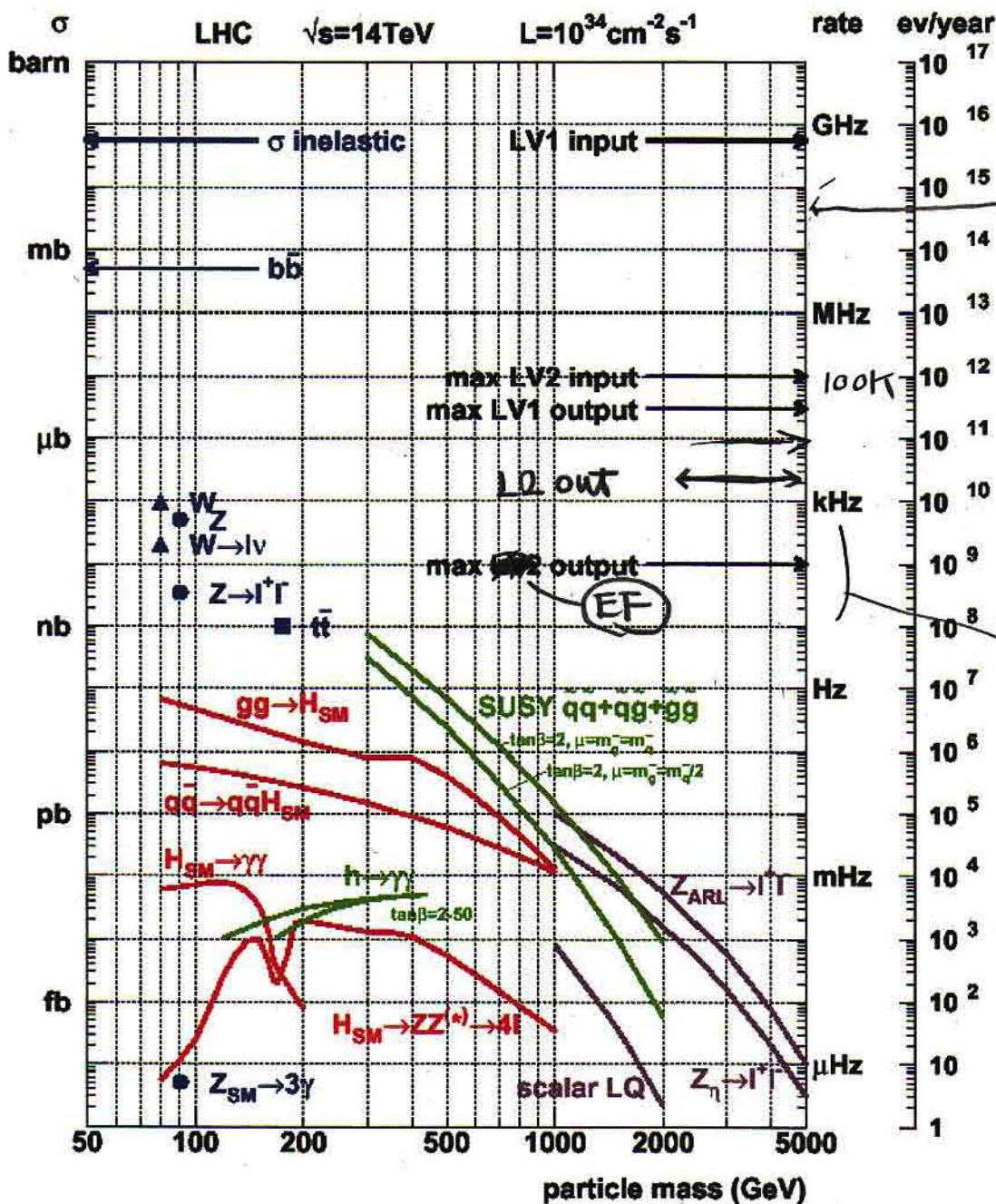


どう発見するか (trigger)



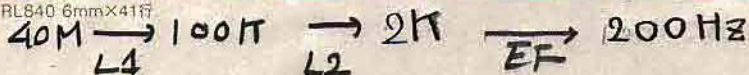
(1) 1>のlineにのっている。 ~ PDFが決めていい

(2) dataが40 MHzで来る。 → SUSY 1 Hz ~ 0.001 Hz



トリガーで絞る → 100~200 Hzのdataは保存しな

⇒ 3段階のトリガー



9-3

e
10~15
GeV

γ
~20 GeV

Signature	Prescale	#E-vis Accepted	Rate (Hz)	Rate Error (Hz)
Overall	---	199	0.0803	0.269
EF_2b23_3L1J23	1	26	2.65	1.4
EF_2b23_3L1J23_passHLT	1000	26	0.00265	0.882
EF_2e10	1	1	0.102	0.269
EF_2e10_mu6	1	0	0	0.741
EF_2e12_L33	1	1	0.102	0.755
EF_2e15	1	0	0	0
EF_2e20	1	0	0	0
EF_2e5	1	66	6.72	0.00914
EF_2FH8	100	922	0.939	0.00864
EF_2FB5	1	17	1.73	0.477
EF_2FJ70	1	0	0	0.144
EF_2g10	1	0	0	0.567
EF_2g10_mu6	1	0	0	0.381
EF_2g15	1	0	0	0.455
EF_2g17_L33	1	0	0	0.288
EF_2g20	1	0	0	0.0941
EF_2i42_xe30	1	63	6.41	0.102
EF_2mu10	1	1	0.102	0.42
EF_2mu20	1	0	0	0.668
EF_2mu4	1	23	2.34	0.488
EF_2MU4_1psimumu	1	0	0	0
EF_2MU4_Upstimumu	1	3	0.305	0.176
EF_2mu6	1	7	0.713	0.269
EF_2mu6_e10	1	0	0	0
EF_2mu6_g10	1	0	0	0
EF_2mu15	100	197	0.201	0.0143
EF_2mu25	1	26	2.65	0.519
EF_2mu25_PT	1	96	9.77	0.997
EF_2mu35	1	14	1.43	0.381
EF_3b18_4L1J18	1	1	0.102	0.102
EF_3b18_4L1J18_passHLT	1000	1	0.000102	0.000102
EF_3e15	1	2	0.204	0.144
EF_3g10	1	0	0	0
EF_3J10	1500	894	0.0607	0.00203
EF_3J18	100	904	0.92	0.0306
EF_4J10	300	131	0.0445	0.00388
EF_4J18	100	135	0.137	0.0118
EF_4J23	1	68	6.92	0.839
EF_4J23_e15	1	1	0.102	0.102
EF_4J23_mu15	1	1	0.102	0.102
EF_b18	6000	59850	1.02	0.00413
EF_b23	2000	26899	1.37	0.00833
EF_b35	500	6736	1.37	0.0167
EF_b42	100	3668	3.73	0.0616
EF_b70	15	611	4.15	0.168
EF_Bmu4mu4	1	7	0.713	0.269
EF_e10	1	0	0	0
EF_e10_mu6	1	5	0.509	0.228
EF_e10_tight	1	215	21.9	1.49

Signature	Prescale	#E-vis Accepted	Rate (Hz)	Rate Error (Hz)
EF_e10_xe30	1	7	0.713	0.269
EF_e12	1	190	19.3	1.4
EF_e15	1	75	7.63	0.882
EF_e15_xe20	1	7	0.713	0.269
EF_e15i	1	53	5.4	0.741
EF_e20	1	55	5.6	0.755
EF_e20_g20	1	0	0	0
EF_e20_passEF	125	126	0.103	0.00914
EF_e20_passL2	200	288	0.147	0.00864
EF_e20_xe15	1	22	2.24	0.477
EF_e20_xe30	1	2	0.204	0.144
EF_e20i	1	31	3.16	0.567
EF_e22i_L33	1	14	1.43	0.381
EF_e25i	1	20	2.04	0.455
EF_e25i_tight	1	8	0.814	0.288
EF_e5	60	3079	5.22	0.0941
EF_e55_L33	1	1	0.102	0.102
EF_e5_e10	1	17	1.73	0.42
EF_e5_e7	1	43	4.38	0.668
EF_e7	20000000	1625	0.0000827	0.00000205
EF_em105_passHLT	1	14	1.43	0.381
EF_em20_passHLT	750	3628	0.492	0.00817
EF_em20i_passHLT	300	1405	0.477	0.0127
EF_eNoCut	6000000000	169630	0.0000288	0.000000069
EF_FJ120	1	9	0.916	0.305
EF_FJ18	7000	71337	1.04	0.00386
EF_FJ35	700	4674	0.68	0.00994
EF_FJ70	20	227	1.16	0.0767
EF_g10	100	618	0.629	0.0253
EF_g105	1	0	0	0
EF_g15	10	165	1.68	0.131
EF_g150	1	0	0	0
EF_g15i	10	152	1.55	0.126
EF_g20	1	65	6.62	0.821
EF_g20_xe15	1	24	2.44	0.499
EF_g20i	1	59	6.01	0.782
EF_g25	1	32	3.26	0.576
EF_g25_xe30	1	1	0.102	0.102
EF_g25i	1	28	2.85	0.539
EF_g3_L33	6000000000	248252	0.0000421	0.000000083
EF_g55_L33	1	2	0.204	0.144
EF_J10	42000	1610308	3.9	0.00269
EF_J120	6000	59850	8.65	0.939
EF_J18	1	85	8.65	0.00413
EF_J200	1	85	8.65	0.939
EF_J23	2000	26899	1.37	0.00833
EF_J35	500	6736	1.37	0.0167
EF_J400	1	85	8.65	0.939
EF_J42	100	3668	3.73	0.0616
EF_j42_xe30_e15i	1	1	0.102	0.102
EF_j42_xe30_mu15	1	4	0.407	0.204
EF_J5	300000	2792212	0.947	0.000437
EF_J70	15	611	4.15	0.168
EF_j70_xe30	1	97	9.87	1

Handwritten arrows pointing to specific rows in the bottom table.

EF_tau25i_b35	1	98	9.98	1.01
EF_tau25i_e10	1	9	0.916	0.305
EF_tau25i_e15i	1	1	0.102	0.102
EF_tau25i_e25i	1	1	0.102	0.102
EF_tau25i_l120	1	11	1.12	0.338
EF_tau25i_l70	1	65	6.62	0.821
EF_tau25i_mu10	1	10	1.02	0.322
EF_tau25i_mu20	1	3	0.305	0.176
EF_tau25i_mu6	1	15	1.53	0.394
EF_tau25i_xe30	1	34	3.46	0.594
EF_tau35i	1000000	571	0.0000581	0.00000243
EF_tau35i_xe20	1000000	76	0.00000774	0.000000887
EF_tau35i_xe30	1000000	19	0.00000193	0.000000444
EF_tau35i_xe40	1	4	0.407	0.204
EF_tau45	20	800	4.07	0.144
EF_tau45_xe40	1	14	1.43	0.381
EF_tau45i	10	249	2.53	0.161
EF_tau45i_xe20	1000000	43	0.00000438	0.000000668
EF_tau60	1	105	10.7	1.04
EF_tauNoCut	10000000	222051	0.00226	0.00000472
EF_tau150	1000000	134269	0.137	0.000369
EF_tau250	1100	2765	0.256	0.00487
EF_tau360	40	92	0.234	0.0244
EF_tau650	1	3	0.305	0.176
EF_trk10i_calib	40	2003	5.1	0.114
EF_trk20i_calib	1	97	9.87	1
EF_xe15	30000	170515	0.579	0.00138
EF_xe20	7000	22596	0.329	0.00218
EF_xe25	1500	4373	0.297	0.00449
EF_xe30	200	1087	0.553	0.0168
EF_xe40	20	169	0.86	0.0662
EF_xe50	4	43	1.09	0.167
EF_xe70	1	2	0.204	0.144
EF_xe80	1	0	0	0
EF_Zee	1	0	0	0

VBF



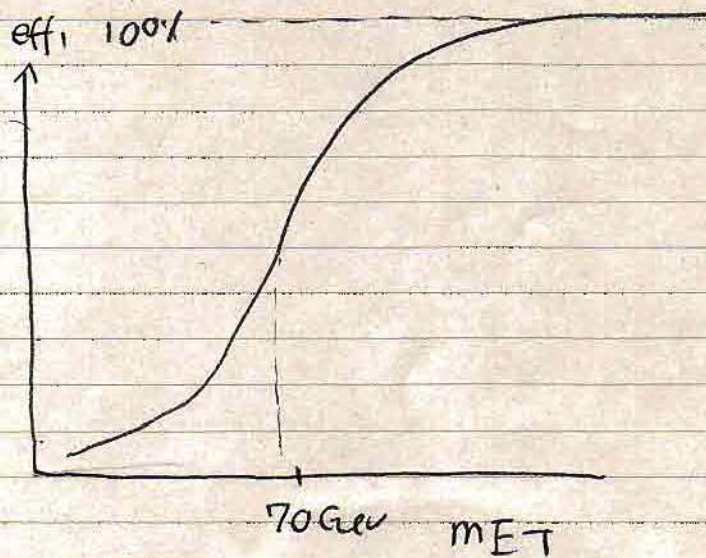
MEI

SUSY

31
32

EF_JE120	150	950	0.645	0.0209
EF_JE220	10	57	0.58	0.0769
EF_JE280	2	8	0.407	0.144
EF_JE340	1	1	0.102	0.102
EF_jpsice	1	0	0	0
EF_mu10	184	18.7	1.38	1.38
EF_mu10_i18	70	7.13	0.852	0.852
EF_mu15	56	5.7	0.762	0.762
EF_mu15_xe15	26	2.65	0.519	0.519
EF_mu20	19	1.93	0.444	0.444
EF_mu20_passHLT	1000	210	0.0214	0.00148
EF_mu20_xe30	1	2	0.204	0.144
EF_mu4	1500	2837	0.193	0.00361
EF_mu40	1	1	0.102	0.102
EF_MU4_Bnumu	1	21	2.14	0.466
EF_MU4_DsPhiFS	1	102	10.4	1.03
EF_mu4_i10	100	328	0.334	0.0184
EF_MU4_psimumu	1	20	2.04	0.455
EF_mu4_mu6	1	14	1.43	0.381
EF_MU4_Upsimumu	1	0	0	0
EF_mu6	30	1044	3.54	0.11
EF_Random	6880000	0	0	0
EF_SpacePoints	3600000	0	0	0
EF_tau10	750000	21935	0.00298	0.0000201
EF_tau100	1	24	2.44	0.499
EF_tau10i	750000	15179	0.00206	0.0000167
EF_tau10i_tau45	10	104	1.06	0.104
EF_tau15	750000	11485	0.00156	0.0000145
EF_tau15i	750	8234	1.12	0.0123
EF_tau15i_b23_i42	1	68	6.92	0.839
EF_tau15i_b35	500000	244	0.000497	0.0000318
EF_tau15i_e10	1000000	17	0.0000173	0.00000042
EF_tau15i_PT	750	29375	3.99	0.0232
EF_tau15i_tau35i	100	48	0.0489	0.00705
EF_tau15i_tau45	10	228	2.32	0.154
EF_tau15i_tau45i	100	89	0.0906	0.0096
EF_tau15i_xe20	1000000	525	0.0000534	0.00000233
EF_tau20i	300	3349	1.14	0.0196
EF_tau20i_2i23	5	124	2.52	0.227
EF_tau20i_2i70	1	8	0.814	0.288
EF_tau20i_3i23	1	9	0.916	0.305
EF_tau20i_4i23	1	1	0.102	0.102
EF_tau20i_4i23_WO	100000	7	0.00000713	0.00000269
EF_tau20i_e10	1	12	1.22	0.353
EF_tau20i_e15i	1	1	0.102	0.102
EF_tau20i_i120	1	11	1.12	0.338
EF_tau20i_l70	1	70	7.13	0.852
EF_tau20i_l70_WO	100000	100	0.000102	0.0000102
EF_tau20i_mu10	1	14	1.43	0.381
EF_tau20i_mu6	1	28	2.85	0.539
EF_tau20i_xe30	1	48	4.89	0.705
EF_tau25i	1500	1762	0.12	0.00285
EF_tau25i_2b23	10000	5	0.0000509	0.0000228
EF_tau25i_b18	10000	167	0.0017	0.000132

① trigger-efficiency の評価



$$\epsilon = \frac{N_{\text{pass}}}{N_{\text{all}}}$$

↑

MET と MET と無関係な trigger の 2714 個
 (A) (B)

$$\epsilon = \frac{A}{A \cup B} \quad \leftarrow \text{実験 data でどう評価する}$$

prescale \cup = sample の使い方

② L2, HLT

だいたい可成りした "c, b"

EF PASSLE 100~200Hz の data に "off-line analysis" 実行。

[1] "TDR" cut

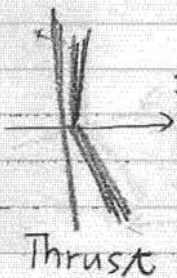
- (1) at Least 4jet $P_t \geq 50 \text{ GeV}$ \Rightarrow 少なくとも at least 3jet を提案
- (2) $P_{T-3j} > 100 \text{ GeV}$
- (3) $M_{ET} > 100 \text{ GeV} \wedge M_{ET} > 0.2 M_{eff}$

$$\sum_{4jet} P_T + M_{ET}$$

jet 1 = $< 5 \Delta T$ S_{10h} と M_{ET} がある

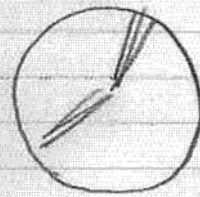
$\lambda = 0$ | $\lambda = 1$ *

(4) $S_T = \frac{2\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} > 0.2$



二つの直交する軸 λ_2

$$T = \max \frac{\sum |n \cdot P_{ei}|}{\sum |P_{ei}|}$$



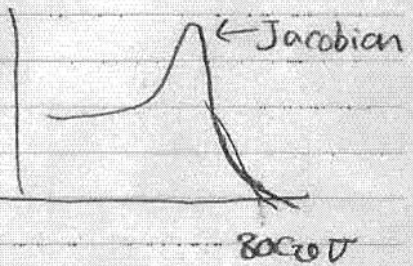
(r, ϕ) 平面で back to back ではない

QCD \rightarrow $S = \frac{3}{2}(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)$, $A = \frac{3}{2}\lambda_3$

(5) $\rightarrow P_t > 20 \text{ GeV}$ (e, μ) がある \rightarrow one lepton mode

$$M_T(l, E_T) > 100 \text{ GeV}$$

$W \rightarrow l \nu$ M_T 分布



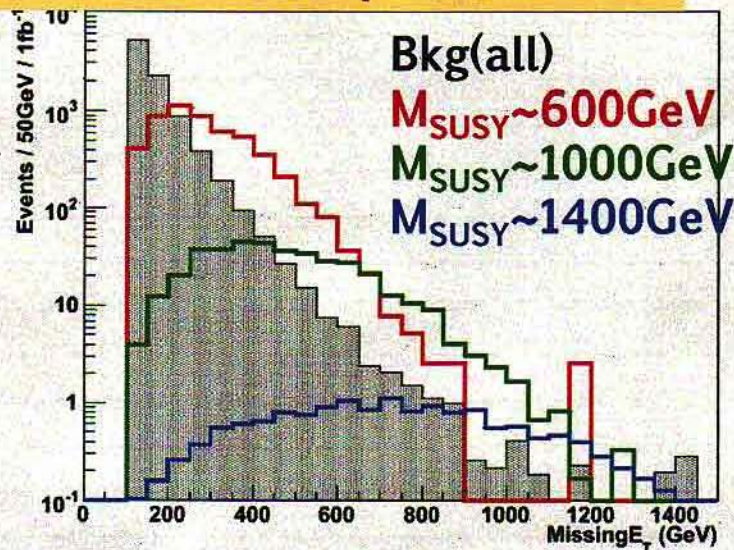
\rightarrow 所有の場合 "no lepton-mode"

\rightarrow efficiency については 10~20% (重し \hat{g}, \hat{g} 程長い)

