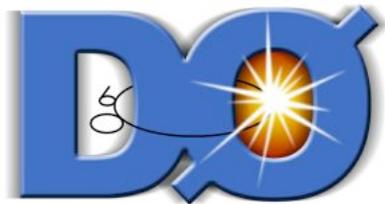


# Evidence for single top quark production at D0 using boosted decision trees

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University of Washington

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On behalf of the D0 collaboration



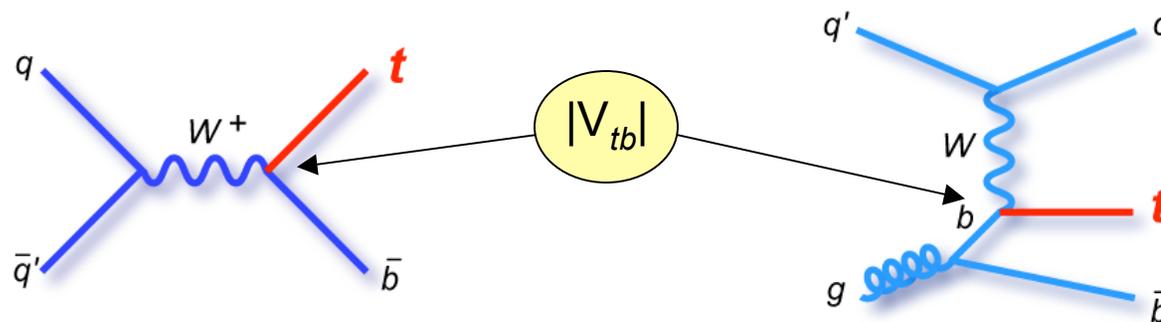
# Single Top Production

Weak interaction vertex  
produces *one* top quark

- Direct measurement of  $|V_{tb}|$
- Sensitive to a fourth quark family

Also important:

Single top is background  
to WH search!



s-channel ( $tb$ ):

- SM cross-section  $0.88 \pm 0.11$  pb
- Sensitive to new resonances

t-channel ( $tqb$ ):

- SM cross section  $1.98 \pm 0.25$  pb
- Sensitive to FCNC



# What the Detector Sees



## Experimental Signature:

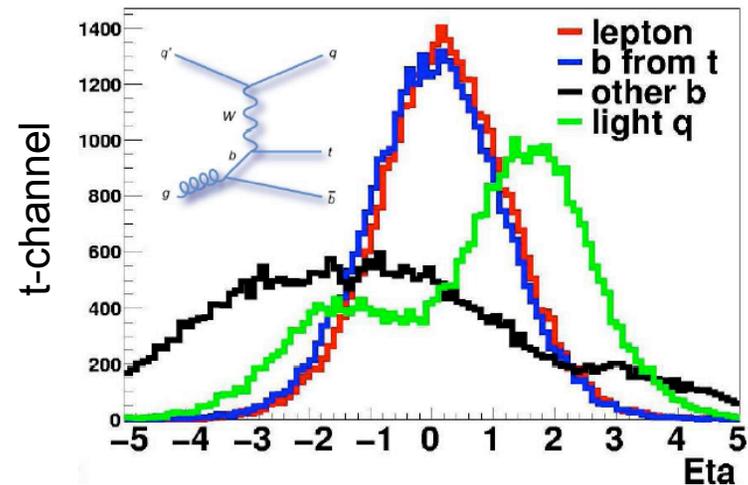
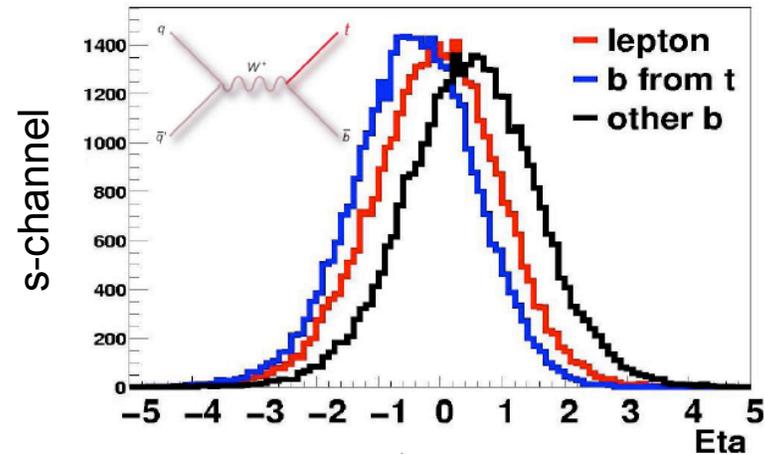
- One high- $p_T$  central lepton
- Significant missing  $E_T$
- 2-4 jets, with at least one  $b$  jet
- For specifics on event selection, see talk by Monica Pangilinan

