

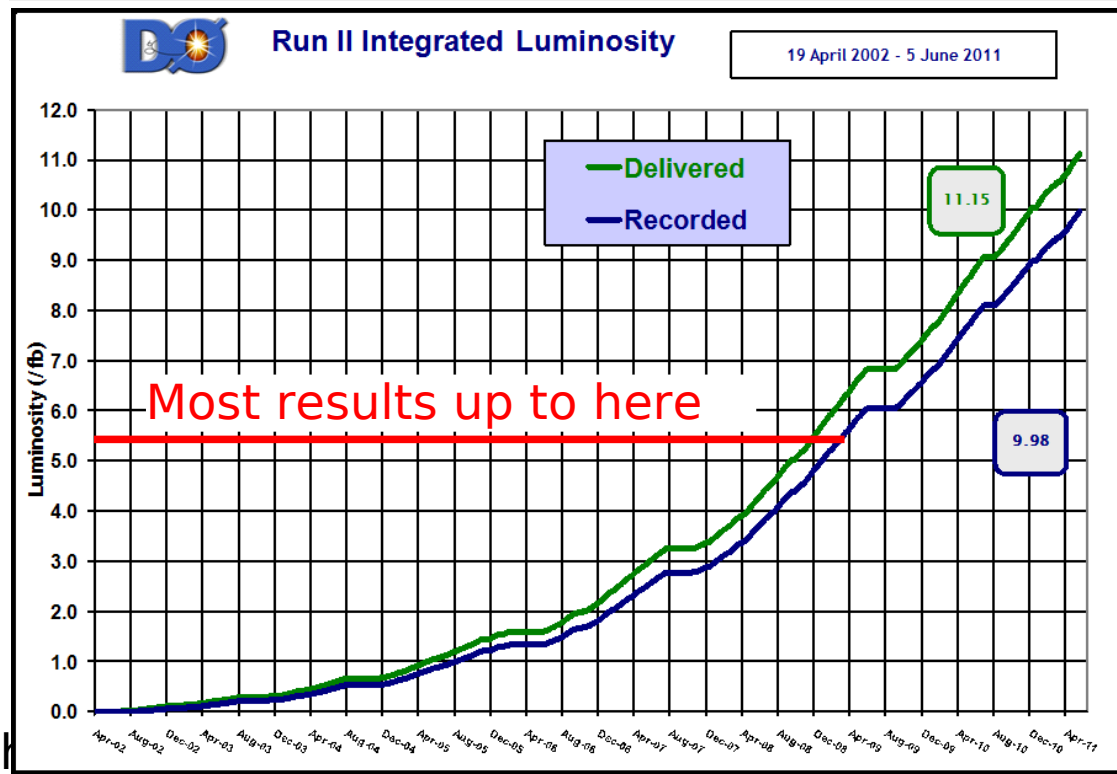
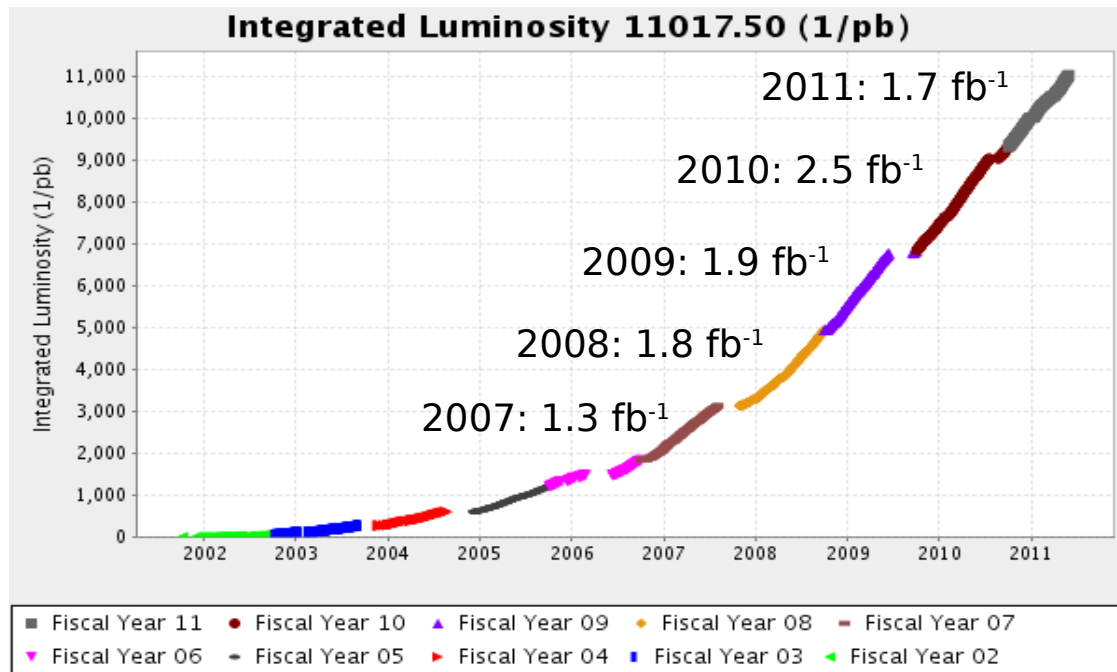
Physics at the LHC
Perugia, June 9, 2011

Top quark physics at the Tevatron

- ▶ Tevatron top program
- ▶ Production cross section
- ▶ Top quark mass measurements
- ▶ Top quark properties
- ▶ Single top: separate t-channel observation
- ▶ Searches
- ▶ Conclusions

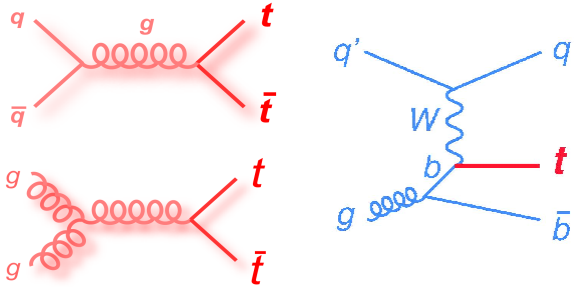
The Tevatron

- ▶ 6.3 km $p\bar{p}$ collider @ $\sqrt{s}=1.96$ TeV
 - 25 year old!
 - 36x36 bunches
 - 10^{11} \bar{p} per bunch
 - 396 ns bunch spacing
 - 1.8 M crossings/s
 - $4.3 \cdot 10^{32}$ cm^2s^{-1} peak lumi
- ▶ 11 fb^{-1} delivered
- ▶ 10 fb^{-1} recorded
- ▶ Expect $\sim 12 \text{fb}^{-1}$ by October
- ▶ Detectors working well
 - $\sim 90\%$ data taking efficiency



Top quark Tevatron program

How is it produced



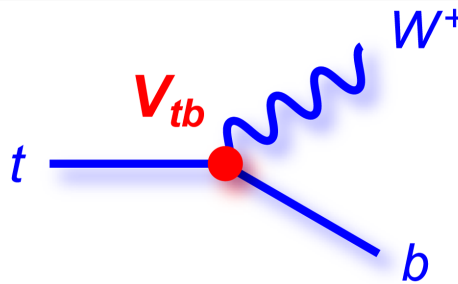
Strong force:

$$\sigma_{tt} \sim 7 \text{ pb}$$

Electroweak force:

$$\sigma_{s+t} \sim 3 \text{ pb}$$

How does it decay



$$V_{tb} \sim 1$$

V-A coupling:

$$F_0 \sim 0.7$$

$$F_+ \sim 0$$

What are its intrinsic properties



Mass

Width: $\Gamma_t \sim 1.3 \text{ GeV}$

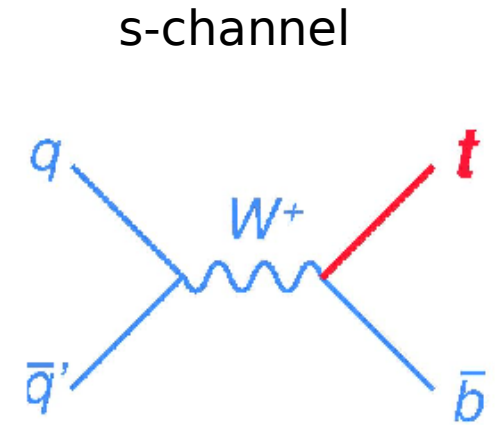
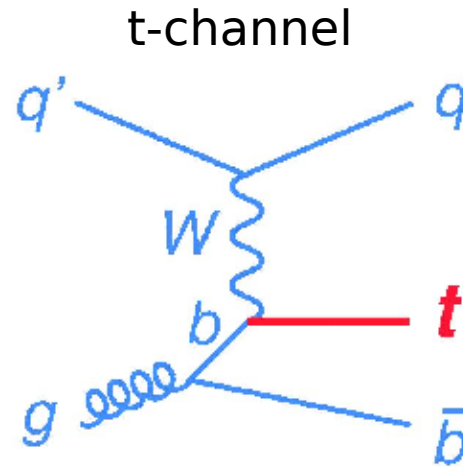
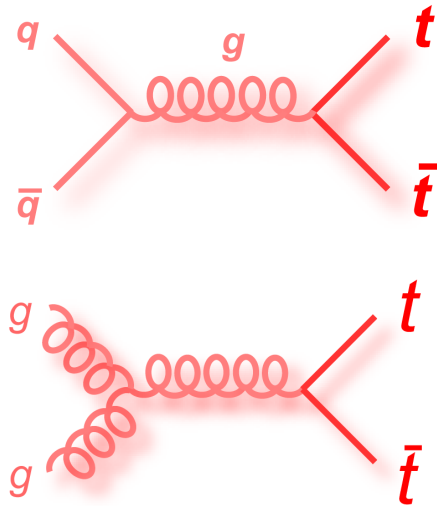
Charge: $+2/3$

Spin: $1/2$

Are there signs of new physics anywhere

t', W', Z', H⁺, resonances, FCNC, anomalous charge...

Production



TeV: 7.1 ± 0.4 pb
LHC7: 163 ± 11 pb
LHC14: 920 ± 60 pb

TeV: 2.1 ± 0.1 pb
LHC7: 64 ± 2 pb
LHC14: 243 ± 6 pb

TeV: 1.1 ± 0.1 pb
LHC7: 4.6 ± 0.2 pb
LHC14: 11.9 ± 0.4 pb

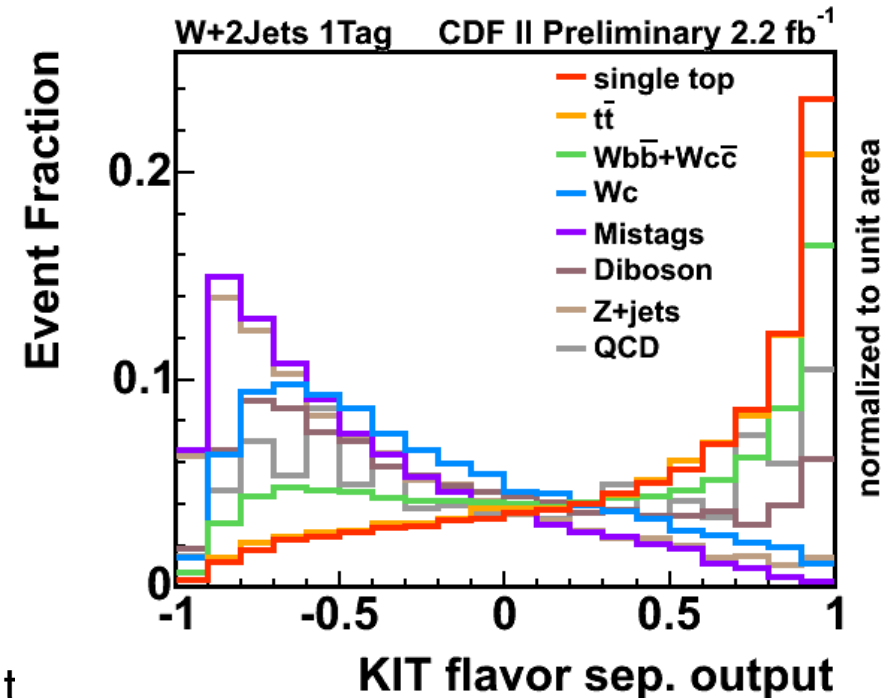
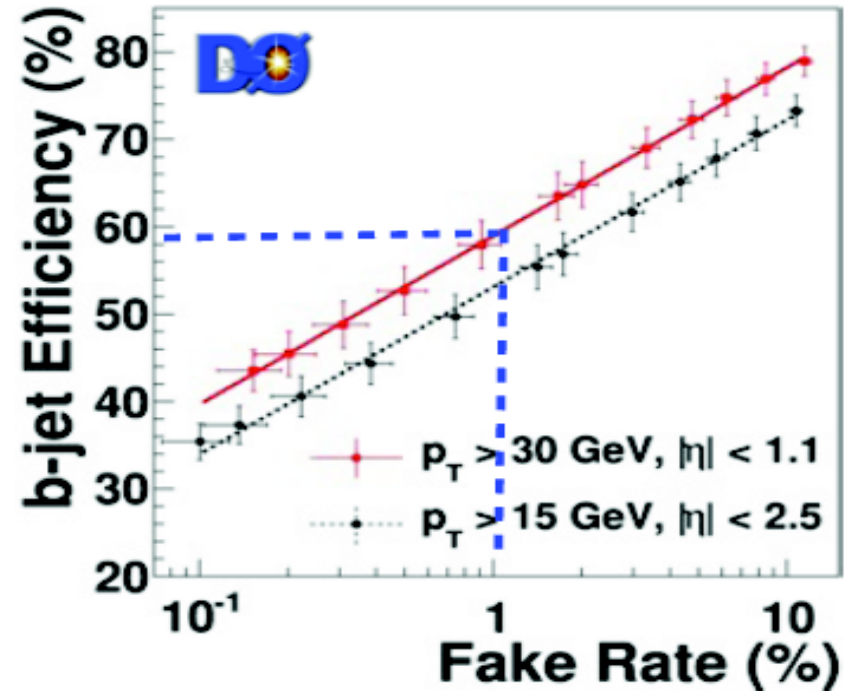
Kidonakis NNLL $m_t = 173$ GeV with MSTW 2008 PDFs

