
Status of WW analysis at 1 TeV

Aura Rosca

DESY

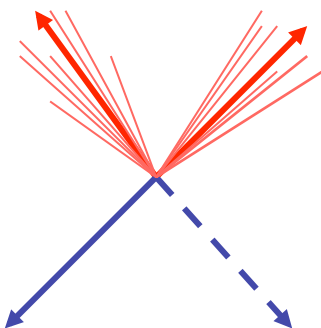
LCWS12, Arlington, 22 - 26 of October 2012

Introduction

- Asses the accuracy of the beam polarization measurement using annihilation data, at $E_{\text{CM}} = 1 \text{ TeV}$.
- Use the process: $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^- \rightarrow qq\nu$, $l = e, \mu$
 - High cross section, highly dependent on polarization
- Samples used were produced with ilcsoft **v01-15-p00** (no background overlay) and **v01-15-p01** (background overlay).
- Process ID: **200067** (contains the signal and dominant background)

Selection of Semileptonic Final State

- Event topology



- 2 jets
- 1 charged lepton
- 1 neutrino

- Straightforward reconstruction
- Low background

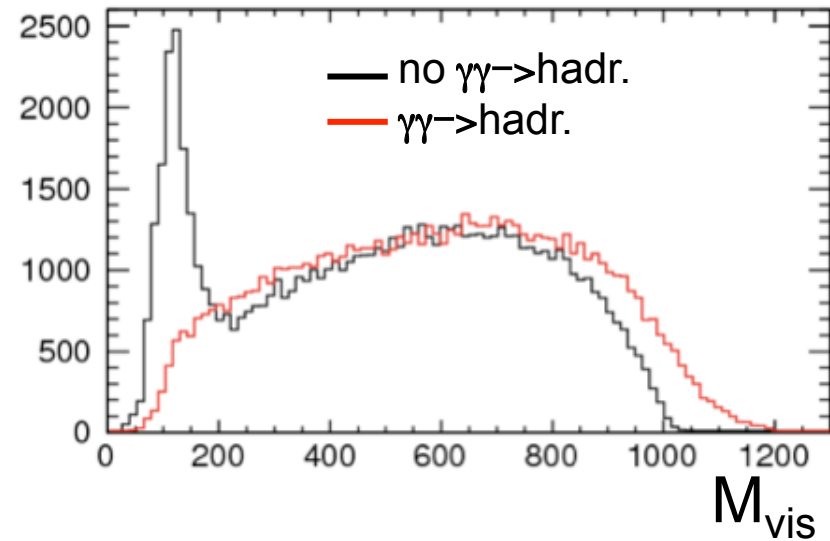
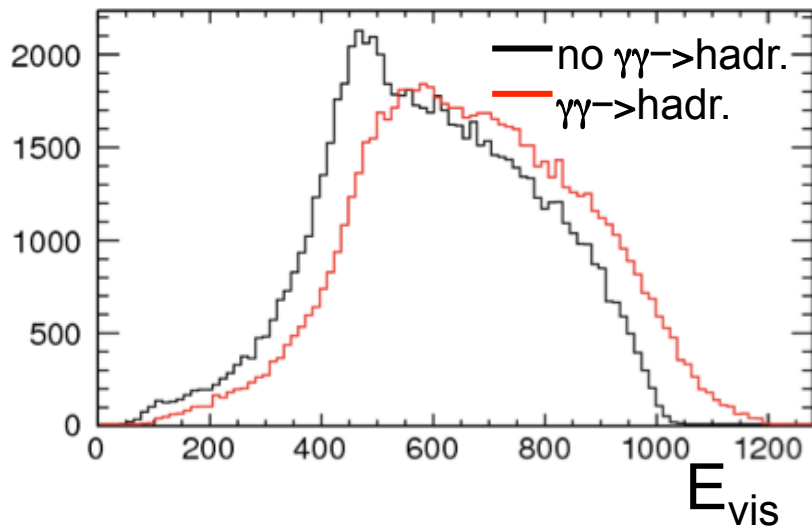
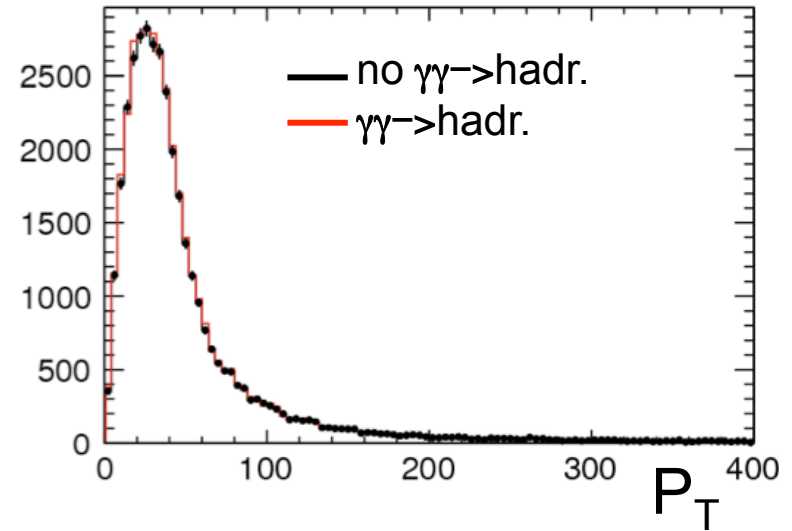
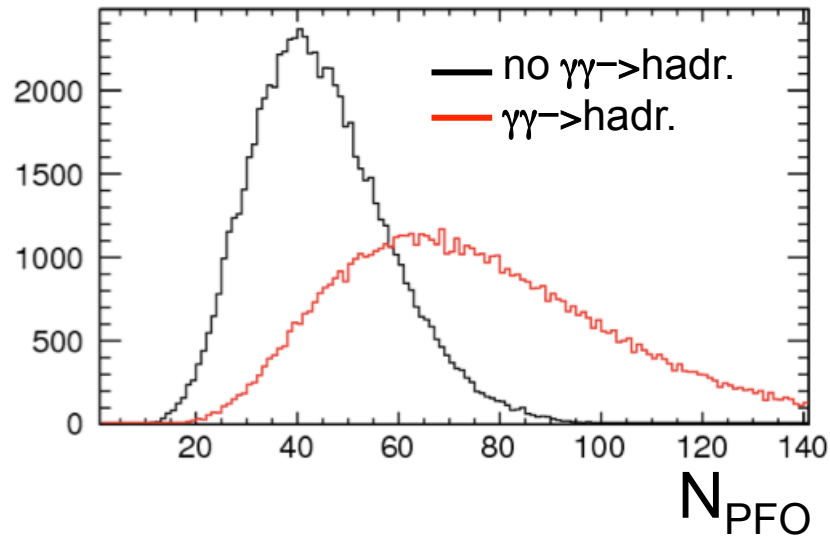
- Standard Selection at 500 GeV

