Razor variables in the search for Top Partners

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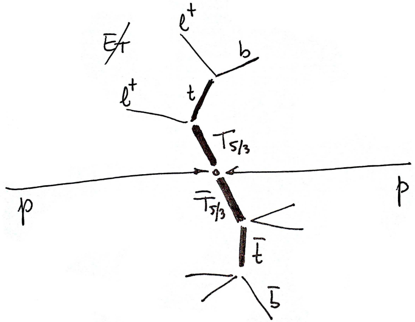
Top Partners

- couple to third generation
- solve hierarchy problem
  - *Contino, Servant*, JHEP 0806:026 (2008)
  - *Mrazek, Wulzer*, Phys. Rev. D81, 075006 (2010)
- focus on pair production of $\mathrm{T}_{5/3}$
- experimental signature: same-sign leptons + jets



Signal MC
Fall11 production

mass (GeV)	$\sigma \times$ BR (pb)	events
400	0.295	86205
450	0.139	86211
500	0.069	86684
550	0.036	86724
600	0.019	86965
650	0.011	87592
700	0.006	88145
750	0.004	88410

Table: Signal Monte Carlo samples. The branching ratio is 0.21.

Background MC

Summer11 production

process	MC generator	σ (pb)	events
WZJets	MADGRAPH	0.879	1221134
$\mathrm{ZZ}+$Jets	MADGRAPH	0.076	1185188
$\mathrm{W^+W^+}+$Jets	MADGRAPH	0.165	130000
$\mathrm{W^-W^-}+$Jets	MADGRAPH	0.055	160000
$\mathrm{WWW}+$Jets	MADGRAPH	0.038	1201777
$\mathrm{t\bar{t}W}$	MADGRAPH	0.169	1029608
$\mathrm{t\bar{t}Z}$	MADGRAPH	0.139	793155

Table: Details of the background Monte Carlo samples used for the analysis.

Data

2011 golden JSON, 5.0 fb^{-1}

Dataset	Run range
/DoubleMuon/Run2011A-May10ReReco-v1/AOD	160329-163869
/DoubleMuon/Run2011A-PromptReco-v4/AOD	165071-168437
/DoubleMuon/Run2011A-05AugReReco-v1/AOD	170053-172619
/DoubleMuon/Run2011A-PromptReco-v6/AOD	172620-175770
/DoubleMuon/Run2011B-PromptReco-v1/AOD	175832-180296
/DoubleElectron/Run2011A-May10ReReco-v1/AOD	160329-163869
/DoubleElectron/Run2011A-PromptReco-v4/AOD	165071-168437
/DoubleElectron/Run2011A-05AugReReco-v1/AOD	170053-172619
/DoubleElectron/Run2011A-PromptReco-v6/AOD	172620-175770
/DoubleElectron/Run2011B-PromptReco-v1/AOD	175832-180296
/MuEG/Run2011A-May10ReReco-v1/AOD	160329-163869
/MuEG/Run2011A-PromptReco-v4/AOD	165071-168437
/MuEG/Run2011A-05AugReReco-v1/AOD	170053-172619
/MuEG/Run2011A-PromptReco-v6/AOD	172620-175770
/MuEG/Run2011B-PromptReco-v1/AOD	175832-180296

Triggers

HLT_DoubleMu7_v1,2 or HLT_Mu13_Mu8_v2,3,4,6,7 or HLT_Mu17_Mu8_v10,11
HLT_Ele17_CaloIdL_CaloIsoVL_Ele8_CaloIdL_CaloIsoVL_v1,2,3,4,5,6 or HLT_Ele17_CCTT_Ele8_CCTT_v6,7,8,9,10
HLT_Mu10_Ele10_CaloIdVL_v2,3,4,or HLT_Mu17_Ele8_CaloIdVL_v1,2,3,4,5,6,8 or HLT_Mu17_Ele8_CaloIdT_CaloIsoVL__v4,7,8 or HLT_Mu8_Ele17_CaloIdL_v1,2,3,4,5,6 or HLT_Mu8_Ele17_CaloIdT_CaloIsoVL_v3,4,7,8

Table: List of triggers used in the analysis.

