

Top tagging in Run 1 and early Run 2 commissioning with the ATLAS detector

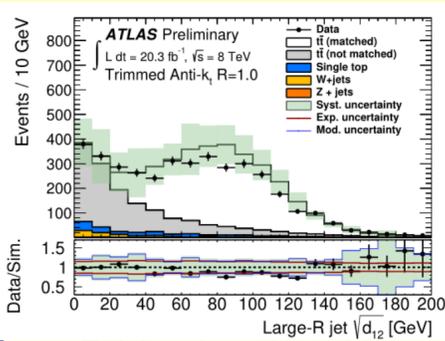
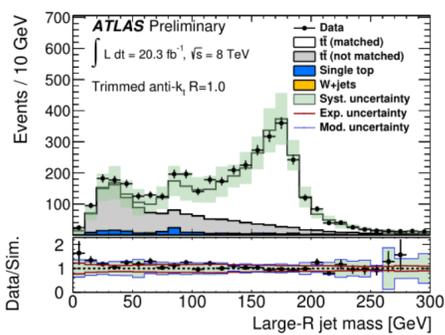
Lidija Živković, Institute of Physics, Belgrade; for the ATLAS Collaboration

Introduction

- Conventional top quark reconstruction usually done with a small jet radius $R=0.4$ or 0.5 is limited at higher energies of the top quarks produced at the LHC
 - Decay products will be colimated, thus the probability for resolving separate small- R jets will be reduced \Rightarrow top quarks with high transverse momentum (p_T) are reconstructed with a jet with large radius parameter $R > 0.8$, and jet substructure is explored
- Both SM processes, like $t\bar{t}$ and $t\bar{t}H$, or BSM, like resonant $t\bar{t}$ production or other signatures with top quarks in the final states can largely benefit from large- R jets with substructure
- Large- R jets reconstructed with different algorithms and different R are used for top tagging
 - Efficiencies (fake rates) are measured in a $t\bar{t}$ bar (multijet) sample in data.

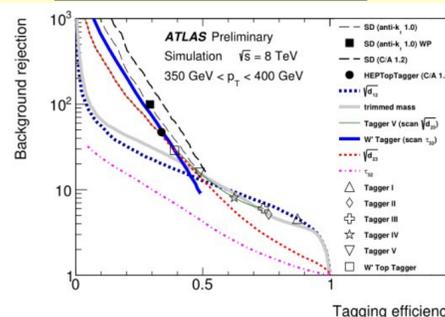
Single variable tagger

- Jets
 - anti k_T , $R=1$, $p_T > 350$ GeV
- Variables :
 - trimmed jet mass m
 - $\sqrt{d_{12}} = \min(p_{T1}, p_{T2}) \times \Delta R_{ij}$
 - N subjetness τ
- Taggers
 - I: $\sqrt{d_{12}} > 40$ GeV
 - II: $m > 100$ GeV
 - III: $m > 100$ GeV, $\sqrt{d_{12}} > 40$ GeV
 - IV: $m > 100$ GeV, $\sqrt{d_{12}} > 40$ GeV, $\sqrt{d_{23}} > 10$ GeV
 - V: $m > 100$ GeV, $\sqrt{d_{12}} > 40$ GeV, $\sqrt{d_{23}} > 20$ GeV
 - ATLAS W': $\sqrt{d_{12}} > 40$ GeV, $0.4 < \tau_{21} < 0.9$, $\tau_{32} < 0.65$



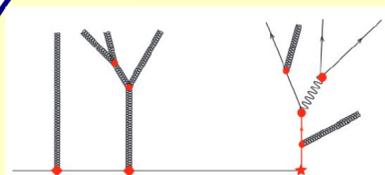
Performance

The best performing variables: high eff: $\sqrt{d_{12}}$; low eff: $\sqrt{d_{23}}$

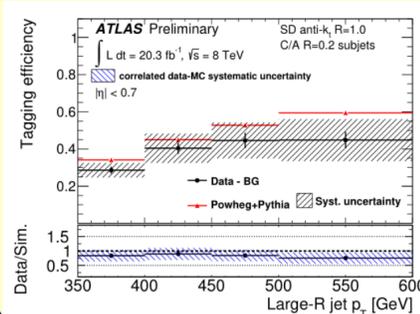


- For $350 < p_T < 1000$ GeV SD performs the best up to eff of 50%
- HepTopTagger is superior above 1 TeV

