

Recent Top Quark Results from DØ

- *New Run II topological $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ measurement (in development)*
- *New method for extracting t -quark properties applied to Run I data:*
 - *Mass measurement*
 - *W helicity measurement*

Stefan Anderson

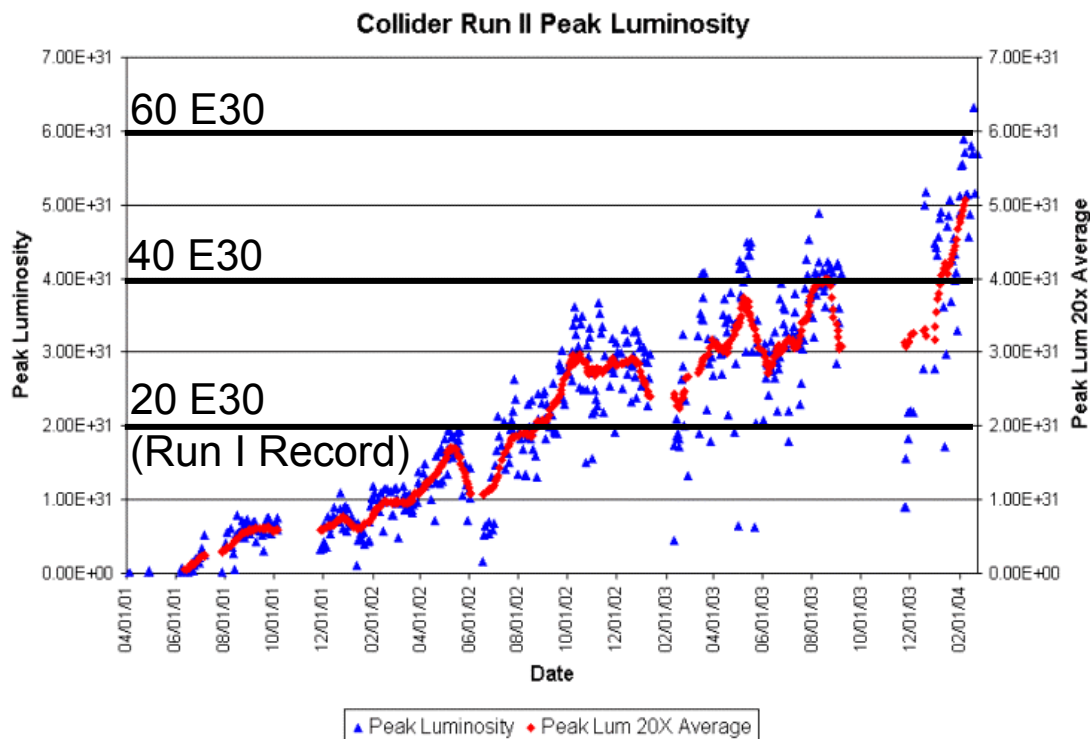
University of Arizona

On Behalf of the DØ Collaboration

Top Production at RunII of Tevatron



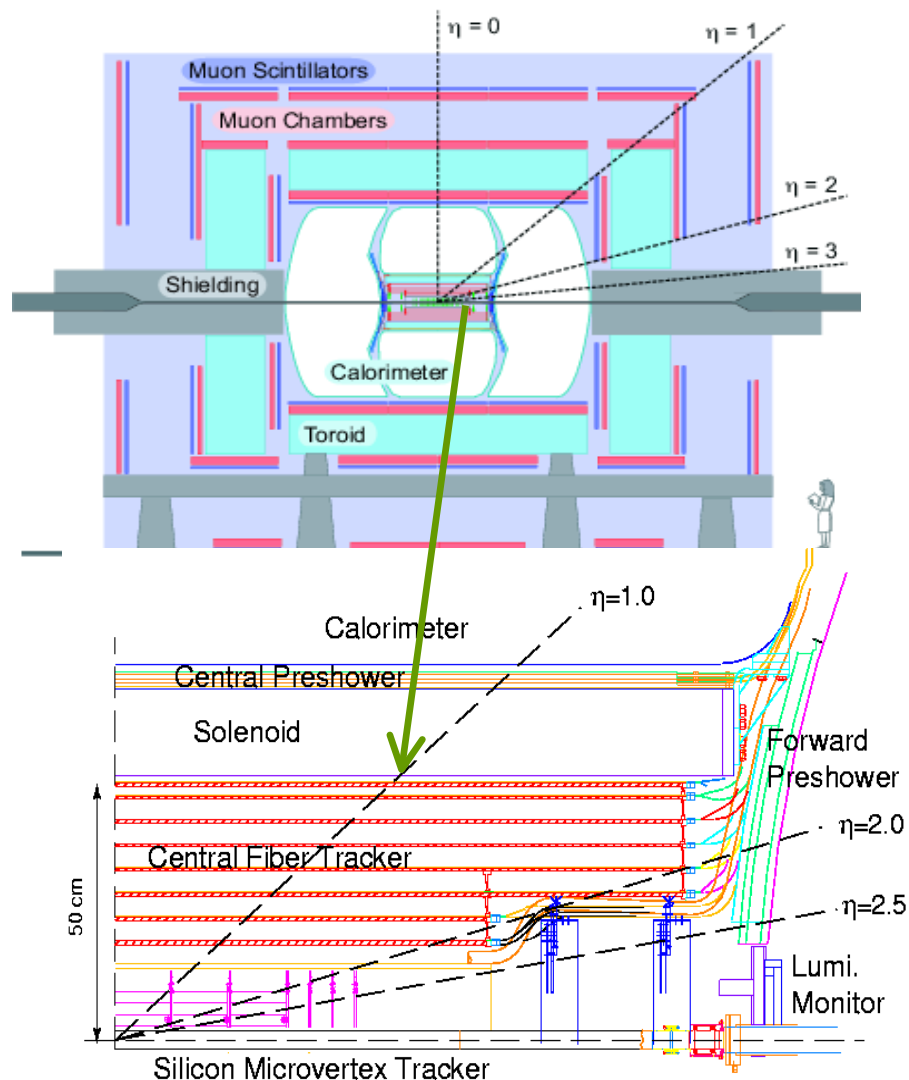
