

## T 36: Top-Quarks

Zeit: Montag 16:45–19:00

Raum: P102

T 36.1 Mo 16:45 P102

**A data-driven method for  $W$  + jets background estimation in  $t\bar{t}$  events** — ●ARWA BANNOURA — Bergische Universität Wuppertal

$W + 4$  jets is the major background process for the  $t\bar{t}$  semi-leptonic channel and other processes. In this ATLAS analysis a new data driven method to estimate the  $W +$  jets background process is introduced. The idea of the method is to use  $Z +$  jets events to model  $W +$  jets events since these events are similar.  $Z +$  jets events are converted by scaling the momentum of the two leptons and letting one lepton fake  $E_T^{miss}$ . Event shapes are compared and chosen based on their separation power between  $W +$  jets and  $t\bar{t}$  events and their similarity between  $W +$  jets and converted  $Z +$  jets events. A neural network is trained with  $t\bar{t}$  as signal and converted  $Z +$  jets events as background. The neural network output distribution is applied to other backgrounds as well and fitted to data to estimate the number of  $W +$  jets events.

T 36.2 Mo 17:00 P102

**A Likelihood-based Reconstruction Algorithm for Top Quark Pairs - The KLFitter Framework** — JOHANNES ERDMANN<sup>1,2</sup>, STEFAN GUINDON<sup>1,3</sup>, KEVIN KRÖNINGER<sup>1</sup>, BORIS LEMMER<sup>1</sup>, OLAF NACKENHORST<sup>1</sup>, ARNULF QUADT<sup>1</sup>, and ●PHILIPP STOLTE<sup>1</sup> — <sup>1</sup>II. Phys. Institut, Universität Göttingen — <sup>2</sup>now at Dep. of Physics, Yale University, New Haven — <sup>3</sup>now at Dep. of Physics, SUNY, Albany

Nowadays, the production mechanisms and properties of top quarks are studied intensively with the multipurpose detectors ATLAS and CMS at the LHC. Top quarks decay before hadronisation may occur due to their short lifetime. Thus, their properties need to be studied indirectly using the resulting decay products and the underlying signatures observed in the detector. The full reconstruction of the four-momenta of top quarks, based on these decay products, is essential for precision measurements in the top quark sector like the determination of its mass or of corresponding angular distributions and necessary, e.g., for the analysis of rare top quark processes involving Higgs bosons.

In this talk, a likelihood-based method for kinematic fitting to reconstruct decays of top quarks is presented and compared to other widely used algorithms. Reconstruction efficiencies as well as properties of the reconstructed objects constitute the centre of interest. The performed studies are based on simulated top quark pairs produced at a proton-proton collider at a centre-of-mass energy of  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV decaying via the single-lepton channel. All algorithms are implemented in the *Kinematic Likelihood Fitter* (KLFitter), a framework designed for analyses based on kinematic fitting.

T 36.3 Mo 17:15 P102

**Estimation of the  $W +$  Jets background in  $t\bar{t}$  events using a matrix method at the ATLAS experiment** — ●MICHAEL HOMANN, INGO BURMEISTER, HENDRIK ESCH, CHRISTIAN JUNG, and TOBIAS KUPFER — TU Dortmund, Lehrstuhl für Experimentelle Physik IV, 44221 Dortmund, D

One of many measurements at the ATLAS Experiment at the LHC is the determination of properties of the top quark in  $t\bar{t}$  decays. For these measurements it is essential to determine an appropriate description of the background events.

One major background source are  $W +$  Jets events. In these events a  $W$ -Boson and up to several jets are generated at the primary vertex. Therefore they are very similar to a semileptonic  $t\bar{t}$  event. At the moment the amount of  $W +$  Jets events is estimated by Monte Carlo simulations. Another possibility is using a matrix method. This data-driven approach is already used to estimate the QCD background based on lepton isolation criteria.

In this talk a short overview of the matrix method is given. Following a first attempt to estimate the  $W +$  Jets background based on  $b$ -tagging requirements is presented.

T 36.4 Mo 17:30 P102

**Kinematic reconstruction of  $t\bar{t}$  events in the dilepton decay channel with the CMS experiment** — OLAF BEHNKE, GANNA DOLINSKA, and ●IEVGEN KOROL — Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY), Notkestrasse 85, 22607 - Hamburg

Measurements of top-quark production cross section and properties play an important role in testing the standard model (SM) and in searches for new physics beyond it. Top-quark pair production at the

LHC can be studied almost background-free with the CMS detector in the dilepton decay channels, where two  $b$ -jets, two leptons (muons or electrons) and at least two neutrinos are produced in the final state. In order to study the dynamics of the top quark pair production it is necessary to fully reconstruct the kinematics of the two quarks. Here the presence of the invisible neutrinos poses a formidable challenge. In this talk we present a new kinematic reconstruction which aims to improve an existing reference method. Performance benchmarks (efficiencies, resolutions and biases) of the new method are presented and compared to those of the reference method.

T 36.5 Mo 17:45 P102

**Messung des differentiellen Top-Quark-Antiquark-Paar-Wirkungsquerschnitts mit zusätzlichen Abstrahlungen bei CMS** — ●ALEXIS DESCROIX, ULRICH HUSEMANN, PATRICIA LOBELLE, HANNES MILDNER und SHAWN WILLIAMSON — Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik (IEKP), KIT

Durch seine hohe Masse stellt das Top-Quark eine wichtige Verbindung zwischen dem Standardmodell und neuer Physik dar. Ein Beispiel ist die Erzeugung zusätzlicher Jets bei Top-Quark-Antiquark-Paar-Produktionsprozessen ( $t\bar{t} +$  Jets). Durch die Wirkungsquerschnittsmessung dieser Prozesse wird die perturbative Quantenchromodynamik bei der Energieskala des Top-Quarks untersucht und eine bessere Abschätzung der Skalenunsicherheit für  $t\bar{t}$ -Datenanalysen am Large Hadron Collider (LHC) erreicht. Diese Messung ist außerdem wichtig, da die zusätzlich gemessenen Jets teilweise aus Bottom-Quarks stammen können. Solche Prozesse ( $t\bar{t} + b\bar{b}$ ) sind ein untrennbarer Untergrund für die Beobachtung des Higgs-Bosons in assoziierter Produktion mit einem  $t\bar{t}$ -Paar.

