

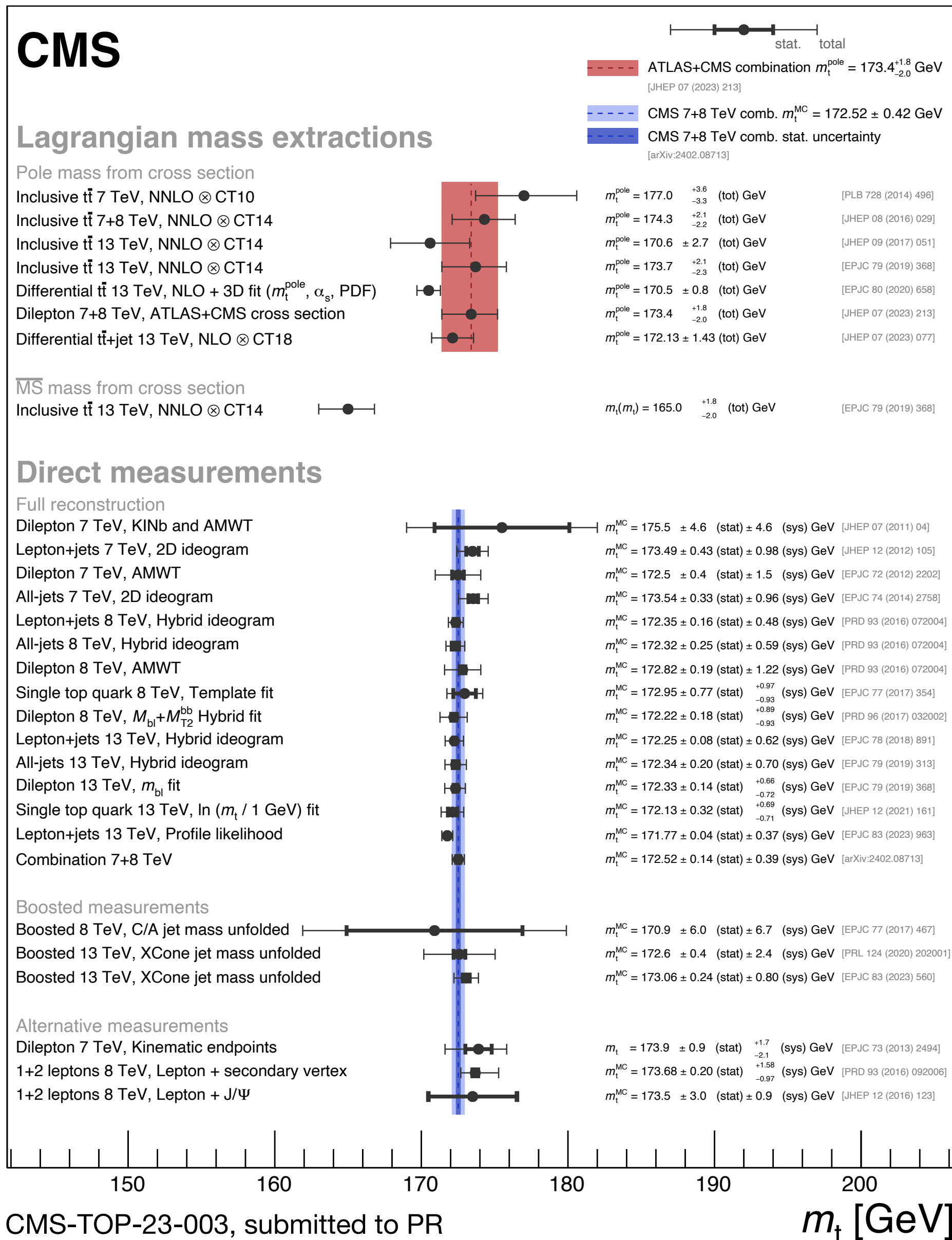
# Measurements of the top-quark mass from boosted jets at CMS

Alexander Paasch on behalf of the CMS Collaboration

Universität Hamburg

20.07.2024, ICHEP 2024, Prague

# How to measure $m_{\text{top}}$ ?



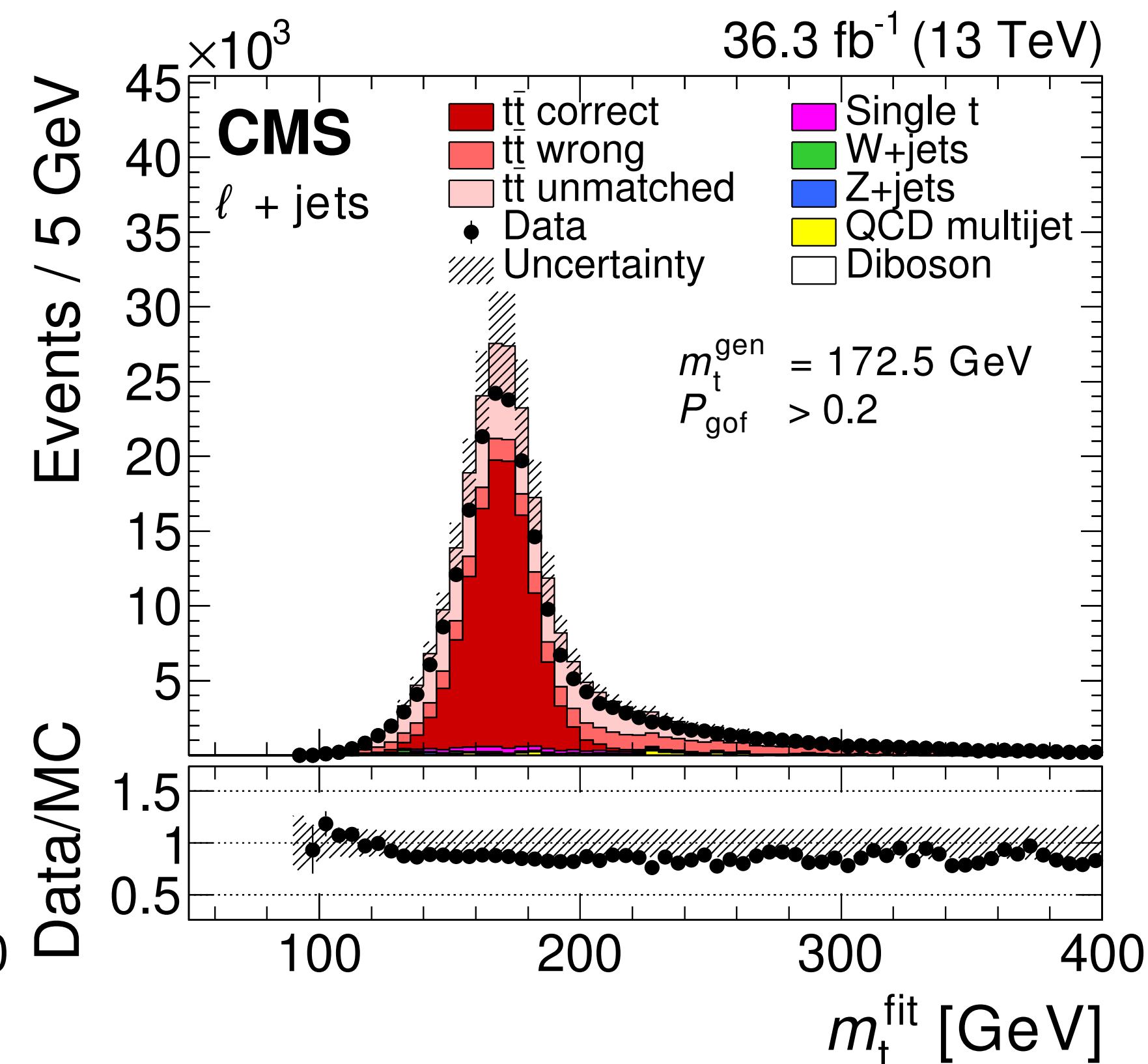
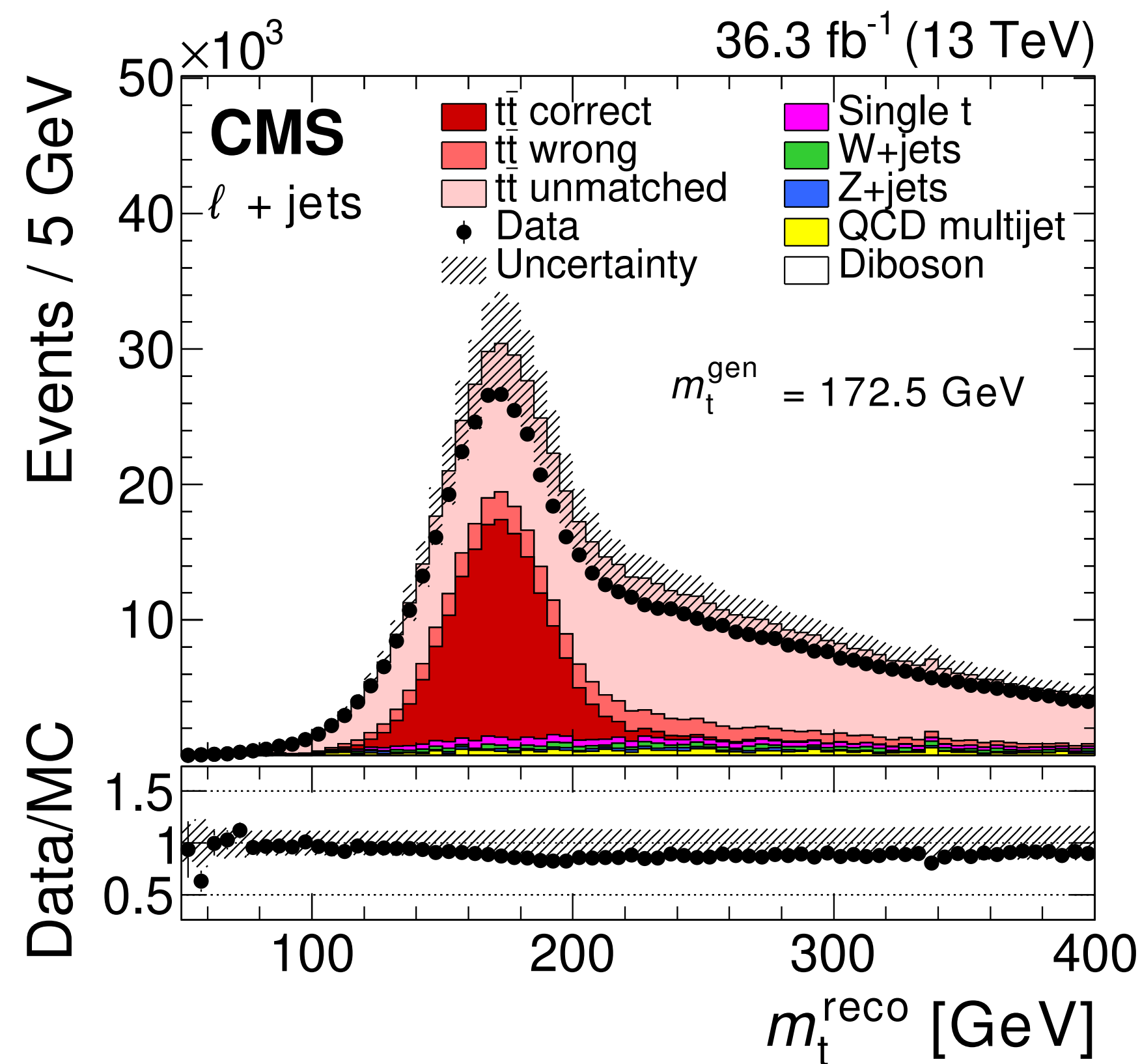
- ▶ Most precise single measurement of  $m_{\text{top}}$   
CMS, EPJC 83, 963, 2023
- Profile likelihood in  $\ell$ +jets channel from  $t\bar{t}$
- $\Delta m_{\text{top}}^{\text{MC}} = 0.37 \text{ GeV}$
- ▶ Explore boosted regime  
CMS, EPJC 83, 560, 2023
- Reconstruct top quark in single jet
- Extract  $m_{\text{top}}$  from jet mass
- $\Delta m_{\text{top}}^{\text{MC}} = 0.84 \text{ GeV}$

# Profile likelihood fit to measure $m_t$

CMS, EPJC 83, 963, 2023



- ▶ Most precise  $m_t$  measurement so far
- ▶ Performed in the  $\ell$  + jets channel: = 1 electron or muon,  $\geq 4$  jets,  $\geq 2$  b-jets
- ▶ Construct  $m_t^{\text{reco}}$  from three jets
- ▶ Kinematic fit to  $t\bar{t}$  hypothesis
  - Constrain  $m_W$  and mass system
  - Select events with  $P_{\text{gof}} = \exp(-\chi^2/2) > 0.2$



