

Hollow Cone Sieve for tops

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Outline

1 Introduction

- Fat jet and jet substructure techniques

2 Search strategy

- hollow cone
- top tagging algorithm

3 Results

- signal and background
- reconstructed top and W
- normalized p_t distribution
- distance in R between the W boson and nearest b jet

4 summary

Why boosted tops and fat jets?

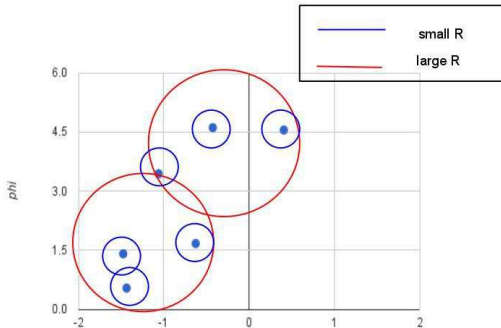
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- particles in new physics extension of the SM decay to a single top or top-quark pairs
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- what we know about QCD radiation : soft singularity and collinear singularity

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 - ▶ jet pruning Ellis, Vermilion, Walsh arXiv:0903.5081
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fat jets

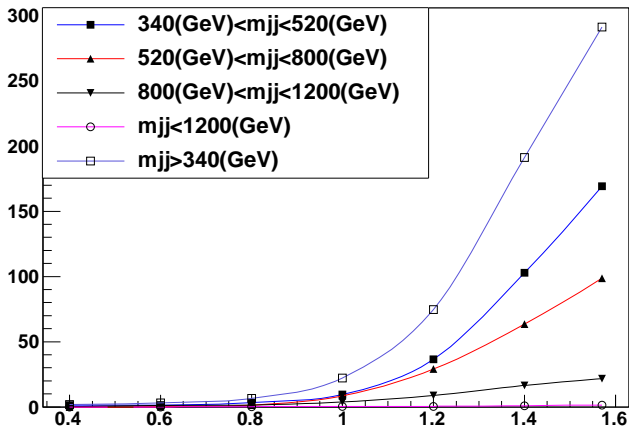
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- HEPToptagger Plehn, Spannowsky, Takeuchi, Zerwas
- Hopkins Toptagger Kaplan, Rehermann, Schwartz, Tweedie arXiv:
0806.0848

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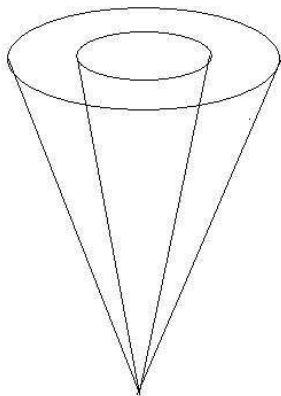
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 - ▶ R = 1.5 2 jets
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- light jets: number of reconstructed jets doesn't vary with R



- consider anti-kt algorithm as a “ perfect cone ” algorithm
- after subtracting a jet of small cone size in the interior
 - ▶ some jets remain in the hollow cone : top
 - ▶ no jet in the hollow cone : light quark or gluon



- 1) Reconstruct jets using the anti-kt jet algorithm with $R = 1.5$ to obtain a set of jets. The number of jets is n_{jets} .
- 2) Redo the jet reconstruction, with $R = 0.6$ (or $R = 0.5$), to obtain another set of jets.
- 3) Keep the event as a $t\bar{t}$ candidate if $n_{jets,R=1.5} = 2$ and $n_{R=0.6} > 2$.
- 4) Go into the 2 jets reconstructed in step 1, find all the subjets for each fat jet. For a fat jet of invariant mass of m_j , undo the last step of jet clustering to obtain two jets j_1 and j_2 , with invariant masses m_{j_1} and m_{j_2} ($m_{j_1} > m_{j_2}$). If $m_{j_1} < 0.9 m_j$, keep both j_1 and j_2 , otherwise, keep only j_1 to add to the subjet list and decompose further. Add j_i to the jet substructure list if $m_{j_i} < 30$ GeV, otherwise decompose j_i iteratively. If the total number of subjets is less than 4, reject the event.

