



Top mass measurement using B hadron decay length

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Outline

- Method description
- Analysis details
- Results
- Background contributions
- Top mass sensitivity
- Systematic effects
- Conclusions



Method description

- Method proposed by C.S Hill, J. R. Incandela and J. M.Lamb (University of California Santa Barbara - **hep-ex/0501043**)
- **B quark momentum**
sensitive gauge for the top quark mass measurement
- **top mass direct measurement through the b jet energy**
jet energy scale uncertainty
- **top mass measurement**
based on charged track reconstruction by correlating the B hadron decay length to the top mass (mass estimator)
- **B hadron decay length**
average (transverse) distance of the displaced vertices of the b hadrons
- **Various systematics uncertainties**
factors affecting both top quark momentum and b hadron decay length, light jet mistagging, tracking performance, background etc.



Analysis details

Dileptonic decay channel

- From reduced background and combinatorics more efficient track and secondary vertex reconstruction expected
- Disadvantage:
 - Branching ratio only $\sim 5\%$
 - (400K ttbar events per year @ $L = 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)
- Only electrons and muons considered

Initial phase of analysis

- Private production of 20K ttbar events (PYTHIA)
- Settings following basic configuration from Rome dataset details
- Athena Release 10.0.1
- PYTHIA v. 6.2
- Top quark constrained in W decay to e/mu only

