

*Spin-Spin correlations in top dilepton channel*

J. Antoš, A. Beretvas, Y.-C. Chen

## *Spin-Spin correlations from pragmatic point of view*

Basic formula

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma^2}{d\cos\theta_+ d\cos\theta_-} = \frac{1}{4} (1 - C \cdot \cos(\theta_+) \cos(\theta_-))$$

Derived formulas

$z = \cos(\theta_+) \cdot \cos(\theta_-)$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{dz} = -1/2 \cdot (1 - C \cdot z) \cdot \ln(|z|)$$

$$\frac{-1}{\ln(|z|)} \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{dz} = 1/2 \cdot (1 - C \cdot z)$$

$$C = \frac{N_+ - N_-}{N_+ + N_-}$$

$$C = 4 \cdot \frac{N_{op} - N_s}{N_{op} + N_s}$$

$$C = -9 \langle z \rangle$$

## *Frame and theoretical expectations*

Beam frame I (Parke – Mahlon)

Beam frame II (Bernreuther et al.)

Helicity frame - lab.  $\rightarrow$  ZMF  $\rightarrow$  t rest frame

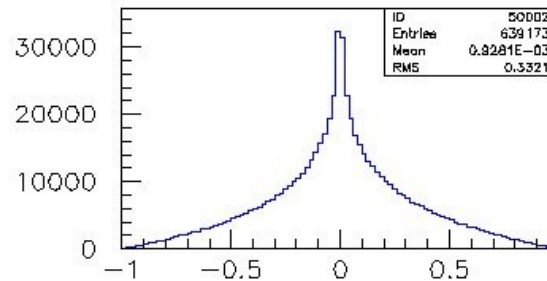
In NLO SM calculations

$$C_{\text{beamII}} = 0.777$$

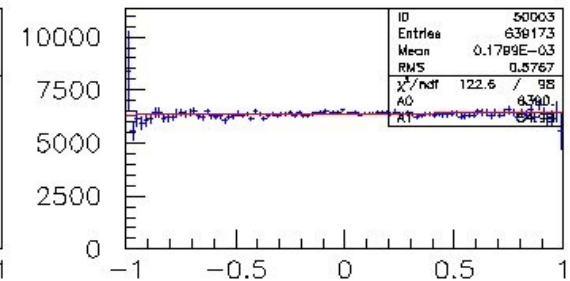
$$C_{\text{hel}} = -0.352$$

# Test of formulas on Toy MC samples

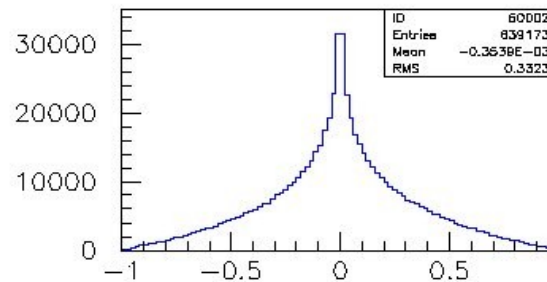
## Standard Pythia



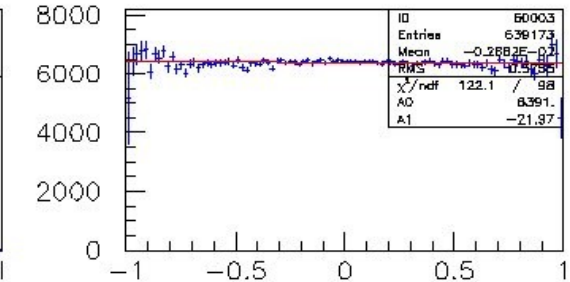
ideal beam PMcst1\*cst2



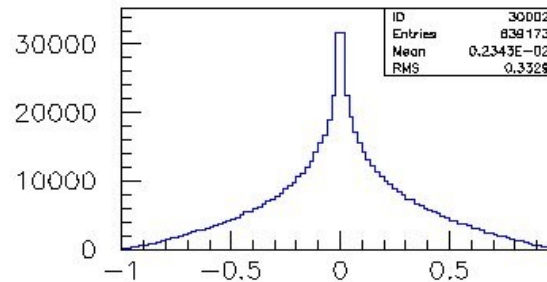
ideal beam PM cct1\*cst2 inversely weighted



