

A jet substructure in hadronic decay of boosted top quarks

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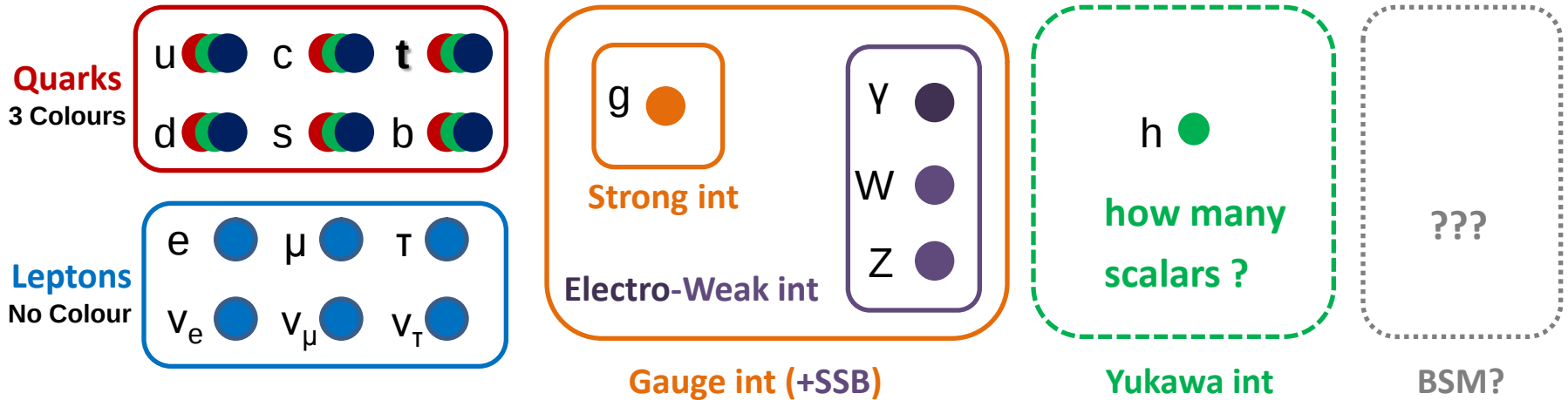


QCD Study Group 2016 at Shanghai Jiao-Tong University (SJTU),

1st -4th Apr. 2016

Top quark in SM

- Top quark



- Mass and width

Mass (pole) = $173.21 \pm 0.51 \pm 0.71$ [GeV]

Mass($\overline{MS}$) = 160^{+5}_{-4} [GeV]

$M_t - M_{\bar{t}} = -0.2 \pm 0.5$ [GeV]

Width = 1.41 ± 0.2 [GeV]

Heaviest in SM !

Stability of Higgs potential

CPT invariance

Weak vertex

Unique Nature of Top

- Top decay (100% $t \rightarrow bW$)

$$\Gamma(t \rightarrow bW)_{\text{SM}} = \frac{G_F m_t^3 |V_{tb}|^2}{8\pi \sqrt{2}} \simeq 1.5 \text{ GeV} > \Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \simeq 0.2 \text{ GeV}$$

Life time vs. Hadronisation time

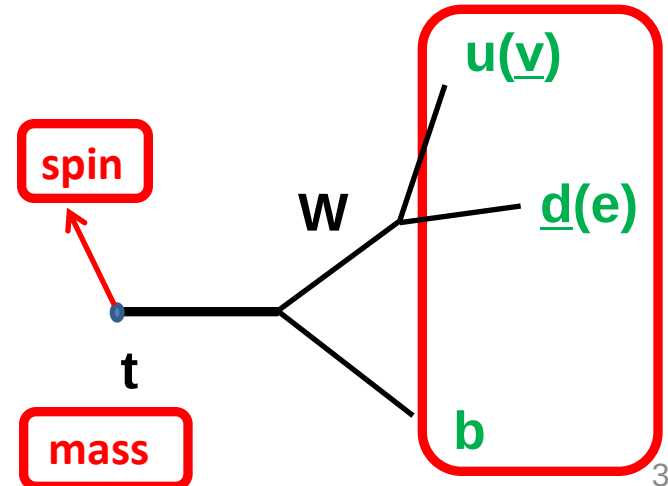
$$\tau_{\text{top}} = 1/\Gamma < \tau_{\text{had}} = 1/\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$$

- Top decays before the hadronisation:

angles, energy distribution reflects the information of the “bare top quark”.