## Backgrounds:

- $W$  + jets
- top quark pair production
- fake-lepton multijet events

## Multivariate Analyses:

- Bayesian NN (Monica Pangilinan)
- Matrix Element (Chris Potter)
- **Boosted Decision Trees**



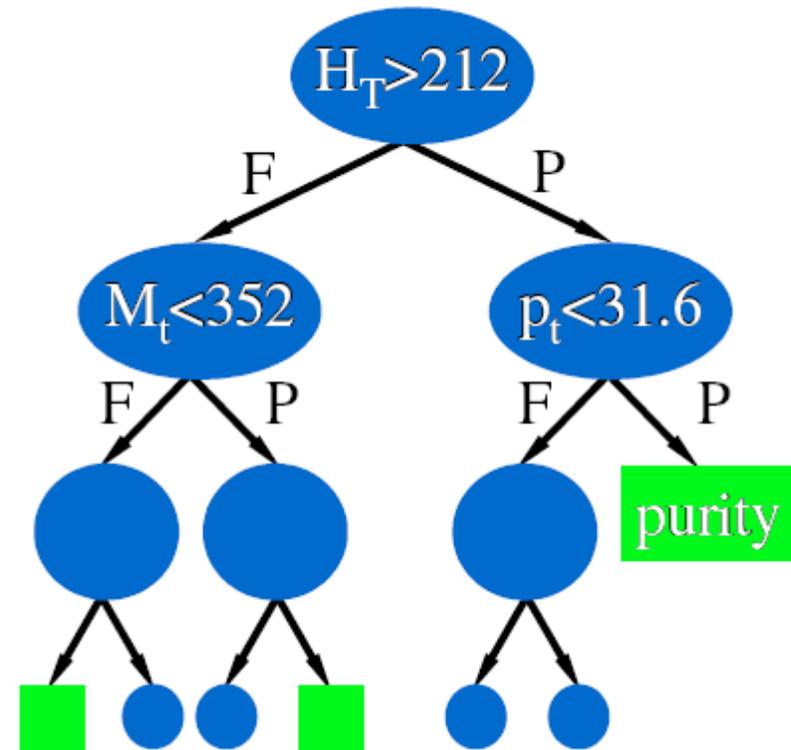


# Decision Trees in Particle Experiment



mathematically, they're *rooted binary trees*...

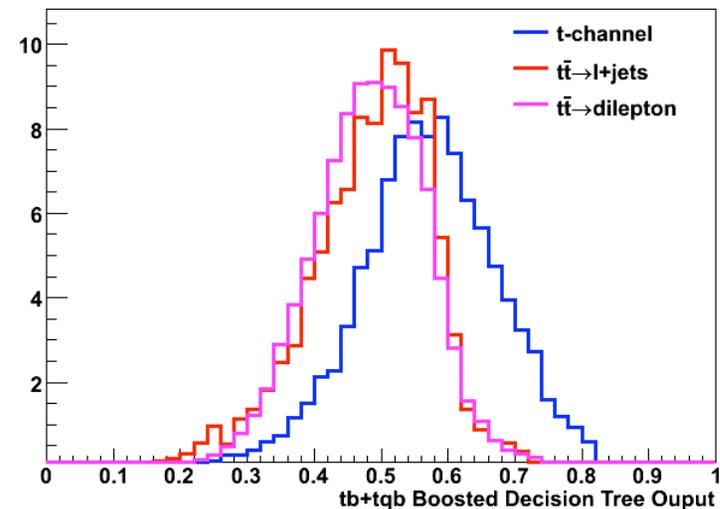
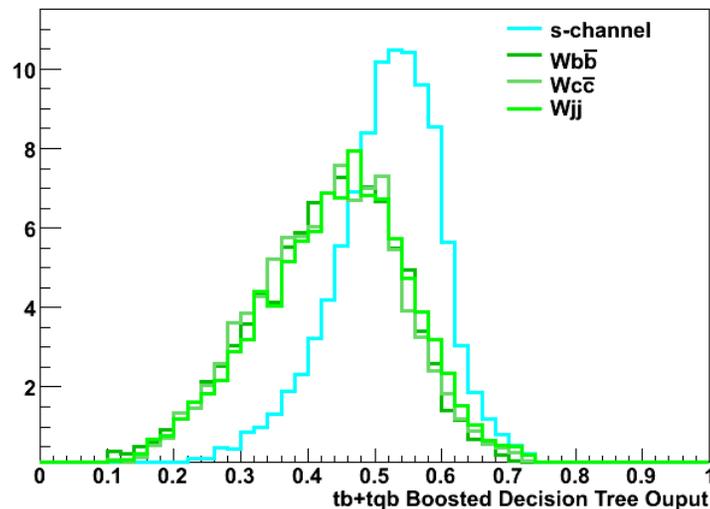
- Each *node* (blue) simultaneously represents a set of events *and* a cut
- Two child nodes split each node into events that pass cut and events that fail
- Cuts chosen to achieve maximal separation between signal and background (see slide 6)
- Splitting terminates eventually, forming *leaves* (green)
- Associated with each leaf is its *purity*, the weighted fraction of events in that leaf that are signal