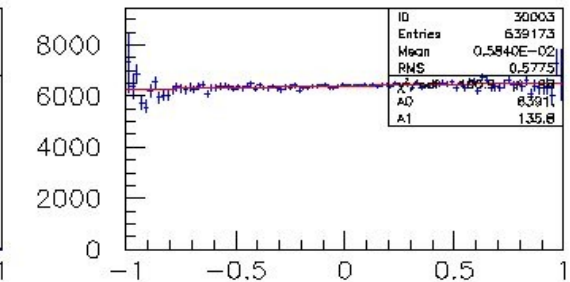
ideal beam BB cct1\*cst2



ideal beam BB cct1\*cst2 inversely weighted



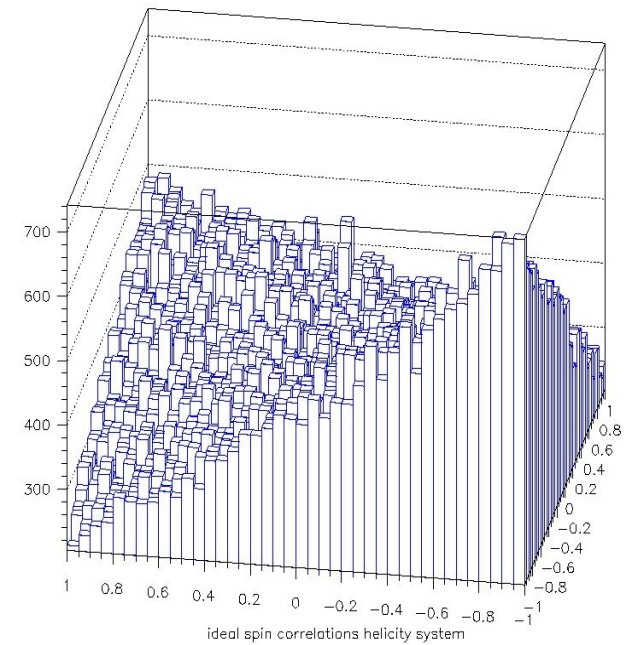
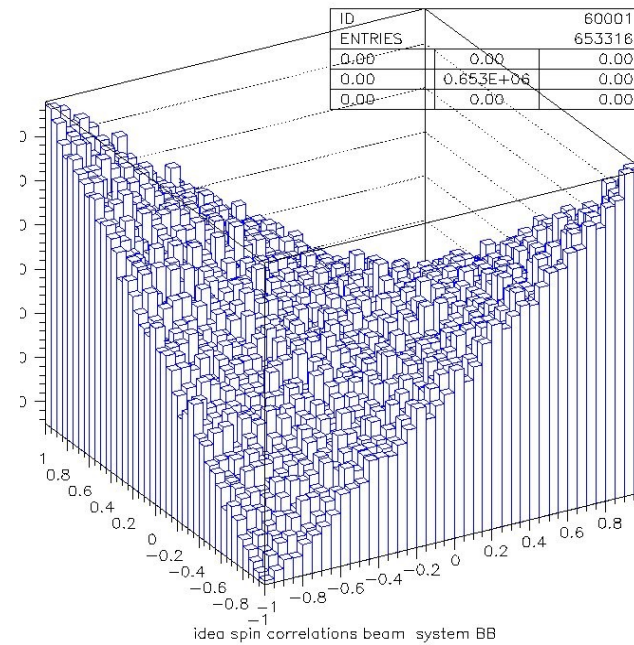
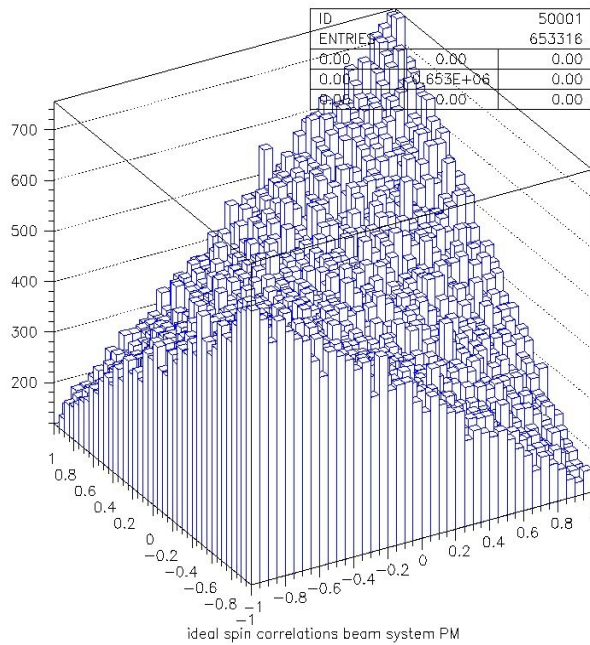
helicity cct1\*cst2



