

A physics benchmarking study  
using top pair production  
at  $E_{\text{cm}}=500\text{GeV}$  for the ILD-LOI

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# A benchmark process: $e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}$

## Benchmark Reactions for the ILC LOI process

The WWOC Software panel:  
Ties Behnke, DESY, Norman Graf, SLAC. Akiya Miyamoto, KEK

### 5. $e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ , $t \rightarrow bW$ , $W \rightarrow qq'$ ( $M_{top}=175\text{GeV}$ , $E_{cm}=500\text{ GeV}$ )

- a. multi jet final states, dense jet environment
- b. particle flow
- c. b-tagging inside a jet
- d. maybe lepton tagging in hadronic events (b-ID)
- e. tracking in a high multiplicity environment

Top reconstruction is an excellent test for the performance of the reconstruction in very busy events. At the moment it is not yet clear how critical ultimate particle flow performance is for this reaction.

Physical observables are  $\sigma$ ,  $A_{fb}$ , and  $m_{top}$

## Signal Samples

For each reaction we indicate the main detector parameters which are to be tested with this reaction. Performances for  $250\text{fb}^{-1}$  for  $E_{cm}=250\text{GeV}$  and  $500\text{ fb}^{-1}$  for  $500\text{ GeV}$  should be presented.

The background events will be based on the SM sample generated at SLAC. It has been generated with beam polarisation for the electrons of 80%, for the positrons of 30%. It is based on the Whizard event generator. The notation 2f, 4f, 6f should be understood in the context of this generator. (two-photon processes and low  $Q^2$  events are not categorized in 4f and 6f processes). Depending on the physics benchmark processes, events which are obviously outside signal phase space could be rejected prior to a detector simulation

# My analysis flow

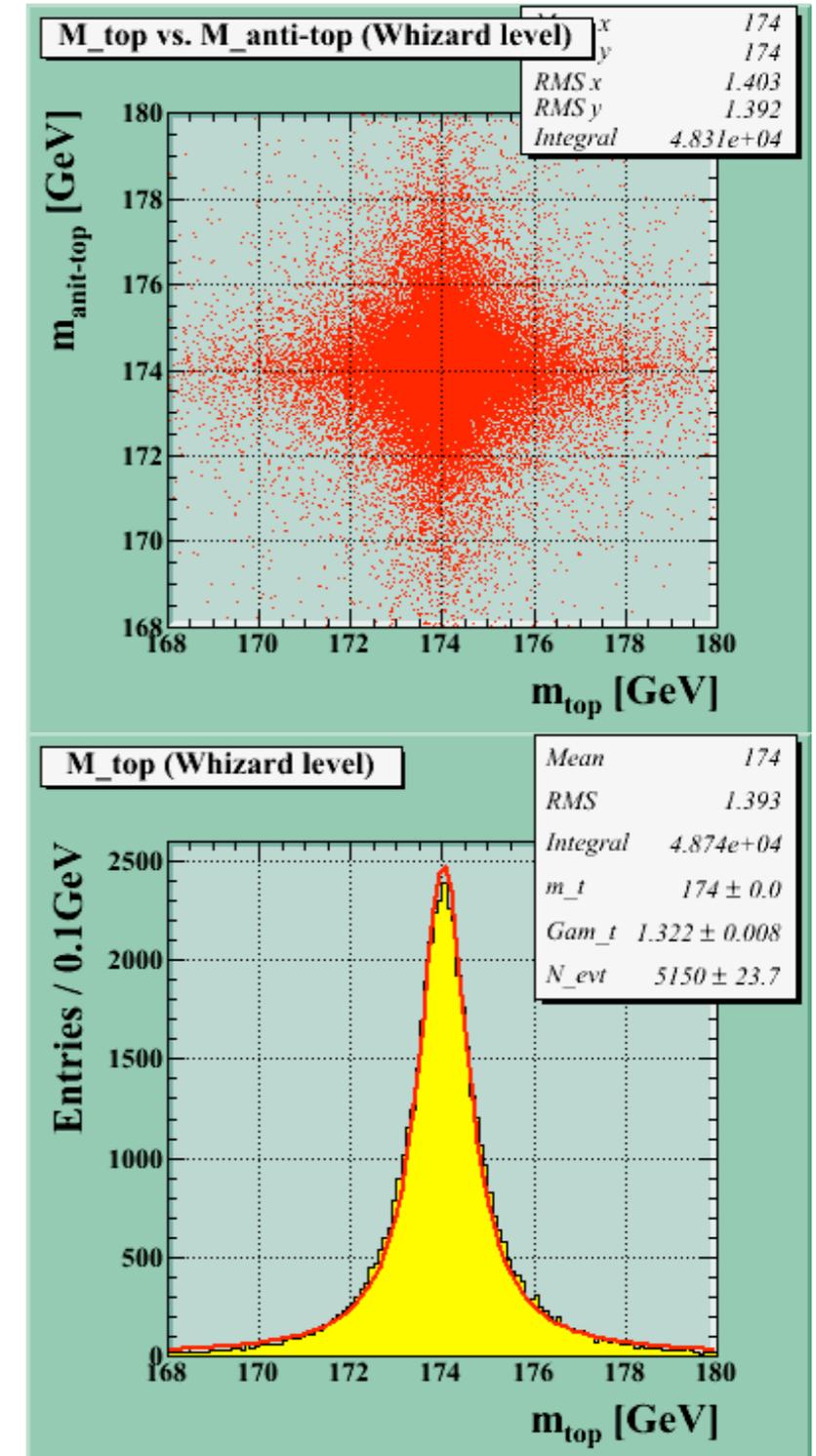
- Starts from **ILD-DST files** for both signal and background processes
  - ▶ Tagged w/ `DST01-06_ppr004_<process id>_<IDRUPLH>500_ILD_00_LCP_<Pol. combination>_Slac_SM_<# file>.slcio`
    - **Complete SM StdHep samples** for  $500\text{fb}^{-1}$  at all 4 polarization combinations were produced **using Whizard + PYTHIA** (includes both incoming LINAC energy spread and beamstrahlung) at SLAC
  - ▶ All information I used are in **Durham\_6Jets** of `LCCollection`
- 6-jet paring w/ **double b-tagging and  $\chi^2$  best selection**
- **Kinematical fitting** for the best solution (by using my original `TT6JKinematicalFitter`)
- BG rejection w/ **cut bases analysis** (using event profiles and kinematically reconstructed variables)
- **Refill histograms w/ weights** to  $500\text{fb}^{-1}$  and (Pol\_e<sup>-</sup>, Pol\_e<sup>+</sup>) = (-80%, +30%) by using `ntuple` for ( $\pm 100\%$ ,  $\pm 100\%$ )

# Signal sample

- Common input: SLAC SM StdHep
  - ▶ All analyses used in the context of the detector optimization and Lol process need an inclusive sample of the SM Background => SLAC team
- ttbar -> 6-jets samples are included in bbqqqq of 6-fermion SM samples
- bbqqqq samaples also contain no ttbar mediated events: ( $e^+e^- \rightarrow bb$  with  $\gamma \rightarrow WW$ ) and ( $e^+e^- \rightarrow WW$  with  $Z \rightarrow bb$ ) etc.

