



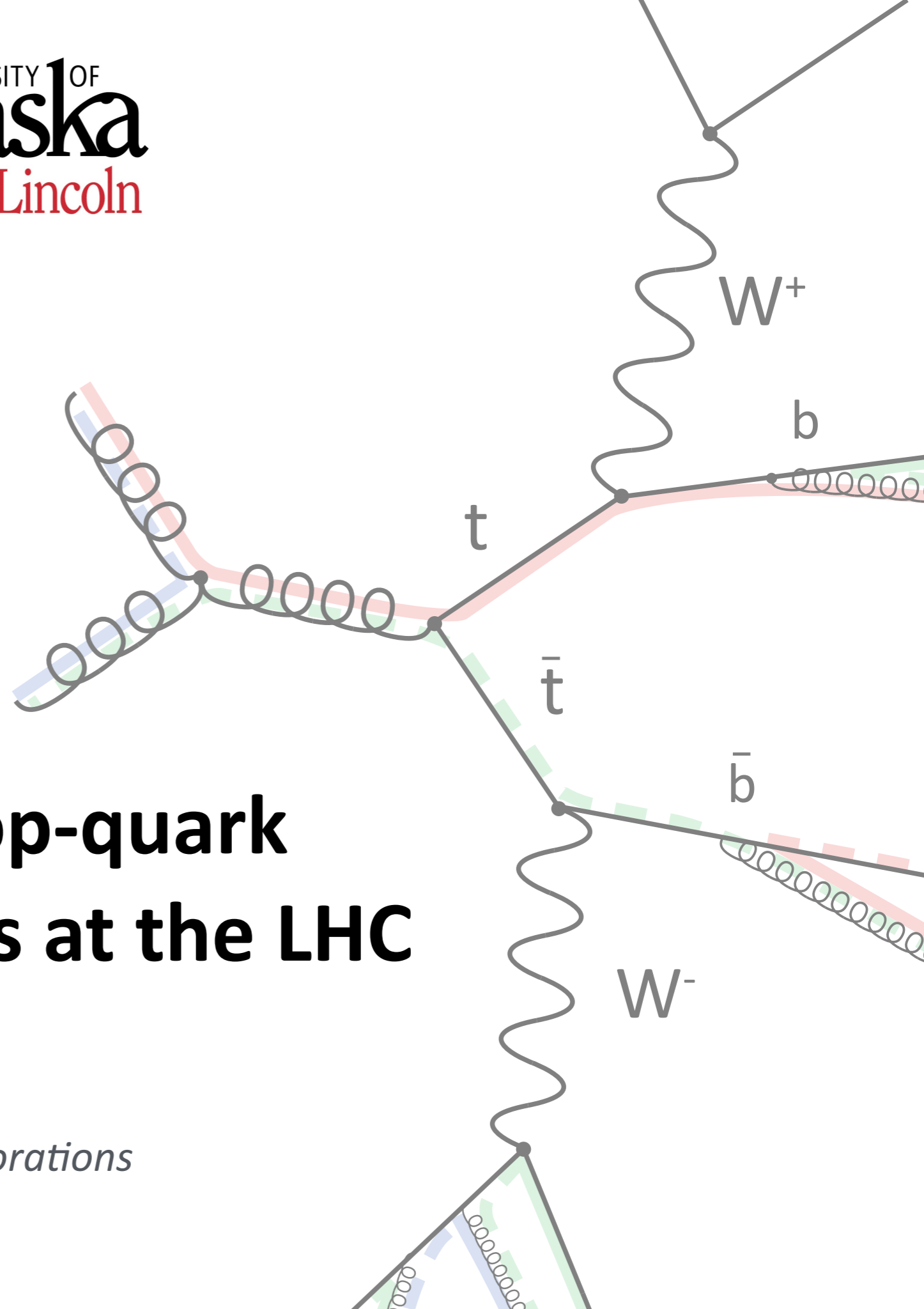
UNIVERSITY OF  
**Nebraska**  
Lincoln

# New methods for top-quark mass measurements at the LHC

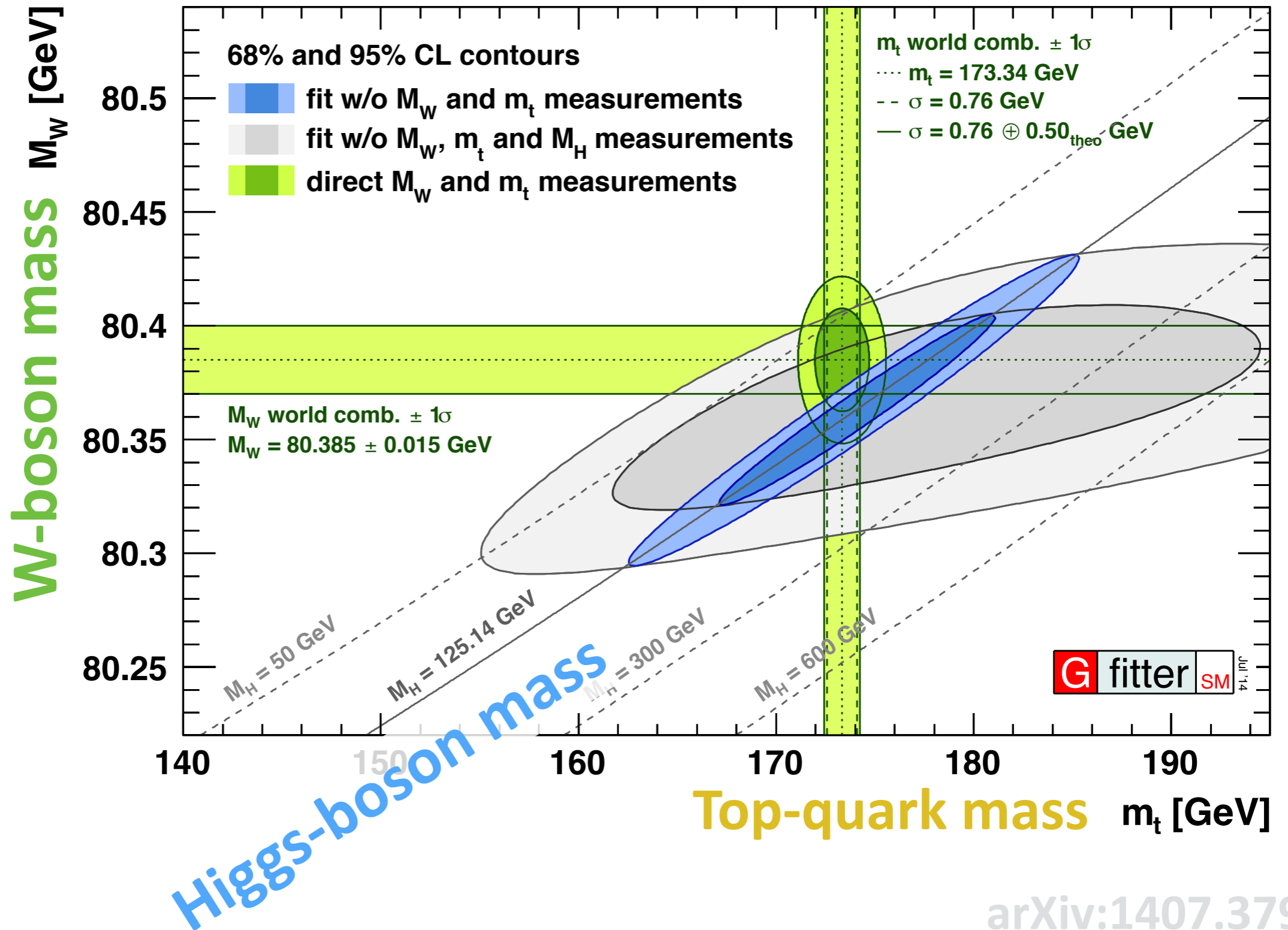
*Benjamin Stieger (UNL)*

*on behalf of the ATLAS and CMS collaborations*

*Moriond EW, March 15<sup>th</sup> 2016*

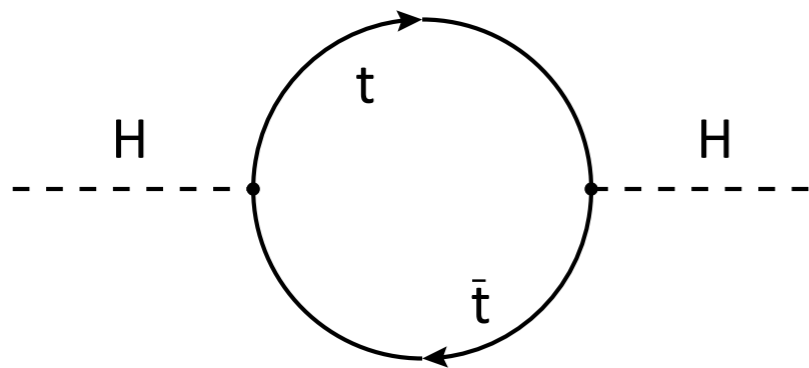


We can test the **self-consistency** of the Standard Model using the top-quark mass and other inputs

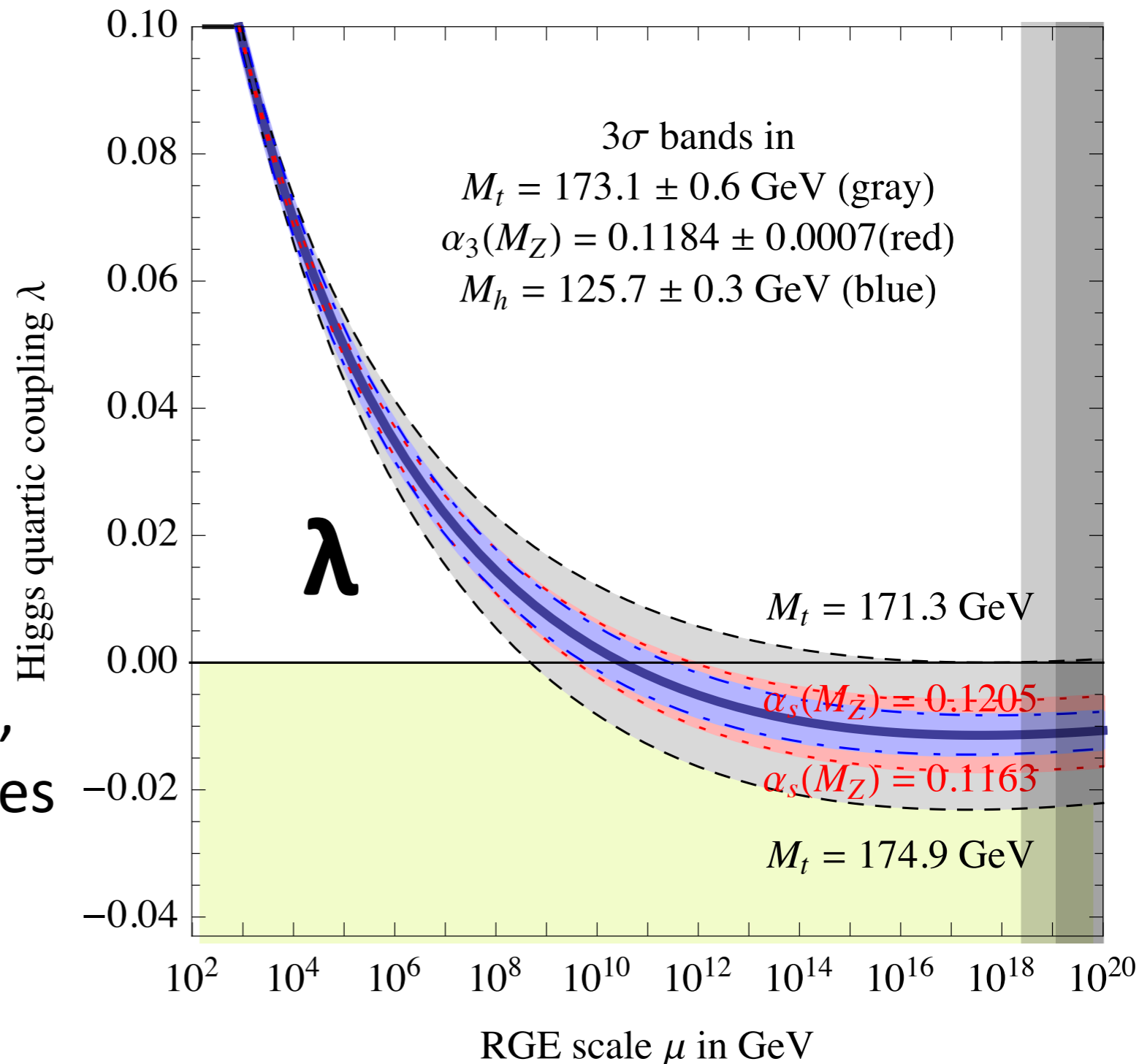


# Knowing the top-quark mass might just reveal the fate of our universe

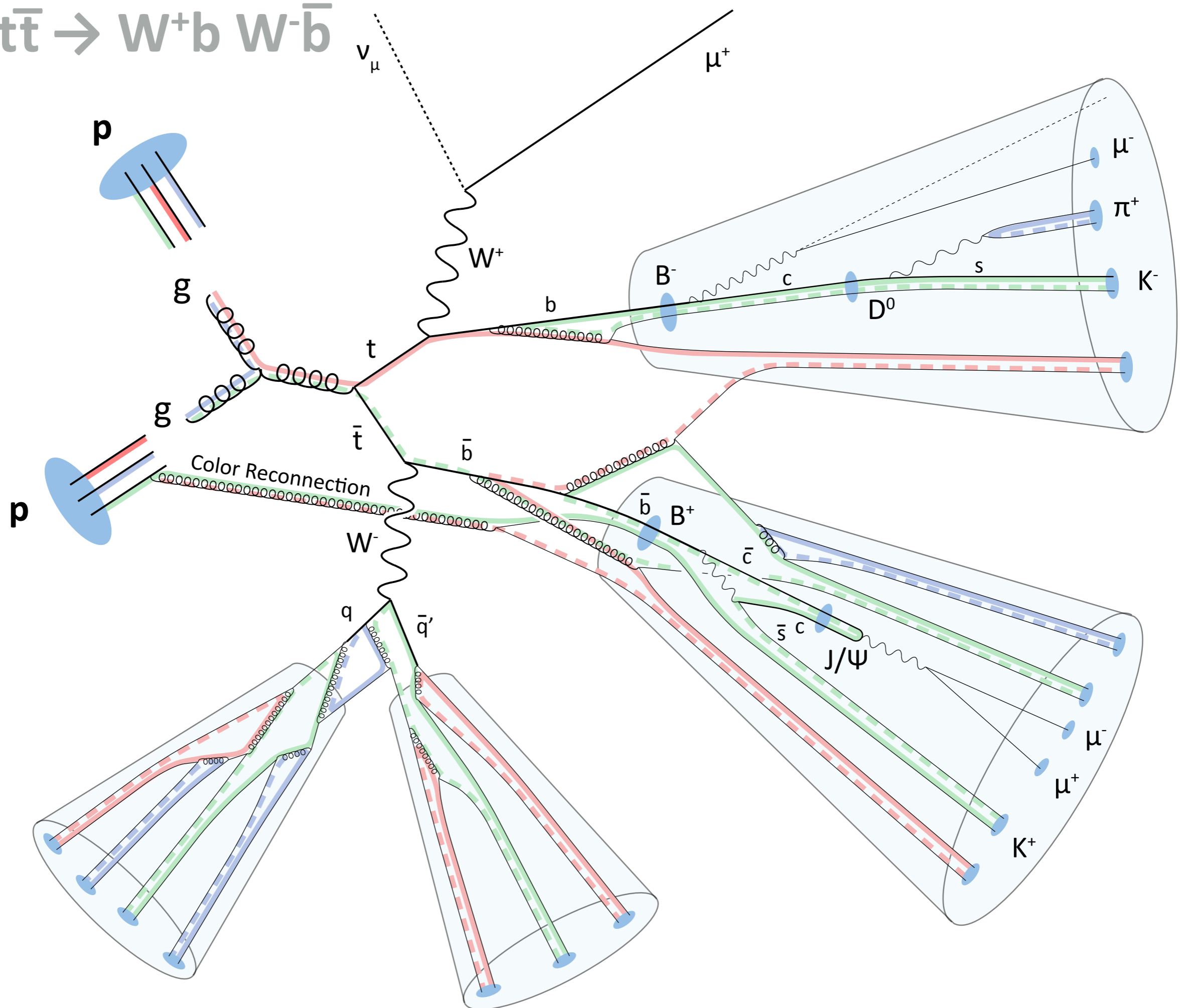
- Evolution of Higgs quartic coupling  $\lambda$  depends on top mass