helicity cct1\*cst2 inversely weighted

# Test of formulas on Toy MC samples

(TopRex)

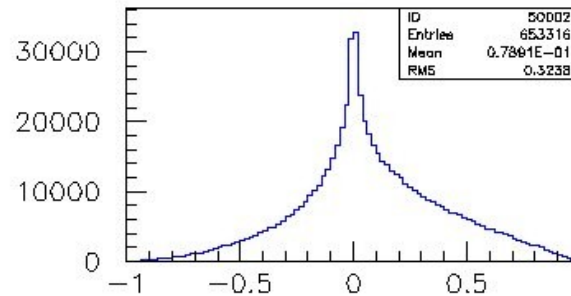


# TopRex cont.

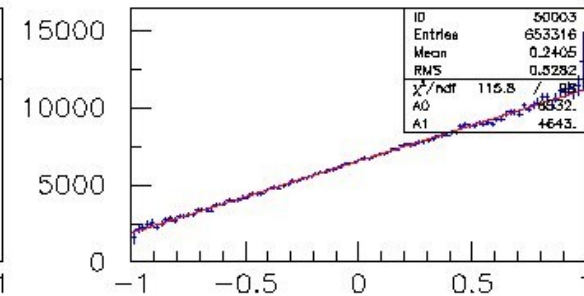
$$C_{\text{beamI}} = -0.711 \pm 0.004$$

$$C_{\text{beamII}} = 0.904 \pm 0.004$$

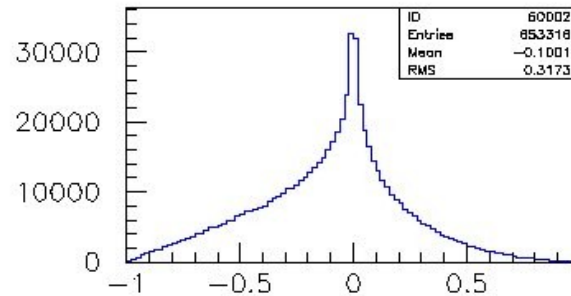
$$C_{\text{hel}} = 0.467 \pm 0.004$$



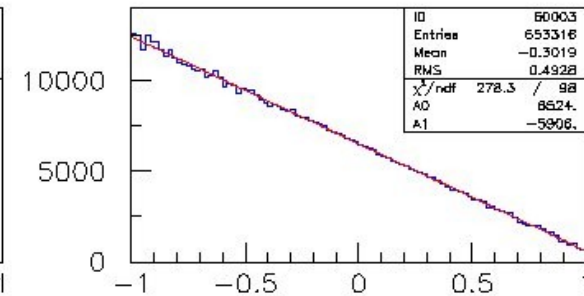
ideal beam PMcst1\*cst2



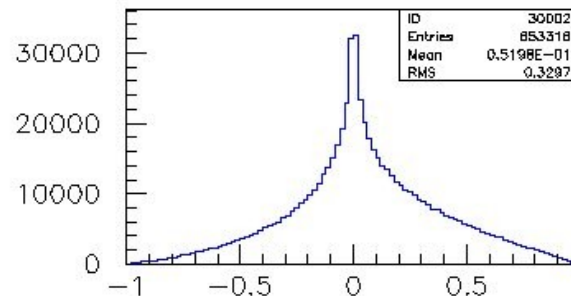
ideal beam PM ccst1\*cst2 inversely weighted