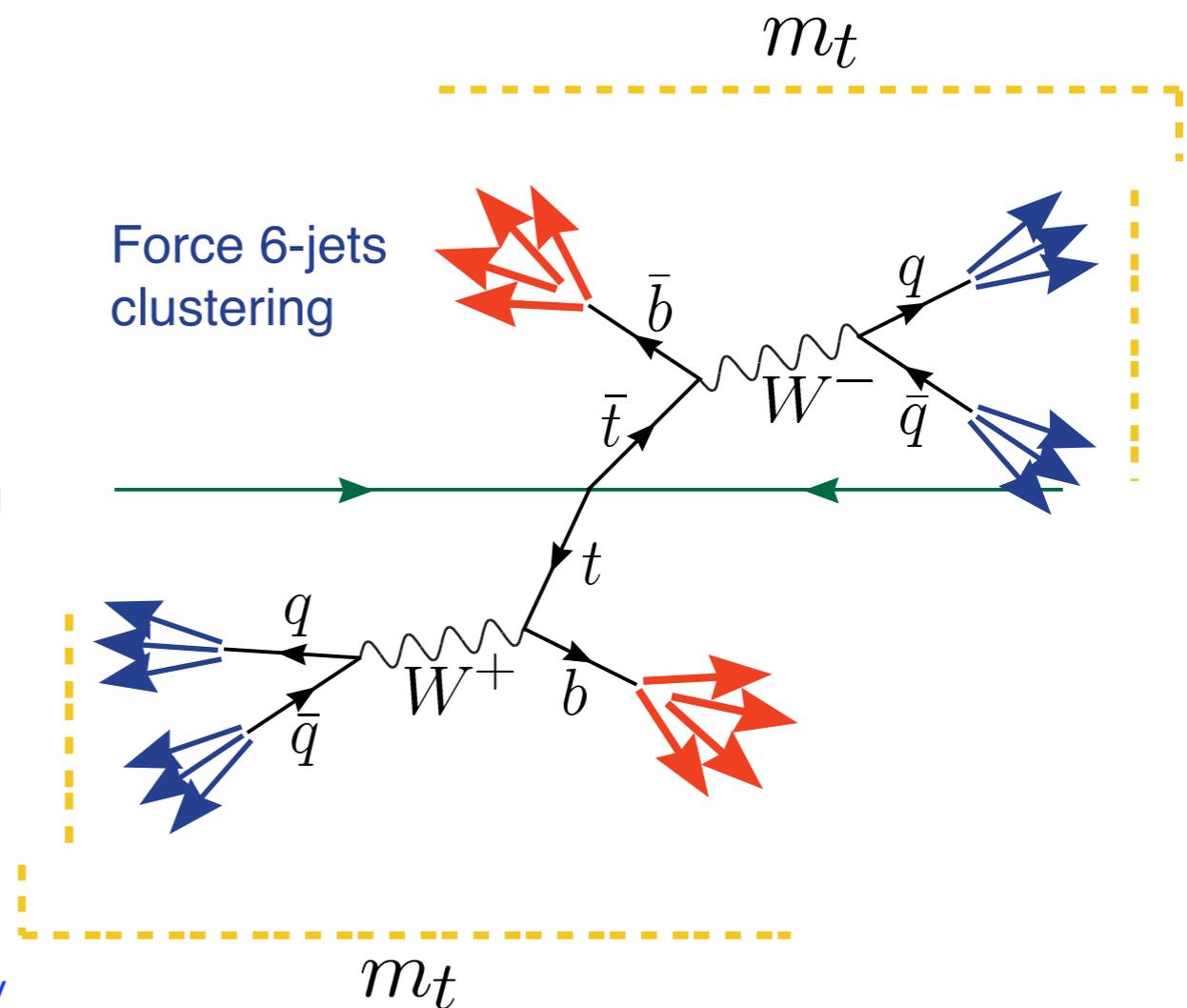
IDRUPH	Process	Pol(e <sup>-</sup> )	Pol(e <sup>+</sup> )	Xsec (fb)
w17765	bbuddu	-1.0	1.0	166.3
w17766	bbuddu	1.0	-1.0	66.0
w17769	bbudsc	-1.0	1.0	164.7
w17770	bbudsc	1.0	-1.0	65.7
w17785	bbcudu	-1.0	1.0	164.7
w17786	bbcudu	1.0	-1.0	66.0
w17789	bbcsc	-1.0	1.0	165.1
w17790	bbcsc	1.0	-1.0	66.0

Extract generator info:  
on-shell tops from bbqqqq  
(w17765 StdHep)