[2] optimize ㊦

mET is SUSY mass scale 1: 比例㊦

mSUGRA [0-lepton] : 1fb⁻¹



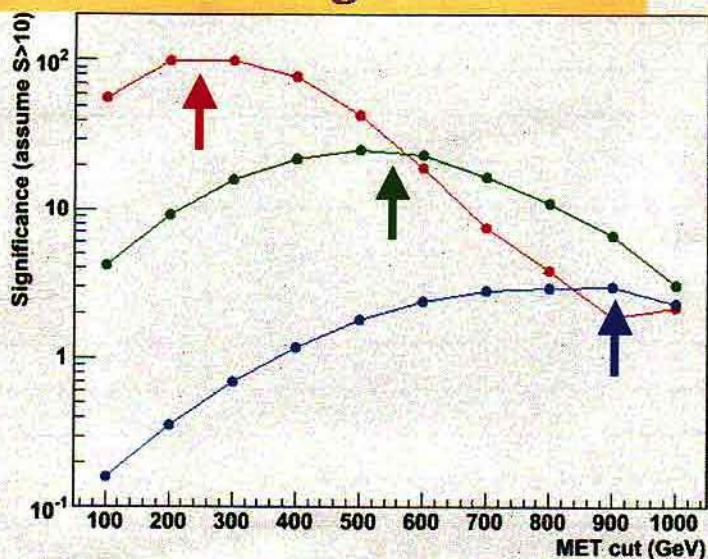
↓
縮退してしまっている

重い SUSY (数が減る)
MET が hard

軽い SUSY は MET が soft
数が多い

↓
MET ㊦ mass function
㊦
optimize ㊦

MET cut vs Significance

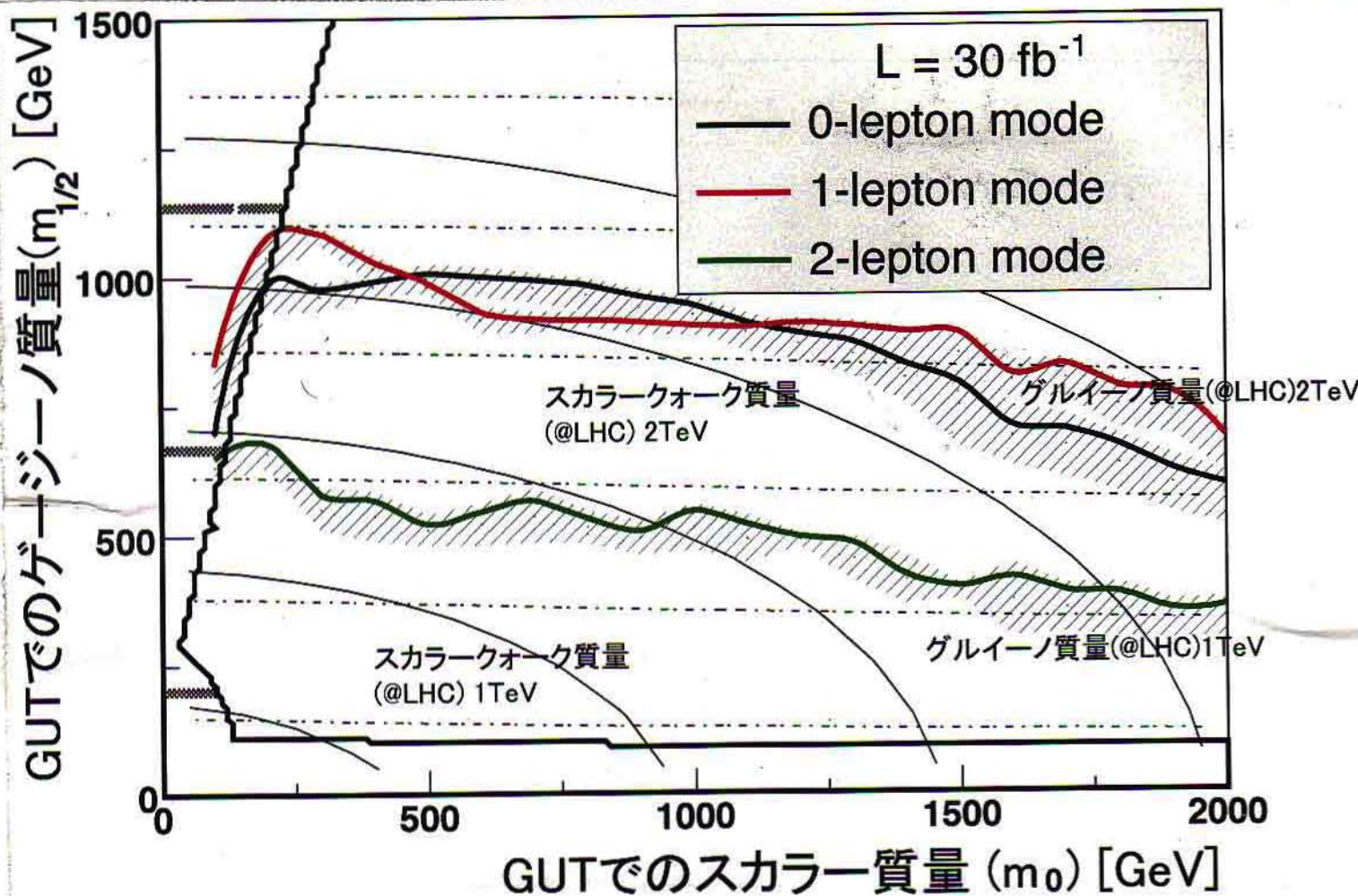


⤴ MET ~ half of susy mass

⤴ 大切な結果

[3] $\tilde{\delta}_R \tilde{\delta}_R$ search $\tilde{\delta}_R \tilde{\delta}_L$

↳ 2jet + mET search



mSUGRA だと no lepto ~ one lepton の感度は同程度

di-lepton は 数かわるので悪い。

one lepton が良くおこす . $\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow l\tilde{l}$
 $\hookrightarrow l\tilde{\chi}_p$ small m_0

再構成に必要 SUSY ~ 1 TeV → 必要

one, no lepton 2 ~ 2.5 TeV



loose な方法で性質を調べる (inclusive study)

バックグラウンド

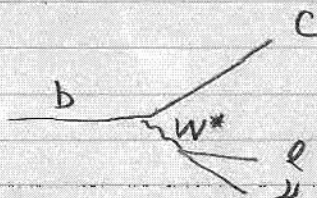
(1) missing E_T つかえる "real mE_T "

① $tt \rightarrow bW \bar{b}W \rightarrow b\bar{b} \nu b\bar{\nu}$

② $W^+ + njet \rightarrow l\nu + njet$

③ $Z + njet \rightarrow \nu\nu + njet$

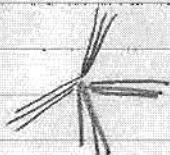
④ $b\bar{b} + njet \rightarrow$



semi-leptonic decay

(2) missing E_T つかえない "fake mE_T "

検出器は不完全



エネルギー測定失敗

↓
mETが偽る fake

⑤ QCD jet

確率は小だが 5 of QCD mb

→ ATLAS検出器では fake mE_T が少ないと "思われている"

検出器がちゃんと動くならば → 今5見ている

① dataを使って

⑤が少なければ示す

BGの研究下

⑤の割合は

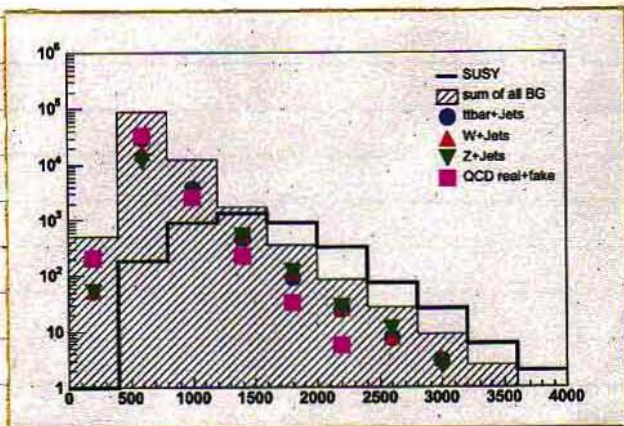
少ない

② 宇宙線、C-4、ノイズ、悪いキマリプロトン

互い合っているか → 17-9-17

これが鍵 (key)

"clean up" 除く

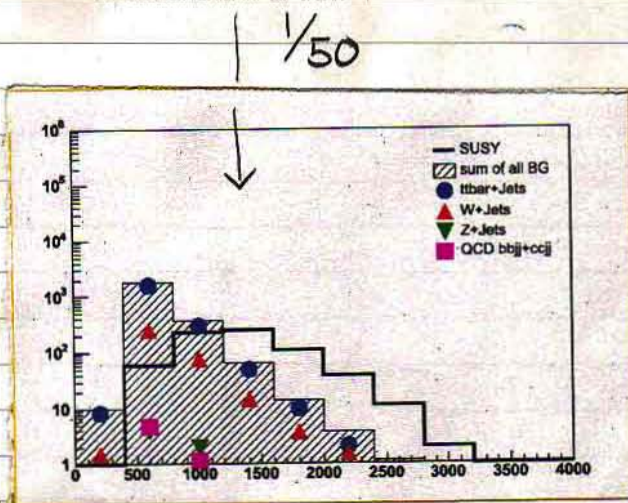


no-lepton

main BG

- tt
- W
- Z

QCD bb, cc



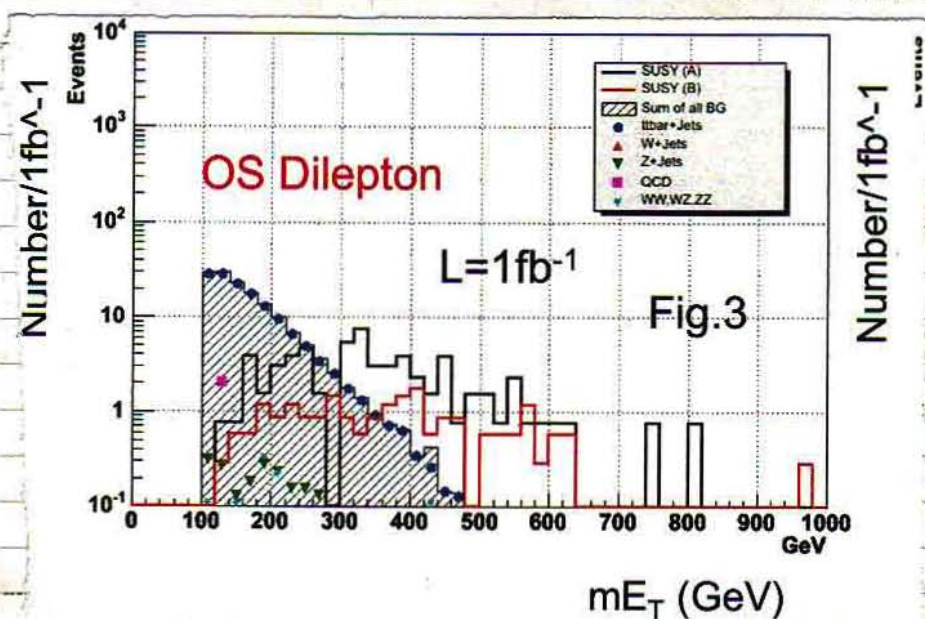
one lepton

main BG

bb

- tt ($\rightarrow bWbW \rightarrow \ell\gamma\ell\gamma$)

W \approx 30%



di-lepton
(charge $\bar{\ell}\ell$)

main BG

- tt ($\rightarrow b\ell\ell\gamma\ell\gamma$)

• same signal
back to BG free

b $\rightarrow \ell\nu c$
 $s\bar{q}q = \bar{b} \rightarrow FJR$

Promising event topologies with mEt are listed:

Njet (high Pt)	Additional	Favored scenario	Dominant background processes	Results
Nj>=4	No lepton	SUGRA, AMSB, Split: Heavy \tilde{q}	QCD(light & bb/cc) Top pair Z(->nu) and W(->taunu)	Fig.1
	One lepton	SUGRA, AMSB, Split: Heavy \tilde{q}	Top pair W	Fig.2
	Dilepton, 3L	SUGRA, AMSB, GMSB (Nm>1)	OS: tt SS, 3L tt, ZW, ZZ	Fig.3,4
	Tau (dilepton)	Large tan β , GMSB (Nm>1)	Top pair, W	Fig.5
	W	GMSB (Nm~1)	Almost BG Free (top)	Fig.6,7
Nj~2	No lepton	Heavy \tilde{g}	<i>Not Yet done</i>	
	One lepton	Heavy \tilde{g}	<i>Not Yet done</i>	
Nj = 0	Dilepton, 3L	Direct $\tilde{\chi}$	WW, WZ, ZZ WZ main for 3L	Fig.8
	Dilepton, 3tau	Direct $\tilde{\chi}$ Large tan β	<i>Not Yet done</i>	
	Photonic	Direct $\tilde{\chi}$ GMSB	<i>Not Yet done</i>	

← 発見モード

← study
← 必要

← 88か主の時

Many topologies have been covered, but not less jetmultiplicity topologies

Hadron collider での物理

[1] 一番 一般的な物理は QCD (jet) \longrightarrow SUSYのBQT 一番 難しいもの

$$d\sigma = c f^A(\alpha_1) f^B(\alpha_2) d\alpha_1 d\alpha_2 \hat{\sigma}(1+2 \rightarrow 3+4)$$

$$\pi \alpha_s^2 \frac{|A|^2}{s}$$

Process	$ A ^2$	Value at $\theta = \pi/2$
$q + q' \rightarrow q + q'$	$\frac{4}{9} [s^2 + u^2]/t^2$	2.22
$q + q \rightarrow q + q$	$\frac{4}{9} [(s^2 + u^2)/t^2 + (s^2 + t^2)/u^2] - \frac{8}{27} (s^2/ut)$	3.26
$q + \bar{q} \rightarrow q' + \bar{q}'$	$\frac{4}{9} [t^2 + u^2]/s^2$	0.22
$q + \bar{q} \rightarrow q + \bar{q}$	$\frac{4}{9} [(s^2 + u^2)/t^2 + (t^2 + u^2)/s^2] - \frac{8}{27} (u^2/st)$	2.59
$q + \bar{q} \rightarrow g + g$	$\frac{32}{27} [t^2 + u^2]/tu - \frac{8}{3} [t^2 + u^2]/s^2$	1.04
$g + g \rightarrow q + \bar{q}$	$\frac{1}{6} [t^2 + u^2]/tu - \frac{3}{8} [t^2 + u^2]/s^2$	0.15
$g + q \rightarrow g + q$	$-\frac{4}{9} [s^2 + u^2]/su + [u^2 + s^2]/t^2$	6.11
$g + g \rightarrow g + g$	$\frac{9}{2} [3 - tu/s^2 - su/t^2 - st/u^2]$	30.4
$q + \bar{q} \rightarrow \gamma + g$	$\frac{8}{9} [t^2 + u^2]/tu$	
$g + q \rightarrow \gamma + q$	$-\frac{1}{3} [s^2 + u^2]/su$	

} t-channel が大きい

← t, s-channel

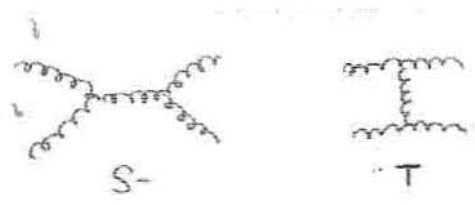
導出せよ
(土曜日
× 6 巻)

Lorentz 不変な Mandelstam 変数

$$\begin{cases} s = (P_1 + P_2)^2 \\ t = (P_1 - P_3)^2 \\ u = (P_1 - P_4)^2 \end{cases}$$

~ ECM
~ $1 - \cos\theta$
~ $1 + \cos\theta$

一番良く交わる日 $gg \rightarrow gg$



2 jet として見える

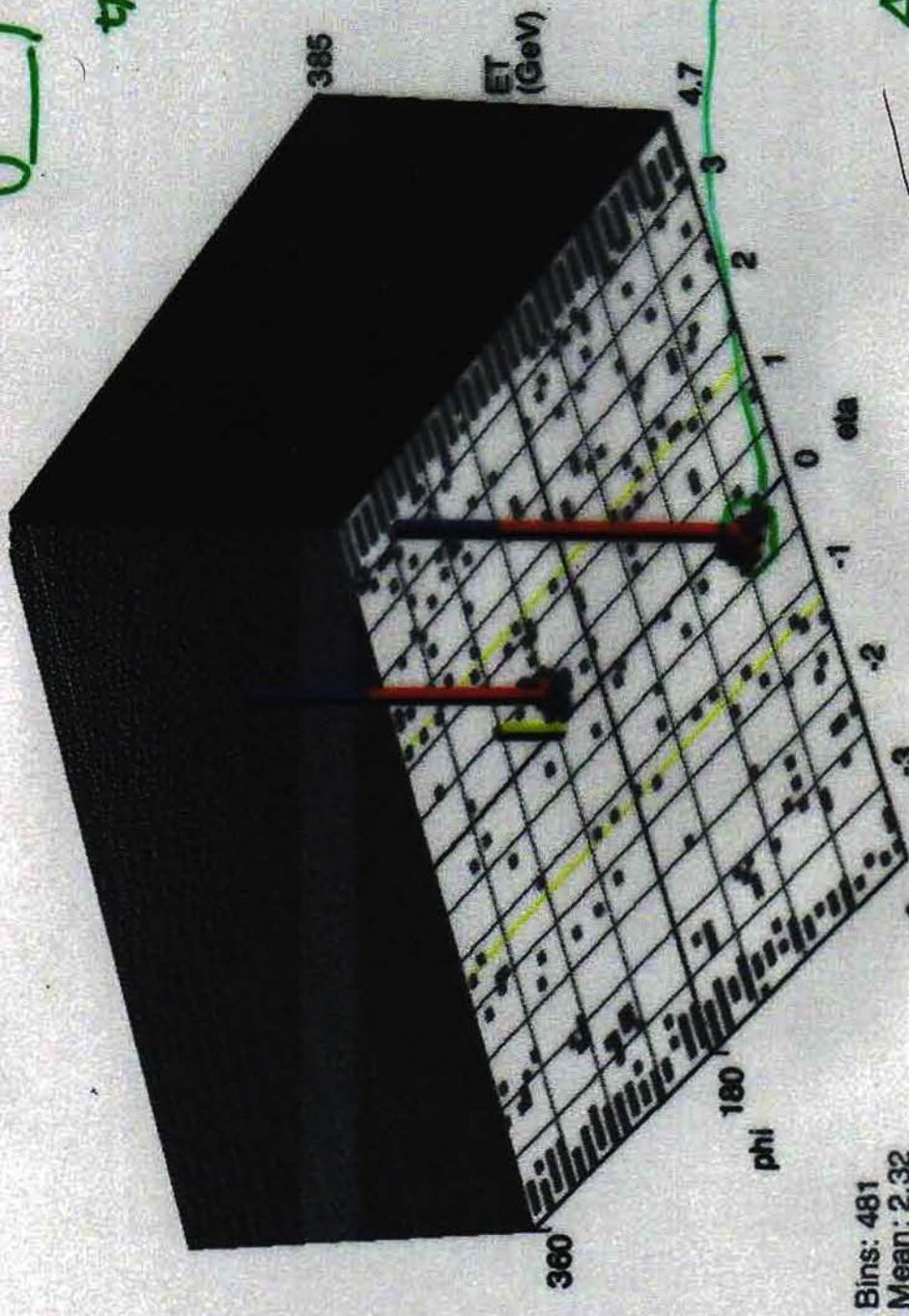
parton \rightarrow jet hadron \wedge

event として
MC の時に は 乱
し



切った部分のもの
"Lego" plot

2jet は
2つ山



Bins: 481
Mean: 2.32
Rms: 23.9
Min: 0.00933
Max: 384

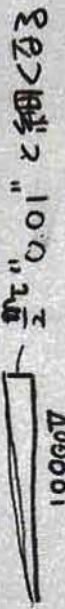
$$\Delta R \sim \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} \sim 0.7$$

$\langle \Delta R \rangle \sim 0.1$

$\epsilon_{EM} > 0.1$ Had
0.025 EM

mE_t: 72.1
phi_t: 223 deg

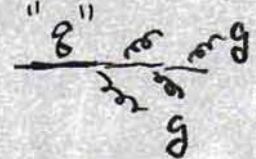
"QCD の mass"



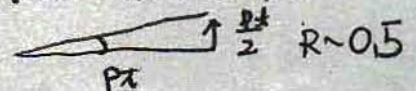
色ある時は $PT \sim 5q$, 0.7程度

この時 (色ある)

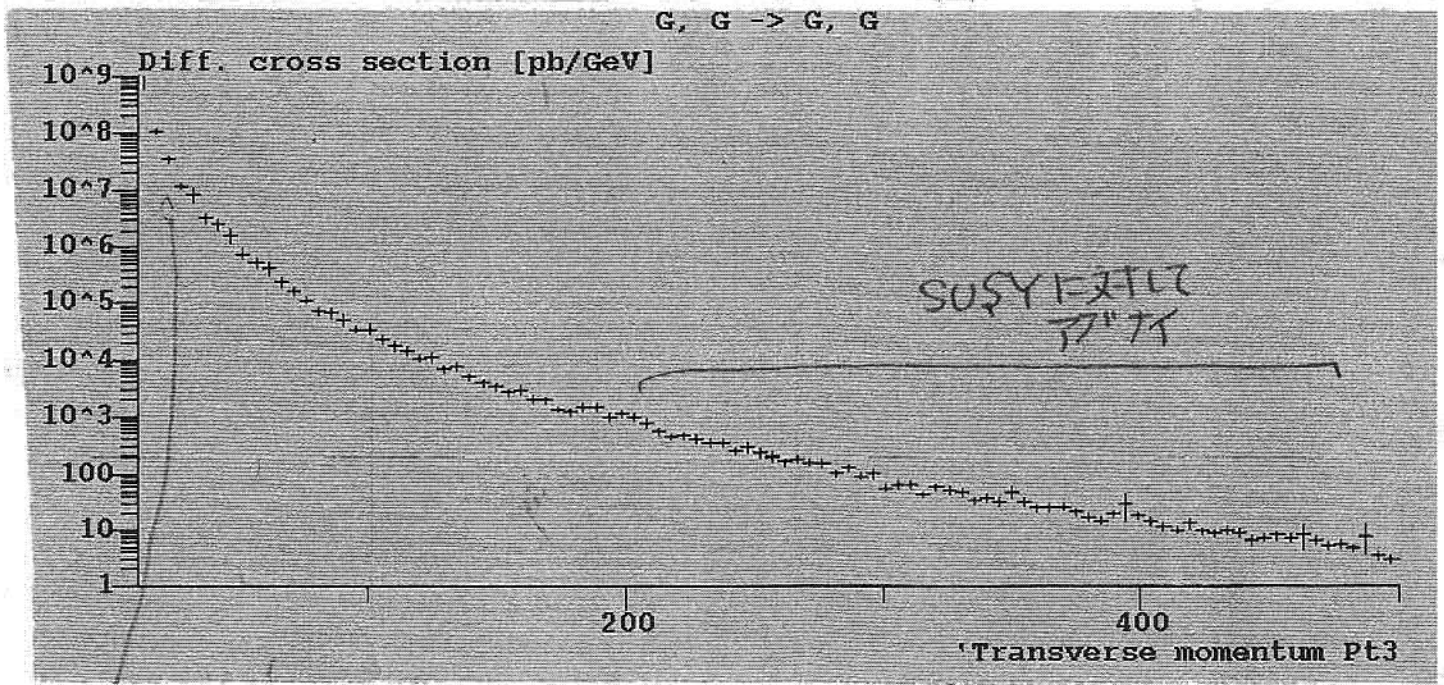
仮想的に "Pt" の mass だとする。



→ 観測には "on shell"
14 くらい mass Pt



$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$ $PP \rightarrow gg$ の $\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T}$



