Top Quark Mass Measurements in ATLAS + CMS

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On behalf of the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations



LHC France 2013

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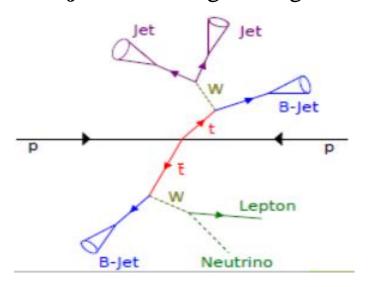
Introduction

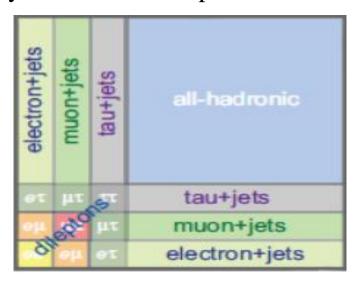
- Top quark mass measurements are done in tt pairs production;
- Final state determined by W decays:

di-lepton: extremely pure, low rate, no fully reconstructed top

lepton+jets: compromise: good purity, one fully reconstructed top

all-jet : large background, two fully reconstructed tops



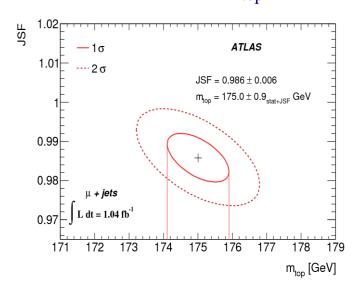


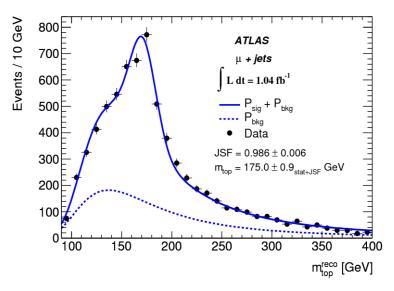
Top quark mass has been measured at all those channels by LHC France



lepton + **jets** (ATLAS 1.04 fb⁻¹ @7 TeV)

- Event Selection
 - Exactly 1 isolated muon ($P_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$) or electron ($E_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$);
 - $E_T^{miss} > 20/25 \text{ GeV (u/e)}$ and $E_T^{miss} + M_T(W) > 60 \text{GeV / } M_T(W) > 25 \text{GeV (u/e)}$;
 - >= 4 jets with $P_T > 25$ GeV, >= 1bjet
- Top reconstruction : Kinematic fit + highest P_T
- > 2D template method : m_{top} and Jet Energy Scale Factor (JSF) simultaneously fitted





 $m_{top} = 174.5 \pm 0.6 \text{ (stat)} \pm 2.3 \text{ (syst) GeV}$

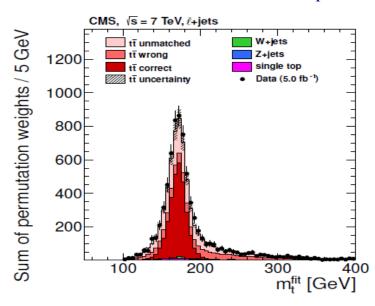
Eur. Phys. J. C72 (2012) 2046

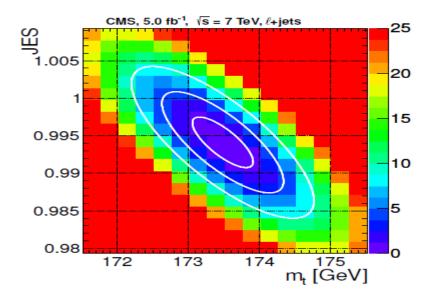
Systematic uncertainties: bJES (1.58), JES (0.66), ISR/FSR (1.01)



lepton + **jets** (CMS 5.0 fb⁻¹ @7 TeV)