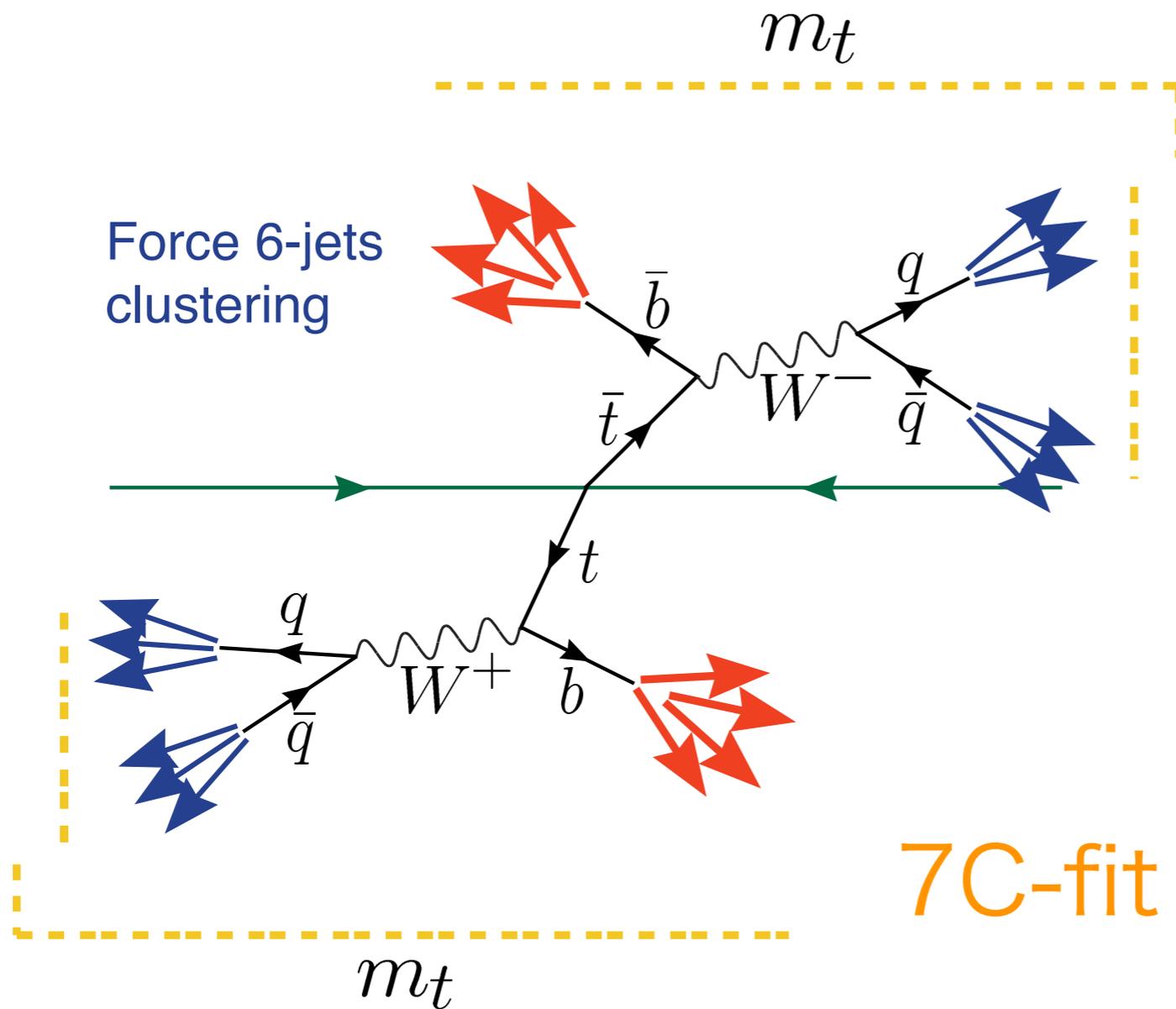


# ttbar -> 6jets reconstruction

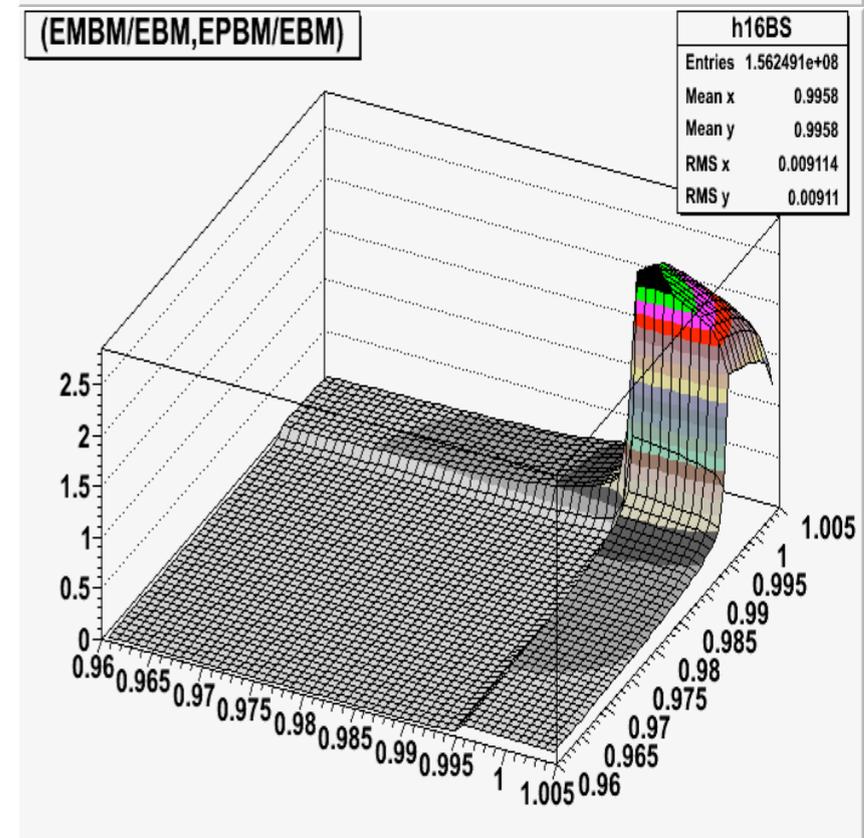
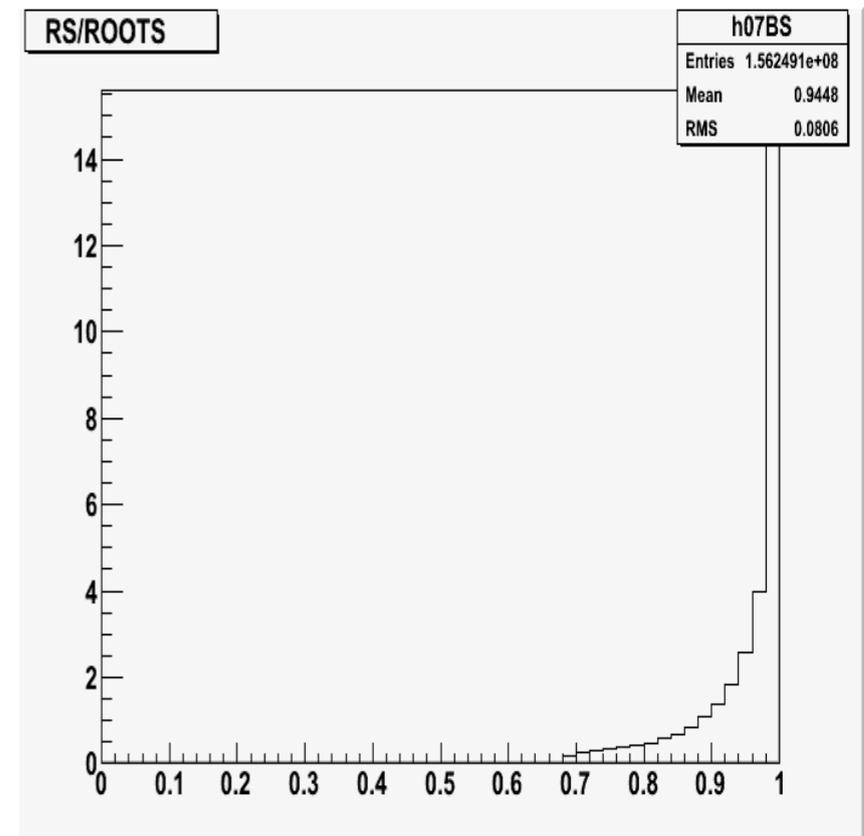
- I) Force 6-jets clustering
- II) Confirm  $\text{Max\_cos } \theta_{\text{jet}}$  should be less than 0.99
- III) Choose all the 15-possible pairs out of 6-jets =>  $W_1$  candidate
- IV) Choose all the 6-possible paris out of remaining 4-jets =>  $W_2$  candidate
- V) **Remaining 2-jets should be b-jets**: flavor tagging (charm/bottom tagging) is very important to eliminate both combinatorial and process BGs
- VI) There are **2 possibilities to attach a b-jet to  $W_1$  and  $W_2$  candidates**
- VII) Store all solutions w/  $\chi^2 = (m_{w1} - m_w)^2 / \sigma_{mw}^2 + (m_{w2} - m_w)^2 / \sigma_{mw}^2 + (m_{t1} - m_t)^2 / \sigma_{mt}^2 + (m_{t2} - m_t)^2 / \sigma_{mt}^2$
- VIII) Sort solutions according to  $\chi^2$ : **choose the best solution**