# Profile likelihood approach to measure $m_t$

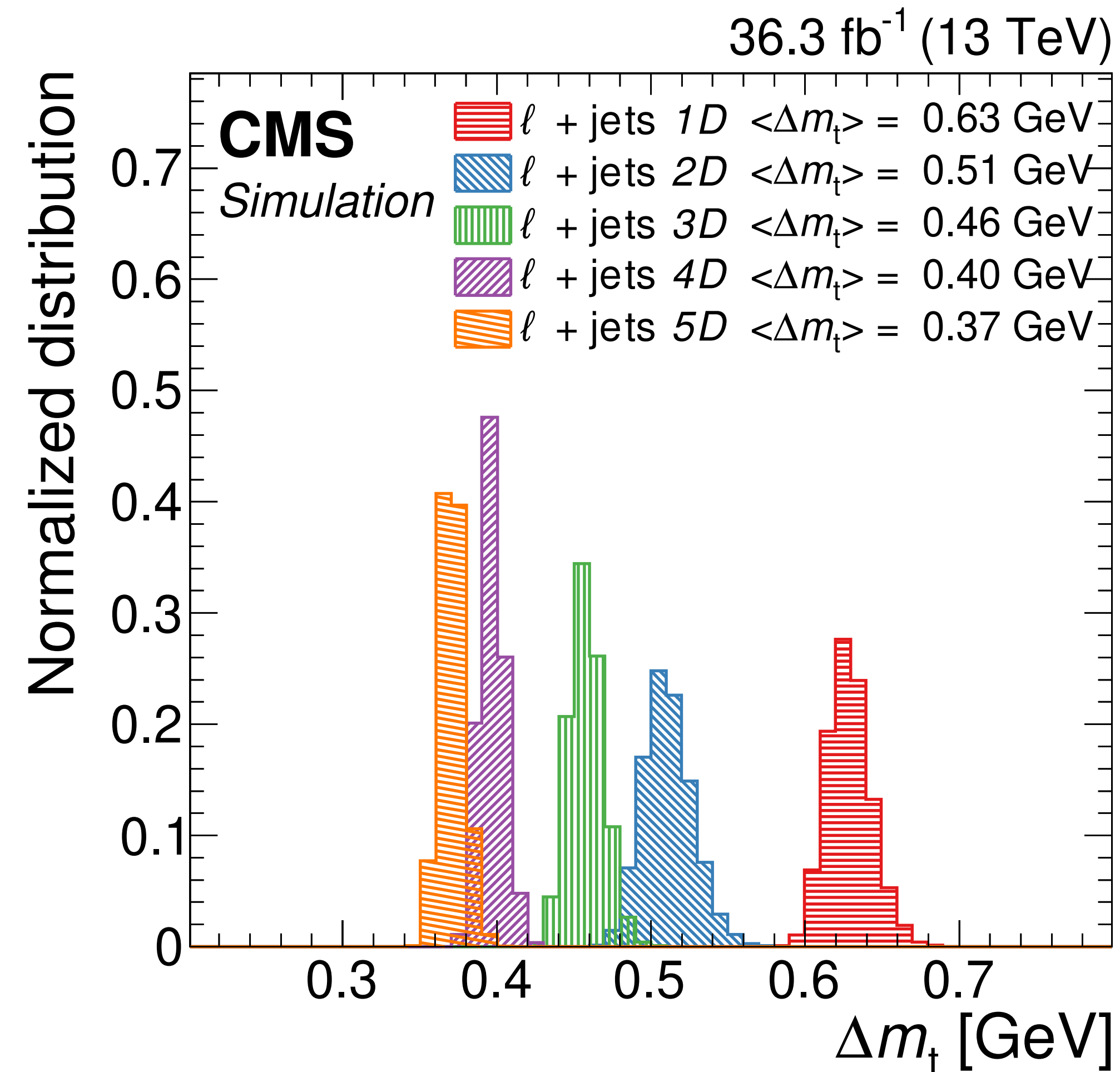
CMS, EPJC 83, 963, 2023



►  $m_{\text{top}}^{\text{MC}}$  from minimizing a negative log-likelihood

► Systematic uncertainties included via nuisance parameters

$$*R_{\text{bq}}^{\text{reco}} = \frac{p_{\text{T}}^{\text{b1}} + p_{\text{T}}^{\text{b2}}}{p_{\text{T}}^{\text{q1}} + p_{\text{T}}^{\text{q2}}}$$

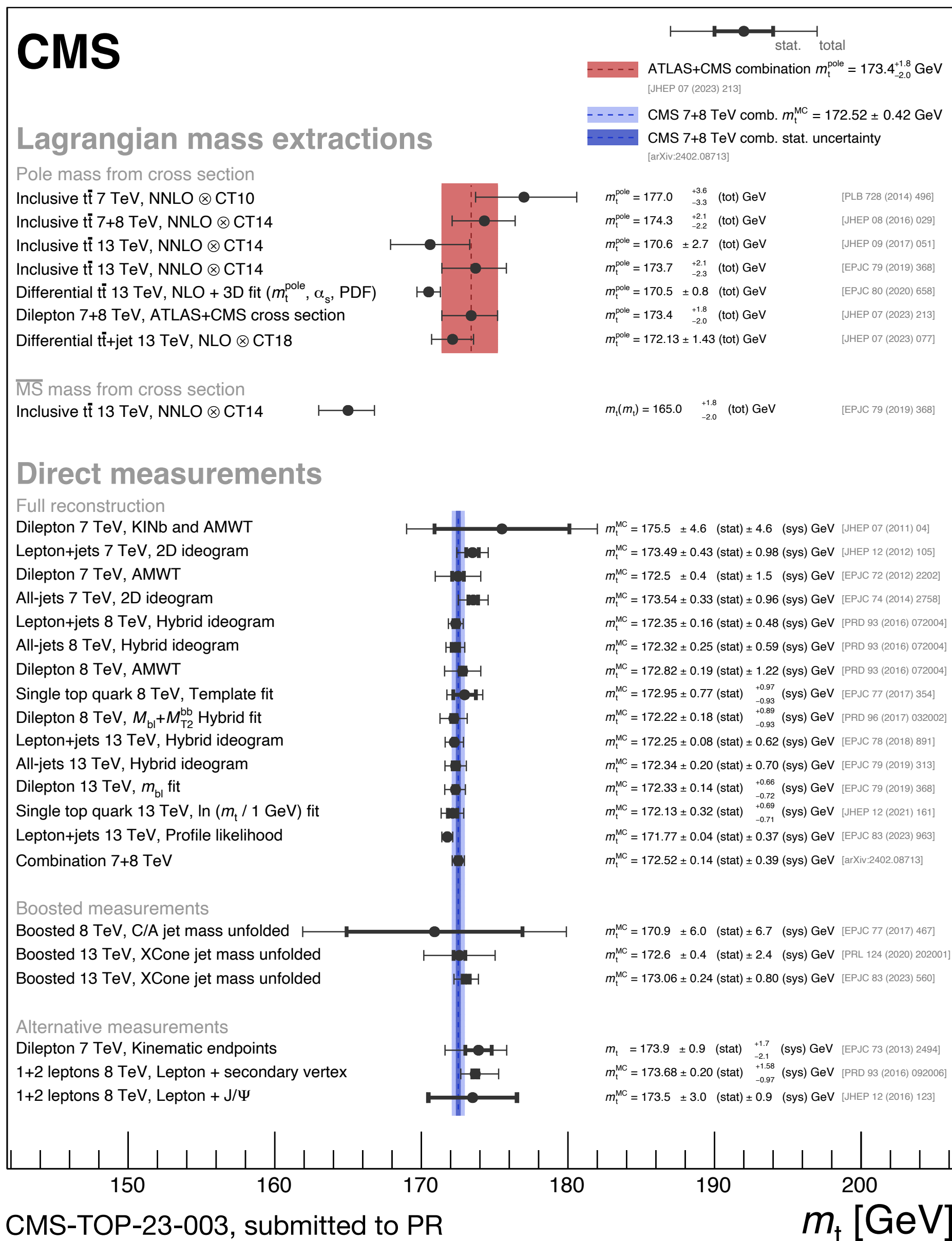
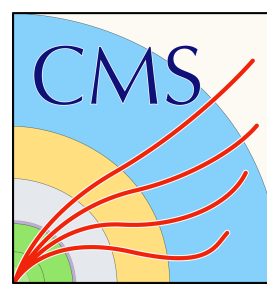


► Include up to 5 observables

- $m_t^{\text{fit}}$  to measure  $m_t$
- $m_{\text{W}}^{\text{reco}}$  to constrain JES
- $m_{\ell\text{b}}^{\text{reco}} (P_{\text{gof}} < 0.2)$  include full statistics
- $R_{\text{bq}}^{\text{reco}*}$  and  $m_{\ell\text{b}}^{\text{reco}} / m_t^{\text{fit}}$  to constrain modeling and JES of b jets

$$m_{\text{top}}^{\text{MC}} = 171.77 \pm 0.37 \text{ GeV}$$

# Why $m_{\text{top}}$ from boosted top quarks?

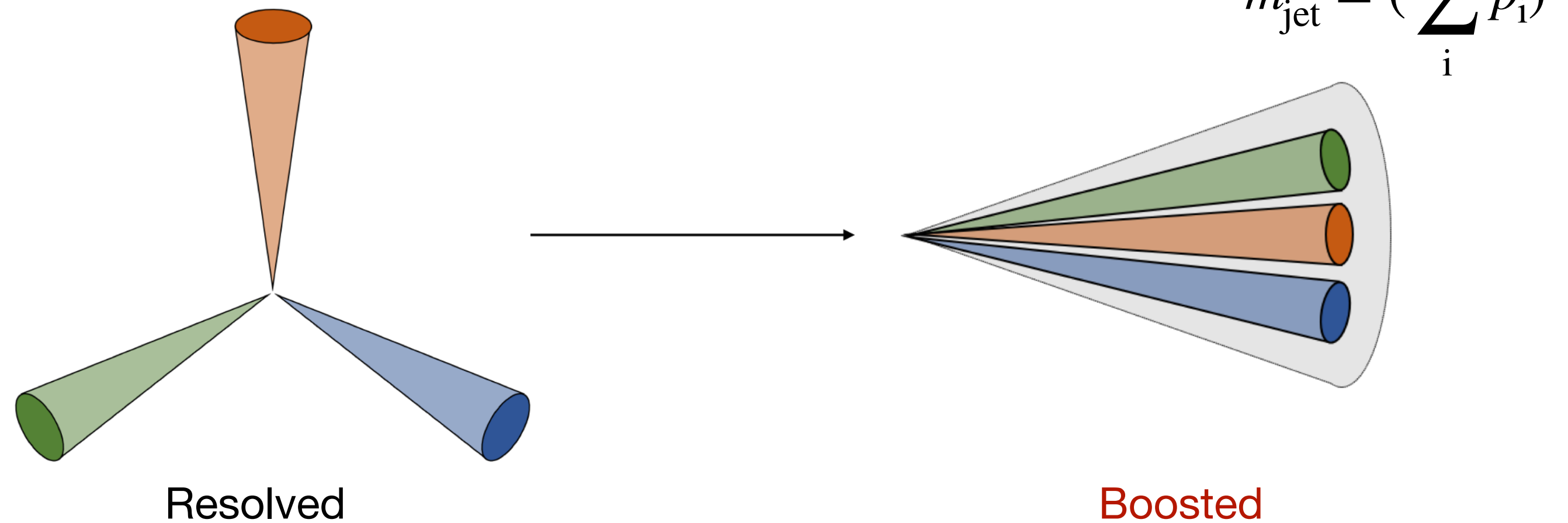


►  $m_{\text{top}}$  predominantly at threshold production

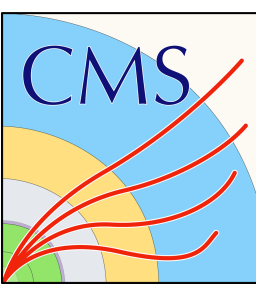
- Reconstruct decay products separately
- Commonly direct measurements: rely on  $m_{\text{top}}^{\text{MC}}$