Current datasets

- $\sim 15\text{K}$ ttbar with TopRex
- Athena Release 11.0.41

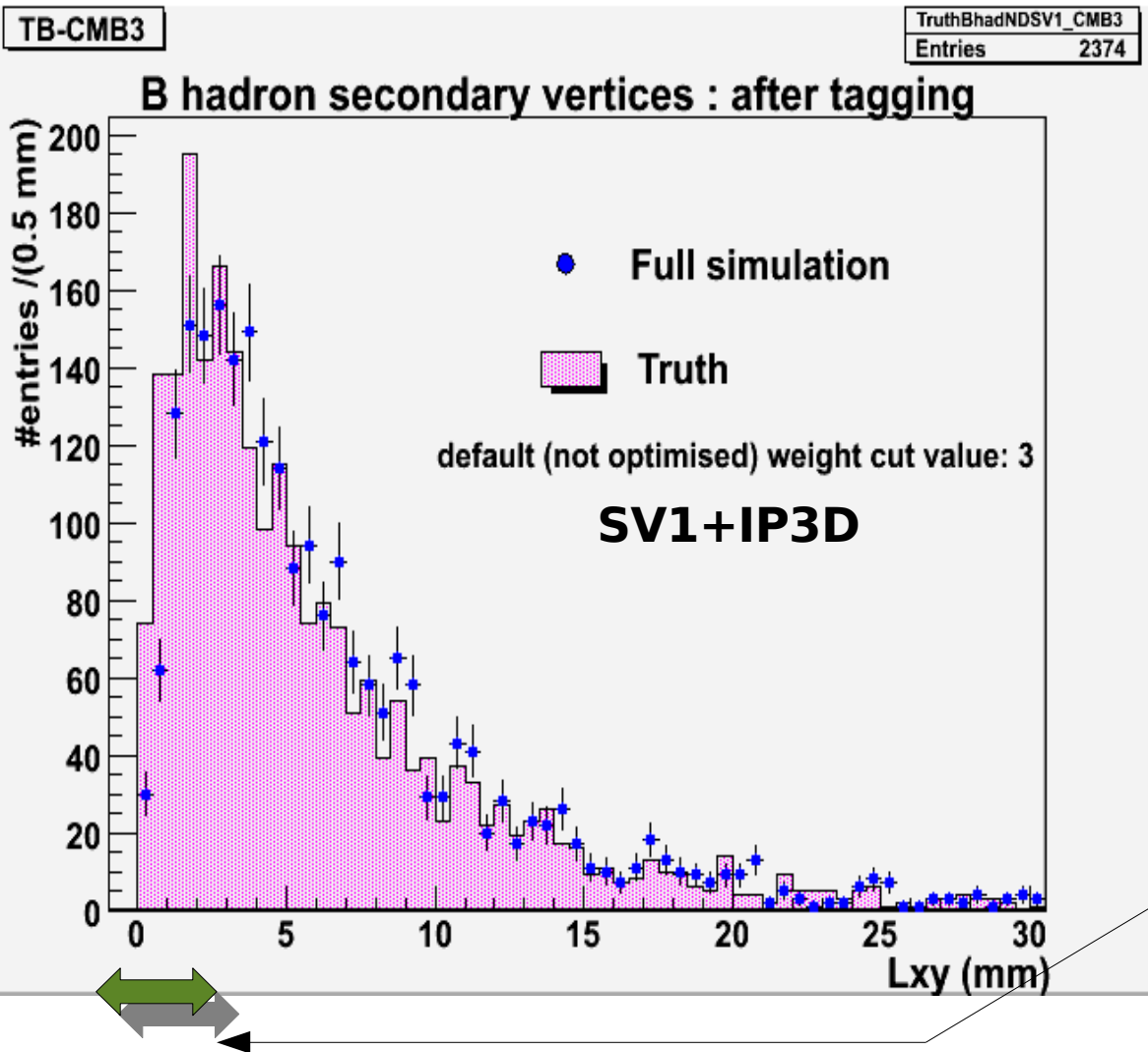


Event selection

- Initially cut selection soft (avoiding biasing effects)
- At least 2 leptons with $P_t > 25 \text{ GeV}$ && $|\text{Eta}| < 2.5$
- 'isEM' condition + $\text{EtCone20} < 10. \text{ GeV}$ for electrons
- No more than 4 neighbouring tracks ($p_t > 5 \text{ GeV}/c$) to leptons
- Lepton pair Z boson VETO ($\Delta m = 2 \text{ GeV}$)
- 2 highest P_t leptons having opposite charge (reordering allowed)
- Jets with $P_t > 15 \text{ GeV}$ && $|\text{Eta}| < 2.1$
- $P_{t_{\text{mis}}} > 40 \text{ GeV}$
- b-tagging algorithms with not optimised weight cut
- [For the b-signal study] b jets match a B hadron (R-cone = 0.3)]



B hadron decay length



- **Lepton pt reorder: 5.8%**
- **Lepton truth match: 93.4%**
correctly to a truth W boson as a mother particle
- **b jets efficiency : 45.6 %**
(#tag b-jets / # b-labelled jets)
- **Decay vtx:**
VkaIVrt algorithm - SV1 tagger
(while with Athena rel. 10.0.1
SVBU tagging algorithm was used)
- **Low length range:**
probably deviation due to
negative values of decay
length



Background: Diboson samples

Preliminary study on background contribution using Rome datasets :

- WW [rome.004130.recov10.McAtNlo_WW_Jim_lelep] @ 30K
- ZW⁺ [rome.004135.recov10.McAtNlo_ZW+_Jim_lelep] @ 27K
- ZW⁻ [rome.004134.recov10.McAtNlo_ZW-_Jim_lelep] @ 6K
- ZZ [rome.004160.recov10.McAtNlo_ZZ_Jim_lelep] @ 20K

Lower statistics: only **one** boson constrained to decay decaying leptonically

$$\sigma_{WW \rightarrow \text{lelep}} = 12.0 \pm 0.17 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma_{ZZ \rightarrow \text{lelep}} = 0.5 \pm 0.01 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma_{ZW^+ \rightarrow \text{lelep}} = 7.1 \pm 0.09 \text{ pb}$$