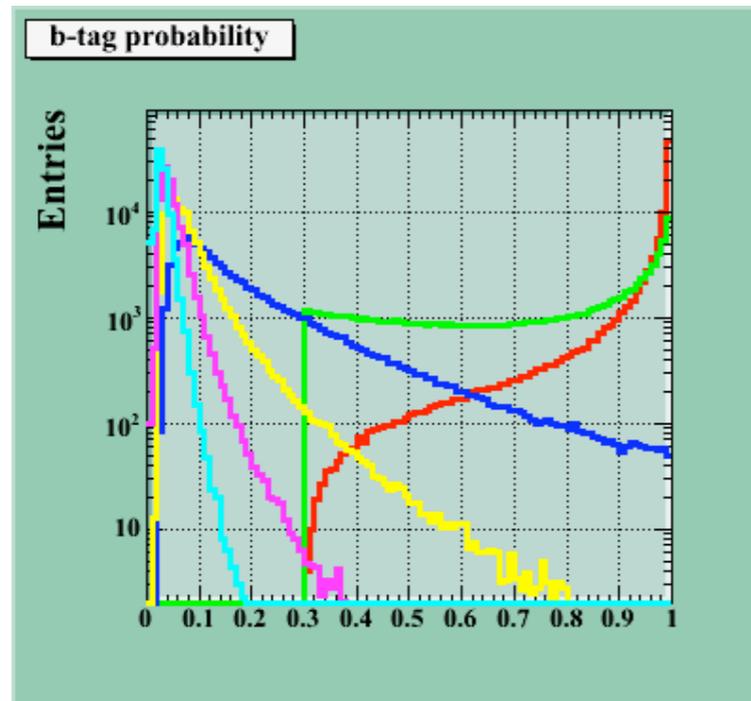
# Kinematical fitting in $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ -> 6jets



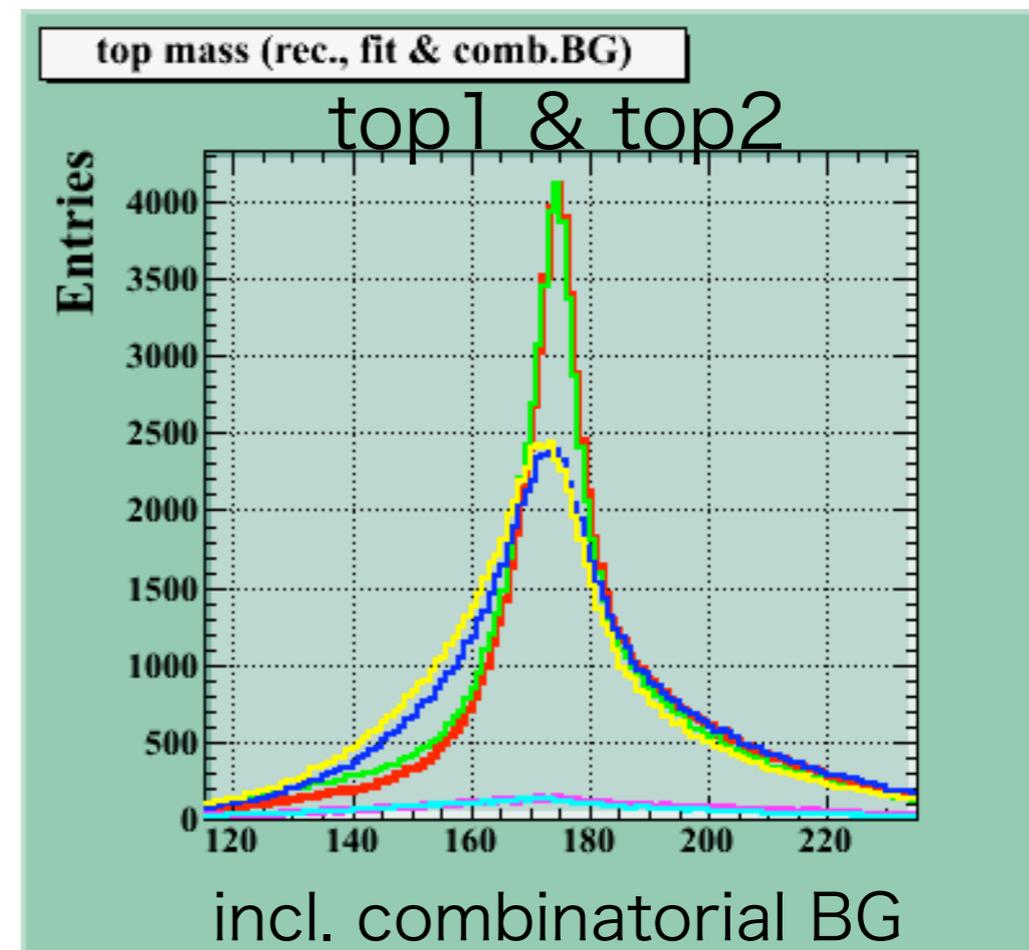
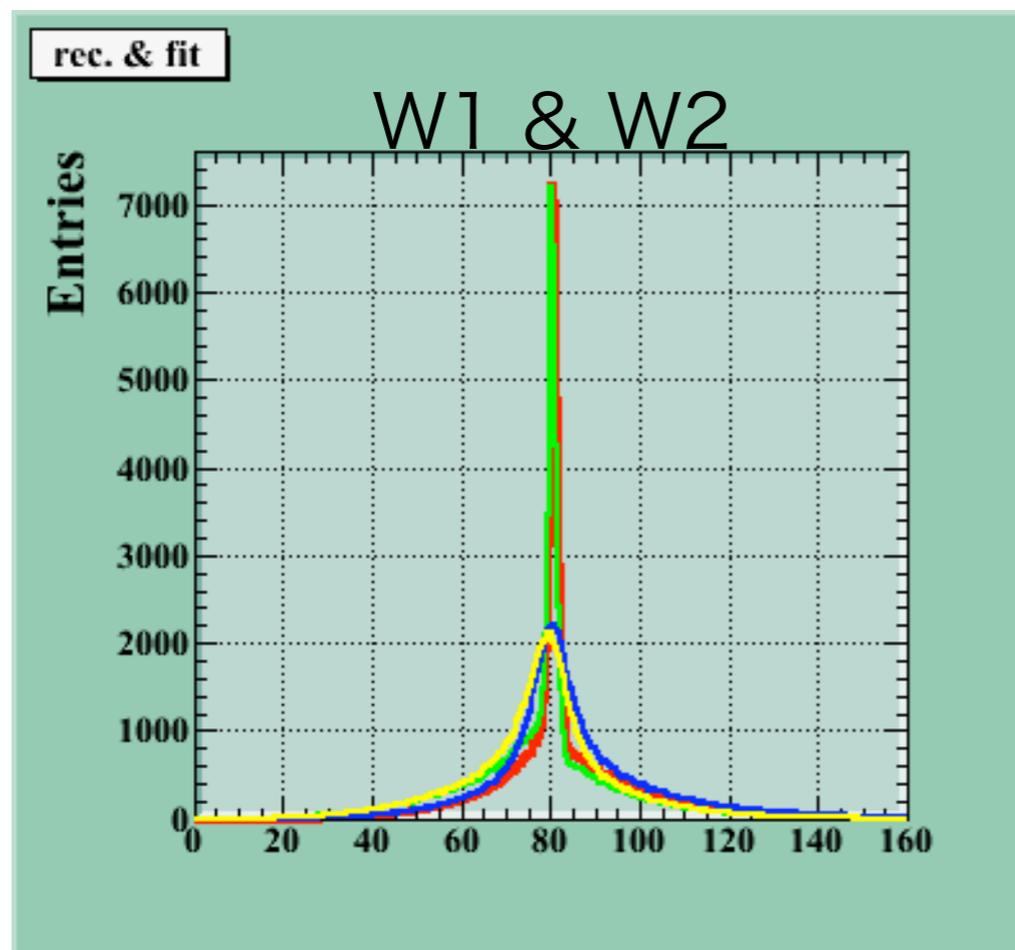
- I) Energy of 6 jets should be fitted (6 free parameters)
- II) Consider ISR/Beamstrahlung
- III) Include neutrino emission from b-jets (empirical formulation)



