cuts)**
- **lepton isolation: $\Delta R_{\min} > 0.2-0.6$**
- **$p_T(\mu, e, \text{jet}) > 20-40 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta_{\mu, e, \text{jet}}| < 2.5$**
- **jet electron overlap removal**
- a single physical object might be reconstructed by several algorithms and included in multiple AOD containers. This is what is meant by "overlap". It is important to avoid multiple use of the same object (=remove the overlap). The subtlety is that the correct procedure is analysis-dependent.

- **MET > 20-30 GeV**
- **$\geq 4-6$ jets**
- **lepton isolation cut: $\Delta R_{\min} > 0.6$**
between selected lepton and b-jet
- **HT cut,**
 $HT = p_T(l1) + p_T(l2) + p_T(j1) + p_T(j2)$
- **lepton ordered p_T cut, e.g**
>50 GeV for the leading and
> 30 GeV for the second leading
- **B-tagging (1 or 2 tagged jets)**



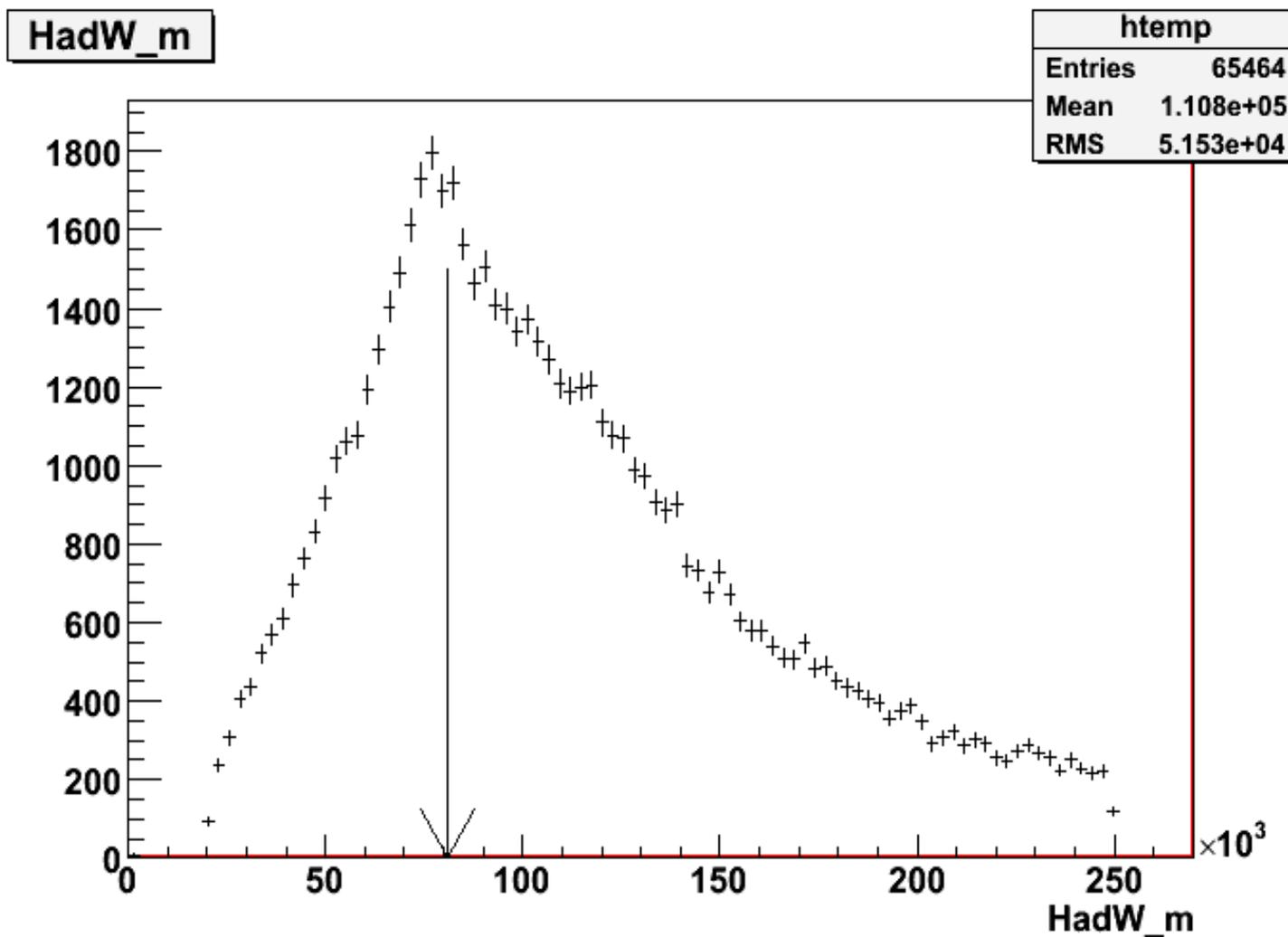
Selection for all-hadron mode. Example

- ≥ 6 jets in $|\eta| < 3$
- consider only 6 jets with highest p_T
- ordered jet p_T cut, e.g.
 $p_T > 85, 65, 50, 20, 20, 20$ GeV
- W kinematics determined from jets
- find nearest to W b-tagged jet
- combine W and b and calculate invariant mass using
- m_W window cut

