

Comparison of the ATLAS and CMS Measurements of Entanglement in Top-Quark-Antiquark Pair Production

LHC TOP WG Meeting

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Overview

- Two recent measurements of top-quark pair entanglement:
 - ATLAS: [2311.07288](#), [TOP 2023 talk](#).
 - CMS: [CMS PAS TOP-23-001](#), [Moriond EW 2024 talk](#).
- Both collaborations did things differently.
- Both collaborations reached the same conclusion: observation of entanglement between top-quark pairs.
- I will present the analysis by ATLAS, and a comparison between **ATLAS** and **CMS** results.
- Many thanks to Andy Jung (CMS) for valuable feedback.

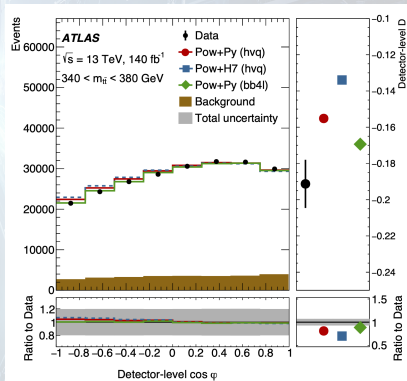
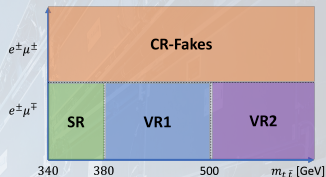
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Analysis Strategy

- Dataset:
 - Full Run-2, 140 fb^{-1} .
 - CMS: 2016 data, 35.9 fb^{-1} .
- Analysis selection:
 - $e\mu$ with opposite charges.
 - CMS: $e\mu, ee, \mu\mu$.
 - Single lepton triggers.
 - CMS: Single+dilepton triggers.
 - $N_b \geq 1$ ($\sim 85\%$ b -tag efficiency).
- Regions are categorized by $m_{t\bar{t}}$.
 - Signal region:**
 $340 < m_{t\bar{t}} < 380 \text{ GeV}$.
CMS: A signal region with
 $345 < m_{t\bar{t}} < 400 \text{ GeV}$ and
 $\beta_{t\bar{t}} < 0.9$, to enhance $gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$.



Top Reconstruction



- Three methods:
 - 85%: Ellipse Method. Calculates two ellipses for p_T^{ν} and finds the intersections.
 - 5%: Neutrino Weighting.
 - 10%: Rudimentary pairing.
- **CMS: Neutrino Weighting.**
- The solution with the smallest $m_{t\bar{t}}$ is taken.

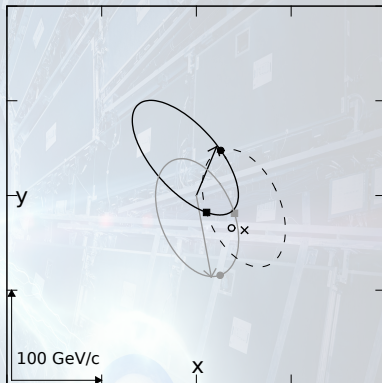
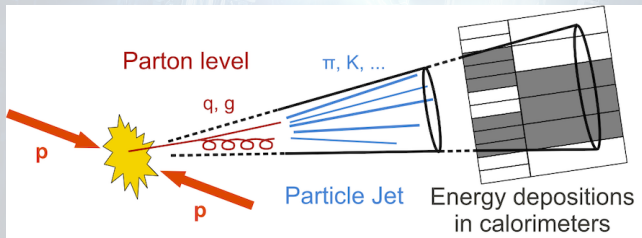


Figure: Constrain on neutrino momenta. Figure is from [Nucl.Instrum.Meth.A 736 \(2014\) 169-178](#).

