

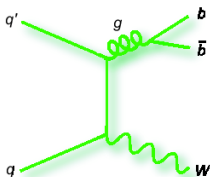
# Understanding Top and Its Backgrounds

## Maximizing the Chances of Finding New Physics in Run2

Stephen Mrenna

Computing Division  
Fermilab  
and  
MCTP  
University of Michigan

Top Quark Symposium 2005



# Finding Physics In Run2

## New Physics Algorithm (NPA)

- 1 Take data
- 2 Test, validate tools
- 3 Divide data into boxes based on observed objects  
"e", "jet", " $\gamma$ ", "b-jet", ...
- 4 Make  $H_T$ ,  $m_{ij}$  distributions
- 5 Rank according to level of discrepancy  
 $(\text{Observed-Expected})^2 / \sigma^2(\text{Statistical, Tools})$
- 6 Focus Person-Power until discrepancy drops  
Improve tools, analysis, etc.
- 7 Iterate

Quaero, Sleuth, etc. (Knuteson)



- In practice, analyses are done on specific channels
  - Specific question and answer, suitable for a student, etc.
  - Allows experimentalists to concentrate on what they want
- Top quark analyses are the closest thing we have to the NPA

## ASSERTION

Understanding Top *backgrounds* and Top *production* is important to maximizing the New Physics potential of the Tevatron

## PROOF

Listen to the talk!



# Pick a box – any box

## Compromise

- Signature  $Wb\bar{b} + X$  is common to unconfirmed Standard Model processes and many new physics processes

$X \Rightarrow$  many boxes

- we “know” that Standard Model top is there, thus we can study Not-Top

$\text{Top} \equiv \text{Data} - \text{Not-Top}$

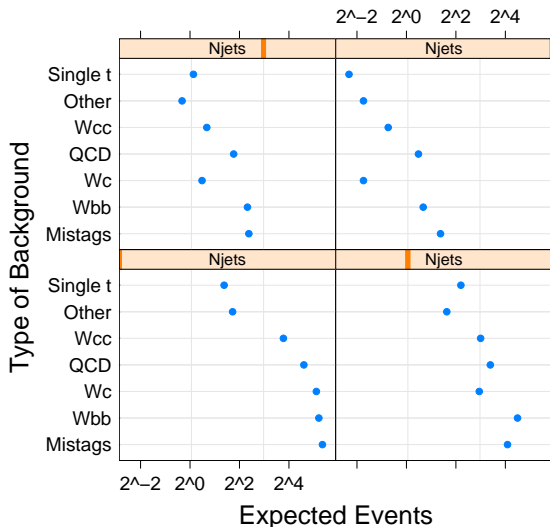
- Claim: understanding Not-Top is more important than understanding Top itself
  - Not-Top challenges our tools
  - Better tools = more challenging questions



# Not-Top Cocktail

CDF PRD, 162 ipb

## Top Background Summary



### Complicated Structure

$t\bar{t}$  contamination in  
Njets=3,4 (1.0,1,3)

work on  
Mistags, Wbb, QCD

QCD, Mistags reducible

trust basic properties  
of B,D hadron decays,  
e.g. K mesons

## Method 2

Monte Carlo ratio

$$R = (W + b - jets)/(W + jets)$$

Measure  $W + jets$  (no b-tag)

$$\text{data}(W+b\text{-jets}) = R \times \text{data}(W+jets)$$

$W_{cj}/W_{bb}$  from Monte Carlo

Compare to predictions from MCFM

Campbell & Ellis  
(see also Campbell & Huston)

## MLM Method

Parton shower and hadronization are essential for studying b-jets

- Parton shower  $W+N$ partons but reject emissions that are too hard
- Build up *inclusive* or *exclusive* samples
- $R$  supplemented by phenomenological factor 1.5

$$\delta R/R \sim 25\text{-}30\%$$



# Method 2 at Tree Level

Madevent (Stelzer and Maltoni)

Graph	Cross Sect(fb)
Sum (Wbb)	8.934
Sum (Wjj)	1061.627
ug $\rightarrow$ e <sup>+</sup> vedg	327.810
udx $\rightarrow$ e <sup>+</sup> vegg	257.060
gdx $\rightarrow$ e <sup>+</sup> veuxg	137.300
dxg $\rightarrow$ e <sup>+</sup> veuxg	48.591
uux $\rightarrow$ e <sup>+</sup> veuxd	47.425
udx $\rightarrow$ e <sup>+</sup> veddx	36.644
gu $\rightarrow$ e <sup>+</sup> vedg	34.445
udx $\rightarrow$ e <sup>+</sup> veuux	29.816
...	...