Shower deconstruction

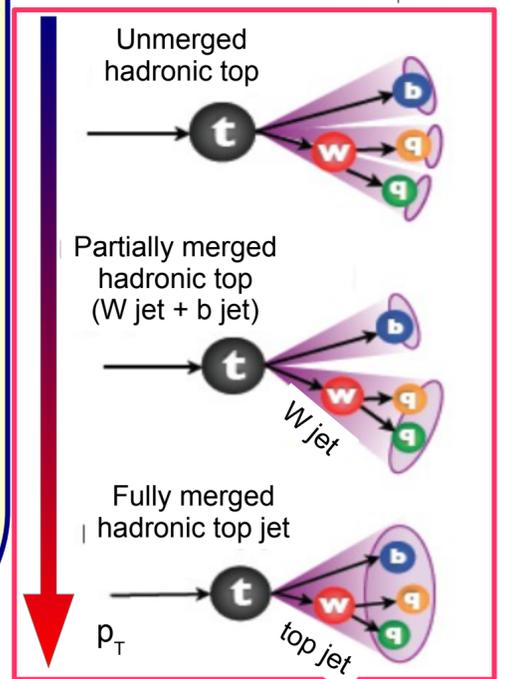
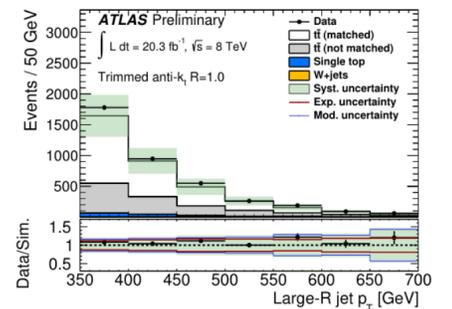
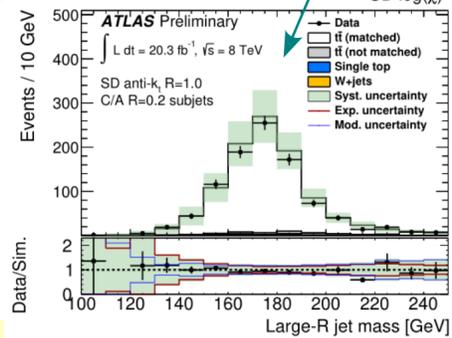
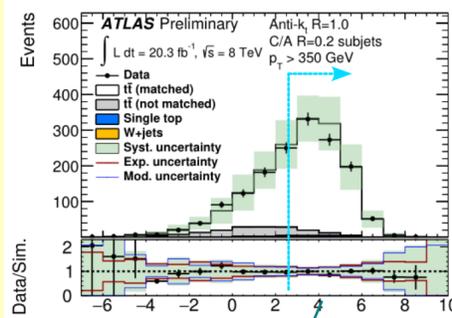


- Jets
 - anti k_T , $R=1$, $p_T > 350$ GeV
 - No grooming is needed, there is an internal pile-up suppression
 - Between three and nine hardest C/A jets with $R=0.2$ and $p_T > 20$ GeV are used



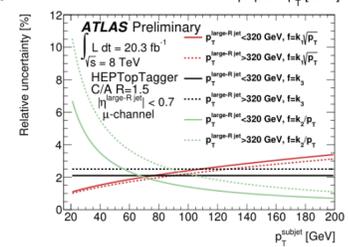
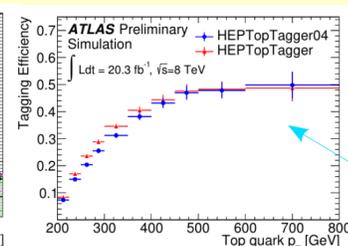
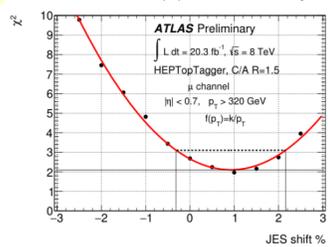
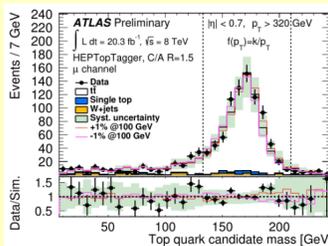
Use simplified model of shower coming from hadronically decaying top quark or from light parton

- Define ratio of probabilities between the two as a discriminant



HEPTopTagger

- Apply mass drop process to C/A, $R=1.5$ jets until all remaining subjets have $m > 50$ GeV
- Apply filtering to remove underlying events and pile-up
- Keep combinations consistent with W boson (m_W) and top quark (m_t)
- In-situ subjet JES determination

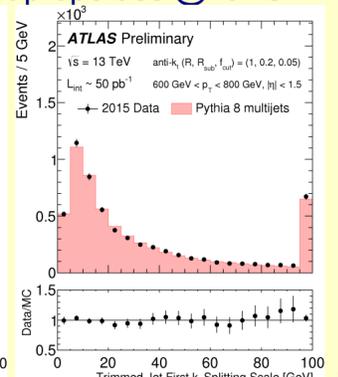
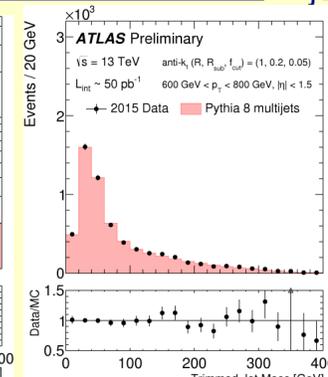
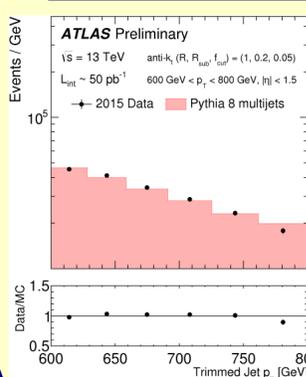


Variant of HTT with $R=0.4$ jets as inputs

Advantages in highly populated multijet events, $H^*t(b) \rightarrow t\bar{t}(b)$

Run 2 jet substructure

First studies of large- R jet properties @13 TeV



- Good agreement between the simulation and the data!

1. ATLAS-CONF-2015-036

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic/JetEtmisPublicResults>

2. ATLAS-CONF-2015-035