► Complementary approach: **Boosted** regime

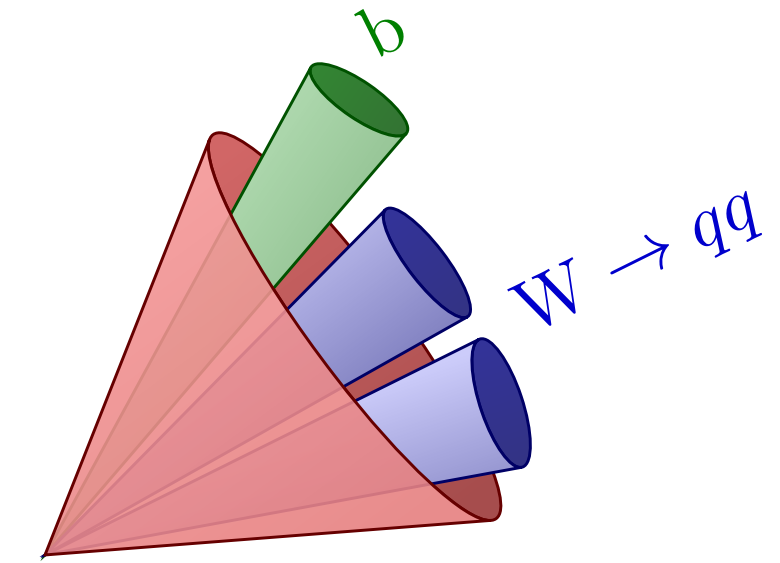
- $m_{\text{jet}}$  sensitive to  $m_{\text{top}}$
- Extract well-defined  $m_{\text{top}}$



# Well-defined $m_{\text{top}}$ with large-radius jets



\* low-scale short-distance mass scheme



A. H. Hoang et al., Phys.Rev.D 100, 2019, 7, 074021

► Compare measurement to well-defined field theory parameter

► No additional uncertainty from  $m_{\text{top}}^{\text{MC}} \rightarrow m_{\text{top}}^{\text{MSR}^*}$

► Phase-space of theory and experiment different

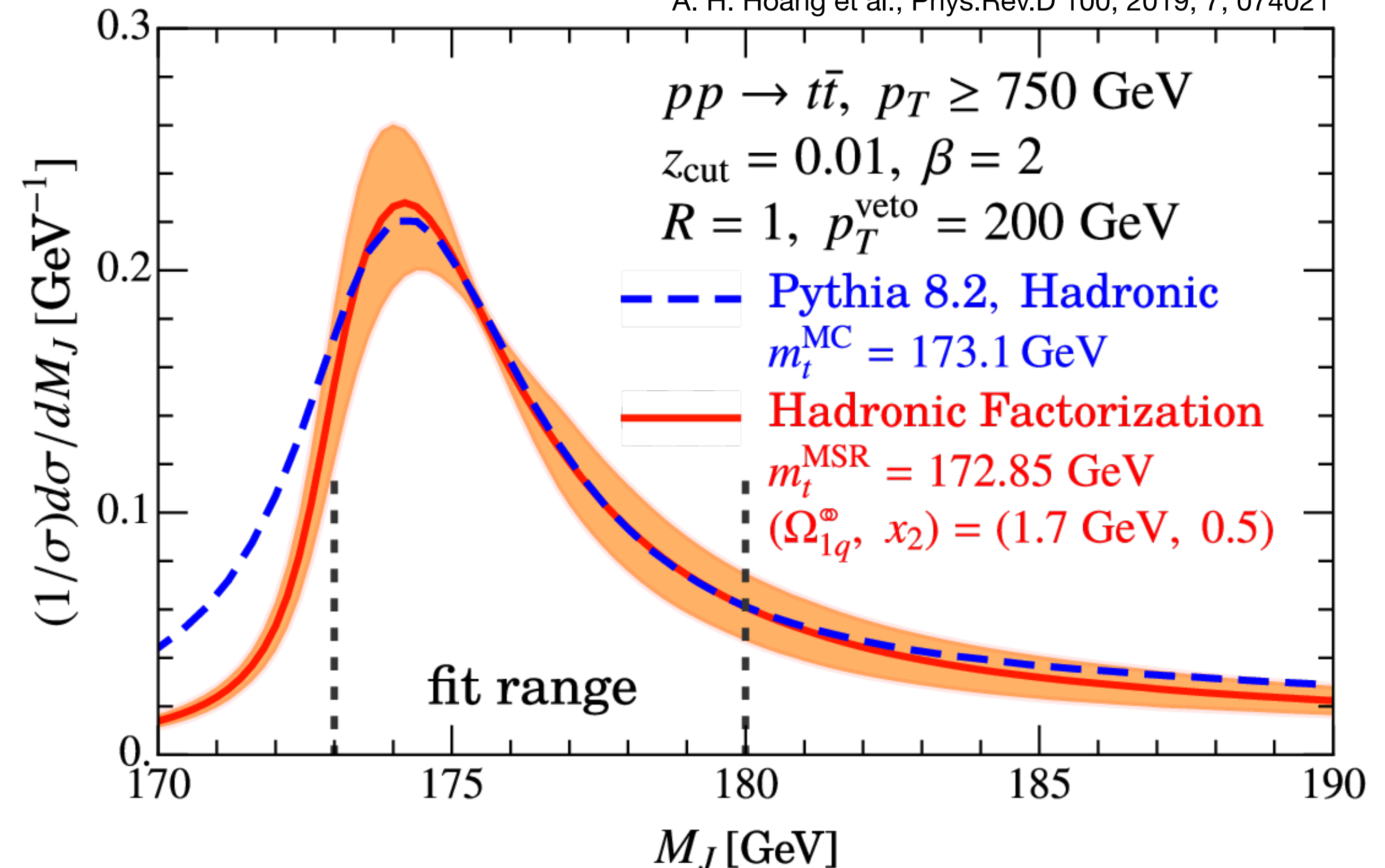
- **Calculations** only at  $p_T \geq 750$  GeV

- **Experimental** only at  $p_T \geq 400$  GeV

\*still extract  $m_{\text{top}}^{\text{MC}}$

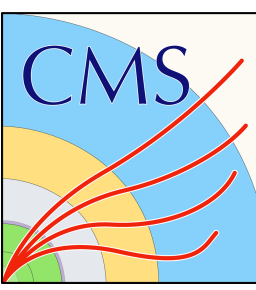
► **Longer-term Target:**

Define common phase space



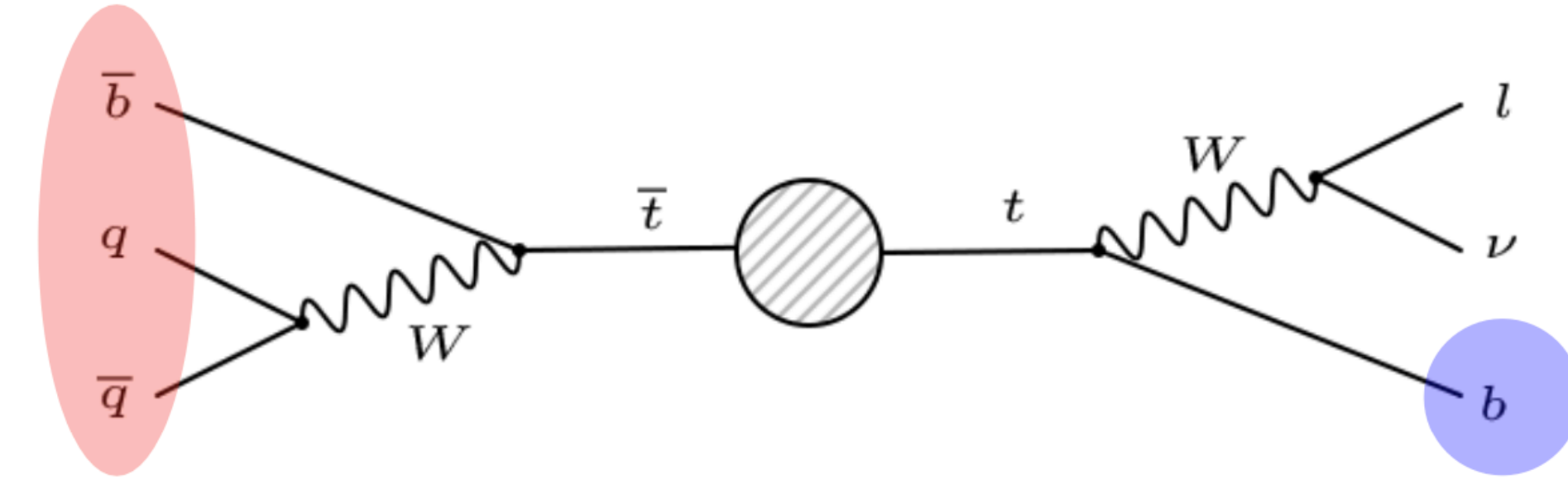
# Measure the differential cross section

CMS, EPJC 83, 560, 2023



## Aiming for $\ell + \text{jets}$ channel of $t\bar{t}$ events

- ▶ Use leptonic decay as a tag for  $t\bar{t}$  events
- ▶ Exactly one lepton ( $\mu$  or  $e$ )



# Measure the differential cross section

CMS, EPJC 83, 560, 2023



## Aiming for $\ell + \text{jets}$ channel of $t\bar{t}$ events

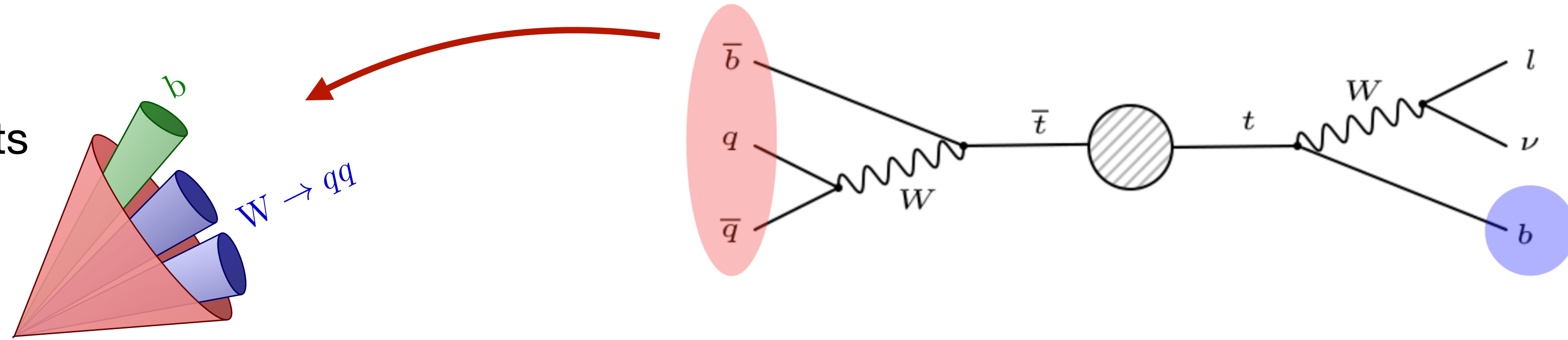
- ▶ Use leptonic decay as a tag for  $t\bar{t}$  events
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## Select **boosted** top quarks

- ▶  $p_{T, \text{hadjet}} > 400 \text{ GeV}$

## Suppress unmerged top quark decays

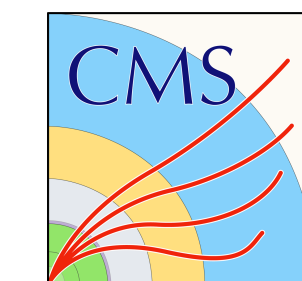
- ▶  $m_{\text{hadjet}} > m_{\text{lepjet}+\ell}$