Dieser Vortrag stellt zwei mit dem LHC-Datensatz von 2012 durchgeführte differentielle  $t\bar{t}$ -Wirkungsquerschnittsmessungen in Abhängigkeit von unterschiedlichen Definitionen der Jet-Anzahl vor. Eine erste Messung basiert auf der Jet-Multiplizität-Verteilung, die entfaltet wird, um ein von Detektoreffekten unabhängiges Resultat zu liefern. Eine alternative Messung verwendet Simulationsinformation über die Herkunft der Jets, um Jets aus  $t\bar{t}$ -Zerfallsquarks von zusätzlich erzeugten Jets zu unterscheiden.

T 36.6 Mo 18:00 P102

**Anwendungen der Matrixelement-Methode am LHC** — ●PATRICK RIECK — Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Eine große Herausforderung bei vielen Messungen am LHC besteht in der Unterscheidung von Signal- gegenüber Untergrundereignissen. Im Rahmen der Matrixelement-Methode wird hierzu die Wahrscheinlichkeitsdichte für die Messung eines Ereignisses unter Annahme eines bestimmten Streuprozesses berechnet. Diese Methode wurde insbesondere bei Top-Quark-Messungen am Tevatron erfolgreich eingesetzt. Für die Anwendung am LHC muss eine Vielzahl von Ereignissen analysiert werden, was zu hohen Rechenzeiten führt. Weiterhin führt die höhere Schwerpunktsenergie am LHC vermehrt zu QCD-Abstrahlung, was die bisher übliche Beschreibung der Streuprozesse in führender Ordnung infrage stellt. Es werden Lösungsansätze für diese Probleme diskutiert. Die Anwendung der Matrixelement-Methode wird anhand von verschiedenen Beispielen aus dem Bereich der Top-Quark-Messungen beim ATLAS-Experiment vorgestellt.

T 36.7 Mo 18:15 P102

**Measurement of the  $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$  cross-section with 8 TeV ATLAS data** — ●SPYRIDON ARGYROPOULOS and JUDITH KATZY — DESY, Hamburg, Germany

The associated production of a Higgs boson with a  $t\bar{t}$  pair is one of the processes that have not yet been measured by ATLAS and is therefore at the forefront of the physics search program. With a mass of 125 GeV, the Higgs is expected to decay predominantly in a  $b\bar{b}$  pair. The talk presents the cross-section measurement of  $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$  process, which constitutes the main irreducible background to  $t\bar{t}H$ , with  $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ . The measurement is performed in a fiducial volume in the dilepton channel using 25 fb<sup>-1</sup> of data collected with the ATLAS detector at  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV. The definition of the fiducial cuts and the systematic uncertainties of the measurement are also discussed.

T 36.8 Mo 18:30 P102

**Untersuchung von Winkelverteilungen bei Top-Quark-Paarzerfällen am ATLAS Experiment** — •JAN KÜCHLER, PETER MÄTTIG und SEBASTIAN FLEISCHMANN — Bergische Universität Wuppertal

Das Top-Quark ist mit seiner hohen Masse und sehr kurzen Lebensdauer ein interessantes Teilchen, sowohl für Messungen des Standardmodells als auch für die Suche nach "Neuer Physik".

In dieser Analyse am ATLAS-Experiment werden Top-Quark-Paarzerfälle im semileptonischen Kanal betrachtet, um sowohl eine hohe Statistik als auch Reinheit zu erhalten. Studiert werden die Winkelverteilungen und die Auflösungen der Rekonstruktion der Top-Quarks. Untersucht wird, ob es möglich ist Rückschlüsse auf die Erzeugung des Top-Quark-Paares und die Abhängigkeit von der Partonverteilung (PDF) im Proton ziehen.

T 36.9 Mo 18:45 P102

**Measurement of the Cross Section of Top Quark associated Bottom Pair Production with the CMS Experiment** —

•ROBERT FISCHER<sup>1</sup>, DANIEL VAN ASSELDONK<sup>1</sup>, MARTIN ERDMANN<sup>1</sup>, MARCEL RIEGER<sup>1</sup>, and JAN STEGGEMANN<sup>2</sup> — <sup>1</sup>III. Physikalisches Institut A, RWTH Aachen — <sup>2</sup>CERN

A measurement of the production of top quark pairs in association with two bottom quarks ( $tt+bb$ ) is presented for events with a charged lepton and jets in the final state at a center-of-mass energy of 8 TeV using the CMS experiment. This process is of interest for comparisons with Standard Model calculations, and in particular with respect to determinations of the Yukawa coupling of the Higgs boson and the top quark. Here,  $tt+bb$  production from strong interaction processes represents the dominating irreducible background for the  $t\bar{t}$  associated Higgs production ( $t\bar{t}H$ ) in the Higgs decay mode to two b quarks. The analysis categorizes events by the number of jets and b-tagged jets per event. For each category, a dedicated boosted decision tree discriminator is trained and evaluated. The resulting cross section is obtained from a Bayesian inference method taking all relevant systematic uncertainties and their correlations into account.