- $p\bar{p}$ collider with center of mass energy 1.96 TeV
 - World's only source of top quarks
 - Production rate increased vs Run I
 - Higher energy $\Rightarrow$ higher production cross-section (up $\sim 30\%$)
 - Higher luminosity



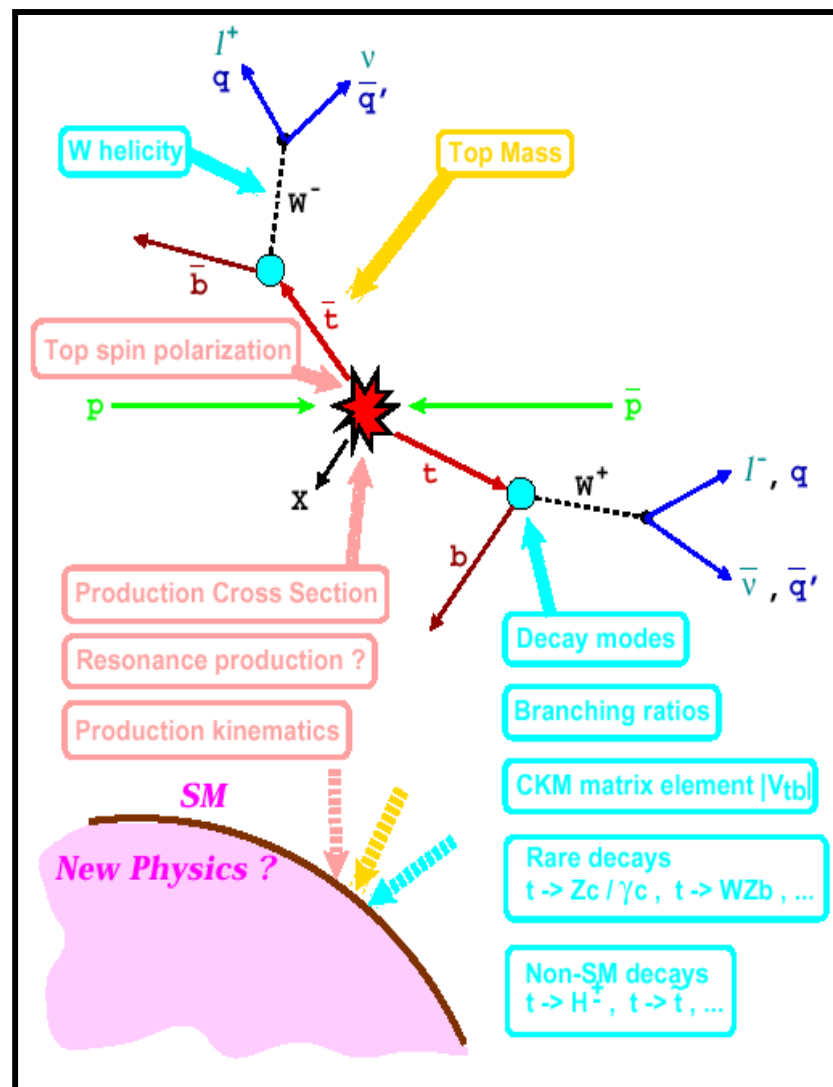
The Run II DØ Detector



- New central tracking inside 2 T solenoid
 - Silicon vertex detector
 - b-tagging
 - Scintillating fiber tracker
- New forward muon system
- New readout / trigger electronics



