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### Top Quarks and Jet Substructure at the LHC

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at IPMU, 14th March 2013

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#### Introduction

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### What we know

### Standard Model: 12 + 4 + 1 particles, $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$

Quarks  $U \subset U$   $J \supset D$ Forces  $Z \land Y$   $W \supset D$   $E \downarrow U$   $V \downarrow V$ Leptons

 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, m_i$ , mixings, v,  $\lambda$ 17 parameters Higgs VEV provides all masses

 $m_t \sim 173 \text{ GeV} (1995)$  $m_H \sim 125 \text{ GeV} (2012)$ Many consistent observa

Many consistent observations, only a few deviations Quadratic divergence  $\delta m_H \sim \Lambda^2$ ,  $\Lambda \sim M_{pl} = 10^{19} \text{GeV}$ ?

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### What we know

Existence of dark matter Rotation curve Cluster merger N-body simulation WMAP, BAO etc.  $\Omega_{cdm}h^2 = 0.113$ not possible to explain in SM all evidence from gravity



- What is dark matter?

WIMP Miracle? (Weakly interacting massive particle)  $\Omega_{\chi} \sim \frac{0.1 \text{pb}}{\langle \sigma_A v \rangle}, \langle \sigma_A v \rangle \sim \frac{\alpha^2}{m_{\chi}^2} \sim 10^{-9} \text{GeV}^{-2},$  $\alpha_2 \sim 1/30 \rightarrow m_{\chi} \sim 1 \text{ TeV} \Rightarrow \text{ something new in TeV}?$ 

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### What we expect

- Estimate for the new physics scale  $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \sum_{\Lambda^{P}} \frac{c_{i}}{\Lambda^{P}} \mathcal{O}_{4+p,i}$ New physics  $\Lambda > \sim 10 \text{ TeV}$ 



Something new in TeV  $\rightarrow$  some symmetry? Z<sub>2</sub>-parity (DM?), supersymmetry  $\rightarrow$  partner particles in TeV?

14 TeV pp-collider LHC can search them

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### Collider experiments

Directly produce new particles and analyze them Event rate  $\sim | \langle f | e^{i \int \mathcal{L}} | i \rangle |^2$ , various pairs of  $|i \rangle$ ,  $|f \rangle$ Note: most particles decay,  $m_q \langle m_b \ll m_W, m_Z, m_t, m_H$  $\gamma$ , e,  $\mu$ ,  $\tau$  and jets (only *b*-quark flavor)

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Clear evidence of particles: simple, obvious, convincing Statistics discriminates models

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### Collider experiments

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Clear evidence of particles: simple, obvious, convincing Statistics discriminates models Why not Higgs found at LEP: 209GeV  $< m_Z + m_H$  $m_p \sim 2000m_e$ , emission  $\propto E/m^2 \Rightarrow$  Hadron Collider: LHC

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# Hadron Collider

- What is the difficulty?
- proton beam: mixed beam of g, u, d, ...
  only p<sub>T</sub> conservation



- full reconstruction not possible event by event (different from LEP)
- precision physics possible by statistics
- strong interaction

jets appear anywhere, initial state radiation etc.

### PDF, NLO etc. understanding QCD important



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# SUSY search

- colored particles produced in pair:
  - $\tilde{g}, \tilde{q}$  expected ~ 1 TeV
- cascade decay  $\tilde{g} 
  ightarrow \tilde{q} q$  $\tilde{q} 
  ightarrow q \tilde{\chi^0}({
  m DM})$
- signal:

multiple jets, missing transverse momentum  $\not\!\!E_T$  – BG:

$$W \to l\nu$$

$$Z \to \nu\bar{\nu}$$

$$t \to bW \to bl\nu$$



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# SUSY search

- colored particles produced in pair:
  - $\tilde{g}, \tilde{q}$  expected ~ 1 TeV
- cascade decay  $\tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{q}q$  $\tilde{q} \rightarrow q \tilde{\chi^0}(\mathrm{DM})$
- signal:
  - multiple jets, missing transverse momentum  $E_T$
- Squark-gluino-neutralino model,  $m(\tilde{\chi}_{.}^{0}) = 0$  GeV - BG: S<sup>2800</sup> 0.2600 ATLAS Preliminary  $W \rightarrow l\nu$ 2400 L dt = 5.8 fb<sup>1</sup>, (s=8 TeV  $Z \rightarrow \nu \bar{\nu}$ 2200 0-lepton combined Observed limit (±1 σ<sup>SUSY</sup>) 2000  $t \rightarrow bW \rightarrow bl\nu$ -- Expected limit (±1σ<sub>em</sub>) 1800 Observed limit (4.7 fb<sup>-1</sup>, 7 TeV) 1600 1400 1200 1000 800 -800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000 2200 2400 aluino mass [GeV]



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# Huge difference among the numbers

- To extract signal need subtract larger contributions



- QCD uncertainty ( $\alpha \sim 10\%$ ), NLO, PDF, jets
- Theory cannot predict completely → data driven estimate distribution important: ME+PS matching
- We know SM but not enough yet to extract new physics

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# Higgs (like particle) found!



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# My focus

### Top sector

- Only the sector not precisely understood (except higgs)
- LHC: top factory
- Strongly coupled to higgs: key for fine tuning
- Anomalies

### Jet substructure

- Fine detector resolution
- state-of-the-art
- use information thrown away before  $\rightarrow$  optimal use of data

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### Top at the LHC

closest to new physics  $\rightarrow$  probe for new physics

- largest yukawa coupling  $y_t$  (need  $t\bar{t}H$  measurement)

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# Top at the LHC

### closest to new physics $\rightarrow$ probe for new physics

- largest yukawa coupling  $y_t$  (need  $t\bar{t}H$  measurement)
- fine tuning problem
  - $\rightarrow$  cancellation via top partner



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- Tevatron anomalies ( $A_{FB}^t$ , single top etc. )

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# Single tops at Tevatron



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Top at the LHC

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Top at the LHC

- $\rightarrow$  cancellation via top partner
- Tevatron anomalies ( $A_{FB}^t$ , single top etc. )
- copiously produced via strong interaction at LHC LHC  $\sim 6,000,000 t\bar{t}$

Tevatron  $\sim 40,000 t\bar{t}$ 

 $\rightarrow$  precision physics

#### Top at the LHC

### closest to new physics $\rightarrow$ probe for new physics

- largest yukawa coupling  $y_t$  (need  $t\bar{t}H$  measurement)
- fine tuning problem

Top at the LHC

- $\rightarrow$  cancellation via top partner
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- copiously produced via strong interaction at LHC LHC ~ 6,000,000  $t\bar{t}$ 
  - Tevatron  $\sim 40,000 t\bar{t}$

precision physics

always appear as background

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## Huge difference among the numbers

SM including pQCD, NLO,... describes data well.



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### Top as background

### W+jets at CDF: second peak around 150 GeV



Need understand top background (also *b*-tag).

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### closest to new physics $\rightarrow$ probe for new physics

- largest yukawa coupling (need  $t\bar{t}H$  measurement)
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Top at the LHC

- $\rightarrow$  cancellation via top partner
- Tevatron anomalies ( $A_{FB}^t$ , single top etc. )
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 $\rightarrow$  precision physics

- always appear as background

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Top at the LHC closest to new physics  $\rightarrow$  probe for new physics - largest yukawa coupling (need  $t\bar{t}H$  measurement) fine tuning problem  $\rightarrow$  cancellation via top partner - Tevatron anomalies ( $A_{FB}^t$ , single top etc. ) - copiously produced via strong interaction at LHC LHC ~ 6,000,000  $t\bar{t}$  $\rightarrow$  precision physics Tevatron  $\sim 40,000 t\bar{t}$ 

always appear as background

hadronic top  $t \rightarrow 3j$ 

- full momentum reconstruction possible in principle
- top against  $10^3$  larger QCD, how to identify?
- take 3 jets with simple  $m_t, m_W$  condition
  - $\rightarrow$  large combinatorial BG kill us

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# Boosted Tops at the LHC

### top looks different



### QCD jets

- 2 jet topology dominate QCD jets
- substructure: soft-collinear nature (QCD)