$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T} \sim p_T^{-3}$
(次元)

$\sigma \sim 100 \text{ mb}$ for $p_T = 10 \text{ GeV}$

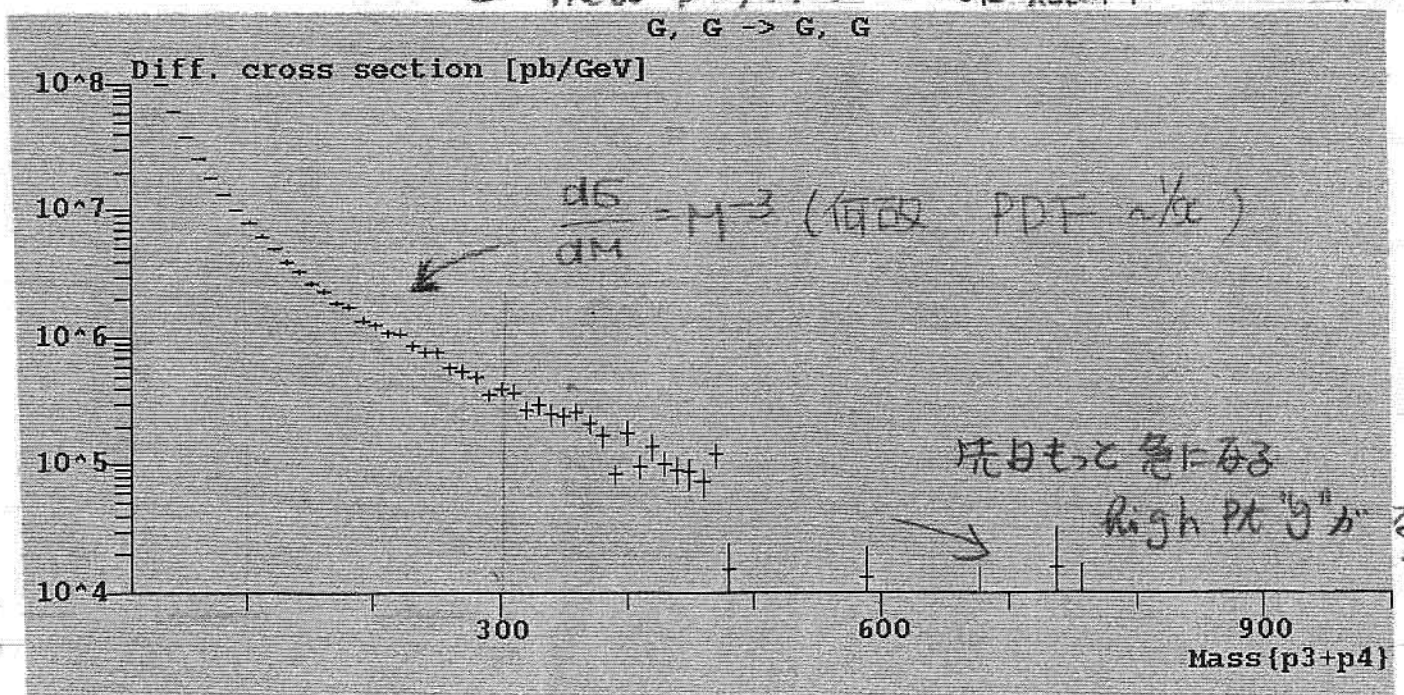
$\sigma \sim 10 \text{ pb}$ $p_T \sim 500 \text{ GeV}$

10桁より小さく変化はる \Rightarrow 二つ合っているか?

p_T^{-4} (p_T の小さい所) ~~はる~~
t-channel $\frac{1}{s^2}$

error
(systematic 10~20%
stat 30~50%)

- 合っている) {
- ① high α の PDF が OK か \nearrow ED?
 - ② new physics (sub quark or heavy particle int.) \nearrow

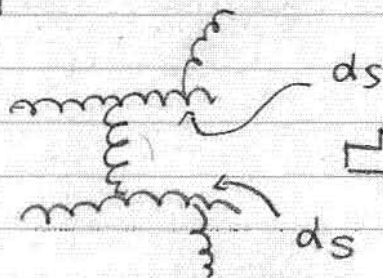


QCD 2jet は一番に multijet + E_T の SUSY の BG には
あふれる



6が非常に大きいので

[1]



multijet の6も大きい。

$P_T > 40 \text{ GeV}$

α_s 倍 (4.711)

$\alpha_s (P_T)$

mNjckkw_PT40_??_unw
TOKYO & CERN

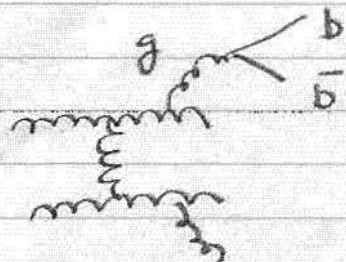
N	Br(pb)	Event/file	File#	Sum of Events	L(pb ⁻¹)
N=2	52.6E6	2.3M	99	228 M	4.4 pb ⁻¹
N=3	2.70E6	1.3M	99	129 M	106 pb ⁻¹
		2.6M	60	156 M	
N=4	380.E3	600K	52	31.2 M	146 pb ⁻¹
		303K	80	24.2 M	
N=5	52.0E3	255K	5	1.27 M	58.0 pb ⁻¹
		24k	73	1.75M	

SUSY 5桁以下は大きい

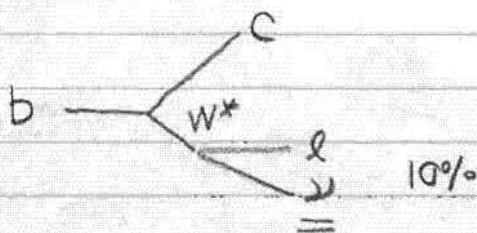
[2] missing E_T

もし終状態に heavy flavour を含む時 m_{E_T} はある。

検出器の効果で m_{E_T} が出る (fake m_{E_T})



heavy flavour の splitting がある時



ν が出る \rightarrow real missing E_T

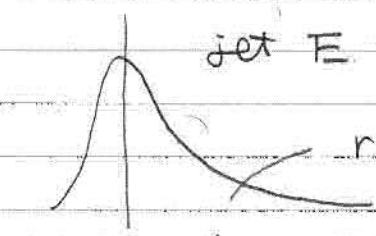
fake missing

resolutionが良い所

- ① クラック領域 (次のページ)
- ② very forward (")
- ③ dead counter
- ④ bad calibration

③~④ は今は不明
 □ real data
 で評価

このくらい交かかの
 評価
 (Calibrationの
 精度の評価)

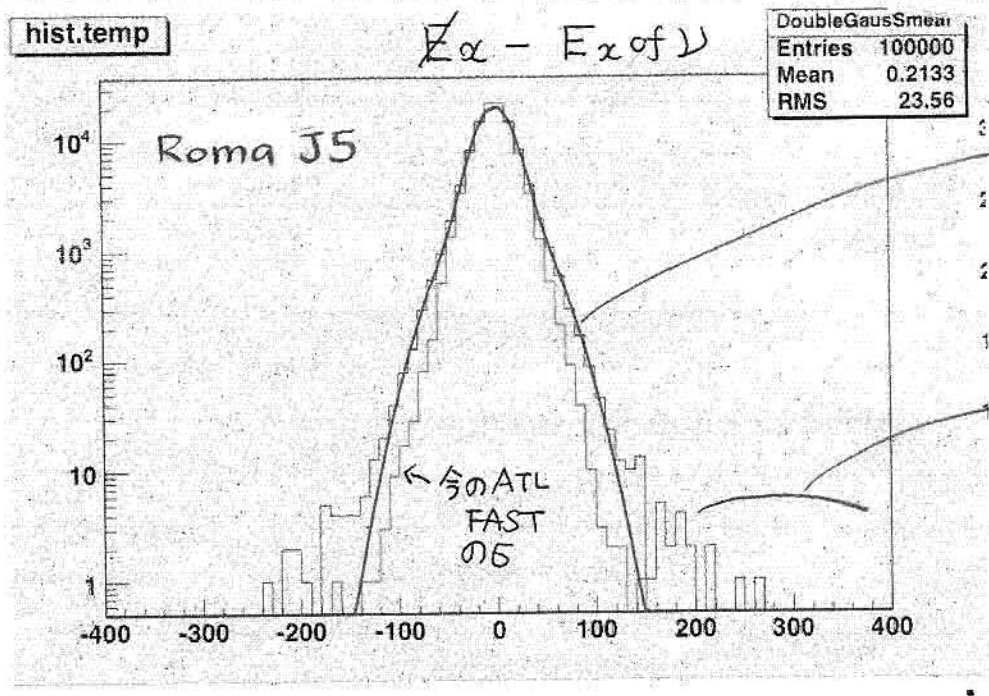


resolutionに大きなテール

5が μ なるので
(10^{-6})

小さなテールでも fb の 寄与は
(10^{-15}) ある。

これがどう言う形?



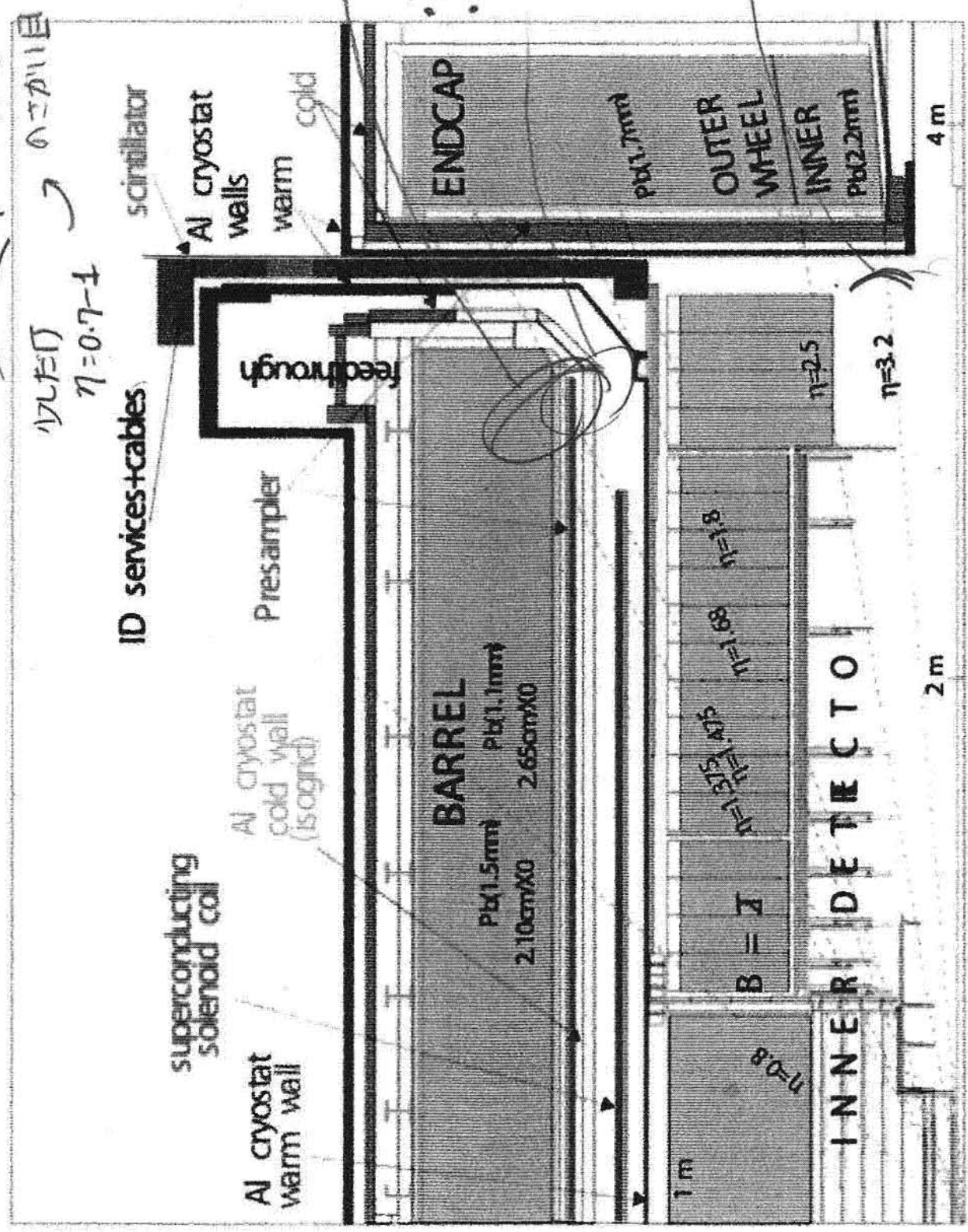
分布は double Gaussian

意外と少ないか
 上の
 ①~④ をはじめに
 している。

統計も不足

7

①



$\eta = 0.7-1$

ID services+cables

superconducting solenoid coil

Al cryostat warm wall

Al cryostat cold wall (isognd)

Presampler

feedthrough

scintillator

Al cryostat walls warm cold

BARREL

$Pb(1.5mm)$
 $Pb(1.1mm)$
 $2.10cm \times 0$
 $2.65cm \times 0$

END CAP

$Pb(1.7mm)$

OUTER WHEEL

INNER
 $Pb(2.2mm)$

4 m

$B = Z$

INNER DETECTOR

$n=1.8$

$n=1.68$

$n=1.575$

$n=1.475$

$n=1.8$

$n=2.5$

$n=3.2$

2 m

③ HEC

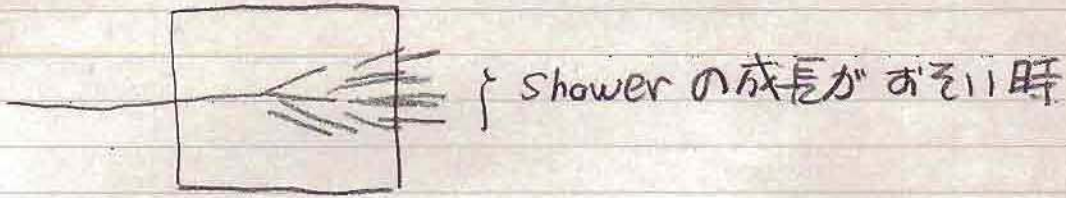
FC

EMの検出器

カ-ゲル

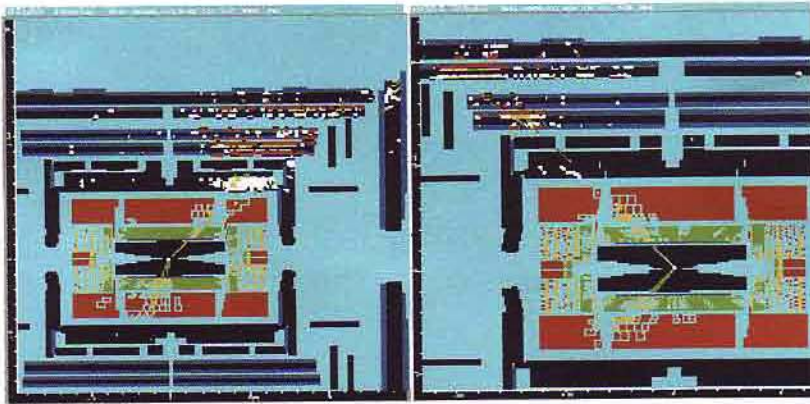
7-2.9-3.3

7-2.9-3.3



π^\pm などが ハドロ=カリメーターの外に 広がる

Jet leakage from Tile/ExtTile crack,
shower in muon system



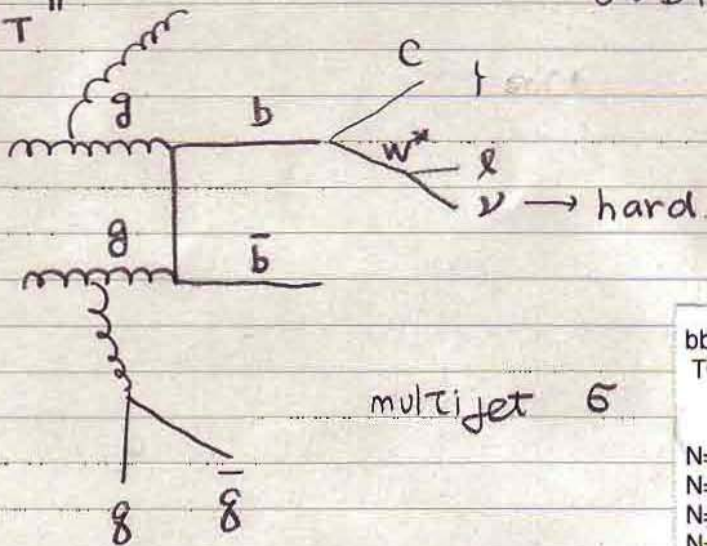
① Energy の ϵ ΔE と ϵ \rightarrow 補正

② もし μ^\pm として ID される μ の エネルギー は カリメーター以外に 別に 足される。

\rightarrow fake μ

"real mET"