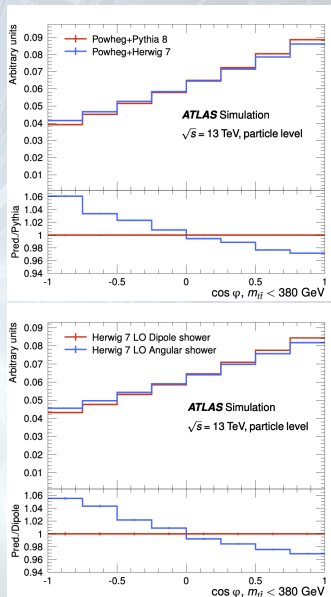
Data Correction

- Particle-level fiducial regions are defined with similar selections.
CMS: Result is reported at parton-level.
- This is a key difference between both analyses.
Why does ATLAS report the results at particle-level?
- The difference between PowhegBox+Pythia and PowhegBox+Herwig is taken as a parton-shower uncertainty.
CMS: PowhegBox+Herwig is not used as a parton-shower uncertainty, but as a different prediction.



Parton Shower Modeling

- Large difference between POWHEGBOX+PYTHIA 8.230 and POWHEGBOX+HERWIG 7.21, especially in the SR.
- A reason for an extensive scrutiny, to understand the difference.
- Comparison at particle-level.
- Main origin: the ordering of the shower.
- Observed both at detector and particle-level.
 - **Parton-level analysis: huge uncertainty.**
 - **Particle-level analysis: small uncertainty.**



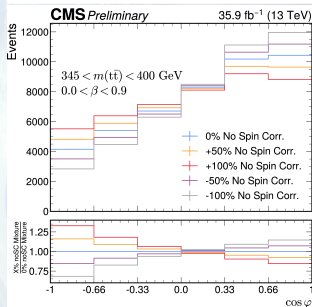
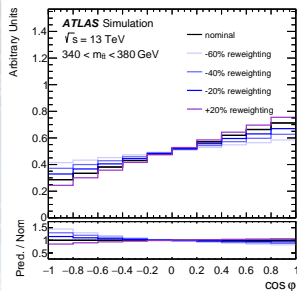
Reweighting Method

- To test the alternative hypotheses we must change D .
- Inherent in particle generators.
- **Each event is reweighted (at parton-level) taking into account $m_{t\bar{t}}$ to preserve linearity in $\cos\varphi$.**
- $D(m_{t\bar{t}})$ is calculated for each modeling systematic.
- The reweighting is done for all systematic uncertainties.

$$w = \frac{1 - D(m_{t\bar{t}}) \cdot \chi \cdot \cos\varphi}{1 - D(m_{t\bar{t}}) \cdot \cos\varphi}$$

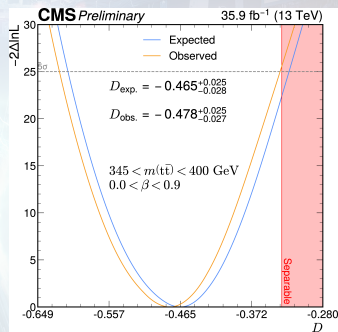
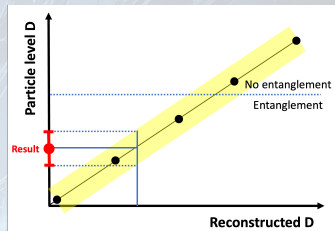
$$\chi = 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.2.$$

- **CMS: Mix samples with and without spin-correlations.**



Calibrating the Observable

- Measure the particle-level value of D using a calibration curve.
- The curve is built from alternative sets of reconstructed D and particle-level D , with variations of the parton-level D value: -60%, -40%, -20%, SM, +20%.
- A first order polynomial is used to interpolate between the points.
- The data are corrected to the particle-level value of D .
- One curve for each systematic. The difference w.r.t. the nominal curve is the uncertainty.
- **CMS: Profile likelihood template fit.**



Threshold Effects

- **NRQCD effects, i.e. toponium, are not used as an uncertainty.**
- Stress tests show that these effects can have an impact on the prediction, but a negligible impact on the measurement.
- Reweighted event-by-event to match the expected bump (red).
- Same, with larger cross-section account for the fact that a small fraction of the cross-section is not spin singlet (orange).
- A flat 5 GeV reweighting of the cross-section (purple).
- **The largest effect was an uncertainty of 0.5%.**