## Analysis via Decision Trees

- The decision tree sorts data into many disjoint sets, corresponding to its leaves
- Output for each event is the purity of the corresponding leaf
- Decision tree output serves as *discriminant*—by design, output distributions vary greatly between signal and background
- We use discriminant distributions to perform a *shape-based* analysis on the data





# Decision Tree Training

Need a measure of *impurity* for nodes—such a function must be:

- Maximal for equal mix of signal and background
- Minimal for nodes with only signal or background
- Symmetric about purity  $p = \frac{1}{2}$

→ Use *Gini* measure:

$$Gini \propto p(1 - p)$$

Training Procedure:

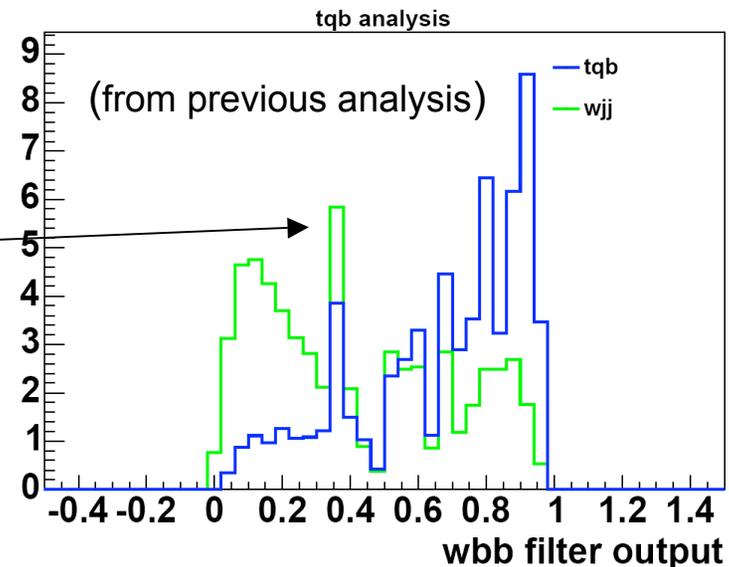
- Training sample: 1/3 of signal and background models
- List of 49 discriminating variables
- For each variable, choose cut to **maximize decrease in impurity**
- Choose best cut from list
- Split sample based on cut, then repeat process on resulting subsets
- Stop when split would produce subset with <100 events
- Test performance with other 2/3 of signal and background model



# Boosting

## Limitations of *one* tree:

- Small changes in training sample → big changes in decision tree
- Decision tree output often has weird spikes
- Many events *misclassified*—e.g. signal event in leaf that's primarily background