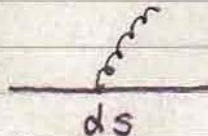
$B \rightarrow D + \ell e p$ 10%



multi jet σ

bbNjckkw_PT40_??_unw
TOKYO & CERN

	Sigma(nb)	Event/file	File#	Sum of Ev
N=0	194 nb	2.6M	30	78 M
N=1	35.5 nb	1M	50	50 M
N=2	9.49 nb	377 K	29	10.9 M
N=3	1.94 nb	38.5 K	41	7.3 M



jet数が1>になると約 1/4

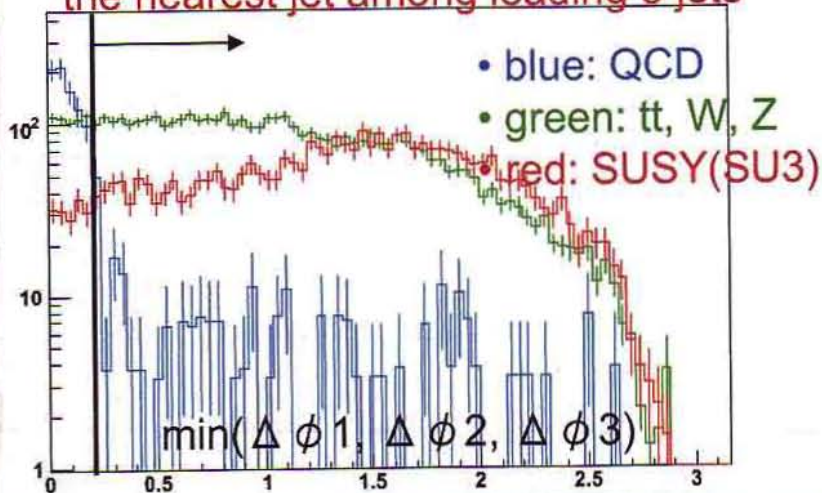
この時 mETはjetの方向を向いている。"fake" も1つのjetが原因



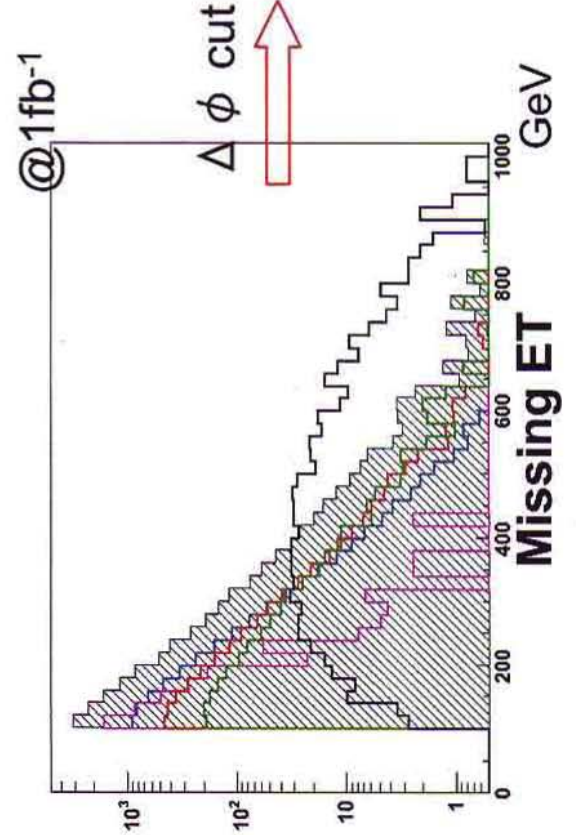
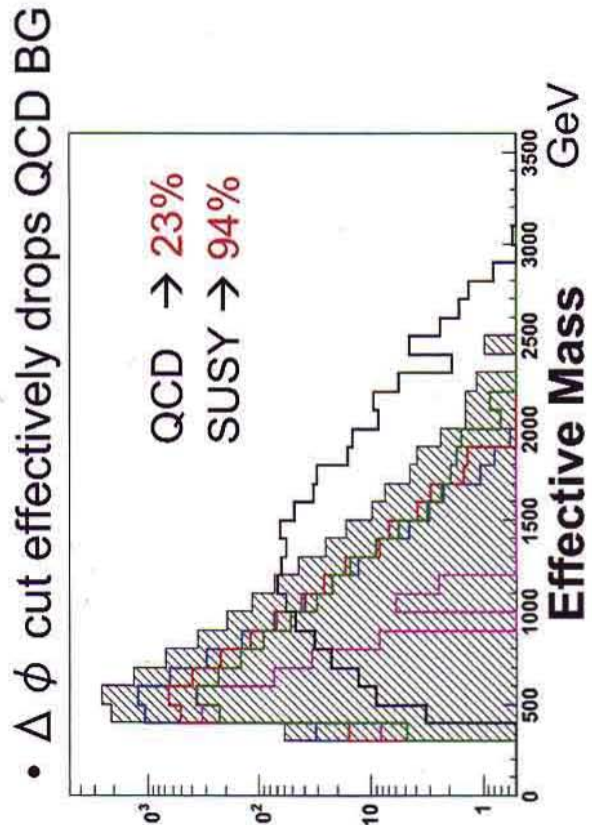
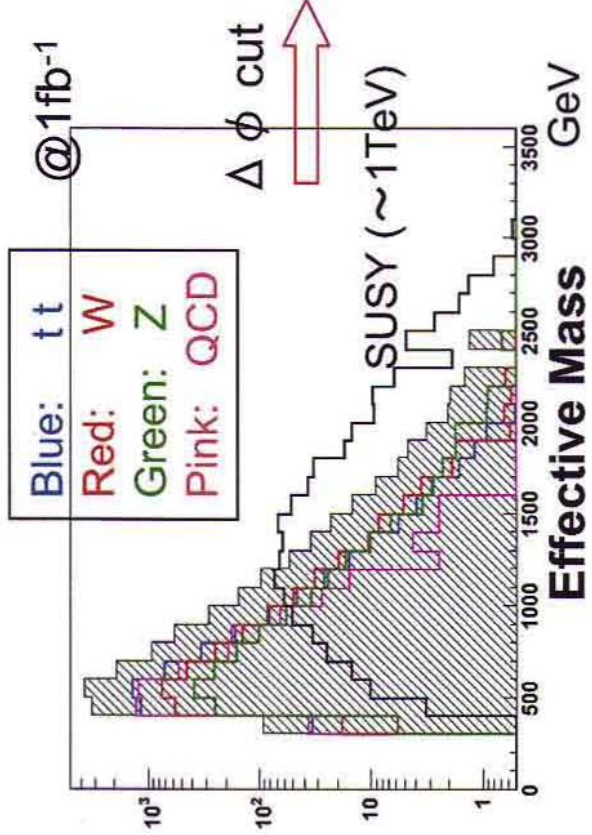
$\Delta\phi(J_1, mET)$ J_1 とmETの方位角
(x,y)平面

$\Delta\phi(J_i, mET) < 0.2$, J_2, J_3 に要求

angle(phi) between missing ET and the nearest jet among leading 3 jets

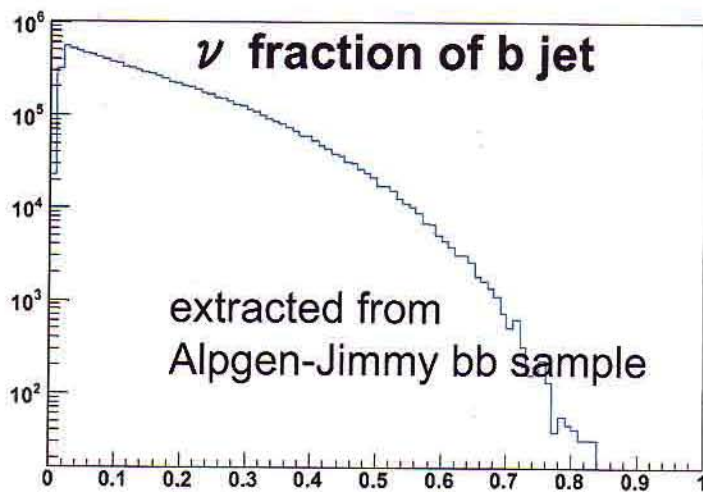
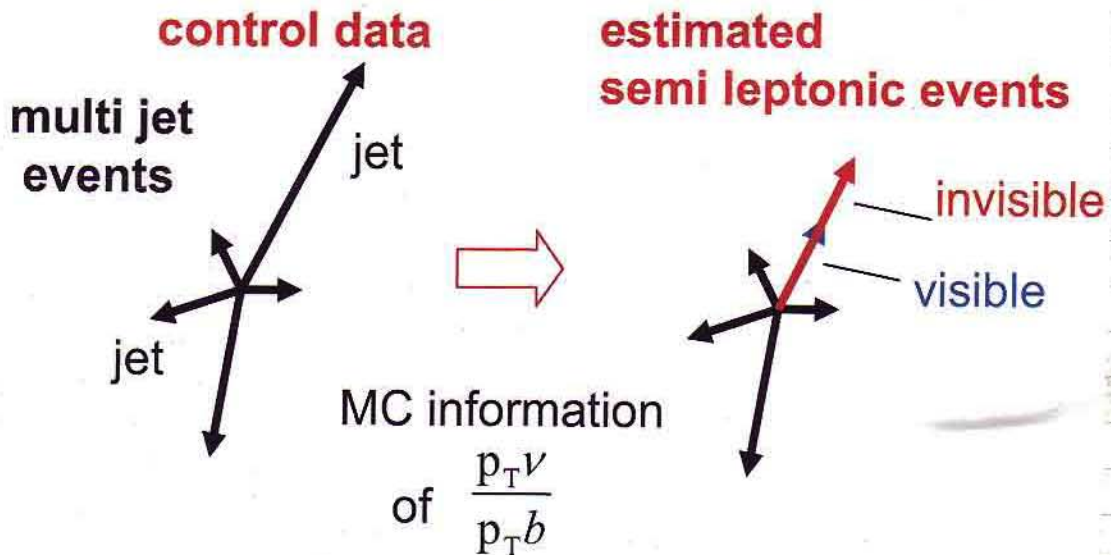


Effective Mass and missing ET plots



- \bullet In large missing ET region, almost BG free
- \bullet study of non-gaussian tail of missing ET will be very important (not taken account in current study)

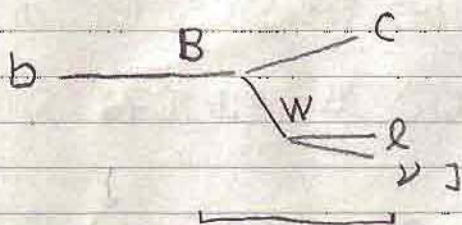
↑
 “かゝりつゝいほす”



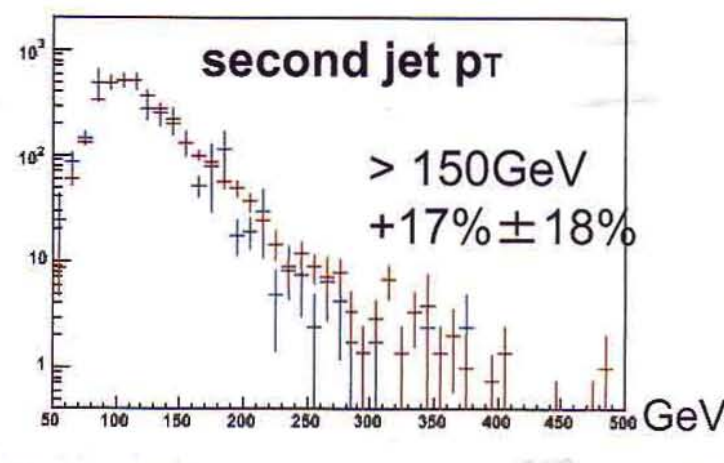
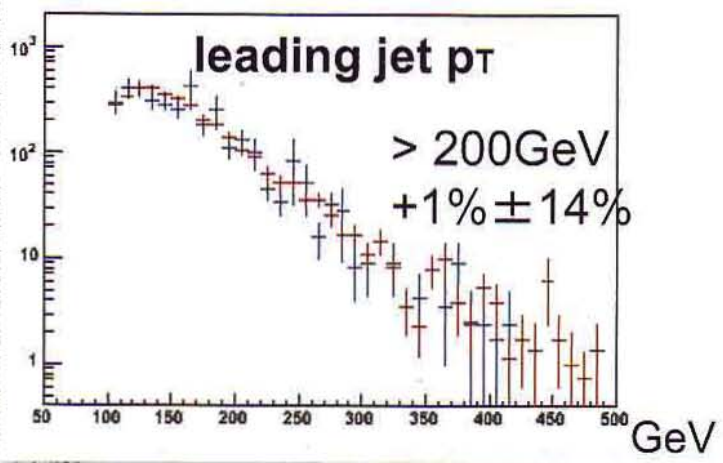
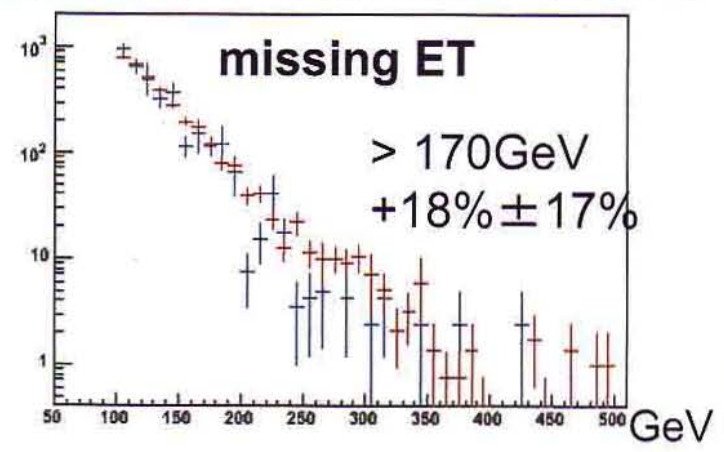
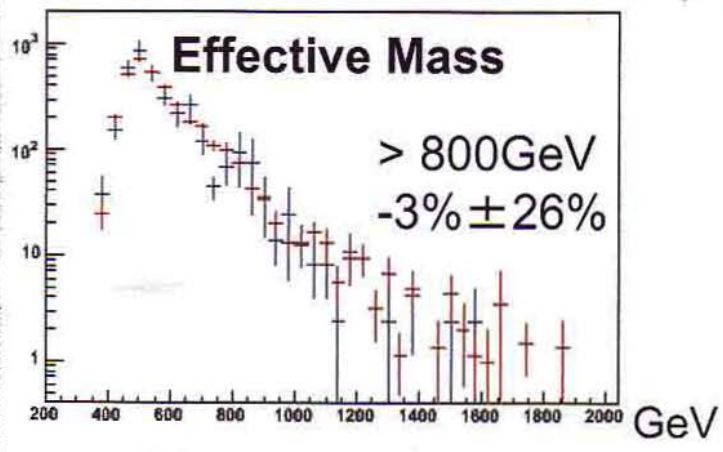
※ no p_T dependence

Leading jet

トカ13

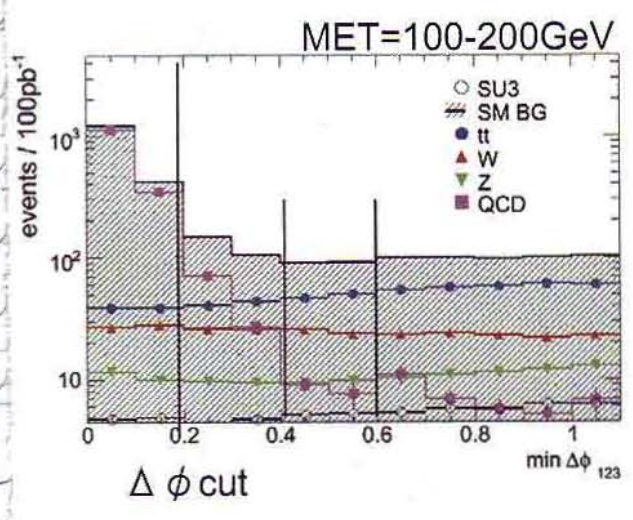


νのトカ13



赤色が no-mET QCD jet ⊗ mET function
 青色が mET cutを画した QCD event
 ↓
 正しく再現出来ている。

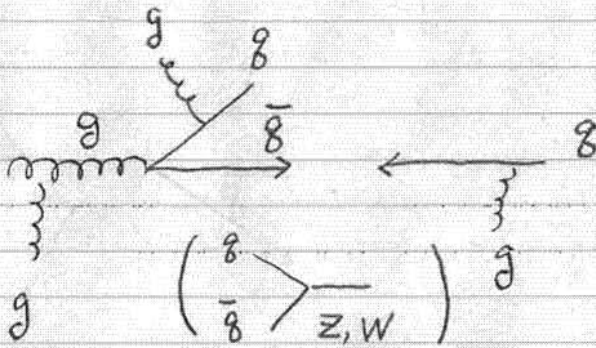
Normalization



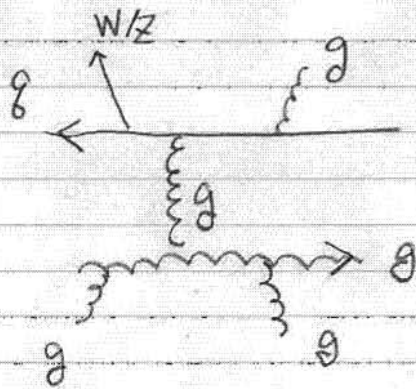
- normalization of QCD BG can be estimated with correlated peak in $\Delta \phi$, subtracting the side
 $N(\text{QCD}, < 0.2) \sim N(\text{all}, < 0.2) - N(\text{all}, 0.4-0.6)$
- number of QCD BG after $\Delta \phi$ cut is obtained with the $\Delta \phi$ cut ratio estimated by MC
 $N(\text{QCD}, > 0.2) = N(\text{QCD}, < 0.2) \times R$ (from MC)
- The ratio is rather sensitive to the shape of the p_T
 the uncertainty is expected to be large $\sim 100\%$

Pythia	0.171	
MET Resolution +10%	0.190	+11%
Atfast (too better reso.)	0.108	(-37%)
Alpgen+Jimmy	0.332	+94%±-15%

[2] W/Z



S-channel Z, W が出てくる



$gg \rightarrow gg$ に W/Z emission

これに jet が複数出てくるもの

W	→	$e\nu$	10%	} Lepton 30%
		$\mu\nu$	10%	
		$\tau\nu$	10%	
		ud	$10\% \times 3 \times 1.2 = 35\%$	
		cs	" = 35%	

Z	→	ee	} $3.3\% \times 3 = 10\%$
		$\mu\mu$	
		$\tau\tau$	
		$\nu\nu$	20%
		$g\bar{g}$	70%

→ Z が W^\pm と違うのは Weinberg 角の分
 $\theta_w \rightarrow 0$ かつ Z と W と同じ
 $\sin^2 \theta_w = \frac{1}{4} E_c^2 \approx 0.25$
 e, μ, τ は 結合しにくくなる。

$W + njet, Z + njet$ が real BG

(02C) Z(\rightarrow nunu)+Njets High PT sample 40GeV

Parton CUT $P_t > 40\text{GeV}$ $\eta < 6$
 Factorization $Q^2 = M_z^2 + \sum P_t^2$ of jet
 But due to ALPGEN bug Factorization $Q^2 = M_z^2 + (P_t^2$ of Z
 renormalization each PT
 MET $> 10\text{GeV}$

zNjckw_nunu_PT40_X.unw
 TOKYO & CERN

Z $\rightarrow \nu\nu$

	Sigma*Br(pb)	Event/file	File#	Sum of Events	L(fb^-1) a
N=1	1039	515K	60	13 M	30 fb^-1
N=2	315	391K	56	21.8 M	69 fb^-1
N=3	79.8	157K	30	4.7 M	60 fb^-1
N=4	18.5	27K	40	1.10M	60 fb^-1
N=5	3.96	7.8K	30	230K	60 fb^-1

(01B) Z(\rightarrow ll)+Njets ll=ee,mumu,tautau mixed sample PT

Parton CUT $P_t > 40\text{GeV}$ $\eta < 6$
 Factorization $Q^2 = M_z^2 + \sum P_t^2$ of jet
 But due to ALPGEN bug Factorization $Q^2 = M_z^2 + (P_t^2$
 renormalization each PT
 PT_lep $> 5\text{GeV}$ $\eta < 6$
 Mll = 50-500GeV

zNjckw_lep_PT40_X.unw
 TOKYO & CERN

Z $\rightarrow \ell\ell$

	Sigma*Br(pb)	Event/file	File#	Sum of Events	L(fb^-1)
N=1	540	200K	60	12 M	22.2 fb^-1
N=2	169	281K	40	11.2 M	66.4 fb^-1
N=3	42.2	140K	22	3.08 M	72.6 fb^-1
N=4	9.8	32.5 K	20	650 K	66.3 fb^-1
N=5	2.11	3.4K	44	150 K	70.9 fb^-1

	Sigma*Br(pb)	Event/file	File#	Sum of Events	L(fb^-1) after MATCH
N=1	4800	531K	60	32 M	6.6 fb^-1
N=2	1514	500K	60	30 M	19.8 fb^-1
N=3	366	49K/147K	64	7.35 M	20.0 fb^-1
N=4	85	30K	62	1.86 M	20.6 fb^-1
N=5	18.3	3/6K	66	390 K	21.3 fb^-1

3つの和 $\rightarrow \ell\ell$
 $\sigma \times \text{Br} \sim 60\text{nb}$

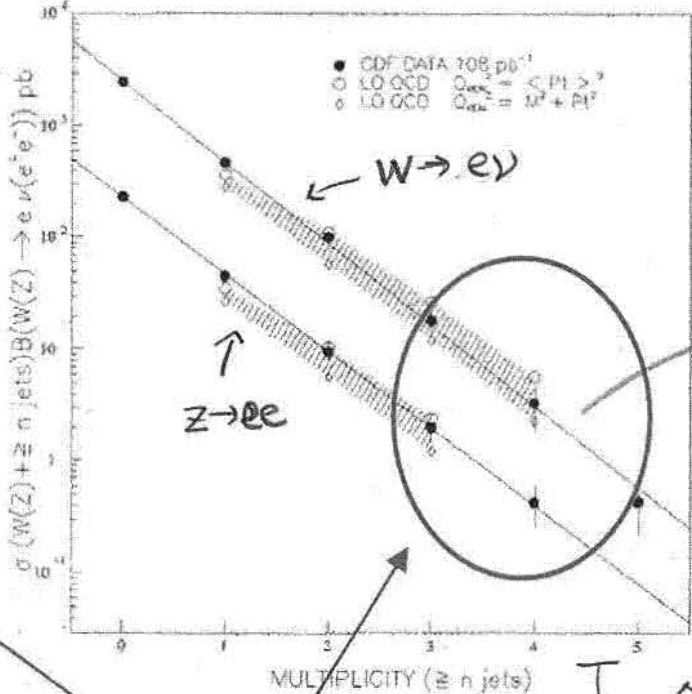
$\leftarrow W \rightarrow \ell\nu$

3つの和 $\rightarrow \ell\nu$
 $\sigma \times \text{Br} \sim 60\text{nb}$

Wの効 10倍多い

N-dependence

$\sqrt{s} = 1.8\text{TeV}$ の data



jetが一本入ると
 $1/4 \sim 1/5$ に入る

jet数が多ければ
 不定性が大きい

10倍くらい
 違う

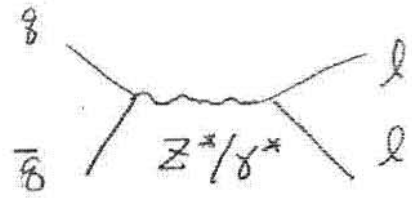
W
 Z + njet

は QCD 研究
 の () の 1/2

jetの本数

[2] Drell-Yan

$q\bar{q} \rightarrow l\bar{l}$



$\hat{\sigma}$

$e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ の断面積 \sim QED だけ $\frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{3s}$

