

Using the W as a stan- dard candle to reach the top

NEW!

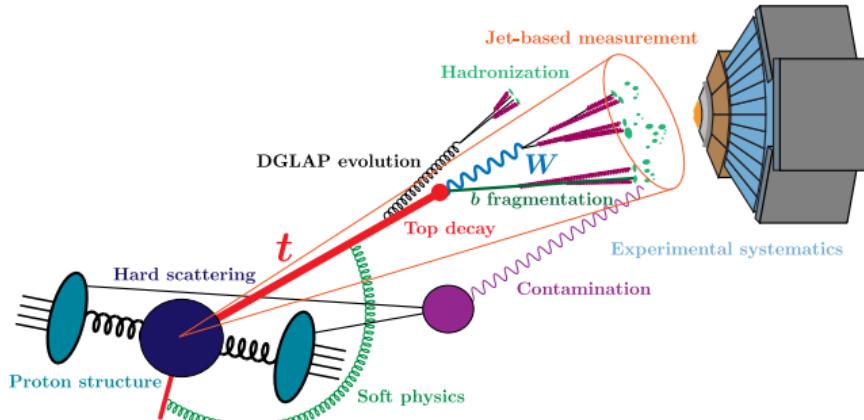
Jack Holguin, Ian Moult, Aditya Pathak,
Massimiliano Procura, Robert Schöfbeck, **Dennis Schwarz**

[arXiv:2311.02157], [Phys.Rev.D.107.114002 (2022)], [arXiv:2407.12900]

ICHEP 2024, July 20

Challenges in top quark mass measurements

- Top quark measurements at hadron colliders are complicated!
- Hadronic initial states, pileup, underlying event, soft QCD, parton shower, hadronization



Challenges in top quark mass measurements

CMS

Lagrangian mass extractions

Pole mass from cross section

Inclusive $t\bar{t}$ TeV, NNLO @ CT10

Inclusive $t\bar{t}$ +8 TeV, NNLO @ CT14

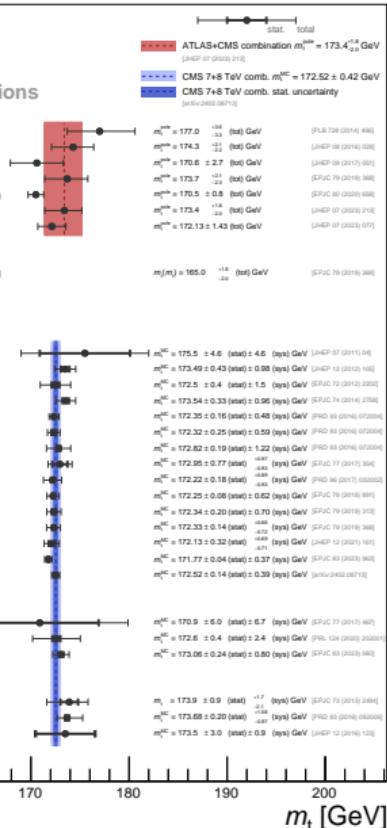
Inclusive $t\bar{t}$ 13 TeV, NNLO @ CT14

Inclusive $t\bar{t}$ 13 TeV, NNLO @ CT14

Differential $t\bar{t}$ 13 TeV, NLO + 3D fit (m_t^{pole} , α_s , PDF)

Dilepton 7+8 TeV, ATLAS+CMS cross section

Differential $t\bar{t}$ +jet 13 TeV, NLO @ CT18



Direct measurements

Full reconstruction

Dilepton 7 TeV, KInB and AMWT

Lepton+jets 7 TeV, 2D ideogram

Dilepton 7 TeV, AMWT

All-jets 7 TeV, 2D ideogram

Lepton+jets 8 TeV, Hybrid ideogram

All-jets 8 TeV, Hybrid ideogram

Dilepton 8 TeV, AMWT

Single top quark 8 TeV, Template fit

Dilepton 8 TeV, $M_{\tau\tau}/M_{\tau\tau}^2$ Hybrid fit

Lepton+jets 13 TeV, Hybrid ideogram

All-jets 13 TeV, Hybrid ideogram

Dilepton 13 TeV, m_b fit

Single top quark 13 TeV, $\ln(m_t/1 \text{ GeV})$ fit

Lepton+jets 13 TeV, Profile likelihood

Combination 7+8 TeV

Boosted measurements

Boosted 8 TeV, C/A jet mass unfolded

Boosted 13 TeV, XConc jet mass unfolded

Boosted 13 TeV, XConc jet mass unfolded

Alternative measurements

Dilepton 7 TeV, Kinematic endpoints

1+2 leptons 8 TeV, Lepton + secondary vertex

1+2 leptons 8 TeV, Lepton + J/ψ

Multiple strategies to measure the top quark mass:

- **Direct measurements:** very precise but ambiguities in m_t^{MC}
- **Extractions from cross sections:** Less precise, often depend on definition of a stable top quark particle, $t\bar{t}$ threshold sensitive to non-trivial corrections
- **Boosted measurements:** defined at level of stable particles, high sensitivity to m_t , but theory and experimental phase space not compatible yet

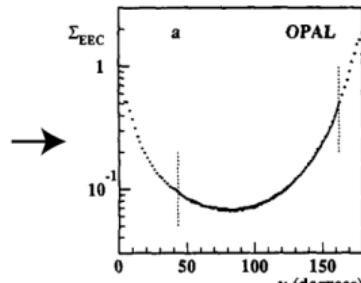
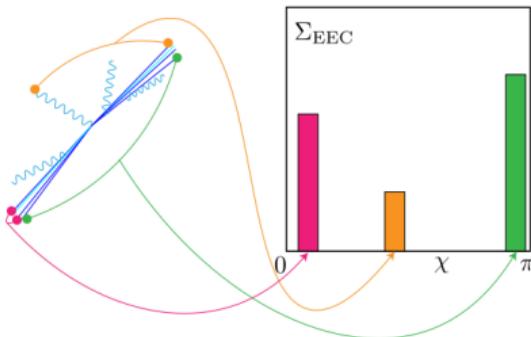
Energy correlators

Energy-Energy Correlator: One of the very first event shapes and a QCD correlation observable:

Basham et al. 1978

$$\frac{d\Sigma}{d \cos \chi} = \sum_{ij} \int \frac{E_i E_j}{Q^2} \delta(\vec{n}_i \cdot \vec{n}_j - \cos \chi) d\sigma$$

Multiple entries per event!



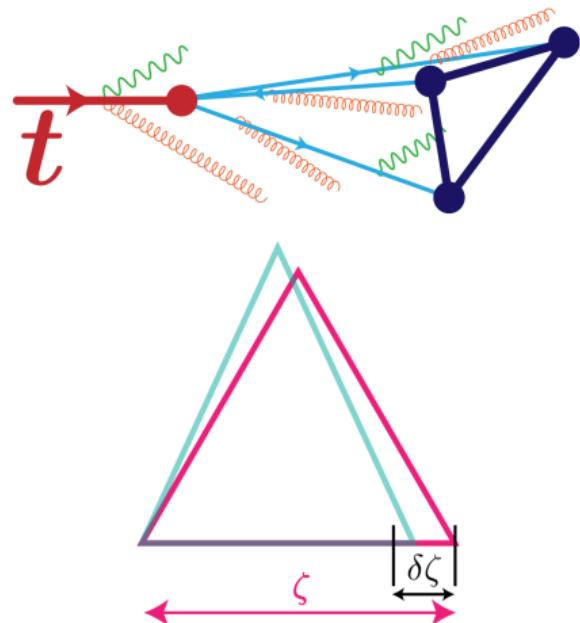
[Opal collaboration, Z. Phys. C59 (1993) 21]

Well explored field, to be extended in top

[Basham, Brown, Ellis, Love, PRL 41, 1585 (1978)], [Schindler, Stewart, Sun, arXiv:2305.19311], [Lee, Pathak, Stewart, Sun, arXiv:2405.19396], ...