# Measure the differential cross section

CMS, EPJC 83, 560, 2023



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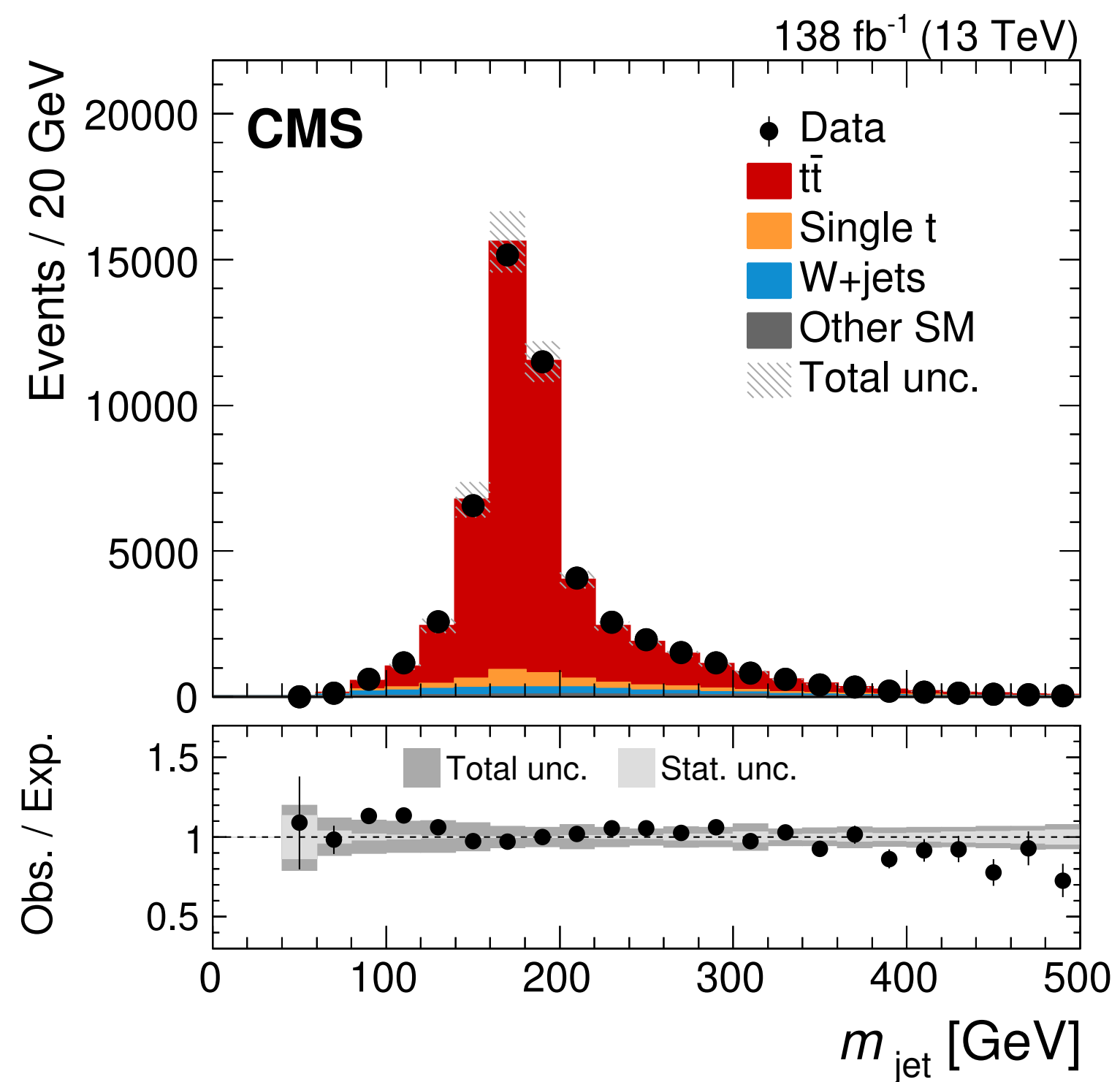
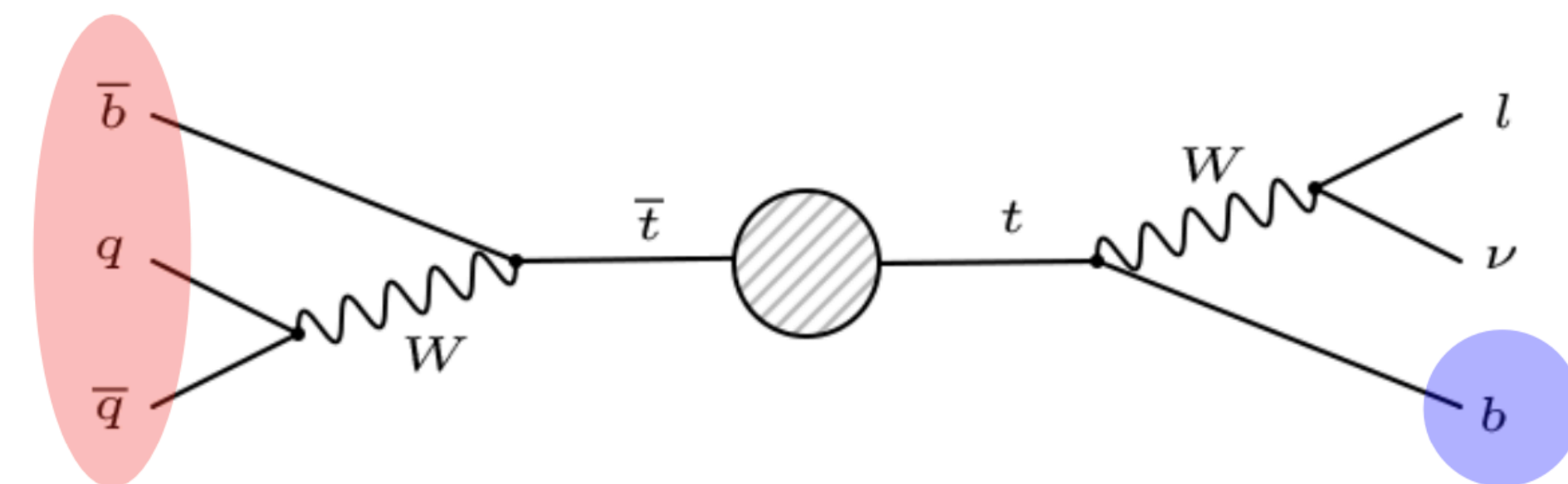
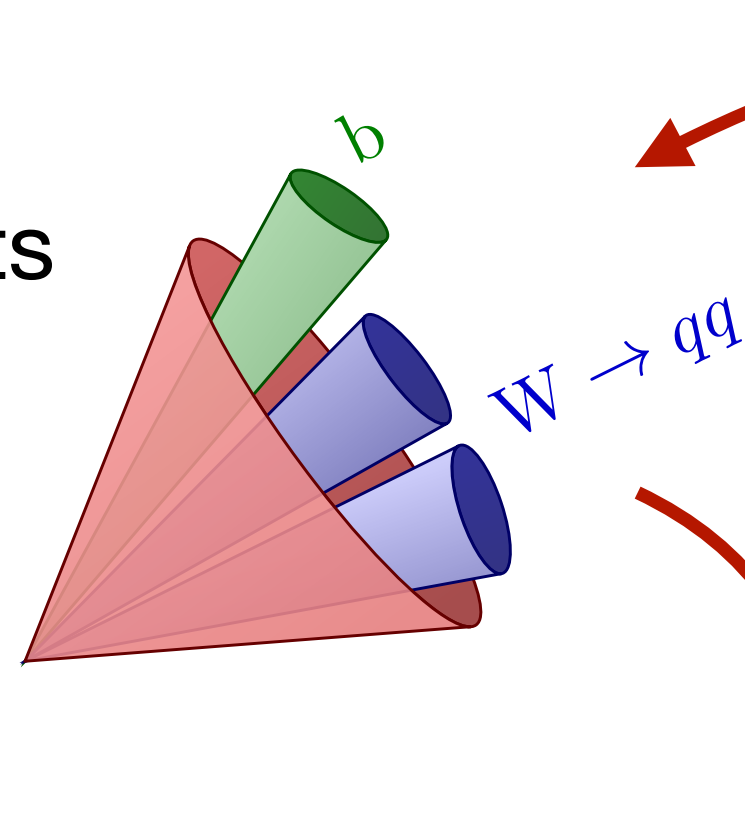
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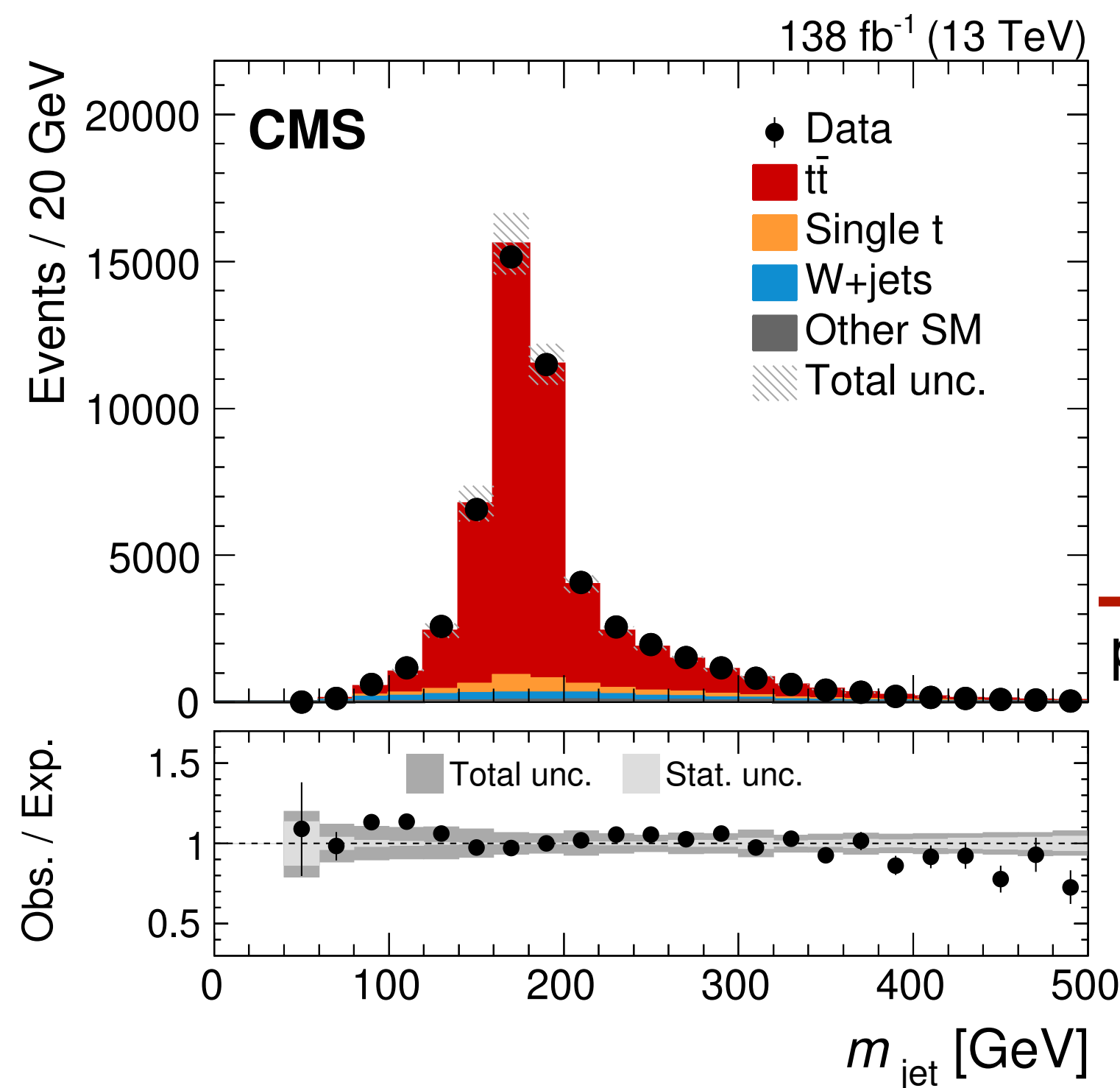
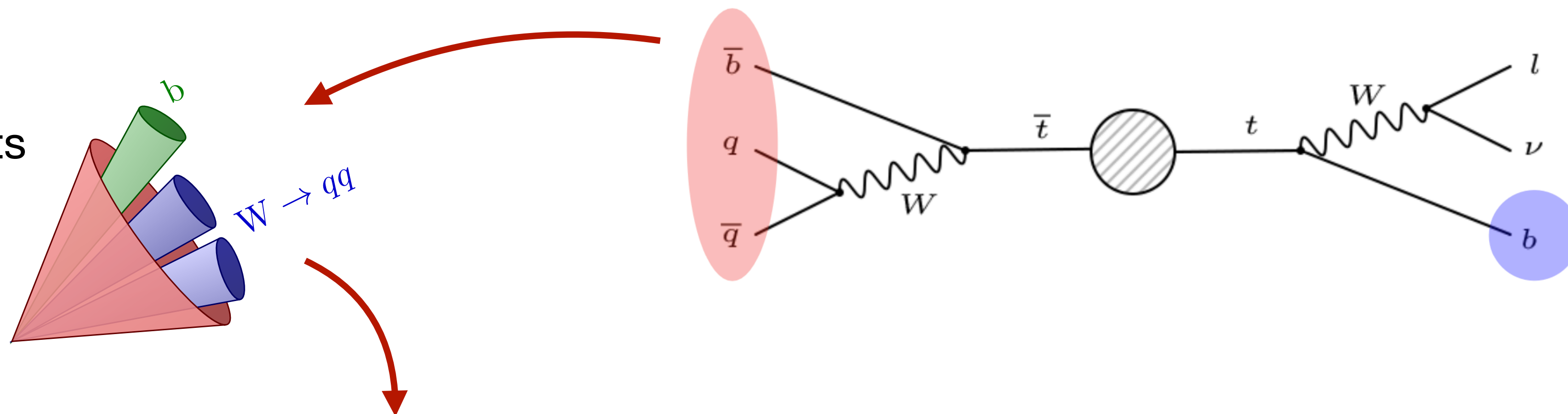
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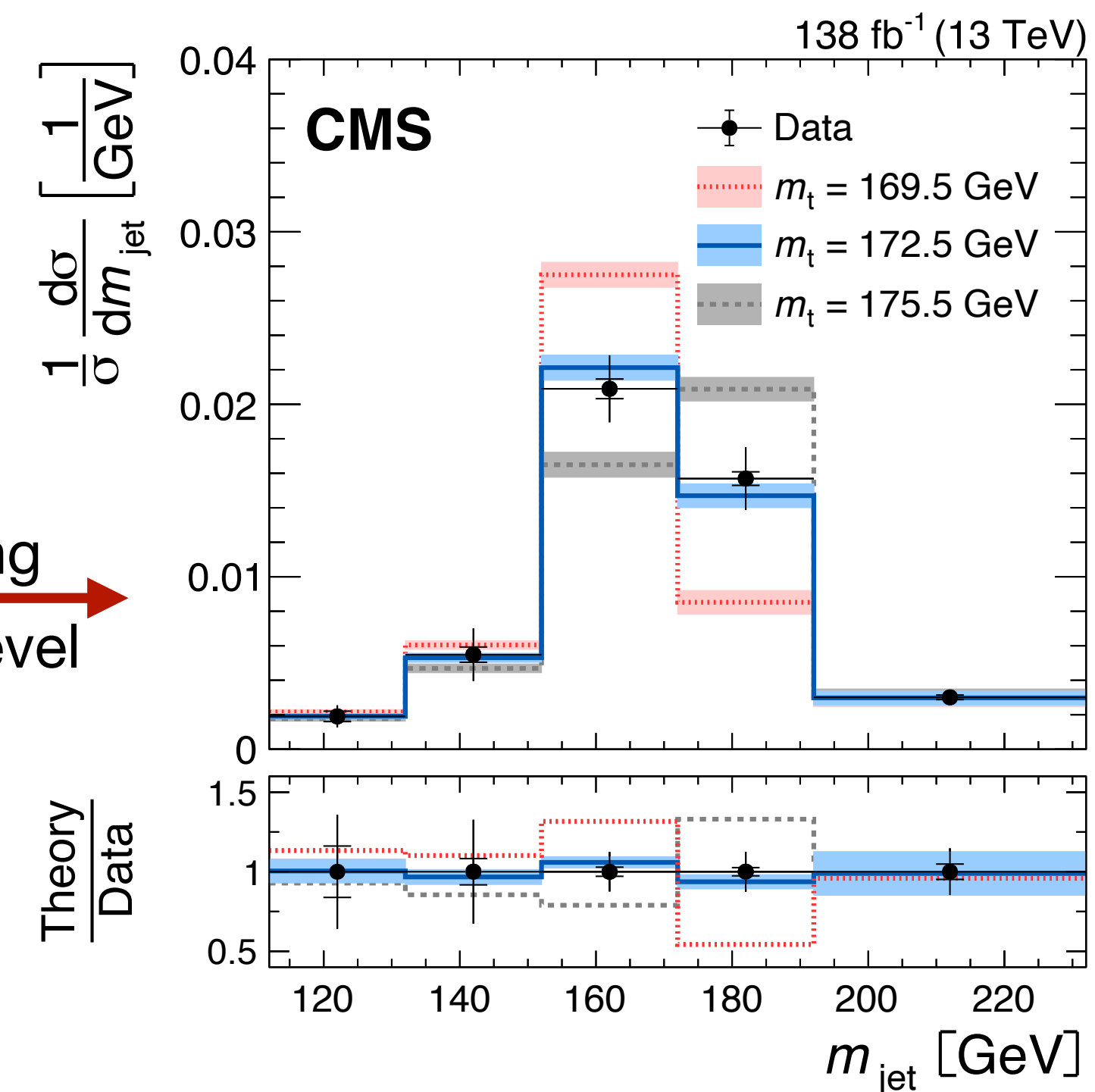
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## Suppress unmerged top quark decays