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# Boosted Tops at the LHC

### top looks different



### top as a probe

- new physics search with  $\not\!\!\!E_T$ 
  - $\rightarrow$  need recoil



- $\cdot$  top at rest: not useful
- $\cdot$  boosted tops: carry information on dark matter

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# Boosted Tops at the LHC

### top looks different



### QCD jets

- 2 jet topology dominate QCD jets
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# Jet substructure

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Top at the LHC Jet substructure

# What is a jet?

jet = collimated hadronic activity in the detector





well described by QCD (soft-collinear property)



 $t = E_1 E_2 (1 - \cos \theta)$ 

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 $(\eta,\phi)$  plane

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# Jet algorithm



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# Jet algorithm



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before LHC, cone algorithm, q-momentum reconstructed

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# Jet algorithm

### Clustering algorithm

- 1. find smallest  $d_{ij}, d_{iB}$
- 2. if  $d_{ij}$  is smallest recombine *i* and *j*, if  $d_{iB}$  is smallest call *i* as a jet.
- 3. repeat step 1-2 until no particles left.



dij: distance measure

R: jet size

Cambridge/Aachen	$d_{ij} = \Delta R_{ij}^2 / R^2,  d_{iB} = 1$
kT	$d_{ij} = \min(p_{Ti}^2, p_{Tj}^2) \Delta R_{ij}^2 / R^2, \ \ d_{iB} = p_{Ti}^2$
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 $\begin{array}{ll} d_{ij} \text{: distance measure} \\ R\text{: jet size} \\ & \text{Cambridge/Aachen} \\ & k\text{T} \\ & k\text{T} \\ & anti-k\text{T} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} d_{ij} = \Delta R_{ij}^2/R^2, & d_{iB} = 1 \\ & d_{ij} = \min(p_{Ti}^2,p_{Tj}^2)\Delta R_{ij}^2/R^2, & d_{iB} = p_{Ti}^2 \\ & anti-k\text{T} \\ \end{array} \end{array}$ 

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 $\begin{array}{ll} d_{ij}: \mbox{distance measure} \\ R: \mbox{jet size} \\ & \mbox{Cambridge/Aachen} & d_{ij} = \Delta R_{ij}^2/R^2, \ d_{iB} = 1 \\ & \mbox{kT} & d_{ij} = \min(p_{Ti}^2, p_{Tj}^2)\Delta R_{ij}^2/R^2, \ d_{iB} = p_{Ti}^2 \\ & \mbox{anti-kT} & d_{ij} = \min(p_{Ti}^{-2}, p_{Tj}^{-2})\Delta R_{ij}^2/R^2, \ d_{iB} = p_{Ti}^{-2} \end{array}$ 

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# Jet algorithm

### Clustering algorithm

- 1. find smallest  $d_{ij}, d_{iB}$
- 2. if  $d_{ij}$  is smallest recombine *i* and *j*, if  $d_{iB}$  is smallest call *i* as a jet.
- 3. repeat step 1-2 until no particles left.



dij: distance measure

R: jet size

Cambridge/Aachen	$d_{ij} = \Delta R_{ij}^2 / R^2,  d_{iB} = 1$
kT	$d_{ij} = \min(p_{T_i}^2, p_{T_j}^2) \Delta R_{ij}^2 / R^2, \ \ d_{iB} = p_{T_i}^2$
anti-kT	$d_{ij} = \min(p_{Ti}^{-2}, p_{Tj}^{-2})\Delta R_{ij}^2/R^2,  d_{iB} = p_{Ti}^{-2}$
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q-momentum reconstructed, additional tree structure.

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### Jet substructure

### top or qcd?

- QCD jet  $\rightarrow$  soft-collinear singularity



- top jet  $\rightarrow$  collects collinear decay products by boost



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## Jet substructure

### top or qcd?

- QCD jet  $\rightarrow$  soft-collinear singularity



- top jet  $\rightarrow$  collects collinear decay products by boost



### undoing clustering

- expect: clustering history  $\sim$  shower history
- no soft-collinear singularity for decay of boosted object  $\rightarrow$  mass drop

 $j = j_1 + j_2$ ,  $m_j \gg m_{j1}, m_{j2}$  (massive particle)  $\mapsto m_j \sim m_{j1} \gg m_{j2}$  (QCD)

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# Boosted Tops at the LHC

### top looks different



### QCD jets

- 2 jet topology dominate QCD jets
- substructure: soft-collinear nature (QCD)

several top taggers available: focus on  $p_T > 500$  GeV.