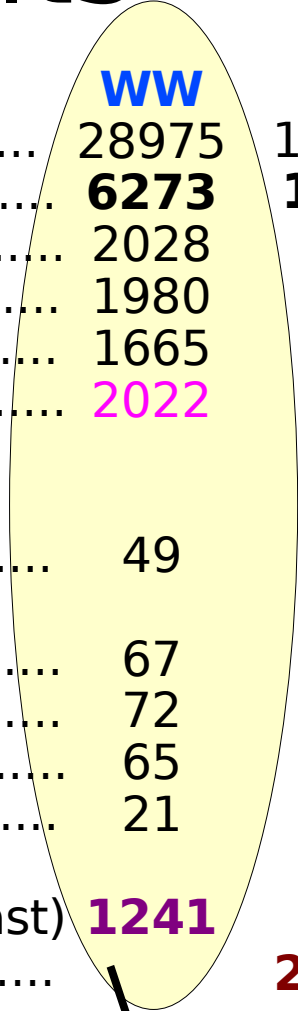
$$\sigma_{ZW^- \rightarrow \text{lelep}} = 4.4 \pm 0.04 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma_{tt \rightarrow \text{lelep}} = 22.0 \pm 0.15 \text{ pb}$$



Results

	WW	ZZ	ZW-	ZW+
Total Event Number in dataset.....	28975	19220	6231	26777
Dibosons decay-->lelep (effective).....	6273	1157	1302	5937
2 High Pt leptons	2028	858	790	3393
Lepton pair Z peak veto.....	1980	453	552	2290
Opposite charge leptons.....	1665	293	326	1369
Jets passing Pt/Eta cut.....	2022	520	526	2107
TAGGING				
[Likelihood > 0.9]	49	12	15	59
[Weight > 3]				
IP2D	67	19	21	63
IP3D	72	16	23	61
SV1+IP3D.....	65	12	18	51
LF2D	21	8	11	25
# Events expected at 10 fb ⁻¹ (1 b jet,@ least)	1241	56	605	607
Nb ttbar Events expected at 10 fb ⁻¹		200K - 300 K		



Higher background contribution from diboson samples



Drell-Yan

In Athena rel. 11.0.41 the next csc datasets are analyzed:

csc11.005110.JimmyZeeLowM.recon.AOD.v11004107

csc11.005112.JimmyZeeHighM.recon.AOD.v11004107

csc11.005191.JimmyZmumuRadiative.recon.AOD.v11004205

csc11.005141.JimmyZmumu.recon.AOD.v11004204 (previous analysis)

Dataset	Int Lum.(pb ⁻¹)	#Events	Norm @ L= 10 fb ⁻¹	%
5110	165.6	29K	664	<<1
5112	12.7	10K	787	<<1
5191	65.4	7K	4961	1.5
5141	77.7	46K	9402	2.9