- ▶ Pair production x20 at LHC7: 250 pb^{-1} @ LHC7 $\sim 5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ @ Tevatron
 - $q\bar{q}$ dominates at the TeV, gg at the LHC
- ▶ Single top production: CP symmetric at TeV
 - 86% more t than \bar{t} at LHC7
- ▶ Third mode for EW production: $gb \rightarrow Wt$, negligible at the Tevatron

Tools: b-tagging

- ▶ Algorithms based on jet lifetimes, track counting, μ in jet, and SVX
- ▶ Improved performance by combining variables from different taggers
- ▶ DØ: NN tagger
 - 7 input variables
 - Moving to BDT with c-separation
- ▶ CDF: NN heavy flavor separator applied after SVX tagger
 - Separates b from c and lights
 - 25 input variables
- ▶ Developed techniques to measure b-tag efficiency in data

NIM,A620, 400 (2010)



Top pair cross section: $\ell + \text{jets}$

- ▶ First step to understand top quark sample
- ▶ Test QCD predictions
 - Limited by systematics: Luminosity $\sim 6\%$

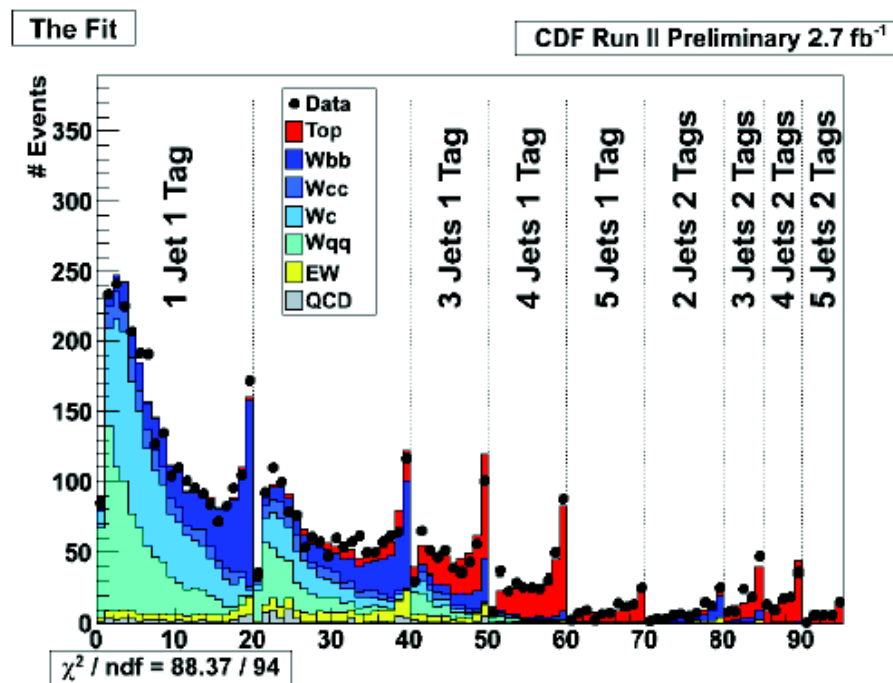
$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = \frac{N_{\text{data}} - N_{\text{bkg}}}{A \cdot L}$$

Background modeling tools:

- ▶ Developed techniques to obtain QCD and W+jets backgrounds normalization from data
- ▶ Simultaneous measurement of $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ and background normalization
 - Use NN flavor separator and Njets
 - Improves by 9% stat. and 15% syst. uncertainties
 - Measures k-factors for W+jets

$$K_{W_{b\bar{b}}} = 1.57 \pm 0.25 \quad K_{W_{q\bar{q}}} = 1.10 \pm 0.29$$

$$K_{W_{c\bar{c}}} = 0.94 \pm 0.79 \quad K_{W_c} = 1.90 \pm 0.29$$



Top pair cross section: ℓ +jets

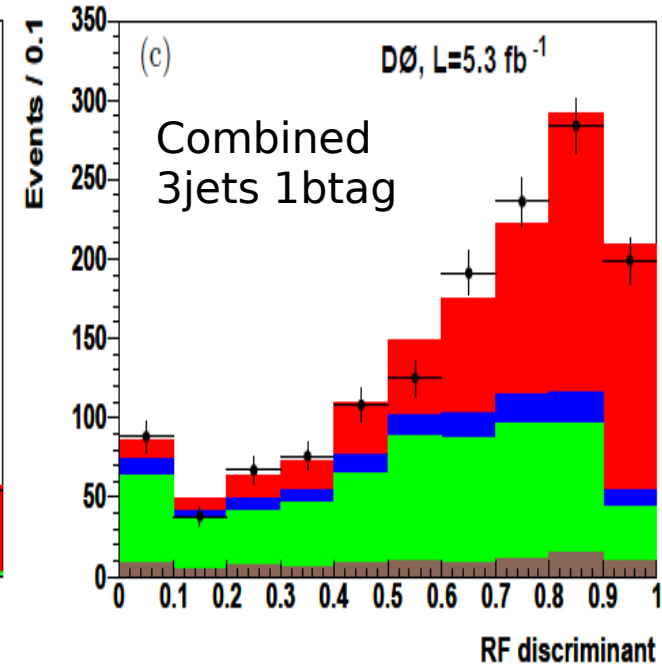
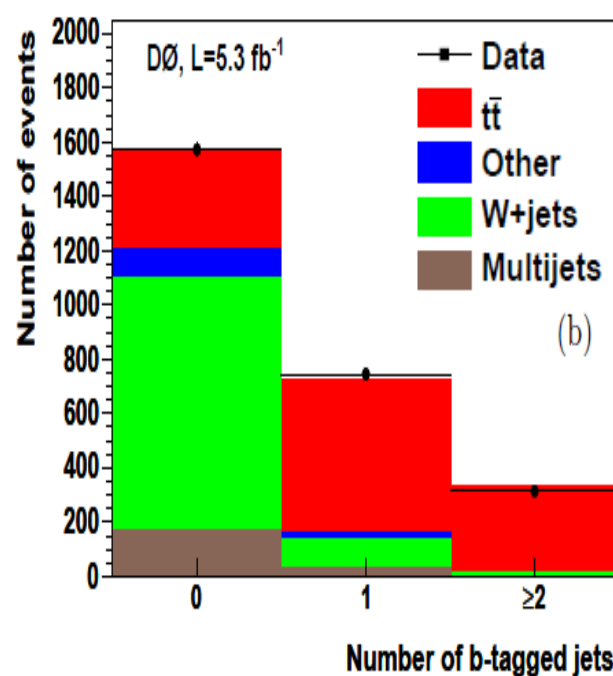
Selection D0 5.3 fb⁻¹ m_t=172.5

- ▶ Lead jet p_T>40 GeV, |η|<2.5
- ▶ Isolated e: p_T>20, μ: p_T>25 GeV
- ▶ MET>20 or 25 GeV (μ+jets)
- ▶ QCD cleanup cuts
- ▶ At least one tight b-tag jet

Three measurements:

- ▶ Kinematic information discriminant
- ▶ Counting using b-tagged sample
- ▶ Combined: b-tag and Random Forest

e+mu, ≥4 jets, ≥1 b-tag	
W+jets	131 ± 13
Multijet	31 ± 4
Z+jets	12 ± 2
Other	19 ± 1
t\bar{t}	877 ± 45
Total	1066 ± 38
Observed	1060



$$\sigma_{\ell j} = 7.78^{+0.77}_{-0.64} \text{ (stat+sys) pb}$$

8-10% relative uncertainty

Top pair cross section: $\ell + \text{jets}$

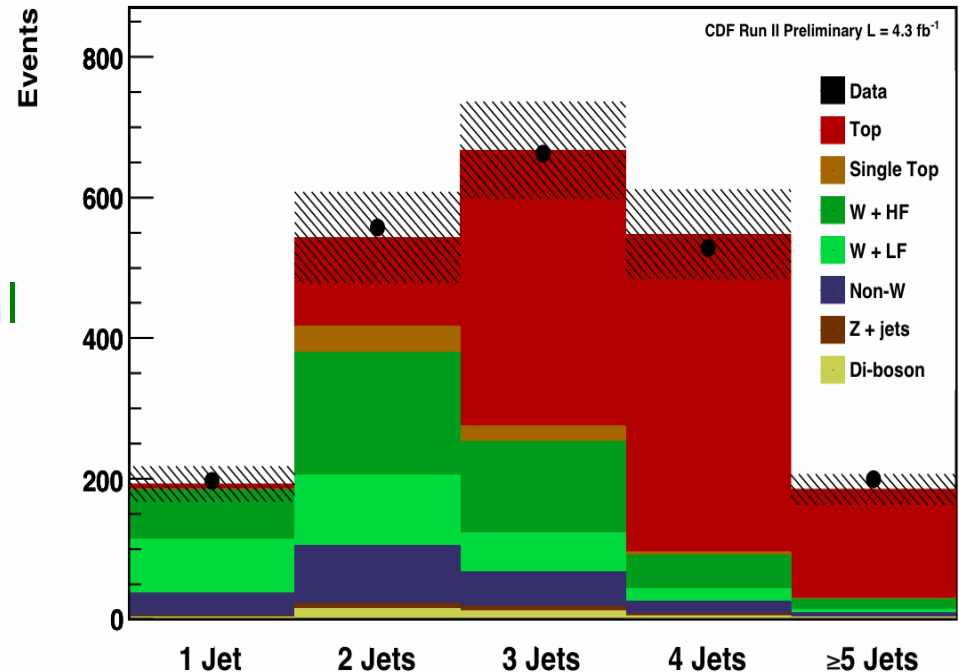
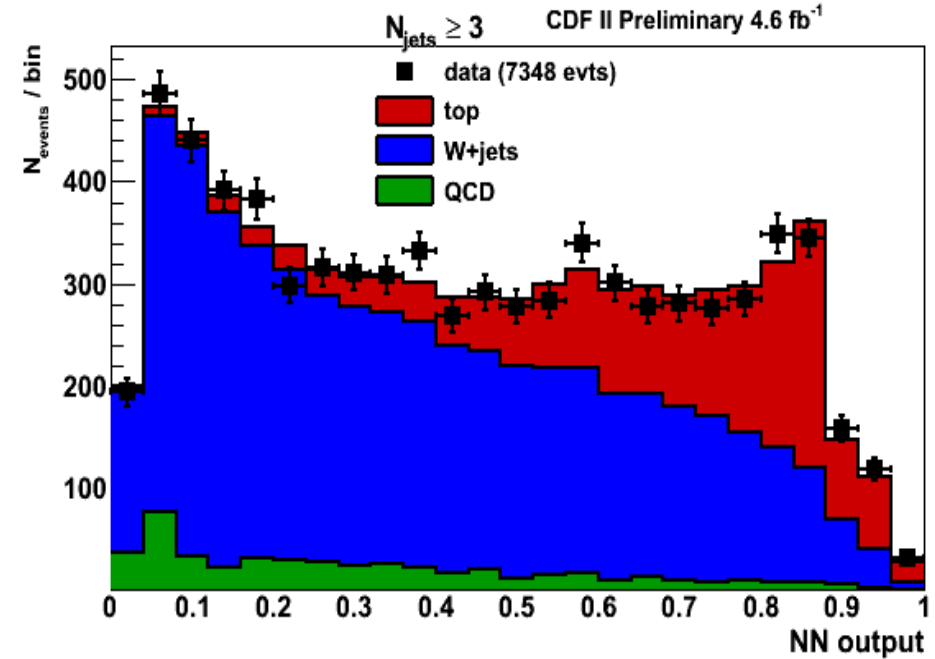
CDF 4.3-4.6 fb⁻¹ m_t=172.5 GeV

- ▶ Measure ratio of cross sections to cancel out luminosity uncertainty

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = \frac{\sigma_{t\bar{t}}}{\sigma_Z} \cdot \sigma_Z^{\text{theory}}$$

- ▶ Measure Z cross section on same triggers and same data sample
- ▶ (almost) Replace 6% uncertainty in luminosity with 2% uncertainty on σ_Z^{theory}
- ▶ Combine $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ from