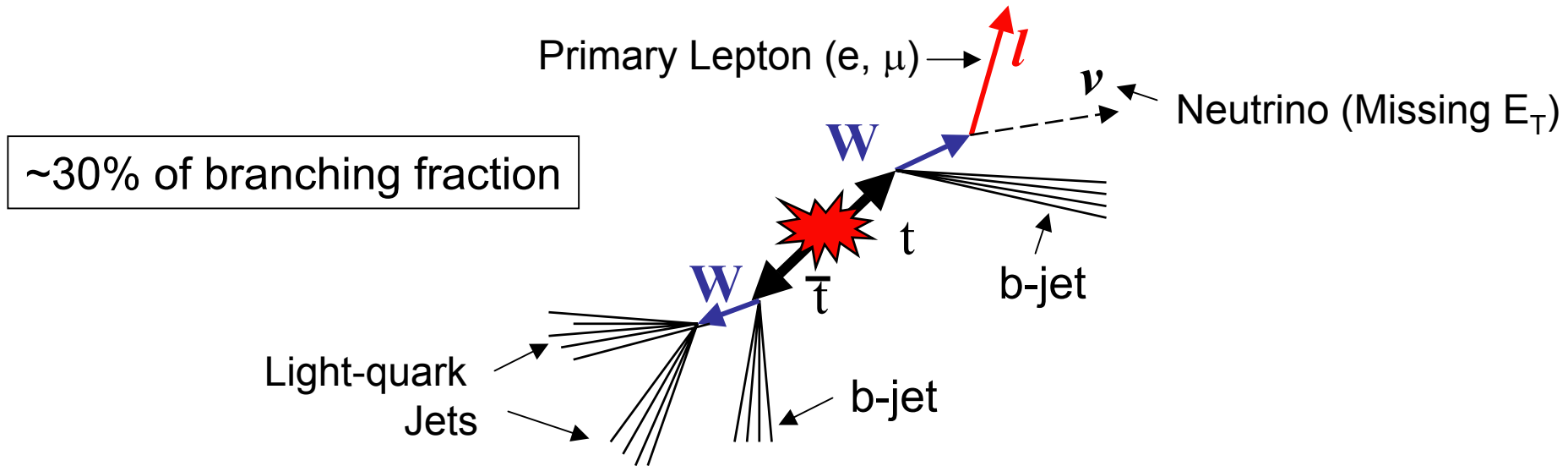
- DØ has recorded dataset of 280 pb⁻¹
 - >2x bigger than sample used for top discovery
 - Expect to double again by end of 2004
 - Ultimately, ≥30X increase over Run I
- Sample in hand – exciting program of top physics underway:
 - Production: $t\bar{t}$ and single-top
 - Mass to higher precision
 - W polarization in t decay



- Just finished reprocessing 200 pb⁻¹ of data from before Tevatron shutdown in autumn 2003
 - >520 million events processed at 6 global sites
 - Motivated by improvements in reconstruction code
 - New tracking algorithm
 - New alignment
 - Improved jet-finding algorithm
- Begun a new top cross-section measurement
 - Using 140 pb⁻¹
 - Conservative data quality criteria (precision measurements)
 - Expect to recover significant fraction of remaining data

Benefits to top analyses:

- μ track-matching $\varepsilon \uparrow 20\%$
- EM likelihood $\varepsilon \uparrow 20\%$



- Backgrounds
 - $W + \geq 4$ jets production, leptonic W decay
 - QCD multijet production, heavy quark decay, fake lepton
- Analysis Strategy
 - Preselect sample enriched in W -like events
 - Use topological information to separate top from background

- Preselection

- e or μ

- $p_T > 20$ GeV
 - $|\eta_e| < 1.1$, $|\eta_\mu| < 2.0$
 - Isolated from tracks and calorimeter energy
 - Consistent w/ primary vertex

- Neutrino

- $\cancel{E}_T > 20$ GeV
 - $\cancel{E}_T$ neither along nor against lepton's direction