[Kaplan, Rehermann, Schwartz, Tweedie] [Thaler, Wang] [Almeida, Lee, Perez, Sterman, Sung]

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# Moderately Boosted Tops at the LHC top $p_T$ distribution

- $-p_T > 500$  GeV: not many in SM  $\sigma_{>200{
  m GeV}} \sim 50\sigma_{>500{
  m GeV}}$
- need top tagger valid down to

low  $p_T$  range  $\rightarrow$  testable



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# Moderately Boosted Tops at the LHC top $p_T$ distribution

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low  $p_T$  range  $\rightarrow$  testable

 light top partners also provide tops in the same range

we focus on  $p_T > 200 \text{GeV}$ 

 $\rightarrow$  need fat jet with R = 1.5



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#### HEPTopTagger [JHEP 1010:078,2010. arXiv:1006.2833 T. Plehn, M. Spannowsky, D. Zerwas, MT] [Phys.Rev. D85 (2012) 034029, arXiv:1111.5034]

# 1. fat jets – C/A with R = 1.5, $p_T^{\text{fatjet}} > 200 \text{ GeV}$

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HEPTopTagger [JHEP 1010:078,2010. arXiv:1006.2833 T. Plehn, M. Spannowsky, D. Zerwas, MT] [Phys.Rev. D85 (2012) 034029, arXiv:1111.5034]

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$$R = 1.5$$
,  $p_T^{\text{fatjet}} > 200 \text{ GeV}$ 

### 2. find subjets by mass drop criterion



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1. fat jets - C/A with R = 1.5,  $p_T^{\text{fatjet}} > 200 \text{ GeV}$ 

### 2. find subjets by mass drop criterion

- keep  $j_1$  and  $j_2$  for  $m_{i_1} < 0.8m_i$  until  $m_i < 50$  GeV

### 3. take 3 subjets with best filtered mass

$$|m_{jjj}^{\text{filt}} - m_t| < 25 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow \text{top candidate}$$

#### filtering [Butterworth et al.]

- effect of pile-up, underlying events
- reduce effective area



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- $|m_{jjj}^{\text{filt}} m_t| < 25 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow \text{top candidate}$
- 4. check mass ratios
- 3 subjets:  $p_1, p_2, p_3 \rightarrow m_{12}, m_{13}, m_{23}$
- $m_t^2 = m_{123}^2 = m_{12}^2 + m_{13}^2 + m_{23}^2 \rightarrow 2$ D mass ratios

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# HEPTopTagger [JHEP 1010:078,2010. arXiv:1006.2833 T. Plehn, M. Spannowsky, D. Zerwas, MT]

### efficiency



- efficiency  $\sim 30\%$  for hadronic tops,  $2\sim 4\%$  mis-tag rate
- momentum well reconstructed
- validation with ATLAS experimentalists in Heidelberg

[G. Kasieczka, S. Schätzel, A. Schöning]

# Validation by ATLAS [ATLAS-CONF-2012-065]



Michihisa Takeuchi (King's College London)

Michihisa Takeuchi

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Top Mass [GeV]



Michihisa Takeuchi (King's College London)

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# Applications

Michihisa Takeuchi (King's College London)

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# Scalar Top Pairs at 14 TeV

hadronic mode [T. Plehn, M. Spannowsky, MT, D. Zerwas]

$$- \tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1^* \rightarrow (t \tilde{\chi}_1^0) (\bar{t} \tilde{\chi}_1^0)$$
:  $m_{\chi} = 100 \text{ GeV}$ 



