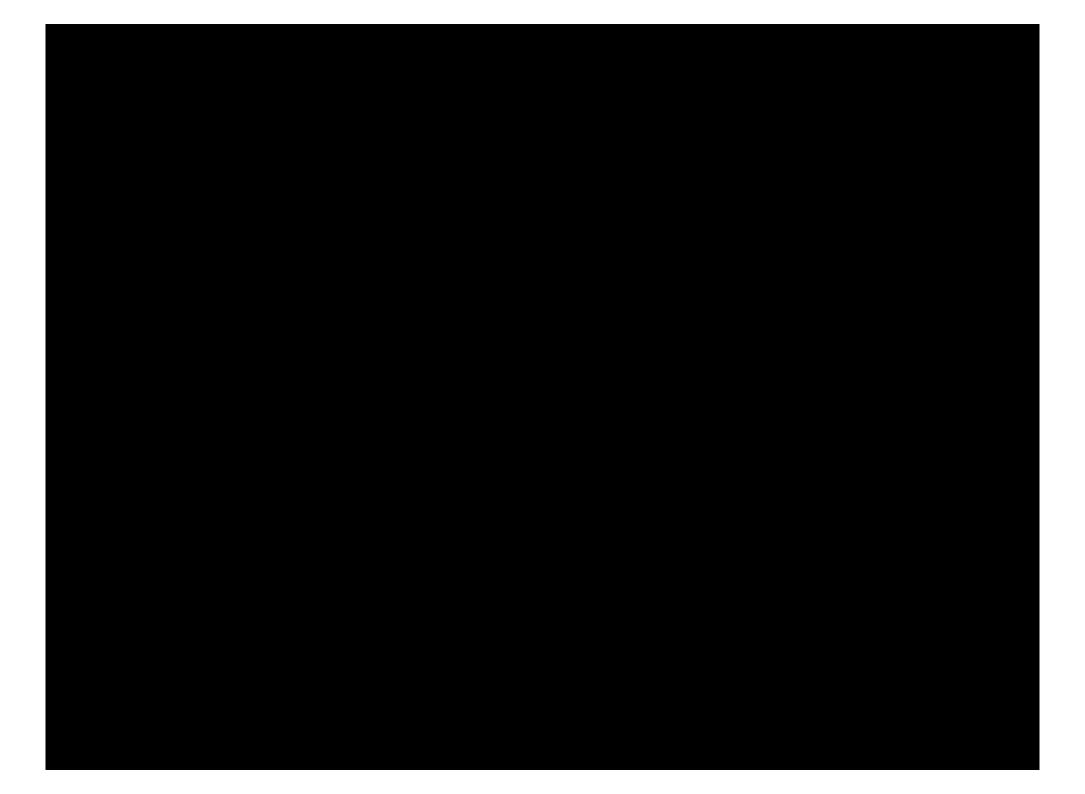
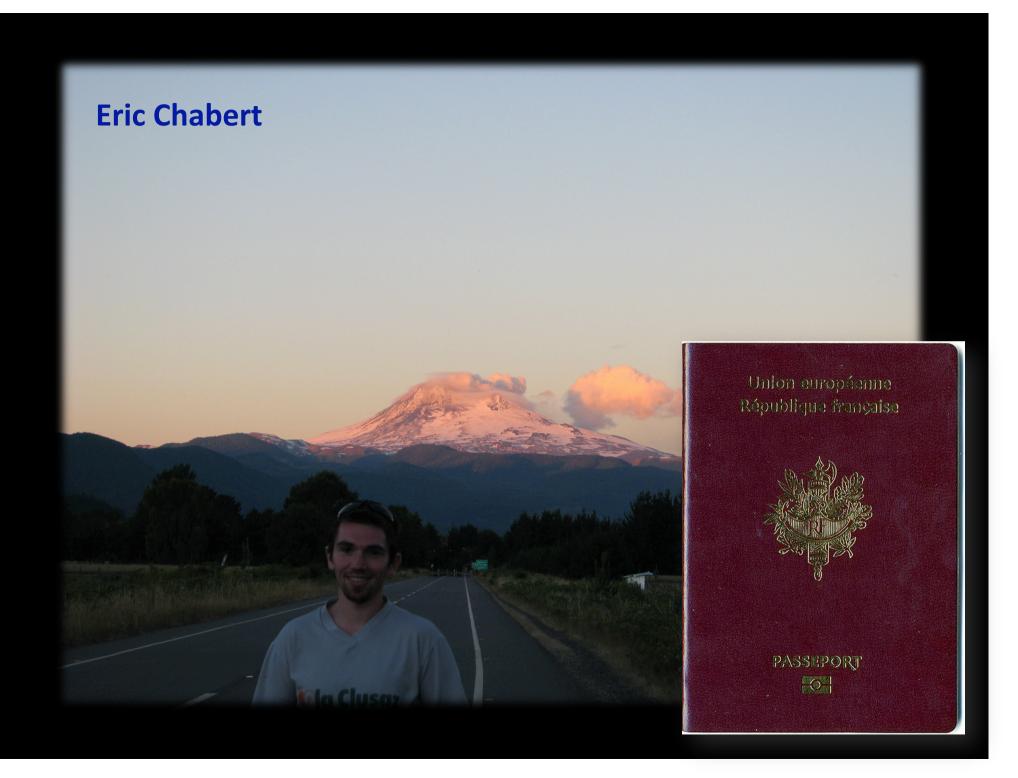