- Event Selection
 - Exactly1 isolated muon / electron (P_T > 30 GeV);
 - >= 4 jets with $P_T > 30$ GeV, >= 2 bjets
- Top reconstruction: Kinematic fit
- ightharpoonup 2D Ideogram method : m_{top} and JES simultaneously fitted





 m_{top} = 173.5 ± 0.4 (stat+JES) ± 1.0 (syst) GeV

JHEP 12 (2012) 105

<u>Systematic uncertainties</u>: bJES (0.61) and Color reconnections (0.54)



Di-lepton (CMS 5.0 fb⁻¹ @7 TeV)

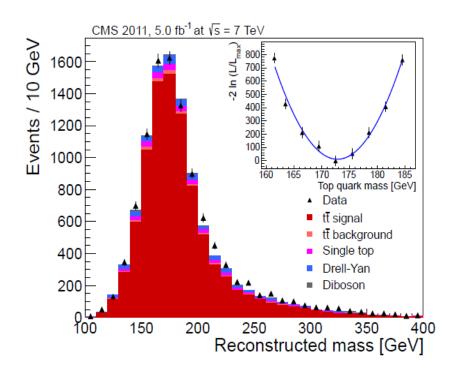
AMWT method: Analytical Matrix Weighting Technique.

Kinematic of ttbar events are reconstructed assuming a top mass.

The best solution is determined through the calculation of a weight.

The kinematics is solved scanning on the top mass.

The most probable top mass is measured using a likelihood profile technique (top mass distribution).



$$m_{\rm t} = 172.5 \pm 0.4 \, {\rm (stat.)} \pm 1.5 \, {\rm (syst.)} \, {\rm GeV}$$

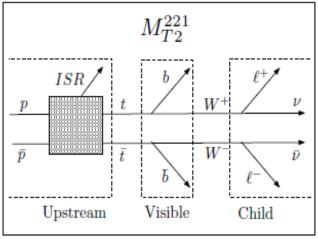
Systematic uncertainties: bJES (0.71), JES (0.94)

Eur. Phys. J. C72 (2012) 2202

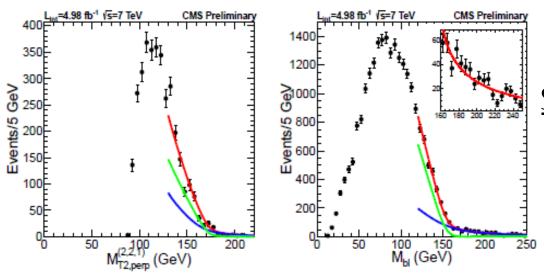


Di-lepton (CMS 5.0 fb⁻¹ @7 TeV)

The top mass is measured using the Endpoint method.



- $m_{T2\perp}^{221}$ lower bound of m_t for known m_W
- Also use $m_{b\ell}^{\mathrm{max}} = \sqrt{\left(m_t^2 m_W^2\right)\left(m_W^2 m_{\nu}^2\right)/m_W}$
- Fit both endpoints



<u>Systematic uncertainties</u>:

JES (+0.5/-1.4), colour reconnnection(0.6)

CMS PAS-TOP-11-027

$$m_{top} = 173.9 \pm 0.9 \text{ (stat) } ^{+1.2}_{-1.8} \text{(syst) GeV}$$



Neutrino method

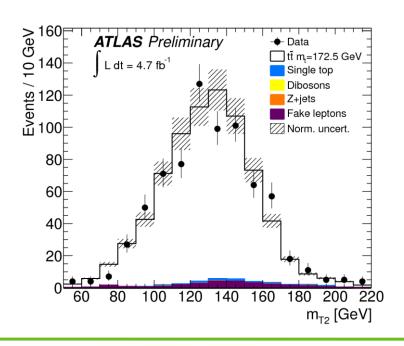
- > calculate probability for each neutrino pair possibility and use templates from MC;
- \succ to handle the two neutrinos, define M_{T2} (Stransverse mass, a lower bound of the parent particle mass);
- \triangleright calibration curve to map mean value of M_{T2} distribution to m_{top} using simulation samples with varied input top mass.

$$m_{top} = (175.2 \pm 1.6_{stat}^{+3.1} + 2.8_{syst}) GeV$$

Systematic uncertainties:

generator model (1.3), colour reconnection (1.2), bJES (1.4) and JES (1.5)