# Kinematically reconst'd bbqqqq



- Relatively loose double b-tagging (B-tag value > 0.3) => Eff(sel) ~ 68%
- Choose  $\chi^2$  best solution => Kinematical fit
- W mass constraint of Breit-Wigner
- Improve 3-jet invariant mass resol.

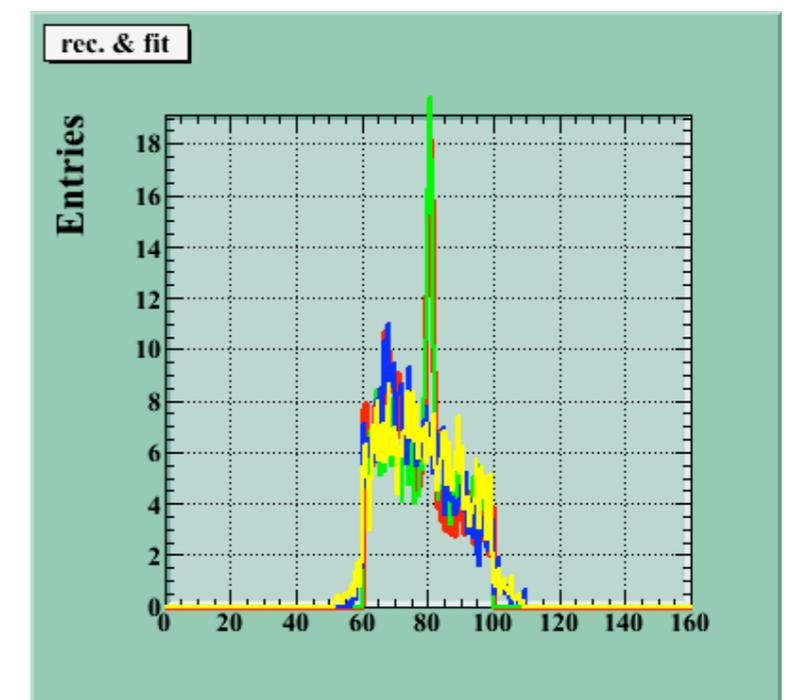
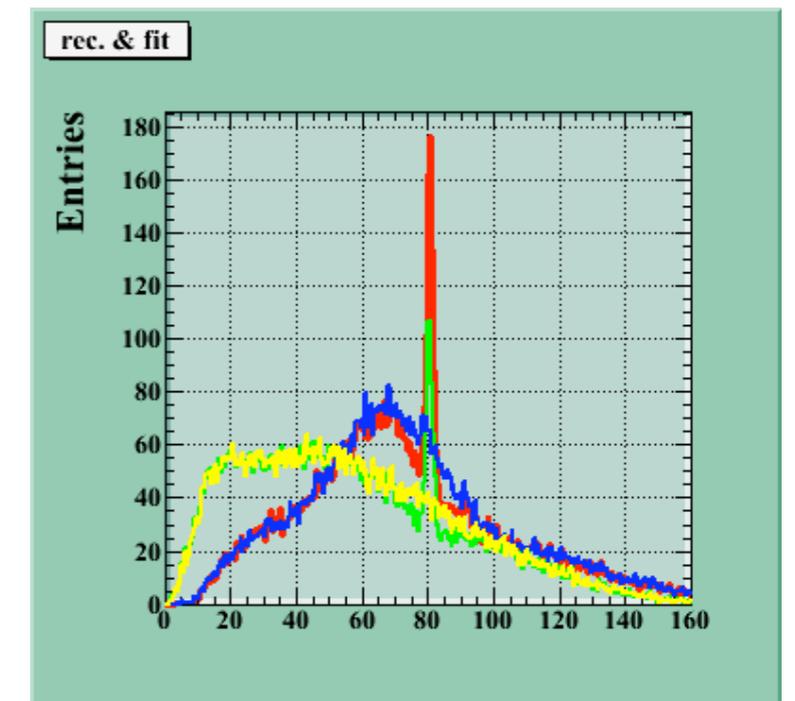


# BG reduction: cut summary

6 category for both signal and background processes

Processes	Double b-tagging (B-tag value > 0.3)	Cuts by event profile, chi2 value & masses (w1, w2, w1 fit, w2fit)	No. of final events
bbqqqq (incl. no ttbar mediated ~ 30%)	68.0%	96%	91.75k
ffffbb	64.1%	16%	35
All 4F & 6F (w/o ffffbb)	4.36%	4.9%	479
2F (bb)	47.7%	0.91%	4789
2F (cc)	5.2%	1.6%	670
2F (uu, dd & ss)	0.8%	-	negligible

Cut on W1 & W2



S/B~10 can be achieved by cutting on fitted  $M_w$

# Define line-shape, then fit $M_{3j}$

- Line-shape function: convoluted Breit-Wigner w/ detector resolution
  - ▶ Assume detector resolution function as **double Gaussian w/ a mean shift and a weight** (4 parameters)
  - ▶ Decide resolution functions using high statistics samples **w/ fixed top mass (174GeV) and top width (1.32GeV)** which were obtained from input SLAC StdHep files.