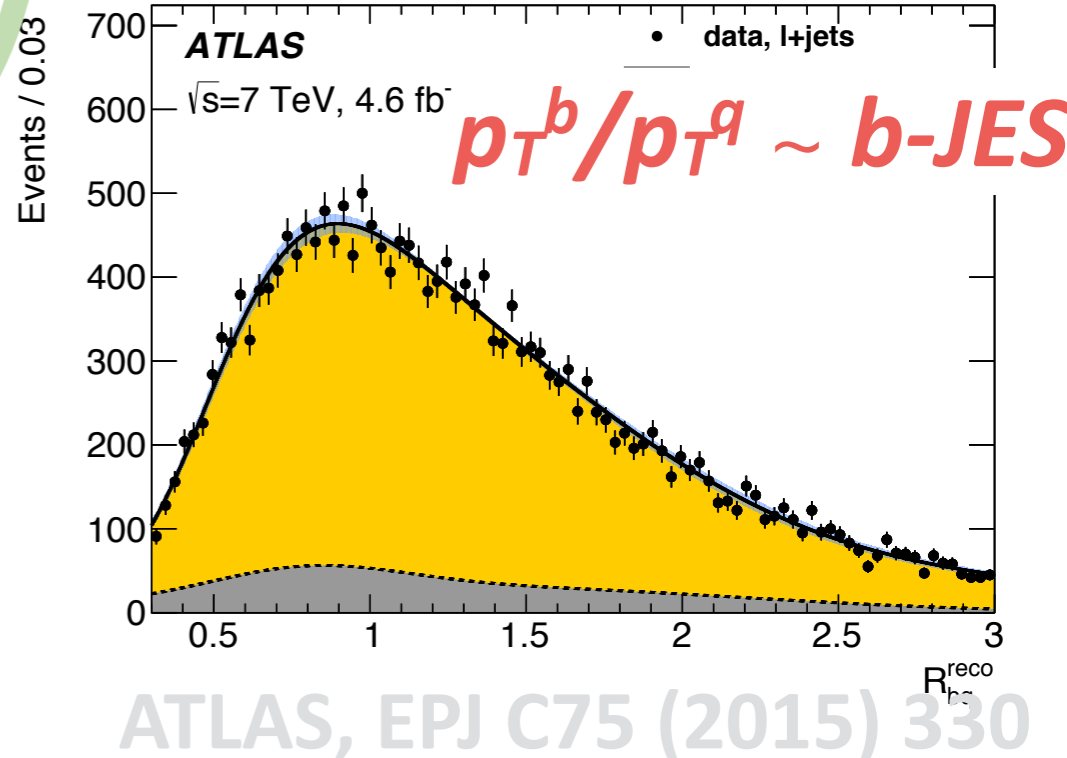
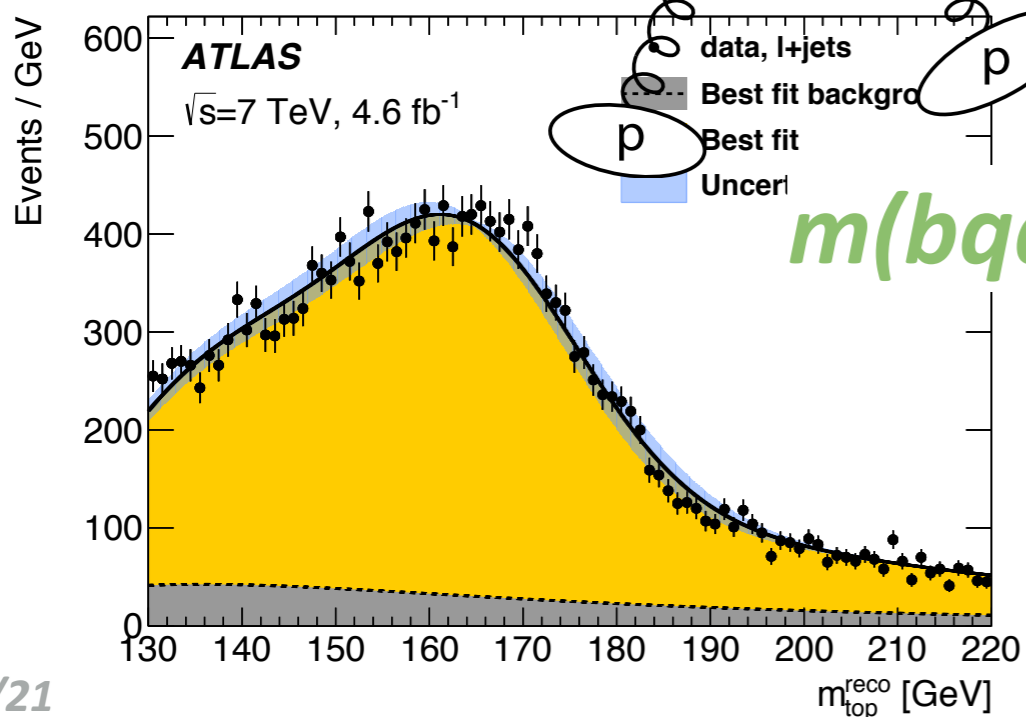
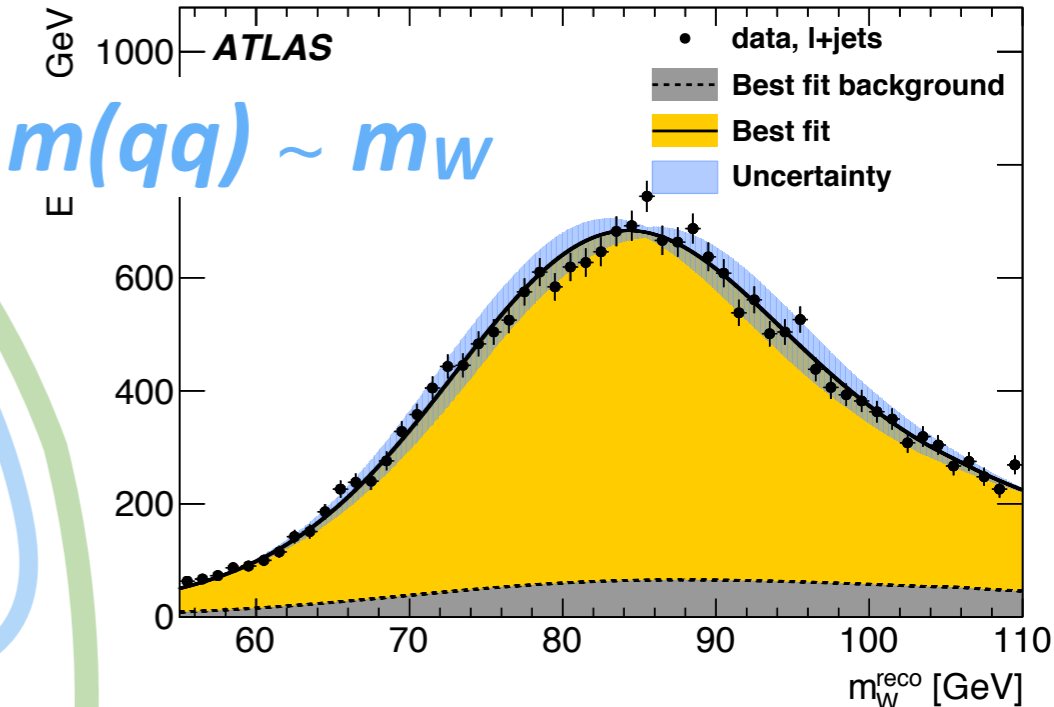
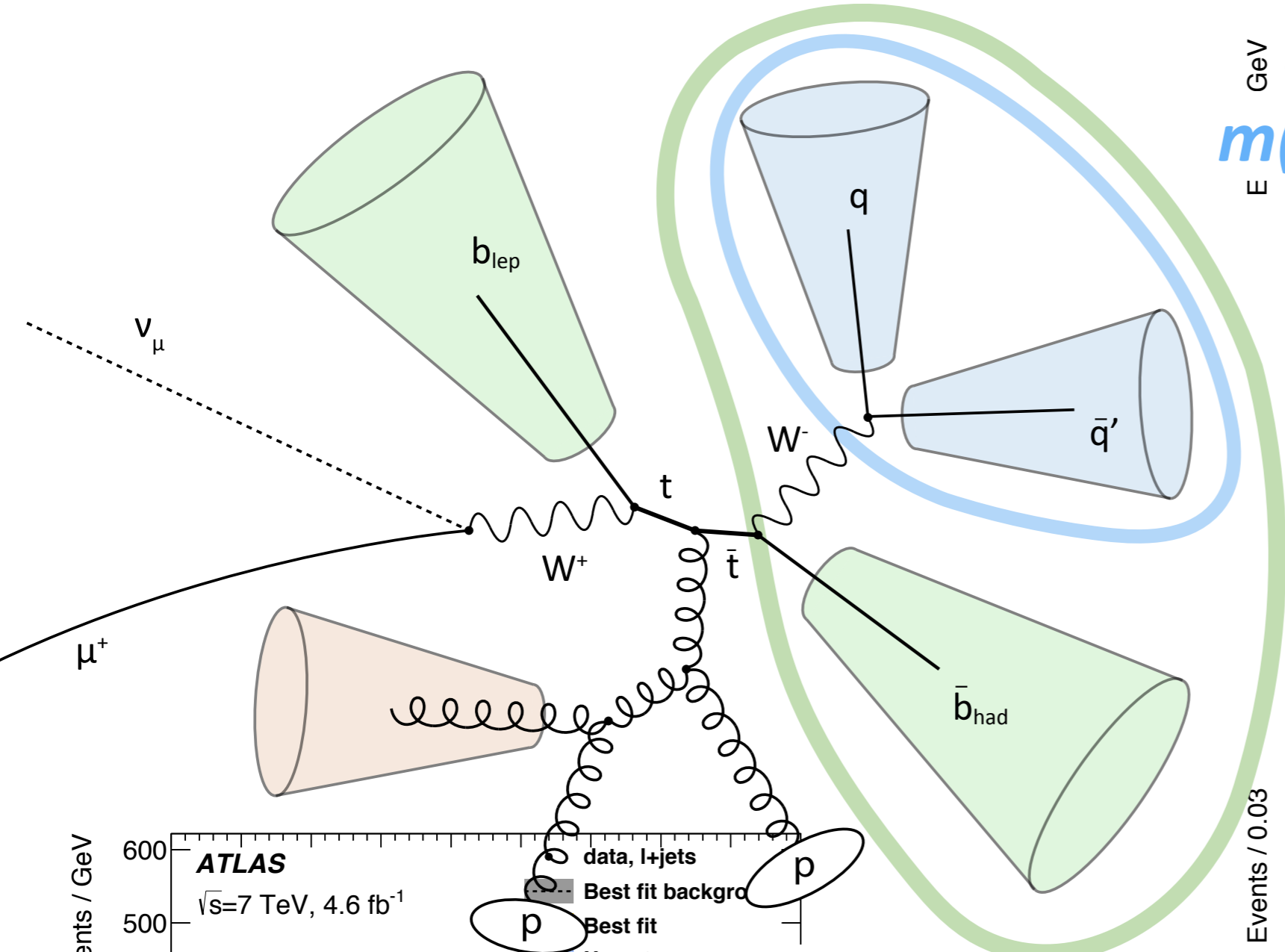
- When  $\lambda$  becomes negative, the Higgs potential becomes unbounded from below



$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t} \rightarrow W^+b W^-\bar{b}$



# Extracting the top-quark mass in $t\bar{t}$ events



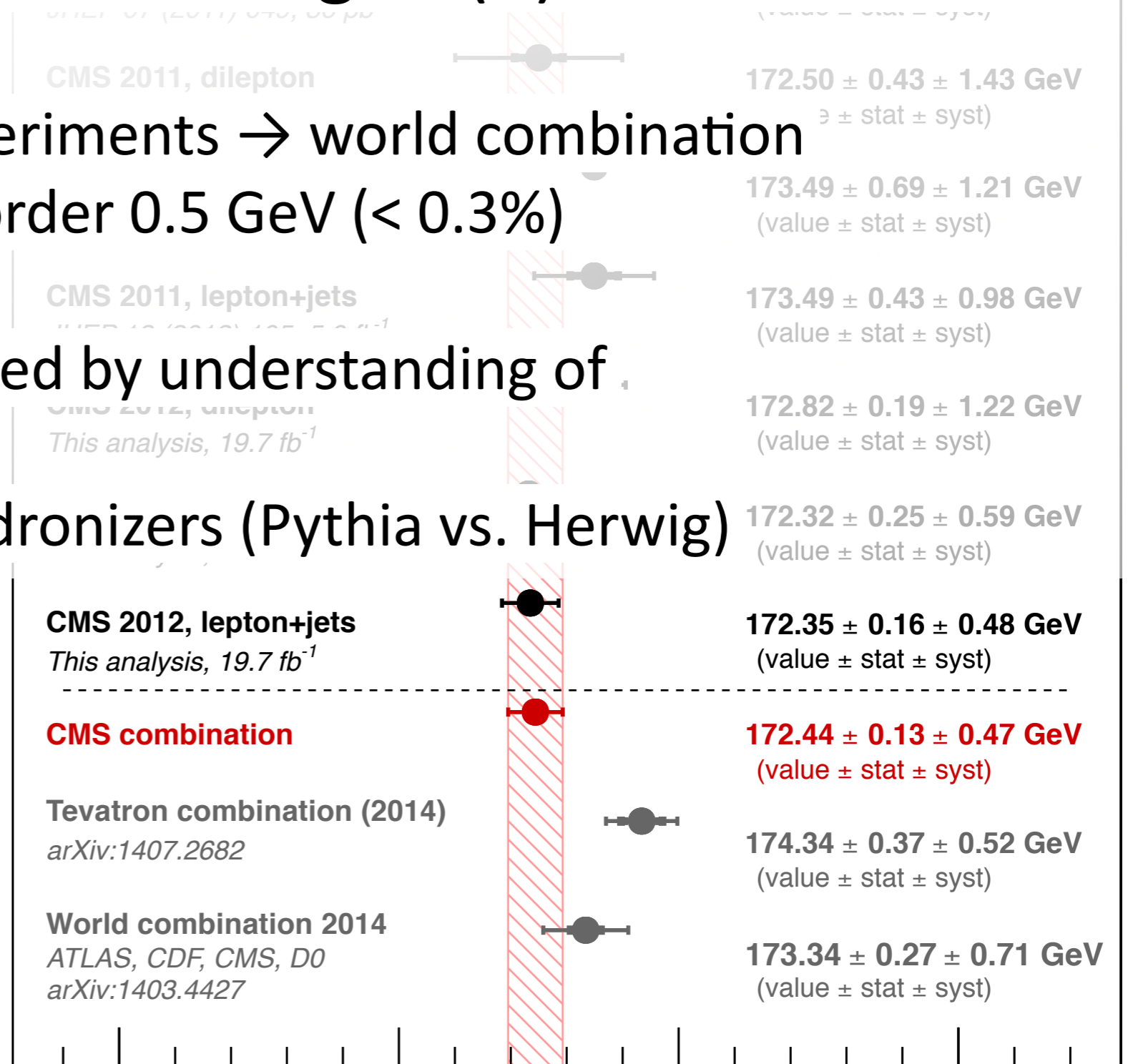
# The most sensitive methods are limited by uncertainties from the modeling of (b) hadronization.