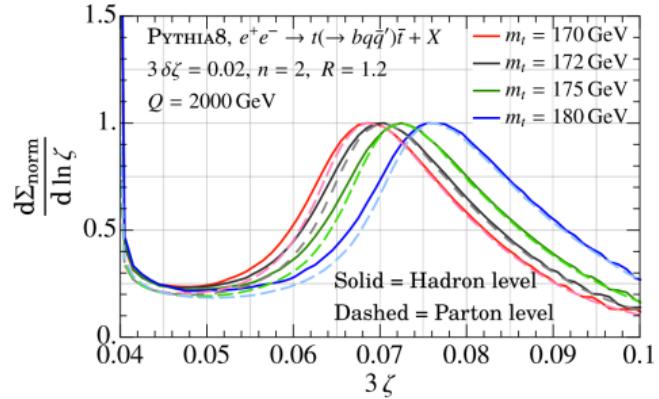
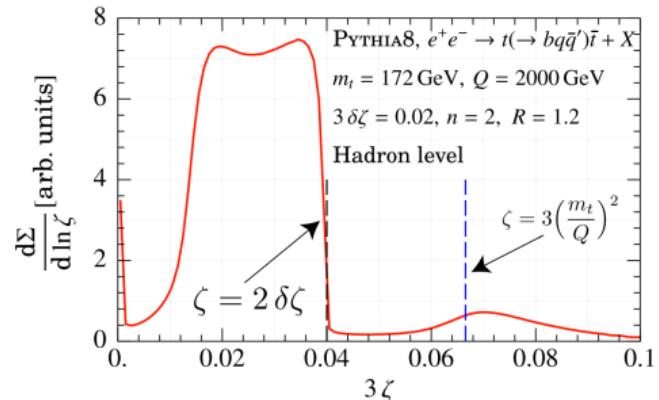
Energy correlators in the top decay

- Triplet energy correlator captures opening angle of top decay
→ Sensitivity to boost (p_T) and mass m_t
- 1. Find all triplets of particles
- 2. For each triplet: entry at $\zeta = \frac{\sum \Delta R_{ij}^2}{3}$ with weight $w = \frac{(p_{T,1} p_{T,2} p_{T,3})^n}{p_{T,jet}^n}$
(n : exponent of choice)
- Equilateral triangle configuration suppresses collinear contributions

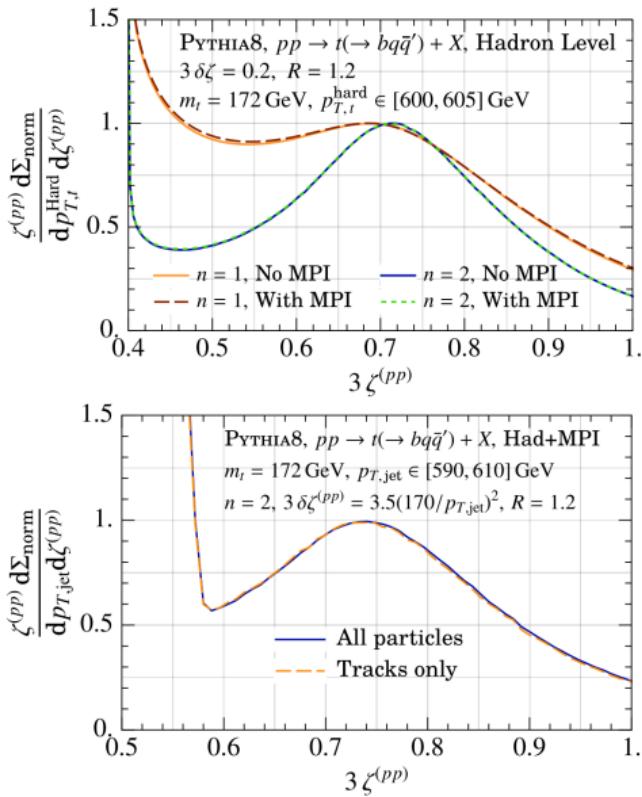


Example in ee collisions

- Example in $\text{pp} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$
- Here, replace $p_{T,\text{jet}}$ with $Q = \sqrt{s}$
- Peak at $\zeta \sim 3 \left(\frac{m_t}{Q} \right)^2$
- Non-perturbative effects in the peak very small
- Sensitivity to m_t