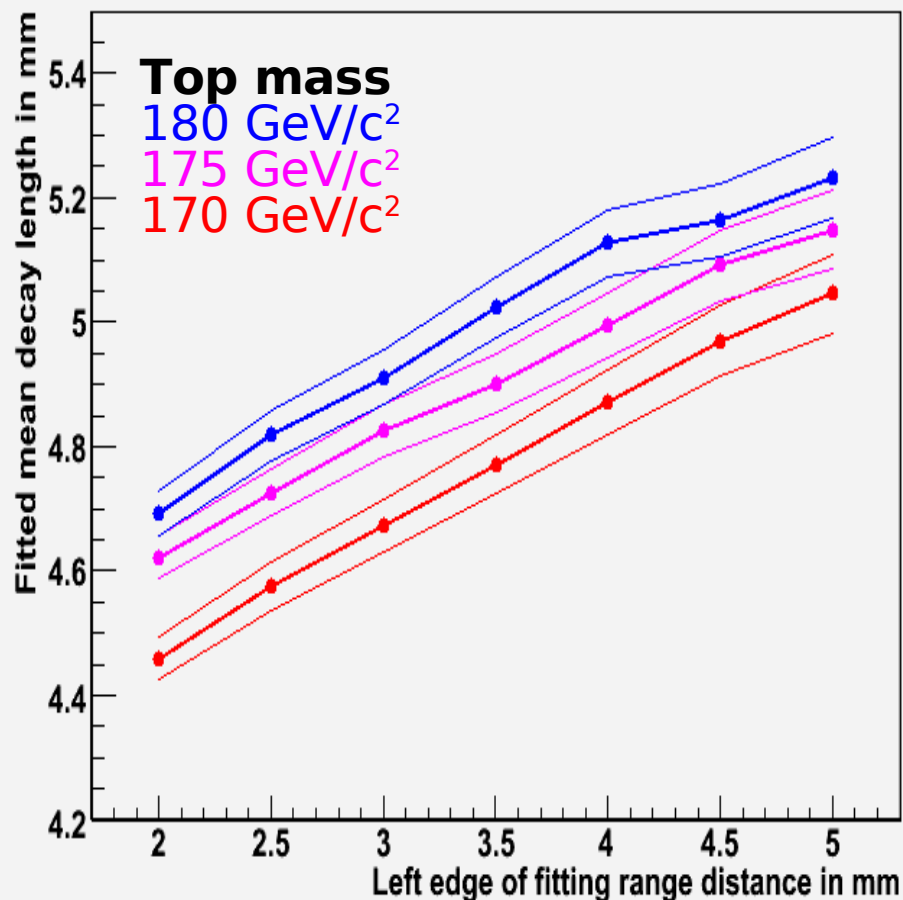
The most 'dangerous' Drell-Yan dataset : $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu$



Top mass sensitivity



Start of fitting range decay Distance comparison



- ◆ Results from previous work: (Athena rel. 11.0.41)
- ◆ TOPREX/PYTHIA - Fast Simulation 125K events
- ◆ top mass range (175 ± 5 GeV)
- ◆ Variation left edge of the fit range
- ◆ Fitting function : pure exponential
- ◆ Fairly good sensitivity of the top mass independently of the start point
- ◆ Unfortunately this introduce another systematic uncertainty to control and minimize



B hadron lifetime {i}

Four most frequent B hadron flavors considered: B^0 , B^\pm , B_s^0 and Λ_b^0

Study on the effect of a correlated variation on the B hadron lifetime to the top mass sensitivity

B hadron lifetime variation in 2 ways with use of :

- Individual B hadron's τ
- Average B hadron lifetime (ADMIXTURE MEAN LIFE-PDG)