- Results from all four experiments → world combination
- Reaching a precision of order 0.5 GeV (< 0.3%)

- Precision ultimately limited by understanding of hadronization modeling

- Compare different hadronizers (Pythia vs. Herwig)
- Dedicated studies

- How can we improve?



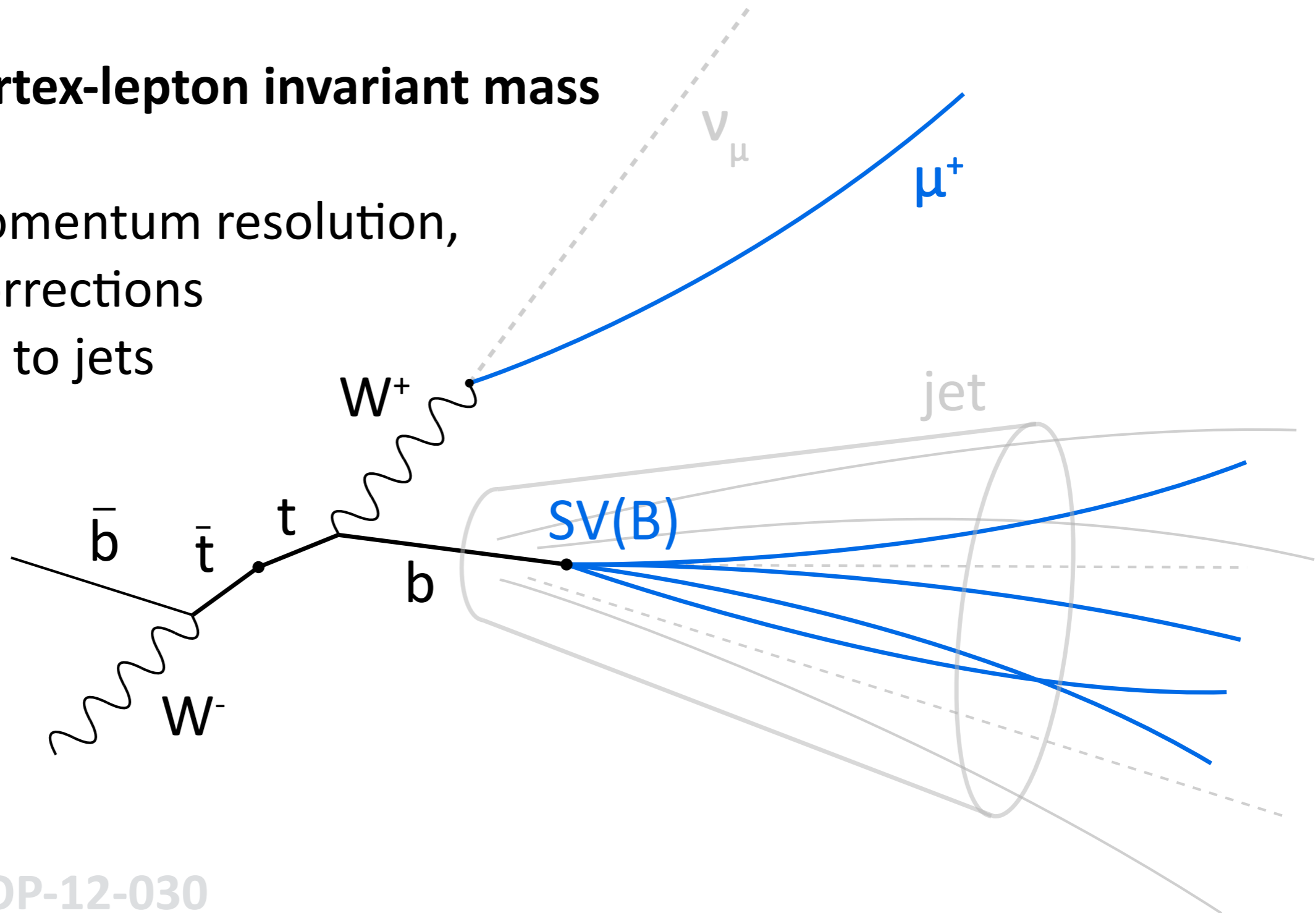
# Can we gain by approaching the problem differently?

- Use experimentally clean(er) **observables**
  - Don't use jets, avoid hadronization issues
  - Alternative systematic sensitivities
  - Impact in combination with standard methods
- **Theoretically-calculable** observables
  - With some sensitivity to the mass
  - Basic example: inclusive production cross-section
  - Shapes of lepton-b invariant mass ( $m_{lb}$ ),  $t\bar{t}$ +jet invariant mass ( $\rho_s$ )
- **Constrain modeling systematics** in the data—e.g.:
  - Hadronization: b fragmentation, semileptonic b hadron decays, ...
  - Top quark  $p_T$ , scale uncertainties in differential cross sections
  - Underlying event



# Reduce experimental uncertainties by using only charged tracks and leptons.

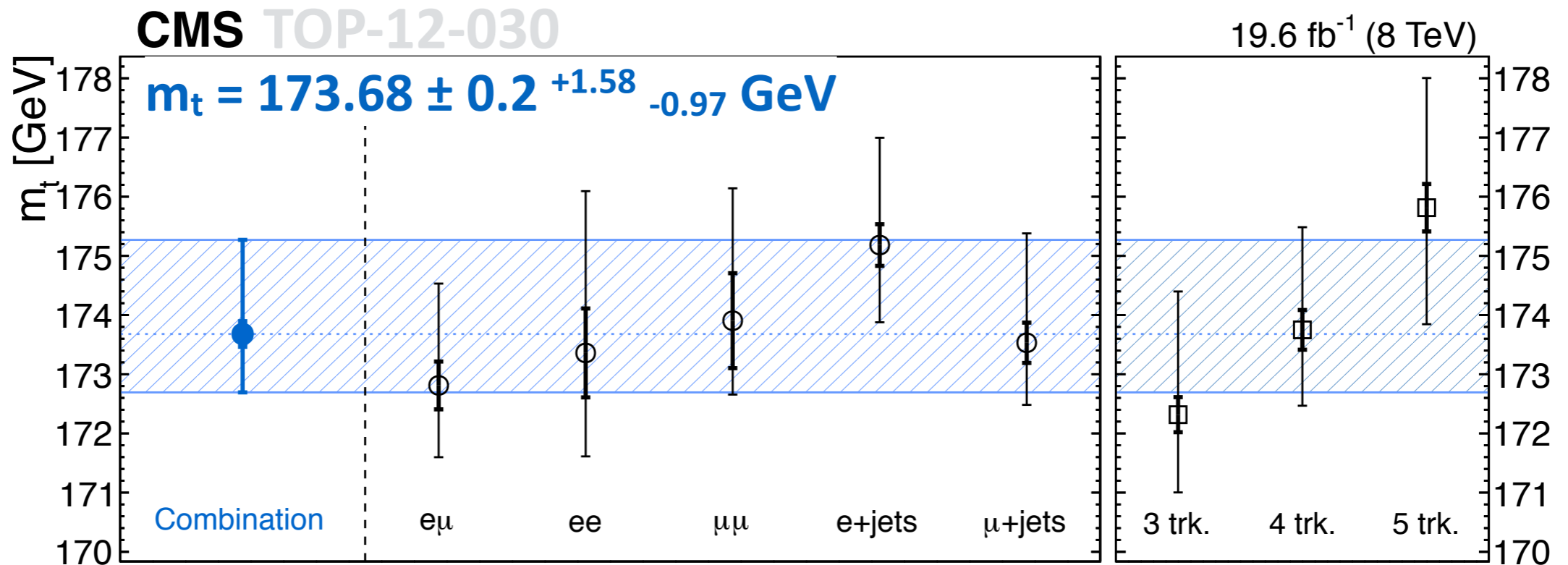
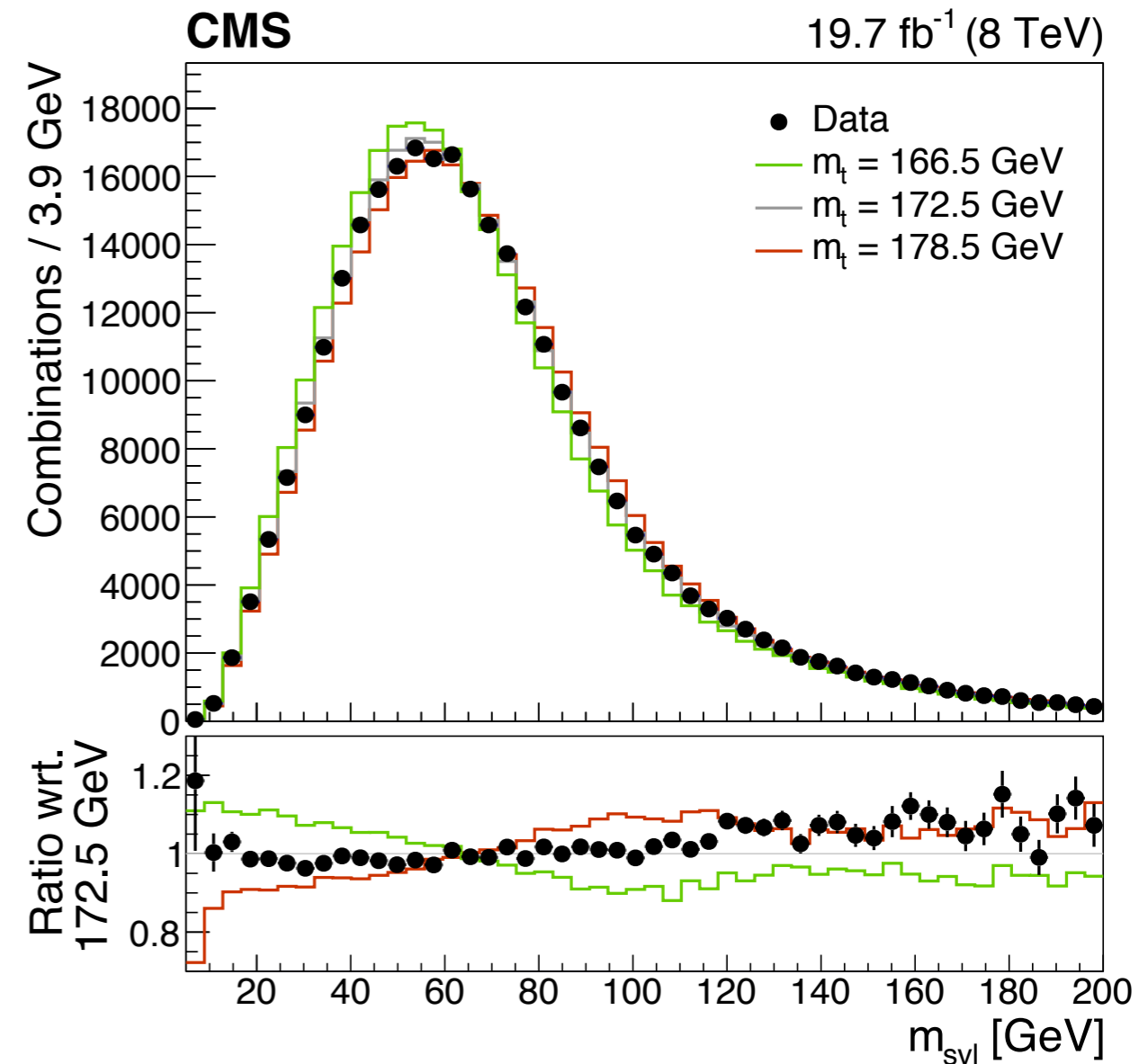
- Reconstruct **secondary vertex** from b-hadron decay
- Exploit **vertex-lepton invariant mass**
- Higher momentum resolution, smaller corrections compared to jets