- 5) See whether there is a W inside either of the 2 fat jets, if not, reject the event. To do this, look into a fat jet and iterate over all of the 2 subjets configurations. After the jet filtering, if the invariant mass of the 2 subjets falls in the window of 65 GeV to 95 GeV, tag that configuration as a W .
- 6) See whether either of the 2 jets has a subjet can be tagged as a b jet. The jet candidates of a W must not be tagged as a b -jet. Keep other b -tagged events.
- 7) Any event that survives the above sequence is tagged as a $t\bar{t}$ event.

backgrounds

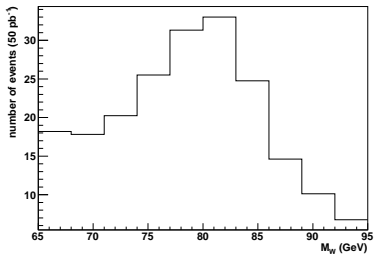
- $w\bar{b}, z\bar{b}$
- wjj, zjj
- dijet can be reliably removed by hollow cone sieve
- trijet can be eliminated by the number of subjects

cut flow table

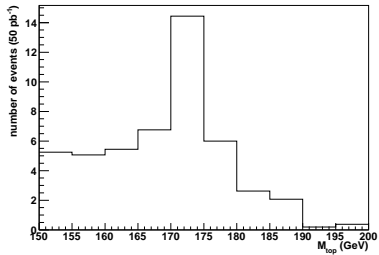
- cut 1 : The “hollow cone” sieve. Require $n_{jets} = 2$ and $n_{veto} > 2$.
- cut 2 : Total number of subjets ≥ 4 .
- cut 3 : A hadronic W can be tagged.
- cut 4 : A b jet can be tagged.
- Assume a 0.5 b -tagging efficiency and a light jet rejection of 1/200.

	cross section(pb)	cut 1(pb)	cut 2(pb)	cut 3(pb)	cut 4(pb)
$t\bar{t}$	100.00	12.63	7.59	5.39	4.05
$Wb\bar{b}$	239.52	63.93	1.40	0.20	0.18
$Zb\bar{b}$	124.81	23.55	1.20	0.57	0.43
Wjj	2458	771.4	91.9	8.00	0.08
Zjj	7727.5	478.3	121.3	25.5	0.26

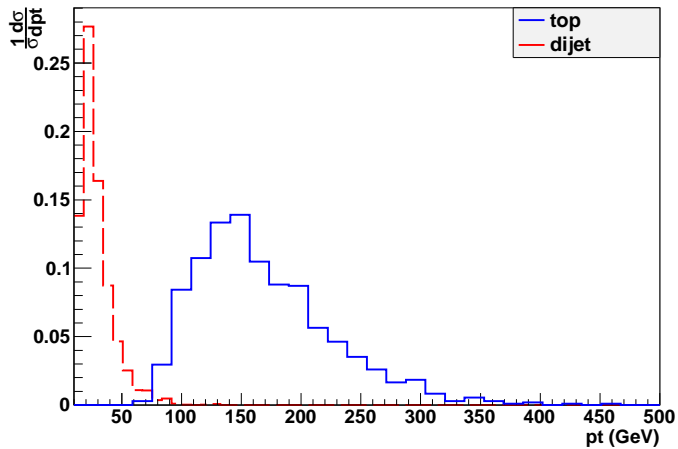
Table: Cut flow table for signal and backgrounds.

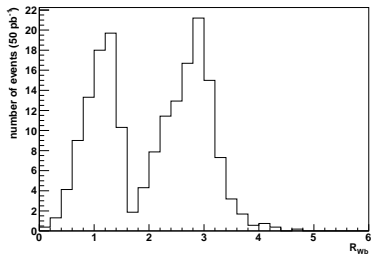
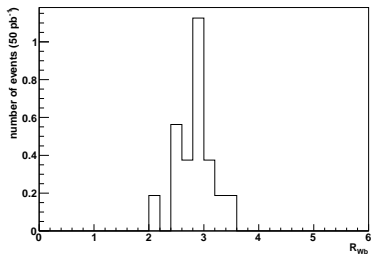


(a) reconstructed W mass



(b) reoncstruced top mass



(c) $t\bar{t}$ (d) $Wb\bar{b}$

- hollow cone sieve to tag top pairs
- This method tags 4050 $t\bar{t}$ events at 7 TeV in 1fb^{-1} .
- The resulting ratio of hadronic tops to semileptonic tops is 2.81, which is consistent with the ratio of decay branching fraction of 3.13
- can be used in identifying new physics that has a top in the final state
- can be used for discovering new, relatively heavy and boosted particles at the LHC.