- Jets

- ≥ 4 jets, $p_T > 15$ GeV

- Remaining QCD Multijet

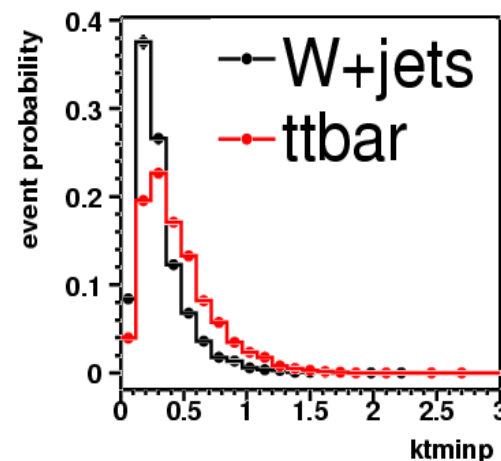
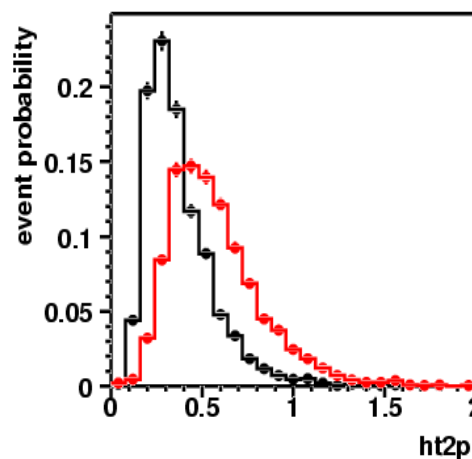
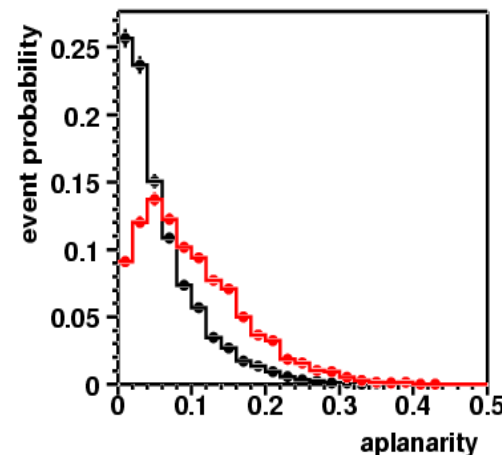
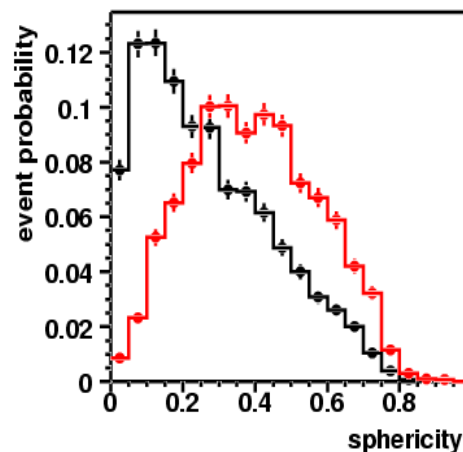
- Exploit difference in lepton's environment to estimate this contribution

- Leptons from QCD Multijet associated with jets
 - Leptons from top and W are similarly isolated
 - Study isolation in low and high $\cancel{E}_T$ samples

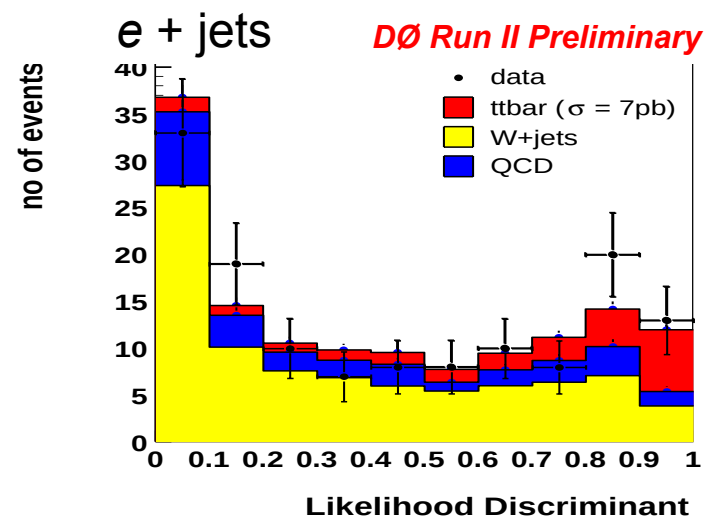
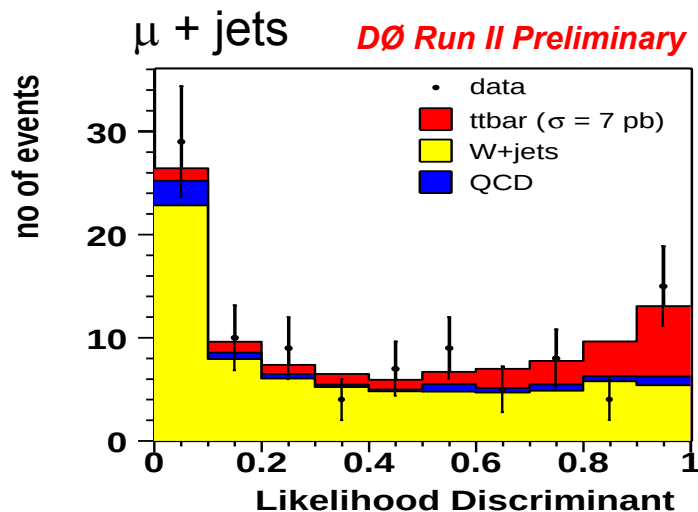
Topological Discrimination