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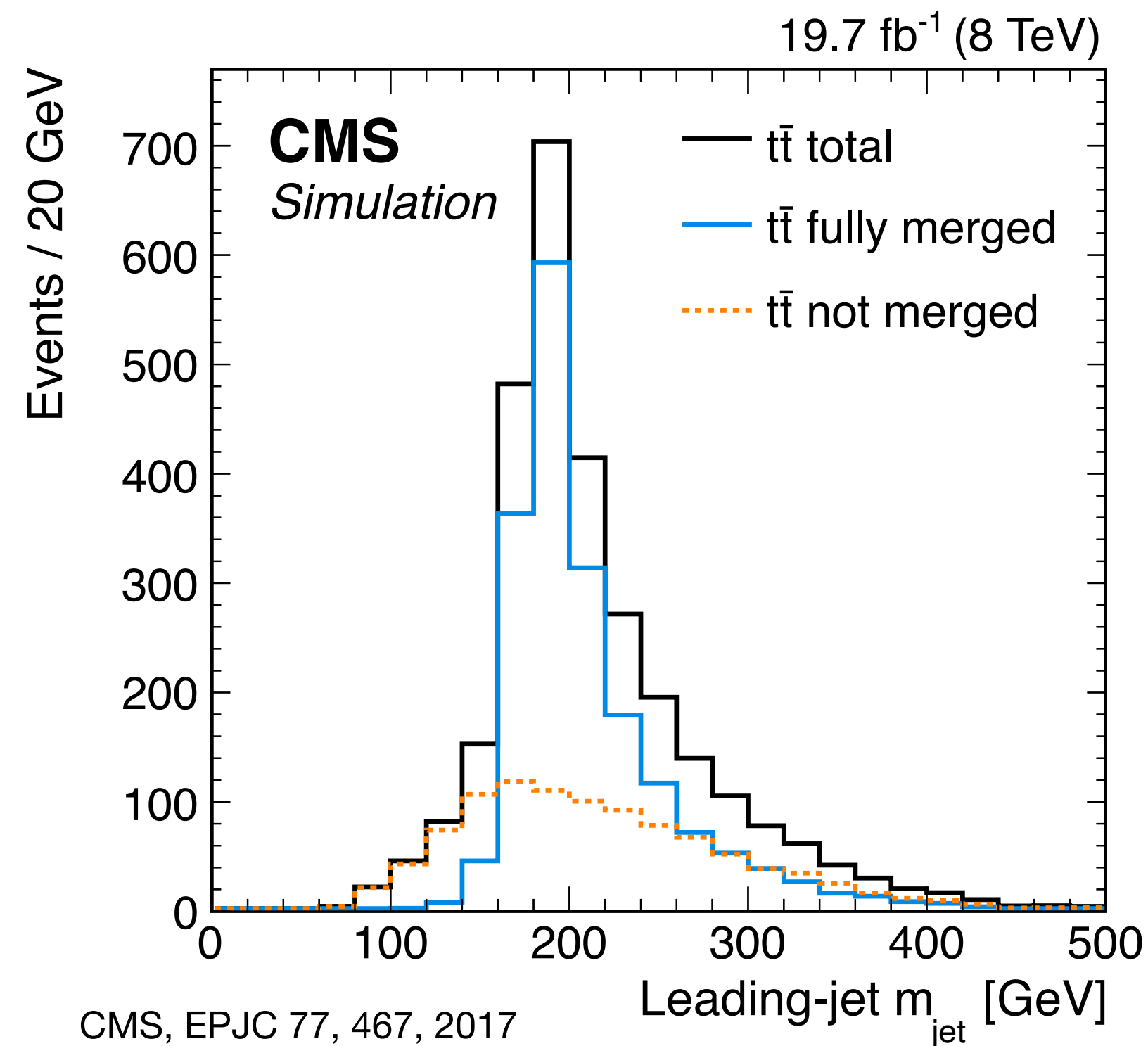
Unfolding  
particle level



## First Measurement

### in Run 1

►  $m_{\text{top}} = 170.8 \pm 9.0 \text{ GeV}$



## First Measurement

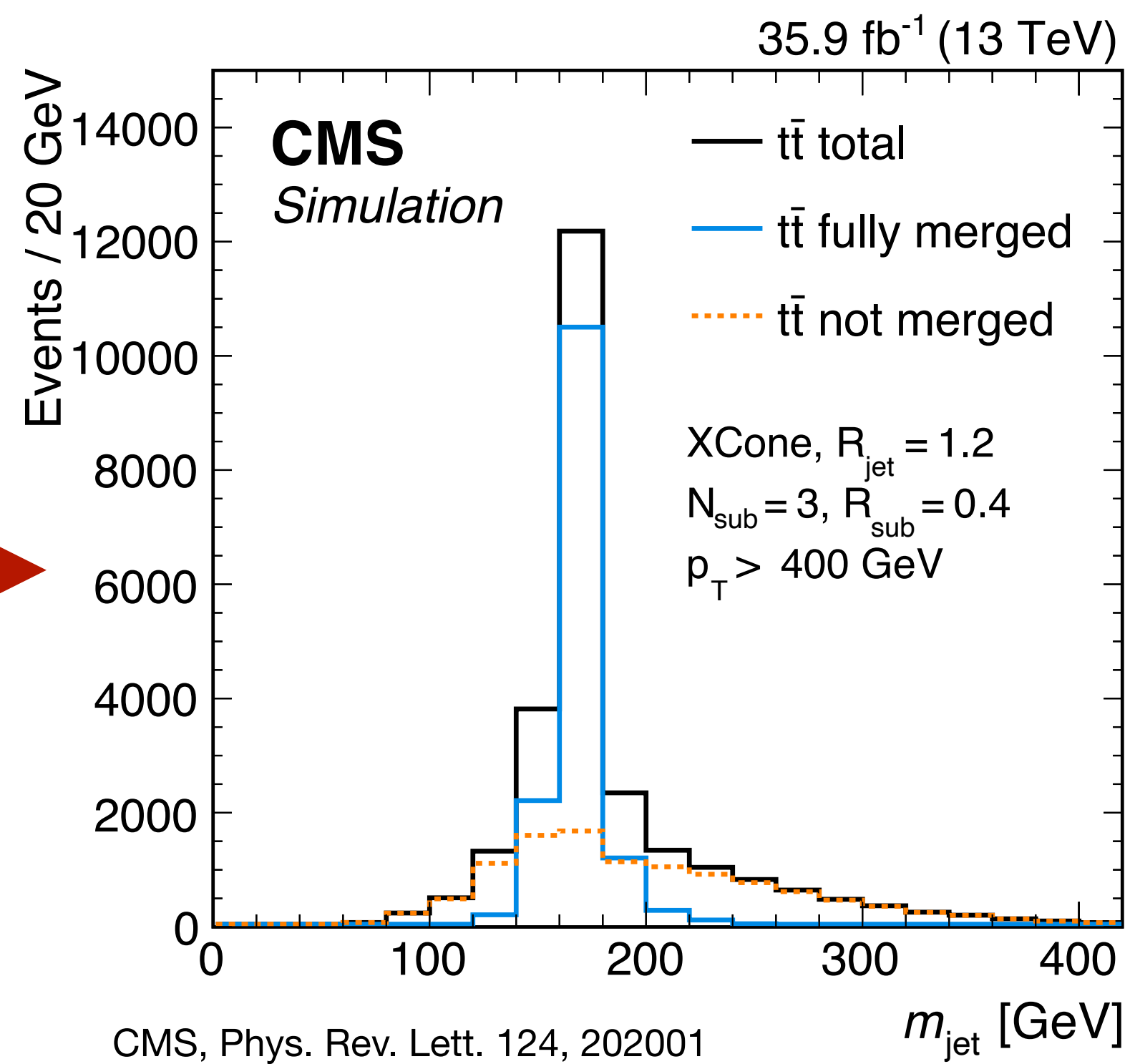
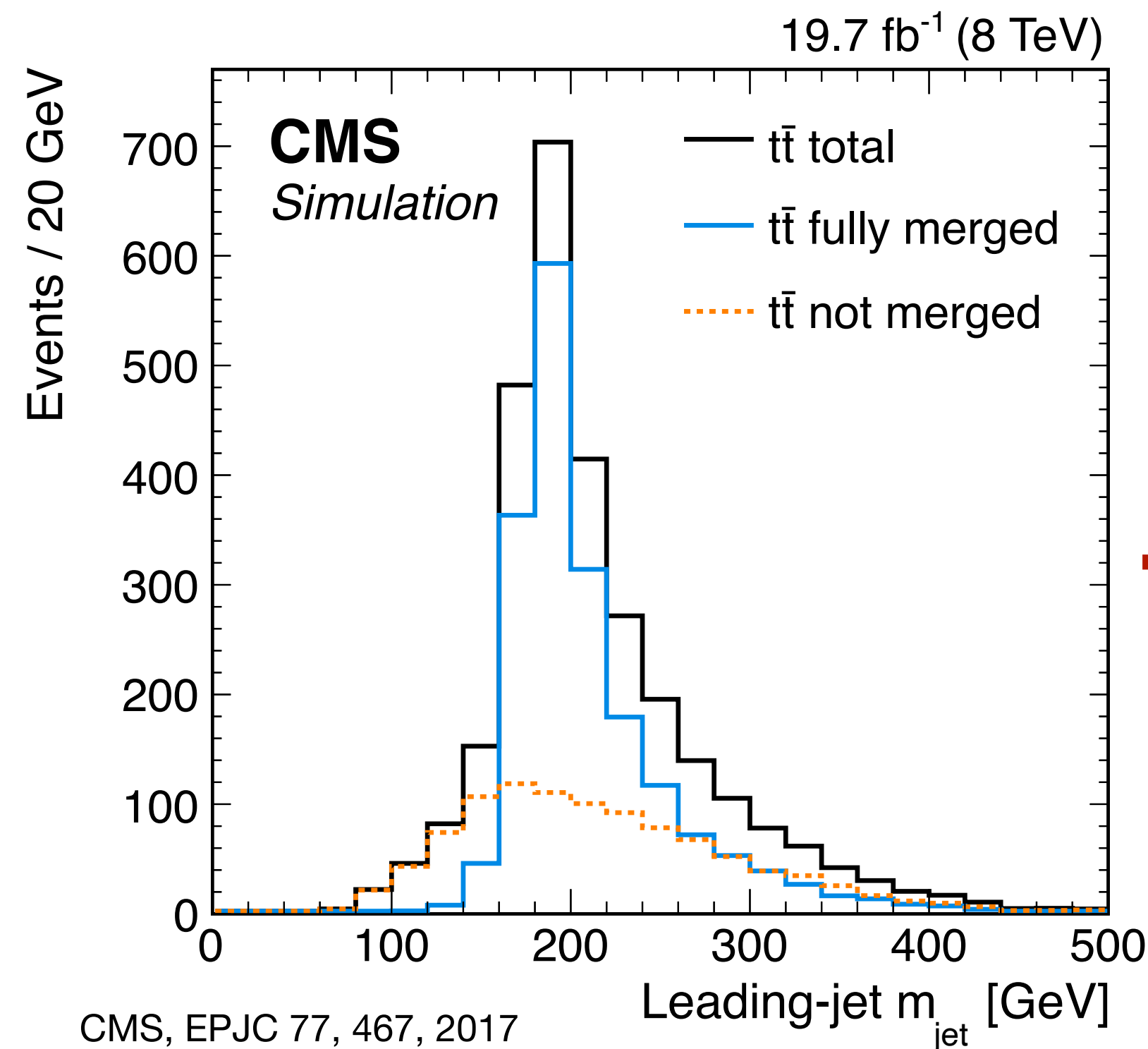
### in Run 1

