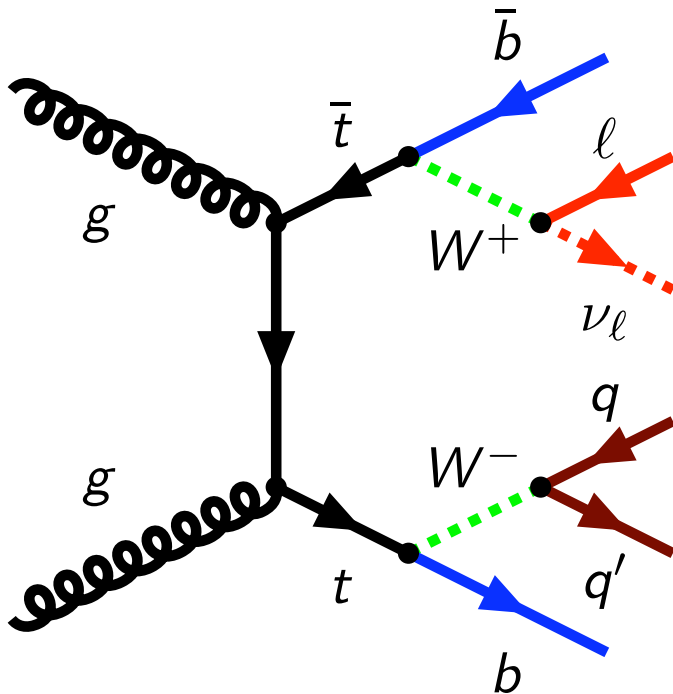


Top Mass Measurement in the Lepton+Jets Channel Using Soft Muon Tagging

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- 1 isolated lepton $e / \mu > 25 \text{ GeV}/c$
- Veto on events with 2 high p_T leptons
- 3 or more jets with $p_T > 40 \text{ GeV}/c$
- $\text{MET} > 20 \text{ GeV}$
- Scalar $\text{HT} > 200 \text{ GeV}$
- One or more b-jet with a Soft Lepton Tag (SLT)
- Pass EF e25i and mu20i triggers



good electron

- e-gamma (author !=2)
- 'medium' (0x3FF)
- $p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}/c$
- $|\eta| < 2.5$
- No Isolation

good muon

- STACO muid
- algo == 1
- $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}/c$
- $|\eta| < 2.5$
- $eT \text{ cone20} < 6 \text{ GeV}$

good jet

- cone 0.4 (tower)
- $p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}/c$
- $|\eta| < 2.5$
- no e in $\Delta R < 0.4$

triggers

- e25i (EM25i)
- mu20i (MU20 || MU40)

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/Atlas/TopGroupCSCObjectSelection>



ttbar:

5200: semi-leptonic, dileptonic, $M_{\text{top}} = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

6203,4: semi-leptonic, dileptonic, $M_{\text{top}} = 160, 190 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

W + Jets:

8440-8443: AlpGenJimmyWenu, $N_p = 2,3,4,5$

8444-8447: AlpGenJimmyWmunu, $N_p = 2,3,4,5$

QCD:

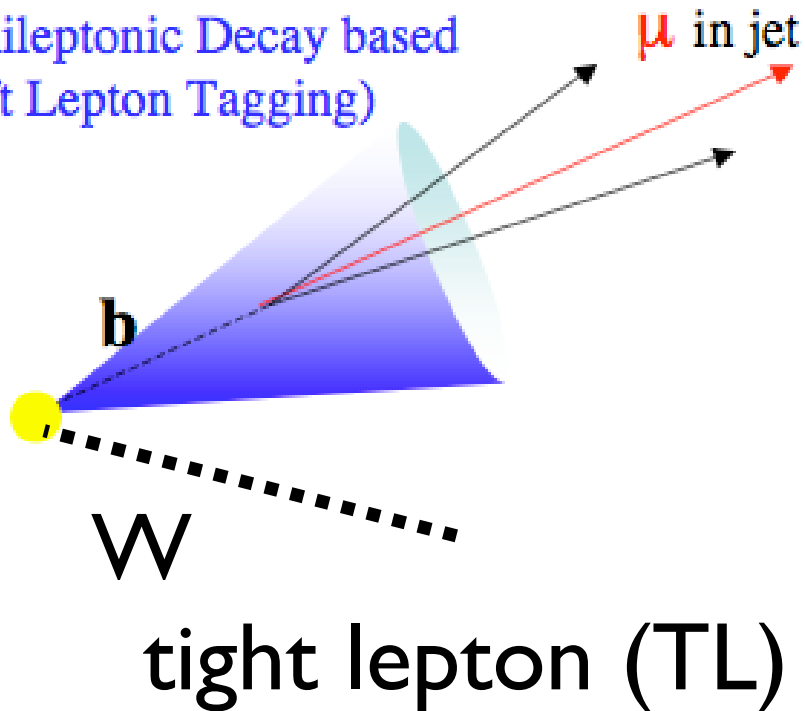
still working on this bit...