_	main	BG:	tt+jets,	W+jets	and QCD
---	------	-----	----------	--------	---------

events in 1 fb <sup>-1</sup>		1	$\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1^*$			tī	QCD	W+jets	Z+jets	S/B	$S/\sqrt{B}_{10 \text{ fb}} - 1$
$m_{\tilde{t}}$ [GeV]	390	440	490	540	640						390
$p_{T,j} > 200 \text{ GeV}, \ell \text{ veto}$	447	292	187	124	46	87850	$2.4 \cdot 10^{7}$	$1.6 \cdot 10^{5}$	n/a	$\sim 10^{-5}$	
$\vec{E}_T > 150 \text{ GeV}$	234	184	133	93	35	2245	$2.4 \cdot 10^{5}$	1710	2240	$ \sim 10^{-3}$	
first top tag	91	75	57	42	15	743	7590	90	114	0.01	
second top tag	12.4	11	8.4	6.3	2.3	32	129	5.7	1.4	0.07	
b-tag for 1st top tag	7.4	6.3	5.0	3.8	1.4	19	2.6	$\lesssim 0.2$	$\lesssim 0.05$	0.34	5.0
$m_{T2} > 250  { m GeV}$	5.0	4.9	4.2	3.2	1.2	4.2	$\lesssim 0.6$	$\lesssim 0.1$	$\lesssim 0.03$	1.0	7.1

W+jets, Z+jets negligible with 2 top tag

QCD negligible with additional *b*-tag

 $t\bar{t}$  reduced with  $m_{T2}$  cut

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# Scalar Top Pairs at 14 TeV

hadronic mode [T. Plehn, M. Spannowsky, MT, D. Zerwas]

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 $S/B = 1, S/\sqrt{B} > 5$  at 14 TeV with 10fb<sup>-1</sup>

- stop mass from  $m_{T2}(m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0})$  endpoint [C. G. Lester, D. J. Summers] like sleptons or sbottoms

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# Scalar Top Pairs at 14 TeV

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 $S/B = 1, S/\sqrt{B} > 5$  at 14 TeV with 10fb<sup>-1</sup>

- stop mass from  $m_{T2}(m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0})$  endpoint [C. G. Lester, D. J. Summers] like sleptons or sbottoms

semi-leptonic mode [JHEP 1105 (2011) 135 [arXiv:1102.0557], T. Plehn, M. Spannowsky, MT]

boosted leptonic top  $S/B \sim 2, S/\sqrt{B} > 5$  at 14 TeV with 10fb<sup>-1</sup>

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- Scalar Top Pairs at 8TeV [arXiv:1205.2696 T. Plehn, M. Spannowsky, MT] -  $\sigma^{8\text{TeV}} \sim \frac{1}{10}\sigma^{14\text{TeV}}$ : both for  $t\bar{t}$  and  $\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1^*$ 
  - 2 boosted tops: not enough signal left  $S/B \sim 0.8, S/\sqrt{B} \sim 1.5$  (two top tag)
  - $-t\bar{t}$ : dominant background at the end



- 1 boosted top and 1 non-boosted top

- · hadronic mode: 1 hadronic top-tag + b-jet +  $\not\!\!E_T$
- · semi-leptonic mode: 1 hadronic top-tag +  $\ell$ ,  $\not\!\!E_T$

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 $t\bar{t} \rightarrow t_h + b\ell\nu$ negligible with  $m_T(\ell, \not\!\!E_T) > 150 \text{ GeV}$  $t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b} + \tau_h\ell + 2\nu$ 

fake hadronic top tag with ISR or  $\tau_h$  $\rightarrow$  subjet id: *b*-tag,  $\tau_h$  rejection.

$\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, $R = 1.5$			ĩ1ĩ1*	*			tī	S/B	$S/\sqrt{B}_{10\text{fb}}-1$
$m_{\tilde{t}}$ [ GeV]	350	400	450	500	600	700			400
cross section [fb]	760	337	160	80.5	23.0	7.19	$2.34 \cdot 10^{5}$		
$n_{\ell} = 1, \not\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!$	104.37	61.49	34.81	19.54	6.28	2.11	5631		
$n_{\text{tag}} = 1$	13.09	9.02	5.80	3.60	1.33	0.50	788.79		
$m_T > 150 \text{ GeV}$	4.63	4.27	3.25	2.19	0.94	0.38	3.28	1.0	6.5
$\overline{j_b} = b$	1.47	1.38	1.06	0.70	0.31	0.13	0.63	2.1	5.4
$(j_b, j_{W1}, j_{W2}) = (b, j, j)$	1.33	1.27	0.96	0.65	0.29	0.12	0.50	2.4	5.5
$(j_b, j_{W1}, j_{W2}) = (b, j, j)$ , reject $\tau_h$	1.20	1.16	0.88	0.60	0.27	0.11	0.25	4.1	6.9

