

Realistic Reconstruction of top Quark Pairs for the ILC

Talini Pinto Jayawardena (RAL)
Kristian Harder (RAL)
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Lancaster University



Overview

- Purpose of the analysis
- Choice of detector and simulation software
- Algorithms used for the reconstruction
- Reconstruction of the top mass for 6 jet channel
- Next Steps
- Conclusion and Discussion



TTBar Analysis - Purpose and Aim

- Reconstruction of heavy particle decay to multi jet final state events crucial for ILC physics
- Event reconstruction optimization for ILC energies using only realistic algorithms
- Performance studies of detector options considered for the ILC
 - Enables the optimization of vertex detector, calorimeter currently undergoing R&D

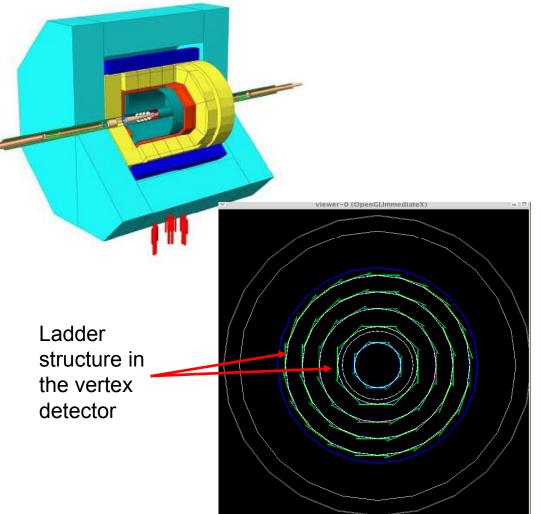


Top Reconstruction – 6 Jet Channel

- Three main top pair event topologies:
 - tt→bbqqqq 6 jets
 - tt→bbqqlv 4 jets \ Leptonic decays result in missing
 - · tt \rightarrow bblvl ν 2 jets momentum
- 44% of the sample decaying to 6 jets give good statistics for reconstruction
- Large fraction of the energies in the final state visible
 - -Small loss of energy in neutrinos



Simulation of Detector



- Use of the LDC detector concept
- · GEANT4 simulation software MOKKA used to describe the detector model
- · A good description of geometry, although with limited detail on support structure, cabling etc.



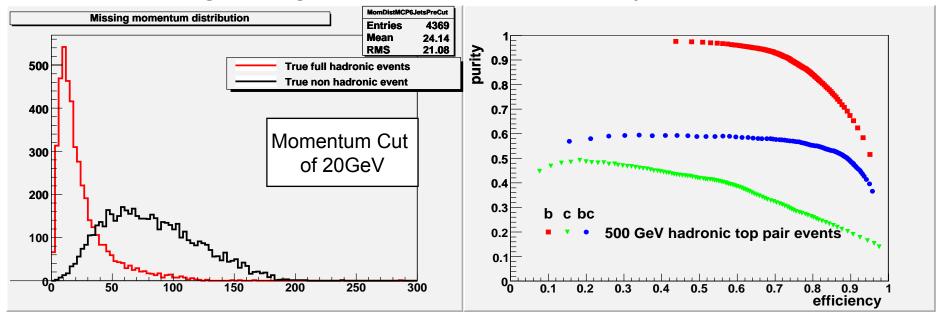
Algorithms for Reconstruction

- Uses the Marlin framework for the reconstruction of events from raw (simulated) data of the detector
- Applies PandoraPFA particle flow algorithm which associates tracks with calorimeter clusters to find the most precise description of each particle
 - -Clustering and particle flow done in a single stage
- Track reconstruction includes full LDC tracking
 - -Finds track segments in the TPC and silicon detector independently and associates them with each other
 - -Assigns left over hits to the found tracks
- Secondary (+tertiary) vertexing and heavy flavour tagging performed by LCFIVertex
 - -Heavy flavour tagging based on neural networks
- ⇒ Tracking+vertexing and calorimeter readout reconstructed without the use of MC information



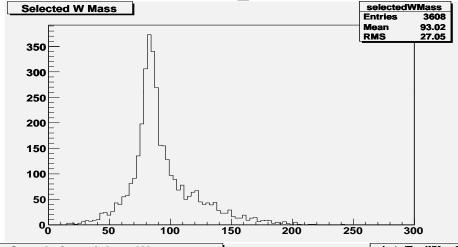
Top Reconstruction – Selecting the events

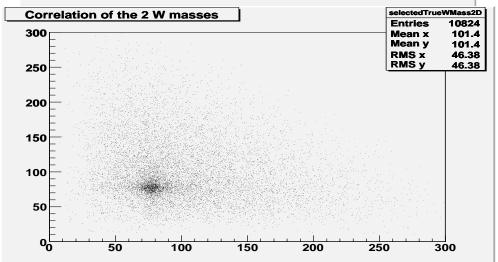
- · Modified Durham jet finder (by Satoru Yamashita, OPAL) used to force 6 jets for all events
 - ensures that the actual 6 jet events are reconstructed well
- · All hadronic jet channel selected by
 - Applying a veto on events with a large missing momentum
 - Requiring 2 b tags for each event (neural net jet likelihood)





Top Reconstruction – Jet Combinations

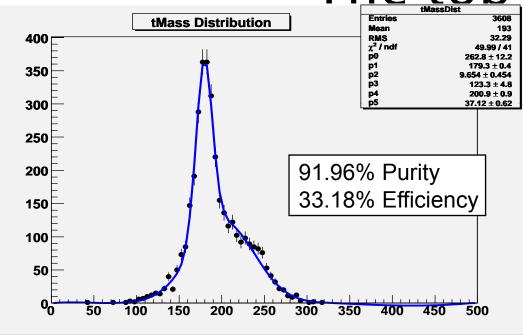




- Need to separate the b jets from those of W
 - Jets having the two highest probability selected as the b jets
- Remaining 4 jets need to be separated to their correct W decay jet pairs
 - Combinations where the 2 masses are the least different are chosen as the best jet combinations
- Corresponding W-b jet combinations used to obtain the top mass
 - Jet combinations where the 2 masses are most similar regarded as the best combinations



Top Reconstruction – The top Mass



Mean of main mass distribution: 179GeV Width: 9.6 GeV (Width with ideal cheated reconstruction = 9.1GeV)

NB: Purity/Efficiency values obtained for sample without background

- Energy scaling applied for b and W jet energies to improve calibration
 - Calibration obtained from scaling e+e- → bb, and e+e- → WW events to CMS energy
- Calibration procedure currently being improved
- Clear top mass peak observed
- Broader peak below the signal at higher energies most likely from wrong jet combinations



Next Steps

- Understand top mass resolution
- Test performance with background included
- Study different detector performances
- Include leptonic channels?



Summary

- Detector simulation and the reconstruction provide a realistic setup for ttbar analysis
- Good top mass reconstruction with simple selection criteria
- · Jet pairing needs further investigation
- Next steps include testing algorithm with background included and continue on to detector performance studies

A work in progress. Still have to fine-tune the algorithm!