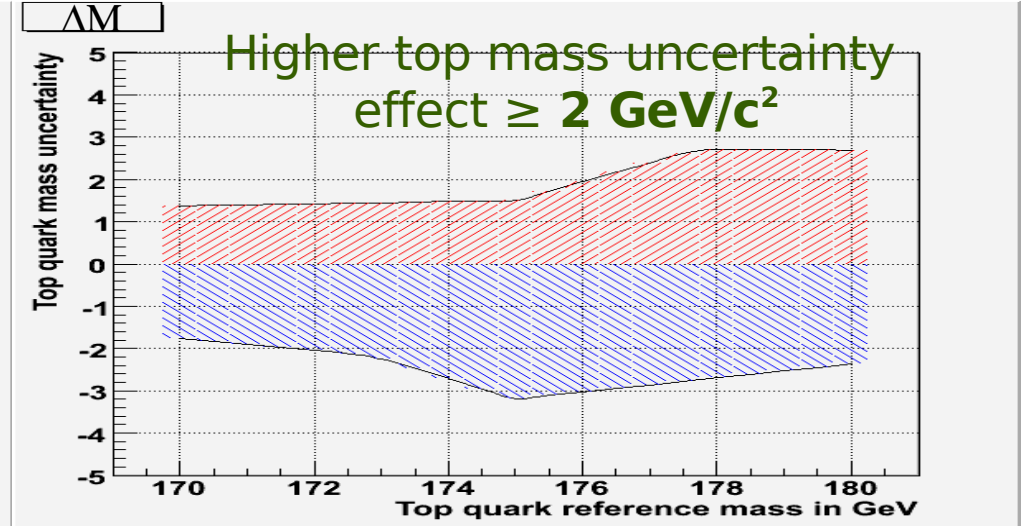
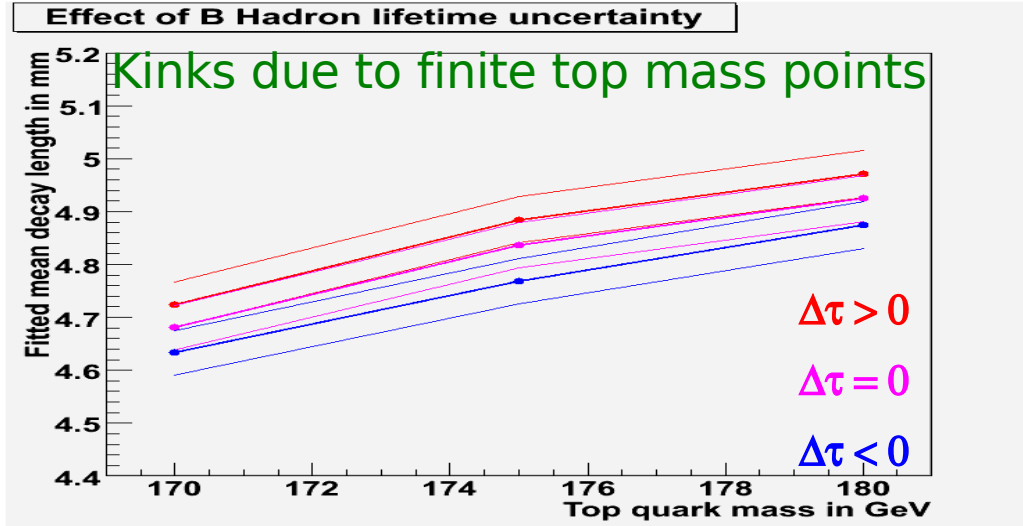
		B^0	B^\pm	B_s^0	Λ_b^0
Lifetime (ps)		1.536	1.671	1.461	1.229
Uncertainty on lifetime (ps)		0.014	0.018	0.057	0.080
Correction factor $1 \pm (\Delta\tau/\tau)$		+ : 1.009 - : 0.991	+ : 1.011 - : 0.989	+ : 1.039 - : 0.961	+ : 1.065 - : 0.935
Mass (MeV)		5279.4	5279.0	5369.6	5624.0
Mass value	B entries	Specific hadron's entries in sample (% rel. contribution)			
170 GeV	97.6 % of 105138	41158 (39.1)	41293 (39.3)	12491 (11.9)	7696 (7.3)
175 GeV	97.6 % of 106441	41774 (39.2)	41657 (39.1)	12758 (12.0)	7748 (7.3)
180 GeV	97.6 % of 107859	42241 (39.1)	42407 (39.3)	12863 (11.9)	7868 (7.3)