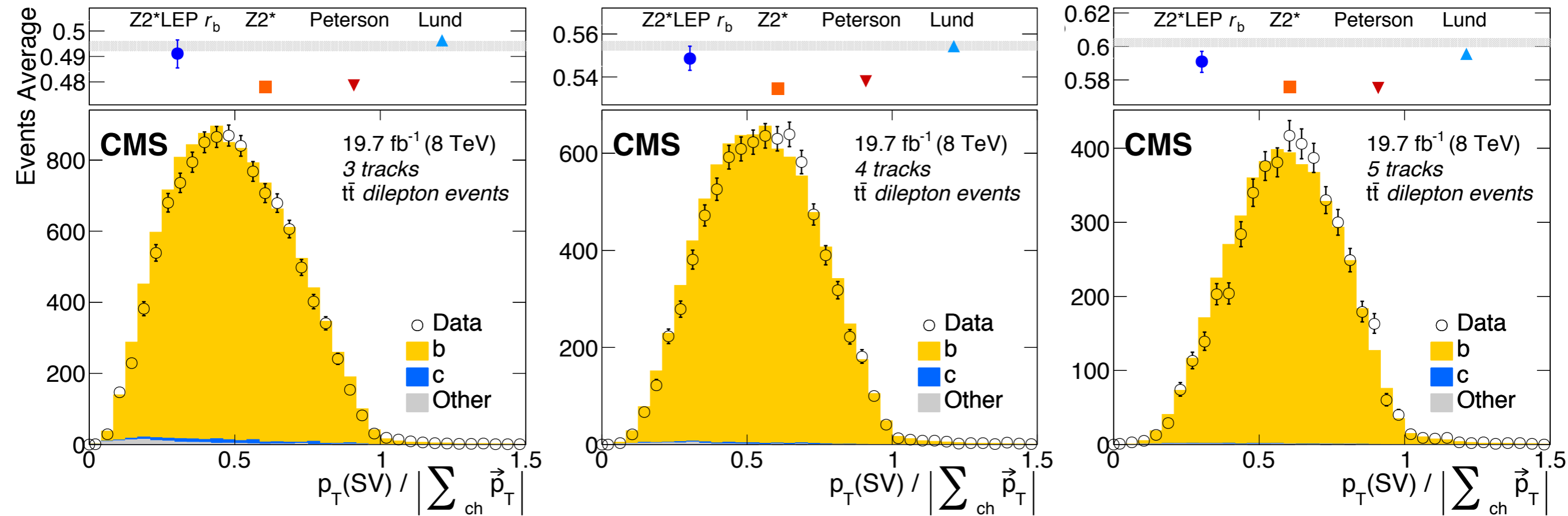


# Lepton + Secondary Vertices

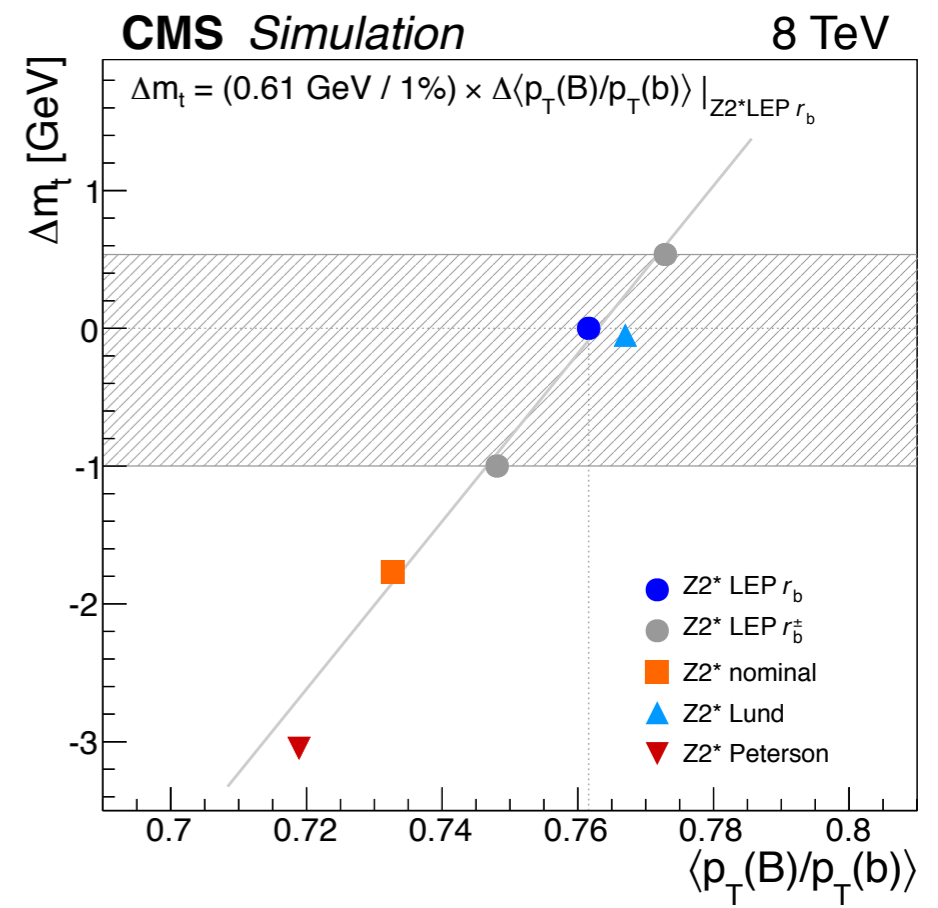
- Performed in bins of SV-track multiplicity
- Leading systematic uncertainties
  - b fragmentation ( $^{+1.00}_{-0.54}$  GeV)
  - Top quark  $p_T$  ( $^{+0.82}$  GeV)
  - (These are virtually negligible in standard measurements)
- Total experimental uncertainties  $< 500$  MeV

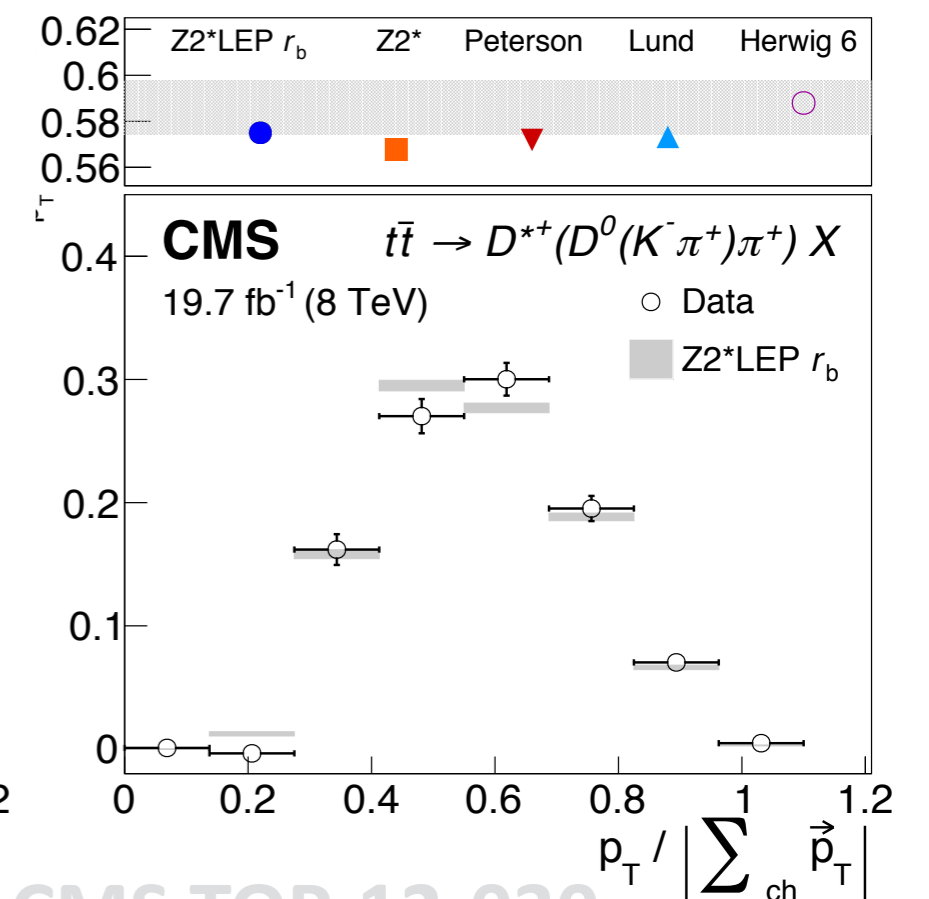
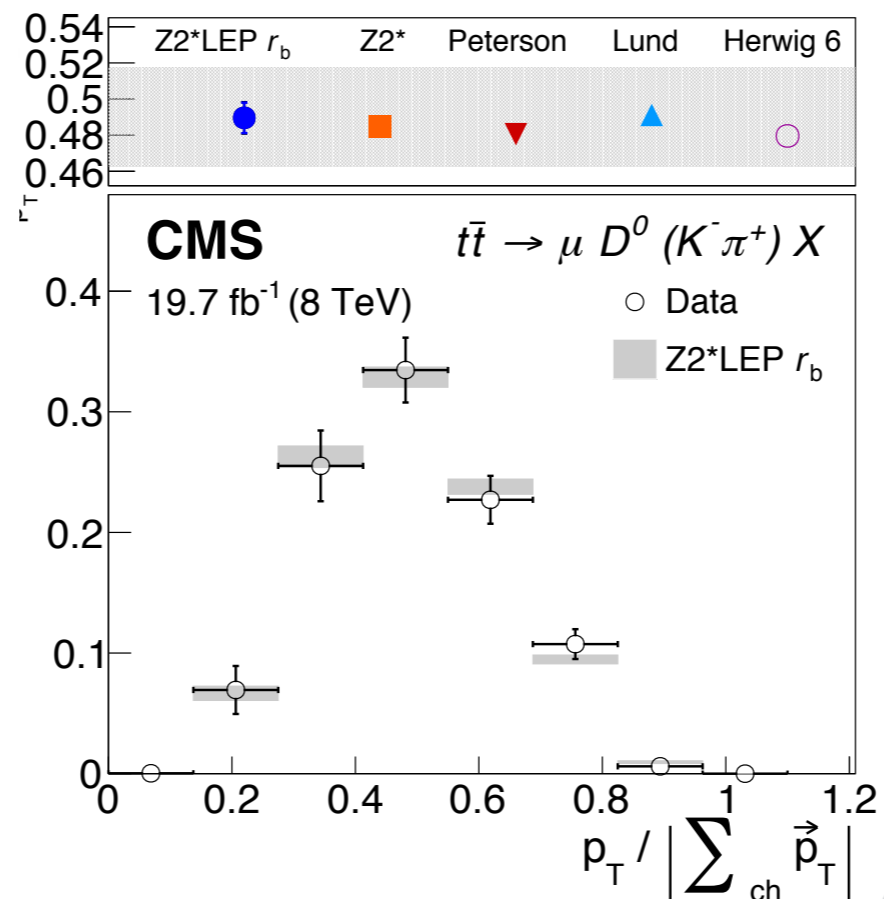
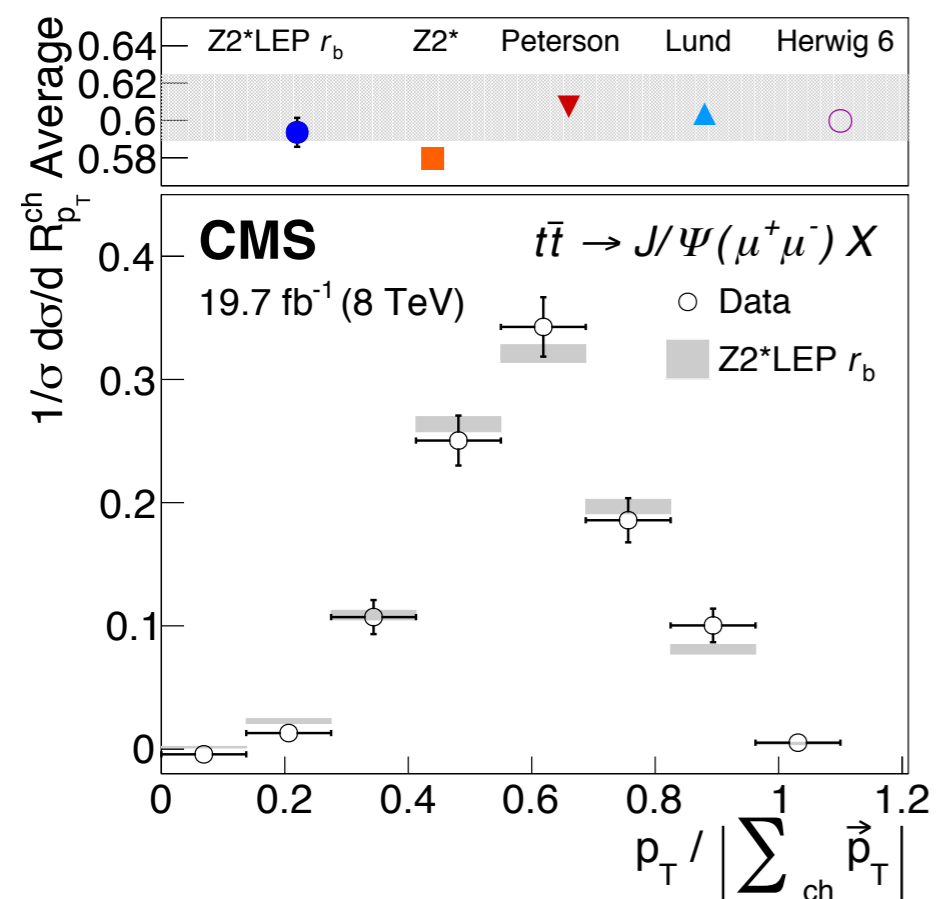
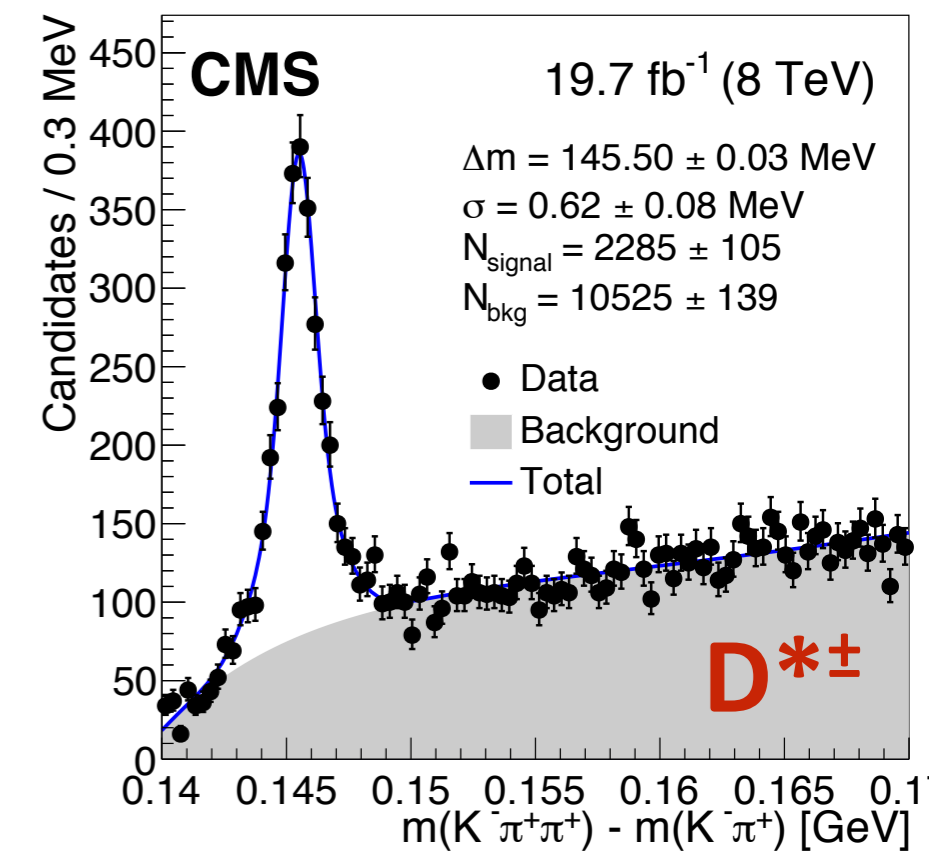
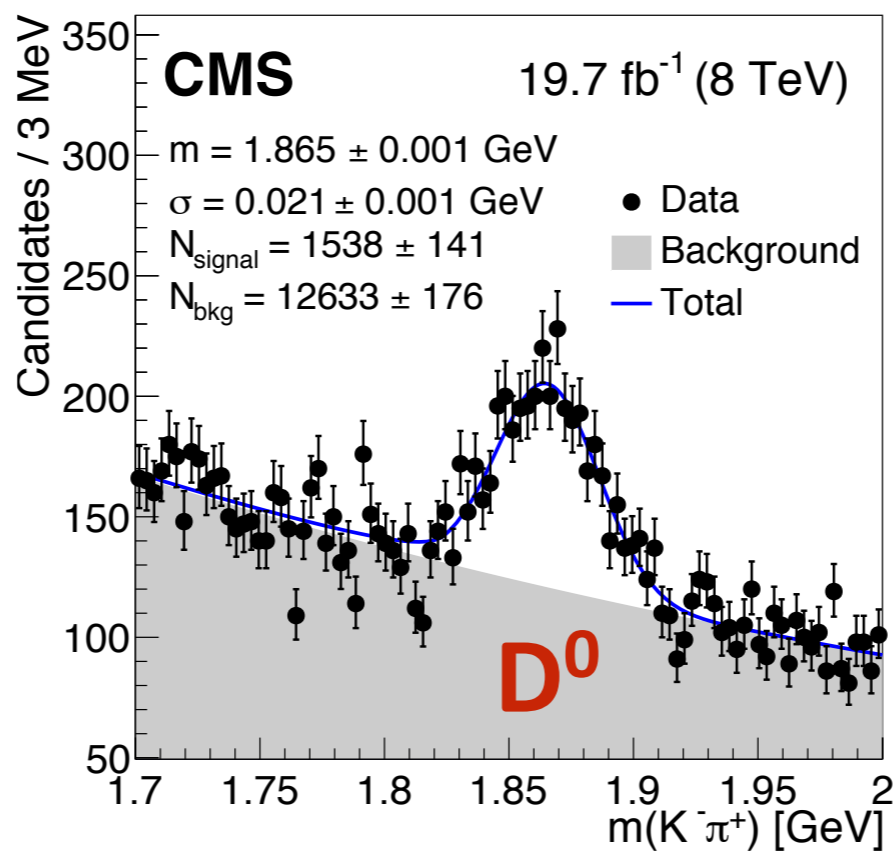
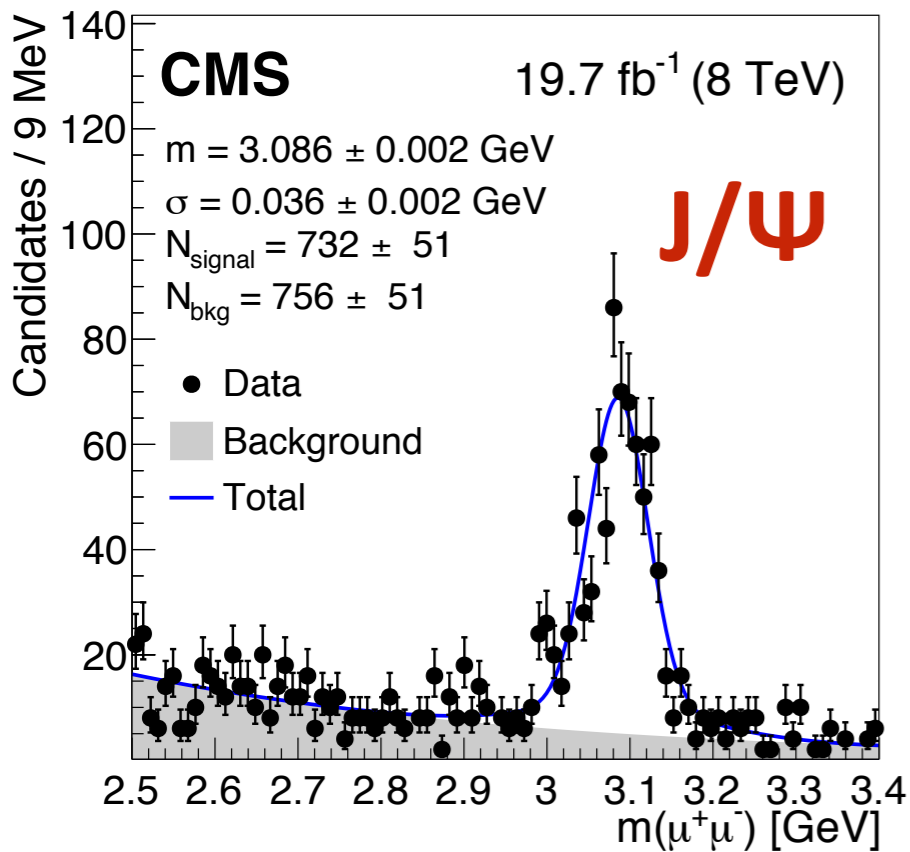