- Cut based selection
- Preselection
- Durham algorithm to force the event in three jets
- Selection of lepton jet + Isolation cuts
- Anti-tau discriminant variable
- Cut on the reconstructed W mass
- Cut on the W production angle

- New at 1 TeV:

- Dedicated lepton ID
- Force event in two jets
- Kinematic fit with 2C
- Background overlay

Preselection

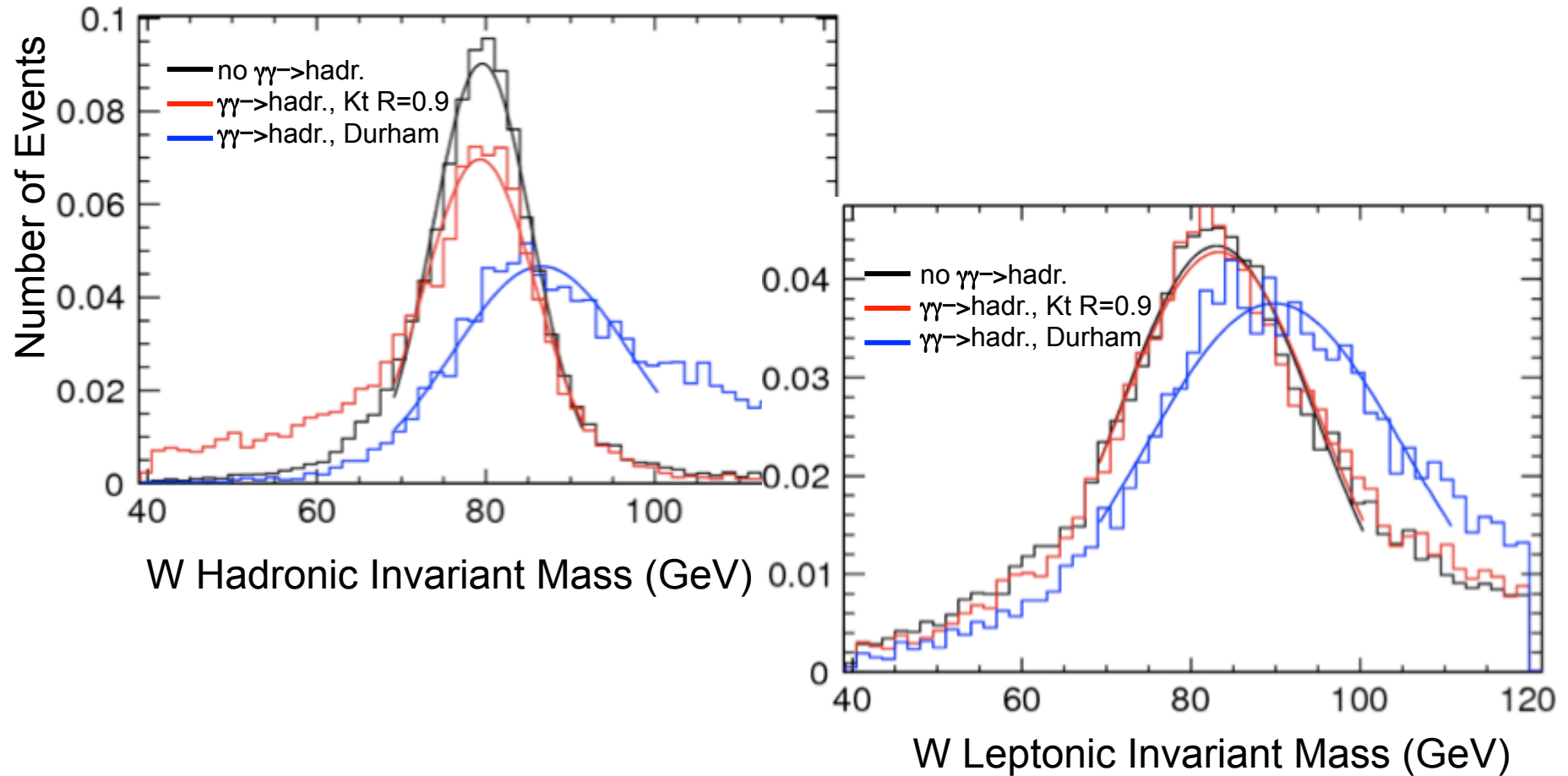


Selection of the Lepton with Jet Algorithm

- Force event in 3 jets (Durham), two jets for the hadronic decay and the jet with less multiplicity is taken as the lepton.
- Requirements on the lepton jet:
 - Only one track with $p_T > 10\text{GeV}$
 - For electron ($E/p \rightarrow 1$): allow 3 tracks for FSR converting into e^+e^- pair. Two tracks must have invariant mass $\rightarrow 0$.
 - For muon ($E/p \rightarrow 0$): allow only one track.
 - Lepton track must be charged.
 - Isolation