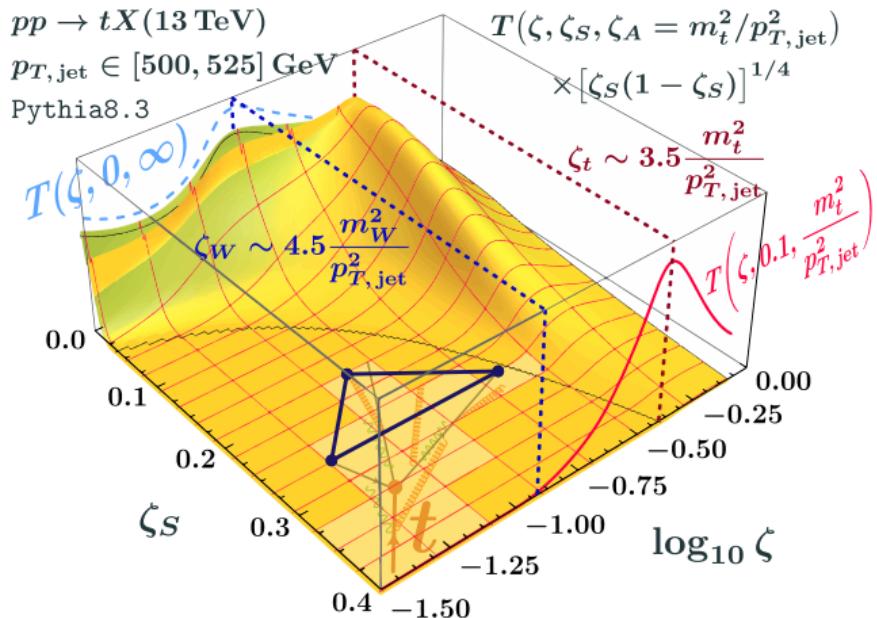
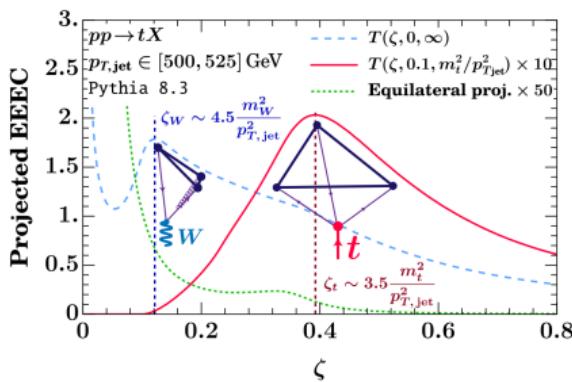
Energy correlator in pp collisions



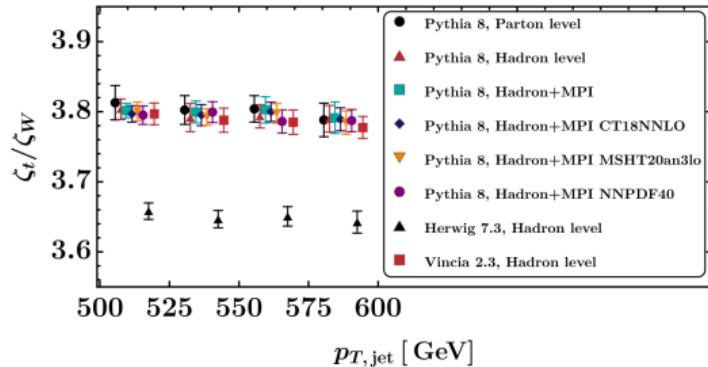
- In pp use top decays reconstructed in a single jet
- Energy scale is now jet p_T
- Robust against MPI
- Measurement can be performed using tracks only!
- But peak position still depends on jet p_T , which results in large uncertainties due to jet calibration