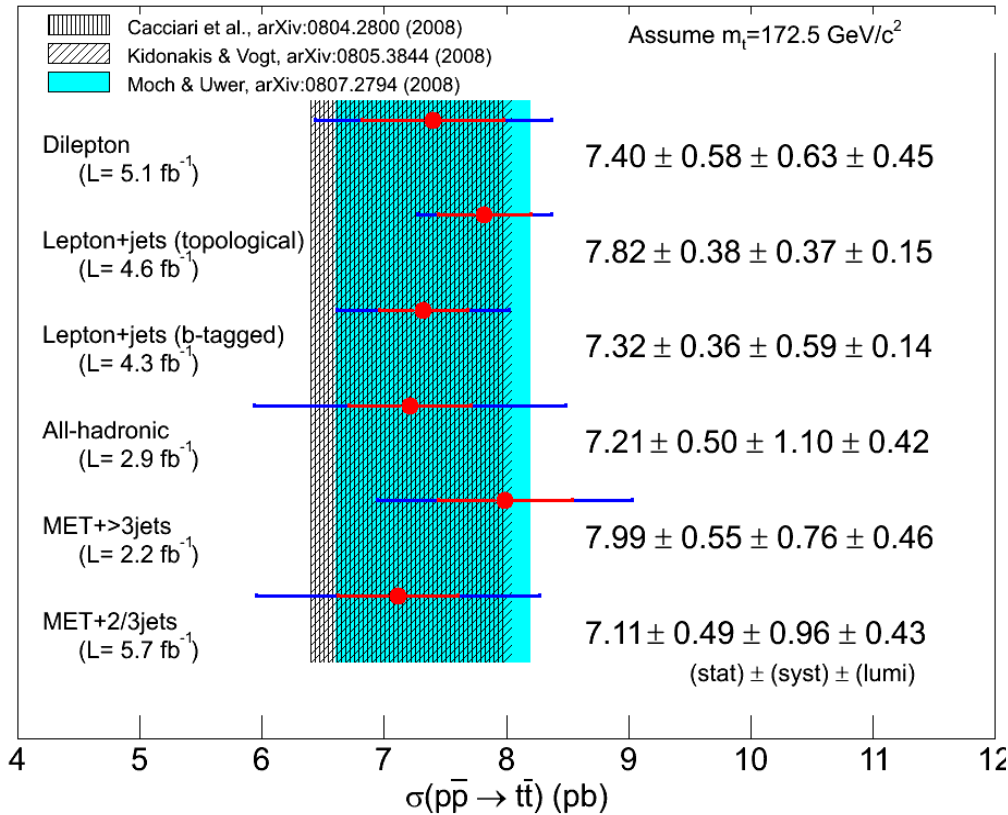
- NN discriminant with 7 topological variables before b-tag
- SVX b-tagged sample



CDF $\sigma_{\ell j} = 7.70 \pm 0.52_{(\text{stat+sys})} \text{ pb}$

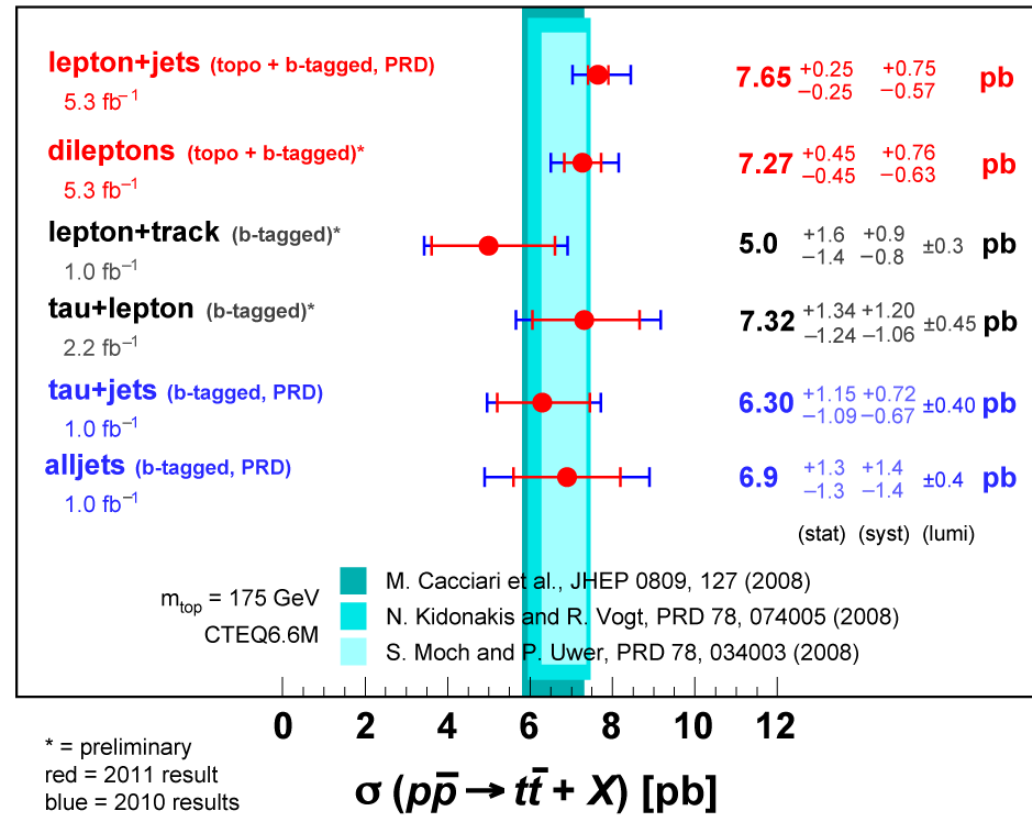
7% relative uncertainty

Cross sections combinations



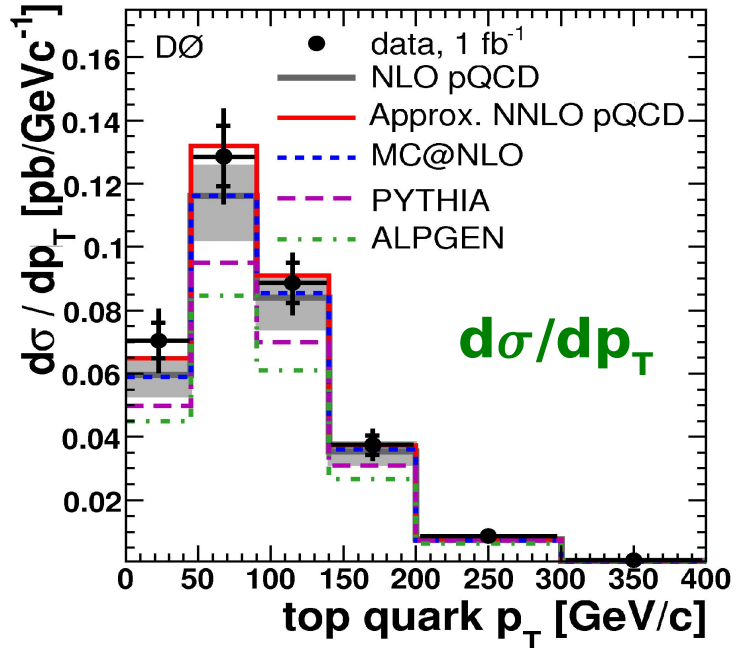
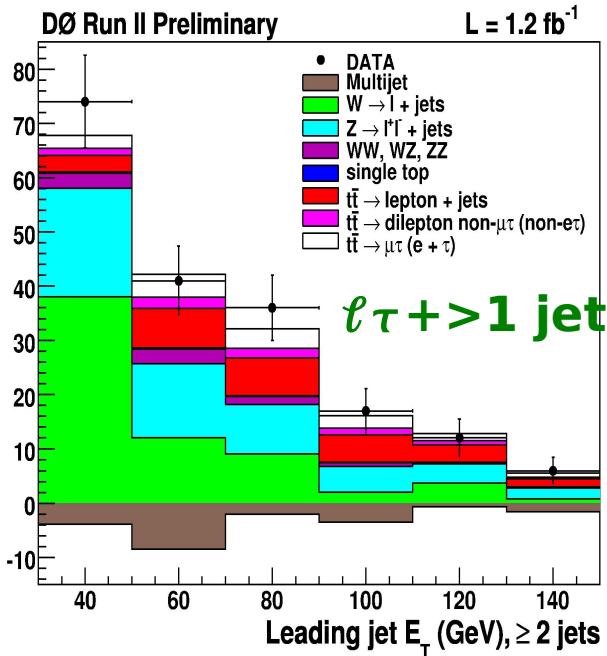
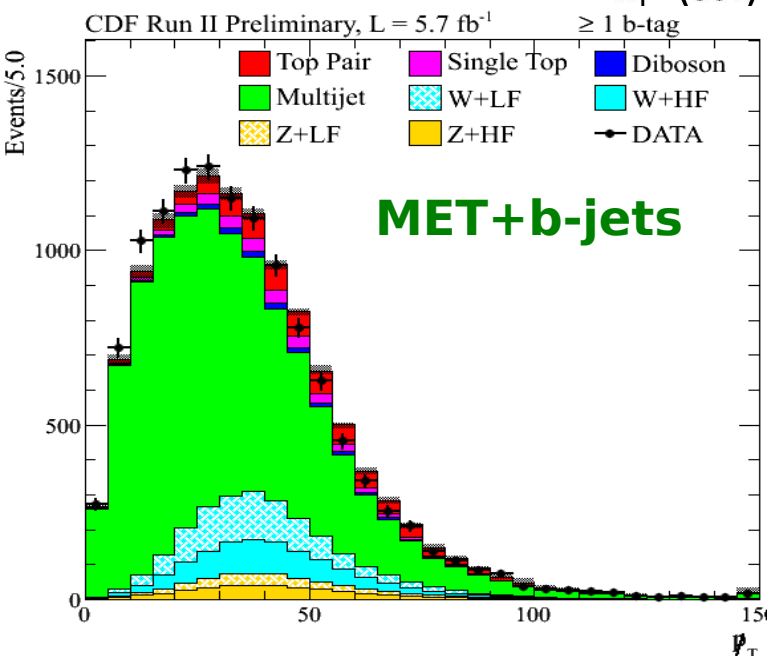
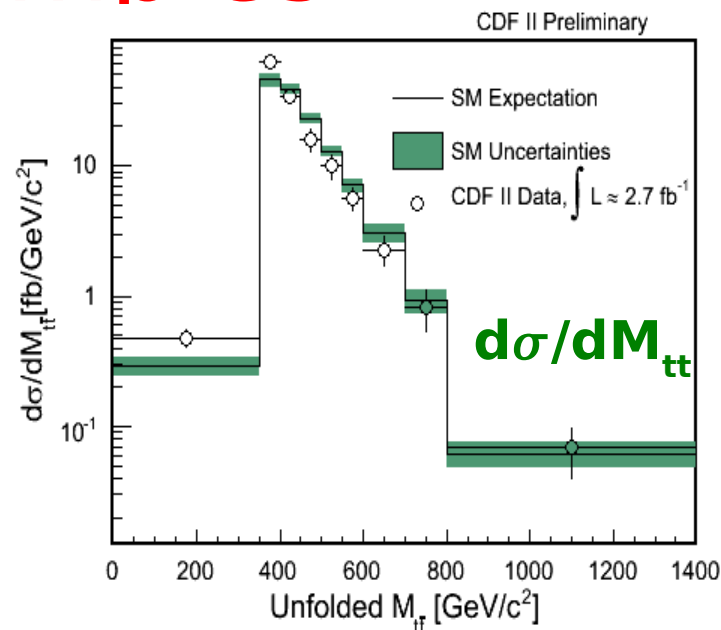
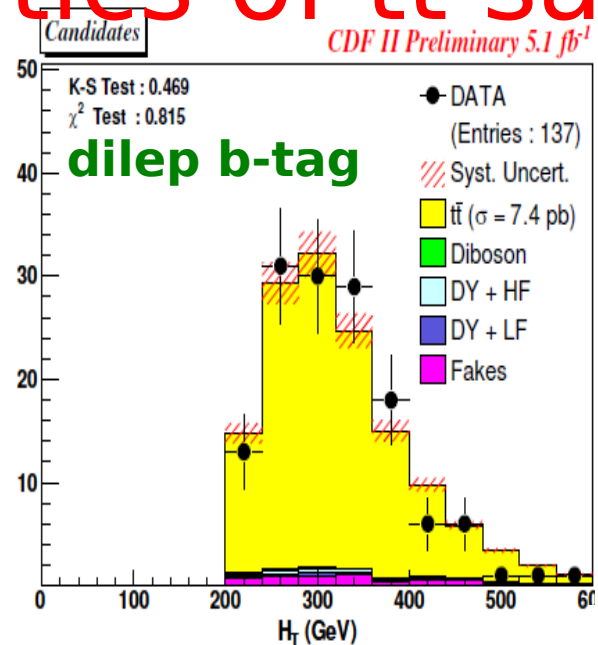
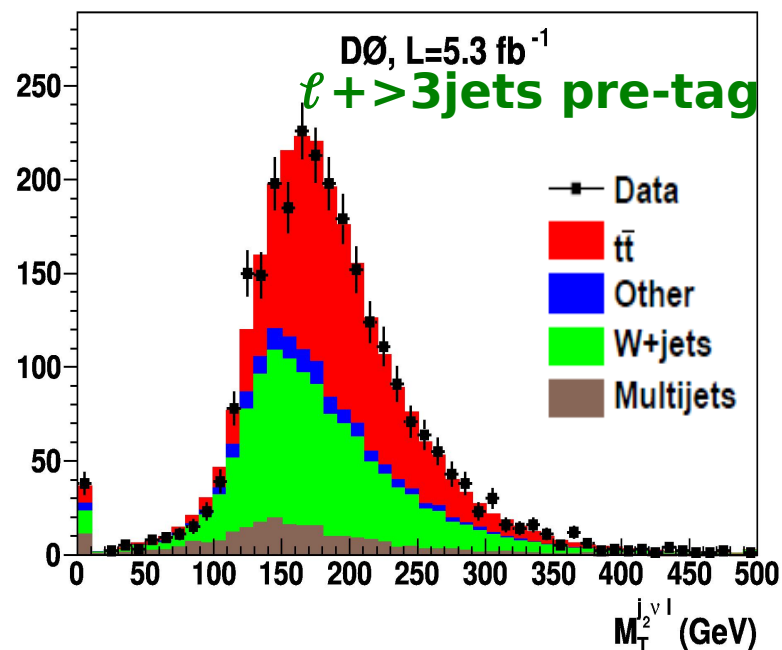
DØ Run II