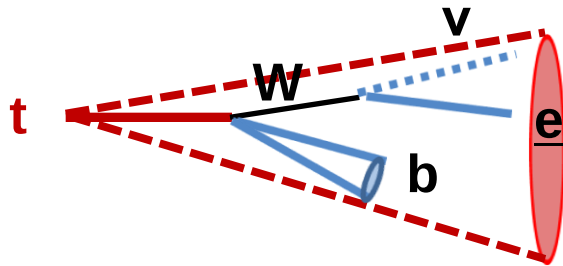
Measurement of bare quark indirectly

(different from other quarks !)

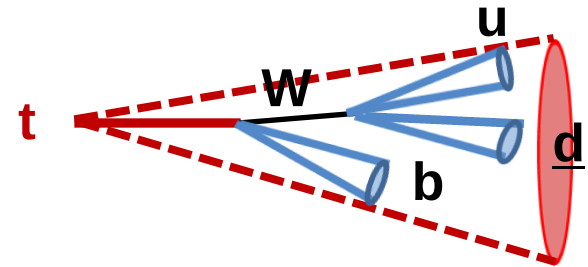


Ref. W.Bernreuther (2009)

- Decay particles from boosted top collimated in a cone.
In such case, difficult to distinguish them from background



leptonic top decay (1-jet)
No isolated lepton !

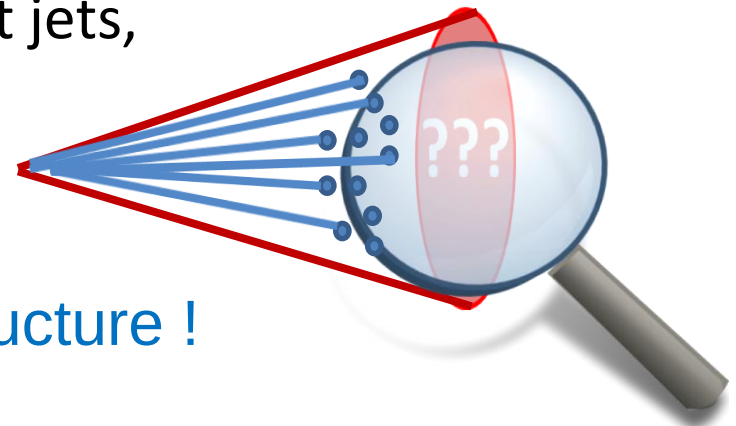


hadronic top decay (3-jets)
Collimated jet structure !

- We need information more about jets,
especially inside of jets.

Take a look at a detail in the jet

= Study of the Jet Substructure !



Motivation

- Highly boosted top:

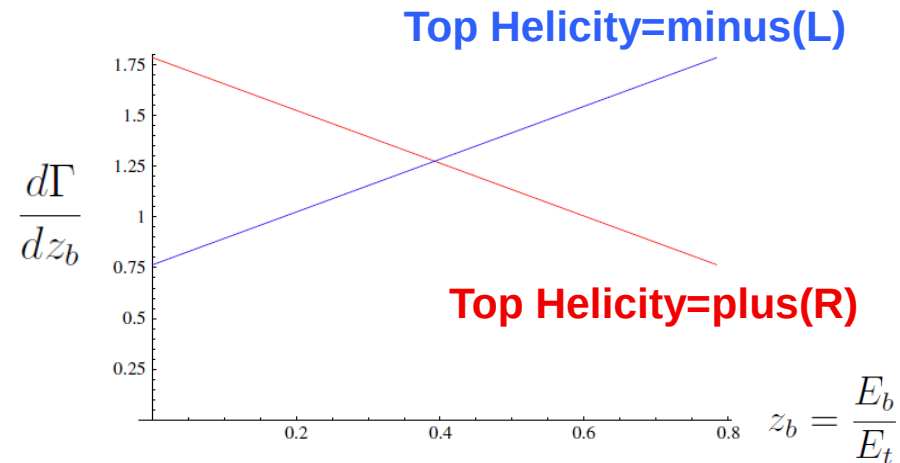
Helicity plus(minus) = Chirality R(L).

→ Useful to study chiral structures in top sector !

- Helicity dependence in top decay:

J.Shelton. PRD79 014032 (2009)

- $\text{top} \rightarrow \text{b} + \text{lep} + \nu$
- boosted top ($\beta=1$)
- Helicity dependence in energy distributions

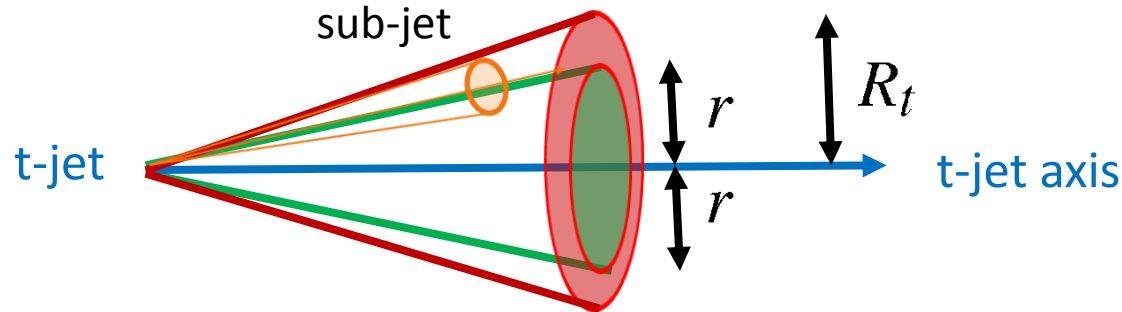


- Is there any such a difference (R and L) in a jet substructure in top decay ?

Jet energy profile (one of jet substructures)

S.D.Ellis, Z.Kunszt, D.E.Soper, PRL69,3615 (1992)

- Consider a small cone (angle r : $0 < r < R_t$) in top-jet. Accumulate the sub-jet energy in the small cone.



$$\text{Ratio}(E_{J_t}, R_t, r) \equiv \frac{\text{Jet (transverse) energy in cone } r}{\text{Jet (transverse) energy in cone } R_t}$$

(Jet energy profile)

- This ratio describes a “spread” of the accumulation of the sub-jet energy in the small cone r .
- Its derivative describes is also useful.

Information of Jets

- “**Jet functions**” $\{J_t, J_b, J_W\}$ contain information of each jets:

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_t(m_{J_t}^2, E_{J_t}, R) &= \int dm_{J_W}^2 dE_{J_W} d^2\hat{n}_{J_W} \int dm_{J_b}^2 dE_{J_b} d^2\hat{n}_{J_b} H_t \\
 &\times J_W(m_{J_W}^2, E_{J_W}, R) J_b(m_{J_b}^2, E_{J_b}, R) \\
 &\times \delta(m_{J_t}^2 - (k_{J_W} + k_{J_b})^2) \delta(E_{J_t} - E_{J_W} - E_{J_b}) \\
 &\times \delta^{(2)}\left(\hat{n}_{J_t} - \frac{\vec{k}_{J_W} + \vec{k}_{J_b}}{|\vec{k}_{J_W} + \vec{k}_{J_b}|}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

“**Hard kernel**” H_t can be extracted from Feynman diagram of top quark decay (Leading order: LO).