The W as a standard candle

- If we allow the shortest side of the triangle to be small, a W peak emerges

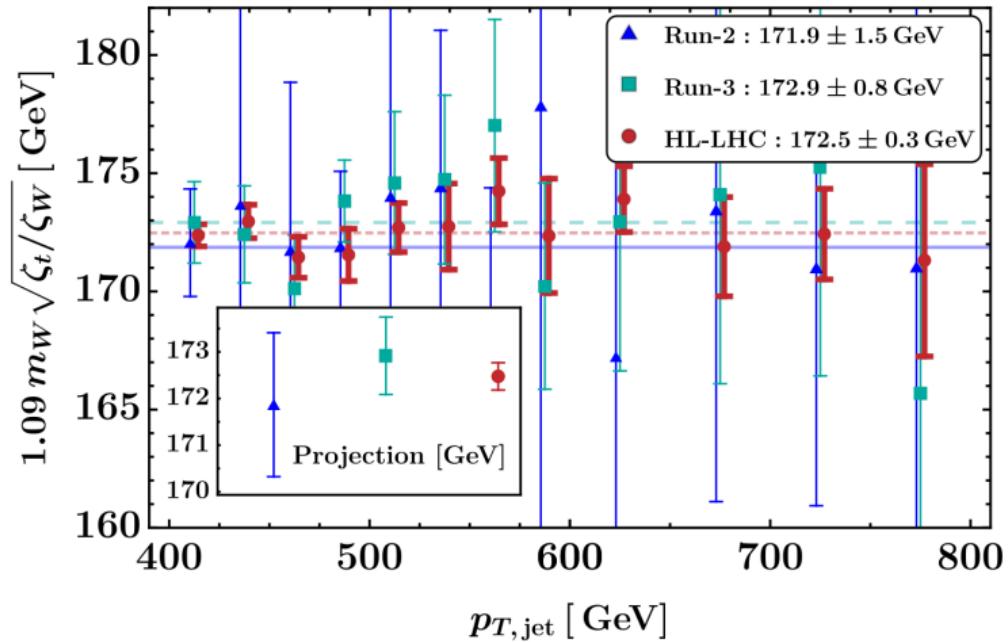


Ratio of top and W



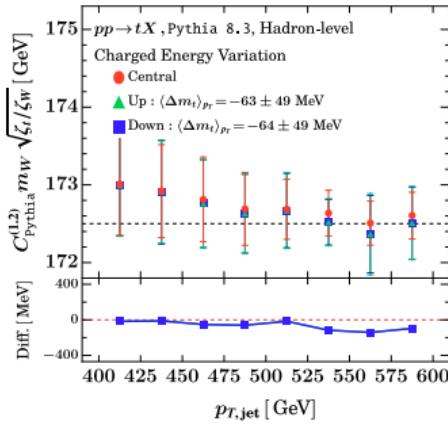
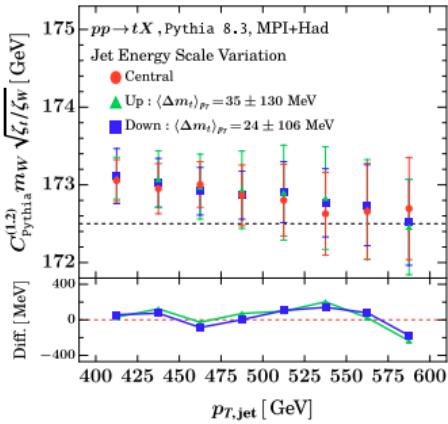
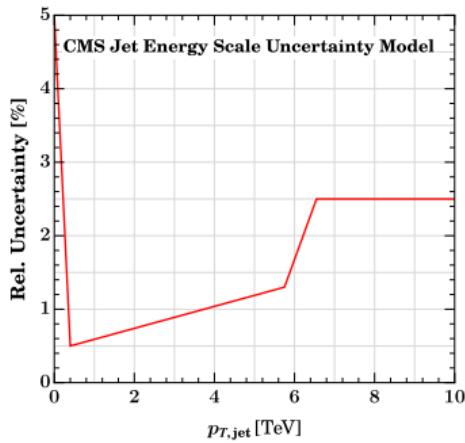
- For now, measure ratio of peak positions (with calculations available, the measurement would be performed using the full distributions)
- Jet p_T dependence eliminated in top to W ratio
- Non-perturbative effects very small
- Precise value of the ratio can be calculated. Here it differs between Pythia and Herwig because of different showers