**Event from last night when beams were circulating in the LHC** 

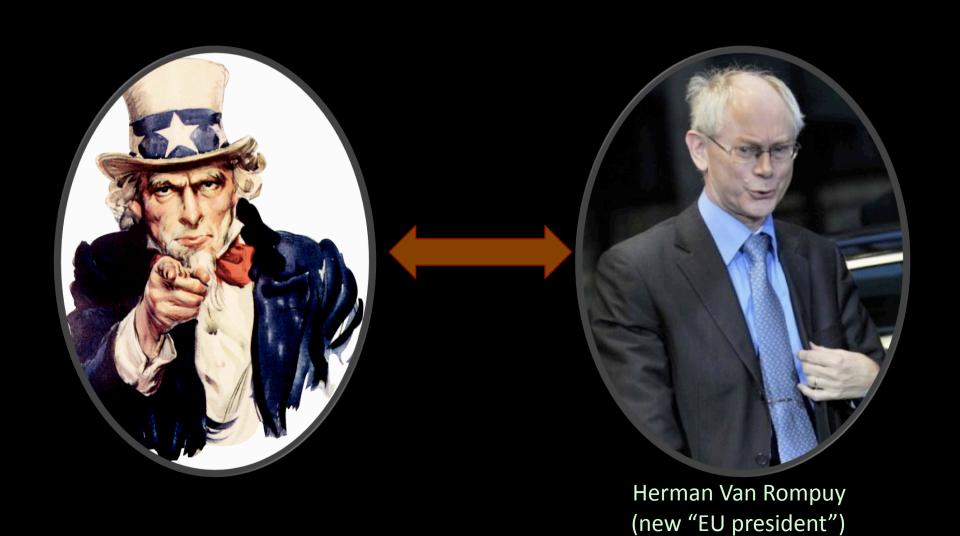






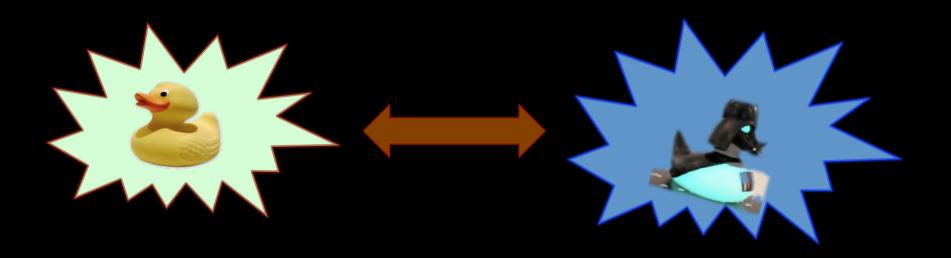
# **Testing Top Topologies**

(The T<sup>3</sup> strategy)



## **Testing Top Topologies**

(The T<sup>3</sup> strategy)



This talk is a" food-for-discussion" presentation. Many of the items can be developed for the Tevatron and the LHC settings. First tests of the principle can be performed at the Tevatron...

#### The obvious

The LHC is developed to search for new physics phenomena...