$$R \times 1.5 = 1.3\% \text{ (MLM} = 1.4\%)$$

$\langle R \rangle$  roughly the same

Many different topologies

Dominant ones not  $q\bar{q}$

$$P_{qq}(z) = \frac{1}{2}(z^2 + (1-z)^2)$$

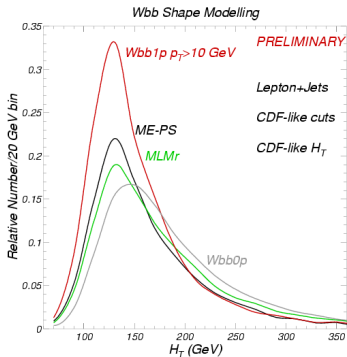
Different topologies parton shower and hadronize differently

Many effects have to be modelled well to have a reliable prediction



# Matrix Element-Parton Shower Matching

SM, PR *JHEP* 0405:040,2004



## Testing Different Predictions

- Matching scheme needed to make inclusive predictions with hard emissions
- Pseudoshower Method (ME-PS) reweights matrix elements to look like parton showers where they should. Motivated by Catani et al., but more flexible and tuned to Pythia, Herwig, etc.





## Is getting $\delta m_t$ to 1 GeV our highest priority?

- No. But the error matters.
- When do we understand Top?
- When we understand:
  - the Underlying Event
  - uncertainties from ISR/FSR
  - $\gamma$ -jet balancing  
jet energy scale  
out-of-cone
- Inadequate tools mask NP

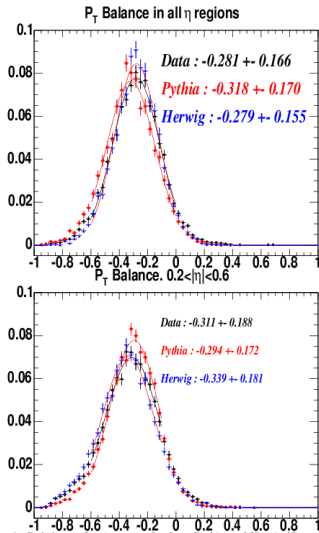
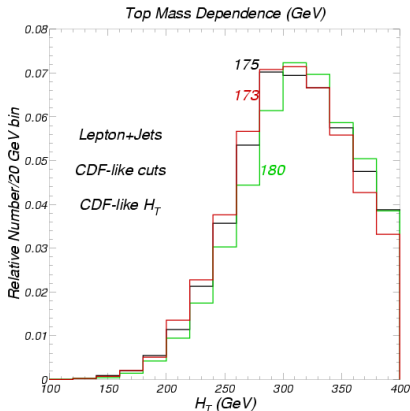


Figure 2:  $P_T$  balance of  $\gamma$ +jet events for data, Pythia, and Herwig (Cone 0.4) for all regions (top) and for the central region (bottom).



# Top<sup>2</sup> as a NP Background



## Why we need to know $m_t$

- $t\bar{t}$  is the background to other things
- $\sigma$  alone is not enough
- $m_t$  induces a shift in kinematic distributions
  - We want to extrapolate out of the top region to find NP
  - Normalizing to X% in a big box does not extrapolate into a smaller one

## *Experimentalist's Testimonial*

- What we hear all the time is that having a precise top mass measurement might be the *only* thing we will be able to do at the Tevatron in the search for the Higgs. That is, only constraining the Higgs mass.
- How precise do we need to measure it to help with the Higgs search at the Tevatron?
- If the mass is low [ $\dots$ ] we might be able to find the Higgs at the Tevatron.
- If it is high, it would be out of reach for us.
- So the precision needed pretty much depends on the central value.



## The Formula

$$M_W^0 - M_W - .5 \frac{\Delta\alpha_h}{.0280} + .5 \left(\frac{m_t}{175}\right)^2 - .0085 \frac{\alpha_s}{.118} + c$$

$$= \ln(m_H/100)^{.06} + (\ln(m_H/100)^{.09})^2$$

## The Fit

best $m_H$ (GeV)	$m_H^{95}$ (GeV)	$m_t$ (GeV)
$74^{+83}_{-47}$	238	"new" (178)
$45^{+69}_{-36}$	184	"old" (174.5)

[Sirlin, Ferrogia, Ossola hep-ph/0406334]

[see, also: Awramik, Czakon, Freitas, Weiglein hep-ph/0311148]

Fighting for a logarithmic limit is hard work!



95% Confidence Level Expected/Measured Upper Limits  
(after final selections, with systematics, using Bayesian statistics)

		s-channel	t-channel
Cut-Based	Electron	11.4/10.8	15.1/17.5
	Muon	13.0/15.2	18.1/13.0
	Combined	9.8/10.6	12.4/11.3
Decision Trees	Electron	6.9/7.9	9.3/13.8
	Muon	7.3/14.8	10.9/7.9
	Combined	4.5/8.3	6.4/8.1
Neural Networks	Electron	7.0/7.3	8.8/7.5
	Muon	7.0/8.7	9.5/7.4
	Combined	4.5/6.4	5.8/5.0