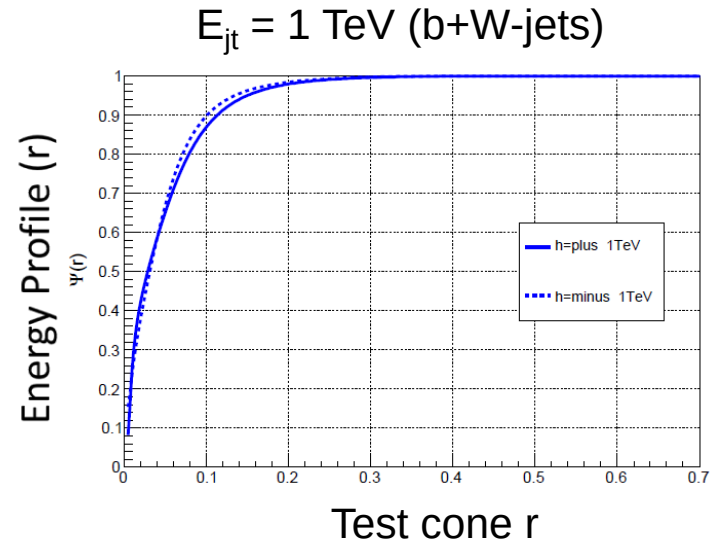
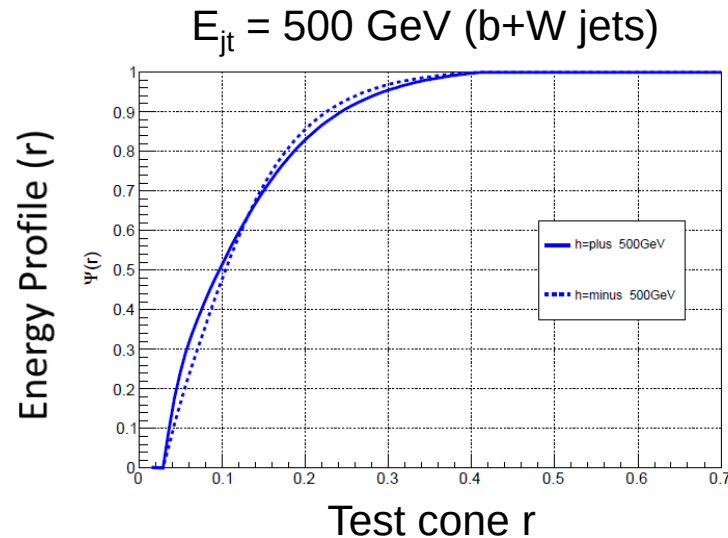
- Light Jet functions (u,d,b) are evaluated at **LO to mimic NLO resummation** results by choosing a geometrical factor.

J.Issacson,C.P.Yuan, H.-n.Li, 1505.06368.

Result 1

Y.K., H.-n. Li, PRD93,054043 (2016)

- energy profile (**dash line = minus, solid line = plus**)