#### The key point

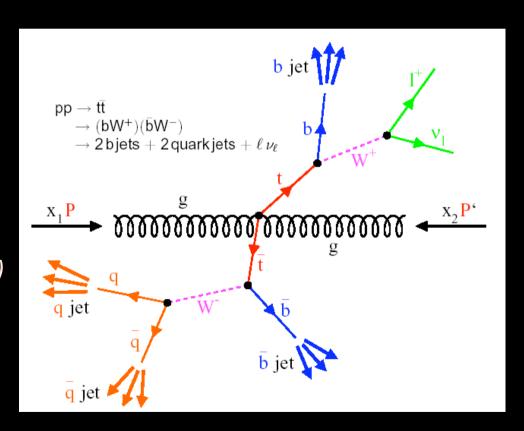
Understanding our machine, our detector, our simulation, our reconstruction, our background, ...

#### The struggle

To be confident that we belief in the outcome of the goodness-of-fit tests to test the consistency of the Standard Model in the Top Quark sector...

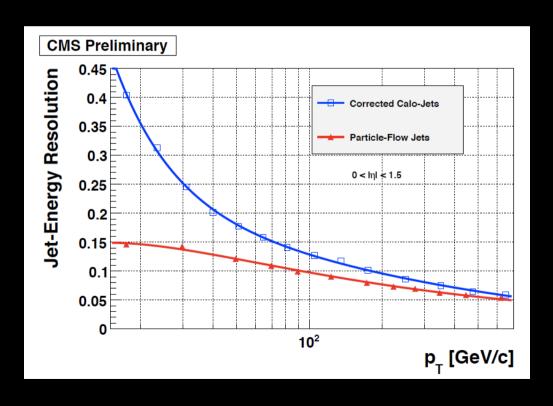
## How to characterize the top topology?

- Minimize the set of "T<sup>3</sup> variables"
- The kinematics of the events can be projected into few variables
- Develop a criteria to define the "best" minimal set of variables
- Add the "extra multiplicity" variables (eg. # extra jets, # btags, # extra lepton, ...)
- Add differences between decay channels...
- Add differences between top and anti-top (eg. CPT symmetry)
- Apply a basic event selection...



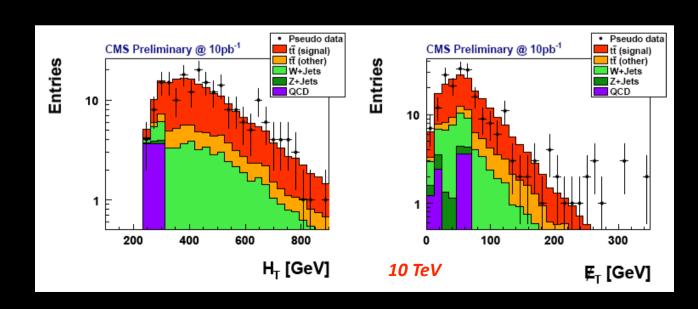
## **Optimal reconstruct of these T³ variables**

- Standard reconstruction techniques aren't always the most optimal strategy to look for new physics phenomena
- To first order we need the highest efficiency and the highest purity in the relevant range of our T<sup>3</sup> variables, together with the best resolution
- When testing the Top Topology, how to deal with different reconstruction methods for different variables?
- How to deal with different reconstruction methods for one variable?



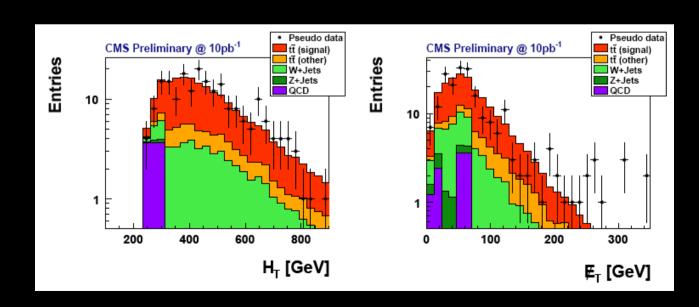
#### Phase 1: simple blind goodness-of-fit test

- First phase in a step-by-step T<sup>3</sup> strategy
- Take into account the correlations between the variables (rotation techniques)
- Perform a simple goodness-of-fit (test with pseudo-experiments)
- Take the QCD & Z & W background from control regions (eg. ABCD methods)
- In a next step, take the top expected shape/level from a control region
- Basis for detector understanding relevant in the top quark sector and for Monte-Carlo tuning



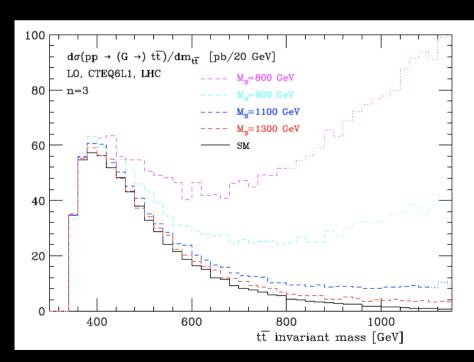
### Phase 2: rank the events (still general)