March 2011



- ▶ Tested many other channels: all hadronic, tau+lepton, tau+jets, MET+jets... all compatible results
- ▶ Best single measurement has 7% relative uncertainty: similar to theoretical uncertainty
- ▶ Most sensitive measurements limited by systematics

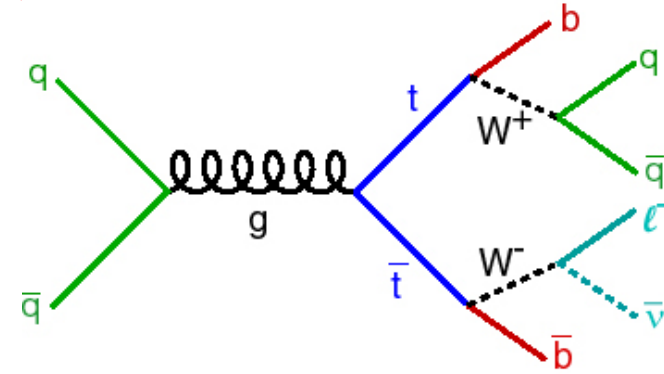
Kinematics of $t\bar{t}$ samples



Selected samples in $l+jets$, $\tau+jets$, and dilepton are well modeled

Top quark mass

- ▶ Best known top quark property!
- ▶ Combinatorics: how to assign jets to partons
- ▶ Need to calibrate jet energies to particle level (JES)
 - In-situ determination with m_W



Extraction methods

Matrix Element:

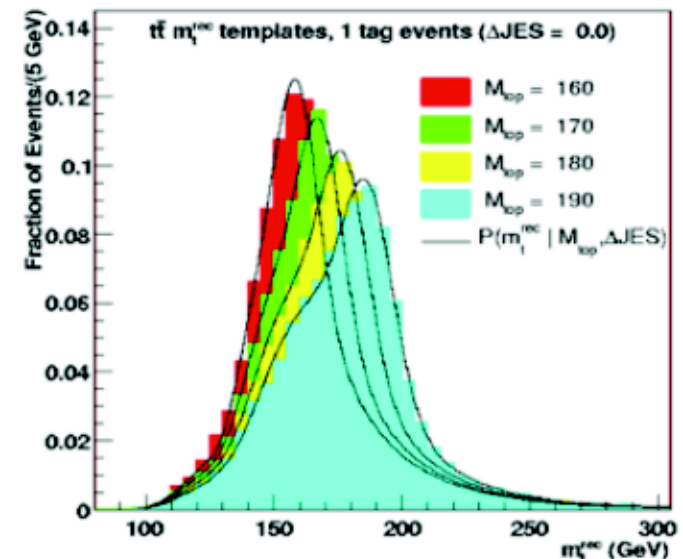
- ▶ Event probability based on parton physics
- ▶ Integrate over:
 - Incoming parton PDFs
 - Differential cross section (M)
 - Need transfer functions (reco ↔ parton)
- ▶ Maximizes statistical power by using full event information

$$P_{sig}(\vec{X}) = \frac{1}{\sigma(m_t, JES)} \int \text{PDFs} \frac{d\sigma(\vec{y})}{d\vec{y}} W(\vec{X}, \vec{y}; JES)$$

$$P_{evt}(\vec{X}) = f_{top} \cdot P_{sig}(\vec{X}, m_t, JES) + (1 - f_{top}) P_{bkg}(\vec{X}, JES)$$

Templates:

- ▶ Compare data to MC with different mass hypothesis



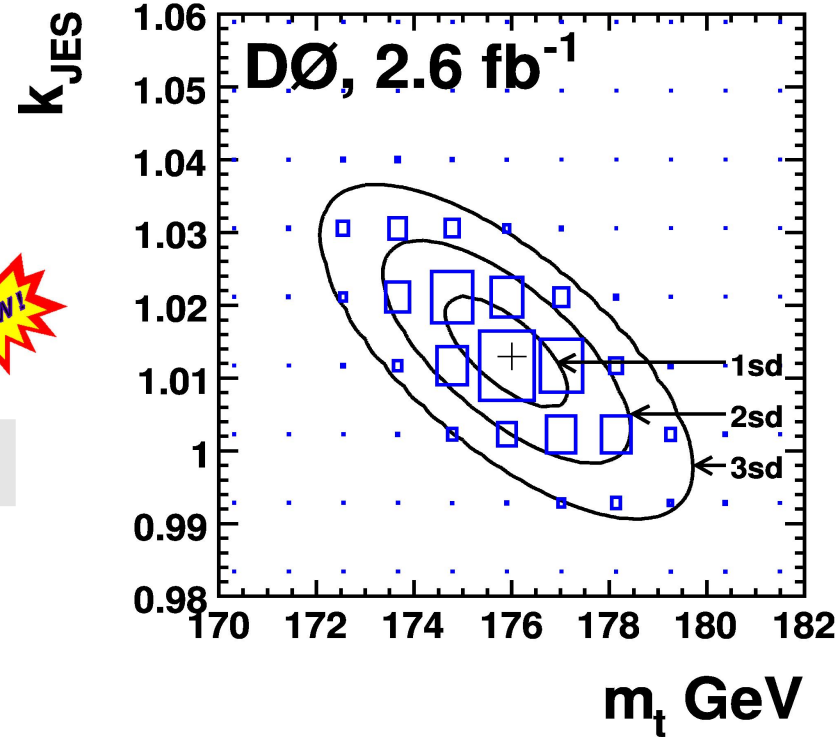
Latest m_t measurements

D0 Matrix Element (3.6 fb^{-1}) in ℓ +jets

- ▶ Detailed study of b/light jet response
 - Used γ +jets Data/MC corrections
 - Up to 1 GeV shift if corrected



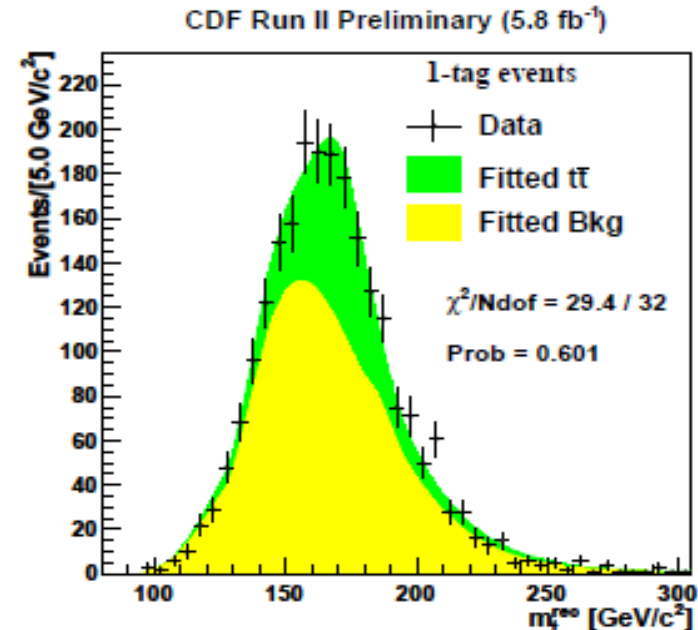
D0 $m_t = 174.9 \pm 0.8(\text{stat}) \pm 1.3(\text{sys}) \text{ GeV}$
 0.9% relative uncertainty



CDF templates (5.8 fb^{-1}) in all hadronic

- ▶ Derive background from data
- ▶ Cut on NN discriminant to separate QCD
- ▶ Divide sample in 1 or >1 tagged jets
- ▶ χ^2 fit with m_W and m_t templates

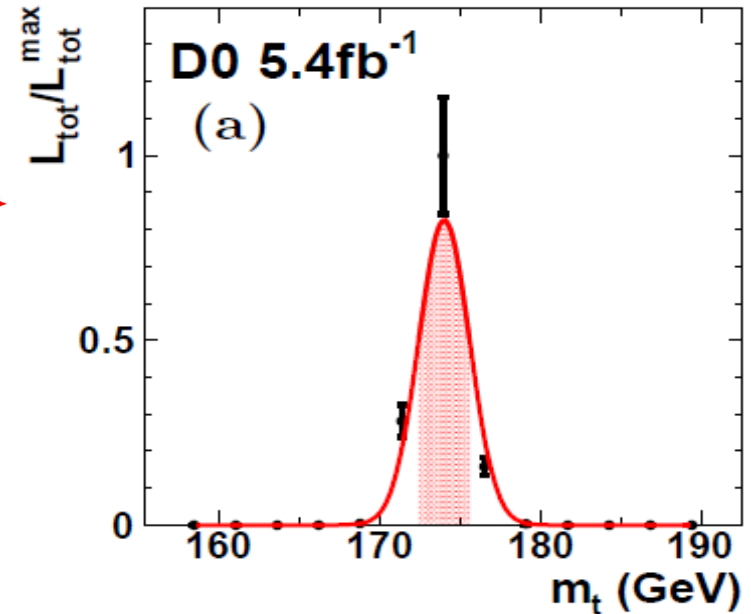
CDF $m_t = 172.5 \pm 1.4(\text{stat}) \pm 1.0(\text{JES}) \pm 1.2(\text{sys}) \text{ GeV}$
 1.2% relative uncertainty



More m_t measurements

D0 Matrix Element (5.4 fb^{-1}) in dilepton

- ▶ Selects 479 events, 85% $t\bar{t}$
- ▶ Two missing neutrinos:
 - ME integrates over 8 variables
- ▶ One background ME: Z+2jets

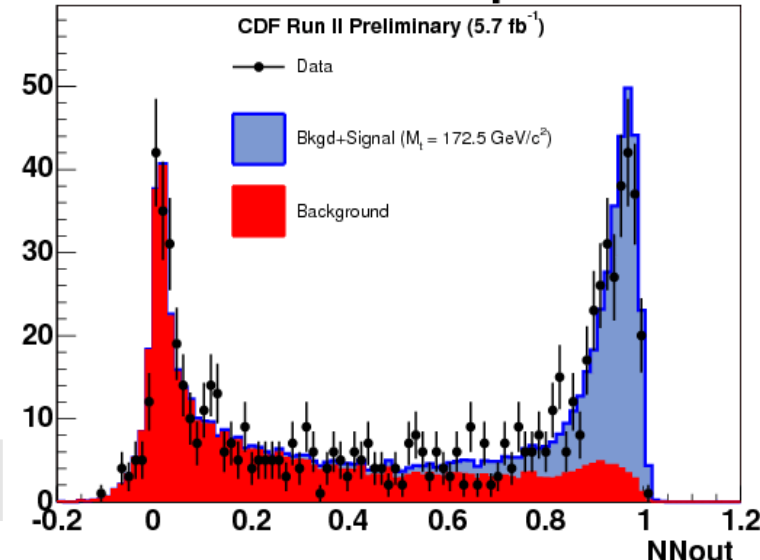


 $m_t = 174.0 \pm 1.8(\text{stat}) \pm 2.4(\text{sys}) \text{ GeV}$
1.8% relative uncertainty