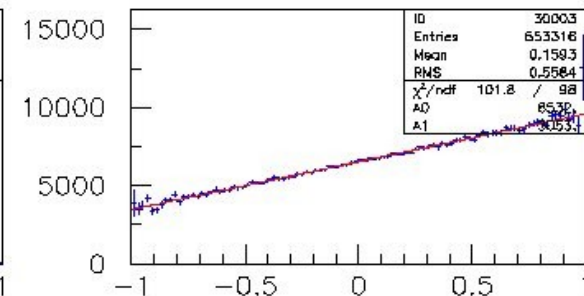
ideal beam BB ccst1\*cst2



ideal beam BB ccst1\*cst2 inversely weighted



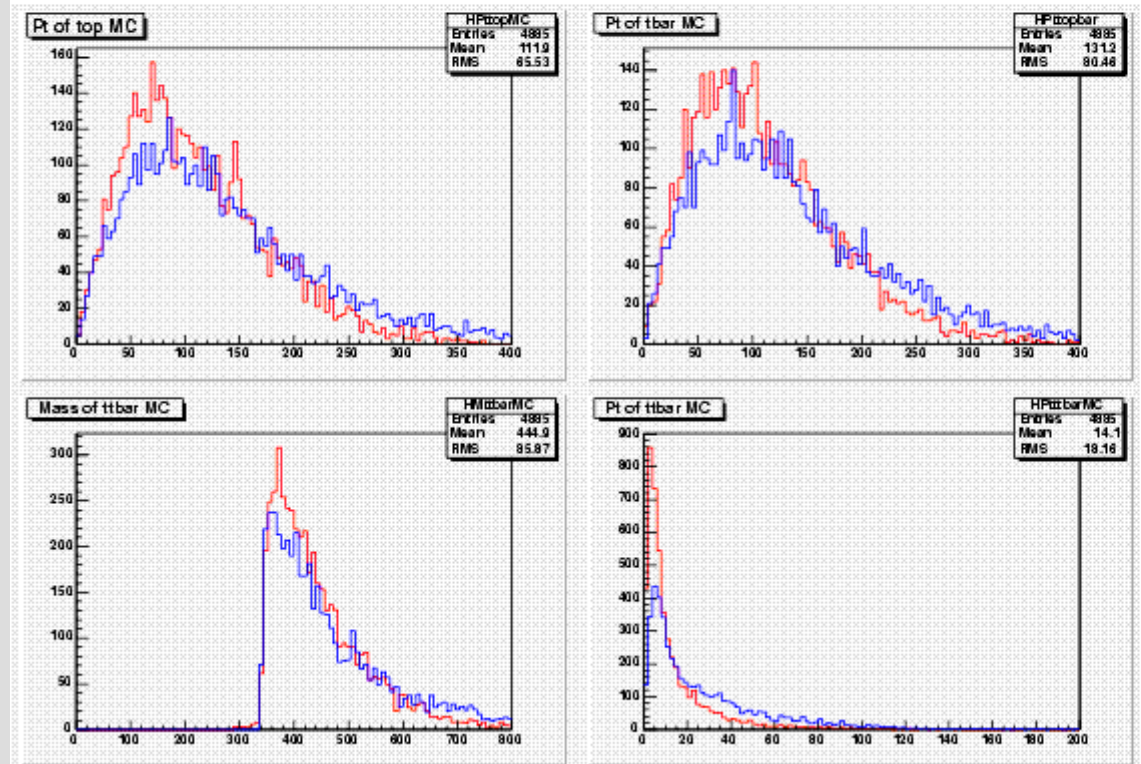
helicity ccst1\*cst2

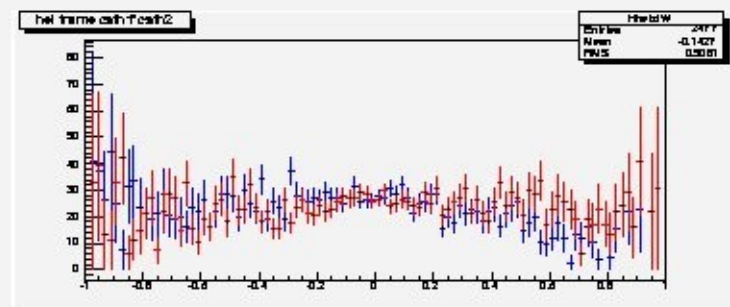