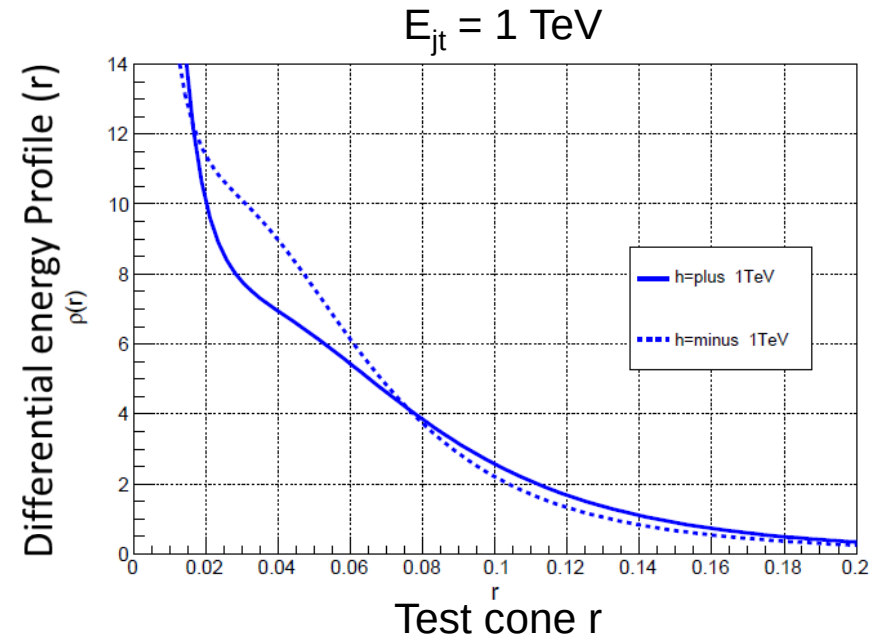
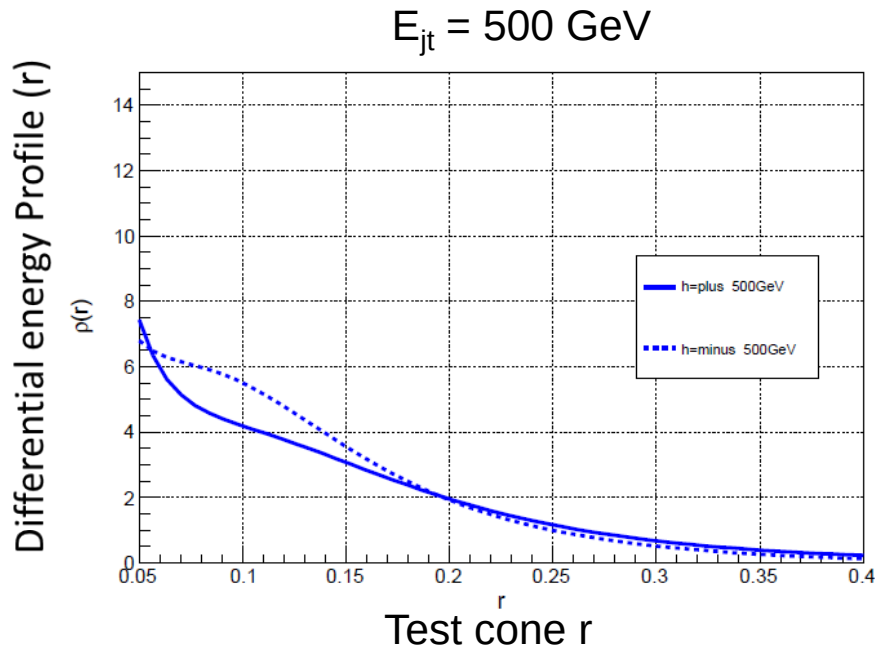


- Smallness of helicity differences:
b and W-jet have **opposite tendency** $\rightarrow$ cancellation

This cancellation reflects V-A structure in the weak interaction,
(b and W have **opposite decay property**)

Results 2

- differential energy profile (jet shape) will be useful:



(dash line = minus, solid line = plus)

- Helicity difference appears at small- r region, but decrease as E_{jt} increases.