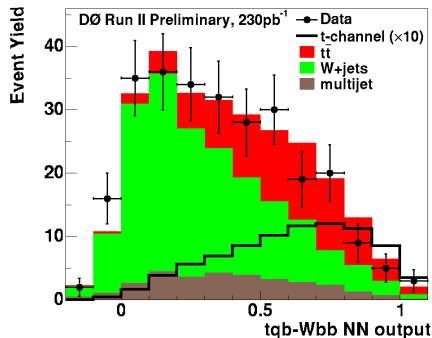
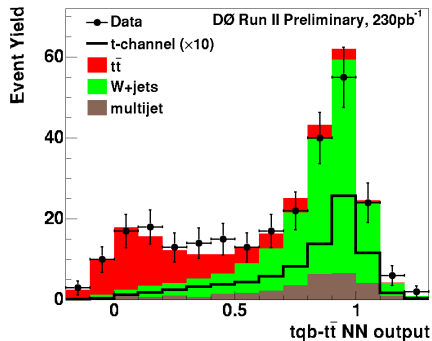
## New Physics Warm-Up

- current state of single-Top is where we will be at the LHC with a few quality  $\text{fb}^{-1}$
- the size of other NP signals
- it is a playground for new analysis techniques
- it challenges our tools
  - Not specific to NN analyses: but they may be more sensitive to them

## Many Kinematic Variables

	Signal-Background Pairs			
	<i>tb</i>		<i>tqb</i>	
	<i>Wbb</i>	<i>t<math>\bar{t}</math></i>	<i>Wbb</i>	<i>t<math>\bar{t}</math></i>
<b>Individual object kinematics</b>				
$P_T(\text{jet1}_{\text{tagged}})$	✓	✓	✓	—
$P_T(\text{jet1}_{\text{untagged}})$	—	—	✓	✓
$P_T(\text{jet2}_{\text{untagged}})$	—	—	—	✓
$P_T(\text{jet1}_{\text{nonbest}})$	✓	✓	—	—
$P_T(\text{jet2}_{\text{nonbest}})$	✓	✓	—	—
<b>Global event kinematics</b>				
$M_T(\text{jet1}, \text{jet2})$	✓	—	—	—
$P_T(\text{jet1}, \text{jet2})$	✓	—	✓	—
$M(\text{alljets})$	✓	✓	✓	✓
$H_T(\text{alljets})$	—	—	✓	—
$M(\text{alljets} - \text{jet1}_{\text{tagged}})$	—	—	—	✓
$H(\text{alljets} - \text{jet1}_{\text{tagged}})$	—	✓	—	✓
$H_T(\text{alljets} - \text{jet1}_{\text{tagged}})$	—	—	—	✓
$P_T(\text{alljets} - \text{jet1}_{\text{tagged}})$	—	✓	—	✓
$M(\text{alljets} - \text{jet}_{\text{best}})$	—	✓	—	—
$H(\text{alljets} - \text{jet}_{\text{best}})$	—	✓	—	—
$H_T(\text{alljets} - \text{jet}_{\text{best}})$	—	✓	—	—
$M(\text{top}_{\text{tagged}}) = M(W, \text{jet1}_{\text{tagged}})$	✓	✓	✓	✓
$M(\text{top}_{\text{best}}) = M(W, \text{jet}_{\text{best}})$	✓	—	—	—
$\sqrt{s}$	✓	—	✓	✓
<b>Angular variables</b>				
$\Delta R(\text{jet1}, \text{jet2})$	✓	—	✓	—
$Q(\text{lepton}) \times \eta(\text{jet1}_{\text{untagged}})$	—	—	✓	✓
$\cos(\text{lepton}, Q(\text{lepton}) \times z)_{\text{top}_{\text{best}}}$	✓	—	—	—
$\cos(\text{lepton}, \text{jet1}_{\text{untagged}})_{\text{top}_{\text{tagged}}}$	—	—	✓	—
$\cos(\text{alljets}, \text{jet1}_{\text{tagged}})_{\text{alljets}}$	—	—	✓	✓
$\cos(\text{alljets}, \text{jet}_{\text{nonbest}})_{\text{all jets}}$	—	✓	—	—

# Network Outputs



- How do we convince ourselves of a signal?
- How can we improve upon the search?



## Trusting/Improving the NN Result

- Now,  $R=W_{bb}/W_{jj}$  taken from MCFM (25% uncertainty)
  - Which distributions are the most important for testing this prediction?
  - Is there a kinematic difference between the different components?
  - Can we discriminate  $W_{bb}$ ,  $W_{jj}$  and  $W_{cj}$ ?
- Are we modelling  $t\bar{t}$  adequately?
- How would Quaero do here (see Run1)?
- If the kinematics and composition of the Standard Model are understood, then a more generic  $Wb\bar{b} + X$  search is possible





## What Experimentalists Should Do

- prepare for a long (and fruitful) Run2
- re-evaluate what the Tevatron can do well before the LHC
  - make the case to the funding agencies!
- *don't listen to theorists!*
  - i.e, don't *NOT* do an analysis because of a theoretical prediction
- Keep asking questions about Top and Not-Top
- Repeatedly ask:
  - How can I maximize the New Physics Potential of Run2?*