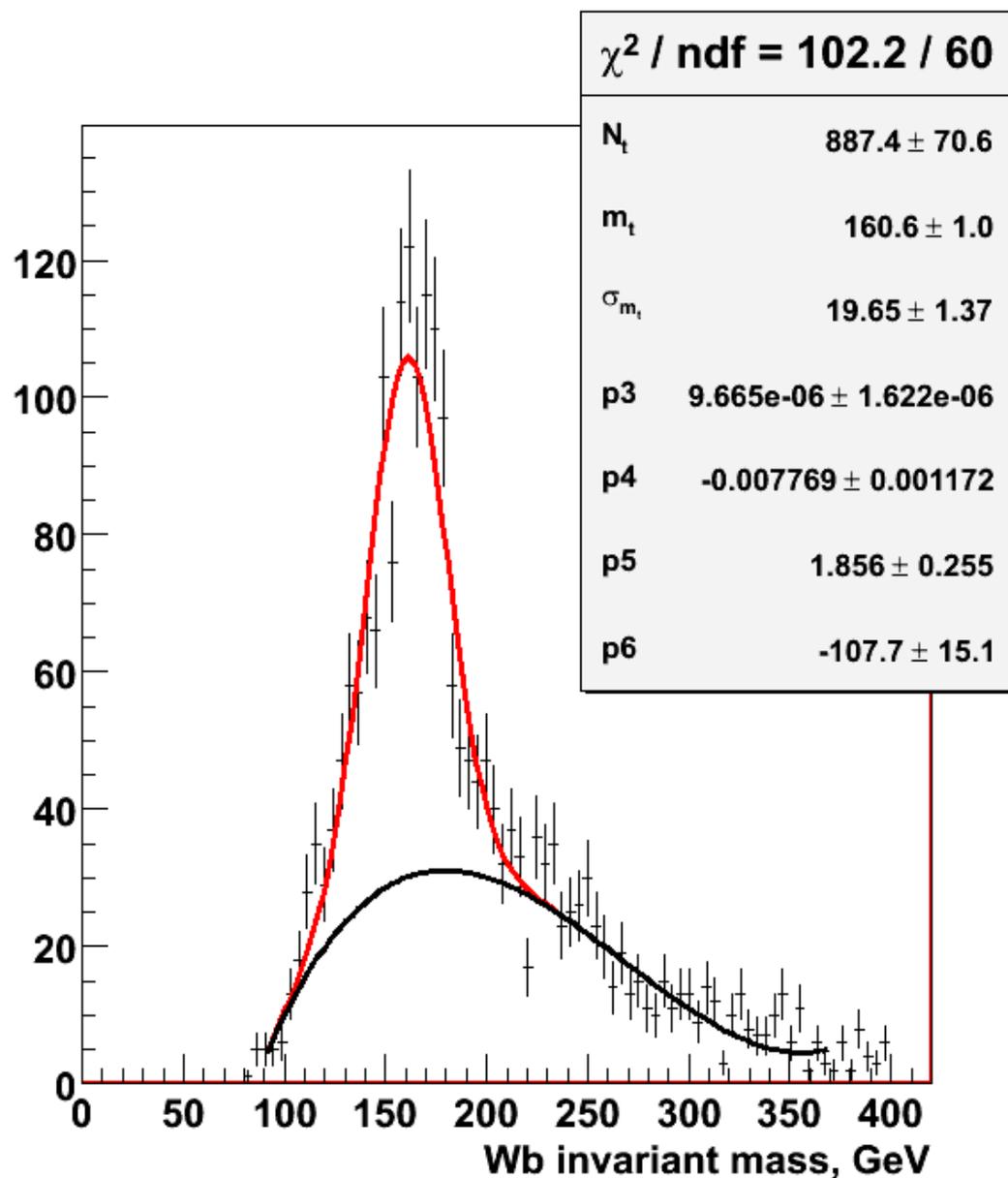




W candidate: 2j invariant mass



Wb invariant mass



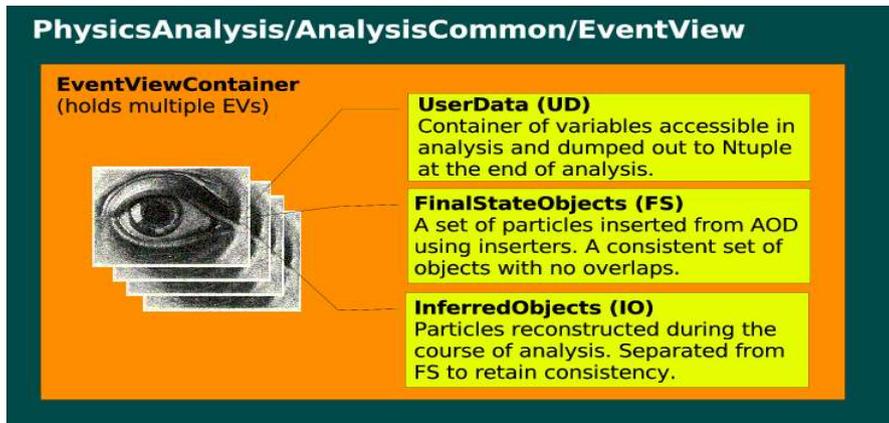
- all-hadron mode
- **MC@NLO + Jimmy (Herwig) all-hadron decay mode**
- $m_t(\text{thruth})=175 \text{ GeV}$