- Increasing statistical precision work to limit systematic uncertainty
 - Jet Energy Scale systematic dominates earlier results
- Use topological variables that depend on
 - Angular quantities
 - sphericity
 - aplanarity
 - Ratios of energy-dependent quantities
 - H'_{T2}
 - K'_{Tmin}



- Build likelihood assuming variables uncorrelated
- Templates formed
 - Top, W +jets from MC
 - QCD from orthogonal data
- Signal and background yields to be extracted from likelihood fit
 - Fit would include constraint from evaluated QCD contribution
- Cross-section not yet ready
 - Working to understand background models to level necessary for precision measurement
 - Currently, top contribution fixed assuming $\sigma_{tt} = 7$ pb
 - QCD fixed to evaluated yield
 - W +jets set to make up the difference





- Fundamental parameter of SM
- Top mass constrains Higgs mass
- Precise measurement important after discovery of light Higgs
 - Consistency check of SM
- Run I DØ result (125 pb^{-1} , 1998):
 - $m_t = 172.1 \pm 7.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- Improved precision as sample increases
 - Expectation for 2 fb^{-1} : $\delta M_t \approx 3.0 \text{ GeV}$ using published method
 - In meantime more powerful method for mass analysis developed with Run I data
 - Make more optimal use of our growing dataset

- Preselection [*PRD 58 (1998), 052001*]
 - Isolated lepton: $E_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta_e| < 2$, $|\eta_\mu| < 1.7$
 - Jets: ≥ 4 , $E_T > 15 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| < 2$
 - Missing $E_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$
 - $|E_T^{\text{lep}}| + |\cancel{E}_T| > 60 \text{ GeV}$; $|\eta_W| < 2$
 - 91 events selected
- 1998 approach
 - Choose lowest χ^2 solution from constrained kinematic fit $\rightarrow$ fitted mass
 - Topological discriminant used to separate signal and background
 - Mass estimate made with 2D fit in fitted mass and discriminant
- 2003 analysis
 - Begin with same event selection, also require exactly 4 jets
 - 71 events
 - Estimate mass using **event probabilities**

- Probability density

$$P(x, M_t) = \frac{1}{\sigma(x)} \int d\sigma(y, M_t) dq_1 dq_2 f(q_1) f(q_2) W(y, x)$$

Mass-dependent,
x : reconstructed
4-vectors

Differential Xsec
(LO Matrix element +
phase space)

PDF's

Transfer function
Relating partonic
Variables to
Measured quantities

- All jet-parton assignments considered

- Sum probabilities of all possibilities (12 total)
- Correct assignment always used