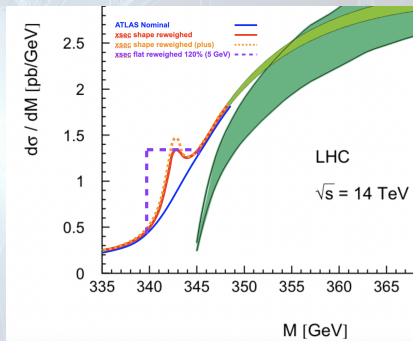
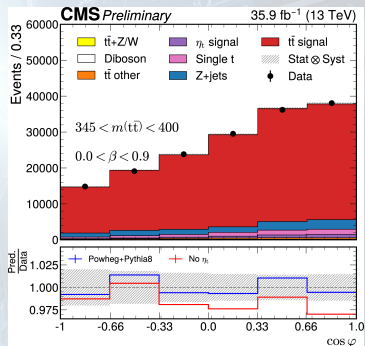
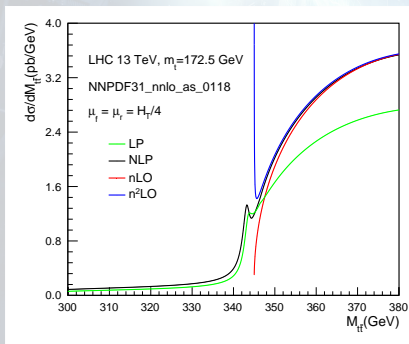


Figure: Figure is from [Eur.Phys.J.C 60 \(2009\) 375-386](#).

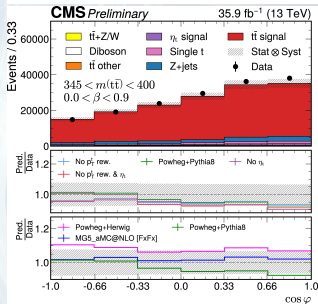
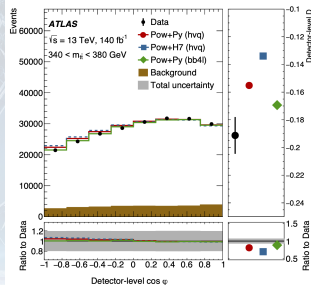
Threshold Effects

- **CMS: Toponium is considered on top of the signal. A flat uncertainty of 50% is applied, and a binding energy uncertainty of ± 0.5 GeV is considered.**
- Left Figure is from JHEP 06 (2020) 158.

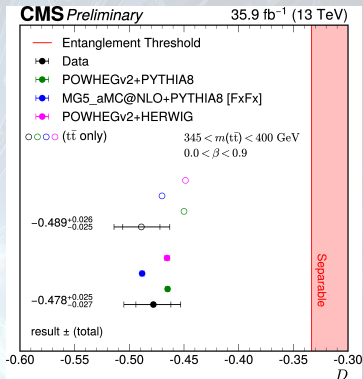
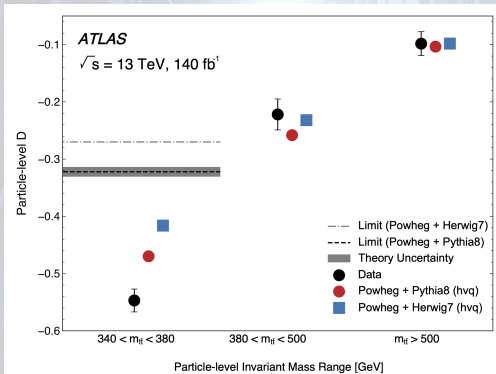


Nominal and Alternative MC

- **PowhegBox+Pythia as nominal, PowhegBox+Herwig and *bb4l* as alternatives.**
- Caveat for *bb4l*: it contains $t\bar{t} + tW$ with interference; we remove tW from *bb4l* to get ' $t\bar{t}$ '.
- Therefore we don't add it in the result plot.
- **CMS: PowhegBox+Pythia as nominal, PowhegBox+Herwig and MG5_aMC@NLO(+MadSpin) [FxFx] as alternatives.**
- Toponium model with MG5_aMC@NLO(LO)+PYTHIA.