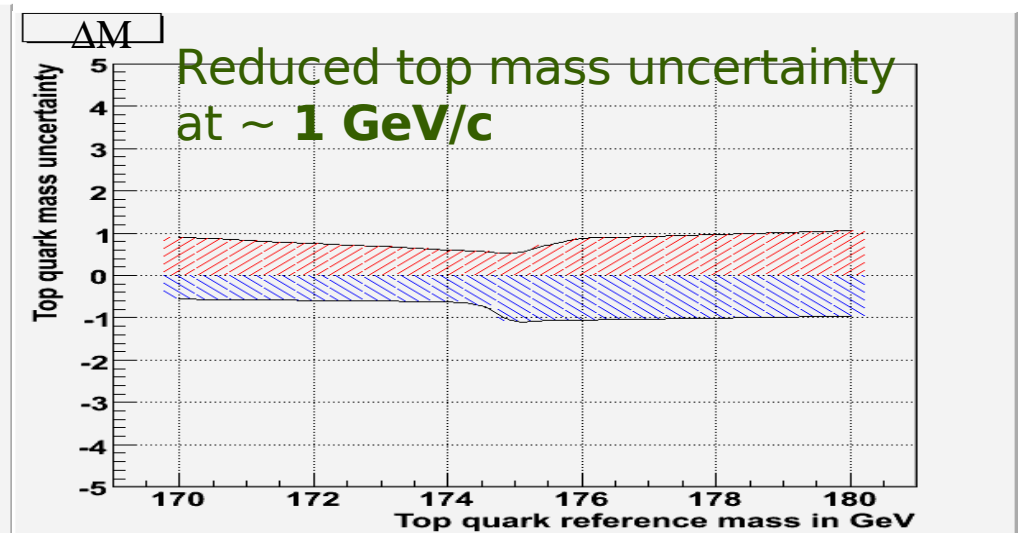
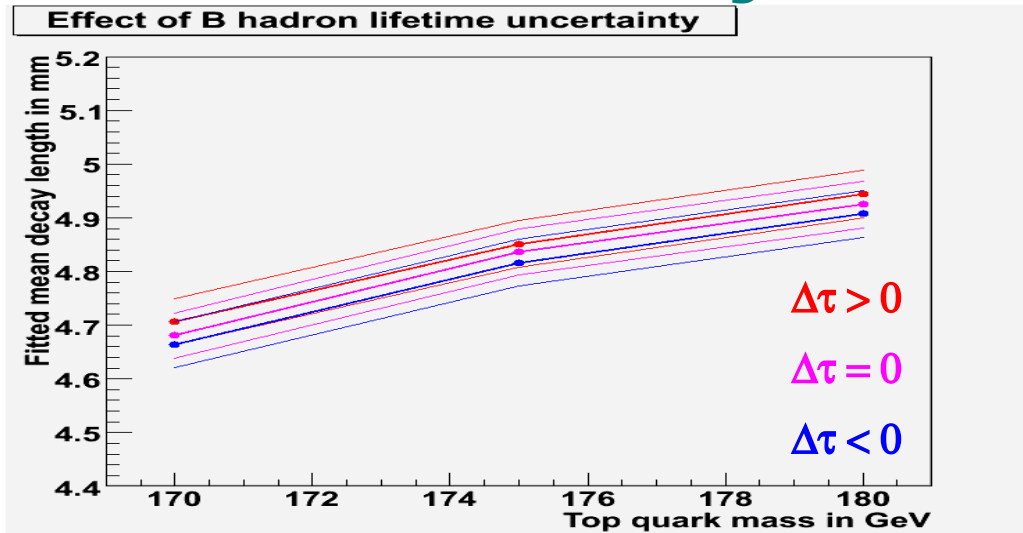
B hadron lifetime {ii}