- Background probability

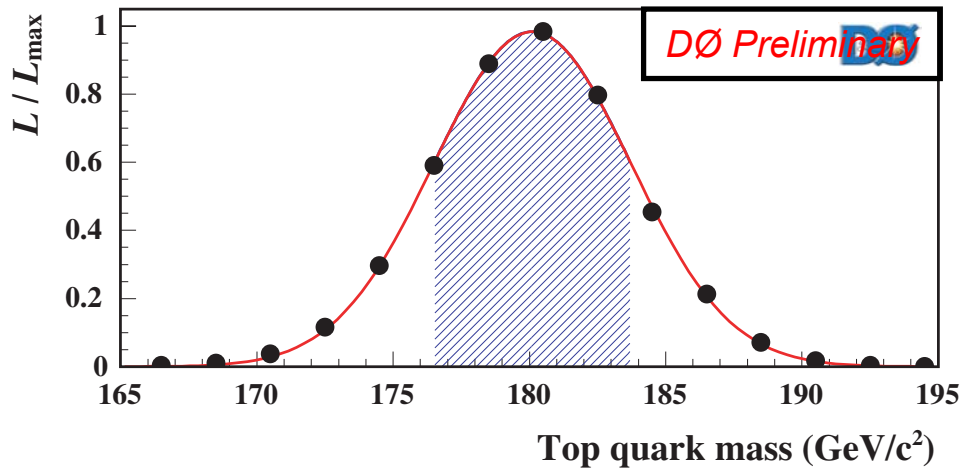
- Main component W+jets (85% of background)
- P_{bkg} calculated from leading order matrix element from VECBOS

- Signal purity increased with cut on background probability:

$$P_{\text{bkg}} < 10^{-11}$$

- 22 events remain

- Event probability: $P(x; c_1, c_2, M_t) = c_1 P_{t\bar{t}}(x; M_t) + c_2 P_{\text{bkgd}}(x)$
 - Likelihood formed, maximized to obtain M_t , c_1 , c_2



$$M_t = 180.1 \pm 3.6 \text{ (stat)} \pm 3.9 \text{ (syst)} \text{ GeV}/c^2 = 180.1 \pm 5.3 \text{ GeV}/c^2$$

- 12 signal, 10 background events
- Improvement in statistical uncertainty equivalent to 2.4 times more data...
- Dominant systematic error from JES (3.3 GeV/c²)

New Run I Mass Result and Higgs



- When combined with previous DØ dilepton measurement, new DØ combined mass:

- $M_t = 179.0 \pm 5.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

- Global fit to electroweak data using this top mass

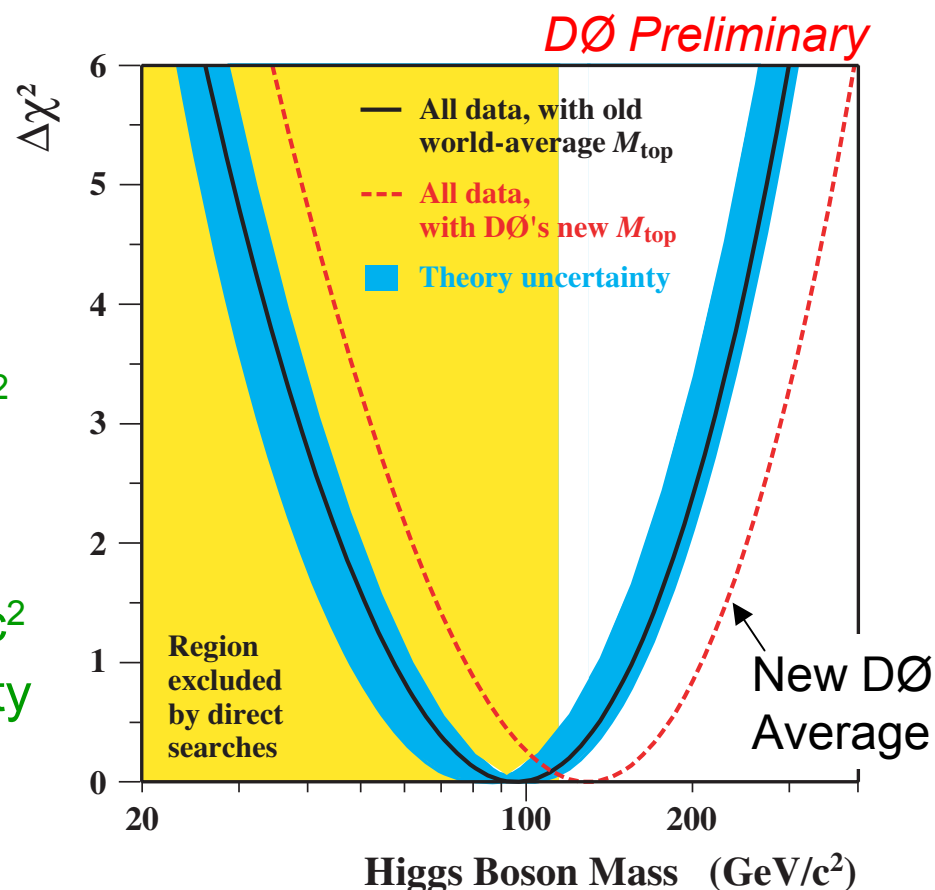
- Method of LEPEWWG (hep-ex 0312023)
 - Best-fit $M_H \approx 123 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 - 95% C.L. upper limit $277 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