Event cleanup

Standard from TLBSM recipes

scraping

- at least 25% of the tracks must be high-purity for events with at least ten tracks

good primary vertex

- at least 4 degrees of freedom
- less than 25 cm from interaction point in z
- less than 2 cm radially

HBHE noise filter

Electrons

Standard top selection, plus charge consistency

- $p_{\mathrm{T}} > 30\,\mathrm{GeV}$
- $|\eta| < 2.4$, except EBEE gap
- HyperTight1MC electron identification
- relative isolation < 0.15
- conversion rejection
- transverse impact parameter $< 0.02\,\mathrm{cm}$
- GSF, CFT, ScPix charge consistency

Muons

Standard top selection

- $p_{\mathrm{T}} > 30\,\mathrm{GeV}$
- $|\eta| < 2.4$
- Global and Tracker muon
- relative isolation < 0.20
- $\chi^2/\mathrm{NDF} < 10$
- at least one muon hit
- at least one pixel hit
- at least eleven silicon hits
- at least two chambers with matching segments

Jets

Standard top selection

- anti-k_T particle flow jets
- $p_{\mathrm{T}} > 30\,\mathrm{GeV}$
- $|\eta| < 2.4$
- Charged hadron subtractions, L1FastJets corrections, L2L3 jet energy scale corrections
- loose particle flow identification
- $\Delta R(\text{lepton, jet}) > 0.3$

Same-sign non-prompt background

Data-driven estimate, with the "tight-loose" method

- details in AN-2010/261, AN-2010/257, AN-2011/258
- define looser lepton selection
- measure the probability that a lepton passing the loose selection also passes the tight one
- estimate the number of non-prompt leptons passing the tight selection

The razor subsystem

Rogan, *Kinematical variables towards new dynamics at the LHC*

Trying to improve on the selection in AN-11-419.

The standard razor

Two pair-produced massive particles, both decaying to a final state with visible particles *and* $E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}$.

Our events do not follow the razor topology.

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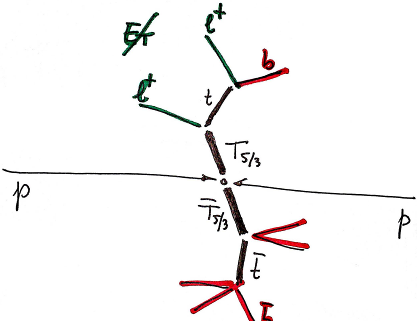
The standard razor

Two pair-produced massive particles, both decaying to a final state with visible particles *and* $E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}$.

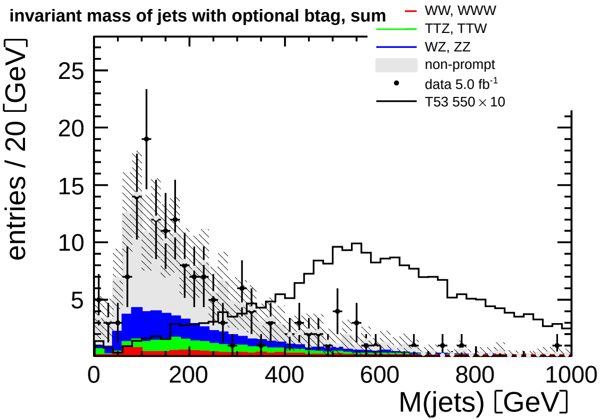
Our events do not follow the razor topology.
The leptonic subsystem does!