TopView



the application of EventView analysis framework specialized in Top quark physics

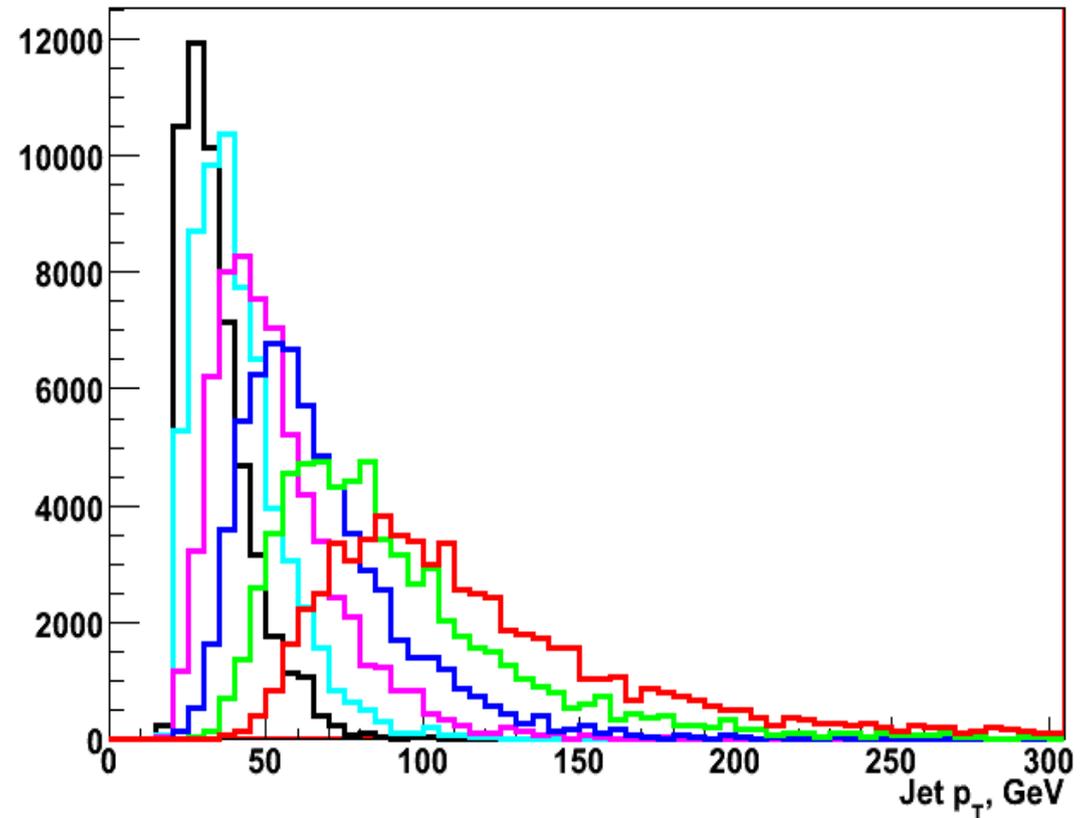
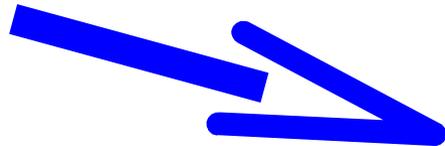
- *a helpful tool to deal with the $t\bar{t}b\bar{a}$ events, and not only*
- *many useful features:*
- *preselection, overlap removal, variable and kinematic calculation tools*
- *ease to start with*
- *nice documentation*
- *nice base for the advanced analysis (SUSY also)*
- *provides a common ground for the member of the group to publish their analysis as tools that can be shared and compared*





Selection for all-hadron mode. Alternative Example

- ≥ 6 jets in $|\eta| < 3$
- consider only 6 jets with highest p_T
- ordered jet p_T cut, e.g.
 $p_T > 85, 65, 50, 40, 40, 40$ GeV
- W, t kinematics determined from jets
- m_W window cut
- valid kinematic fit & χ^2 cut, e.g. $\chi^2 < 10$



Take 2 jets whose invariant mass is closest to the W mass (80.4 GeV). Take 3d jet that gives the resulting invariant mass close to top mass.

kinematic fit

Jet parton assignments rely on the combination that minimizes:

$$\chi^2 = (m_{jjb} - m_t)^2 / \sigma^2(m_{jjb}) + (m_{l\nu b} - m_t)^2 / \sigma^2(m_{l\nu b}) + (m_{jj} - m_W)^2 / \sigma^2(m_{jj})$$

- The fit utilized the conservation of energy and momentum along with the m_W equal to the known and $m_t = m_{t\bar{t}}$
- Executed event by event
- Chosen solution is that which best satisfies $t\bar{t}$ hypothesis
- MET & jet energy scale study, b-tagging performance...

work in progress...