## Improvement through **Boosting**:

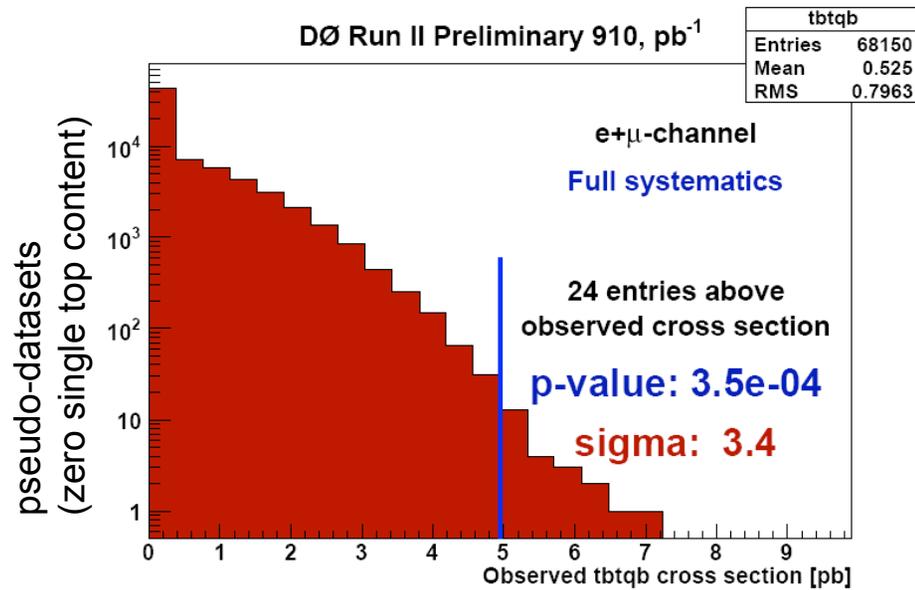
- Train sequence of decision trees—we use 20
- Reweight training sample for each tree to focus on misclassified events
- For discriminant, use weighted average of decision tree outputs
- Weight trees according to fraction of events that were misclassified



# Results

Expected:  $\sigma_{tb+tbq} = 2.7^{+1.6}_{-1.4}$  pb

Observed:  $\sigma_{tb+tbq} = 4.9^{+1.4}_{-1.4}$  pb



- p-value significance:  
24/68150 = 0.00035
- Gaussian equivalent:  
**3.4 sigma evidence!**
- SM Compatibility: 11%

(for more details on determining significance, see talk by Monica Pangilinan)



## $|V_{tb}|$ Measurement

$\sigma_{tb+qb} \propto |V_{tb}|^2 \rightarrow$  Can determine  $|V_{tb}|$  with same procedure as used for cross-section

We assume:

- SM top quark decay ( $V_{td}^2 + V_{ts}^2 \ll V_{tb}^2$ )
- CP-conserving V-A coupling (all form factors zero except  $f_1^L$ )

Results:

- $|V_{tb}f_1^L| = 1.3 \pm 0.2$
- **$|V_{tb}| > 0.68$  at 95% C.L.**  
assuming  $f_1^L = 1$  (SM)

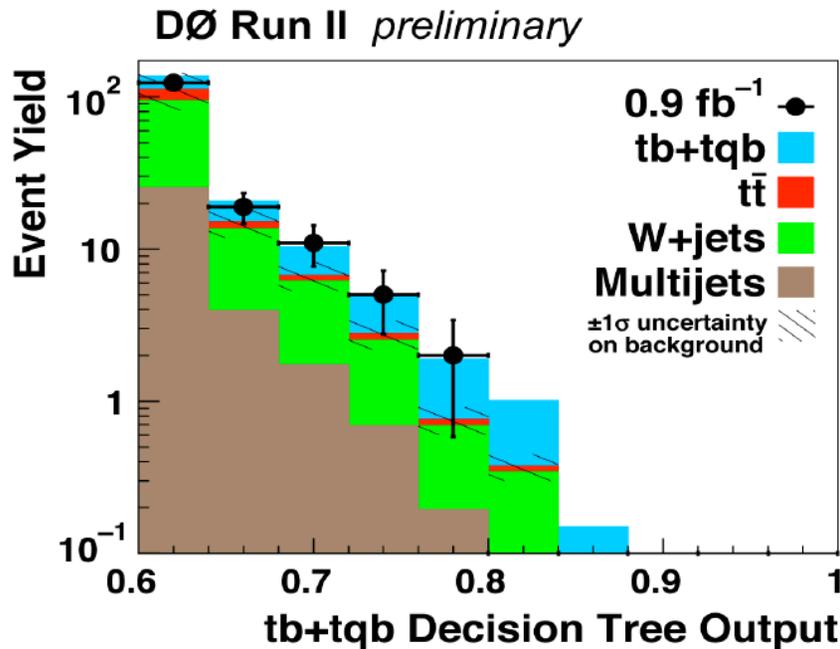
*Not assumed:*

- 3 quark families
- CKM unitarity



# Summary

Using boosted decision trees, we see **3.4 sigma evidence** for single top!



$$\sigma_{tb+tbq} = 4.9 \pm 1.4 \text{ pb}$$

**First direct measurement** of  $|V_{tb}|$ :

$$0.68 < |V_{tb}| \leq 1 \text{ at 95\% C.L.}$$

(assuming SM form factors)