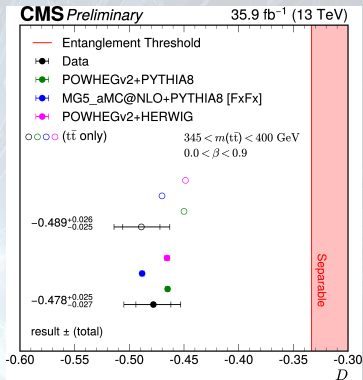
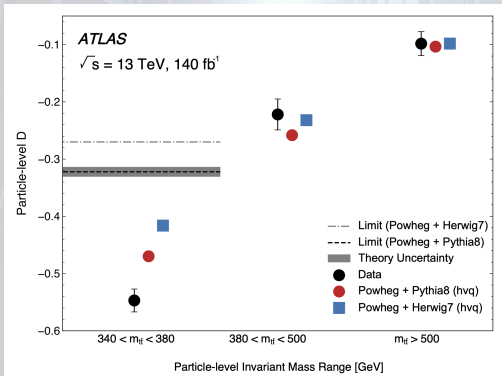


Results



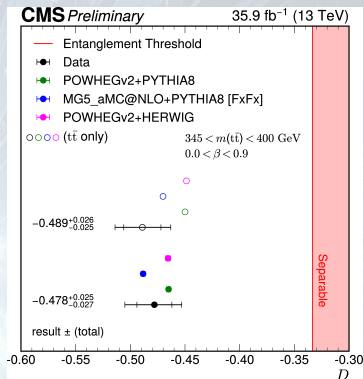
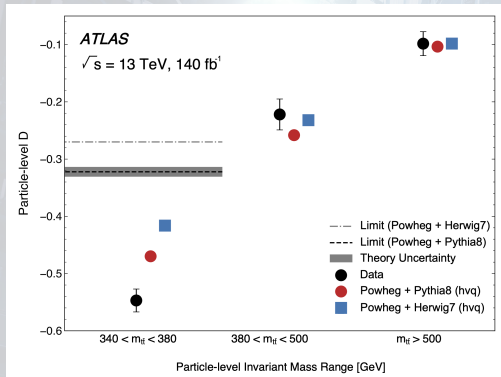
- No clear preference of a specific MC prediction.
- The limit of $D = -1/3$ is folded from parton to particle-level.
- **Entanglement is observed with a significance of more than 5σ .**
Observed: $D = -0.547 \pm 0.002$ [stat.] ± 0.021 [syst.]
Expected: $D = -0.470 \pm 0.002$ [stat.] ± 0.018 [syst.]

Results



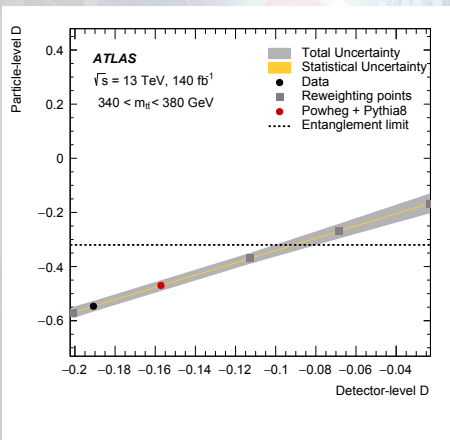
- No clear preference of a specific MC prediction.
- The limit of $D = -1/3$ is shown at parton-level.
- **Entanglement is observed with a significance of more than 5σ .**
 Observed: $D = -0.478 \pm 0.017$ [stat.] $^{+0.018}_{-0.021}$ [syst.]
 Expected: $D = -0.465^{+0.016}_{-0.017}$ [stat.] $^{+0.019}_{-0.022}$ [syst.]