v12.0.6

What is the SLT?

Semileptonic Decay based
(Soft Lepton Tagging)

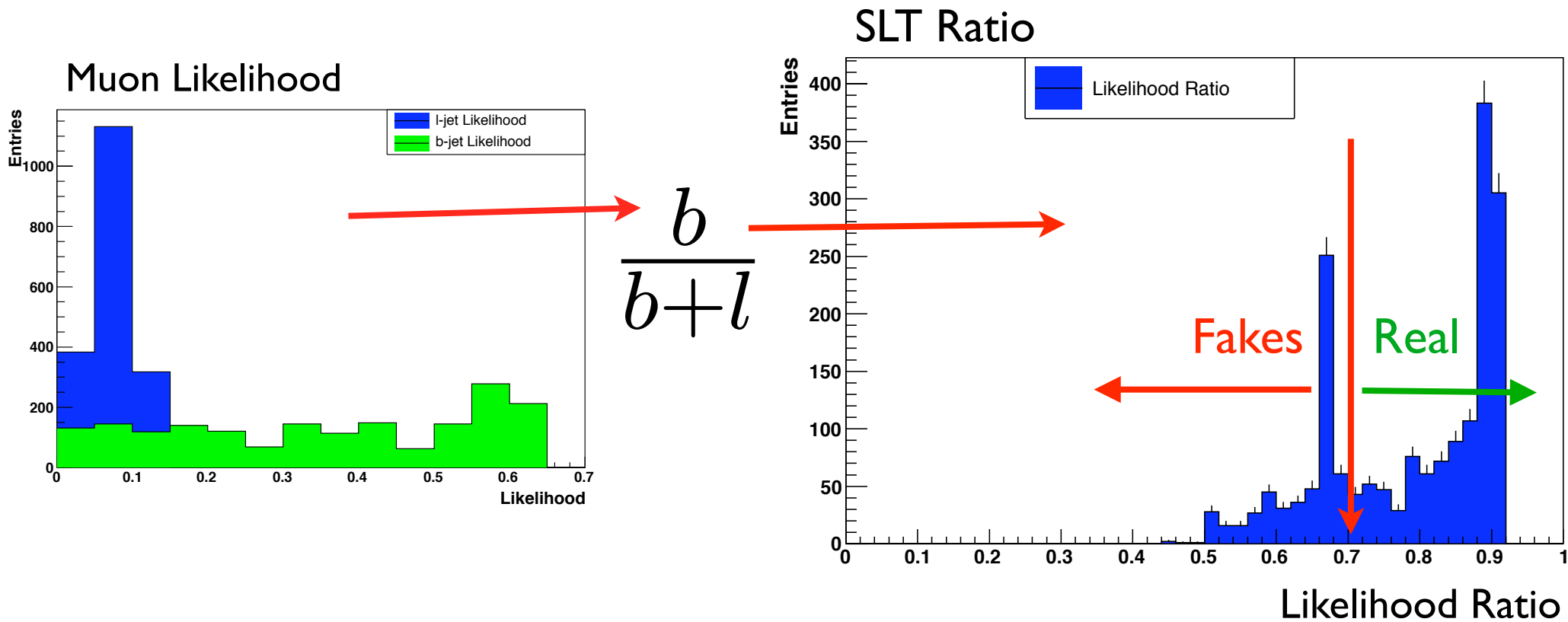


In $\sim 20\%$ of the b-jets a soft muon will come from the decay of the b quark or from $b \rightarrow c \rightarrow \mu$.