Statistical feasibility



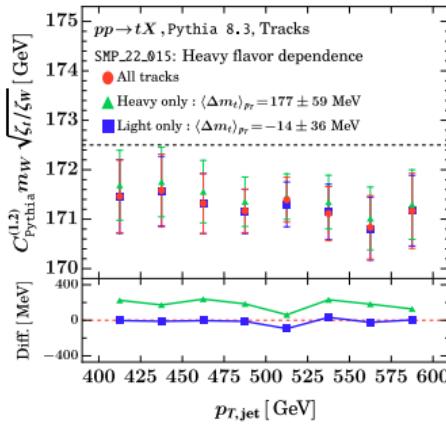
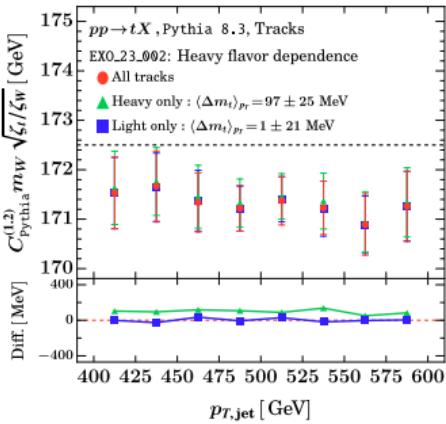
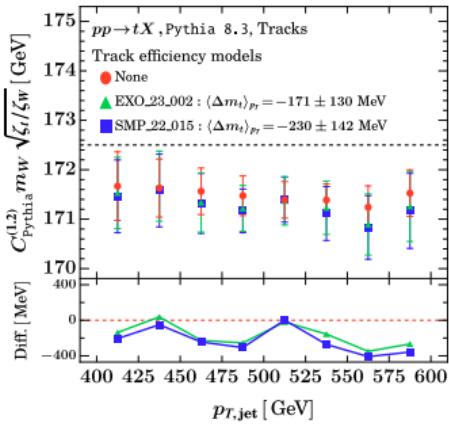
- Measurement experimentally feasible at HL-LHC!
- Statistical uncertainty < 1 GeV already with Run 3

Systematic uncertainties - Jet energy scale



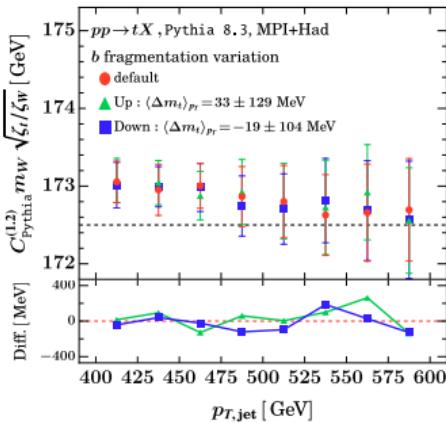
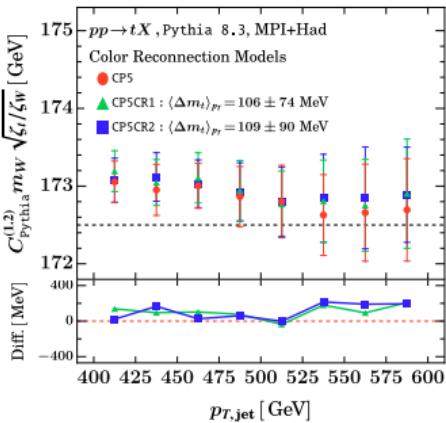
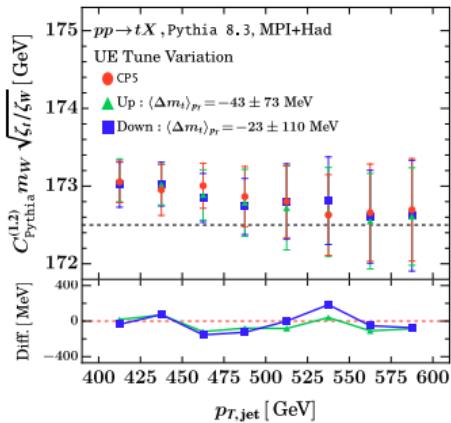
- Variations of jet p_T (oriented at CMS jet energy uncertainty) and constituent p_T lead to shifts well below 200 MeV

Systematic uncertainties - Track efficiency



- Vary tracking efficiency (constant 3% or p_T -dependent)
- Second model where we only vary the light/heavy tracking efficiency
- Estimates have larger uncertainties, still small effect

Systematic uncertainties - Modelling



- Also studied modelling parameters that enter via (simulation-based) unfolding
- Variations of UE tune, color reconnection, b fragmentation
- All smaller than 200 MeV

Summary

- Energy correlators exhibit high m_t sensitivity in the perturbative region
- Ratio of top and W make it robust against leading uncertainties in existing measurements
- Possibility of a high-precision m_t extraction in a well-defined mass scheme
- Paper with more studies (jet radius, ISR, FSR, PDFs, NLO matching,...) on arXiv since yesterday: [\[arXiv:2407.12900\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2407.12900)!