Hadronic invariant mass

The easy part

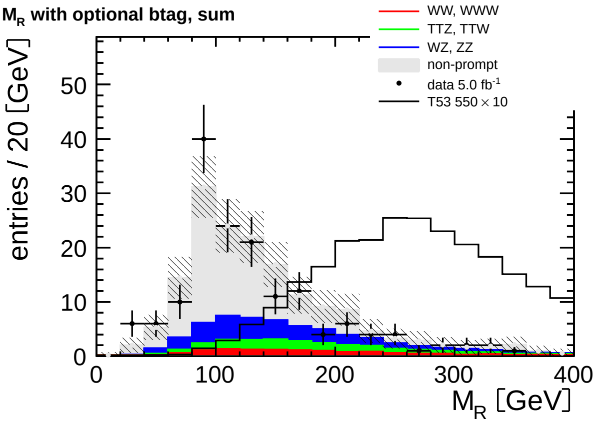
Mass of the sum of the jets in the event.



M_R

An indicator of the heavy particle mass scale

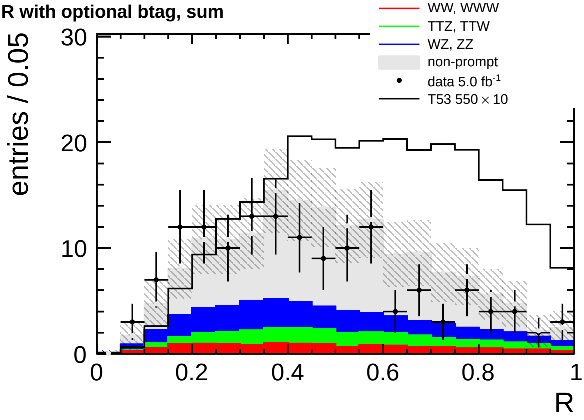
Peak expected around $M(\mathrm{T}_{5/3})/2$.



R

A dimensionless variable related energy to the $E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}$

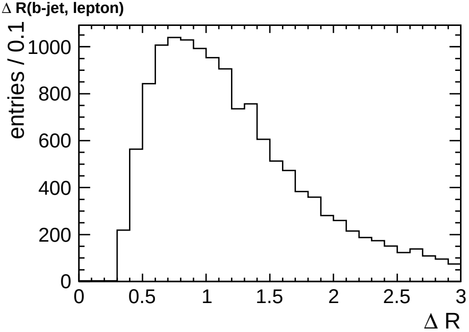
- peaks near 0.5 for signal
- falls of exponentially for backgrounds after an endpoint



Event reconstruction enhancement and b-tagging

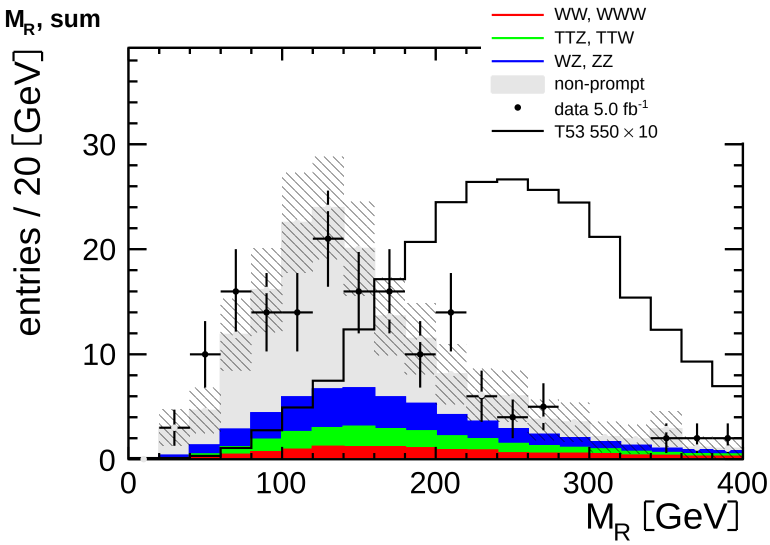
If two b-tagged CSVL jets are found, the closest in ΔR to a lepton is associated with the lepton subsystem