Candidate muons within jets are assigned a likelihood that indicates which jet is the most likely source.

The impact parameter significance, the transverse momentum relative to the jet axis and the muon energy fraction relative to the jet energy can be taken as discriminating variables.





$$\frac{b}{b+l}$$

Currently using the above formula to get a likelihood ratio of the muon likelihood with that of the light quark jet to help distinguish between them.



Signal

$$\int \mathcal{L} dt \approx 100 \text{ pb}^{-1}$$

| Cut | Total | Acceptance |
|-------------------|-------|------------|
| Initial | 48000 | 100% |
| Passed EFe25i | 23339 | 49% |
| “Good” Electron | 18925 | 39% |
| Nelectron==1 | 15953 | 33% |
| MeT > 20 GeV | 14517 | 23% |
| HT > 200 GeV | 11469 | 23% |
| 1 or more SLT Jet | 2408 | 5.0% |
| SLT Ratio > 0.7 | 482 | 1.0% |
| Njets ≥ 3 | 424 | 0.88% |

Background

| | | |
|---------|-------|-------|
| Initial | 81250 | 100% |
| W+jets | 23 | 0.03% |



Signal

$$\int \mathcal{L} dt \approx 100 \text{ pb}^{-1}$$

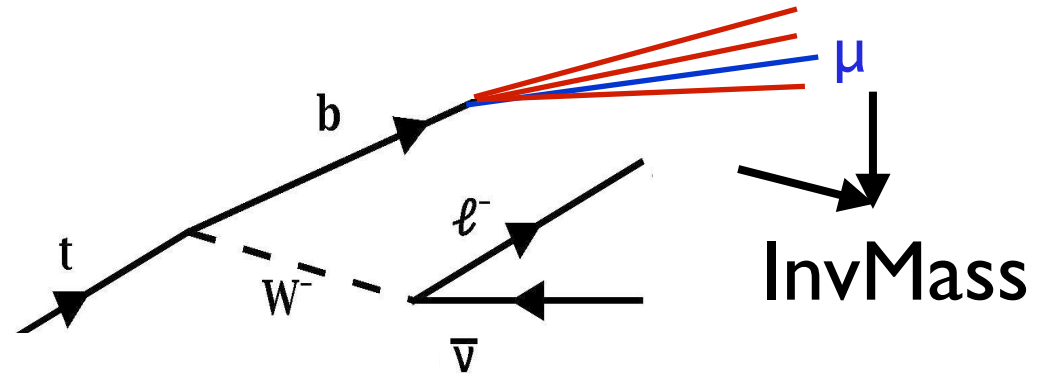
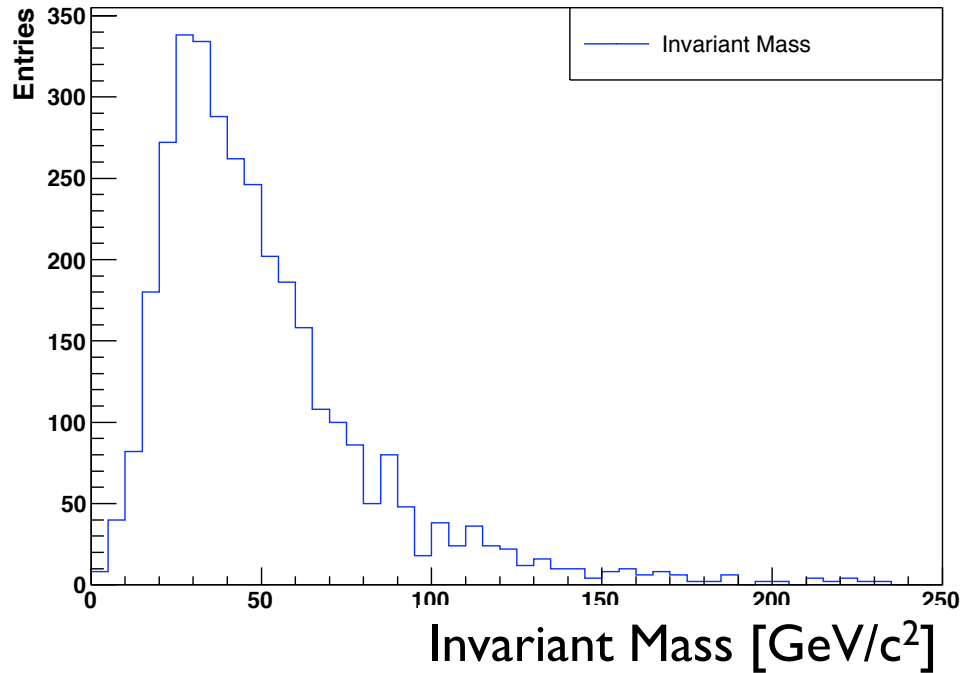
| Cut | Total | Acceptance |
|-------------------|-------|------------|
| Initial | 48000 | 100% |
| Passed EFmu20i | 27205 | 57% |
| “Good” Muon | 22046 | 48% |
| Nmuon==1 | 21385 | 46% |
| MeT > 20 GeV | 19460 | 42% |
| HT > 200 GeV | 14790 | 32% |
| 1 or more SLT Jet | 3254 | 7.0% |
| SLT Ratio > 0.7 | 618 | 1.3% |
| Njets ≥ 3 | 468 | 0.98% |