Results



- Both are dominated by systematic uncertainty.
- Total [stat.] is an order of magnitude larger in the CMS analysis.
- Total [syst.] is similar between ATLAS & CMS, but different systematics are considered.

Systematic Uncertainties



Systematic source	$\Delta D_{\text{observed}}(D = -0.547)$	ΔD (%)
Signal Modelling	0.017	3.2
Electron	0.002	0.4
Muon	0.001	0.1
Jets	0.004	0.7
b -tagging	0.002	0.4
Pileup	< 0.001	< 0.1
E_T^{miss}	0.002	0.3
Backgrounds	0.010	1.8
Stat.	0.002	0.3
Syst.	0.021	3.8
Total	0.021	3.8

Table: Systematic uncertainties for the observed D .

- The calibration curve for the SR and the uncertainties for the observed values are presented.

Systematic Uncertainties

- Three categories:
 - Signal ($t\bar{t}$) modeling.
 - Background modeling.
 - Detector uncertainties.

Systematic source	$\Delta D_{\text{expected}}(D = -0.470)$	ΔD (%)
Signal Modelling	0.015	3.2
Electron	0.002	0.4
Muon	0.001	0.1
Jets	0.004	0.8
b -tagging	0.002	0.4
Pileup	< 0.001	< 0.1
E_T^{miss}	0.002	0.4
Backgrounds	0.009	1.8
Stat.	0.002	0.4
Syst.	0.018	3.9
Total	0.018	3.9

Table: Systematic uncertainties for the **expected** D .

- Signal ($t\bar{t}$) modeling breakdown:
 - Top decay (MADSPIN): 1.6%
 - PDF (PDF4LHC): 1.2%
 - Recoil To Top: 1.1%
 - FSR: 1.1%
 - Scales (μ_R, μ_F): 1.1%
 - NNLO Reweighting: 1.1%
 - $p_{\text{T}}^{\text{thard1}}$ ($p_{\text{T}}^{\text{thard}} = 1$): 0.8%
 - m_t (172.5 ± 0.5 GeV): 0.7%
 - ISR: 0.2%
 - Parton Shower (HERWIG): 0.2%
 - h_{damp} : 0.1%
- For each systematic, we extract a curve. The difference w.r.t. the nominal curve is the uncertainty.

Systematic Uncertainties

Systematic uncertainty source	Relative size (for SM D value)
Top-quark decay	1.6%
Parton distribution function	1.2%
Recoil scheme	1.1%
Final-state radiation	1.1%
Scale uncertainties	1.1%
NNLO QCD + NLO EW reweighting	1.1%
pT _{hard} setting	0.8%
Top-quark mass	0.7%
Initial-state radiation	0.2%
Parton shower and hadronization	0.2%
h_{damp} setting	0.1%

Table: Dominant systematics in the ATLAS analysis. Relative uncertainty on D of each component.

- Dominant systematics are very different. CMS JES/Toponium normalization with ATLAS presentation: 2.3%.
- **This is NOT an apples-to-apples comparison!** There are major differences between both measurements.

Source	Uncertainty D
JES	10.1%
Toponium normalization	10.1%
Parton Shower (ISR)	6.3%
Scale	1.8%
Parton Shower (FSR)	1.2%
JER	0.9%
Z+jets shape	0.8%
b quark fragmentation	0.4%
$t\bar{t}$ normalization	0.3%
PDF	0.3%

Figure: Dominant systematics in the CMS analysis. Relative change in uncertainty when it is removed and the fit is repeated.