CDF templates (5.7 fb^{-1}) in MET+jets

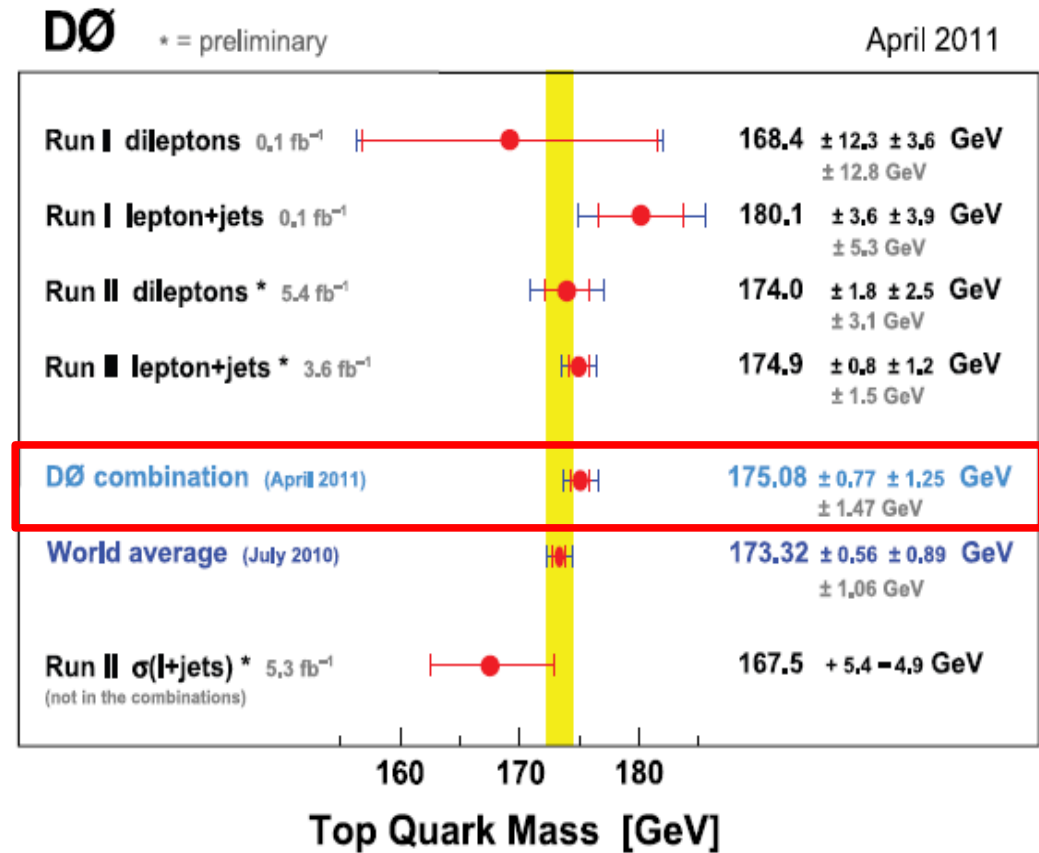
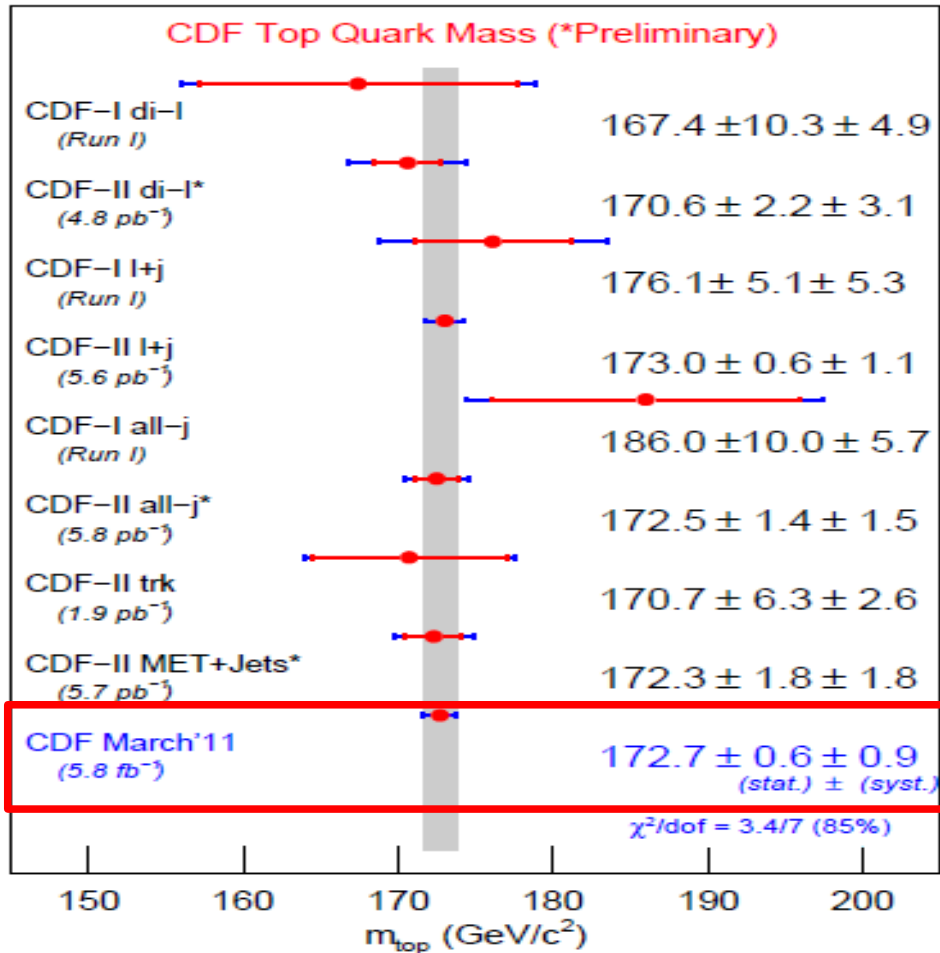
- ▶ MET + ≥ 4 jets, 1 or 2 b-tags
- ▶ Use NN > 0.8 to remove background
- ▶ Use M3, M3' and m_{jj} variables to fit likelihood, each sampled over different m_t and JES

Neural network output 2BTAG



 $m_t = 172.3 \pm 2.4(\text{stat+JES}) \pm 1.0(\text{sys}) \text{ GeV}$
1.5% relative uncertainty

Combined mass results



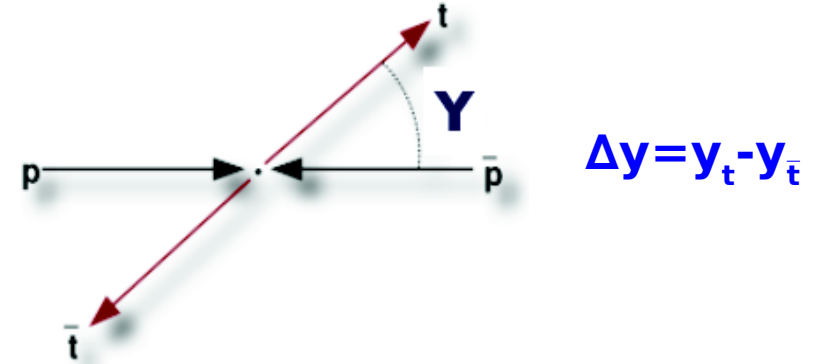
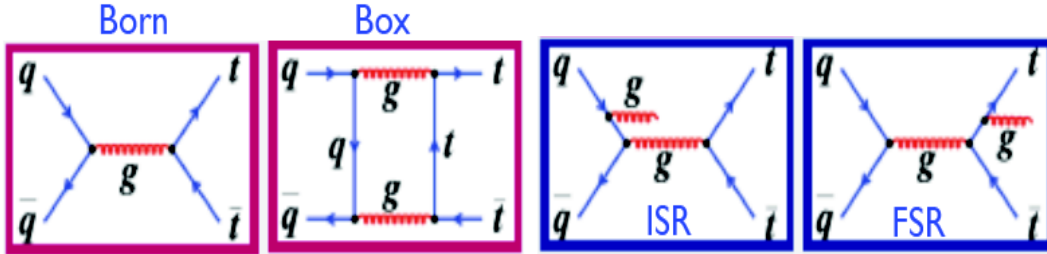
$m_t = 173.3 \pm 0.6(\text{stat}) \pm 0.9(\text{sys})$ GeV

July 2010: 0.6% relative uncertainty

- ▶ Different methods produce consistent results
- ▶ Different channels are consistent with each other
- ▶ Latest CDF and D0 combinations already close to 0.6%

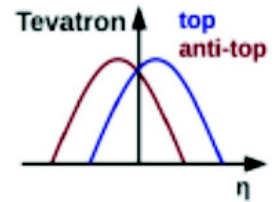
Color charge asymmetry

- LO: top quark production angle is symmetric wrt beam direction



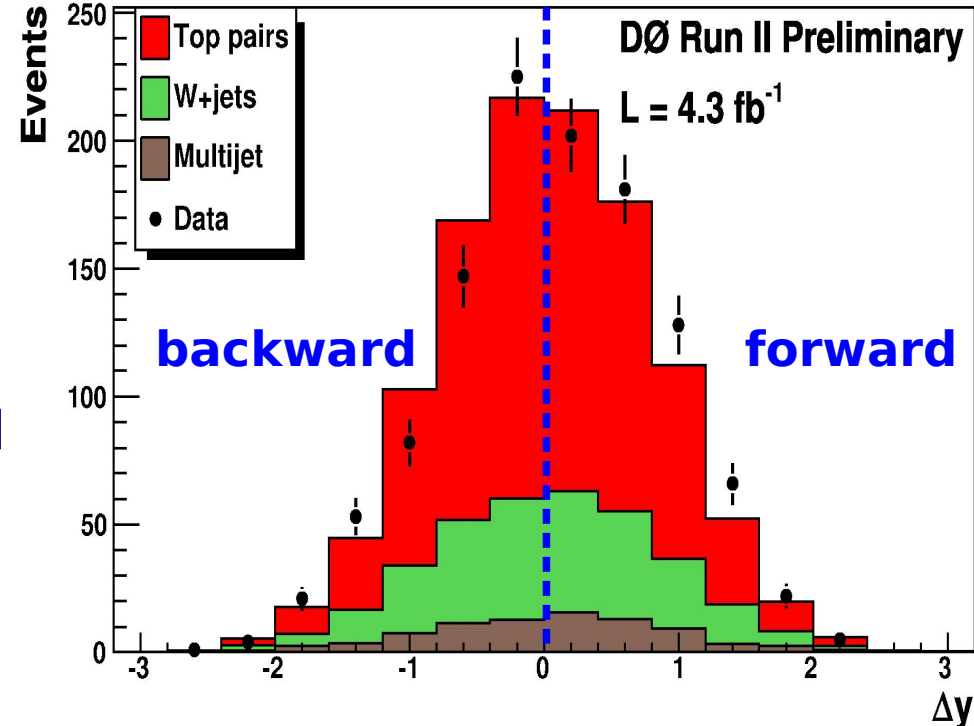
- NLO: forward-backward asymmetry $A_{fb} \sim 5\%$ due to interference effects

$$A_{fb} = \frac{N_{\Delta y > 0} - N_{\Delta y < 0}}{N_{\Delta y > 0} + N_{\Delta y < 0}}$$



D0 analysis in ℓ +jets 4.3 fb^{-1}

- ℓ +jets sample with b-tagged jets
- Kinematic fitter to reconstruct $t\bar{t}$ pair
- Extract A_{fb} from 4 templates fit: fwd and bwd $t\bar{t}$, multijets, and W +jets
- Result is raw asymmetry (uncorrected for detector effects)



$A_{fb} = 8 \pm 4 \%$ **$A_{fb}^{SM} = 1 \pm 2 \%$**

~ 2 sigma discrepancy

Color charge asymmetry

CDF ℓ +jets sample 5.3 fb^{-1}

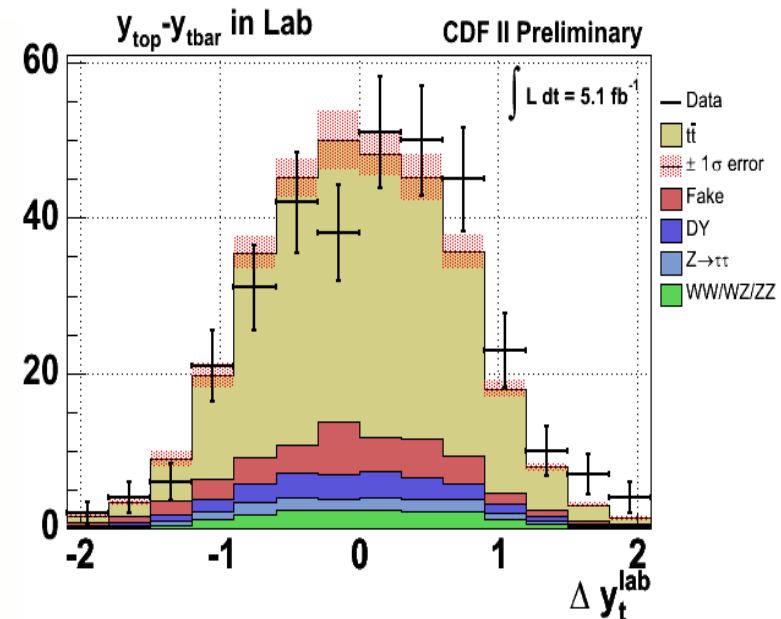
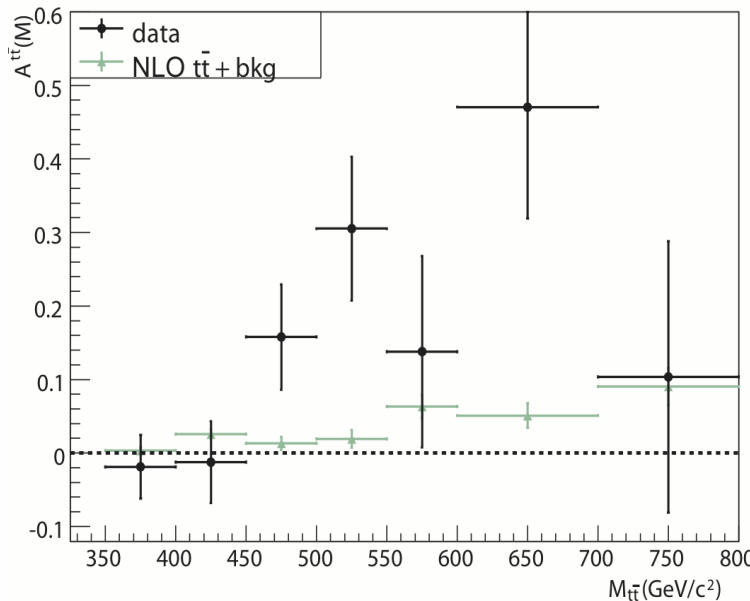
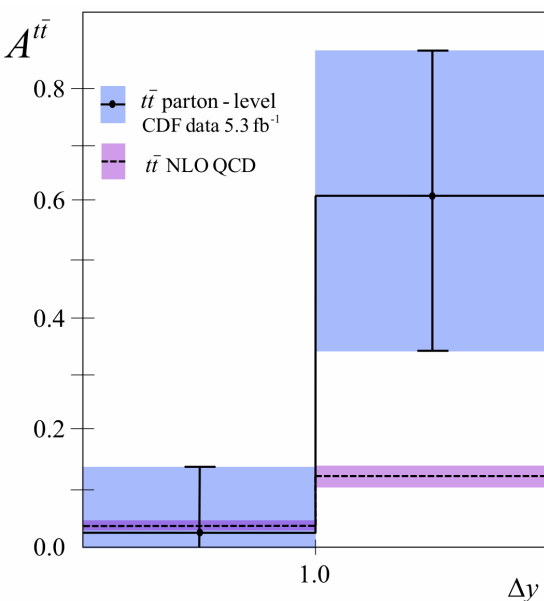
- ▶ Unfold result to parton level
- ▶ Largest discrepancy for high Δy and large $M_{t\bar{t}}$
- ▶ Soft QCD effect, new physics?
- ▶ Double the dataset to look at!