- Solid line old world average

- $M_t = 174.3 \pm 5.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 - $M_H \approx 96 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, U.L. $219 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 - Blue curve theoretical uncertainty

- Yellow: excluded region

- $M_H < 114.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2 @95\% \text{ CL}$



Run I W Helicity Measurement



- The top decays before hadronization can occur

- Spin information transferred to daughters (Wb)

- SM: top decays via V-A current

W polarization for $M_t = 175$

- 70% Longitudinal (F_0)

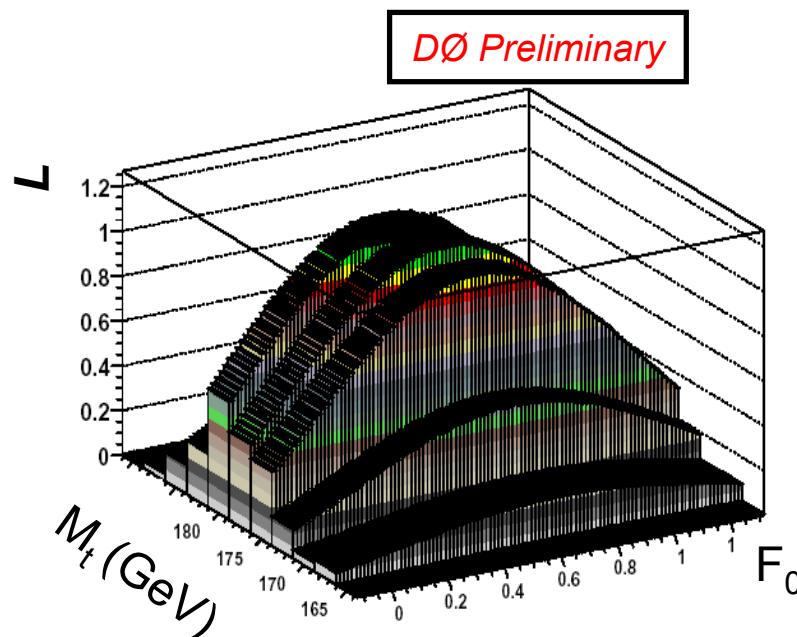
- 30% Left-handed(F_-)

- Angular distribution of decay products in W rest frame probes this mixture

- Same dataset, probability-based approach: allow F_0 to vary

- Result is statistics limited

- Should provide increased sensitivity with more data



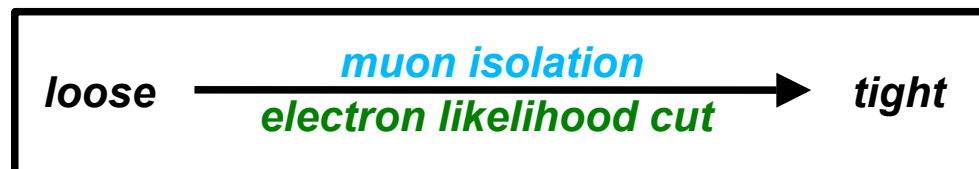
DØ Preliminary

$$F_0 = 0.56 \pm 0.31 \text{ (Statistical)} \pm 0.04 \text{ (Systematic)}$$

- Updated topological σ_{tt} measurement in lepton + jets channel
 - Will make use of likelihood fits to topological discriminant
 - $\sim 140 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ of newly reprocessed Run II data
 - Complete result on the way
- Many other updates in progress with this sample
 - Cross section – dileptons, b-tagged l + jets, all jets
 - Top mass and W helicity measurements
 - Single-top search
- Improved method for extracting top quark properties
 - Run I mass and W helicity results
 - Approach will allow for better use of a growing dataset