ATLAS-CONF-2012-082



All jets (ATLAS 2.04 fb⁻¹ @7 TeV)

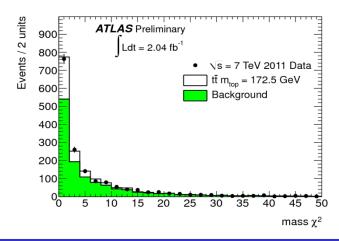


Event Selection

- \geq 5 jets with p_T>55 GeV, \geq 2 b-jets with ΔR_{bb} >1.2, 6th jet with p_T>30 GeV, jets well separated
- \geq E_T miss/sqrt(H_T) < 3, no isolated lepton with p_T>20 GeV

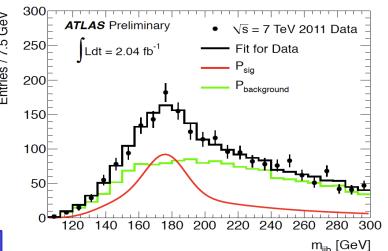
Reconstruction

- \checkmark minimize global χ^2 to associate light (j) and b jets to hadronic top
- > m_{top} extracted with a template method
- > Multi-jet sample, estimated by event mixing data-driven method



$$m_{top} = (174.9 \pm 2.1_{stat} \pm 3.8_{syst}) GeV$$

ATLAS-CONF-2012-030



<u>Systematic uncertainties</u>:

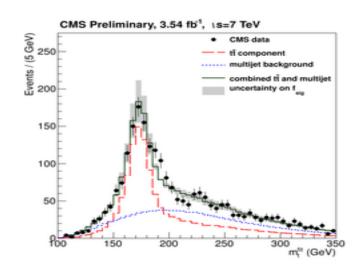
JES (2.1), background modelling (1.9), ISR/FSR (1.7)



All jets (CMS 3.54 fb⁻¹ @7 TeV)

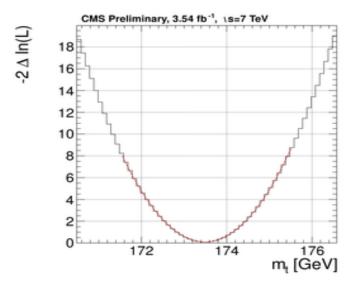
Event Selection

- \geq 4 jets with p_T> 60 GeV, \geq 5 jets with p_T>50 GeV, \geq 6 jets with p_T>40 GeV
- \geq 2 b-jets with p_T> 30 GeV, and ΔR_{bb} >1.5
- Reconstruction : kinematic fit
- > m_{top} extracted with ideogram method
- > Multi-jet sample, estimated by event mixing data-driven method



 $m_{top} = (173.5 \pm 0.7_{stat} \pm 1.3_{syst}) GeV$

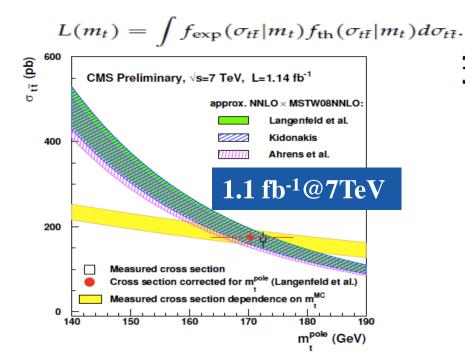
CMS PAS-TOP-11-017



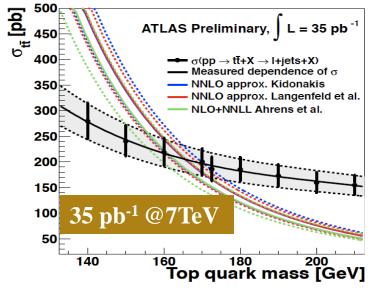
<u>Systematic uncertainties</u>: JES (0.97),bJES (0.49)