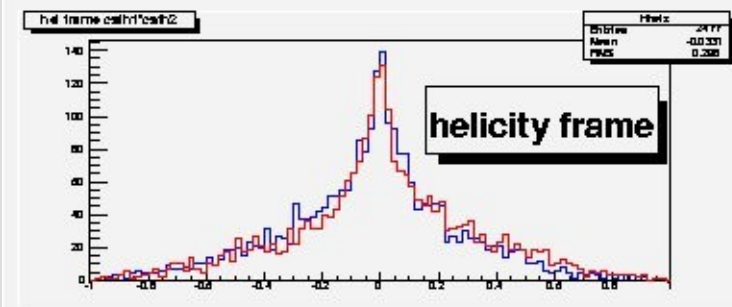
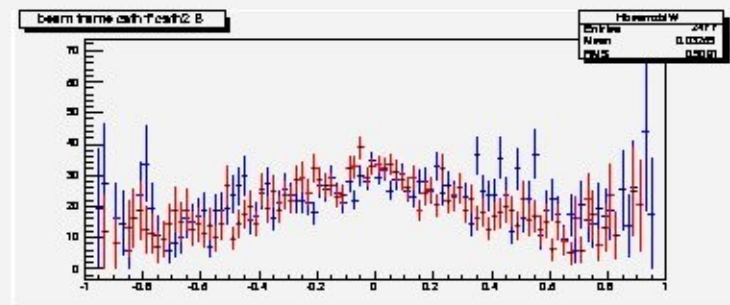
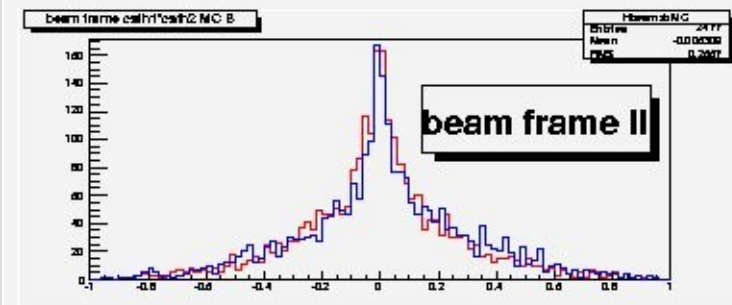
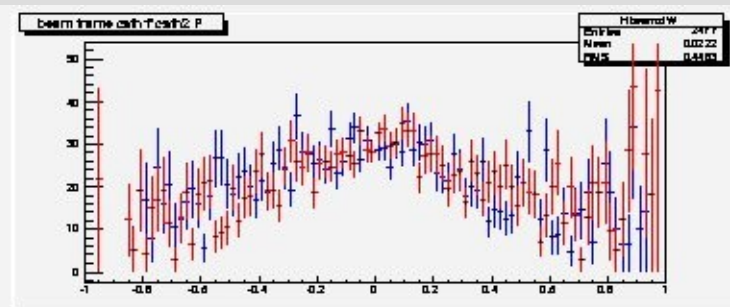
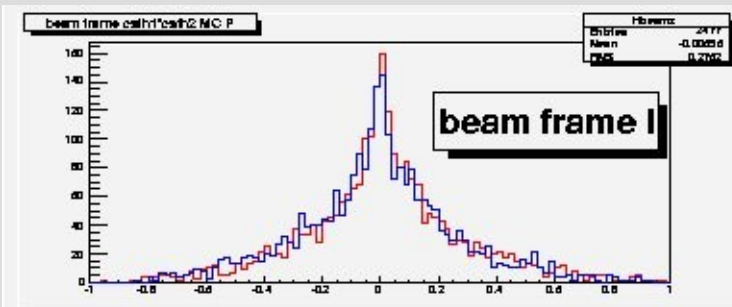