Pessimistic scenario : distinct B hadron flavor lifetime variation



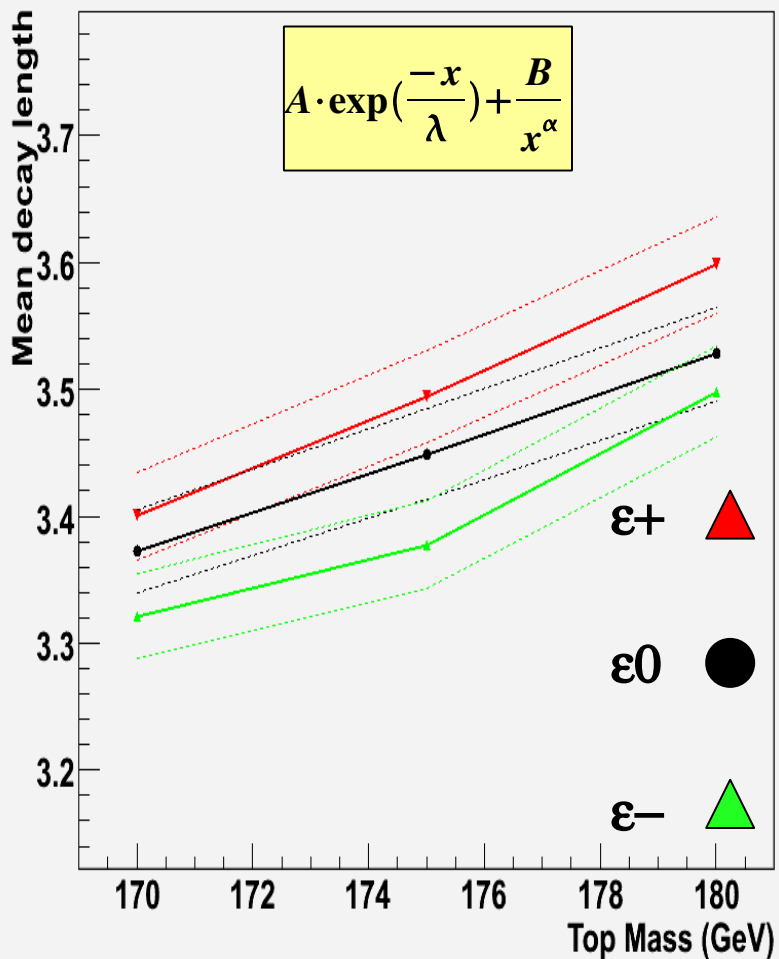
Average B hadron lifetime variation



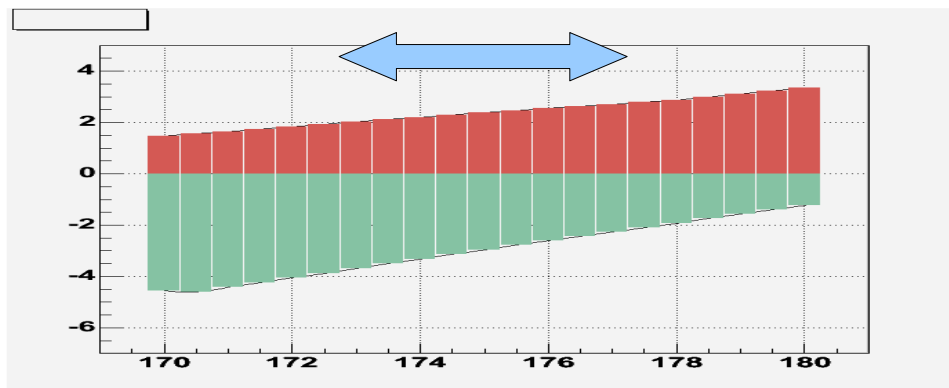


B Fragmentation

lambda



- Preliminary aspects (Athena rel. **10.0.1**)
- B Fragmentation effect on decay length for fast simulated data (PYTHIA - 120K)
- Standard top mass value ($175 \pm 5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$)
- Variation of Peterson parameter around the default value ($\Delta\epsilon = 0.0025$)
- Analytical solution from ϵ^- to ϵ^+ :
 $\sim 2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ (central region)





Conclusions

- B hadron secondary vertex reconstruction
Fairly good agreement with truth
- The most significantly contributing background
Diboson: **WW**
Drell-Yan: **Z/ γ^*** $\rightarrow \mu\mu$
- Top mass sensitivity
Positive in variation of the left edge for
the fitting range – systematic effect to control
- Systematics uncertainties (I: B hadron lifetime effect)
Correlated variation of B hadron lifetime:
 - individual B flavor [higher effect on top mass]
 - with average lifetime value [top mass uncertainty reduced]
- Systematics uncertainties (II: B fragmentation)
Top mass uncertainty at $\sim 2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ (central top mass values)

STILL A LOT OF THINGS TO DO ...

Analysis to be updated (lepton identification/isolation)

Vertex resolution

Extension of analysis on further systematics

Track reconstruction and ID efficiency

Use of new csc datasets

Thank you for your attention !