Summary

- **Boosted top** is sensitive to **chiral structures** in top sector.
- We investigated a jet substructure of jets in top decay (boosted top).
- Jet energy profile and differential energy profile were studied.
- [**helicity plus > helicity minus structures**] appears at small r -region in the differential energy profile.
- Differential one will be more useful (our case),
but challenging actual measurements at small angle region.
→ **How about other jet substructures ???**

Extra Slide

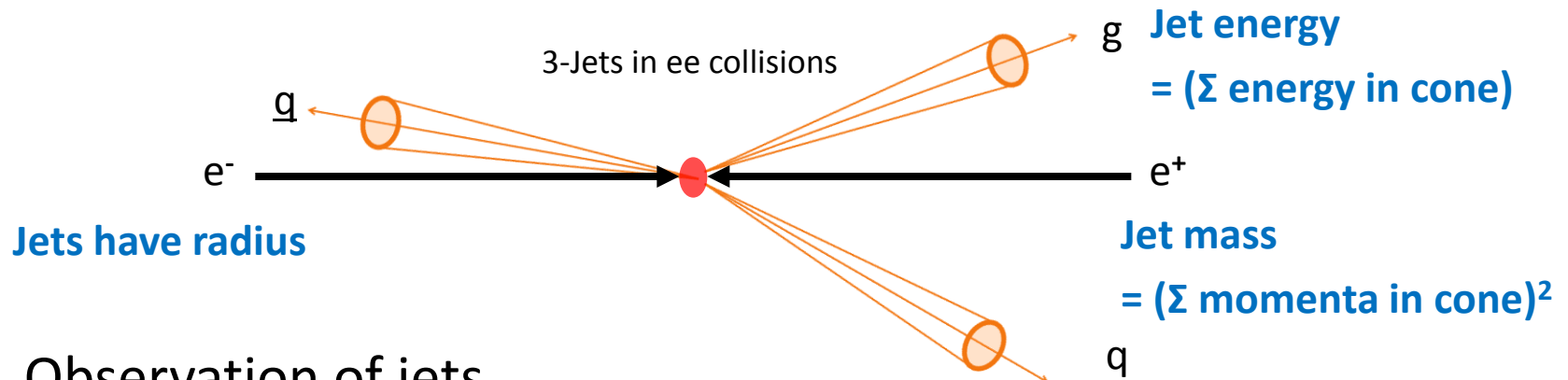
What is a jet ?

Jets = Phenomena that energetic hadrons move along an axis.
(typically we don't care the particle content)

- QCD theory for jets

G.Sterman, S.Weinberg, PRL 39,1436(1977).

Sterman (Weinberg) introduced the jets in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$ process within QCD.



- Observation of jets

Experimentally, 2jets at SPEAR(SLAC), 3-jets($q\bar{q}+g$) at PETRA
(3-jets contribute to the “discovery” of gluon)

G.Hanson et al, PRL 35,1609(1975).

TASSO, MARK, PLUTO, JADE (1979-1980).

Top decay property

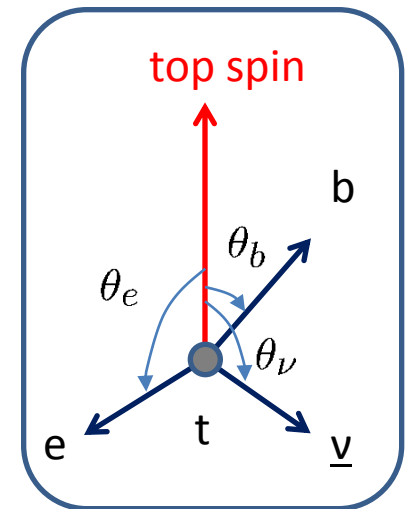
- Why is **Left (h=minus)** larger than **Right (h=plus)** ?

→ Angular distribution is related to **V-A interaction**

- Let's start with top spin (spin analysing power κ_i) at the rest frame of top.