Background

| | | |
|---------|-------|-------|
| Initial | 81250 | 100% |
| W+jets | 25 | 0.03% |



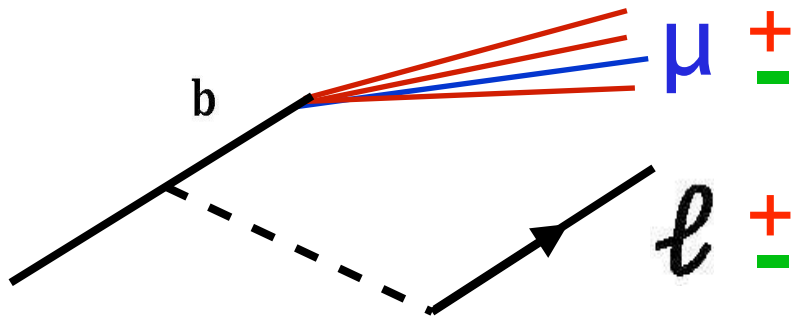
Invariant Mass of the lepton from W decay and the soft muon within the b-jet.



There is a correlation between the mass of the top quark and the invariant mass of its decay products. Its not possible to get a handle on the neutrino but the hard lepton from W decay and the soft muon are accessible.

These decay products will carry a significant fraction of the original Top mass with them and from this it is possible to get a handle on the Top mass.