Summary of ATLAS Vs. CMS

Analysis Method	ATLAS	CMS
Dataset	Full Run 2 (140.0 fb ⁻¹)	2016 (35.9 fb ⁻¹)
$t\bar{t}$ decay	Di-lepton ($e\mu$)	Di-lepton ($e\mu/ee/\mu\mu$)
Main selections	$340 < M_{t\bar{t}} < 380$ GeV	$345 < M_{t\bar{t}} < 400$ GeV, $\beta_{t\bar{t}} < 0.9$
$t\bar{t}$ reconstruction	Ellipse method	Neutrino weighting
Corrected to	Particle-level	Parton-level
Fit type	No fit, calibration curve	Template fit
Alternative hypothesis D	Reweighting	Mixing samples with and without spin correlation
Threshold effects	Neglected	Considered
Dominant systematic	Top decay, PDF, Recoil, FSR, Scales, NNLO	JES, Toponium, ISR
Nominal MC	POWHEGBOX+PYTHIA	POWHEGBOX+PYTHIA
Alternative MC	POWHEGBOX+HERWIG, $bb4\ell$	POWHEGBOX+HERWIG, MG5_AMC@NLO [FxFx]
Expected D	-0.470 ± 0.002 [stat.] ± 0.018 [syst.]	$-0.465^{+0.016}_{-0.017}$ [stat.] $^{+0.019}_{-0.022}$ [syst.]
Observed D	-0.547 ± 0.002 [stat.] ± 0.021 [syst.]	-0.478 ± 0.017 [stat.] $^{+0.018}_{-0.021}$ [syst.]
Significance	$\gg 5\sigma$	$> 5\sigma$

Table: Main differences between the ATLAS and CMS analyses.

Summary

- **Entanglement in top-quark pairs has been observed both by ATLAS and CMS with more than five standard deviations!**

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 - These are the first measurements of entanglement between a pair of quarks, and at the highest energy scale ever.
 - Entanglement in top-quark pairs has ignited the discussion of modeling next to the production threshold.
 - The observable under study is sensitive to modeling:
 - Parton-shower (ATLAS).
 - Threshold effects (CMS).
- More work is required to improve the prediction of mainstream generators for precision measurements.
- The theory community is on it.

Summary

- On a personal note, I would like to congratulate both collaborations for the great achievement! My (biased) perspective is that we started something new, special and extremely exciting.

Summary

- On a personal note, I would like to congratulate both collaborations for the great achievement! My (biased) perspective is that we started something new, special and extremely exciting.
- **This is only the beginning of the journey!**



Thank You

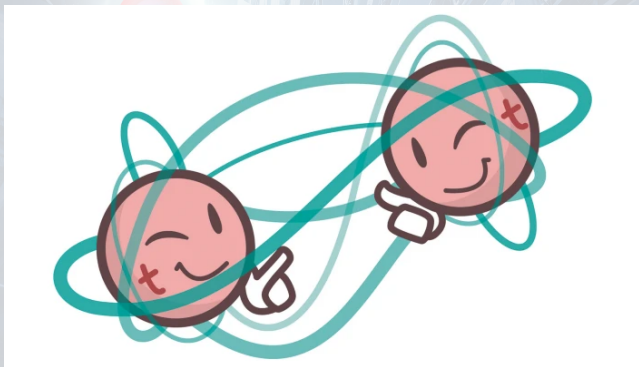


Figure: from **Nature Reviews Physics, Research Highlight, Editors' picks 2023: Entanglement between a pair of top quarks.**

Backup

The background of the slide is a complex, futuristic industrial or laboratory setting. It features a dense network of metal beams, pipes, and structural elements. Two prominent glowing circular lights are visible: one in the upper left with a red outer ring and a blue center, and another in the lower right with a blue outer ring and a yellow center. The overall lighting is dim, with the glowing elements providing the primary light source, creating a high-tech, sci-fi atmosphere.

Systematic Uncertainties

Systematic source	$\Delta D_{\text{particle}}(D = -0.470)$	ΔD (%)	$\Delta D_{\text{observed}}(D = -0.547)$	ΔD (%)
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Syst.	0.021	3.8	0.018	3.9
Total	0.021	3.8	0.018	3.9