CDF dilepton sample 5.1 fb^{-1}

- ▶ Independent sample
- ▶ Lepton direction correlated with top direction
- ▶ Different $t\bar{t}$ reconstruction
- ▶ Raw result (not unfolded)

$A_{\text{fb}}^{\ell j} = 16 \pm 7 \%$ **$A_{\text{fb}}^{\text{SM}} = 6 \pm 1 \%$**
 ~2 sigma discrepancy

$A_{\text{fb}}^{\ell\ell} = 42 \pm 16 \%$ **$A_{\text{fb}}^{\text{SM}} = 6 \pm 1 \%$**
 ~2.3 sigma discrepancy

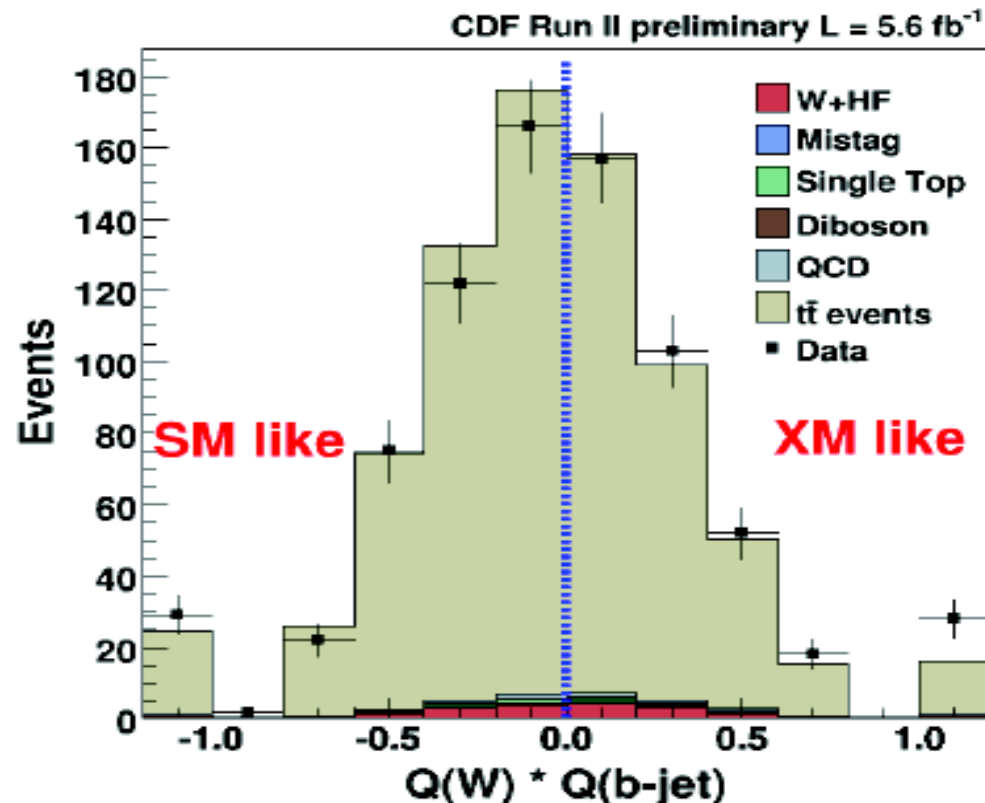


Top charge



CDF 5.6 fb⁻¹ in ℓ +jets

- ▶ Possible exotic model with $-4/3e$
- ▶ Fit pairs W's and b's for best m_t
- ▶ Use lepton to get W charge
- ▶ Determine b charge based on tracks charges
 - Purity = 68%
 - Efficiency = 98%
- ▶ Use $Q_w \times Q_b$ to build likelihood



Exclude $-4/3e$ at 95% CL

Top width

D0 single top+B (2.3 fb⁻¹)

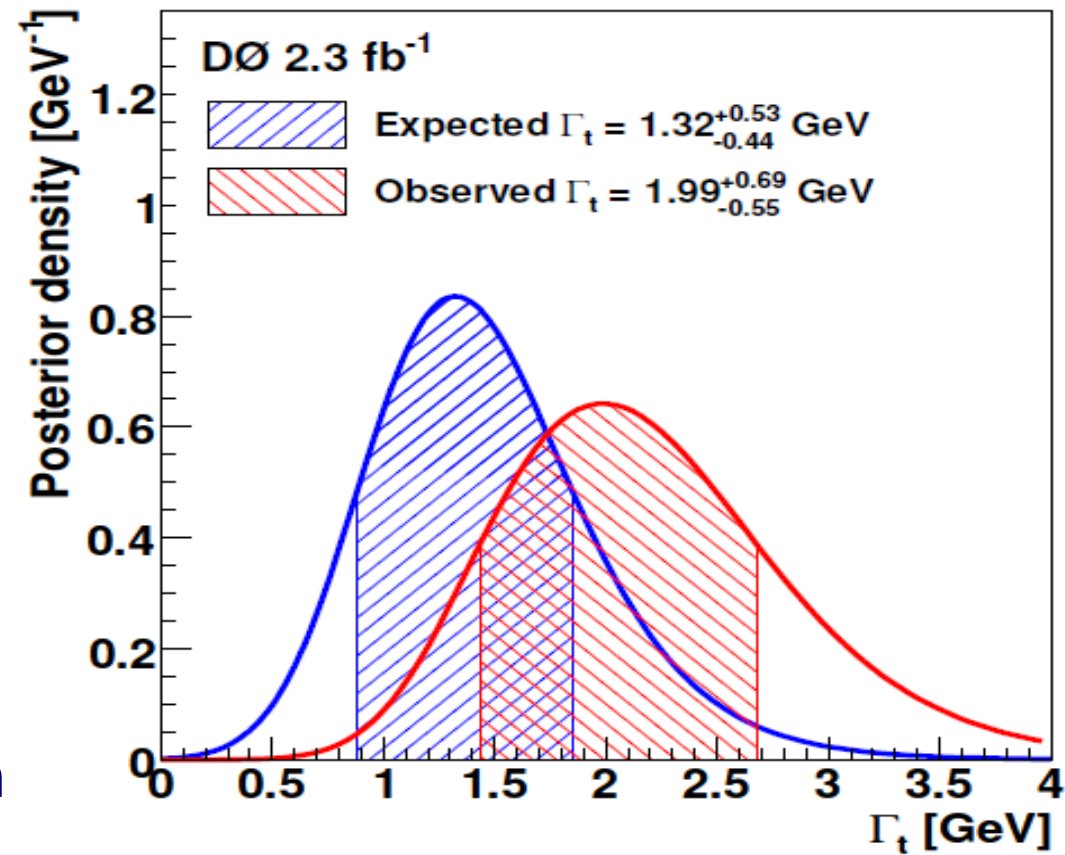
- ▶ Direct measurement on m_t distribution is limited by detector resolution
- ▶ Indirect measurement from
 - t-channel single top σ
 - $B(t \rightarrow Wb)$ from $t\bar{t}$ decays

$$\Gamma_t = \frac{\Gamma(t \rightarrow Wb)}{B(t \rightarrow Wb)}$$

- ▶ Assumes coupling in production and decay is the same
- ▶ NLO: $\Gamma_t = 1.3$ GeV for $m_t = 170$ GeV



$$\Gamma_t = 2.0 \pm 0.7 \text{ GeV}$$



Spin correlations

DØ 5.4 fb⁻¹ in dilepton

- ▶ Pair production: top quarks are unpolarized, but spins are correlated
- ▶ Flight directions of top decay products carry information about top polarization
- ▶ Matrix Element analysis (30% improvement over single variable)

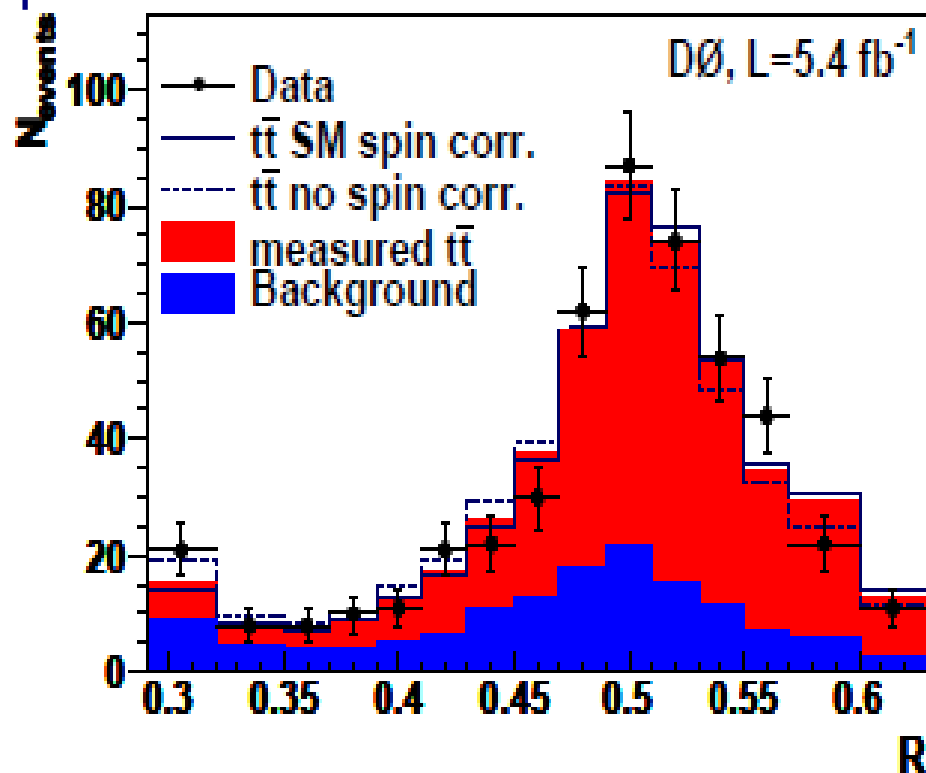
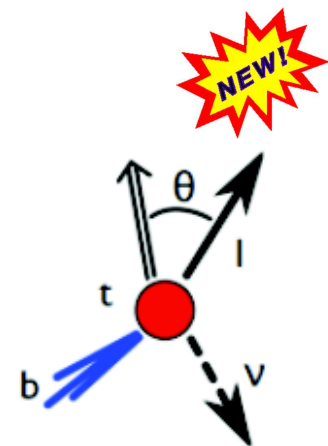
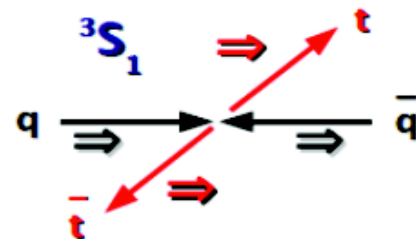
$$R = \frac{P_{\text{sgn}}(H = c)}{P_{\text{sgn}}(H = u) + P_{\text{sgn}}(H = c)}$$

- ▶ Test hypothesis of correlated (c) or uncorrelated (u) t and \bar{t} spins
- ▶ Excludes uncorrelated case at 97.7%CL
- ▶ $C_{\text{NLO}} = 0.78^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$



$$C_{\text{obs}} = 0.57 \pm 0.31$$

Most precise value of correlation strength



Single top physics

Electroweak production: tb and tqb

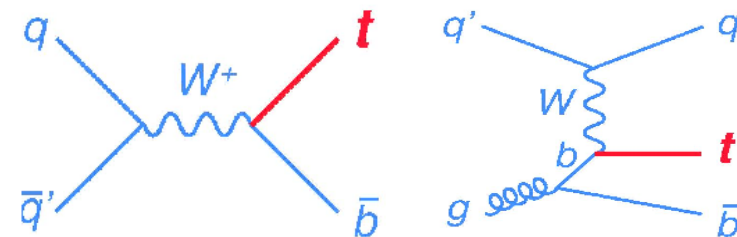
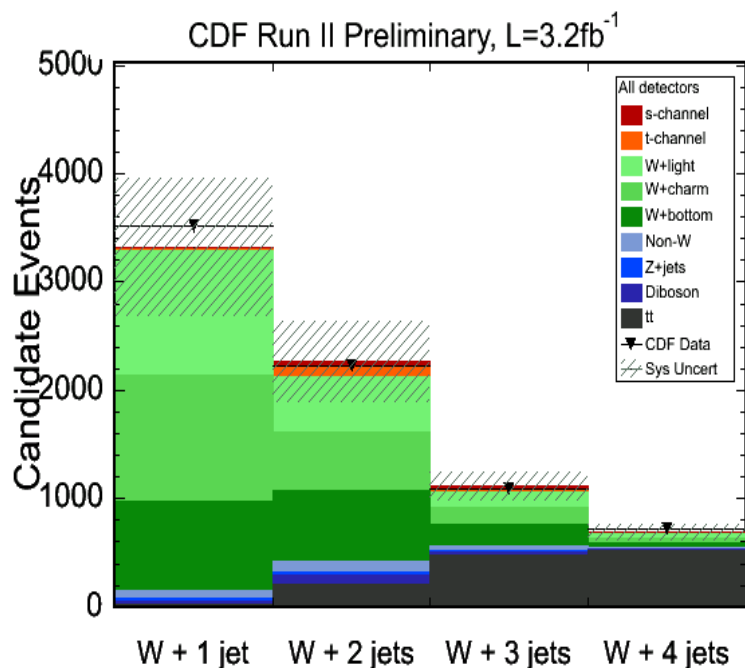
▶ Access directly W - t - b coupling (CKM)