►  $m_{\text{top}} = 170.8 \pm 9.0 \text{ GeV}$

## Improved reconstruction

### in Run 2

►  $m_{\text{top}} = 172.6 \pm 2.5 \text{ GeV}$



## First Measurement in Run 1

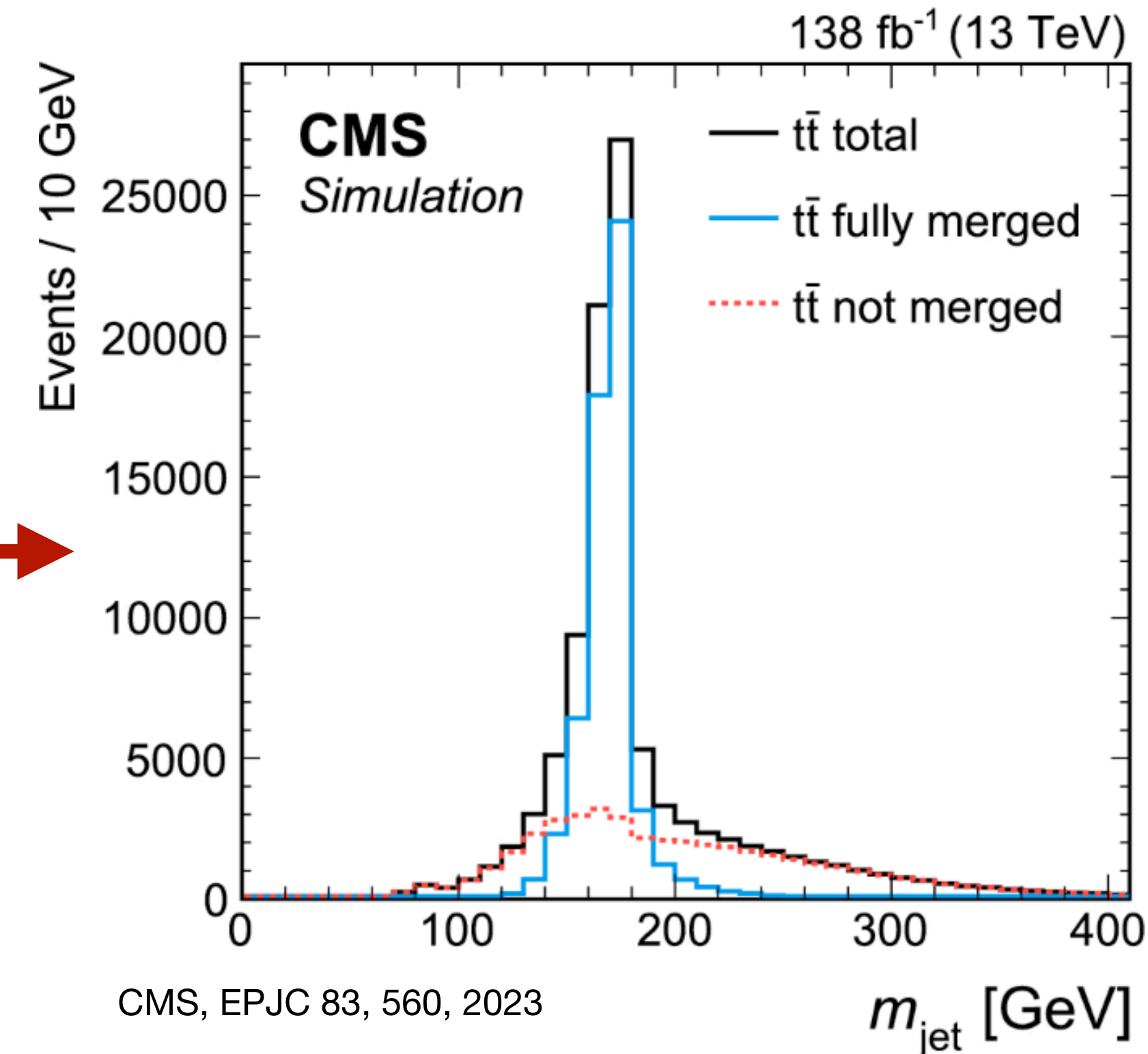
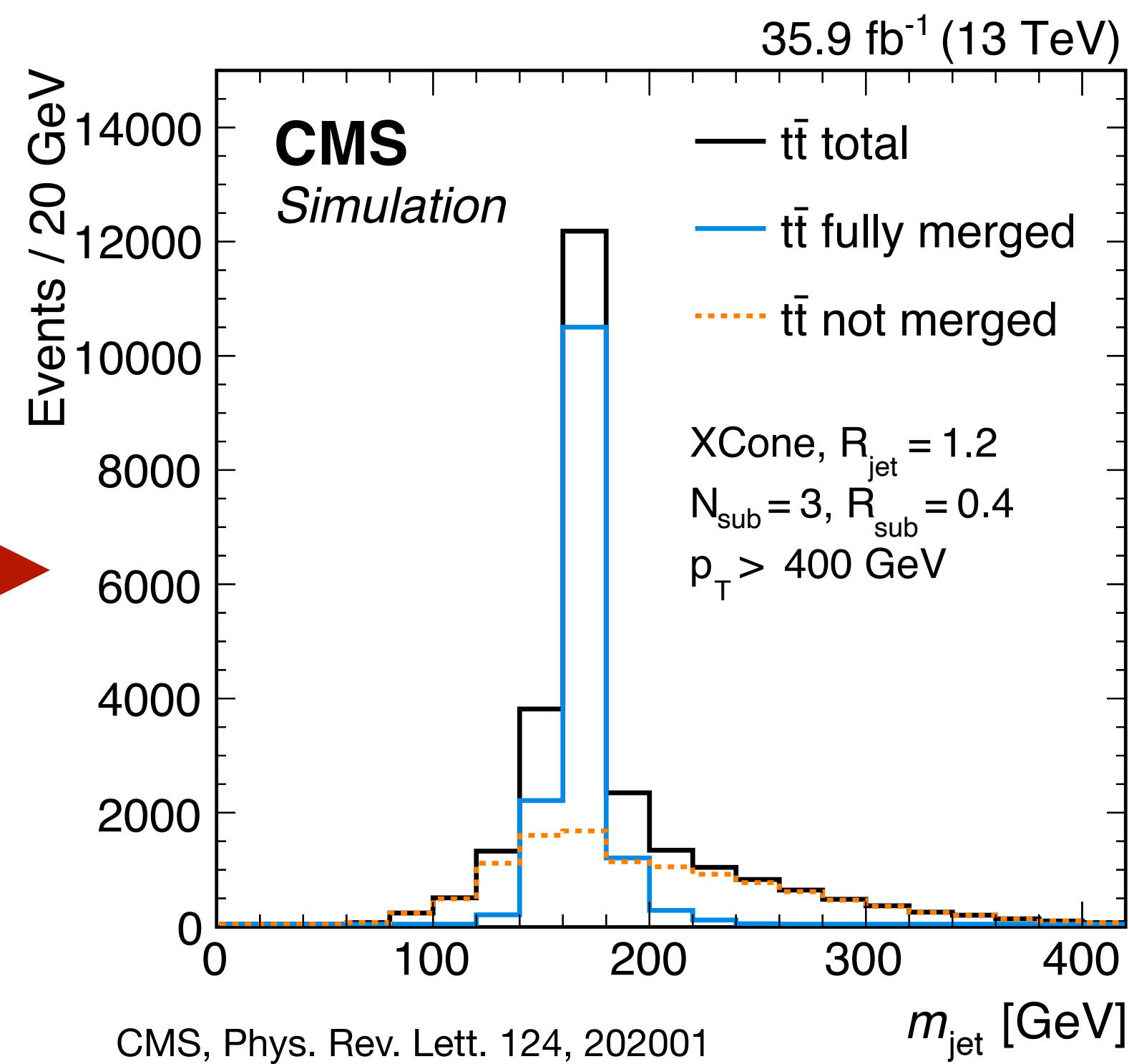
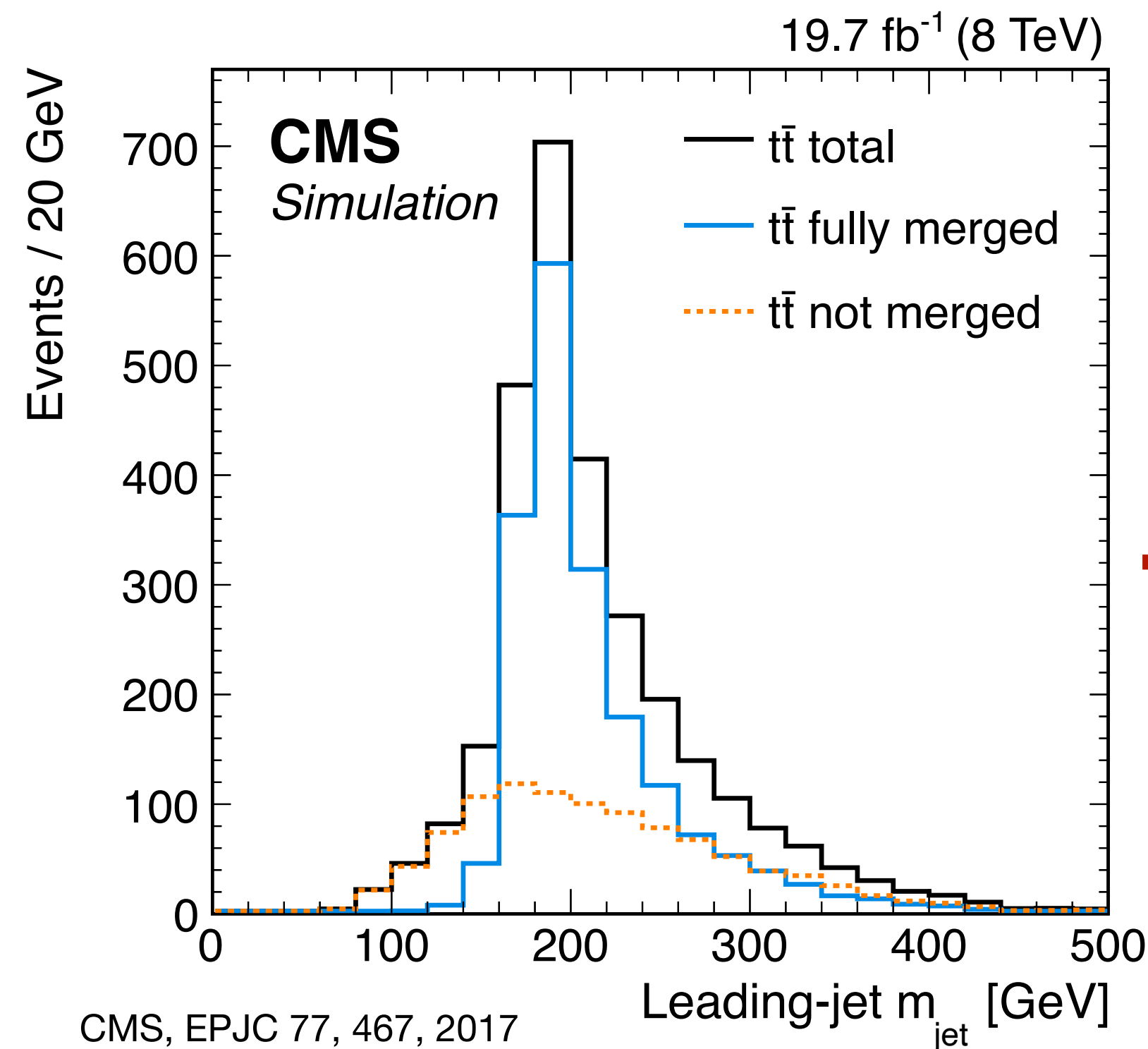
►  $m_{\text{top}} = 170.8 \pm 9.0 \text{ GeV}$