Z, γ の干渉項 LE2-2 ~ 2-4

$d^2\sigma = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{3s} \sum Q^2 [g(\alpha_1) \bar{g}(\alpha_2) + g(\alpha_2) \bar{g}(\alpha_1)] d\alpha_1 d\alpha_2$

↑ colour Kinematics PDF

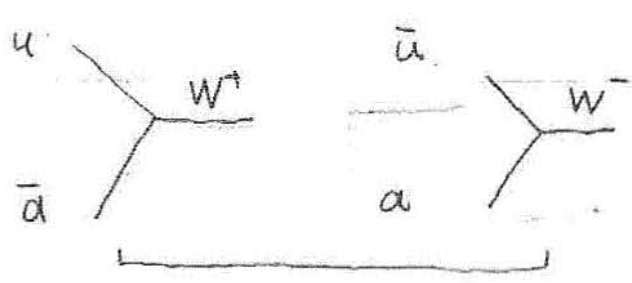
$d\alpha_1 d\alpha_2 = d\sqrt{x_1 x_2} dy$ 結合 g_V, g_A (EW2-13)

$\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\sqrt{x_1 x_2} dy} = \frac{1}{3} [QED, + Z + \text{干渉項}] \sum Q^2 \text{PDF}$

Z-pole $Q^2 = [\frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{3} \sin^2\theta_W + \frac{4}{9} \sin^4\theta_W]$ for up $[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \sin^2\theta_W + \frac{4}{9} \sin^4\theta_W]$ for d, s

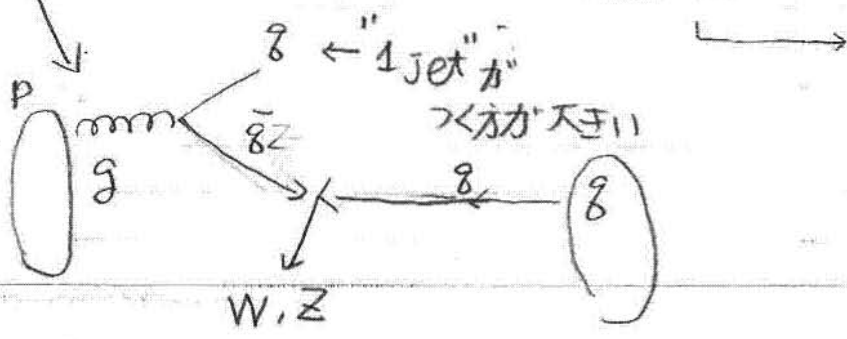
1/3 だけ速く小に成る理由を考えると $q\bar{q}$ 分布も理解出来る。

LHCでは \bar{q} は sea quark $\rightarrow q\bar{q}$ 系は boost じゃない (60nb) \rightarrow 天竺
 Tevatron \bar{q} は valence \rightarrow 対称 (6 = 7.6nb)

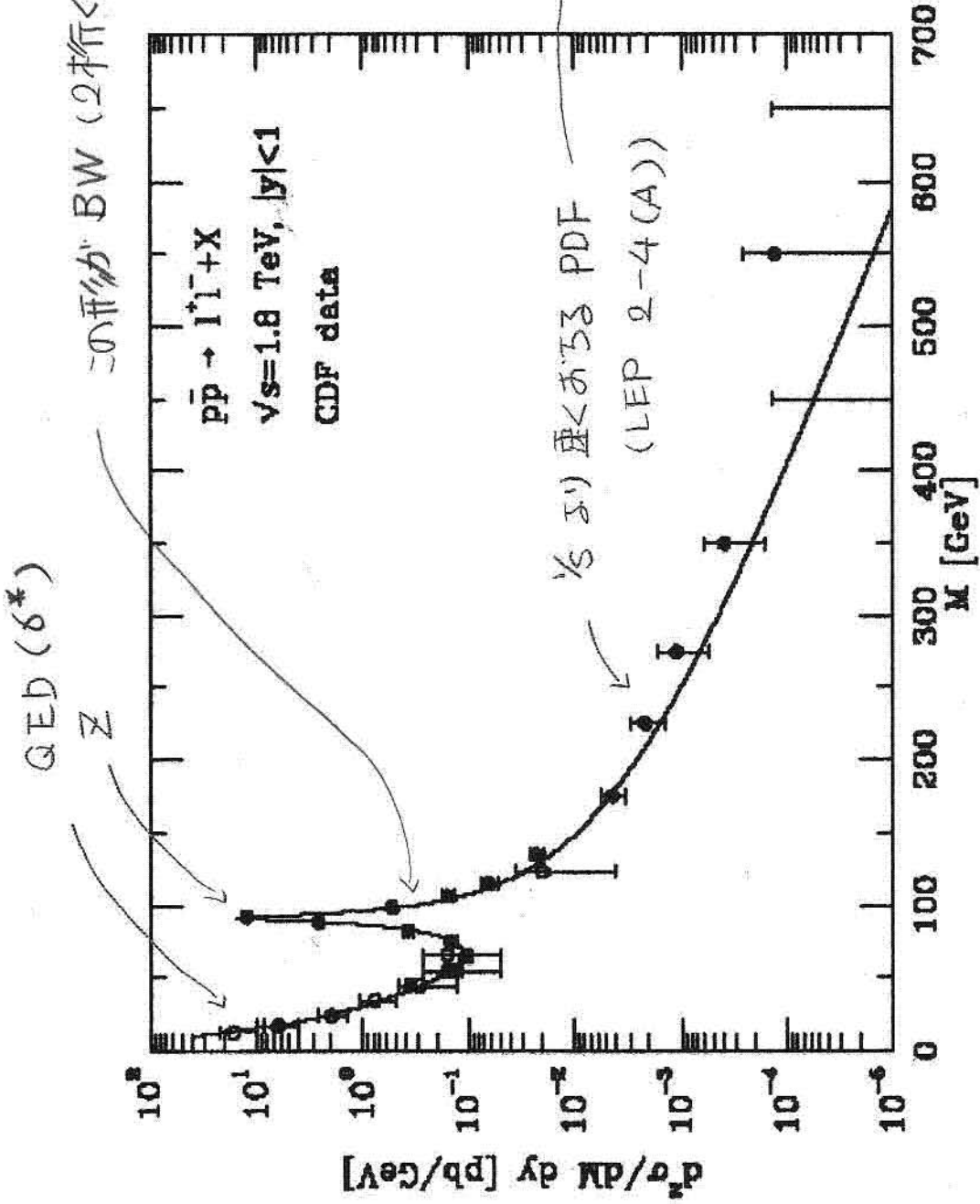


valence じゃなく ucd の比は 2:1
 ↓
 Boost じゃない

W の生成過程



Drell-Yan過程



exp. data

この重み BW (2桁<5) あり

$u \bar{u} d \bar{d} q \bar{q}$

ハリス

↑ 供給 1/3 1/5

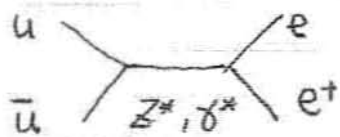
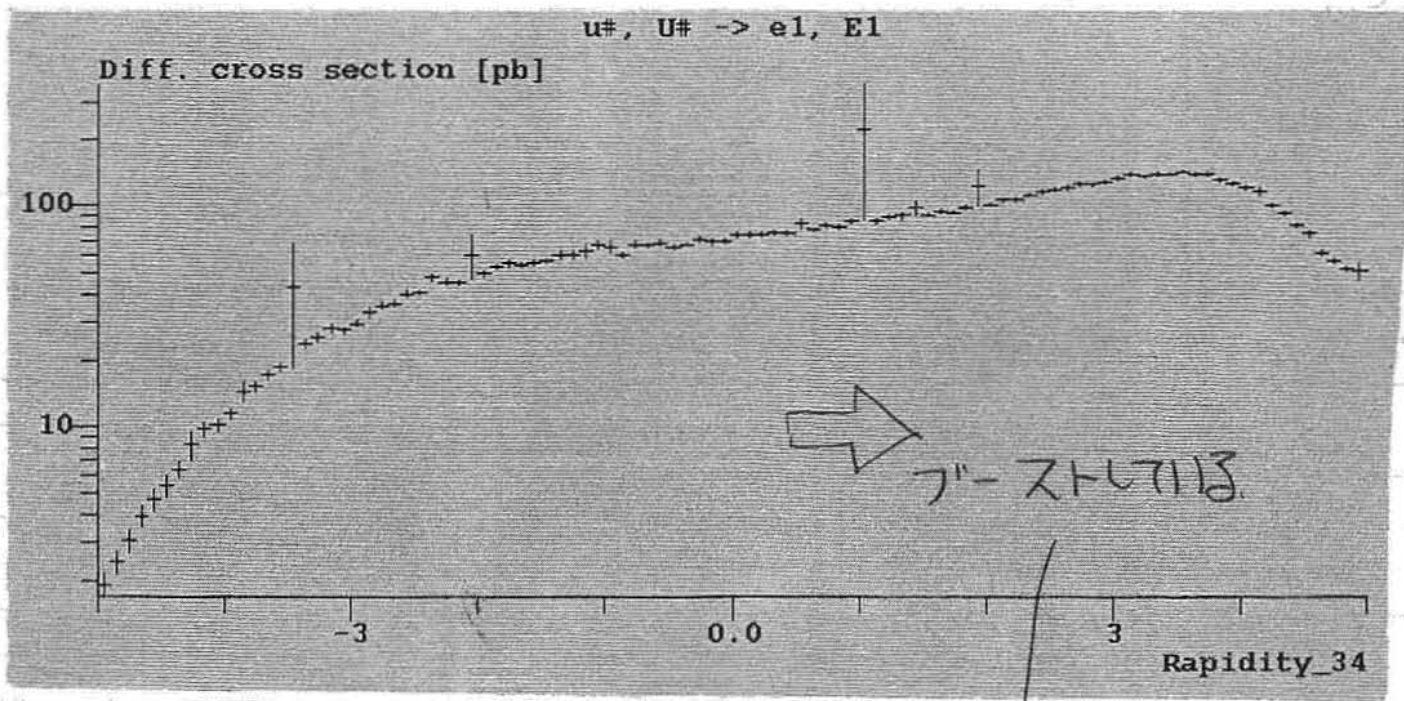
TEVATRON 12 (1=301)

LHC 12 ?

\bar{u}, \bar{d} sea

1/27

suppress
1/3

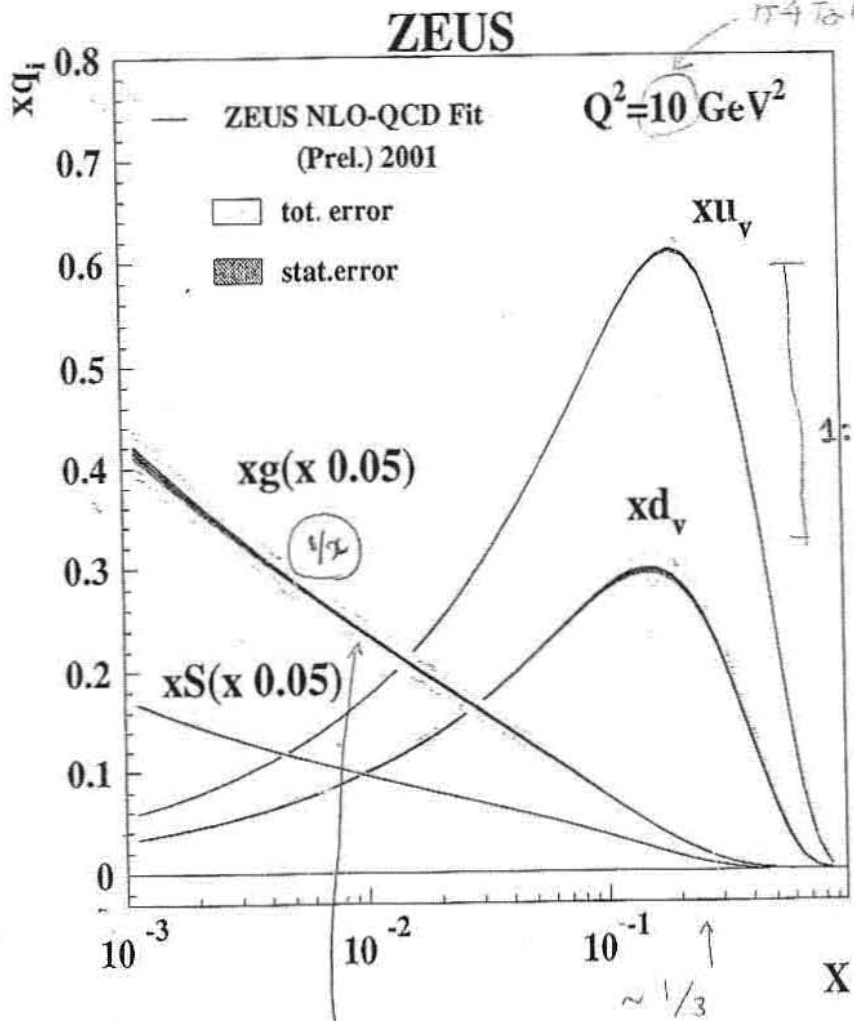


LHCでは

どっち向き?
(Wで考えてみる)

$$\sqrt{s_2} \sim \frac{90}{14000} \sim 10^{-2}$$

uは大きい方が主
} anti-uは小さい方が主



$\sim 1/3$

Wの質量分布
W → lν

$m_T < 100 \text{ GeV}$
 $> 100 \text{ GeV}$

$$m_T^W = \sqrt{2 p_T^l p_T^\nu (1 - \cos \Delta\phi)}$$

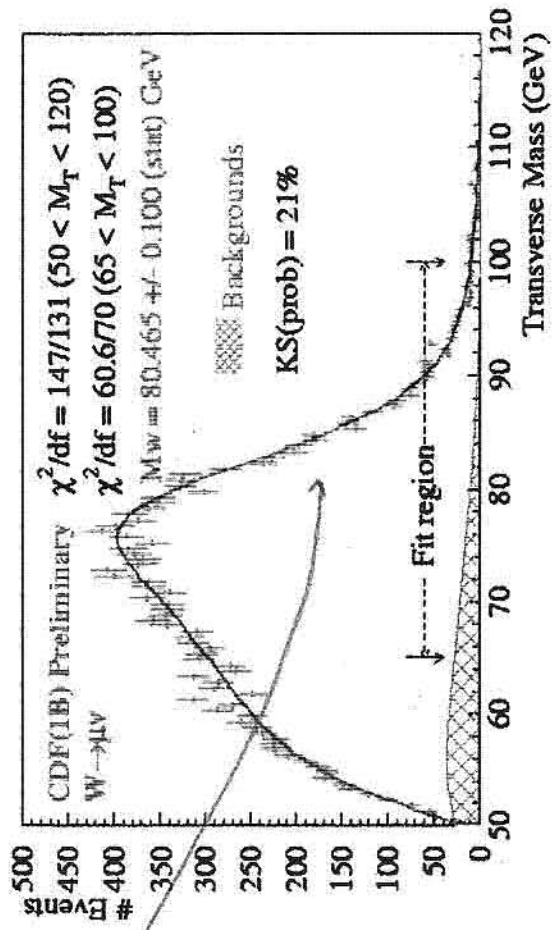
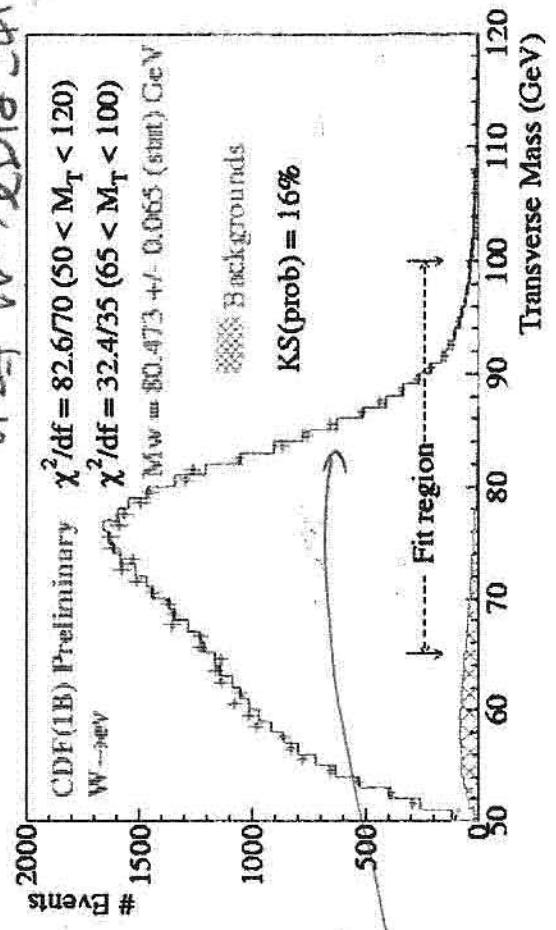
$$p_T^\nu = -|\vec{p}_T^l + \vec{u}|$$

この落ちは
Wの mass
→ 50 MeV 以下

- E, p scale & resolution
- Recoil modelling
- p_T^W
- PDF (parton distribution)

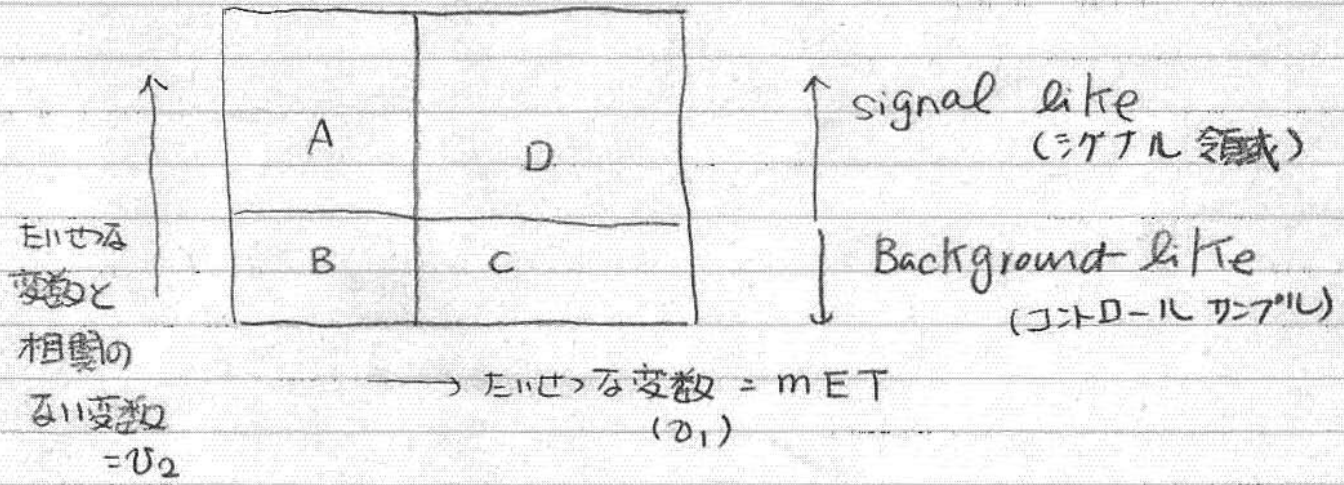
W-like
susy-like
one-lepton mode

の時 $W \rightarrow l\nu$ にだけ 247. 区別
93



Background をどう data で 評価するか?