Reconstructed Masses

Compare different jet algorithms: K_t algorithm vs Durham

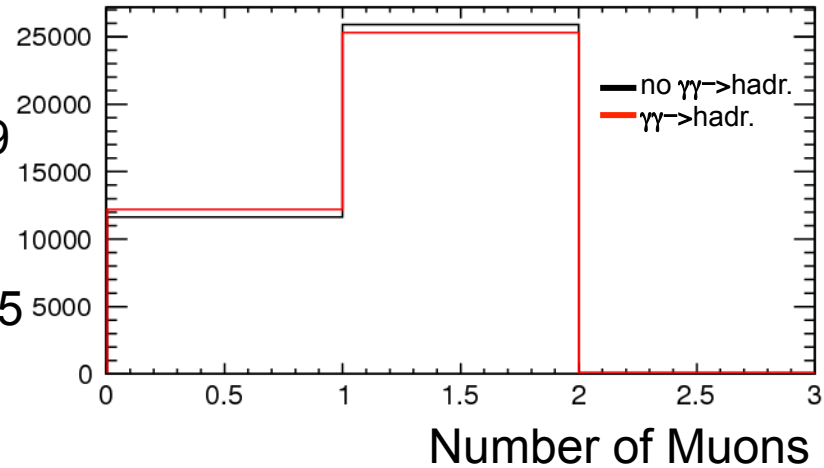


Lepton Identification

- Lepton ID

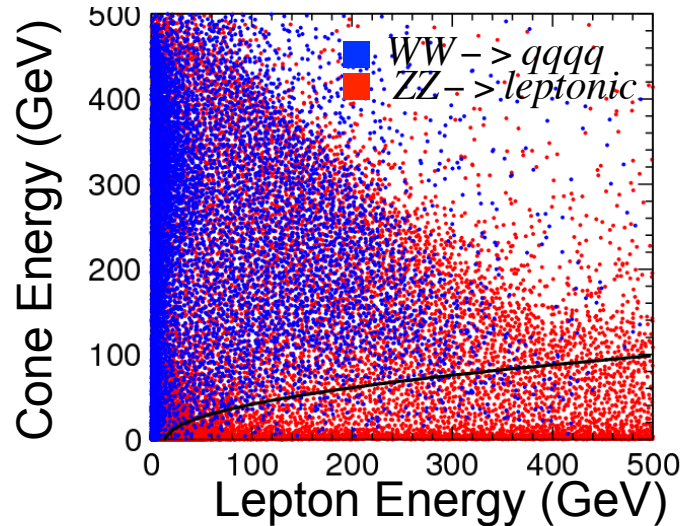
For e^+/e^- : $(E_{\text{ECAL}} + E_{\text{HCAL}})/P > 0.8$
 $E_{\text{ECAL}}/(E_{\text{ECAL}} + E_{\text{HCAL}}) > 0.9$
 Charge not-zero

For μ^+/μ^- : $(E_{\text{ECAL}} + E_{\text{HCAL}})/P < 0.4$
 $E_{\text{ECAL}}/(E_{\text{ECAL}} + E_{\text{HCAL}}) < 0.5$
 Charge not-zero