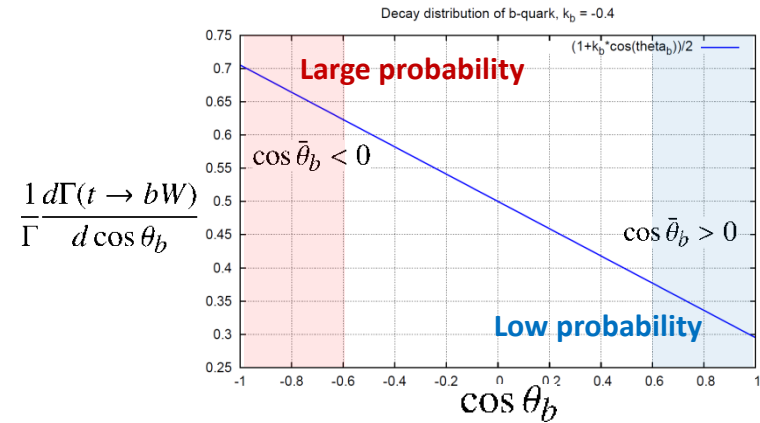
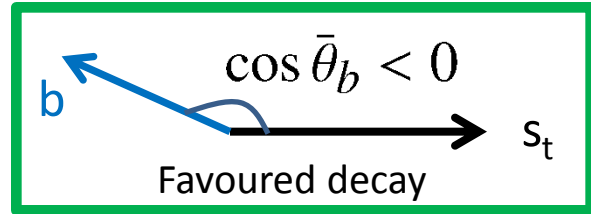
$$\frac{1}{\Gamma} \frac{d\Gamma}{d \cos \theta_i} = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \underbrace{\kappa_i}_{\text{Spin analyzing power}} \cos \theta_i) \quad \langle \cos \theta_i \rangle = \frac{\kappa_i}{3}$$

	lep	<u>d</u>	u	b	J_{least}	J_{thrust}
κ_i	0.999	0.97	-0.31	-0.37	0.47	-0.31



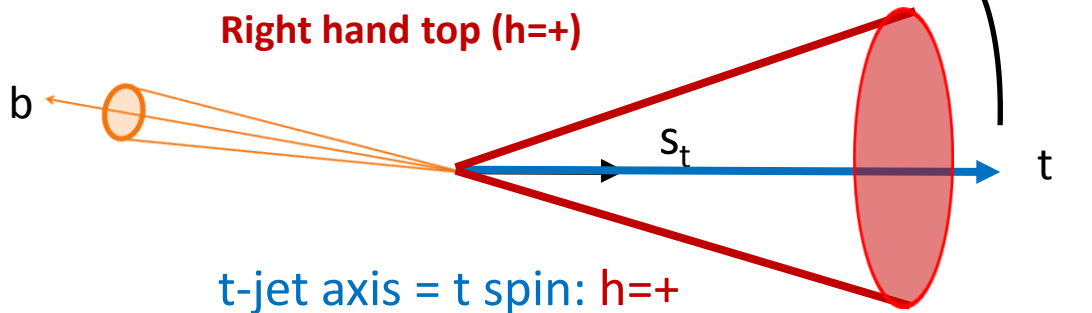
Brandenburg,Si,Uwer (2002),
Fisher,Groote,Koerner,Mauser,Lampe (1999).

- b-quark goes to opposite direction to t-spin:

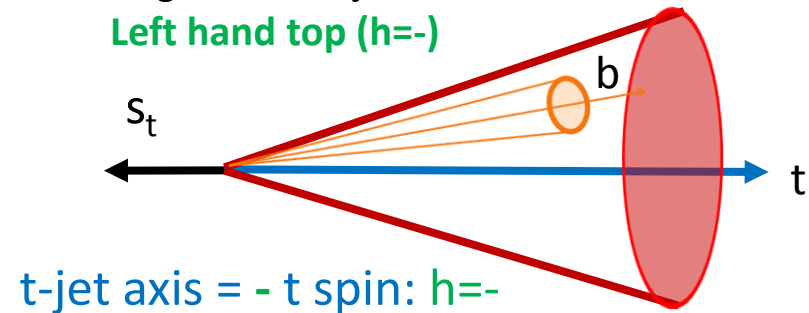


- Small (or middle) boost for top quark:

b-quark has a smaller chance to go into the jet cone for **Right hand top ($h=+$)**