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# Scalar Top Pairs at 8TeV

For scalar top mass 400 GeV for 10  $fb^{-1}$ 

- fully hadronic mode: statistically limited  $S/B \sim 0.8, S/\sqrt{B} \sim 1.5$  (two top tag)  $S/B \sim 1, S/\sqrt{B} \sim 3$  (one top tag)
- semi-leptonic mode:

$$S/B \sim 4, S/\sqrt{B} \sim 7$$

- di-lepton mode: not conclusive  $S/B \sim 6, S/\sqrt{B} \sim 16$ 
  - 95% C.L. exclusion up to  $\sim 600~GeV$

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### Scalar Top Pairs at 8TeV

### 2013 Moriond: up to 660 GeV excluded 95% C.L.


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Single tops at 8TeV

- no lepton, 2 fat jets

- one top tag
- $-\Delta m^{\text{prune}}$ , *b*-tag in top tag
  - $\rightarrow t\bar{t}$  becomes main BG

8 TeV: rates in fb	t-ch.	s-ch.	tī	tW	QCD	W+jets	S/BS	$\sqrt{AB}$
0. cross section	$8.72 \cdot 10^4$	$5.55 \cdot 10^{3}$	$2.34 \cdot 10^{5}$	$4.06 \cdot 10^4$	$6.58 \cdot 10^8$	$1.57 \cdot 10^{6}$	-	-
1. $n_{\ell} = 0, 2$ fat-j	$1.57 \cdot 10^{3}$	230	$1.88 \cdot 10^4$	$1.63 \cdot 10^{3}$	$6.67 \cdot 10^{6}$	$4.81 \cdot 10^4$	0.0002	1.9
2. one top tag	204	28.2	3070	227	$6.38 \cdot 10^4$	1297	0.003	2.5
3. $\Delta m^{\text{prune}}$ cut	110	13.9	1421	102	$9.71 \cdot 10^{3}$	530	0.009	3.2
4. <i>b</i> -tag in top tag	44.3	5.29	524	37.4	97.1	5.30	0.07	5.4

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### Single tops at 8TeV [arXiv:1207.4787 F. Kling, T. Plehn, MT] - *tj*-system momentum ( $\leftarrow t\bar{t}$ not balanced) t-channel P<sub>T6</sub> [GeV] D\_T\_10 200 P<sub>T,ij</sub> [GeV] 20 20 100 100 100 2000 p\_\_\_\_[GeV] 2000 2000 p<sub>L,ti</sub> [GeV] p\_ [GeV]

 $p_{T,tj} < \frac{p_{L,tj}}{60} + 10$  GeV to reduce  $t\bar{t}$ 

8 TeV: rates in fb	<i>t</i> -ch.	s-ch.	tī	tW	QCD	W+jets	S/BS	$\sqrt{B}$
0. cross section	8.72.104	$5.55 \cdot 10^3$	$2.34 \cdot 10^{5}$	$4.06 \cdot 10^4$	$6.58 \cdot 10^8$	$1.57 \cdot 10^{6}$	-	_
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4. <i>b</i> -tag in top tag	44.3	5.29	524	37.4	97.1	5.30	0.07	5.4
5. $p_{tj}$ cut	15.3	1.34	11.1	1.12	12.4	1.27	0.57	9.3



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## Single tops at 8TeV

*s*-channel: need additional cuts for recoil jet  $-\cos \theta^* > -0.5$  -b-tag in recoil jet  $-E_j^{R<0.2}/E_{\text{fat}} > 0.85$  and  $m_j < 65$  GeV  $-\psi_T < 40$  GeV