Top Quark Mass from Cross Section

- > Parametrize measured and predicted cross-section in dependency of top mass
- > Extract top mass using joint-likelihood approach



contributions from IRFU



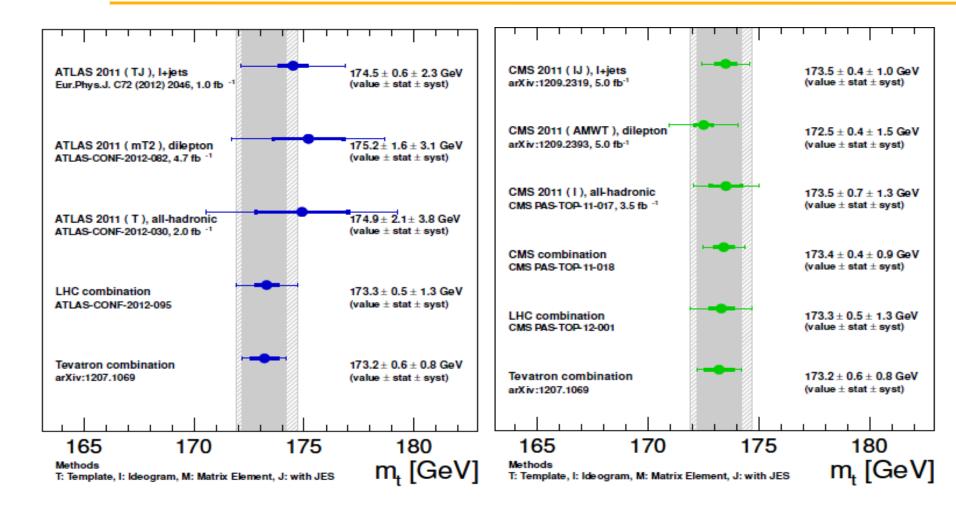
 m_{top}^{pole} = 170.3 $^{+7.3}_{6.7}$ GeV NNLO-Langenfeld m_{top}^{pole} = 170.0 $^{+7.6}_{-7.1}$ GeV NNLO-Kidonakis m_{top}^{pole} = 167.6 $^{+7.6}_{-7.1}$ GeV NNLL-Ahrens

CMS PAS-TOP-11-008

$$\begin{split} &m_{top}^{\ pole} = 166.4^{\ +7.8}_{-7.3} \ GeV \quad \textit{NNLO-Langenfeld} \\ &m_{top}^{\ pole} = 166.2^{\ +7.8}_{-7.4} \ GeV \quad \textit{NNLO-Kidonakis} \\ &m_{top}^{\ pole} = 162.2^{\ +8}_{-7} \ GeV \quad \textit{NNLL-Ahrens} \end{split}$$

ATLAS-CONF-2011-054

Most Precise Direct Measurements and Combinations



LHC France measurements have significant contribution to LHC top mass combination

Summary

- Systematic uncertainties dominant the top mass measurement;
- LHC are catching up with the Tevatron precision of top quark mass measurement;
- LHC France has significant contribution to LHC top quark mass measurements;
- More new measurements are coming soon.

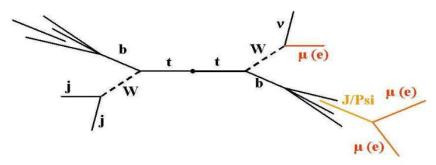
https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic/TopPublicResults https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsTOP

backup

Top mass using J/psi

E. Bouvier, R.Chierici, V. Sordini, P. Verdier

Top mass measurement using lepton+jets events with a b-jets containing a J/Psi.



Signature: 1 isolated lepton, 4 jets, and two opposite-sign electrons or muons compatible with J/Psi candidates.

Main advantages:

Invariant mass of the 3 leptons correlated with the top mass,

Almost not affected by systematics on JES and b-tagging.

But low statistic.

Plan: Prepare the analysis for the re-start of data taking (13 TeV?) with high luminosity, when this analysis may become competitive with the direct reconstruction ones.



a calculate probability event by event

- > use full event kinematic information
- > likelihood function of m_{top} for a given set of observables + calibration curve

LPNHE developped on MC at 14 and 10 TeV, results expected on data soon

$P_{sig}(x; m_t) \propto \int PDF \times Matrix Element \times Transfer function$