- Isolation

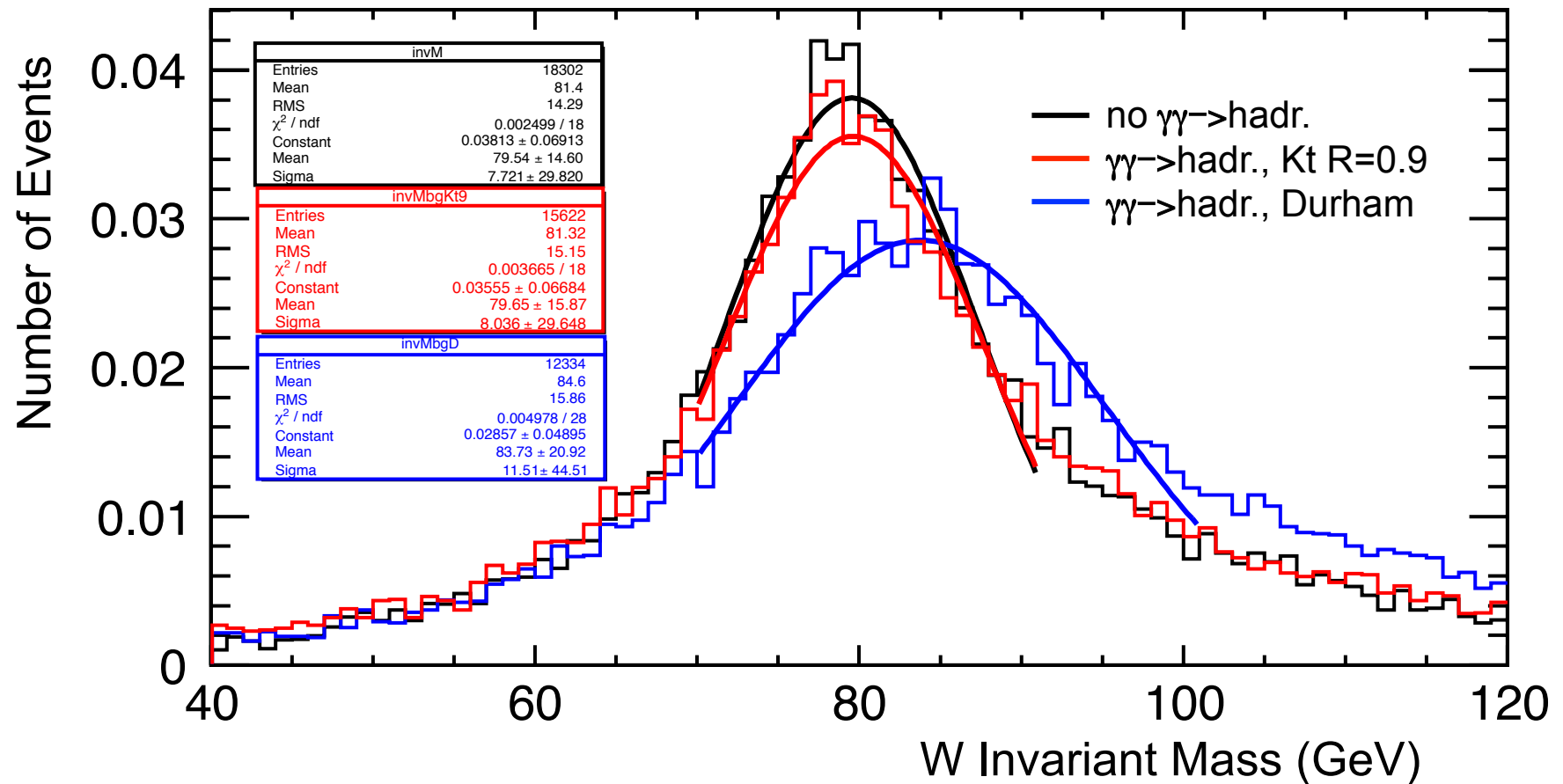
$$E_{\text{cone}} < \sqrt{20E_{\ell} - 300}$$



Efficiency: 93%

W Reconstructed Mass from Fit

- Compare different jet algorithms: K_t algorithm vs Durham



Data Reduction

Selection	No Bkg. Durham WW->qq $\mu\nu$	No Bkg. Durham WW->qq $\tau\nu$	Bkg. K _t , R=0.9 WW->qq $\mu\nu$	Bkg. K _t , R=0.9 WW->qq $\tau\nu$	Bkg. Durham WW->qq $\mu\nu$	Bkg. Durham WW->qq $\tau\nu$
Preselection	37049	37192	34532	36863	34532	36863
Lepton ID +Isolation	25723	8197	22625	7568	22625	7568
M _{lep} =M _{had} =M _{fit}	18302	3930	15622	3748	12334	2885
Efficiency	50%	11%	42%	10%	33%	7%
Lepton jet	20480	18752	17830	16833	15883	15905
Isolation + anti-tau	19196	6844	15823	5506	13450	7440
M _{lep}	16568	5334	13465	4158	10365	5817
M _{had}	15550	5014	12185	3684	6846	3181
Efficiency	41%	13%	33%	10%	18%	9%

Summary

- Lepton ID seems to work better than lepton reconstruction with a jet algorithm.
- Lepton ID seems robust against $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$ hadrons background.
- K_t jet algorithm seems to be a better choice over Durham algorithm to reduce effect of background overlay.
- Kinematic fit improves efficiency.
- However, numbers not yet final, all selection cuts need optimization.

Time Schedule