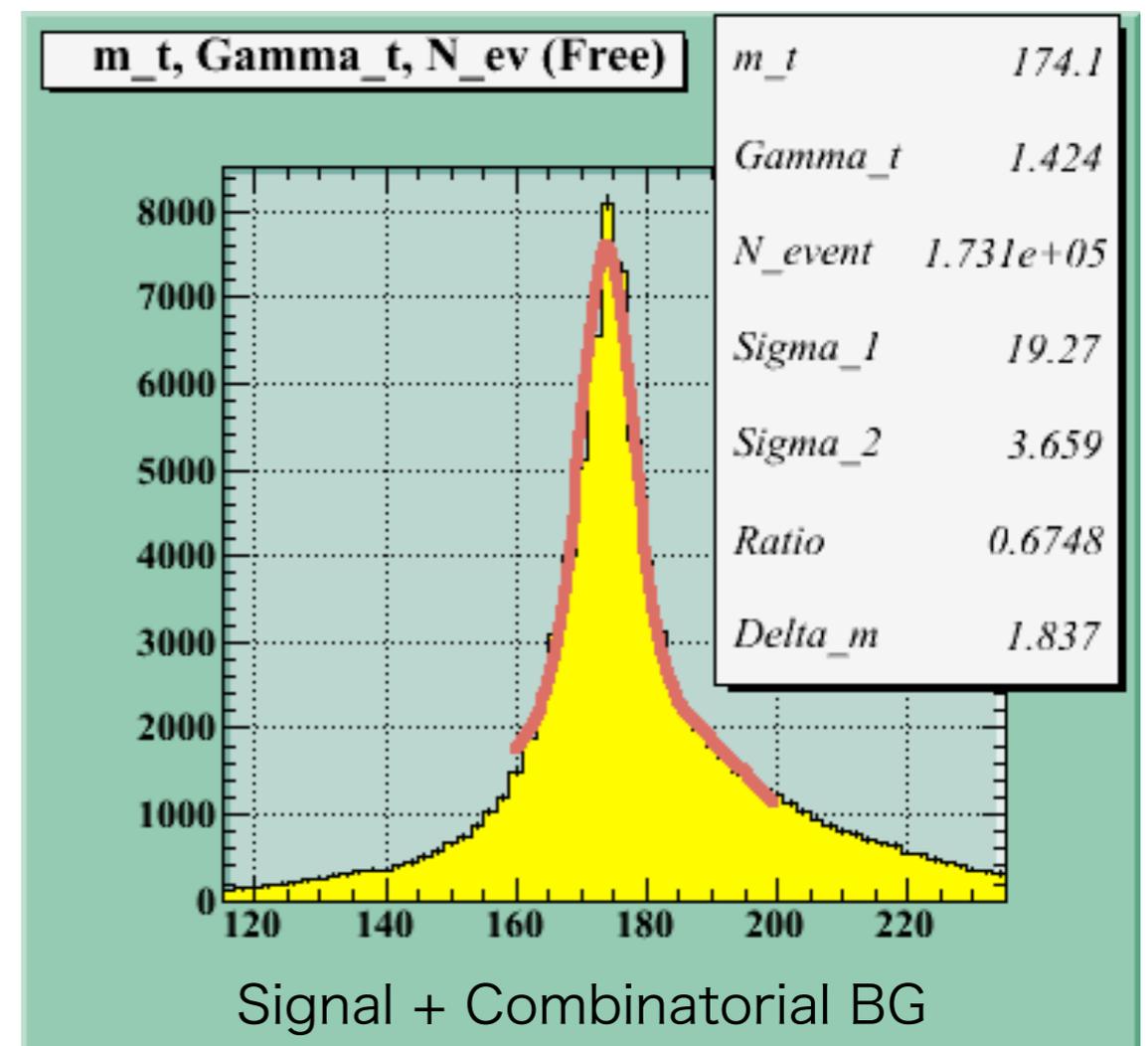
- $M_{3j}$  fit w/ above line-shape

- ▶ **Free 3 parameter** ( $m_t$ ,  $\Gamma_t$ ,  $N_{event}$ )
- ▶ **500 fb<sup>-1</sup>**
- ▶ (Pol<sub>e-</sub>, Pol<sub>e+</sub>) = **(-80%, +30%)**

$$m_t = 174.1 \pm 0.04 \text{ (stat. only)}$$

$$\Gamma_t = 1.42 \pm 0.10 \text{ (stat. only)}$$

BGs from other processes  
are not yet overlaid



# Summary

- Double b-tagging and kinematical fitting are very powerful for both kinematical top-pair reconstruction and background (combinatorial & other processes) rejection
- $S/B \sim 10$  can be achieved w/ relatively loose double b-tagging and loose cuts on kinematically reconstructed variables (e.g. fitted W mass)

$E_{cm}$	Integ. lumi.	(Pol_e <sup>-</sup> , Pol_e <sup>+</sup> )	Generator file	Detector	DST / LCCollection
500 GeV	500 fb <sup>-1</sup>	(-80%, 30%)	SLAC SM StdHep	ILD_00	Durham_6Jets