Top in Analysis at EPF or Outlook

Search for SUSY (possibly GMSB like) which includes

- handling of top events (the start point) in the meaning of $t\bar{t}$ background estimation

extracted from the data: the $t\bar{t}$ cross section from first data should help to minimize uncertainties on $t\bar{t}$ production as well as confirm absence/presence of the effects of possible new physics; explicit reconstruction of top decays as a method to measure $t\bar{t}$ yield and estimate the $t\bar{t}$ contribution to the high MET region; control samples for the SUSY analyses with energetic jets, MET and two leptons, di-lepton and tri-lepton analyses; background subtraction techniques;

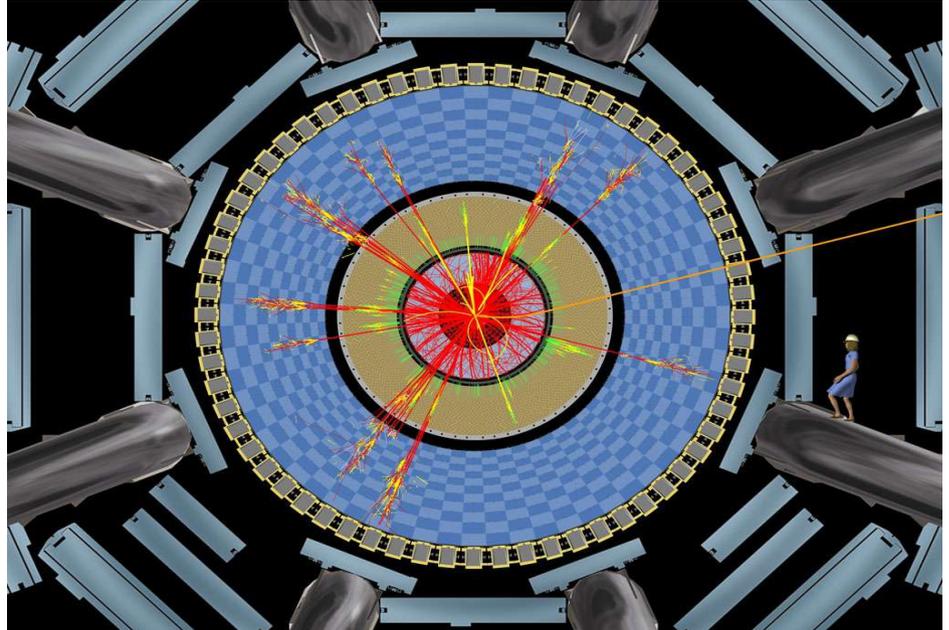
- performance study for jet, MET scale, electron reconstruction, jet/e separation

$t\bar{t}$ events are good candidates (large production cross-section, kinematic constraints)

- start to use TMVA (multivariate classification method; to be ready to extract the maximum information from data at the presence of small signals and huge backgrounds)
- ...