▶ New physics:

- s-channel sensitive to resonances
- t-channel sensitive to anomalous couplings, FCNCs

▶ Extract small signal out of a large background: need MVA techniques

▶ Careful study of W + hf backgrounds

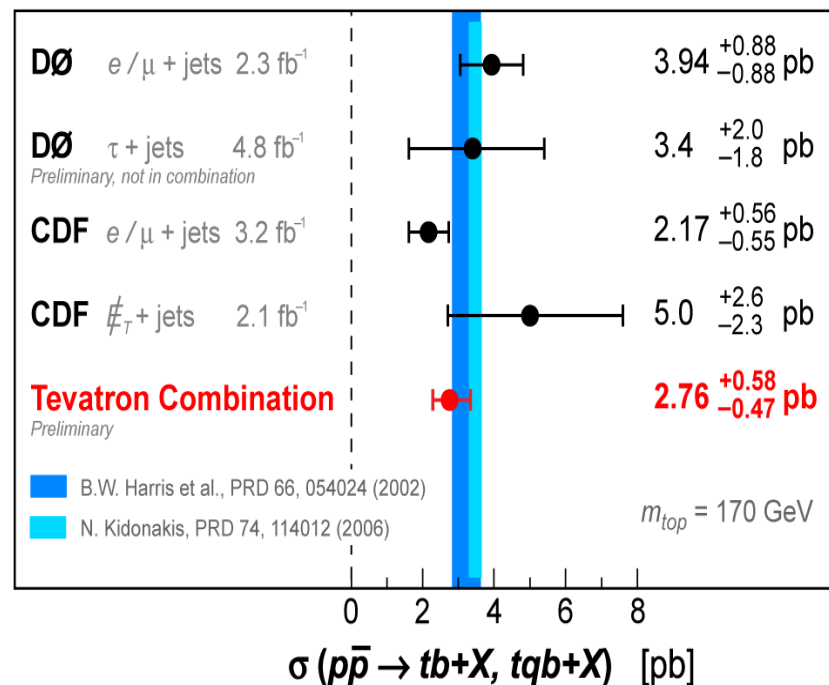


s-channel
 $\sigma(tb)=1.1\text{pb}$

t-channel
 $\sigma(tqb)=2.1\text{pb}$

Single Top Quark Cross Section

December 2009



Took 14 years to observe after top discovery!



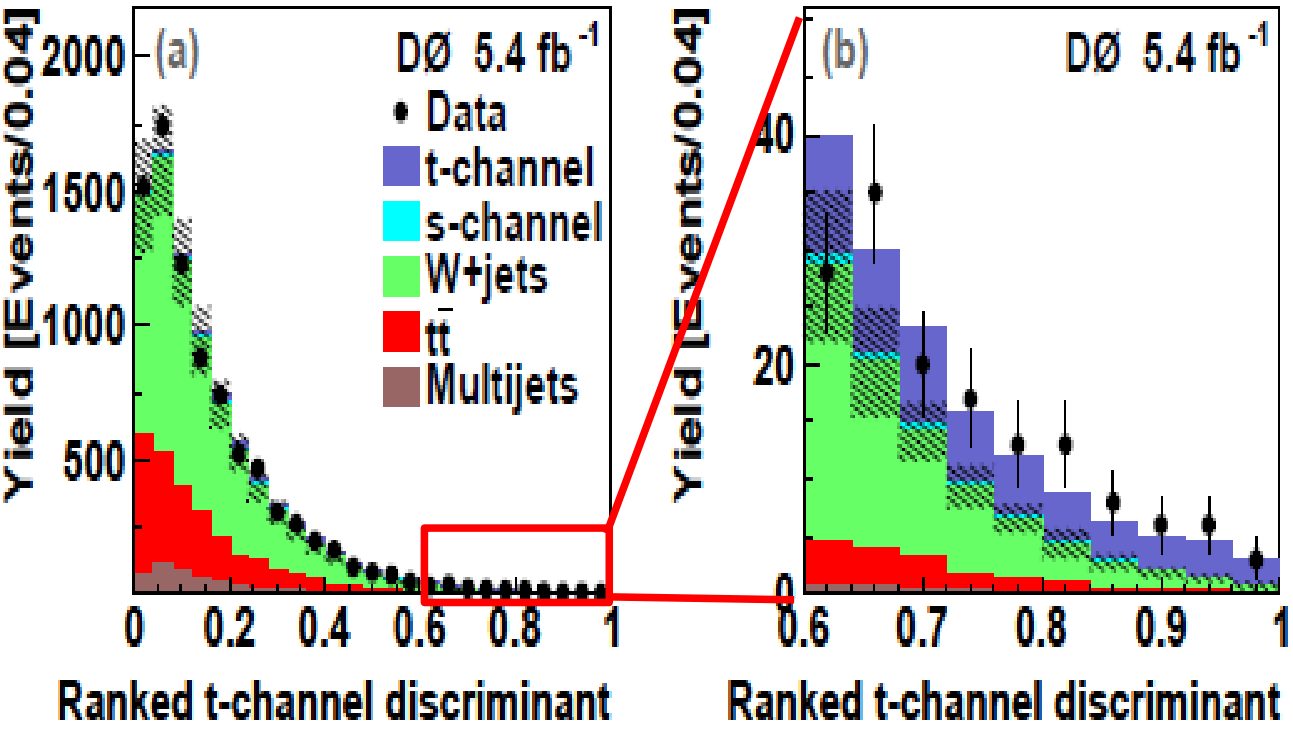
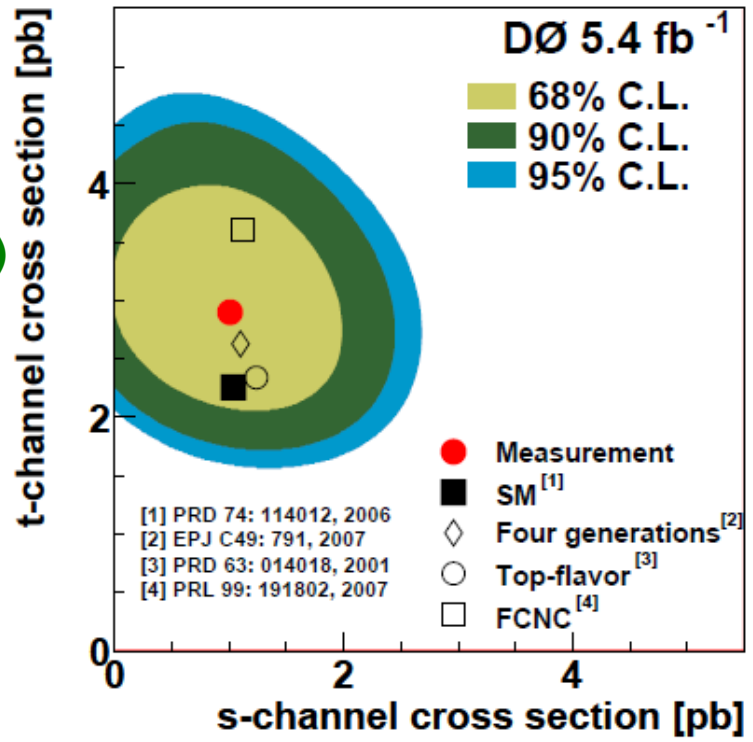
$|V_{tb}| = 0.88 \pm 0.07$

8% relative uncertainty



Observation of t-channel

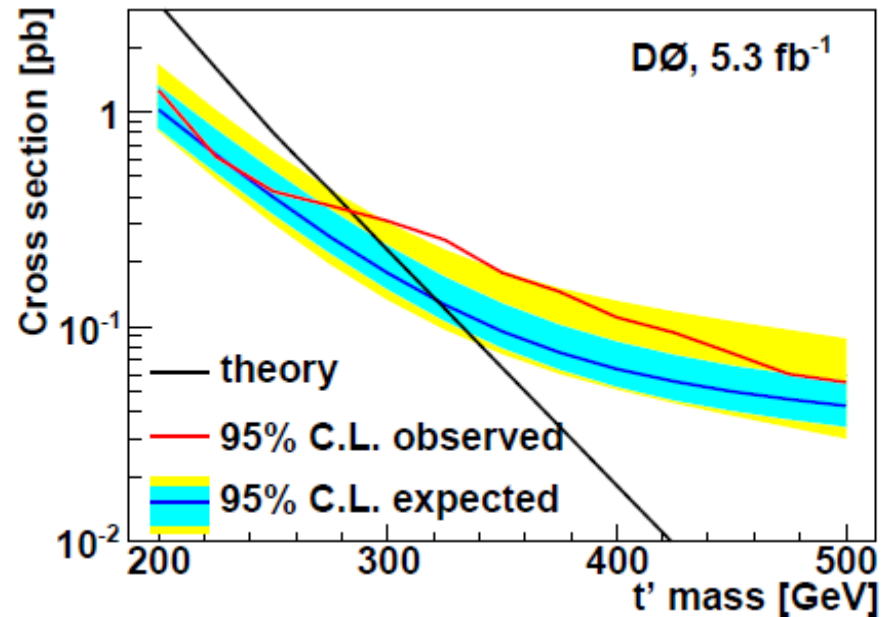
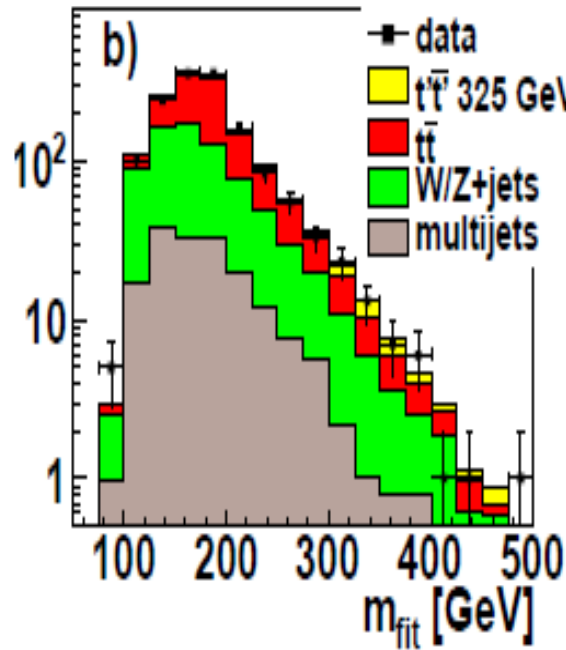
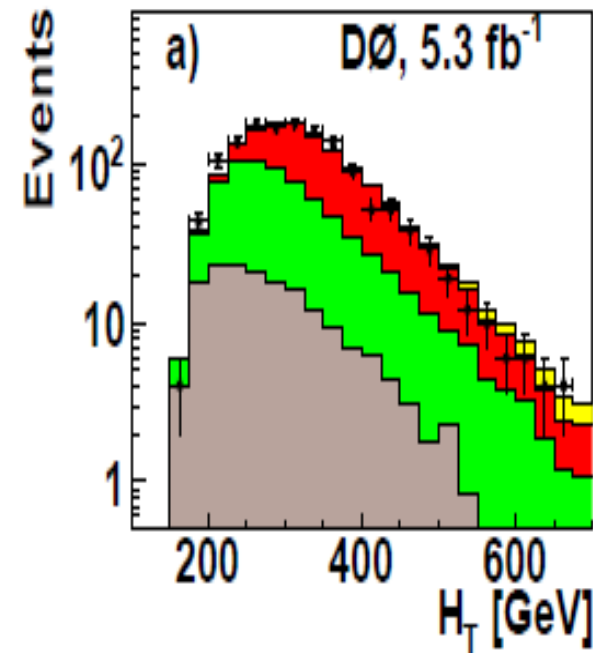
- ▶ Use three MVA techniques
 - Boosted Decision Trees
 - Bayesian Neural Network (BNN)
 - Neuroevolution of Augmented Topologies (NEAT)
- ▶ Combined into an additional BNN (BNNComb)
 - Only ~70% correlated with each other
- ▶ Fit simultaneously s- and t-channel cross sections: without SM assumption



$\sigma(\text{tb}) = 0.98 \pm 0.64 \text{ pb}$
 $\sigma(\text{tqb}) = 2.90 \pm 0.59 \text{ pb}$
 tqb: 5.5 σ (4.6 σ exp.)
 20%-60% rel. unc.