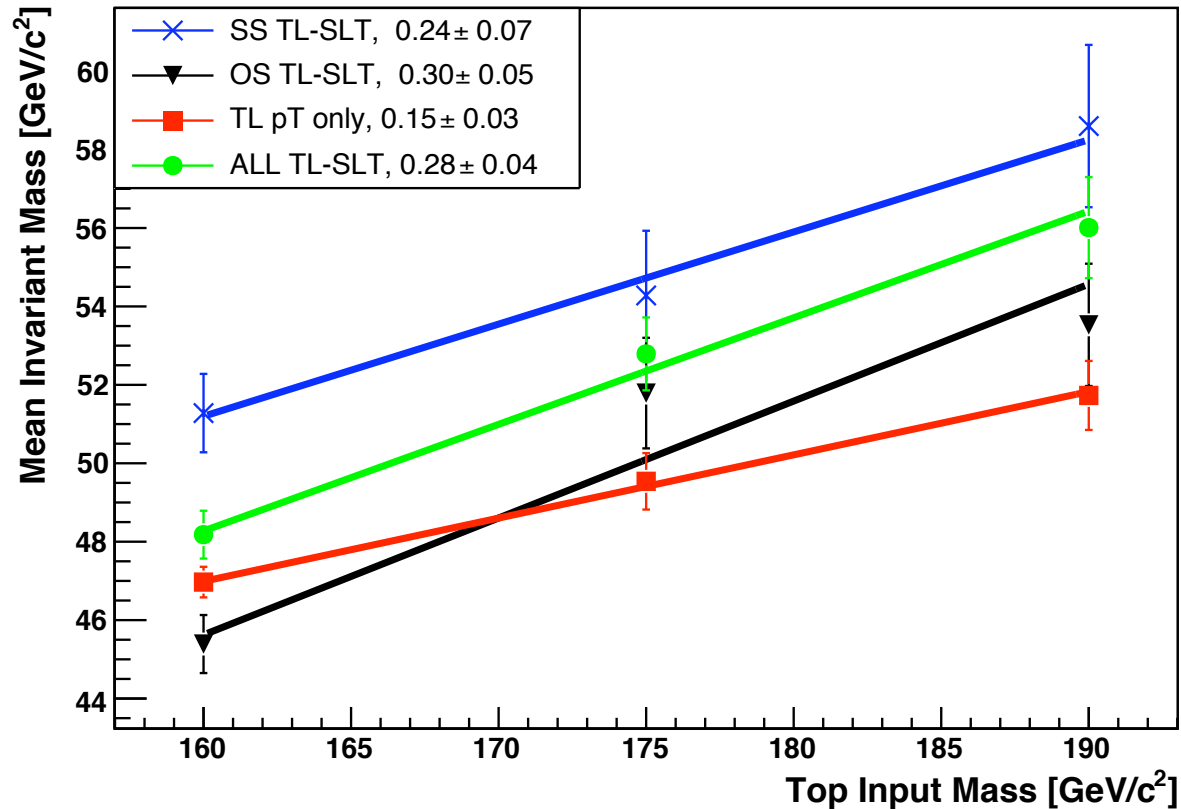


Using different combinations of the hard lepton from W decay and the soft muon that are dependent on the sign of each yields differing accuracy on the invariant mass.

| Method | Sign | Constituents |
|------------|----------|----------------------------|
| SS TL-SLT | ++ or -- | soft muon and tight lepton |
| OS TL-SLT | +- | soft muon and tight lepton |
| TL pT | + or - | tight lepton only |
| All TL-SLT | ++ +- -- | soft muon and tight lepton |



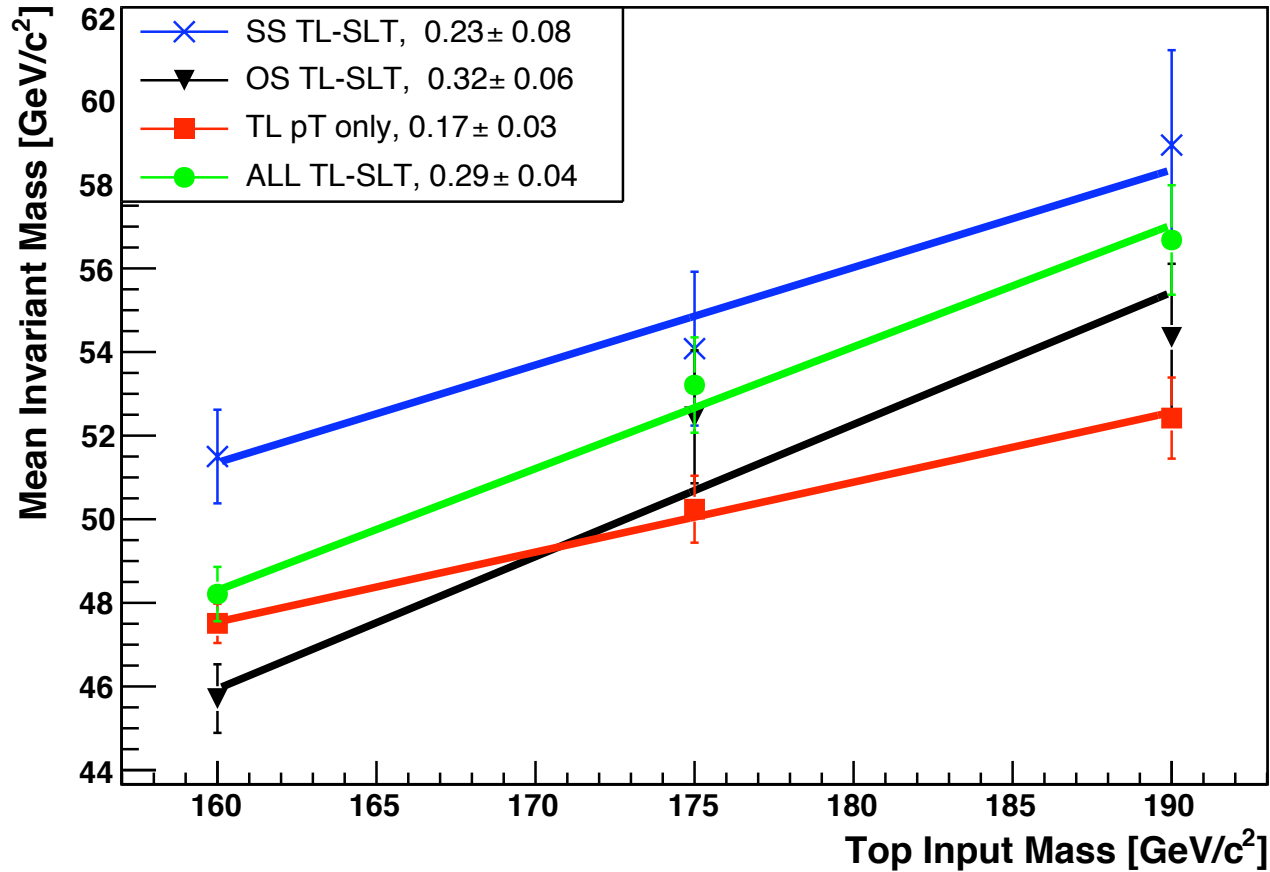
Variation of the mean invariant mass with different top input masses.