helicity ccst1\*cst2 inversely weighted

# Realistic MC sample (Pythia)

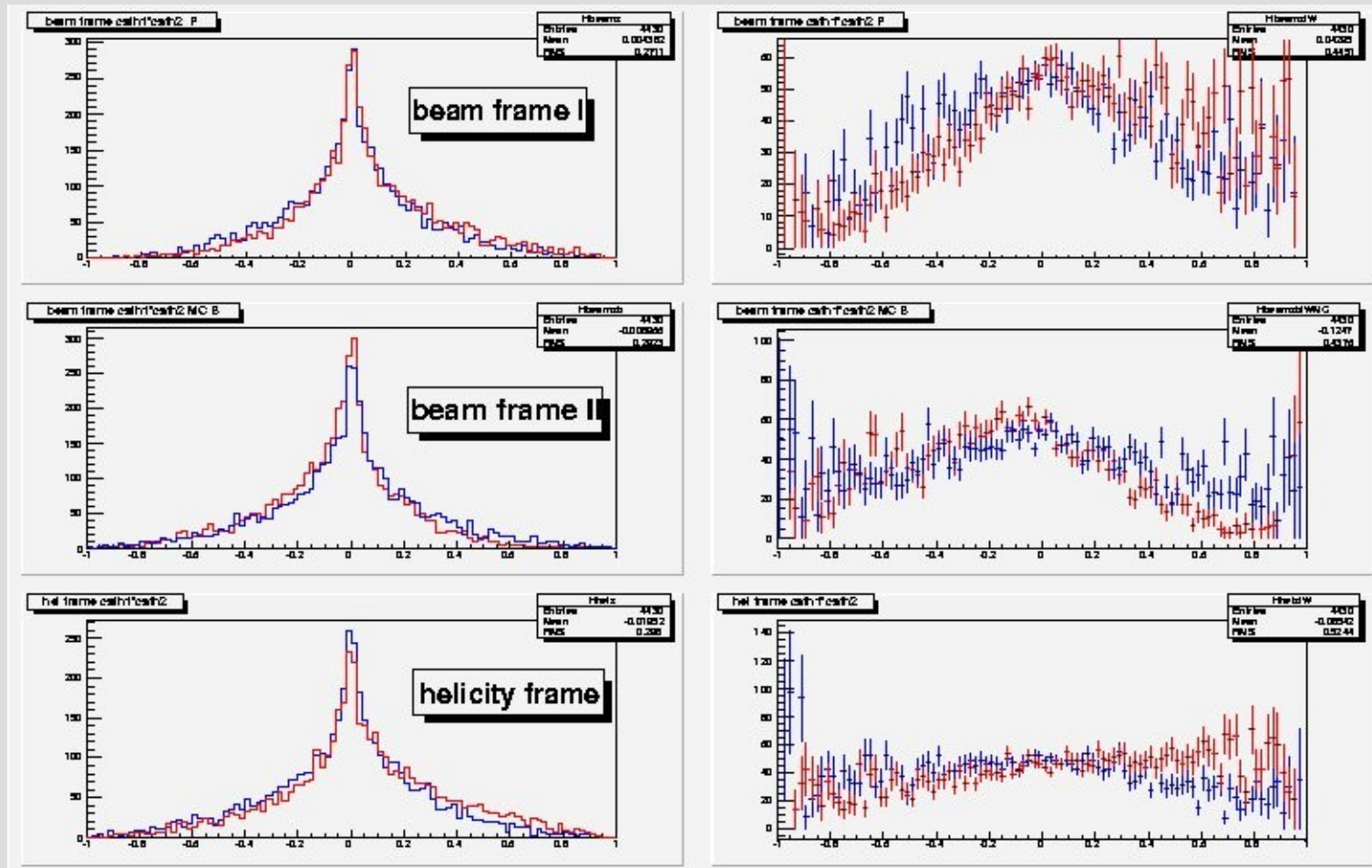
A comparison of original and reconstructed selected top variables