Extra Slides

Determining QCD Multijet Yield

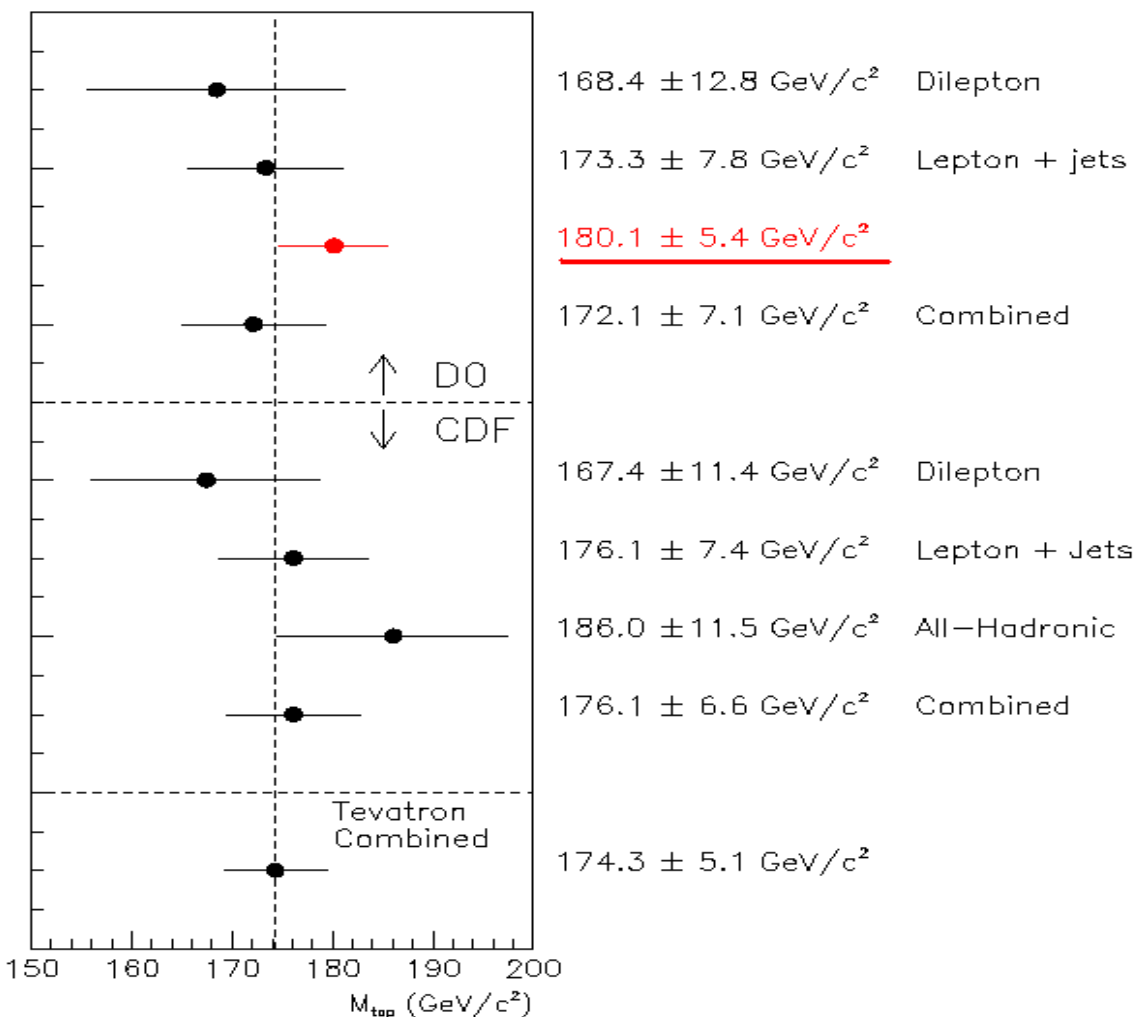


$$N_l = N_{\text{QCD}} + N_{W+ttbar}$$
$$N_t = \epsilon_{\text{QCD}} * N_{\text{QCD}} + \epsilon_{W+ttbar} * N_{W+ttbar}$$

- . N_l and N_t are measured in the signal data sample
- . ϵ_{QCD} is estimated from an independent QCD data sample, requiring the same preselection, but low missing ET and low W ET
- . $\epsilon_{W+ttbar}$ is estimated from W+jets MC and scaled to W+jets data by using Z events:
 $SF = \epsilon_{Z \rightarrow ll \text{ in data}} / \epsilon_{Z \rightarrow ll \text{ in MC}}$
- . Solve this linear System of second order for the two missing unknowns:
 N_{QCD} and $N_{W+ttbar}$

- Sphericity: summed p_T^2 with respect to event axis
 - Dijet event – $S \approx 0$, isotropic event – $S \approx 1$
- Aplanarity: measure of ‘flatness’ of event
 - Large values indicate spherical events
- H'_{T2} : measures event centrality
 - H_{T2} – scalar sum of jet p_T 's (excluding leading jet)
 - H_{T2}/H_z – larger for central events
- K'_{Tmin} : measure of minimum jet p_T in closest pair
 - Tends to be small for soft & colinear backgrounds

New Run I Mass Result



The relative error in this result is 3%, compare to 2.9% from the previous CDF and DØ combined average for all channels.