# Studying b-quark fragmentation in the data

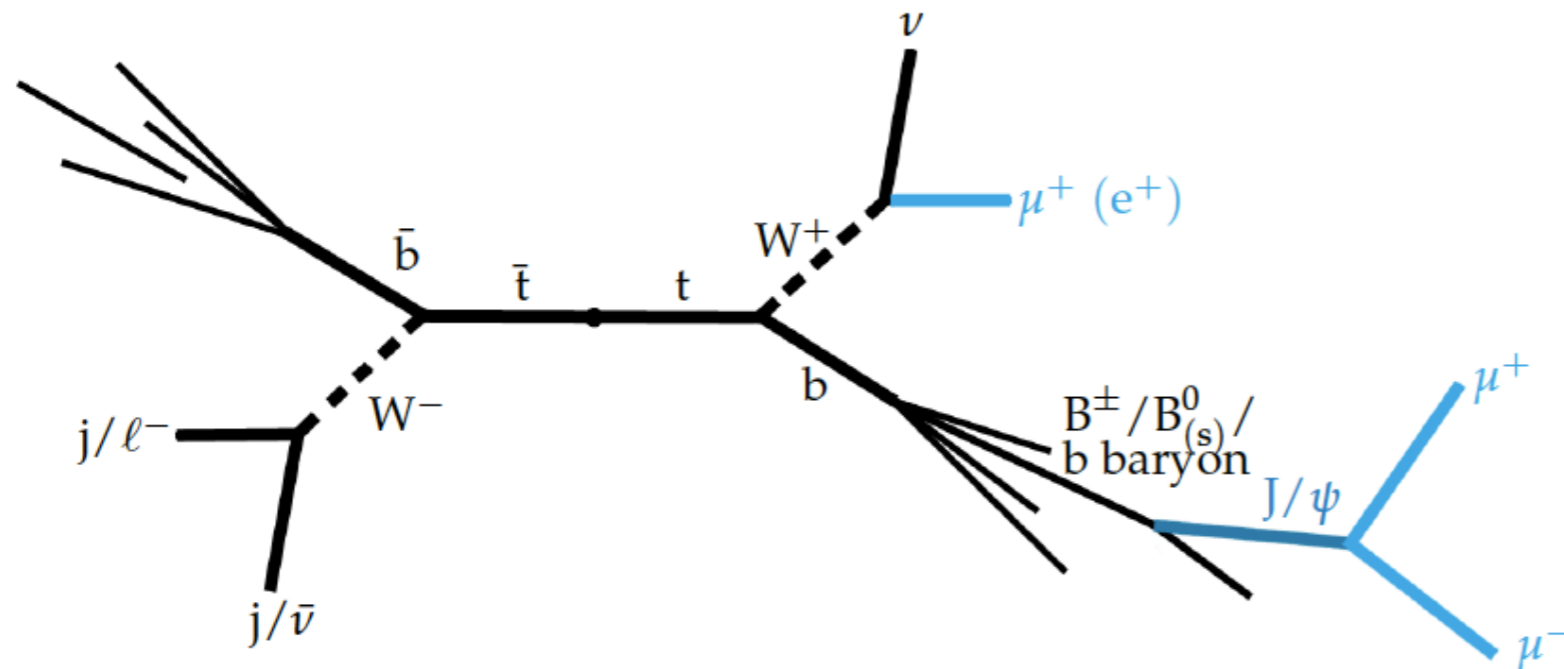


- Compare fraction of jet-momentum carried by secondary vertex for different fragmentation function shapes
  - Proxy for parton-to-hadron momentum transfer
- Dominant effect on measured top mass

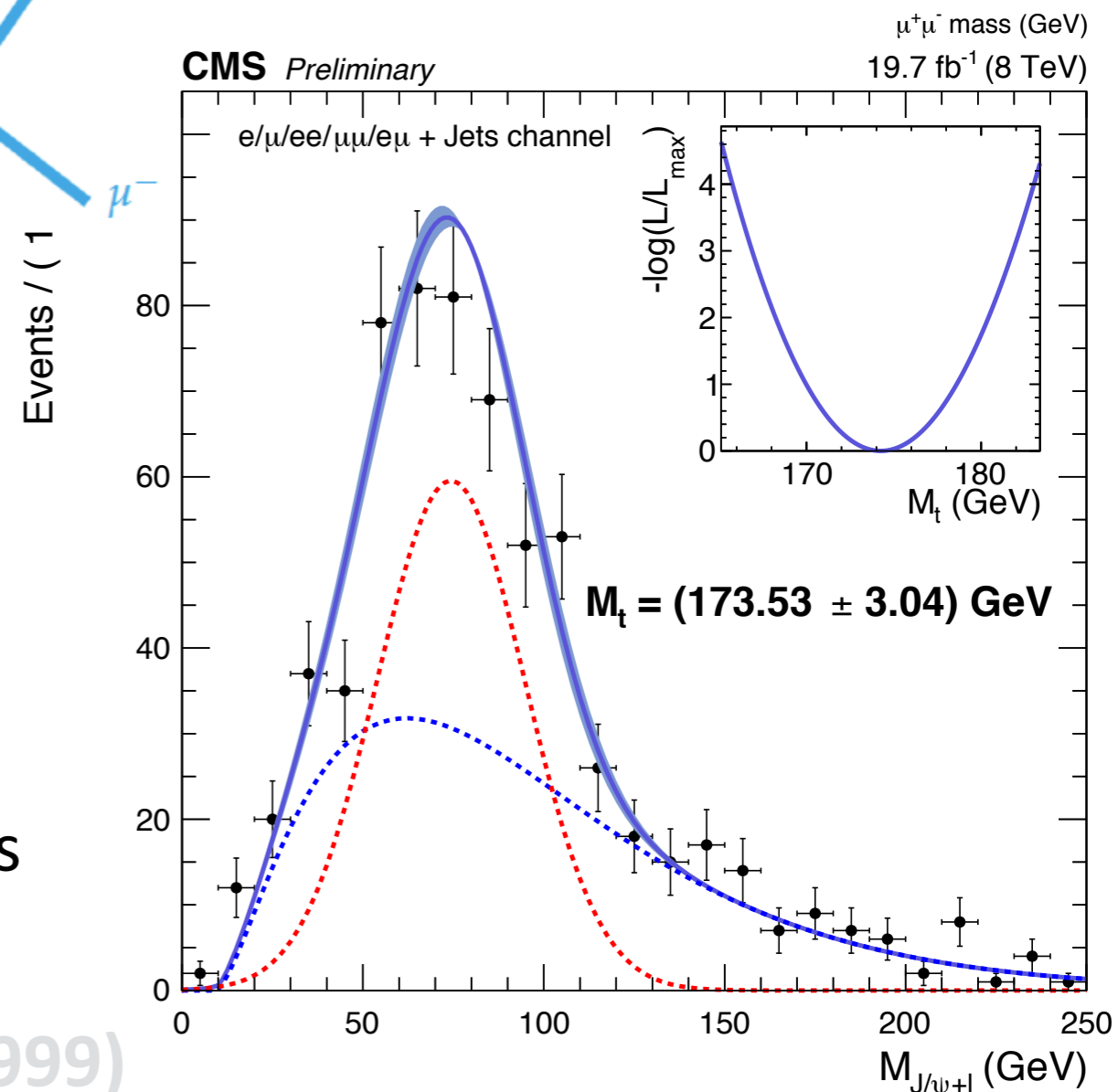
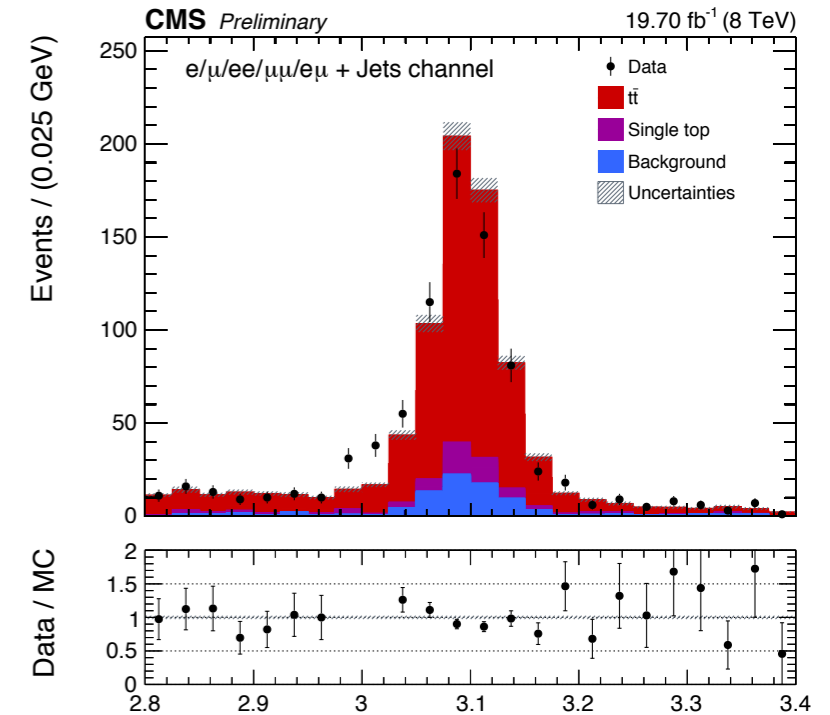