## Improved reconstruction in Run 2

►  $m_{\text{top}} = 172.6 \pm 2.5 \text{ GeV}$

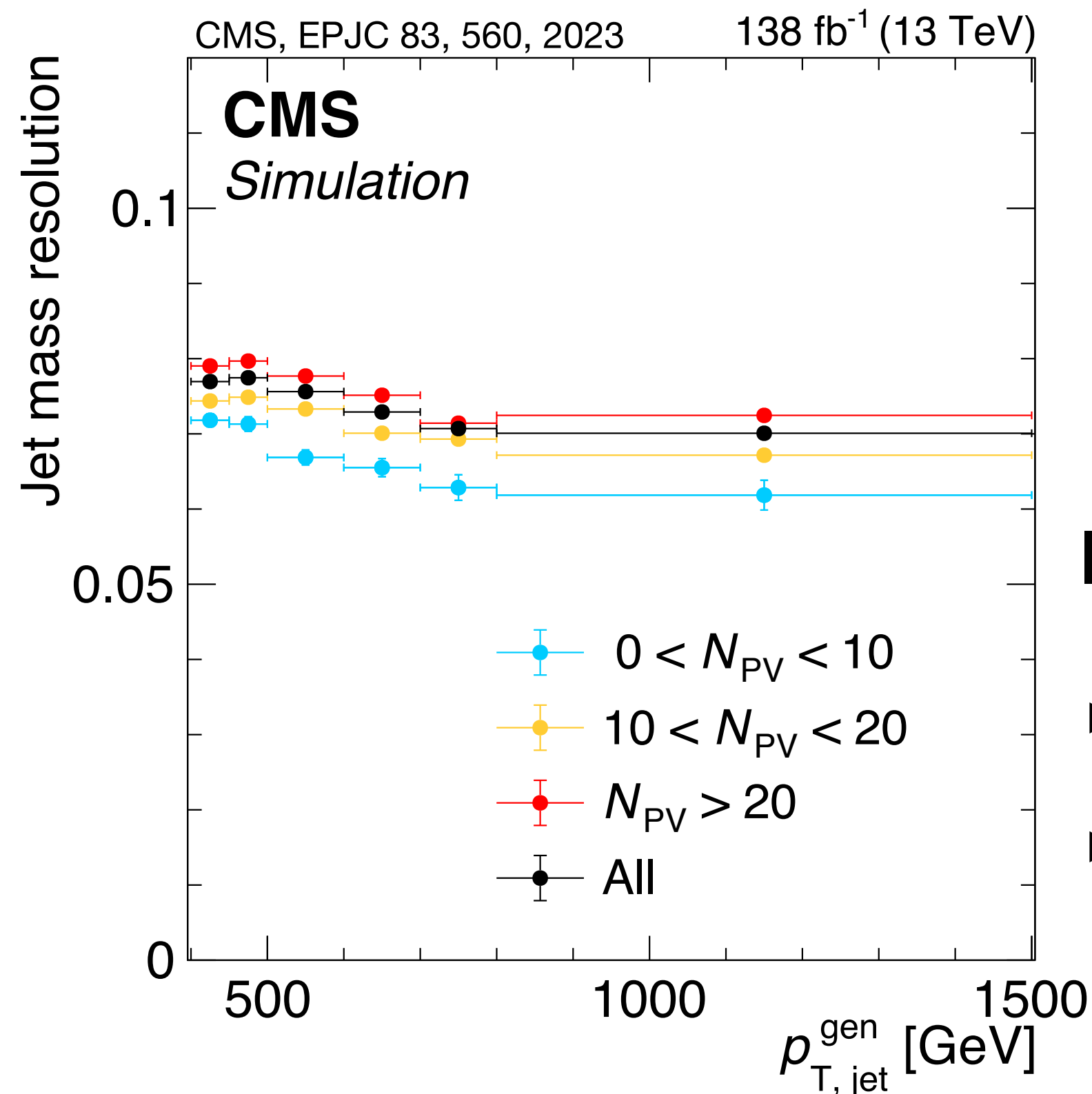
## Reduce dominant uncertainties

►  $m_{\text{top}} = 173.06 \pm 0.84 \text{ GeV}$



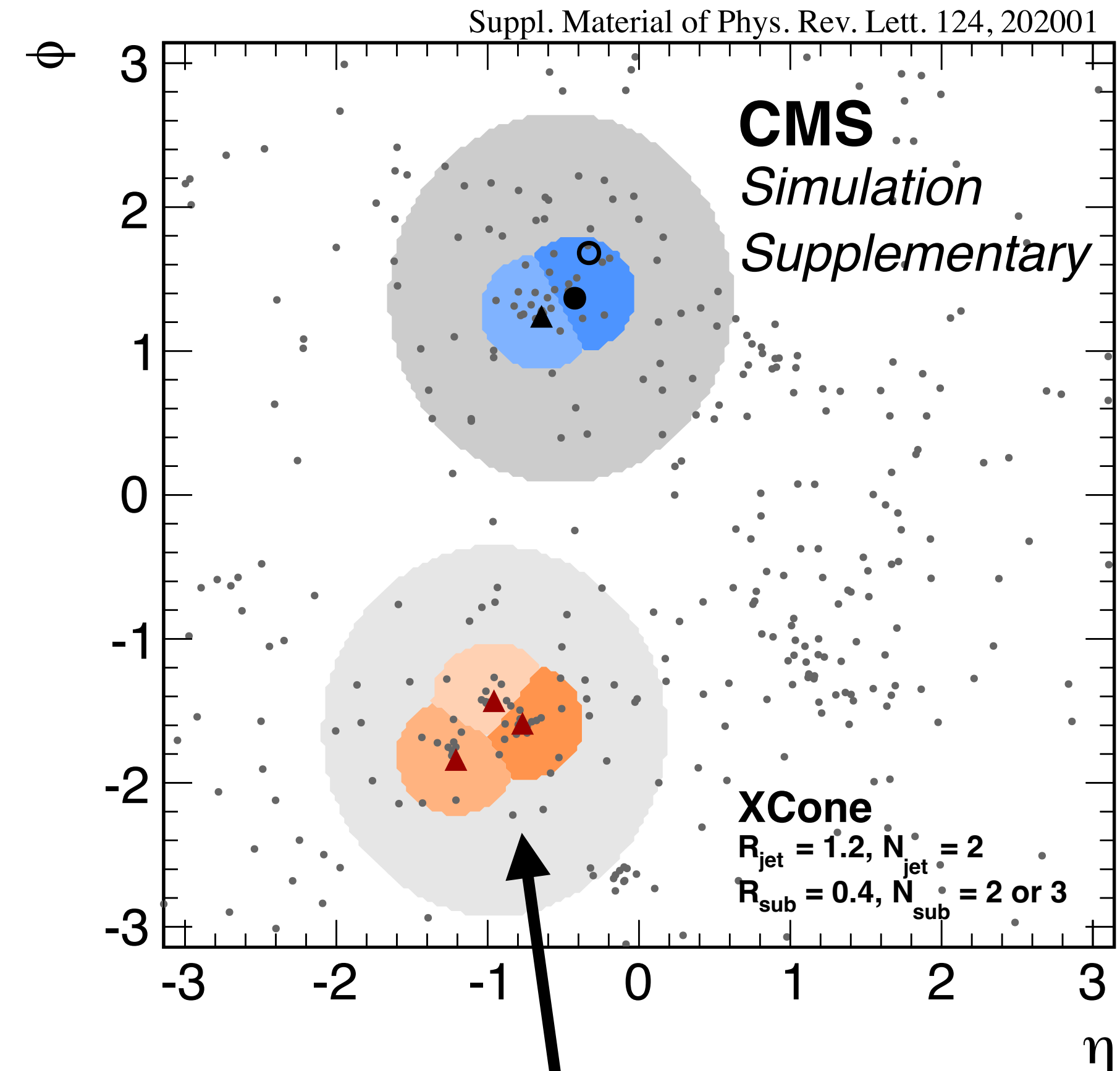
## 2-step clustering using XCone jet algorithm I. W. Stewart, et al. JHEP 2015, 72

- ▶ Significant improvement for Run 1 → Run 2
- ▶ Cluster two jets with large radius  $R = 1.2$  (grey area)
- ▶ Rerun clustering with  $N = 3$  to find subjets (colored area)