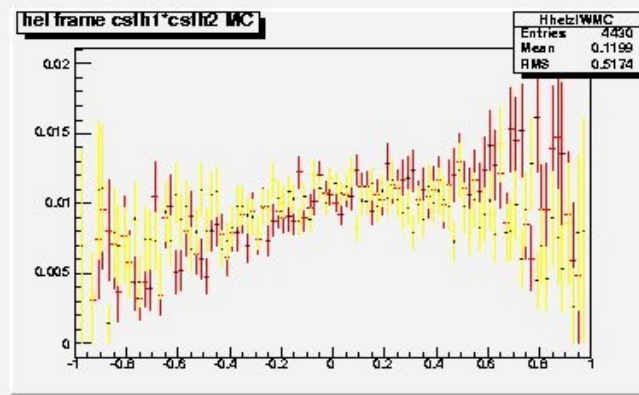
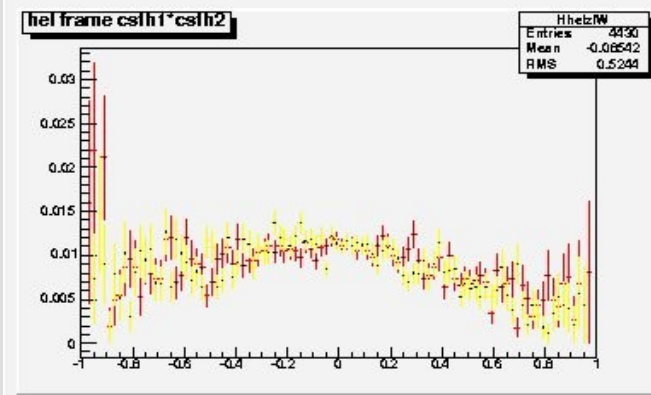
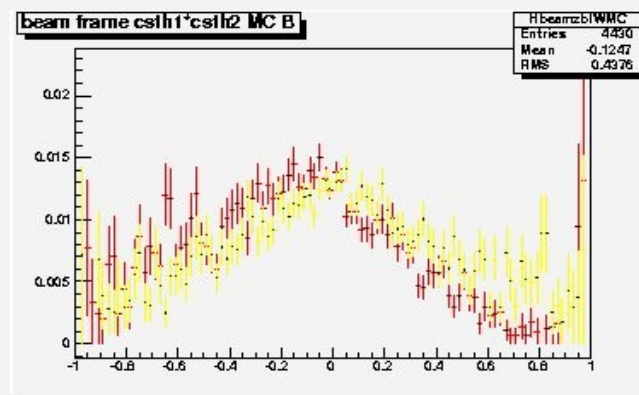
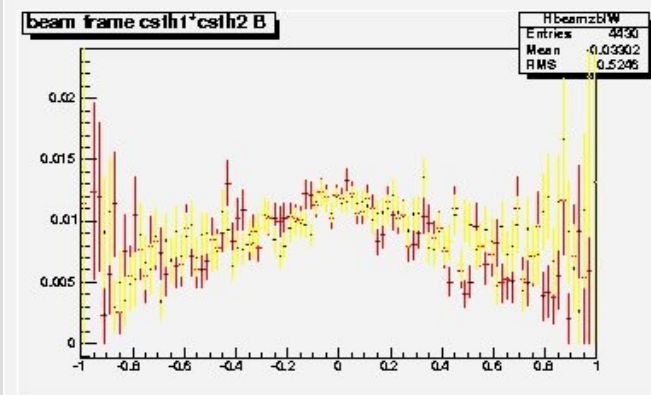
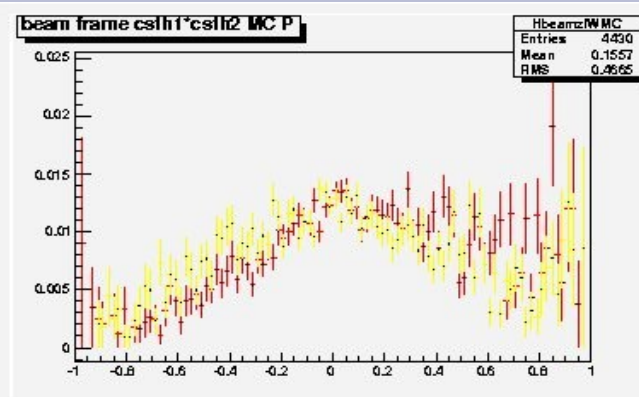
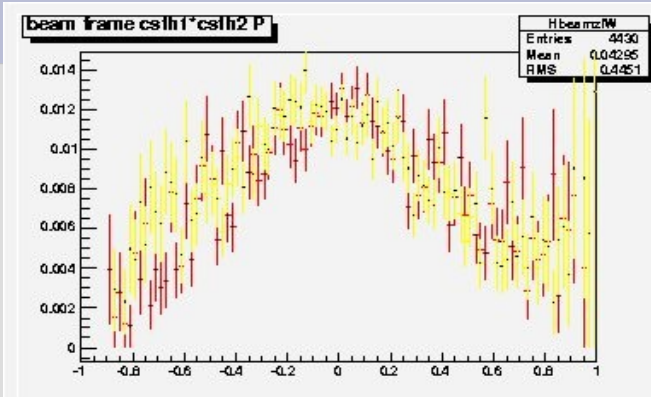