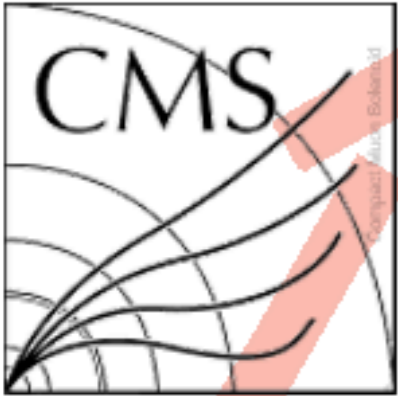


# Using charmed mesons might provide an even cleaner observable.

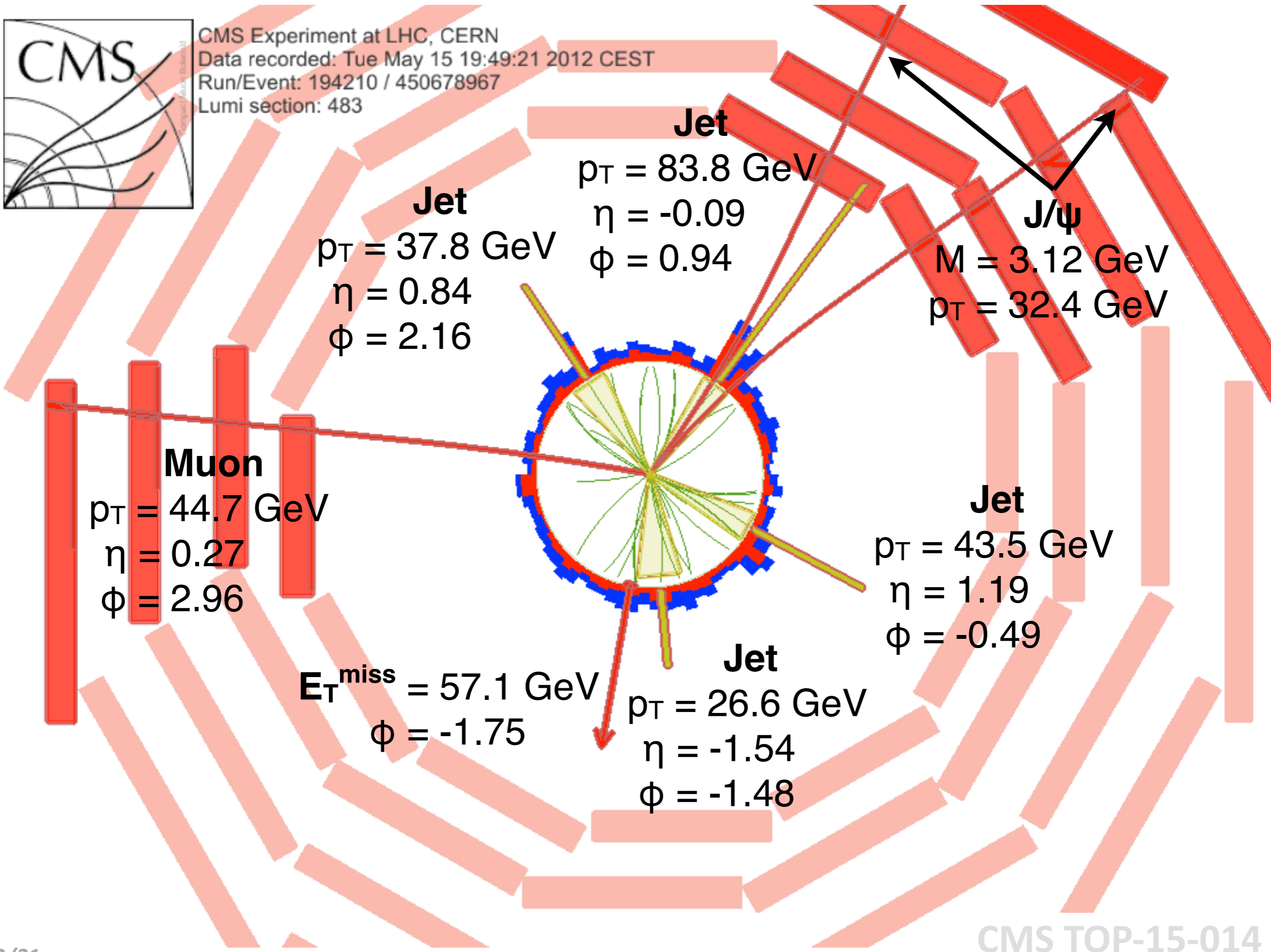


- **Lepton + J/ψ** invariant mass
- Small branching fractions
  - 666 available events in 8 TeV dataset
  - Statistical uncertainty of 3.0 GeV
- However  $< 1$  GeV syst. uncertainty
  - b-fragmentation  $\sim 0.3$  GeV
  - Limited by top  $p_T$  modeling, QCD scales
  - Relevant exp. uncertainties  $< 100$  MeV





CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN  
Data recorded: Tue May 15 19:49:21 2012 CEST  
Run/Event: 194210 / 450678967  
Lumi section: 483

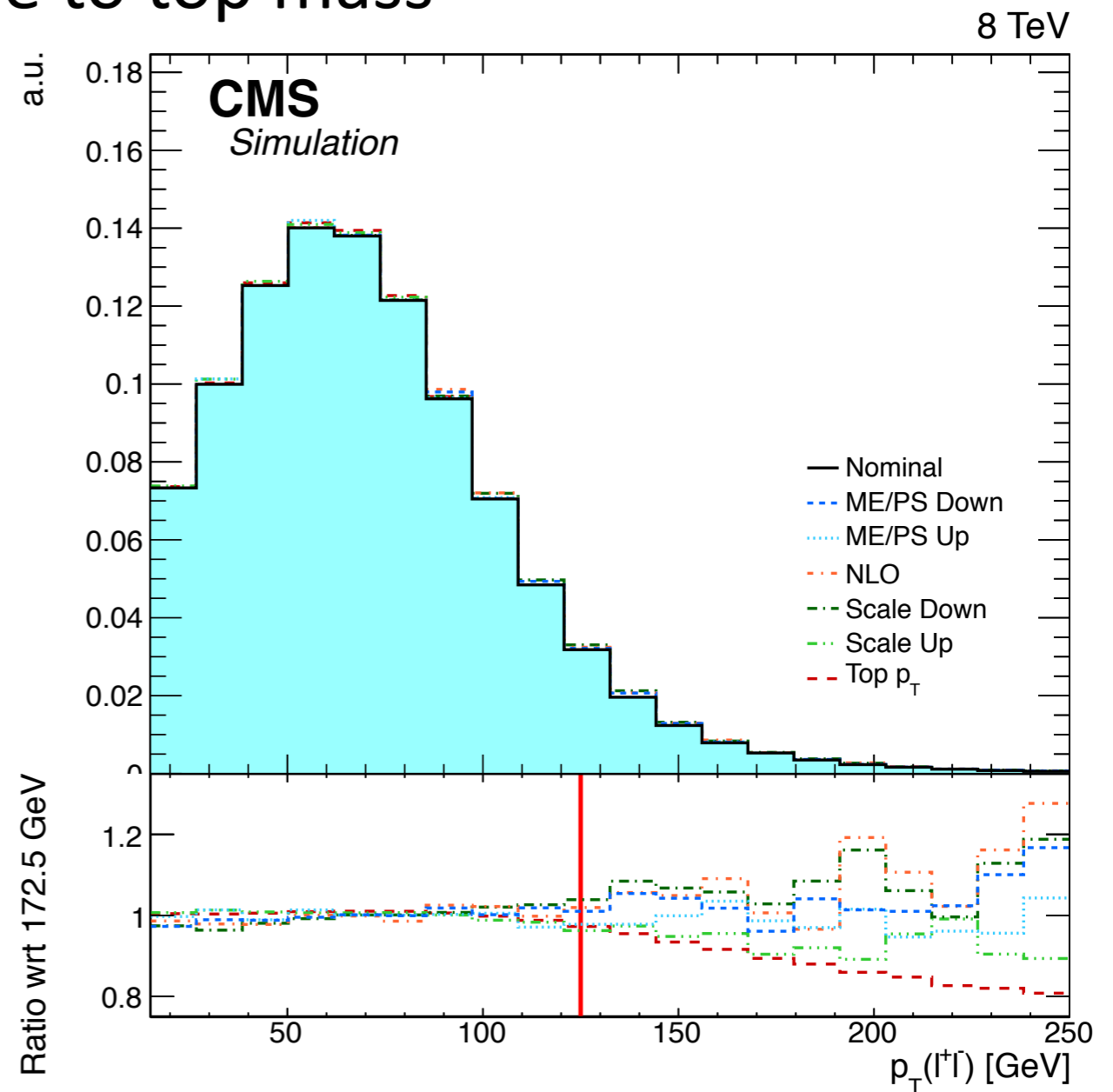




Ideal case would be an experimentally-clean, mass-sensitive observable, that is theoretically calculable.

- Dilepton kinematics proposed by *Frixione and Mitov (2014)*
- Found  $p_T(l^+l^-)$  to be most sensitive to top mass

- Clean, but hampered by QCD scale uncertainties
  - Caveat: using only **leading-order MC** in Run I (8 TeV)
  - Furthermore, **top quark  $p_T$  mismodeling** has a large impact
- Experimentally limited only by lepton momentum scale

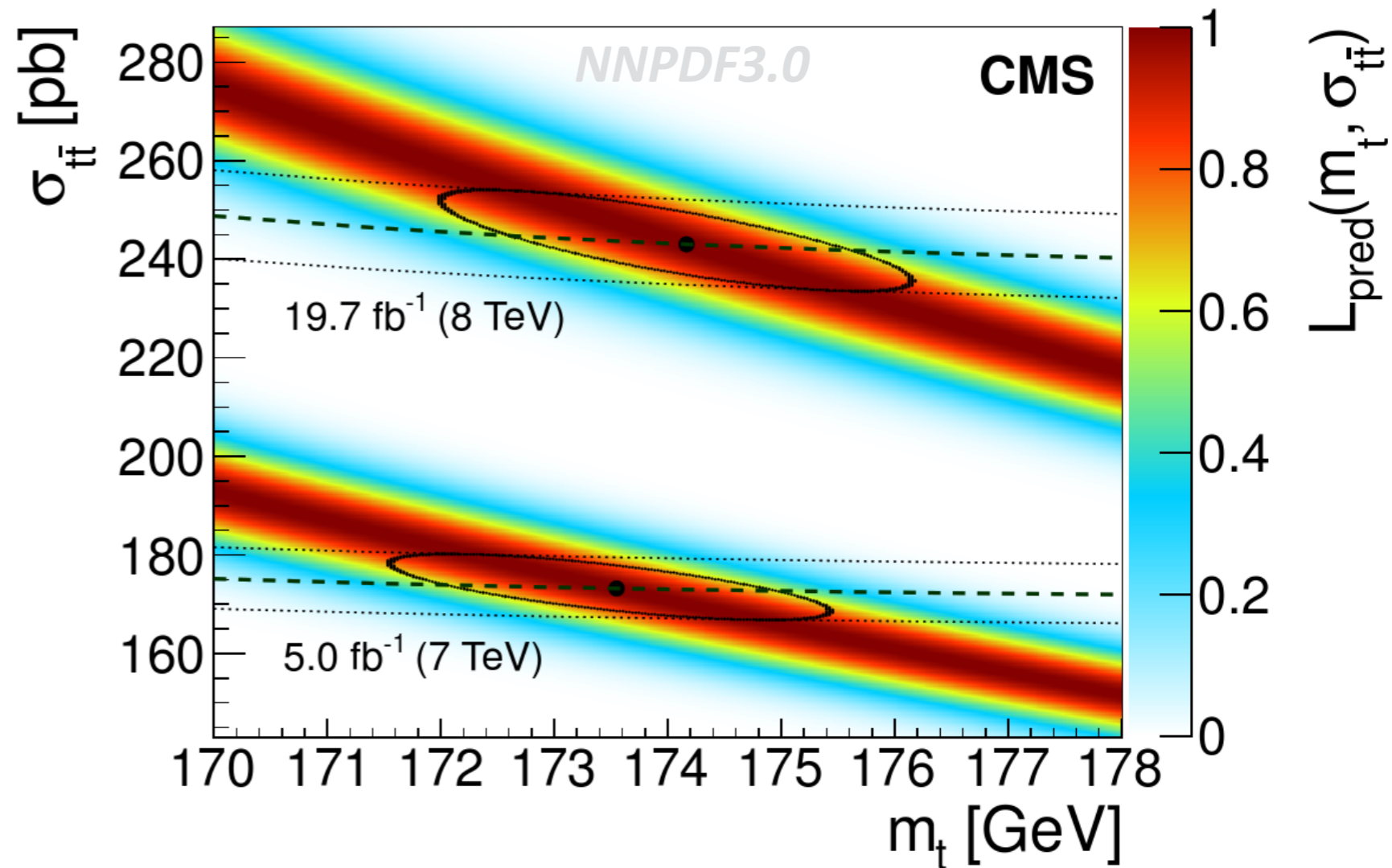


CMS (2016):  $m_t = 171.7 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.5 \begin{matrix} +3.1 \\ -2.5 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} +0.8 \\ \end{matrix} \text{ GeV}$

(stat.) (exp.) (theo.) (top  $p_T$ )

# Can extract the top quark pole mass from the inclusive $t\bar{t}$ production cross-section.

- Mass-dependence can be calculated at NNLO
  - Acceptance depends on  $m_t$  as well
- Fixed value of  $\alpha_s$
- Ultimately limited by beam uncertainties: luminosity, energy