### Improvement in $m_{jet}$ resolution

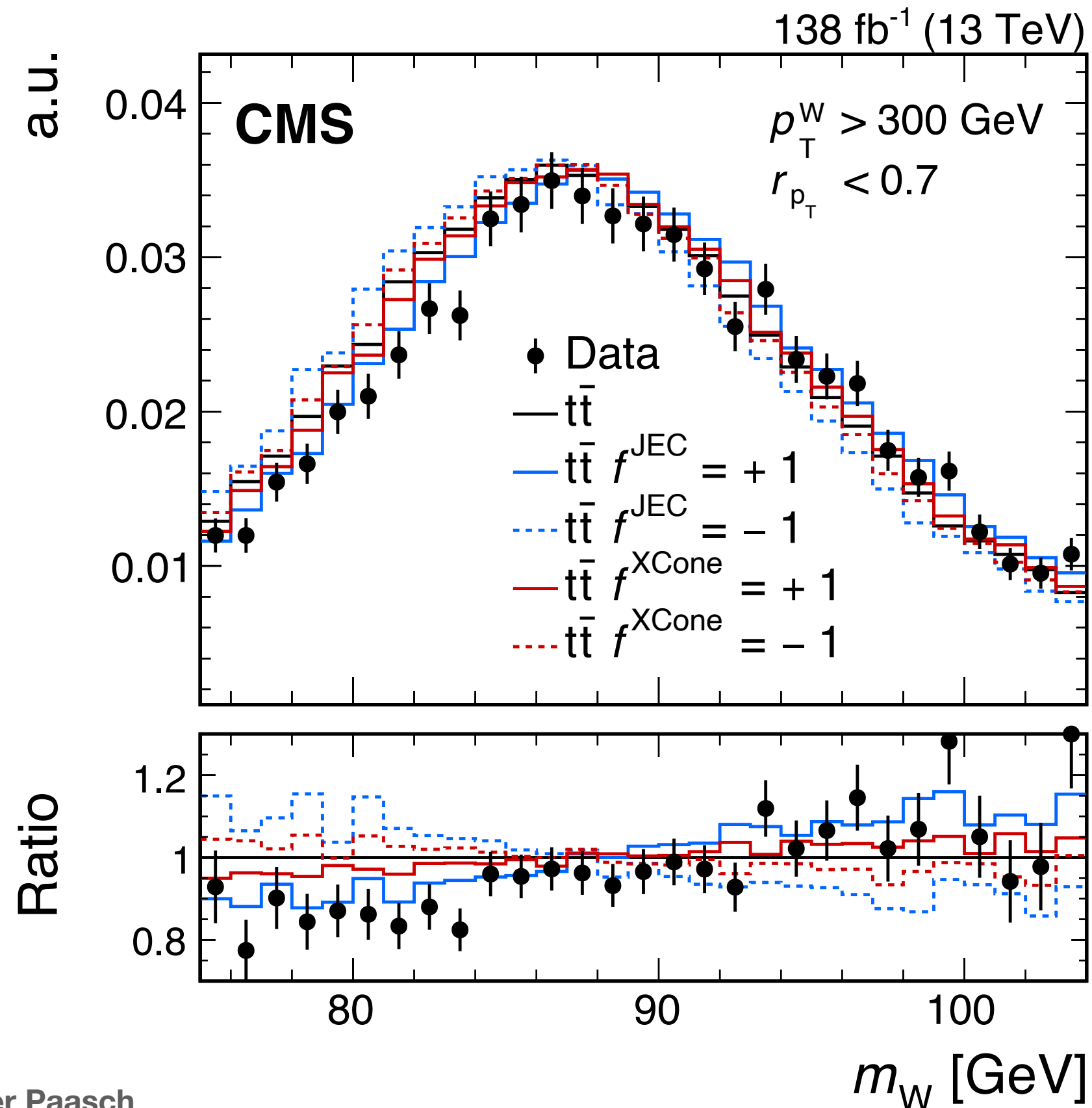
- ▶ Combined subjets: 6-8%
- ▶ CA jet with  $R = 1.2$ : 14%



Measurement on **orange** area

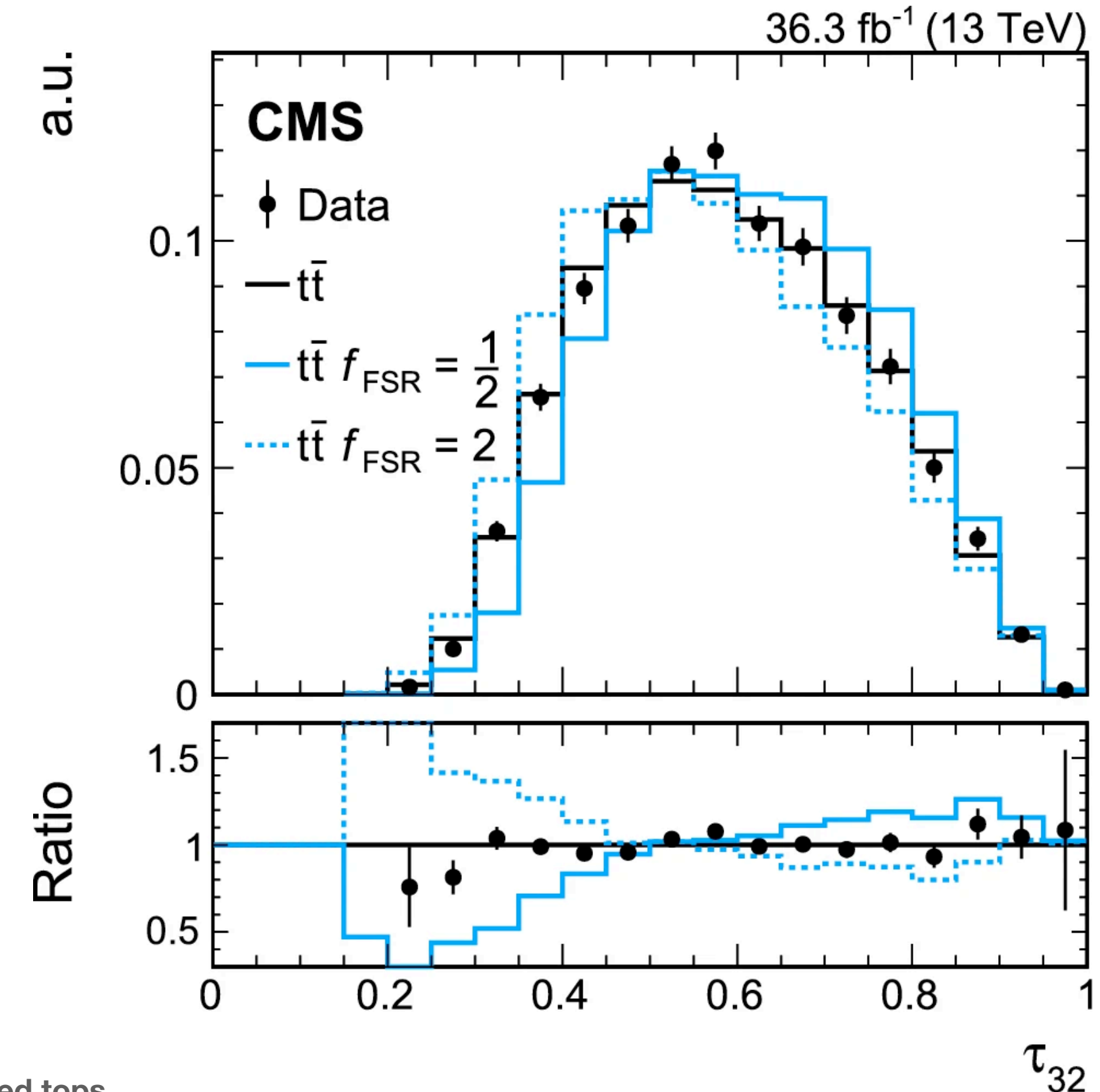
## Calibration of the Jet Mass Scale (JMS)

- ▶ **Before:** JMS estimated with JES
- ▶ **Now:** Measure JMS independently with  $m_W^W$ 
  - $m_{\text{jet}}^W$  not sensitive to  $m_{\text{top}}$



## Modeling of the Final State Radiation (FSR)

- ▶ **Before:** Used centrally provided factors for  $\alpha_S(f_{\text{FSR}} \cdot \mu_0)$
- ▶ **Now:** Dedicated measurement with  $\tau_{32}$



# Unfolding and extraction of $m_t$

CMS, EPJC 83, 560, 2023



- ▶ Extract  $m_{\text{top}}$  from unfolded normalized distribution

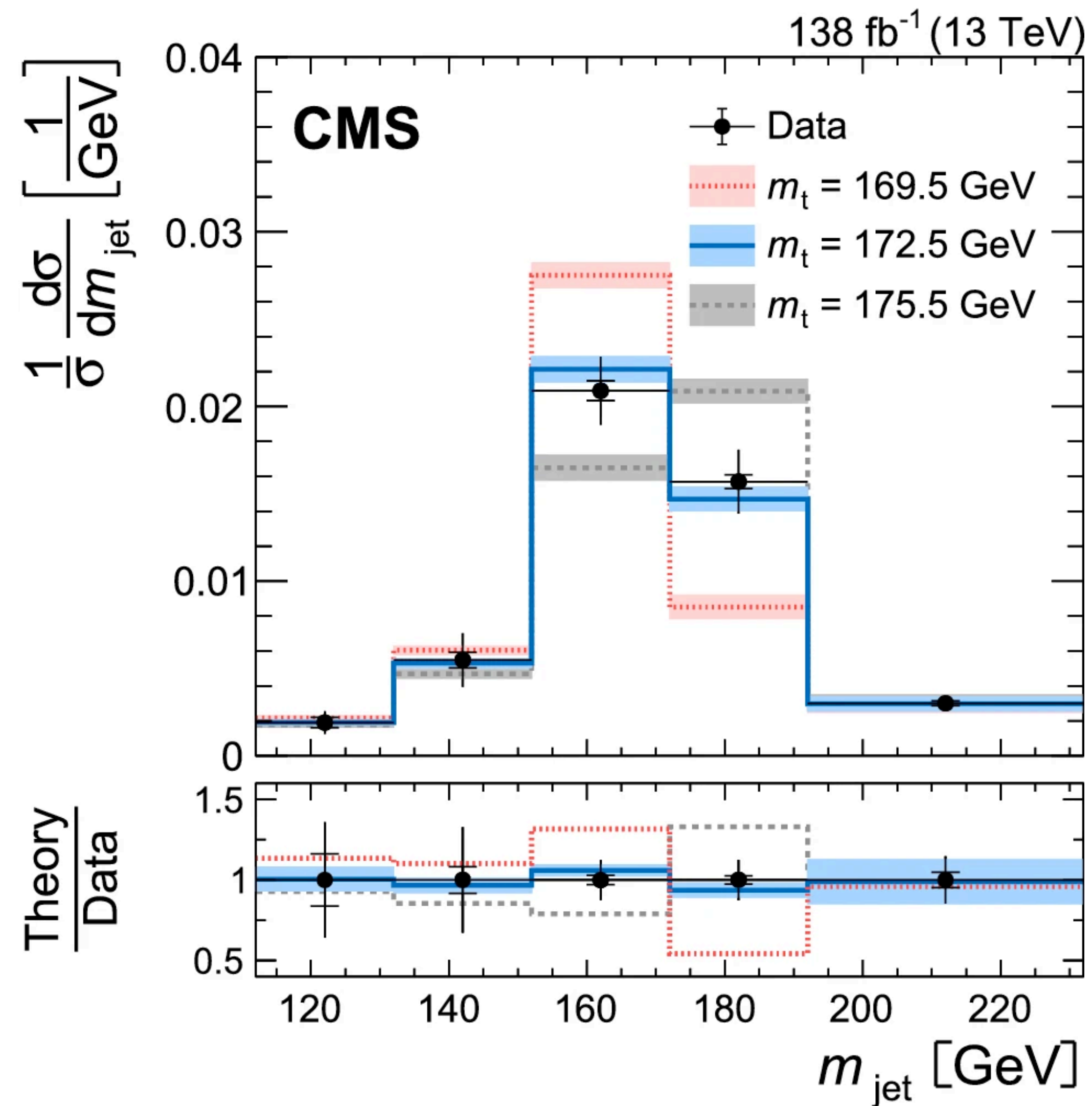
$$m_{\text{top}}^{\text{MC}} = 173.06 \pm 0.84 \text{ GeV}$$

- ▶ Significantly reduced main uncertainties

Source	Uncertainty [GeV]
Statistical uncertainty	0.22
Experimental uncertainty	0.57
JER	0.40
JMS	0.27
JMS flavour	0.27
JES	0.10
Model uncertainty	0.48
Choice of $m_{\text{top}}$	0.37
CR	0.19
$h_{\text{damp}}$	0.19
FSR	0.02

Before **1.5 GeV**

Before **1.2 GeV**





In boosted regime  $\Delta m_{\text{top}} = 9.0 \rightarrow 0.84 \text{ GeV}$

- Further improvements ongoing
  - Reduce unfolding dependency to  $m_{\text{top}}$
  - Optimize high- $p_T$  reconstruction
  - Wait for more data

8 TeV (19.7 fb<sup>-1</sup>)  
 $m_t = 170.8 \pm 9.0 \text{ GeV}$   
 Eur. Phys. J. C 77 (2017) 467

13 TeV (35.9 fb<sup>-1</sup>)  
 $m_t = 172.6 \pm 2.5 \text{ GeV}$   
 Phys. Rev. Lett. 124 (2020) 202001

13 TeV (138 fb<sup>-1</sup>)  
 $m_t = 173.06 \pm 0.84 \text{ GeV}$   
 Eur. Phys. J. C 83 (2023) 560

13 TeV (36.3 fb<sup>-1</sup>) profiled  
 $m_t = 171.77 \pm 0.37 \text{ GeV}$   
 Eur. Phys. J. C 83 (2023) 963

Adopted from CMS-TOP-23-003