- With more detector/simulation understanding
- Rank the events according to general new physics phenomena sensitivity (eg. the kinematic probability to be a ttbar topology via Matrix Elements)
- Perform this transformation with the least possible bias to a BSM model
- Apply goodness-of-fit methods on the cumulative distribution
- Example: new physics to appear at high  $H_T$  and high MET, hence rank the events according to the transformation  $P = H_T + MET$

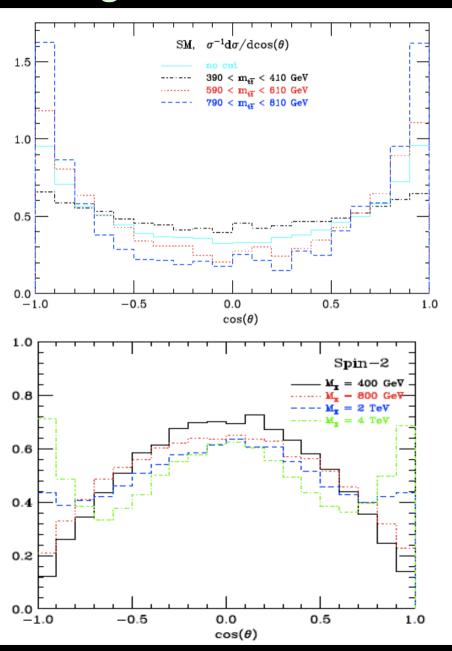


## Phase 3: model dependent goodness-of-fit

- Take a model and transform the T3 space accordingly
- Scan the parameter space for this model via dedicated goodness-of-fit or hypothesis tests
- Eg. Mttbar and Collins-Soper angle

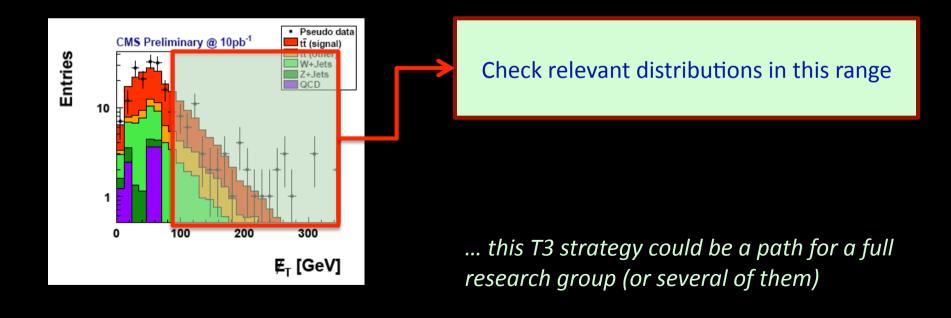


Frederix & Maltoni, arXiv:0712.2355v3



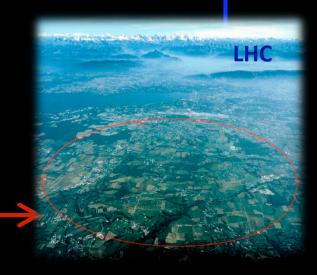
#### Phase 4: zoom in...

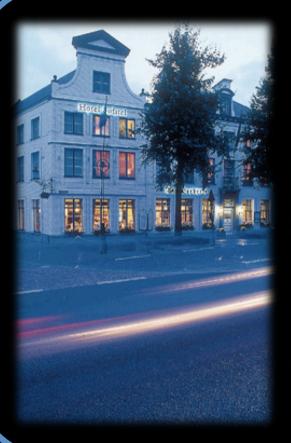
- Apply a specific event selection to enhance the new physics signal in these top topologies
- Repeat the goodness-of-fit (or hypothesis) testing
- Include the information from discoveries on other channels...





- Top Quark physics is the key topic for the Tevatron and will be the key physics topic for 2-10TeV LHC collisions
- An understanding on the full process, from production over properties to decays, has still to arise
- Goodness-of-fit techniques can be developed and tested at the Tevatron, in order to be applied with confidence at the LHC
- The "T³ strategy" involves lots of work from both the Tevatron and the LHC side





## TOP2010 Conference

30<sup>th</sup> of May - 5<sup>th</sup> of June 2010 Brugge, Belgium

CP3 - IIHE



http://www.top2010.be/