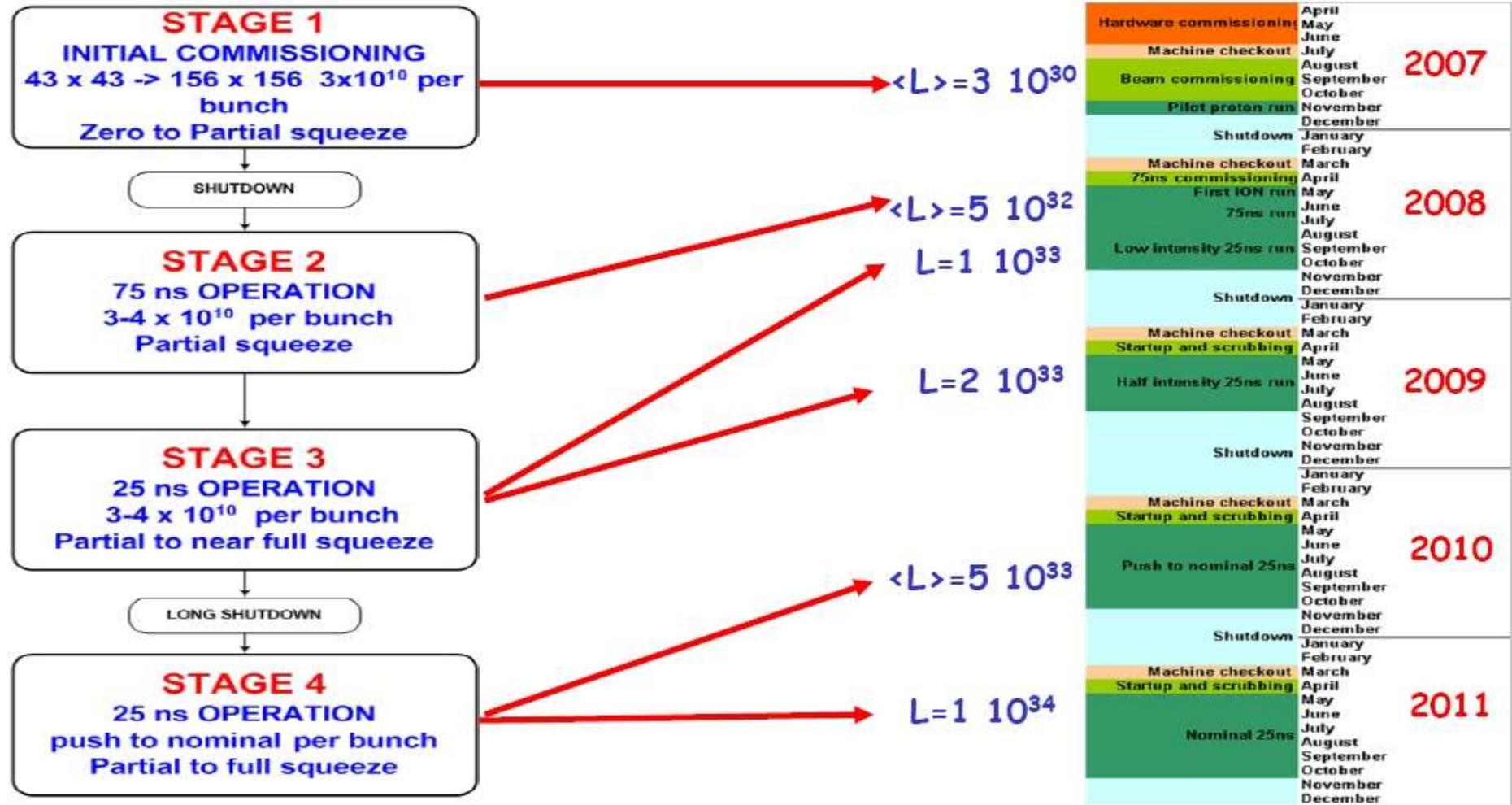
about jets and MET

- **Jets are initiated by quarks & gluons (partons) that spray(hadronise) in jet of hadrons. The hadrons interact with the detector and produce energy clusters.**
- **The parton kinematic parameters are estimated using reconstructed jet kinematics (key issues for many studies).**
- **Several jet clustering algorithms: Cone & Kt**
- **Default jet collections: $\Delta R=0.4$, $\Delta R=0.7$, $K_t D=0.4$, $K_t D=0$**
- **ETMiss is calculated from the energy deposited in all calorimeter cells and from muons. A correction is applied for the energy lost in the cryostat (MET_EtMissFinal).**



- **jet and MET calibration is the key issue for SUSY searches. Large $t\bar{t}$ production x-section suggest that these events may be used to study the performance of jet and missing transverse energy reconstruction as well as B-tagging**

LHC planning



back up slides

- top quark (antiquark) electric charge Q : $+2e/3$ ($-2e/3$)
- top quark isospin I : 0
- top quark third component of the isospin I_z : 0
- topness: T +1 (-1)
- baryon number BN : $+1/3$ ($-1/3$)
- $Q = I_z + (BN+T)/2 = +2/3$ ($-2/3$)
-
-

back up slides

- **Meaning of the isEM:**
- **For all egamma candidates the candidate has to pass a series of cuts based on the shower shape properties in different compartments of the calorimeter as well as variables combining ID and Calo informations. If a cut is not passed, then a bit is set in the isEM flag (see egammaRec/egammaPIDdefs.h for the definition of the bits). For candidates with a track attached to it, identification cuts based on the Tracking information have to be passed. Thus if $isEM==0$, then this is a good electron or photon.**