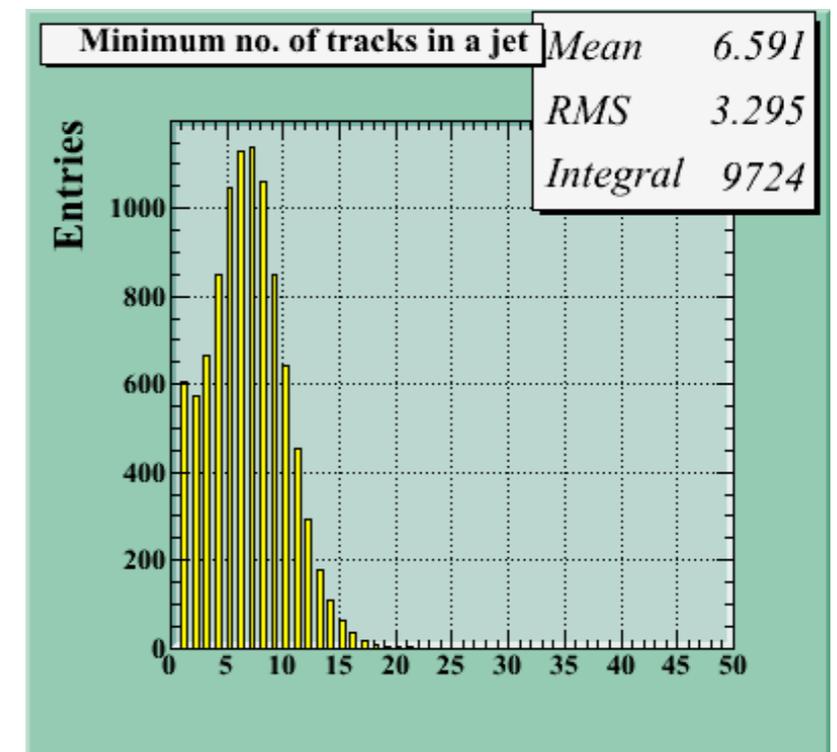
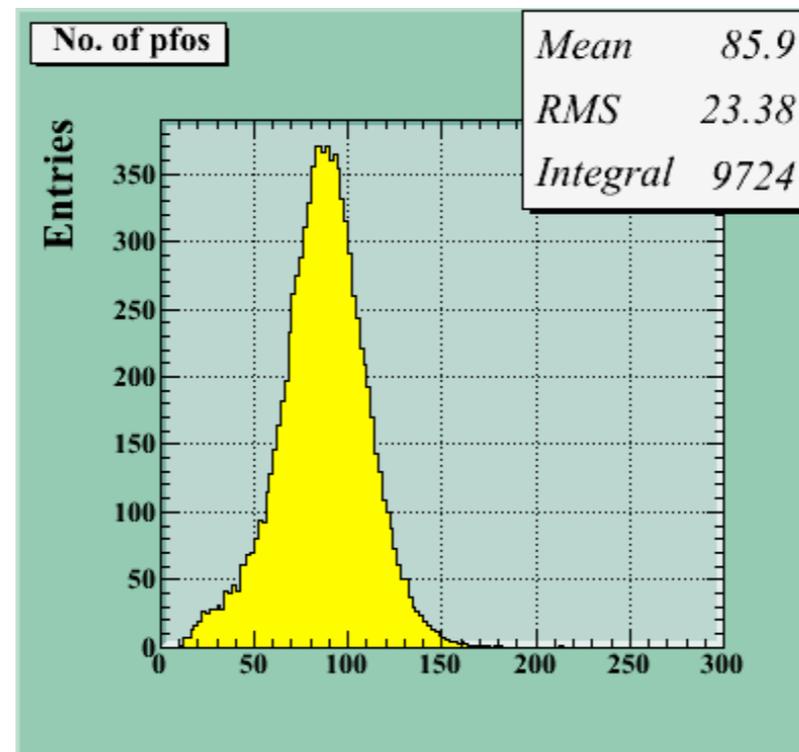
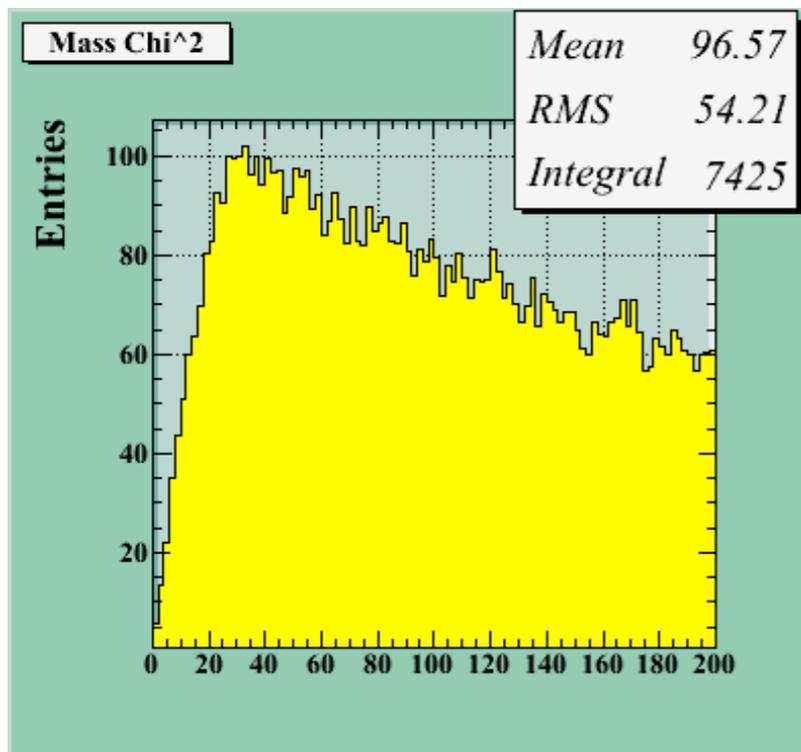
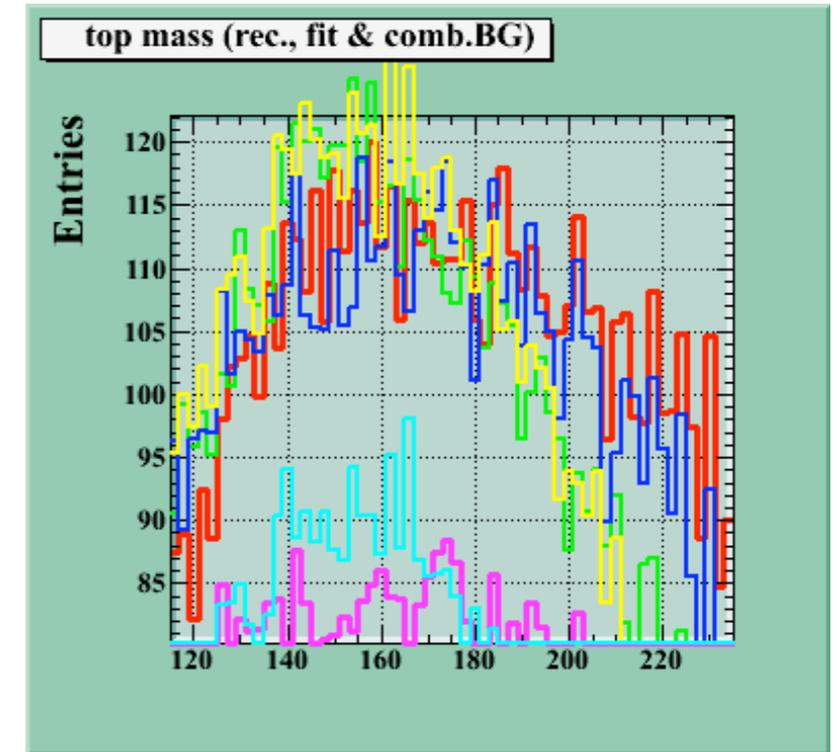
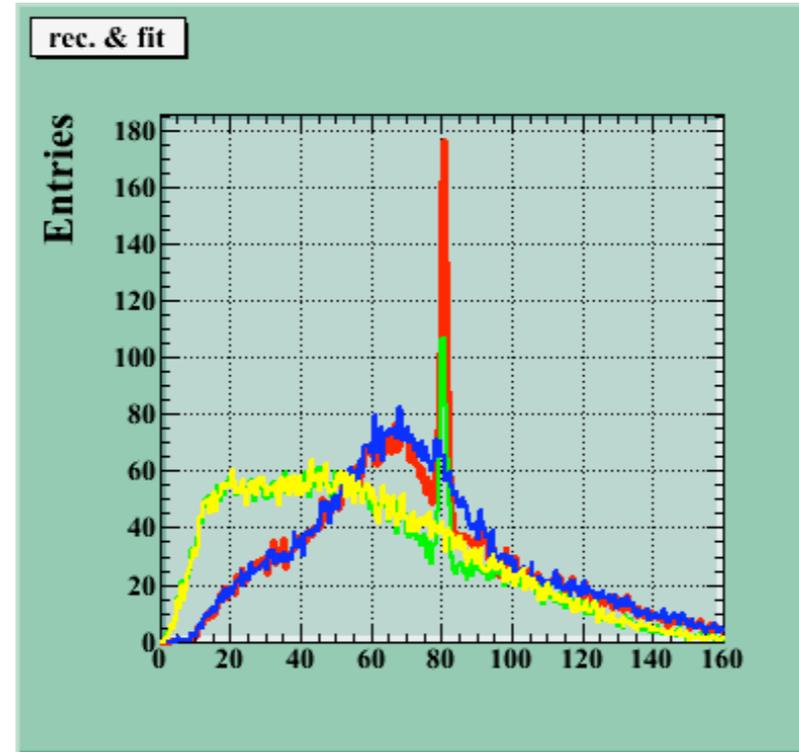
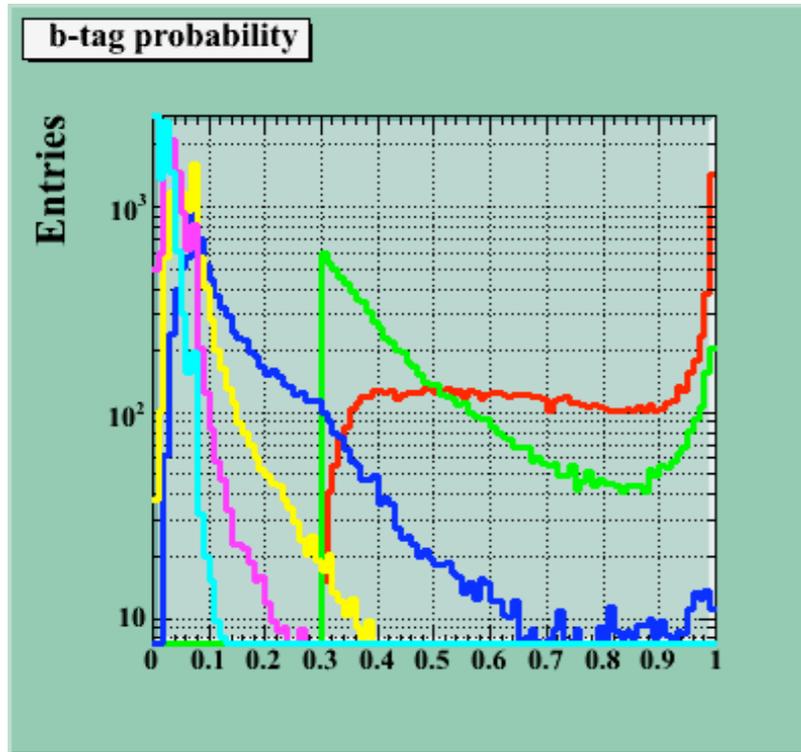
$$m_t = 174.1 \pm 0.04 \text{ (stat.)}$$