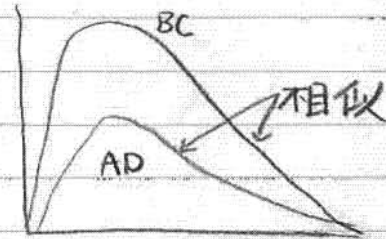
" ABCD " method



Background の数を D で出した。

$$D = A \times \frac{C}{B} \quad (\text{v}_1 \text{ と } \text{v}_2 \text{ が 相関 がある 時})$$

BC 領域で v_1 の分布
AD " の形は
同じ



形を BC で出して AT 規格化して
D を出す

v_2 の例として M_T を使う for $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} W, \\ \text{top BG} \end{array} \right.$

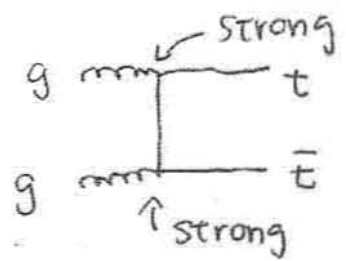
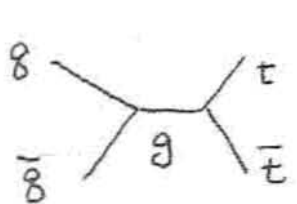
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_T < 100 \text{ GeV} \\ M_T > 100 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} W \rightarrow \text{top が main} \\ \text{SUSY が main} \end{array}$



9-37A

[3] Top quarkの物理

高いエネルギーでのハドロコラウパーは "top quark" が1)は1)



$$\sqrt{s_1 s_2} = \begin{cases} 0.3 & \text{at Tevatron} \\ 0.03 & \text{at LHC} \end{cases}$$

Tevatronでは互のクォークが交わり LHCは右が交る

→ 何故?

$$\sigma \begin{cases} 6 \text{ Pb} & \text{at } \sqrt{s} = 2 \text{ TeV} & \text{PP} \\ 830 \text{ Pb} & \text{at } \sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV} & \text{PP} \end{cases}$$

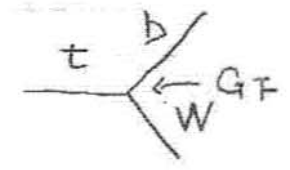
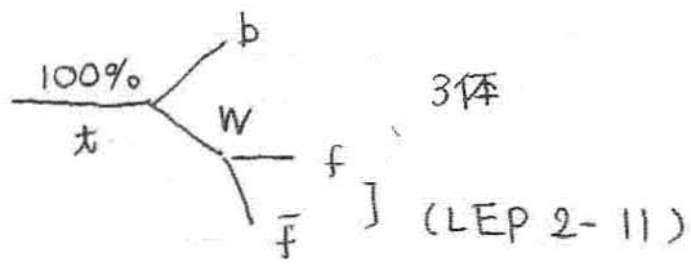


これはPDFのPDF

Topの質量

$t \sim 175 \text{ GeV}$

- ① $y_t = \frac{\sqrt{2} m_t}{v} \sim 1 \leftarrow \text{RGを通じて大きい作用}$
- ② 大きい Radiative correction
→ LEP 2-12



$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t \\ b \end{pmatrix} \Downarrow W$ 3体

この3クォーク

$$\Gamma(t \rightarrow bW) = \frac{G_F m_t^3}{8\sqrt{2}\pi} |V_{tb}|^2$$

KM $V_{tb} \sim 1$ なので

$$\Gamma(t \rightarrow bW) = 1.8 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Gamma = (W \rightarrow H) \frac{G_F m_W^3}{8\sqrt{2}\pi} N_f \leftarrow \text{spin factor } F_D$$

↓ ΔQCD Hadron 2175 (Γ < 200 MeV) → hadron 2175

W の decay $\rightarrow q \rightarrow 23$

$tt \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.3 \times 0.3 \rightarrow 9\% \quad bb \ell \nu \ell \nu \text{ (leptonic)} \\ 2 \times 0.3 \times 0.7 \rightarrow 42\% \quad bb \bar{q} q \ell \nu \text{ (semi leptonic)} \\ 0.7 \times 0.7 \rightarrow 49\% \quad bb \bar{q} q \bar{q} q \text{ (hadronic)} \end{array} \right.$

(04B) $tt(\rightarrow bbl\nu l\nu)+N_{jets}$ New sample (wide eata)

Parton CUT $P_t > 40\text{GeV}$ $\eta < 6$
 Factorization $Q^2 = M_{top}^2 + \sum P_t^2$ of jet/top
 renormalization p_t of jet
 Branching($W \rightarrow l\nu$) = 33.3% (not 30%) in ALPGTEN

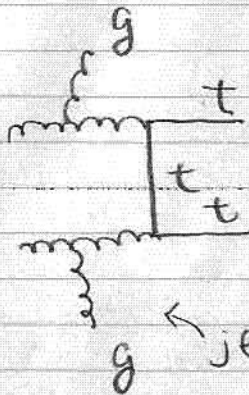
ttNjckw_Inln_PT40_X.unw
TOKYO & CERN

	Sigma*Br(pb)	Event/file	File#	Sum of Events	L(fb^-1)
N=0	49.4 pb	882 K	12	10.6M	214 fb^-1
N=1	32.0 pb	164 K	20	3.28M	103 fb^-1
N=2	13.1 pb	76 k	20	1.52M	116 fb^-1
N=3	4.2 pb	25 K	20	0.5 M	119 fb^-1

bb
 $WW \rightarrow \ell \nu \ell \nu$
 ←

	Sigma*Br(pb)	Event/file	File#	Sum of Events	L(fb^-1)
N=0	197.5 pb	882K	20	17.6M	89.5 fb^-1
N=1	128.0 pb	164K	49	8.04M	62.8 fb^-1
N=2	52.4 pb	76K	50	3.80M	72.5 fb^-1
N=3	16.9 pb	25K	50	1.25M	74.0 fb^-1

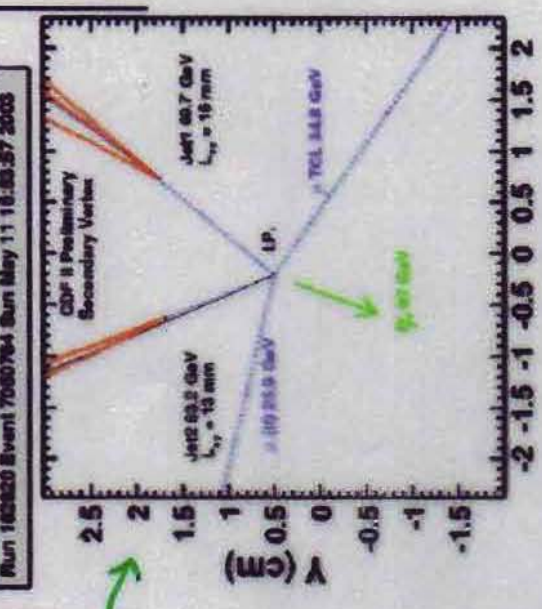
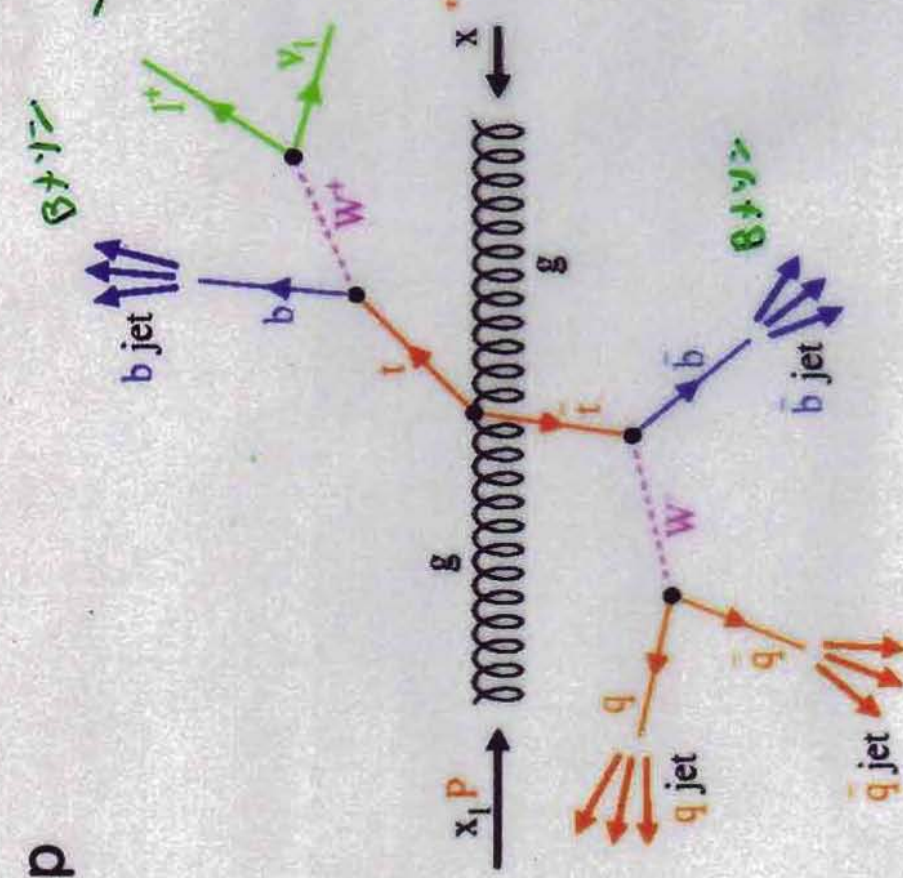
$bbWW \rightarrow \ell \nu \bar{q} q$



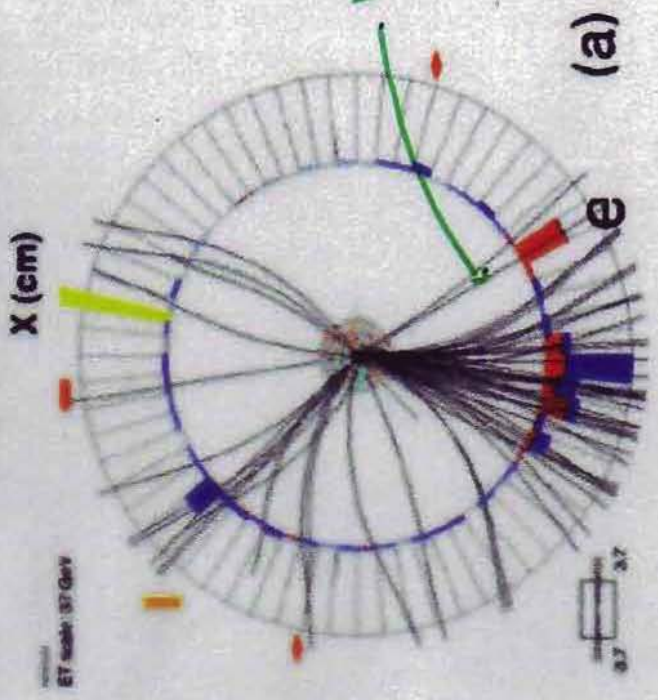
← jetsが W/Z より 大 W/Z より 小 W/Z より 大 W/Z より 小

理由はあとで

top



LEP1-12



$\Gamma(t \rightarrow bW) > \Delta_{QCD}$

top is Hadron EAs

$\Gamma_{hadron} \ll \Delta_{QCD}$ (LEP1-9)

$b \text{ cross } 10^{-3} \text{ eV} \ll \Delta_{QCD} \ll 1.8 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow \text{この差を測る}$
 200 MeV

寿命と共鳴

不確定性 $\Delta t \Delta E \sim \hbar$ (エネルギーのスケールと寿命)

① 寿命の長い例

$$\mu \rightarrow e \nu \nu \quad \Gamma = \frac{G_F^2}{192\pi^3} m_\mu^5 = 2.7 \times 10^{-10} \text{ eV} \sim \frac{1}{2 \mu\text{s}}$$

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow 3\gamma \quad \Gamma \sim \alpha^6 m_e \sim 10^{-8} \text{ eV} \sim \frac{1}{100 \text{ ns}}$$

→ 学生実験

$$-dN = \frac{1}{\tau} dt N \quad N = N_0 \exp(-t/\tau)$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{1}{\tau_0} \quad \text{寿命}$$

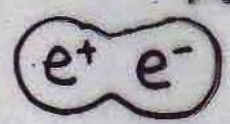
↓
直接測定出来る

t 分解能 $\propto (100 \text{ ps})$

$$10^{-5} \text{ eV}$$

↑ p -Ps の life 測定が limit
↓ 直接測定出来る limit

bound state

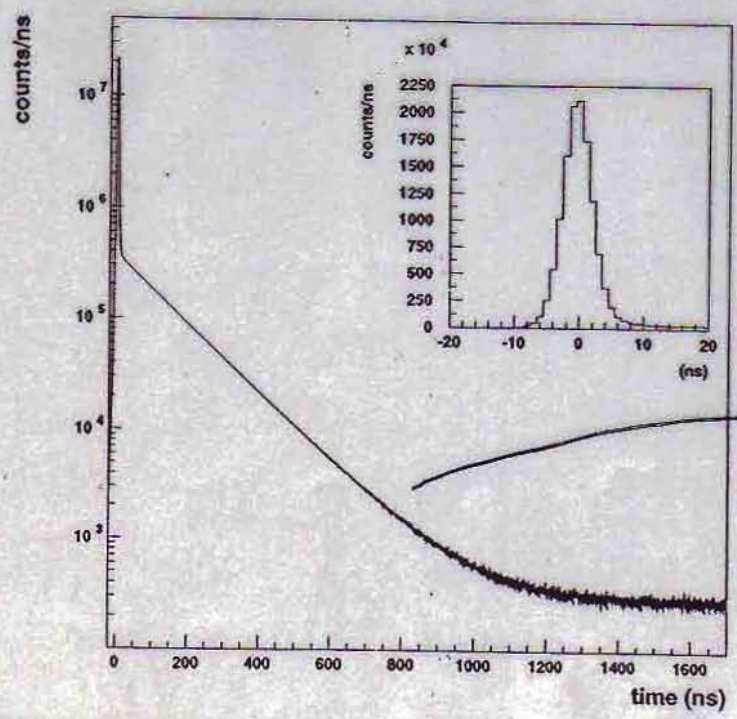


GEDの検証



Bound state

は free の時と比べて
高次補正が難



マリコのスペクトロスコピー

キライな exp. (!!)

$$\tau = 142.05 \text{ (200 ppm)}$$

$$\sim 10^{-7} \text{ s}$$

② 寿命が PS の order

50 GeV $\gamma \sim 10^{-11}$

$0(1\text{ps})$ $c\tau \sim 300\mu\text{m}$ δ -factor の分長 < なる
 $\Delta E \sim 10^{-3}\text{eV}$ vertex 精度 $\sim 100\mu\text{m}$ for Si

$1\mu\text{m}$ for 写真乾板

Table 2: Summary of inclusive and exclusive b-hadron lifetime measurements.

Particle	Lifetime [ps]
B^0	1.542 ± 0.016
B^+	1.674 ± 0.018
B_s	1.461 ± 0.057
B_c	$0.46^{+0.18}_{-0.16} \pm 0.03$
b baryon	1.208 ± 0.051
Λ_b	1.229 ± 0.080
Ξ_b	$1.39^{+0.34}_{-0.26}$
b hadron	1.564 ± 0.014

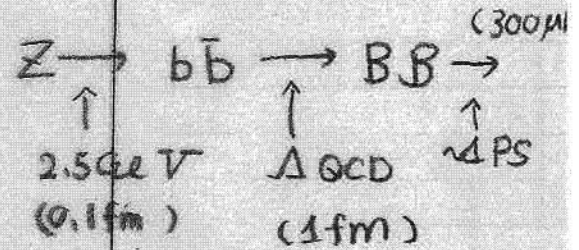
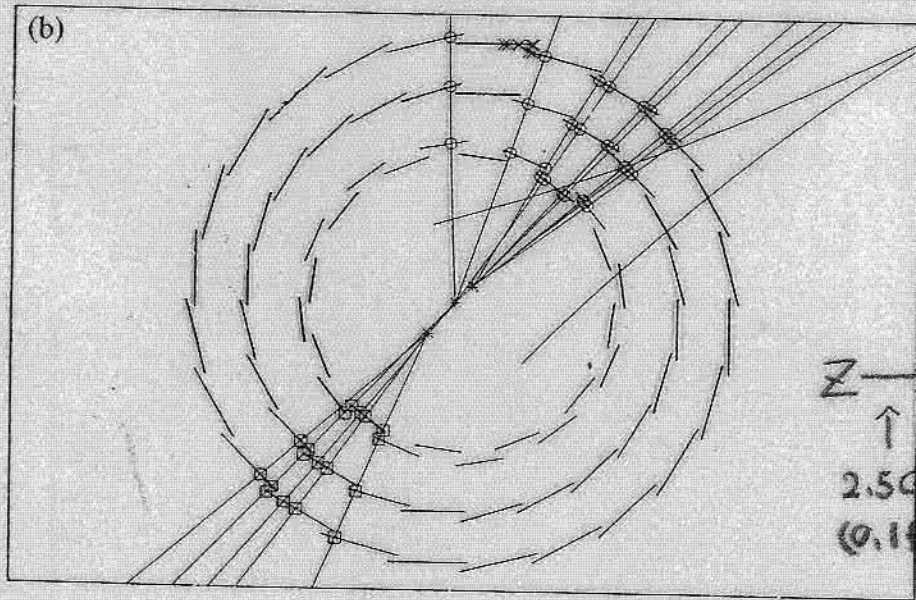
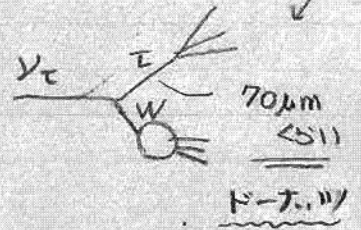
$1\text{m} \sim 3\text{nsec} \leftarrow$ 光の速度

τ_{had} は $c\tau \sim 70\mu\text{m}$

$c\tau \sim 300\mu\text{m}$

(Δ の τ -フィル $T \sim c$)

$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}}$
 $1\text{m} \sim 5\text{nsec}$



τ の Δ ($\sim 10^{-11}$)
 $(10^{-1}\text{eV} \sim 10\text{MeV})$
 \leftarrow この間は測定
 \downarrow 出来ぬ
 "Higgs の width なる"

③ $\Gamma > 0(10\text{MeV})$ ($\tau < 10^{-21}\text{s}$)

$\Delta E \Delta t \sim \hbar c = 200\text{MeV fm}$

Δt の間存在 $\rightarrow \frac{200\text{MeV fm}}{c\Delta t}$ 程度のエネルギー - の不定性

$$\psi(t) = \psi(0) e^{-iEt} e^{-\frac{\Gamma}{2}t}$$

$$|\psi(t)|^2 = |\psi(0)|^2 e^{-\frac{\Gamma}{\hbar}t}$$

↑ 寿命に逆

$$\chi(E) = \int \psi(t) e^{iEt} dt = \psi(0) \int e^{-t[\frac{\Gamma}{2} + i(m-E)']} dt$$

↑ フーリエ変換

$$= \frac{A}{(E - E_R) - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma}$$

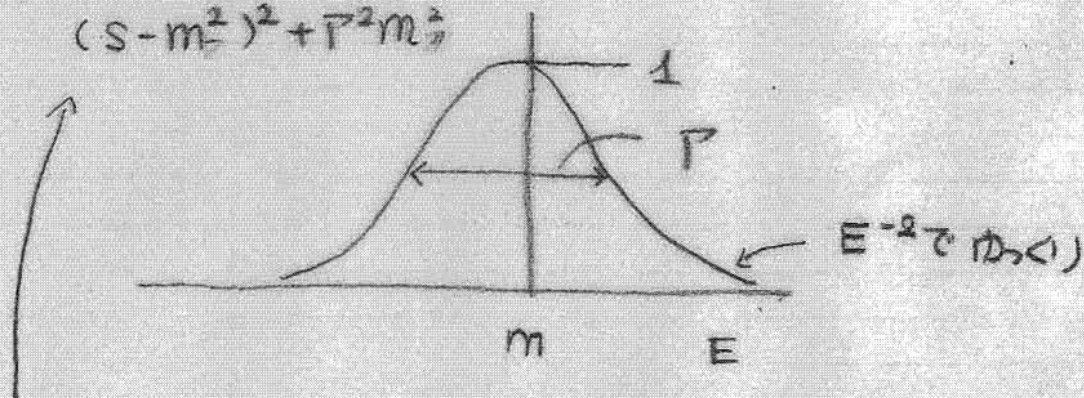
$$|\chi(E)|^2 = \frac{\frac{1}{4}\Gamma^2}{(E - E_R)^2 + \frac{1}{4}\Gamma^2}$$

↓ Lorentz 分布に逆する A

$(E - E_R)^2$ をかいて

$$E = E_R = m c^2$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma^2 m^2}{(s - m^2)^2 + \Gamma^2 m^2}$$