CMS (2016):  $m_t = 173.8^{+1.7}_{-1.8}$  GeV

ATLAS (2014):  $m_t = 172.9^{+2.5}_{-2.6}$  GeV

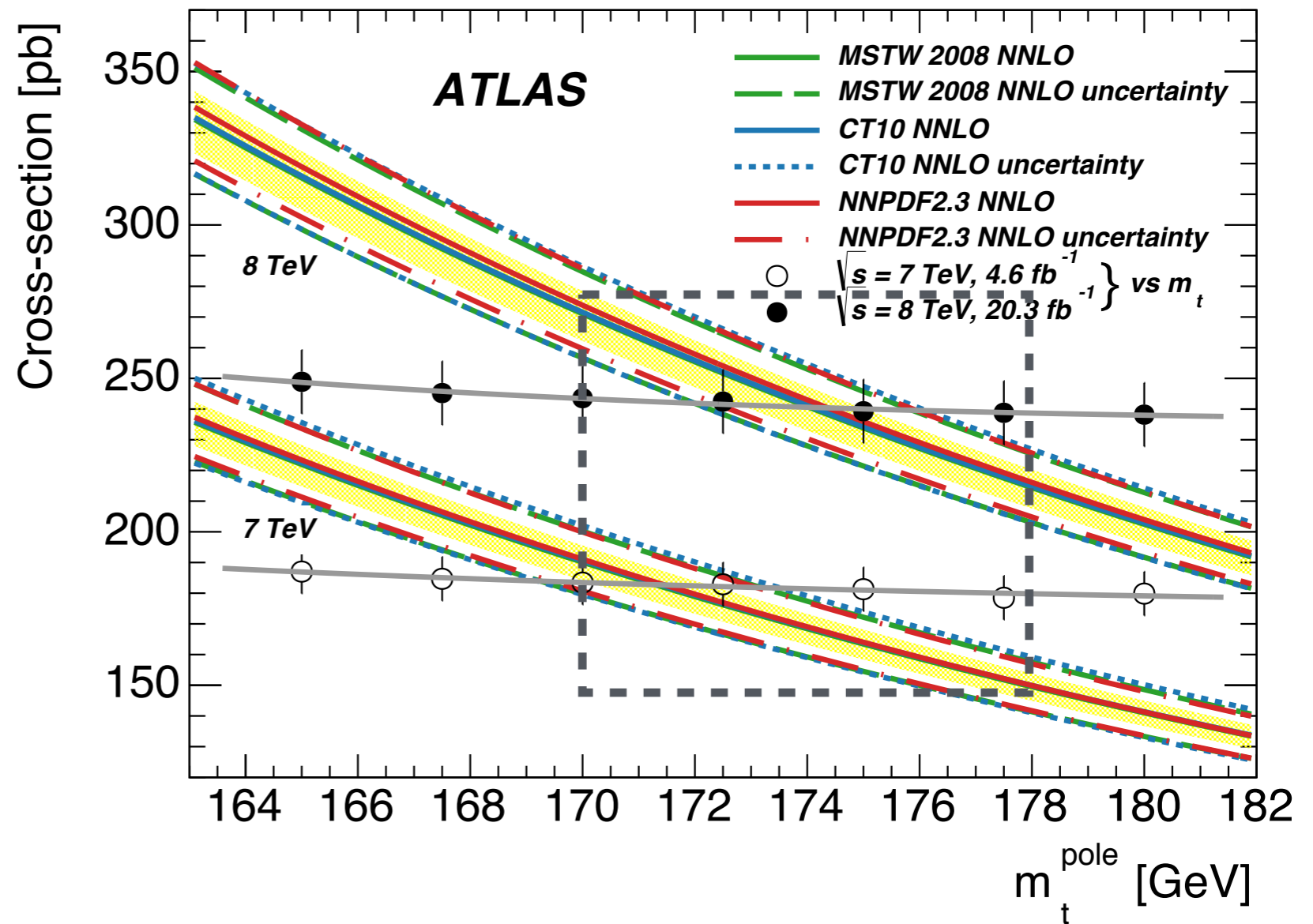
ATLAS, EPJ C74 (2014) 3109

CMS, arXiv:1603.02303



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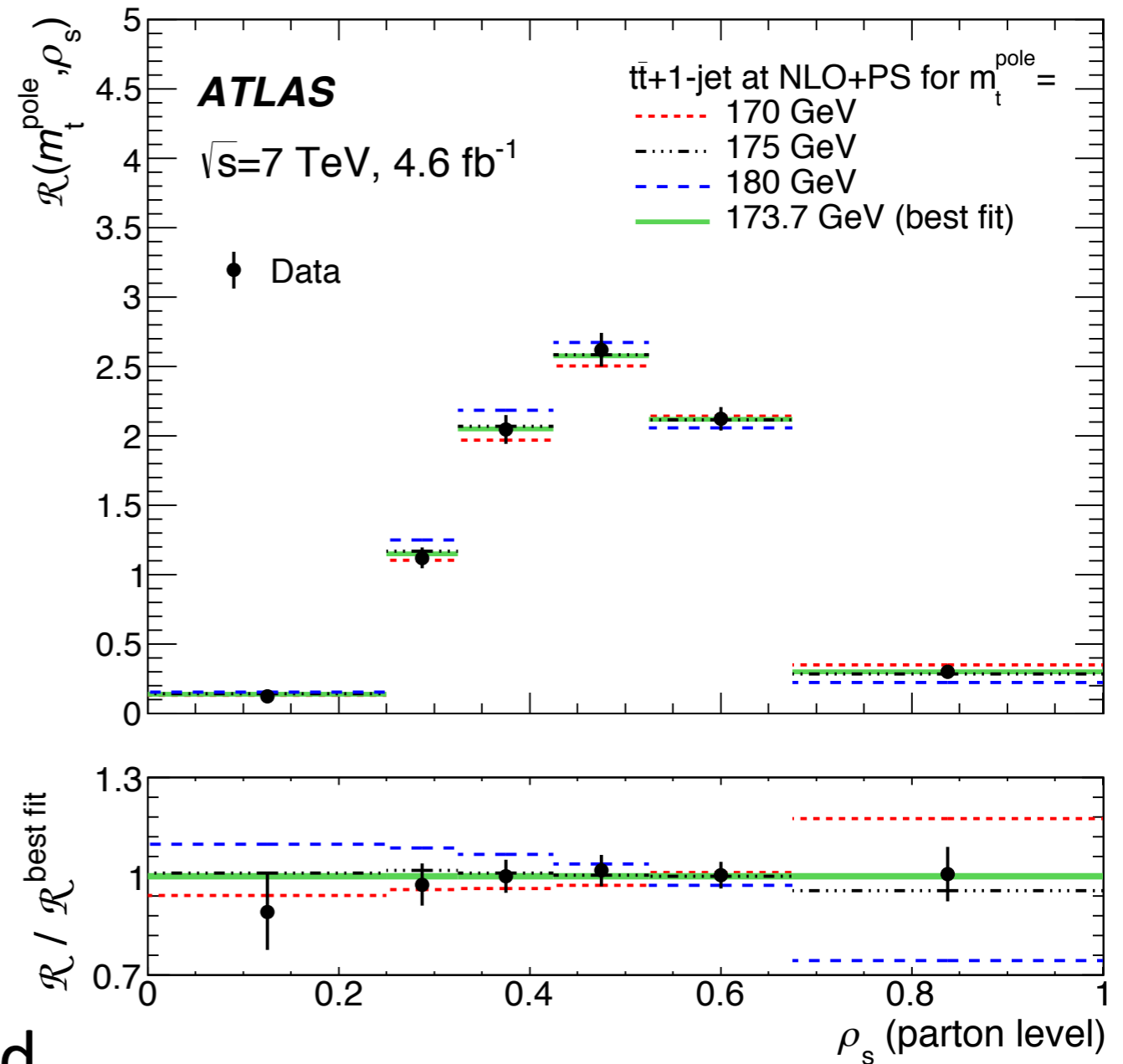
ATLAS, EPJ C74 (2014) 3109

CMS, arXiv:1603.02303

# Shapes are potentially more sensitive, and not limited by beam uncertainties.

Alioli, Fuster, Moch, et al. (2013)

- Primary QCD radiation depends on top quark mass
  - Calculable at NLO
- Study  $t\bar{t}$  events with at least one additional jet
  - Measure diff. cross section versus  $\rho_s \propto 1 / m(t\bar{t}, \text{jet})$
- Independent of mass from cross section
- Unfolded distribution compared to NLO MC calculation to extract pole mass



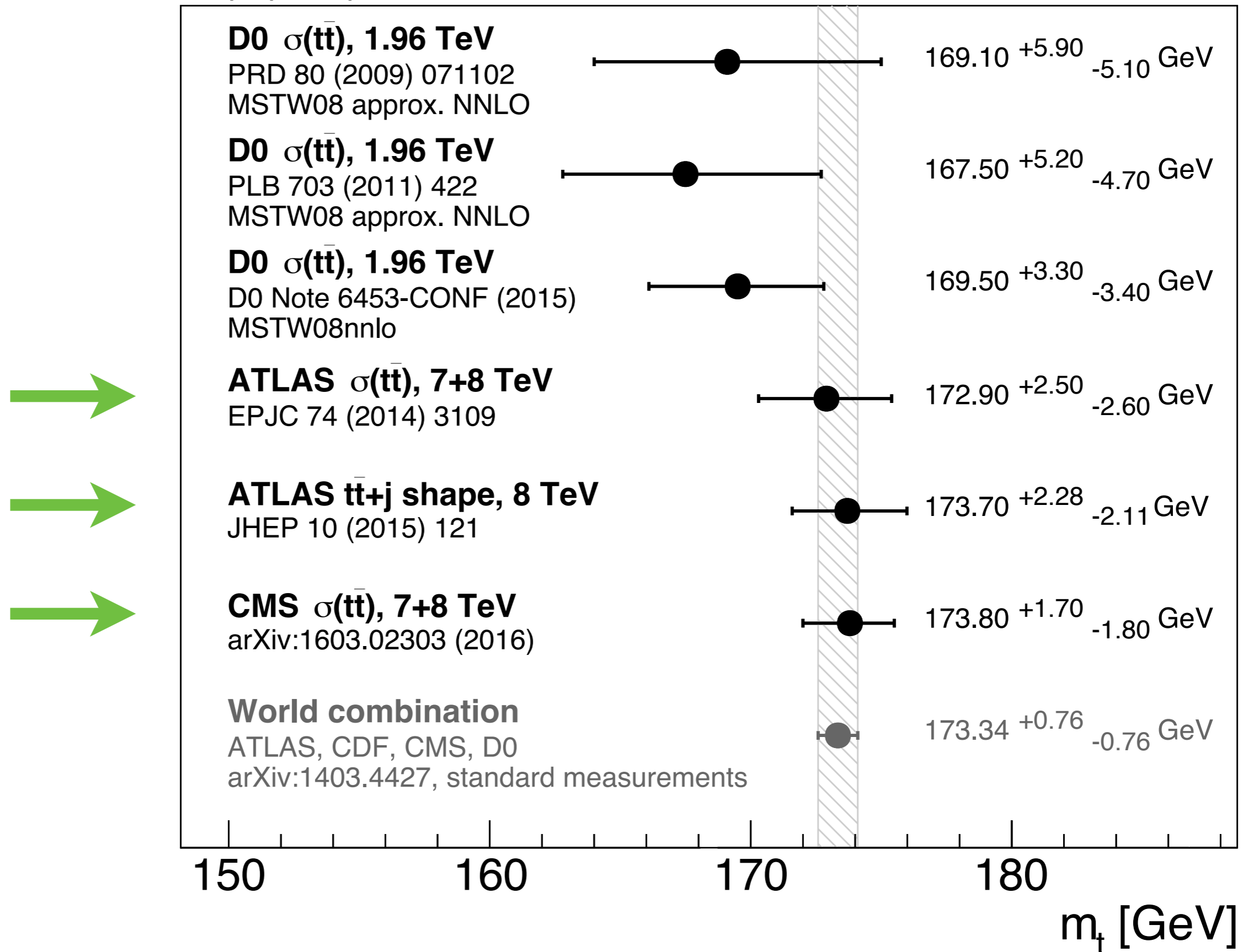
$$m_t = 173.7^{+2.3}_{-2.1} \text{ GeV}$$