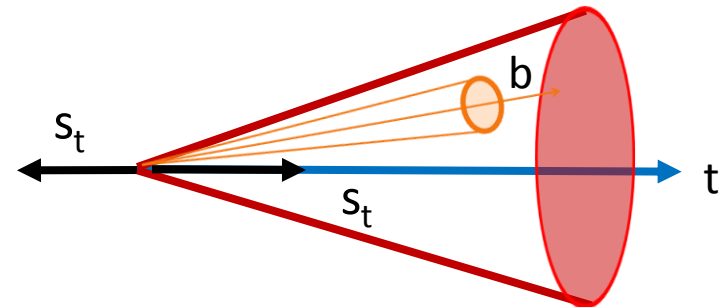
b-quark has a larger chance to go into the jet cone for **Left hand top ($h=-$)**



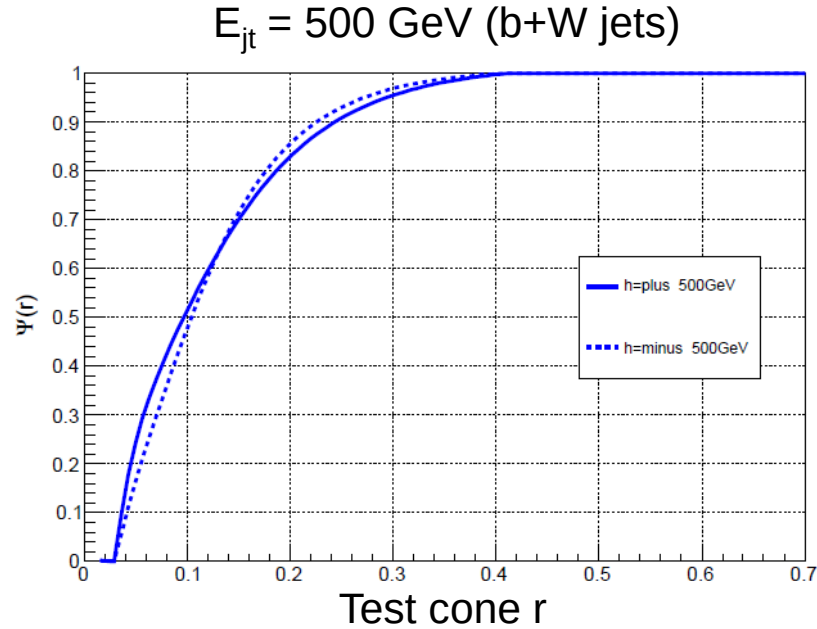
- Large boost for top quark:

Both R and L go into the jet cone

→ **No difference between R and L for favoured angle of b-quark**



- Smallness of helicity difference in top jets energy profiles

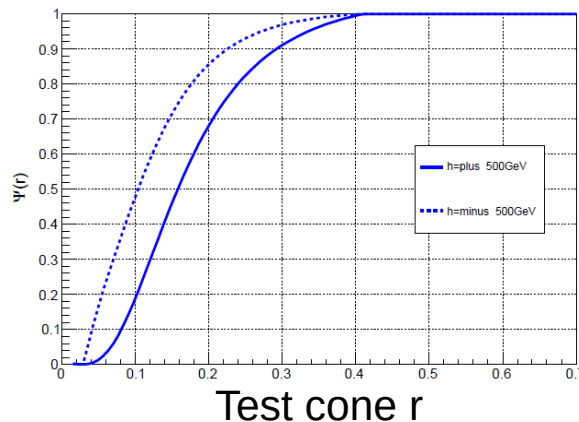


dash = top helicity (neg)

solid = top helicity (pos)

b-jet (500 GeV) ← cancellation → W-jet (500 GeV)

==



+