Search for t'

- ▶ Fourth family t' not excluded if $m_{t'} - m_{b'} < m_W$
- ▶ Analyses look for $t'\bar{t}'$ production and $t' \rightarrow Wq$
- ▶ Use ℓ +jets channel without b-tagging
- ▶ 2D fit to data in H_T and $m_{t'}$ from kinematic fit



$m_{t'} > 285 \text{ GeV @ 95\%CL}$



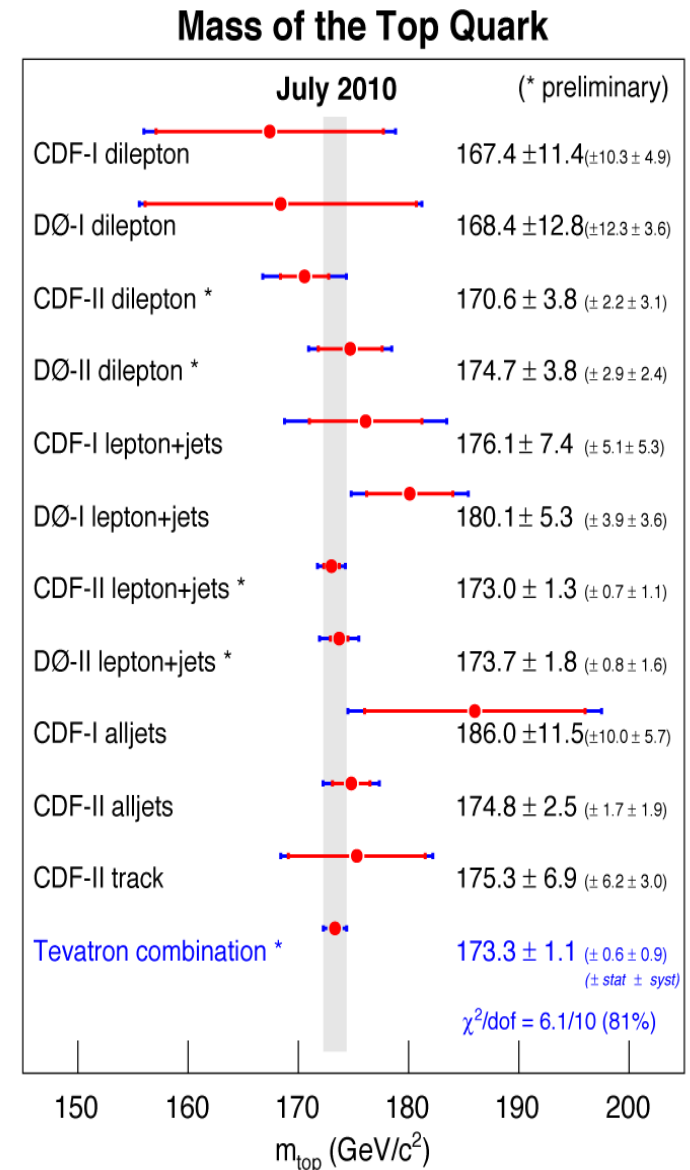
$m_{t'} > 358 \text{ GeV @ 95\%CL}$

After 16 years of studies

► Impressive list of measurements

► We know:

- $m_t = 173.3 \pm 1.1$ GeV
- $\Delta m = m_t - m_{\bar{t}} = 3.8 \pm 3.7$ GeV
- $\sigma(tt) = 7.0 \pm 0.6$ pb
- $\sigma(t) = 2.7 \pm 0.6$ pb
- $|V_{tb}| = 0.88 \pm 0.07$
- Longitudinally polarized W:
 $f_0 = 0.67 \pm 0.08(\text{stat}) \pm 0.07(\text{sys})$ [$f_0(\text{SM}) = 0.7$]
- Charge: exclude $-4/3e$ @ 95% CL
- $\Gamma_t = 2.0 \pm 0.7$ GeV [$\Gamma_t(\text{SM}) = 1.3$ GeV]
- Spins in $t\bar{t}$ are correlated: $C = 0.57 \pm 0.31$
- $c\tau < 52.2 \mu\text{m}$ @ 95% CL
- ... and many limits on new physics



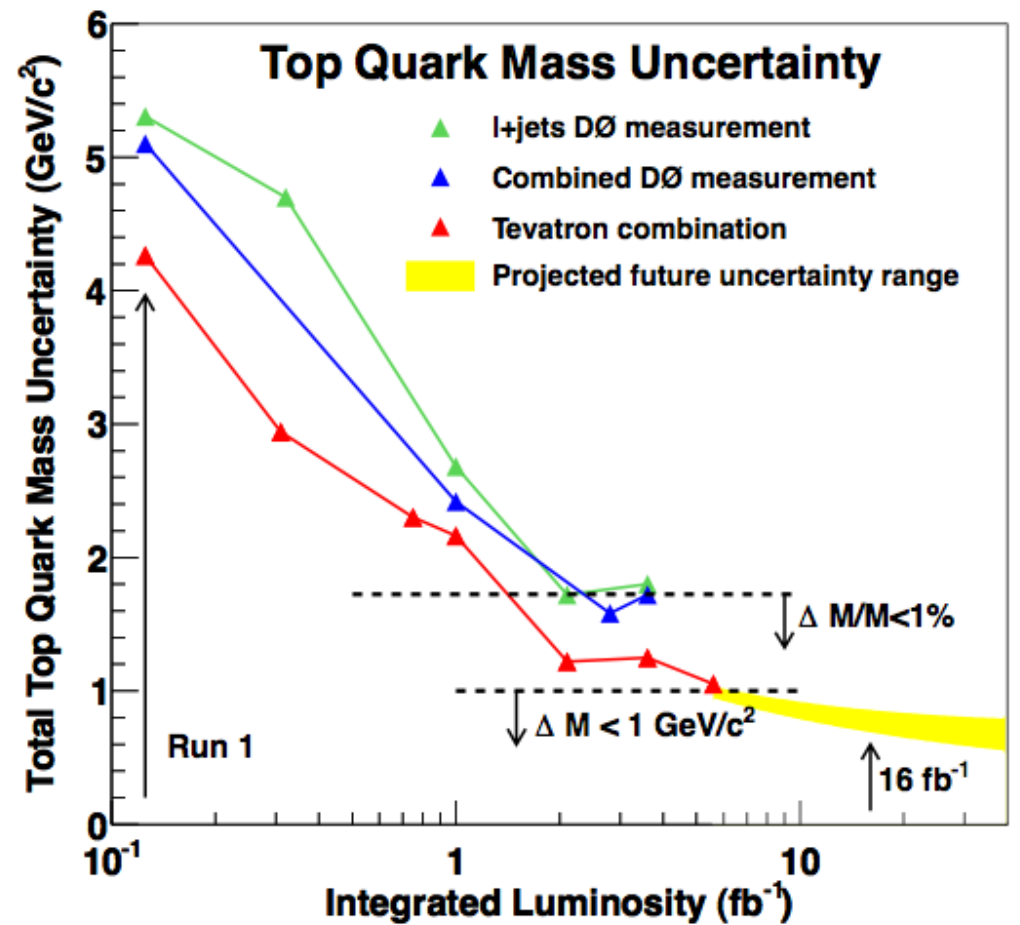
<http://www-cdf.fnal.gov/physics/new/top/top.html>

http://www-d0.fnal.gov/Run2Physics/top/top_public_web_pages/top_public.html

Conclusions

- ▶ Tevatron has surpassed expectations on top mass and cross section uncertainties
 - $\Delta\sigma/\sigma \sim 7\%$, close to theoretical uncertainty
 - $\Delta m/m = 0.6\%$ and will improve: below 1 GeV with more data
 - True legacy measurement: will be hard to surpass
- ▶ Many properties have been studied
 - No significant deviation from SM so far
 - Exciting discrepancy in color charge asymmetry: keep an eye on this
- ▶ Broad program of searches in top sector
 - Will soon be improved by LHC reach
- ▶ Single top observed (s+t and t) and continues to be studied
 - LHC at current lumis produces ten times more top quarks per minute than Tevatron!
 - Will still work on complementary searches: boosted tops, A_{fb} , s-channel, spin correlations...
 - Now 10 fb^{-1} on tape: double the data presented here

Extras



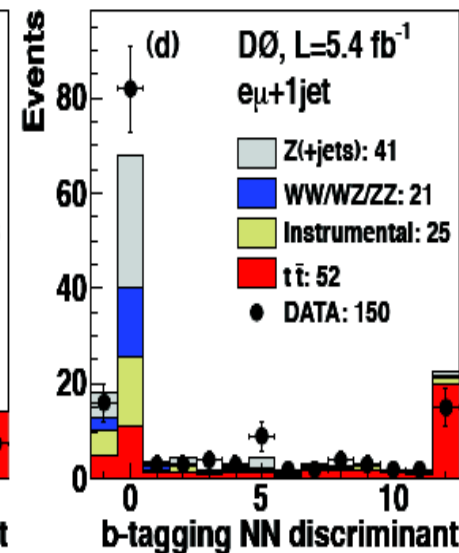
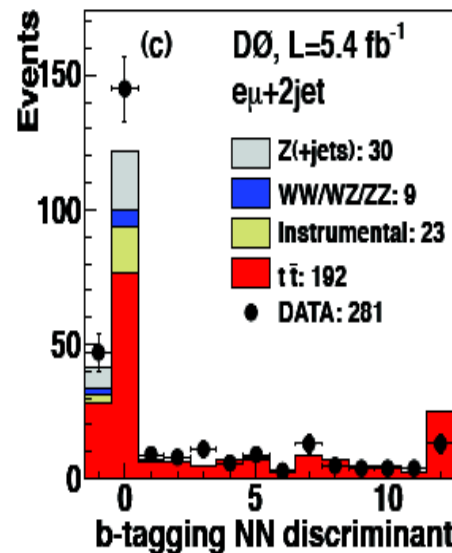
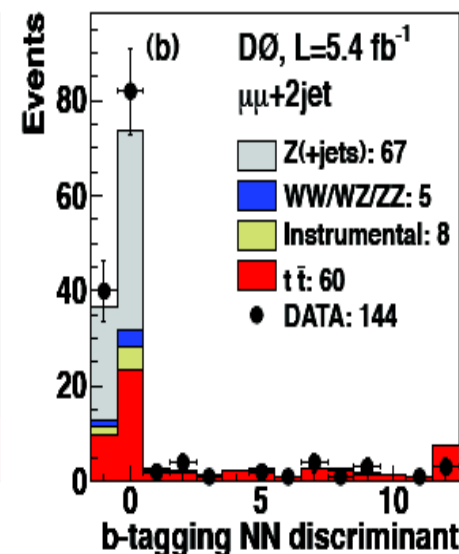
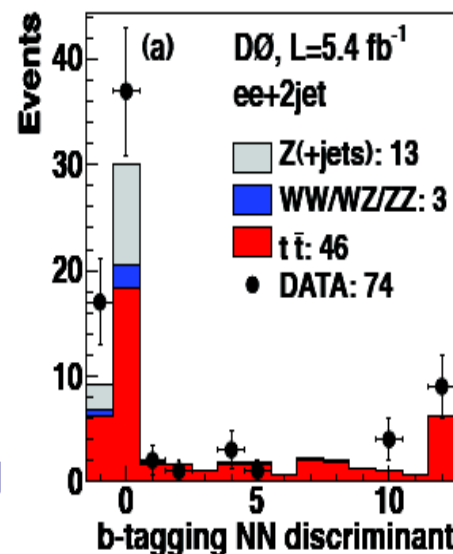
Dilepton cross section

CDF 5.1 fb⁻¹ m_t=172.5 GeV

- ▶ Two isolated leptons p_T>20 GeV
- ▶ Two or more jets p_T>15 GeV |η|<2.5
- ▶ MET>25 GeV, H_T>200 GeV
- ▶ In b-tagged analysis: ≥1 b-tag
- ▶ 343 (137) events before (after) b-tag

D0 5.4 fb⁻¹ m_t=172.5 GeV

- ▶ Simultaneous fit in 4 regions
- ▶ Use smallest NN b-tag output of the two leading jets
- ▶ Systematics as Gaussian constrained nuisance parameters
- ▶ Luminosity is the largest uncertainty



CDF $\sigma_{\ell\ell} = 7.25 \pm 0.66(\text{stat}) \pm 0.47(\text{sys}) \text{ pb}$

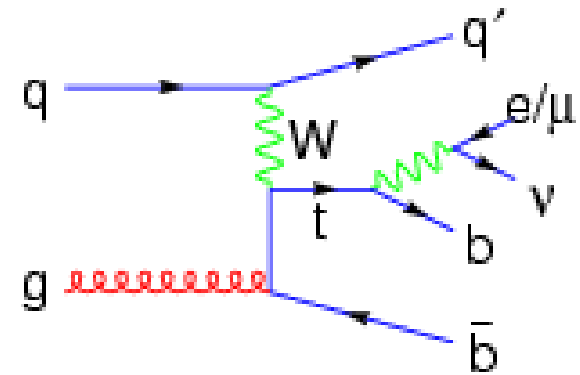
13% relative uncertainty

D0 $\sigma_{\ell\ell} = 7.36^{+0.90}_{-0.79}(\text{stat+sys}) \text{ pb}$

11% relative uncertainty

Signal selection

- ▶ Selection designed to be as open as possible: describe backgrounds well
 - Only one isolated l ; 2, 3 (4) jets; 1,2 b-tags; MET
- ▶ S/B $\sim 1/200$ before b-tagging
- ▶ Best S/B $\sim 1/10$ after b-tagging
- ▶ Dominated by W+jets backgrounds
- ▶ Uncertainty on background larger than expected signal yield



Source	2 jets	3 jets	4 jets
tb	104 ± 16	44 ± 7.8	13 ± 3.5
tqb	140 ± 13	72 ± 9.4	26 ± 6.4
$t\bar{t}$	433 ± 87	830 ± 133	860 ± 163
W+jets	$3,560 \pm 354$	$1,099 \pm 169$	284 ± 76
Z+jets & dibosons	400 ± 55	142 ± 41	35 ± 18
Multijets	277 ± 34	130 ± 17	43 ± 5.2
Total prediction	$4,914 \pm 558$	$2,317 \pm 377$	$1,261 \pm 272$
Data	4,881	2,307	1,283