Breit-Wigner 共鳴 Γ が測定出来る

↑
この幅の測定精度 $\sim O(10\text{MeV})$

↓
 Γ が大きくなると



resonance が目立ちにくくなる

↓
くる

↓
 $t = \frac{1}{\Gamma}$ の短時間 (存在しない) $\Delta E \Delta t \leq \hbar / 2$ が成り立つ

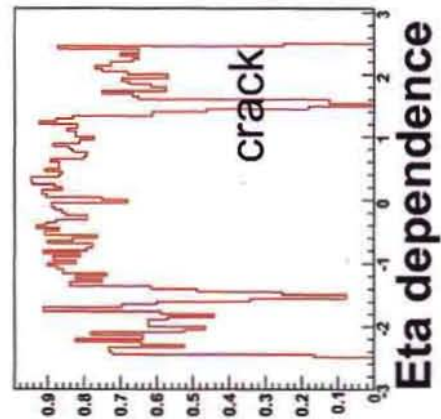
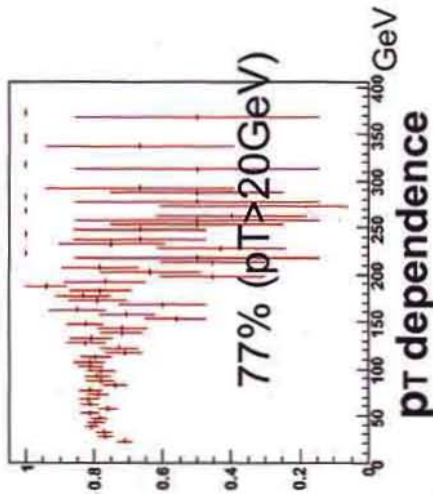
解析上の注意 e, μ jet の efficiency

page3

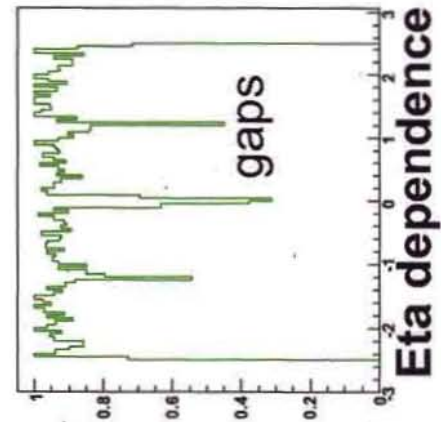
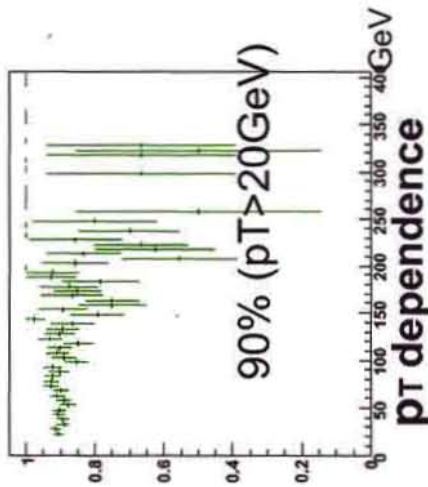
• In this study, the following simple particle ID is adopted

electron ID

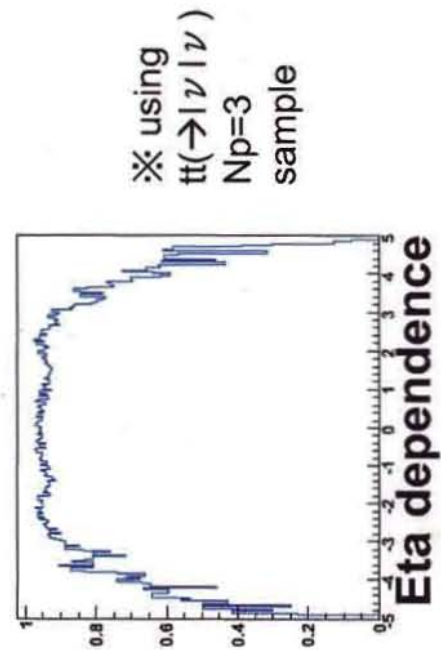
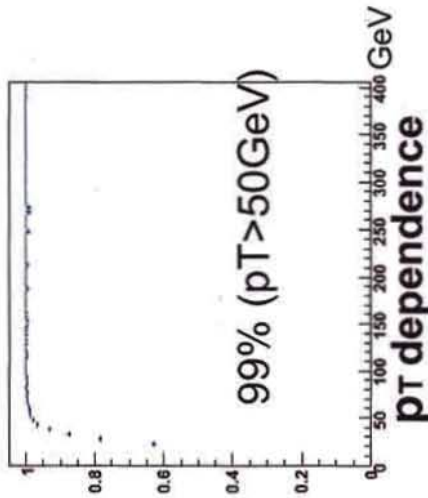
- egamma Algorithm
- isEM: loose track cut (0x40f)
- isolation (ΔR 0.4) < 10GeV

**muon ID**

- MuID Algorithm
- combined muon
- isolation (ΔR 0.4) < 10GeV

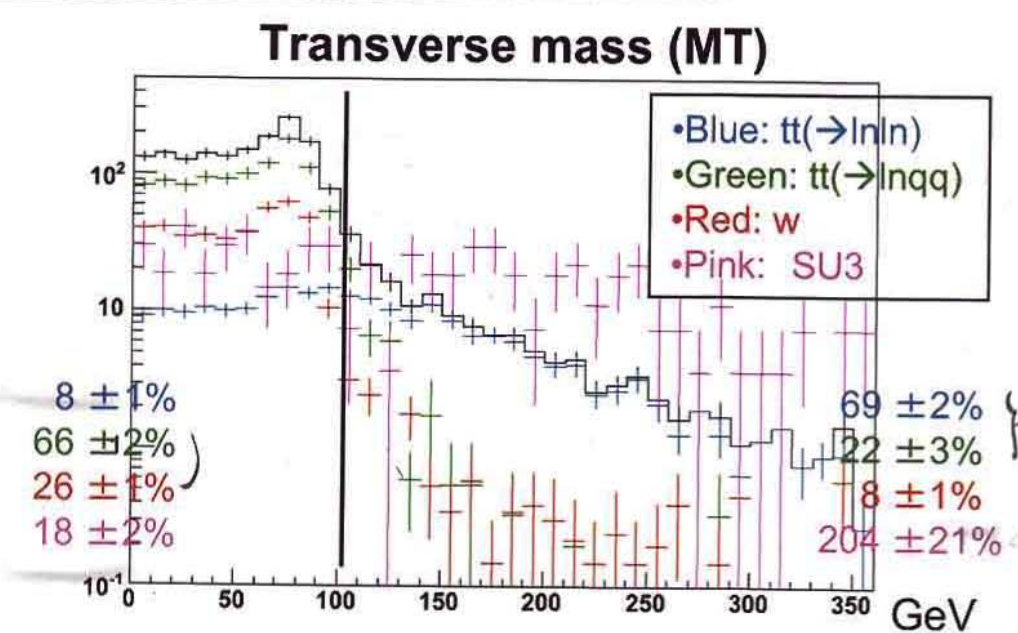
**Jet**

- cone ΔR 0.4
- overlap to electron is removed by $\Delta R < 0.4$



one lepton Mode BG 評価 (data only)

9-29で示した
ABCD
methodを
利用する



Control sample Signal region

- $tt(\rightarrow bbl\nu\nu)$
- w main estimate
- $SUSY$ かもしれない
- missing ET
- Effective Mass

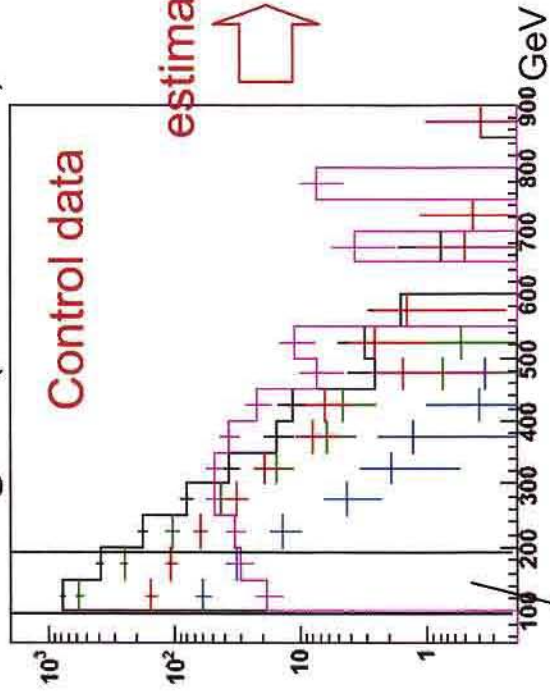


• w の方が hard 成分
 • $tt \rightarrow ll\nu\nu$ の方が soft 成分
 } → 二つの和が $tt \rightarrow ll\nu\nu$ に近い分布になる

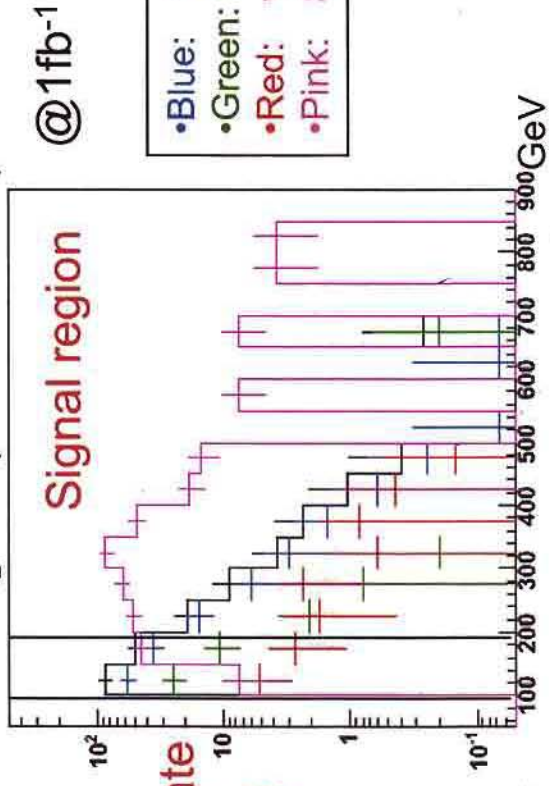
cancel が効いてくる

- この安定性
- systematic error

missing ET (MT < 100 GeV)



missing ET (MT > 100 GeV)

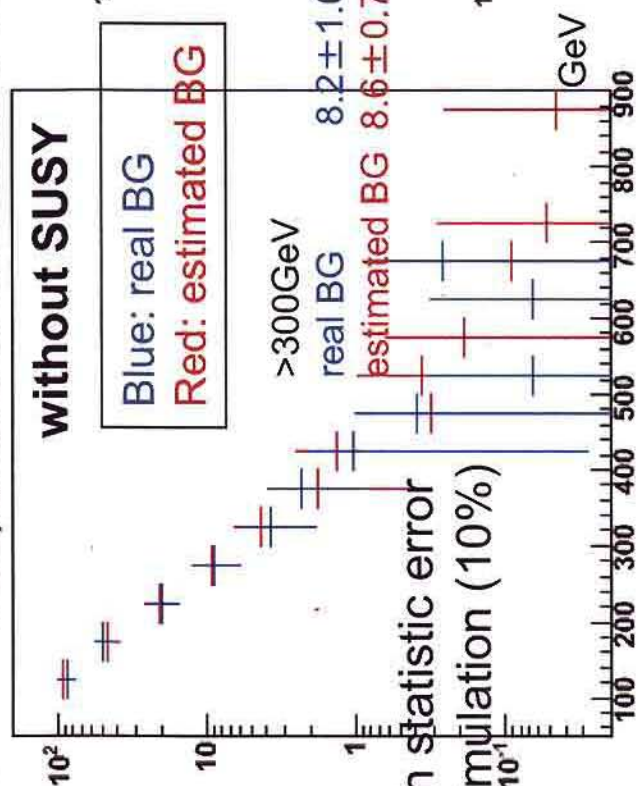


@ 1 fb⁻¹

- Blue: tt(→lnln)
- Green: tt(→lnqq)
- Red: w
- Pink: SU3

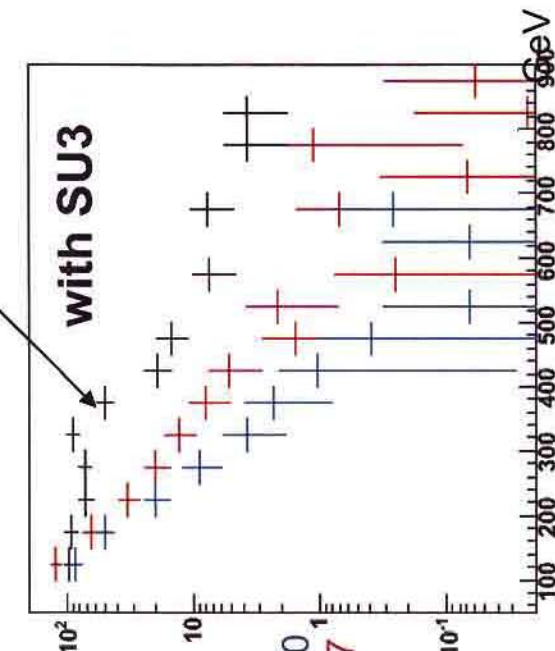
• Comparison of the real and estimated BG

- normalization factor = 0.117 ± 0.006
 0.154 ± 0.013 (with SU3)



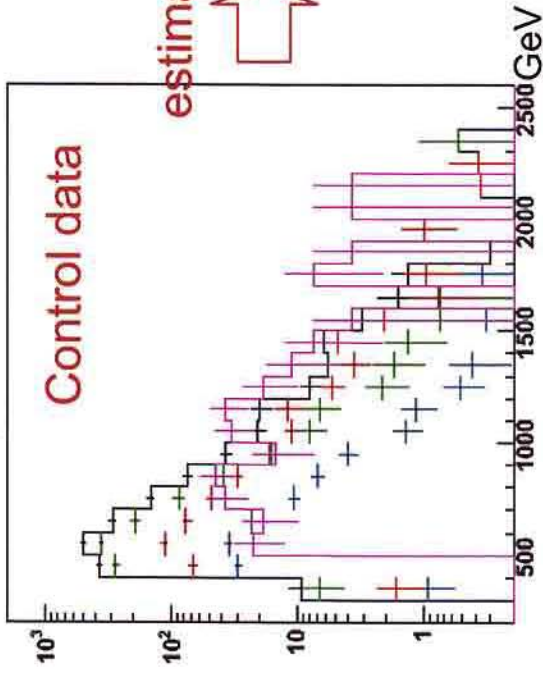
- reproduce within statistic error of full simulation (10%)

BG+signal

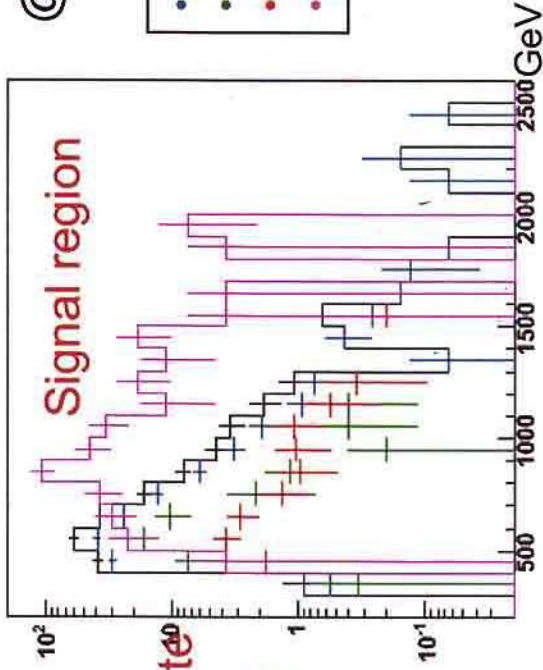


- differ by a factor of 2~3

Effective Mass ($MT < 100\text{GeV}$)



Effective Mass ($MT > 100\text{GeV}$)

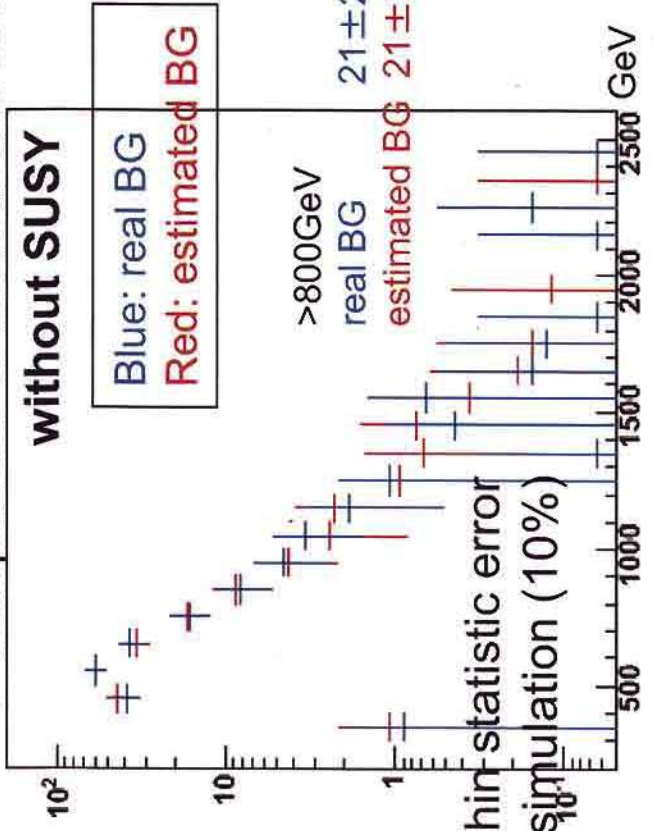


@ 1fb^{-1}

- Blue: $tt(\rightarrow lnl)$
- Green: $tt(\rightarrow lnqq)$
- Red: w
- Pink: $SU3$

BG+signal

Comparison of the real and estimated BG



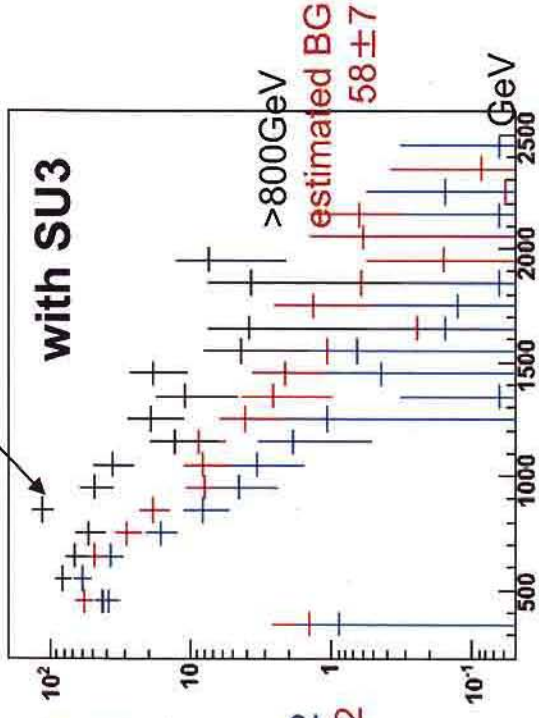
without SUSY

- Blue: real BG
- Red: estimated BG

>800GeV
real BG
estimated BG

21 ± 2
 21 ± 2

- reproduce within statistic error of full simulation (10%)



with SUSY

>800GeV
estimated BG
 58 ± 7

- differ by a factor of 2.7

Summary of the number of events

@1fb⁻¹

	signal region (MT>100GeV)			control data (MT<100GeV)		
	Effective Mass	EffectiveM (>800GeV)	missingET (100~200)	Effective Mass	Effective M (>800GeV)	missingET (100~200)
tt(→lnln)	121 ±4	14 ±1	94 ±3	115 ±3	16 ±1	93 ±3
tt(→lnqq)	39 ±5	2 ±1	36 ±5	1003 ±27	77 ±7	826 ±25
tt	161 ±7	17 ±1	130 ±6	1118 ±27	93 ±7	919 ±25
w	14 ±2	5 ±1	8 ±1	398 ±12	91 ±5	261 ±9
tt+w	175 ±7	21 ±2	138 ±6	1516 ±30	184 ±9	1180 ±27
SU3	357 ±36	264 ±31	52 ±14	268 ±32	190 ±27	48 ±13
tt+w+SU3	532 ±37	285 ±31	190 ±15	1784 ±43	375 ±28	1229 ±40
estimated BG (with SU3)	177 ±10	21 ±2				
	275 ±24	58 ±7				

scale factor (without SUSY) = 0.117 ± 0.006

scale factor (with SU3) = 0.154 ± 0.013

In large effective mass region (>800GeV)

- this method reproduce the BG within 10% (statistic error of the full simulation samples)
- the contamination of the SU3 SUSY signal increase the estimated BG by a factor 2~3



new MT method

di-lepton

MT法でうまく行くのはキャンセルが効いている

BG $tt \rightarrow \ell\ell\ell\ell$
 CS $tt \rightarrow \ell\ell\ell\ell, W \rightarrow \ell\ell$
 ↓ soft ↓ hard

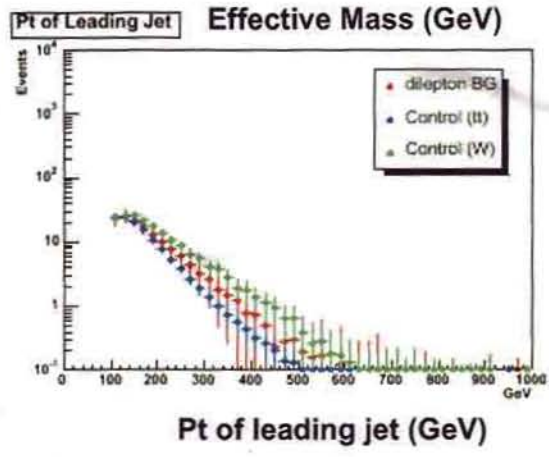
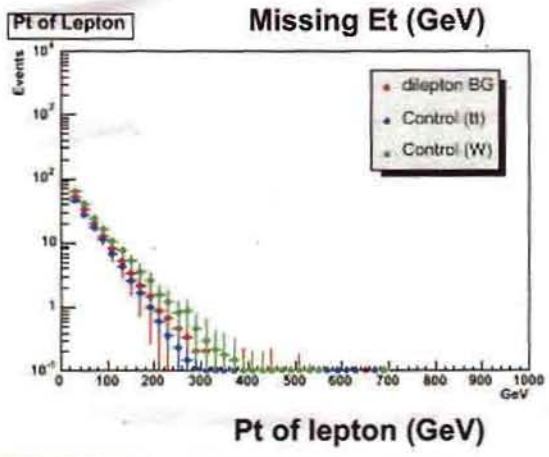
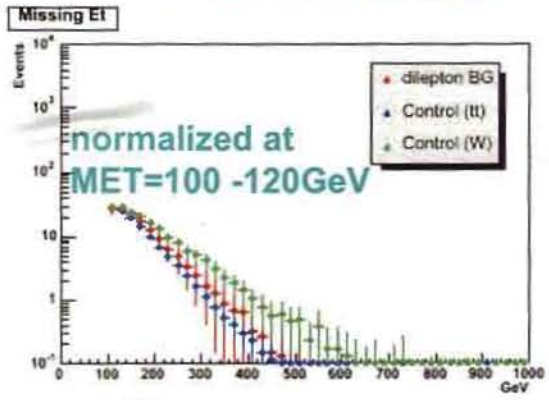
加えてその分 $tt \rightarrow \ell\ell\ell\ell$ の分には ~ 1 の
 この混合比率は systematic error (9-43)