Different methods can give better or worse precision but can lose statistics.

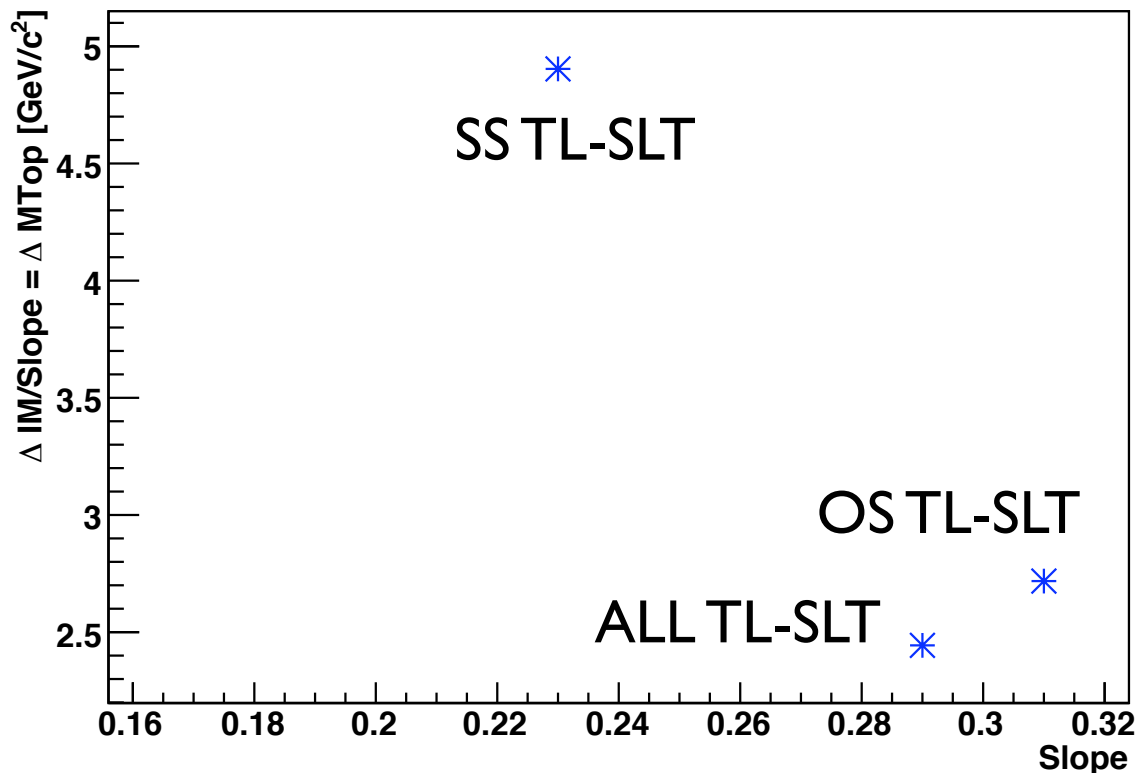


Variation of the mean invariant mass with different top input masses.