MC truth: improves reconstruction for 2/3 of the signal events



Improvements for the M_R

Without b-tagging



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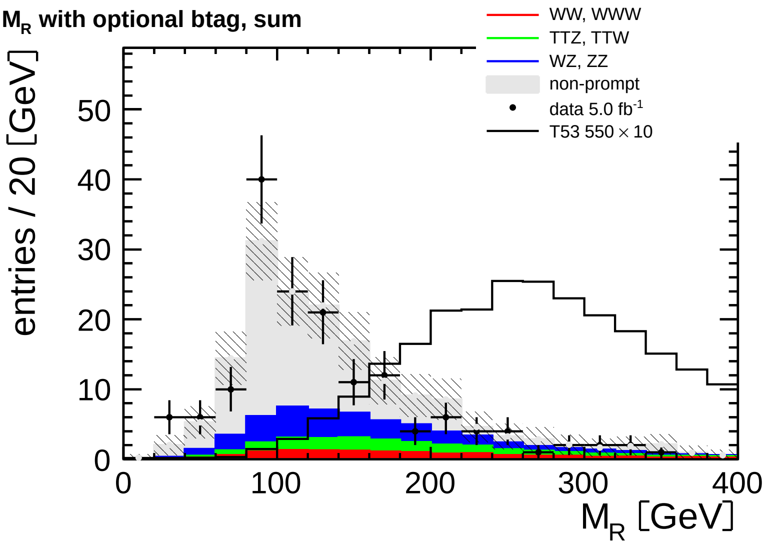
With b-tagging



More problems for the event reconstruction

- the double b-tag is inefficient ($\approx 2/3$ on signal)
- wrong lepton close to a jet by chance
- jet energy threshold
- lepton isolation
- $\Delta R > 0.3$ cut

Selection efficiencies for backgrounds

A better signal to noise ratio

Final razor selection optimized for $S/\sqrt{B}$:

- at least four jets
- hadronic mass $> 350\,\mathrm{GeV}$
- $M_R > 200\,\mathrm{GeV}$
- $R > 0.2$

dataset	SS + 2jets	$H_T > 300$	razor
WW (SS)	11.62±5.84	0.64±0.33	0.23±0.12
TTW	14.60±7.32	3.18±1.59	1.10±0.55
TTZ	3.97±1.99	0.97±0.49	0.29±0.14
WWW	1.66±0.83	0.09±0.05	0.04±0.02
WZ, ZZ	34.62±6.17	1.18±0.22	0.38±0.07
total MC	66.47±11.42	6.06±1.71	2.04±0.59
non-prompt	105.24±52.80	4.67±2.55	0.76±0.56
observed	157	10	4

Table: Event yields including statistical and systematic uncertainties.

Selection efficiencies for signal

A better signal to noise ratio

dataset	SS + 2jets	4j, $H_T > 300$	razor
T53 400	211.10$\pm$10.73	136.03$\pm$6.97	53.40$\pm$2.84
T53 450	104.52$\pm$5.31	72.04$\pm$3.68	40.57$\pm$2.11
T53 500	52.76$\pm$2.68	37.75$\pm$1.93	25.10$\pm$1.29
T53 550	28.53$\pm$1.45	21.39$\pm$1.09	15.94$\pm$0.82
T53 600	15.34$\pm$0.78	11.54$\pm$0.59	9.20$\pm$0.47
T53 650	8.65$\pm$0.44	6.60$\pm$0.34	5.46$\pm$0.28
T53 700	5.00$\pm$0.25	3.85$\pm$0.20	3.30$\pm$0.17
T53 750	2.97$\pm$0.15	2.27$\pm$0.12	1.96$\pm$0.10

Table: Event yields including statistical and systematic uncertainties.

Limit

Expected: 658 GeV (was 645 GeV)
Observed: 633 GeV (was 645 GeV)

Figure: 95% CL limit with the RooStats CL95 tool for an event counting

Conclusions

- improved rejection of background, particularly $\mathrm{t\bar{t}}$
- can still be improved in many ways: event reconstruction
- ???