Control sample

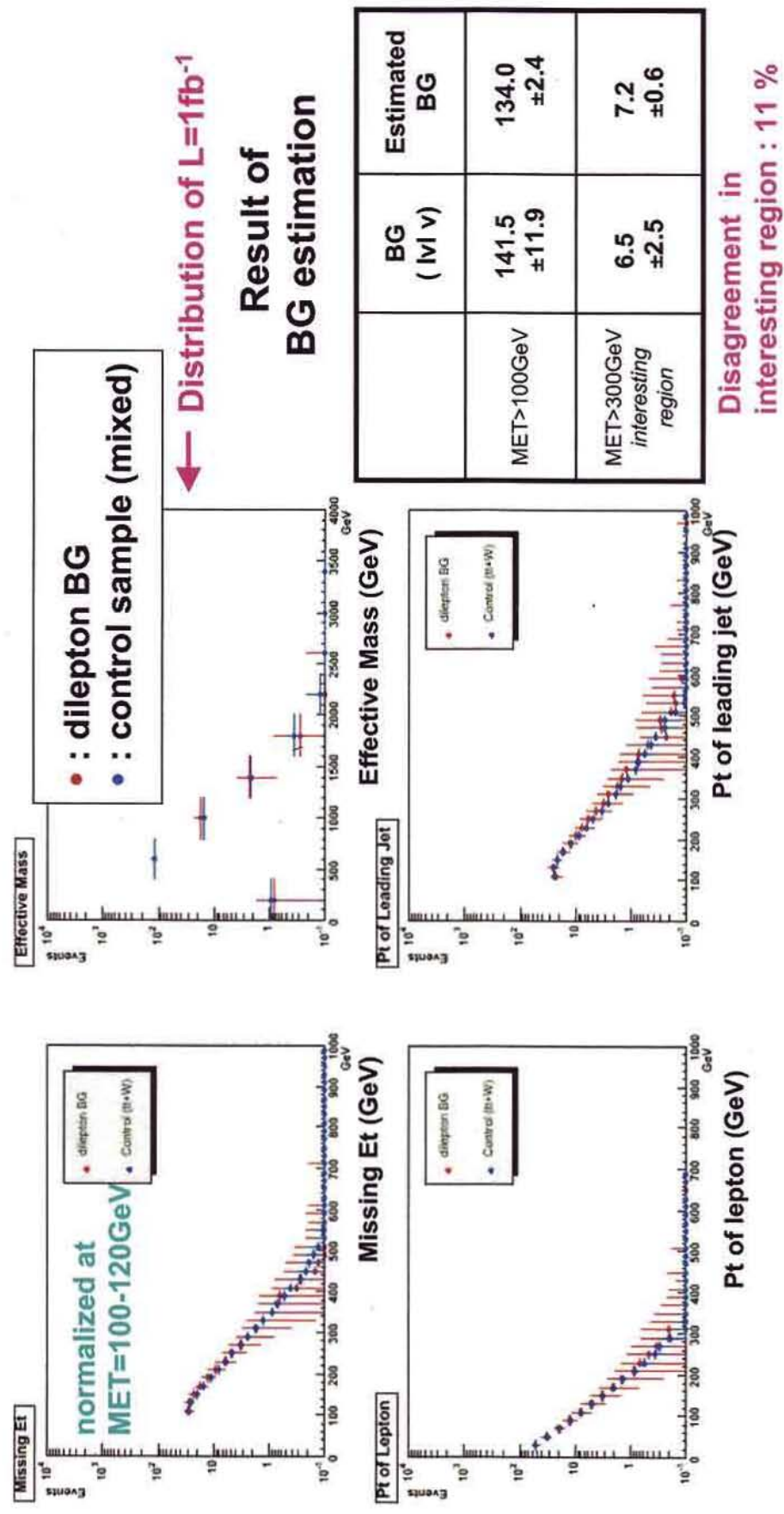
Cut for control sample

- Pt of leading jet $\geq 100\text{GeV}$, 2nd ~ 4th jet $\geq 50\text{GeV}$
- Missing Et $> \max(100\text{ GeV}, 0.2M_{\text{eff}})$
- 1 lepton (Pt $> 20\text{GeV}$)
- MT (between lepton and missing) ≤ 100
- Transverse Sphericity > 0.2

Main component of control sample : semi-leptonic decay of top (60%) + W (30%)



Distribution of dilepton BG and control sample (mixed of tt & W)



- ① 安定性 systematic (OK)
- ② detector systematic
- ③ SUSY 効果の除去 → new MT

= KLE だけ?

di-lepton mode の data-driven

The distributions of BG, control sample of top, and that of W are different as we shown in previous slide, but these differences are cancel out when they are mixed.

In this manner , we checked various patterns . We also check the case with SUSY signal. The result is summarized in this table .

* : details are in backup

tt	W	Error (%)	Error with SUSY (SU1) (%)
normal	normal	11	109
PT15	normal	10	78
Scale=0.5•Pt	normal	13	36
Small ΔR_{jj}	normal	3	85
MC@NLO	normal	17	107
normal	PT20	42	112
normal	Scale=0.5•Pt	28	117
normal	Small ΔR_{jj}	51	100
MC@NLO	k-factor (k=1.12)	17	107
MC@NLO	k-factor (k=1.40)	35	120
MC@NLO	k-factor (k=1.68)	46	126

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

We expect that the systematic error is about factor 1.5 .
 Uncertainty of this method comes from ratio of W , and SUSY signal .

No-lepton

① QCDはあてて → tailの評価法 (よく fake MET tail)

② $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ } lepton Σ miss LE.

$W \rightarrow \ell\nu$

leptonの $p_T \leq 20 \text{ GeV}$ 40%
 $\tau \rightarrow \text{decay}$ 40%
 leptonがjetの中=隠れた 10%

→ MT method を用いて評価

③ $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell \Rightarrow Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$ OR (stat. power) → replace method

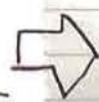
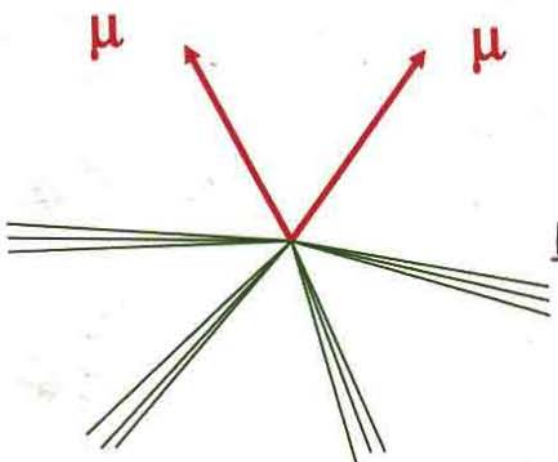
④ $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$ normalization factor (MC method)

↓
 形状の MC \wedge OR

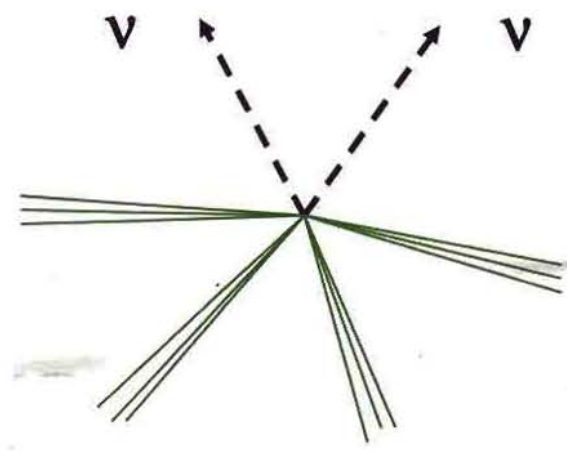
[1]

③の replace method

$Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$



$Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$



$P_T(\mu\mu) > 100 \text{ GeV} \ \& \ > 0.2 M_{\text{eff}}$

Number of jet ≥ 4

Leading Jet $p_T > 100 \text{ GeV}$

2nd to 4th Jet $p_T > 50 \text{ GeV}$

Missing $E_T > 100 \text{ GeV} \ \& \ > 0.2 M_{\text{eff}}$

Number of jet ≥ 4

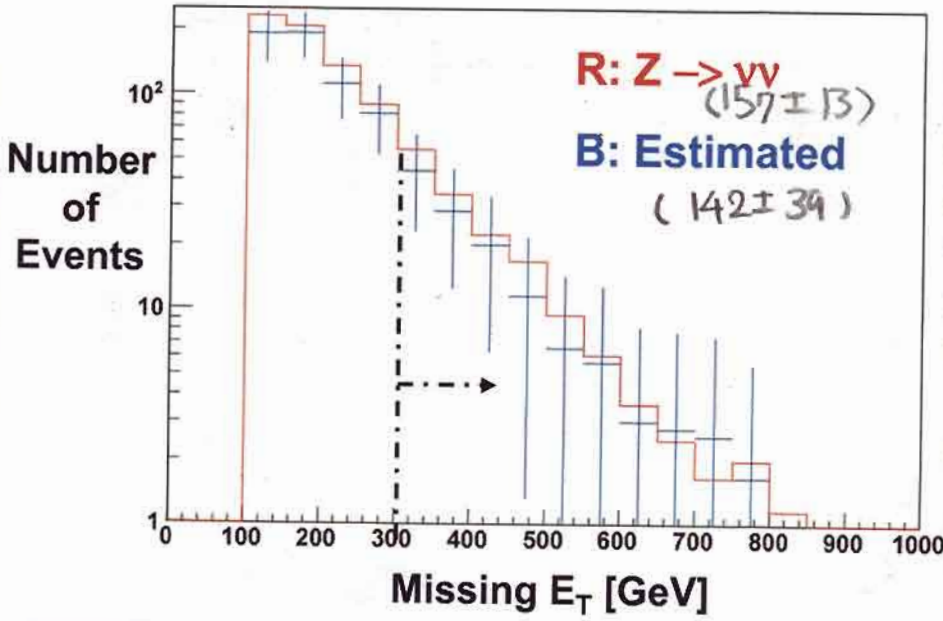
Leading Jet $p_T > 100 \text{ GeV}$

2nd to 4th Jet $p_T > 50 \text{ GeV}$

~ 90%

μ の tag efficiency の補正を加えて:

Missing ET (Alpgen v2.05)



OK

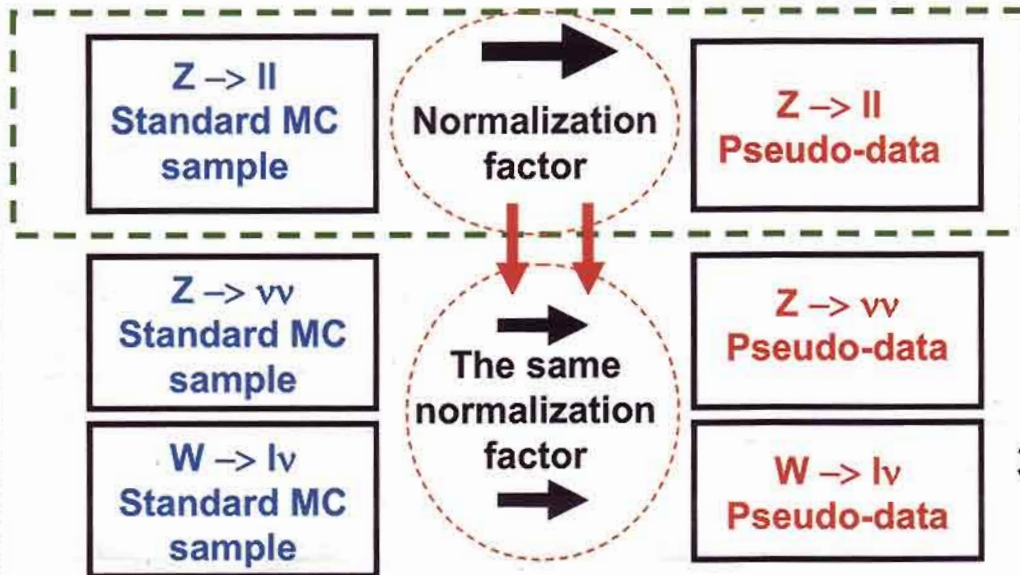
Stat. 30%
for $\sigma = 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

より良い方法?

形は MC を使った全体の Normalization factor
→ 同様に物理 $Z \rightarrow ll$ ($Z \rightarrow \nu\nu$) $W \rightarrow l\nu$

MC method

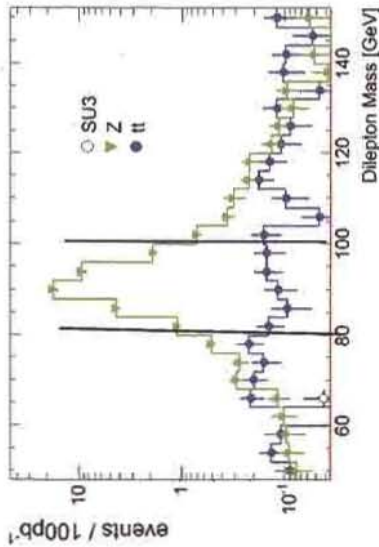
Idea of this method



Normalization
に一番不安定な
もの(10章)
= data
を用いる

3

Replace method for $Z \rightarrow \nu \nu$ BG



• Normalization of $Z \rightarrow \nu \nu$ BG is estimated with $Z \rightarrow ll$ control data

1. di-lepton $> 20\text{GeV}$ ($e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$) $\left. \begin{array}{l} DY \\ u\bar{u} \rightarrow Z \rightarrow ll \\ d\bar{d} \rightarrow Z \rightarrow ll \end{array} \right\}$
2. missing $ET < 40\text{GeV}$ ($\cancel{p} \tau\tau, \cancel{p} \tau\nu, \cancel{p} \nu\nu$)
3. $|M_{ll} - M_Z| < 10\text{GeV}$
4. no lepton mode cuts after replacing ll with $\nu \nu$ to set the same kinematic condition

Number of events @ 100pb^{-1}

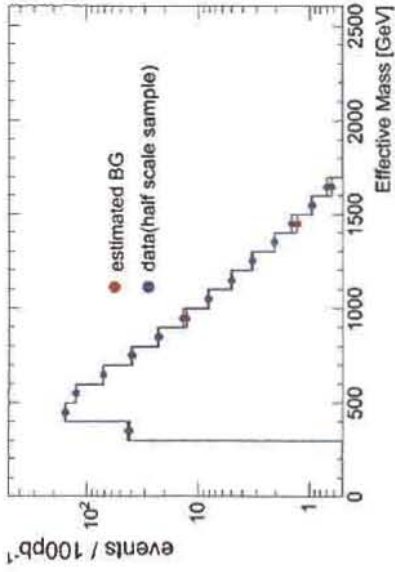
Z	34.4 ± 0.5
tt	0.7 ± 0.1
su3	0.04

stat. error dominant
17% @ 100pb^{-1}

かなり suppress 出来了

幅は BW

• For the BG shape, we rely on MC, but systematics (PDF, ...) is expected to be small ($\sim 10\%$)



MC uncertainty	MET > 300 GeV	Meff > 800 GeV
PDF (cteq61 error set)	8% +/- 3%	8% +/- 3%
Half renormalization scale	6% +/- 2%	1% +/- 1%
Lower parton cut (15 GeV)	4% +/- 5%	8% +/- 4%
Half factorization scale	3% +/- 2%	4% +/- 1%

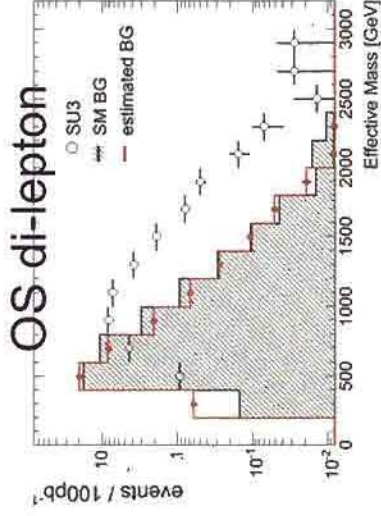
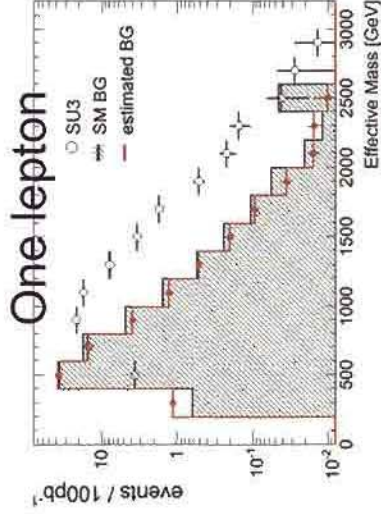
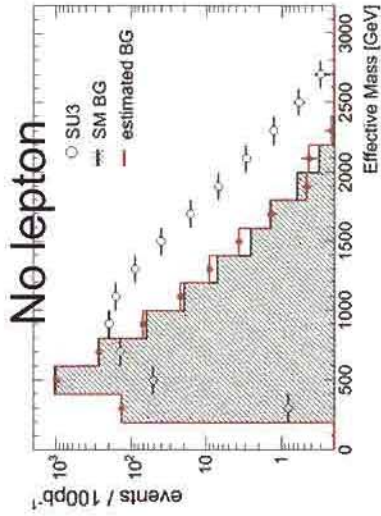
Detector uncertainty	All events	MET > 300 GeV	Meff > 800 GeV
Jet energy scale (5%)	4%	6%	6%
Jet energy resolution (10%)	1%	1%	1%
MET soft comp. scale (10%)	< 1%	1%	< 1%
Lepton id efficiency (1%)	2%	2%	2%

MT method for tt/W BG

- tt and W BG can be estimated using one lepton control data (MT < 100 GeV) because BG shape is almost the same with signal region
- normalization is determined at low missing ET region (100 GeV - 200 GeV)
- MT method can be used for no-lepton, one-lepton and di-lepton modes since BG fractions are similar (tt BG is dominant in all lepton modes)

$tt \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\bar{\nu}bb$
 $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$

main



- Normalization
5% + 30% (from QCD, Z)
- shape (> 800 GeV) 14%

- normalization 15%
- shape (> 800 GeV) 14%

- normalization 20%
- shape (> 800 GeV) 14%

$tt \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\bar{\nu}bb$
 $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$

main BG

$tt \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\bar{\nu}bb \rightarrow \tau\nu\tau\bar{\nu}bb$
 Significance ($Z_n, M_{eff} > 800 \text{ GeV}$) at 100 pb^{-1} including BG error for reference signals

- systematics from detector performance are relatively small due to data-driven approach

$M_{eff} > 800 \text{ GeV}$	No-lepton	One-lepton	Di-lepton
energy scale (5%)	2%	1%	1%
resolution (10%)	1%	< 1%	< 1%

Z_n	No lepton	One lepton	Di-lepton
SU1	4.2	3.2	1.6
SU2	< 1	< 1	< 1
SU3	> 8	4.7	3.7
SU4	> 8	> 8	6.0

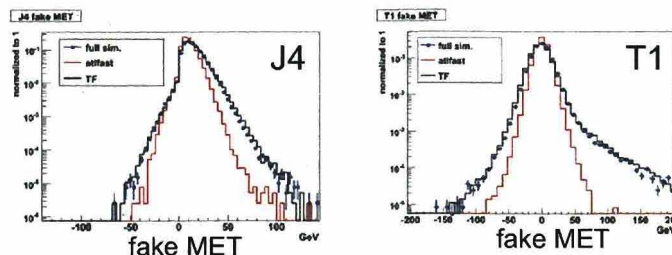
Data-driven BG estimation for early stage of the collision

Yousuke Kataoka, Shoji Asai
(University of Tokyo)

Introduction

p2

- data-driven estimation for early stage of the collision
 1. We try to loosen standard cuts
in order to cover the wider topologies at the early stage
 2. We estimate all BGs by data-driven techniques at 100pb^{-1}
- We are using Transfer Functions instead of Attfast for this study
 - because missing ET of Attfast cannot reproduce full simulation
 - lepton efficiency and fake rate are also taken into account in TF



• detail functions are reported at 12 Dec 2007, SUSY WG general meeting
<http://indico.cern.ch/getFile.py/access?contribId=6&resId=0&materialId=slides&confId=24481>
 or Wiki <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/Main/LeptonIDComparison>

• The package is on the ATLAS CVS and tagged from 14.2.0 (PhysicsAnalysis/AttfastCorrectors)
 for rel.12,13 <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/Main/LeptonIDComparison>