8 TeV: rates in fb	t-ch.	s-ch.	tī	tW	QCD	W+jets	S/B	$S/\sqrt{B}$
1-5. one top tag, <i>b</i> -tag, $p_{tj}$ cut	15.3	1.34	11.1	1.12	12.4	1.27	-	-
6. $\cos \theta^* > -0.5$	6.75	1.27	9.52	0.97	9.06	1.06	0.05	1.2
7. <i>b</i> -tag in recoil jet	0.07	0.64	1.94	0.18	0.09	0.01	0.28	2.1
8. $E_i^{R<0.2}/E_{\text{fat}}, m_j < 65 \text{ GeV}$	0.04	0.35	0.11	0.02	0.03	-	1.75	3.9
9. $p_T < 40  \text{GeV}$	0.04	0.32	0.07	0.02	0.03	-	2.00	4.0

s-channel  $\rightarrow S/B = 2, S/\sqrt{B} = 4$  for 25fb<sup>-1</sup>

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## Summary

HEPTopTagger available on http://www.thphys.uni-heidelberg.de/~plehn/

- top closest to new physics
- moderate  $p_T$  tops (> 200GeV)  $\rightarrow$  testable in SM
- fat jets kill combinatorics
- jet substructure
  - information thrown away  $\rightarrow$  use all available infomation
- momentum well reconstructed
- general idea: tops at LHC identified just like bottoms

## Applications

- stop pairs at 14 TeV (2 boosted tops)
- stop pairs at 8 TeV
- single tops at 8 TeV

 $-A_{FB}^{t}$ 

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## Top forward backward asymmetry $A_{FB}^{t}$

[Phys.Rev. D84 (2011) 054005 arXiv:1103.4618, J. L. Hewett, J. Shelton, M. Spannowsky, T.M.P. Tait, MT]

- QCD  $A_{FB}^t$ : small NLO effect (~ 6%)
- D0 and CDF observed anomalously large  $A_{FB}^t$  especially in large  $m_{tt}$
- LHC (pp collider):

charge asymmetry in forward-central region



anti-tops are more central

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## Top forward backward asymmetry $A_{FB}^{t}$

[Phys.Rev. D84 (2011) 054005 arXiv:1103.4618, J. L. Hewett, J. Shelton, M. Spannowsky, T.M.P. Tait, MT]

- semi-leptonic mode:  $t\bar{t} \rightarrow (bjj)(bl\nu)$ 
  - one isolated lepton & one hadronic top tag
  - *b*-tag in top tag  $\rightarrow$  *W*+jets negligible
  - top charge determined by lepton



- BSM: with 4 quark contact interactions for Tevatron  $5\sigma$  after  $2\text{fb}^{-1}(14\text{TeV})$  $2.8\sigma$  after  $10\text{fb}^{-1}$  (7TeV)

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# Scalar Top Pairs at 8TeV

### - di-lepton mode



$$t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b} + \ell\ell + 2\nu$$
  
negligible with  $m_{T2}^{\ell\ell} > 100 \text{ GeV}$   
 $m_{T2} = \min_{\vec{k}_T \ split} \left[ \max\{m_T^{\ell_1}, m_T^{\ell_2}\} \right]$ 

$\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$	$\tilde{t}1\tilde{t}1^*$					tī	tτZ	S/B	$S/\sqrt{B}_{10\text{fb}^{-1}}$	
$m_{\tilde{t}}$ [ GeV]	350	400	450	500	600	700				400
$n_\ell = 2$	30.98	14.27	7.07	3.58	1.04	0.33	7650.88	n.a.		
$\not\!\!\!E_T > 100 { m GeV}$	19.04	9.99	5.40	2.94	0.91	0.30	1312.74	0.35		
$m_{T2}^{\ell\ell} > 100  \text{GeV}$	6.05	4.30	2.70	1.65	0.56	0.20	0.65	0.09	5.8	16
$m_{T2}^{\tilde{\ell}\tilde{\ell}} > 150 \text{ GeV}$	0.81	1.21	1.06	0.81	0.34	0.14	0.00	0.02	60	27