$$\Gamma_t = 1.42 \pm 0.10 \text{ (stat.)}$$

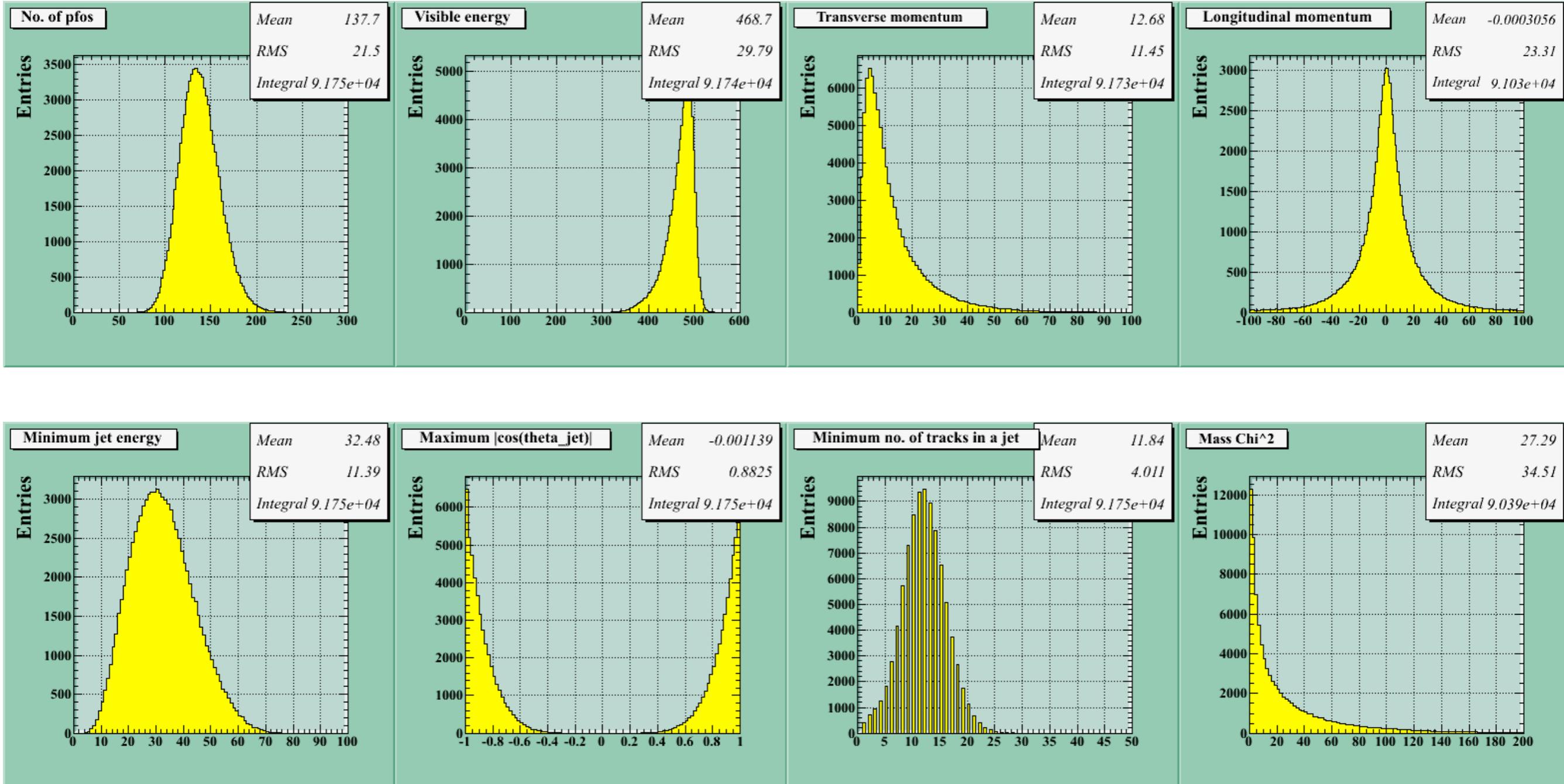
- Need to evaluate systematic errors!! => different  $m_t$  sample?
- Precision for the  $\sigma_{tt}$  measurement

Backup slides

# 4F-6F (w/o fffb) distribution



# bbqqqq event profile



# M<sub>3j</sub> fitting line-shape

convolution of Breit-Wigner and resolution functions

```
Double_t convfun(Double_t *xp, Double_t *parm)
{
    Double_t x      = *xp;
    Double_t mt     = parm[0];
    Double_t gamt   = parm[1];
    Double_t m3j    = parm[2];
    Double_t sigmt1 = parm[3];
    Double_t sigmt2 = parm[4];
    Double_t weight1 = parm[5];
    Double_t delm1  = parm[6];

    return TMath::BreitWigner(x, mt, gamt)
        *(weight1 * TMath::Gaus(m3j, x + delm1, sigmt1, kTRUE)
          + (1 - weight1) * TMath::Gaus(m3j, x, sigmt2, kTRUE));
}
```

Detector resolution:

Asymmetric double Gaussian

```
Double_t lineshape(Double_t *m3jp, Double_t *x)
{
    Double_t m3j    = *m3jp;
    Double_t mt     = x[0];
    Double_t gamt   = x[1];
    Double_t norm   = x[2];
    Double_t sigmt1 = x[3];
    Double_t sigmt2 = x[4];
    Double_t weight1 = x[5];
    Double_t delm1  = x[6];

    TF1 func("convfun", convfun, mmin, mmax, 7);
    fun.SetParameters(mt, gamt, m3j, sigmt1, sigmt2, weight1, delm1);
    Double_t val = fun.Integral(mmin, mmax);
    return norm*val;
}
```