JHEP 10 (2015) 121

# Pole mass measurements

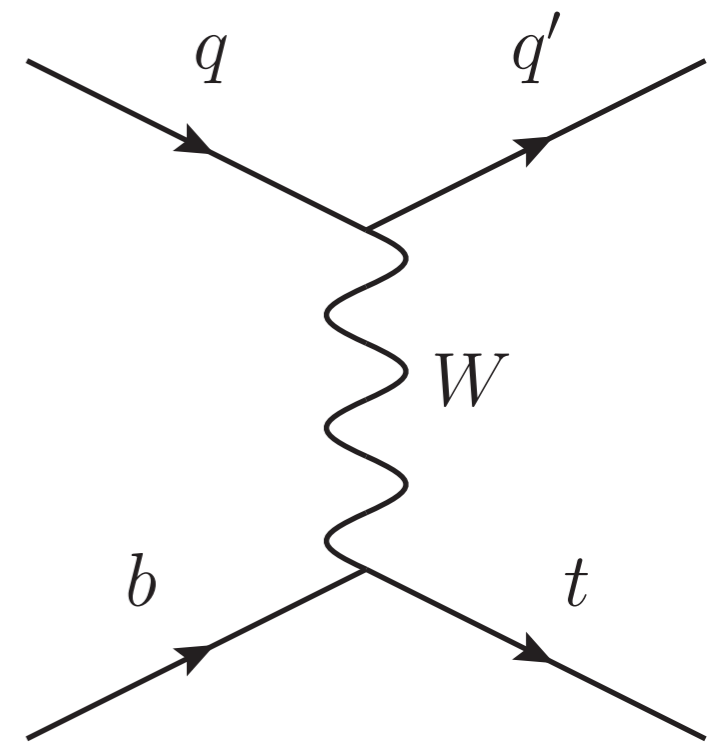
Top-quark pole mass measurements

March 2016

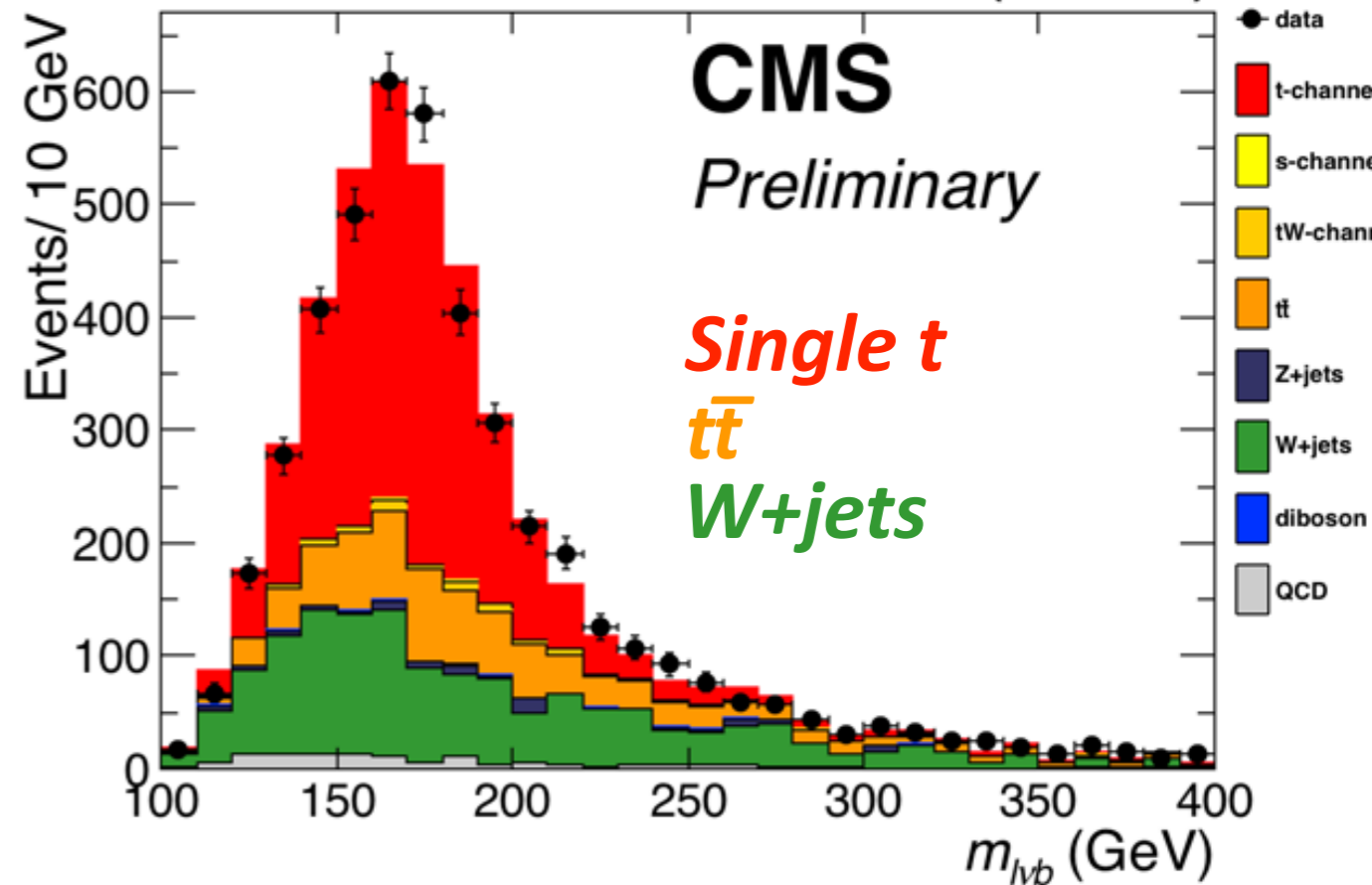
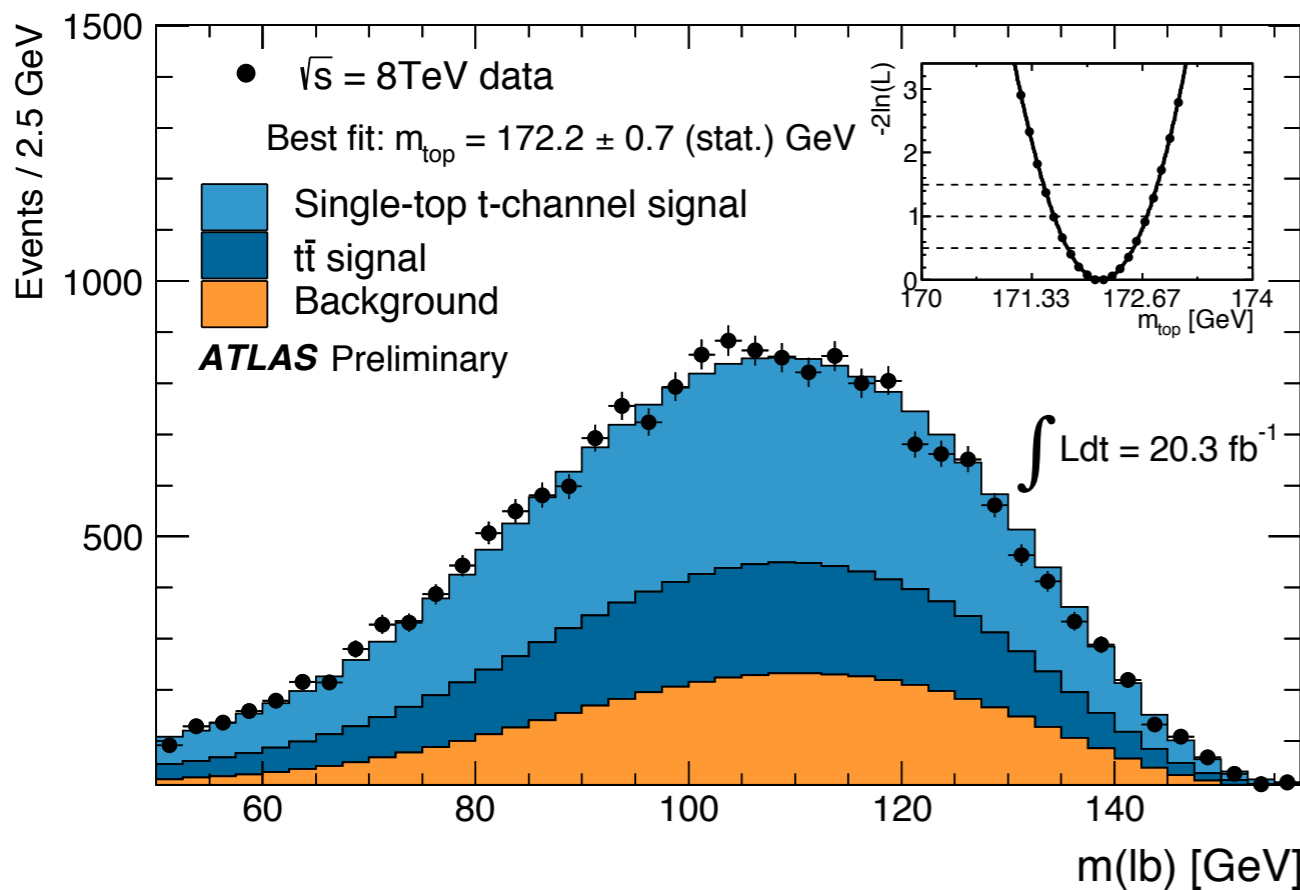


# Analyses targeting alternative topologies can give further insights

- Single top production, EWK mediated
- Color reconnection
- Hard scattering, parton distributions



19.7 fb<sup>-1</sup> (8 TeV)



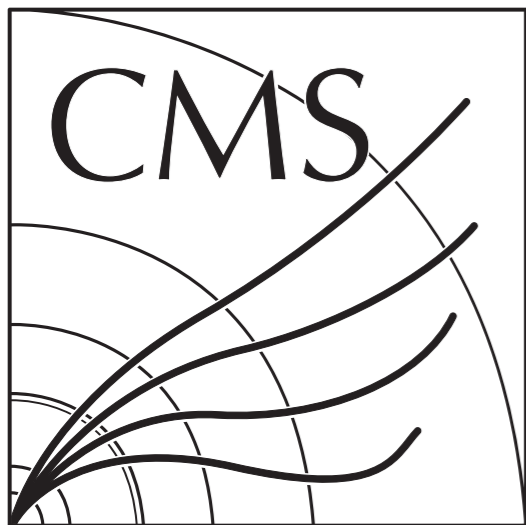
ATLAS (2014):  $m_t = 172.2 \pm 2.1 \text{ GeV}$

CMS (2016):  $m_t = 172.6 \pm 1.2 \text{ GeV}$

ATLAS CONF-2014-055

CMS TOP-15-001

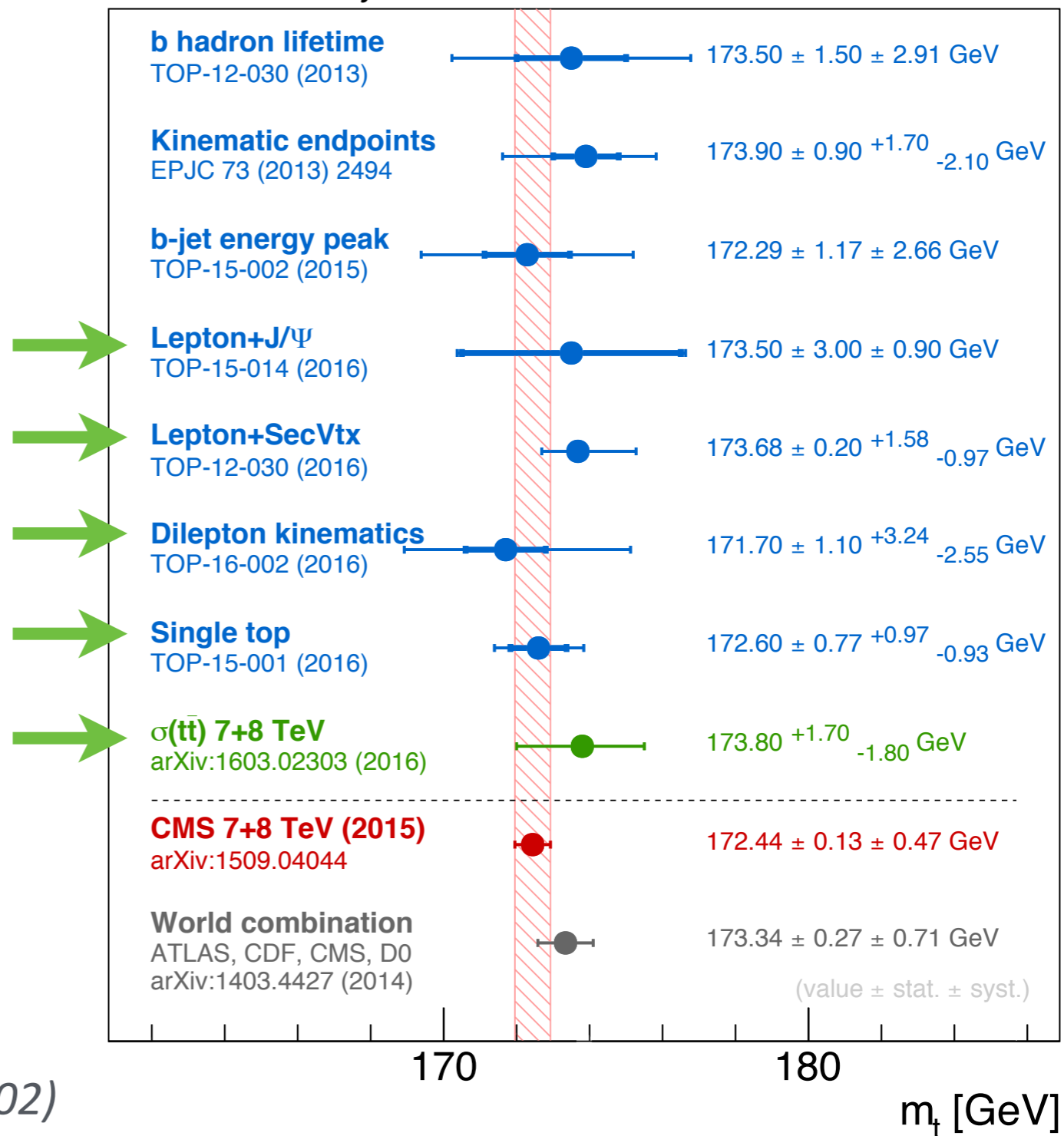
- Sub 500 MeV precision from standard measurements
  - Challenging to advance further
- The precision is limited by our ability to model the signal
  - In particular related to the **b-quark hadronization**
  - On experimental side from influence in jet-energy scales
- Alternative methods can help tackle the issue from different sides and contribute to understanding of modeling
- Lot's of ideas and ongoing activity in the field, and lot's to look forward to with 13 TeV data



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CMS Preliminary

March 2016



**More results, e.g. on:**

- Standard measurements
- b-jet energy peak position (CMS, TOP-15-002)
- Kinematic endpoints (CMS, EPJ C73 (2013) 2494)

CMS public results:

<http://cms-results.web.cern.ch/cms-results/public-results/publications/>

ATLAS public results:

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic/TopPublicResults>

Benjamin Stieger (UNL)

Moriond EW, March 15<sup>th</sup> 2016

*Additional material*



# What are the dominant sources of systematics in standard methods?

- Experimental
  - Jet energy response corrections

*Detector understanding*

- (b) hadronization modeling
- Hard-scattering process
  - $\mu_R/\mu_F$  scales, signal kinematics

*Signal modeling*

Lepton+jets channel	hybrid $\delta m_t^{\text{hyb}}$ (GeV)
<b>Experimental uncertainties</b>	
Method calibration	0.04
<b>Jet energy corrections</b>	
– JEC: Intercalibration	+0.01
– JEC: In situ calibration	+0.12
– JEC: Uncorrelated non-pileup	–0.10
– JEC: Uncorrelated pileup	–0.04
Lepton energy scale	+0.01
$E_T^{\text{miss}}$ scale	+0.04
Jet energy resolution	–0.03
b tagging	+0.06
Pileup	–0.04
Backgrounds	+0.03
<b>Modeling of hadronization</b>	
<b>JEC: Flavor-dependent</b>	
– light quarks (u d s)	+0.05
– charm	+0.01
– bottom	–0.32
– gluon	–0.08
<b>b jet modeling</b>	
– b fragmentation	<0.01
– Semileptonic b hadron decays	–0.16
<b>Modeling of perturbative QCD</b>	
PDF	0.04
Ren. and fact. scales	–0.09 ± 0.07
ME-PS matching threshold	+0.03 ± 0.07
ME generator	–0.12 ± 0.08
Top quark $p_T$	+0.02
<b>Modeling of soft QCD</b>	
Underlying event	+0.08 ± 0.11
Color reconnection modeling	+0.01 ± 0.09
<b>Total systematic</b>	<b>0.48</b>
Statistical	0.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.51</b>

# *lepton+SV*

## CMS TOP-12-030

# *lepton+J/ψ*

## CMS TOP-15-014

Source	Value (GeV)
<i>Experimental uncertainties</i>	
Monte Carlo statistics	$\pm 0.22$
Muon momentum scale	$\pm 0.09$
Electron momentum scale	$\pm 0.11$
Modeling of the J/ψ candidate mass distribution	$+0.09$
Jet energy scale	$< 0.01$
Jet energy resolution	$< 0.01$
Trigger efficiencies	$\pm 0.02$
Background normalization	$\pm 0.01$
Pileup	$\pm 0.08$
<i>Theoretical uncertainties</i>	
ME generator	$-0.37$
Renormalization scale	$\begin{cases} +0.12 \\ -0.46 \end{cases}$
ME-PS matching threshold	$\begin{cases} +0.12 \\ -0.58 \end{cases}$
top quark transverse momentum	$+0.64$
b fragmentation	$\pm 0.30$
Underlying event	$\pm 0.13$
Color reconnection modeling	$+0.12$
Parton density functions	$\begin{cases} +0.39 \\ -0.11 \end{cases}$
Total	$\begin{cases} +0.89 \\ -0.94 \end{cases}$

Source	$\Delta m_t$ [ GeV ]
<b>Theoretical uncertainties</b>	
$\mu_R / \mu_F$ scales $t\bar{t}$	$+0.22 \quad -0.20$
$\mu_R / \mu_F$ scales t ( <i>t</i> -channel)	$-0.04 \quad -0.02$
$\mu_R / \mu_F$ scales $tW$	$+0.21 \quad +0.17$
Parton shower matching scale	$-0.04 \quad +0.06$
Single top quark fraction	$-0.07 \quad +0.07$
Single top quark diagram interference (*)	$+0.24$
Parton distribution functions	$+0.06 \quad -0.04$
Top quark $p_T$	$+0.82$
Top quark decay width (*)	$-0.05$
b quark fragmentation	$+1.00 \quad -0.54$
Semileptonic B decays	$-0.16 \quad +0.06$
b hadron composition (*)	$-0.09$
Underlying event	$+0.07 \quad +0.19$
Color reconnection (*)	$+0.08$
Matrix element generator (*)	$-0.42$
$\sigma(t\bar{t} + \text{heavy flavor})$	$+0.46 \quad -0.36$
Total theoretical uncertainty	$+1.52 \quad -0.86$
<b>Experimental uncertainties</b>	
Jet energy scale	$+0.19 \quad -0.17$
Jet energy resolution	$-0.05 \quad +0.05$
Unclustered energy	$+0.07 \quad -0.00$
Lepton energy scale	$-0.26 \quad +0.22$
Lepton selection efficiency	$+0.01 \quad +0.01$
b tagging	$-0.02 \quad -0.00$
Pileup	$-0.05 \quad +0.07$
Sec.-vertex track multiplicity (*)	$-0.06$
Sec.-vertex mass modeling (*)	$-0.29$
Background normalization	$< 0.03$
Total experimental uncertainty	$+0.43 \quad -0.44$
<b>Total systematic uncertainty</b>	<b><math>+1.58 \quad -0.97</math></b>
<b>Statistical uncertainty</b>	<b><math>\pm 0.20</math></b>

# Without relying on simulation, we can extract the top mass from the endpoints of kinematic distributions

- Endpoints depend on masses of particles involved in the decay
- Simultaneous fit of neutrino, W, and top masses
- Almost independent of simulation

$$m_t = 173.9 \pm 0.9_{\text{stat}} \text{ } ^{+1.7} \text{ } ^{-2.1}_{\text{syst}} \text{ GeV}$$