Small change in slopes with the addition of background with a slight increase in errors.



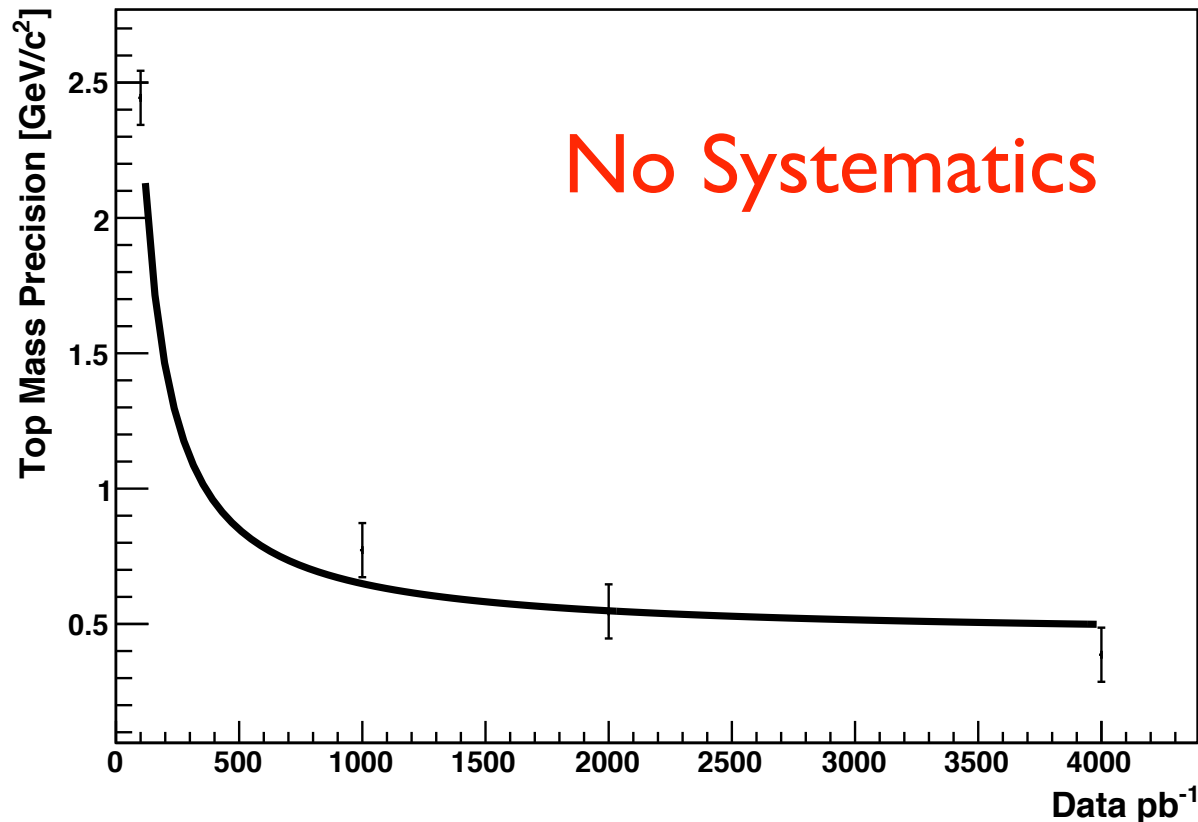


Running the different methods over $\approx 160 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ of $t\bar{t}$ events.

Opposite sign method offers the best precision but with reduced number of statistics. All TL-SLT looks to be a good combination.



Predicted Top Mass Precision With Increasing Data



Using the ALL TL-SLT method the expected precision on the top mass measurement looks promising.



Systematic Errors

- Need to be included...

Outlook

- Study on systematics
- b-quark fragmentation study
- Finish QCD study
- TopView...