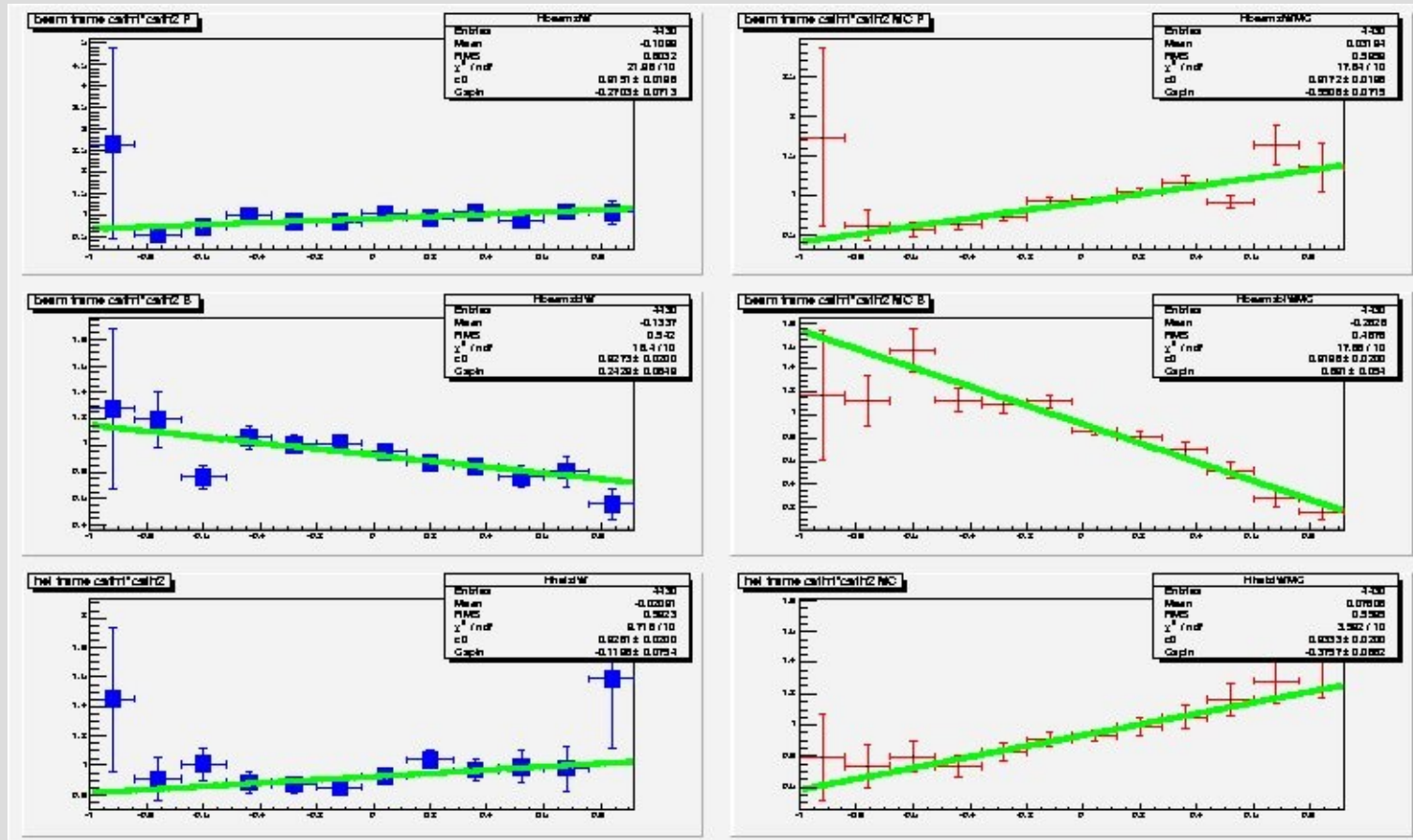
# Realistic MC sample (Herwig)



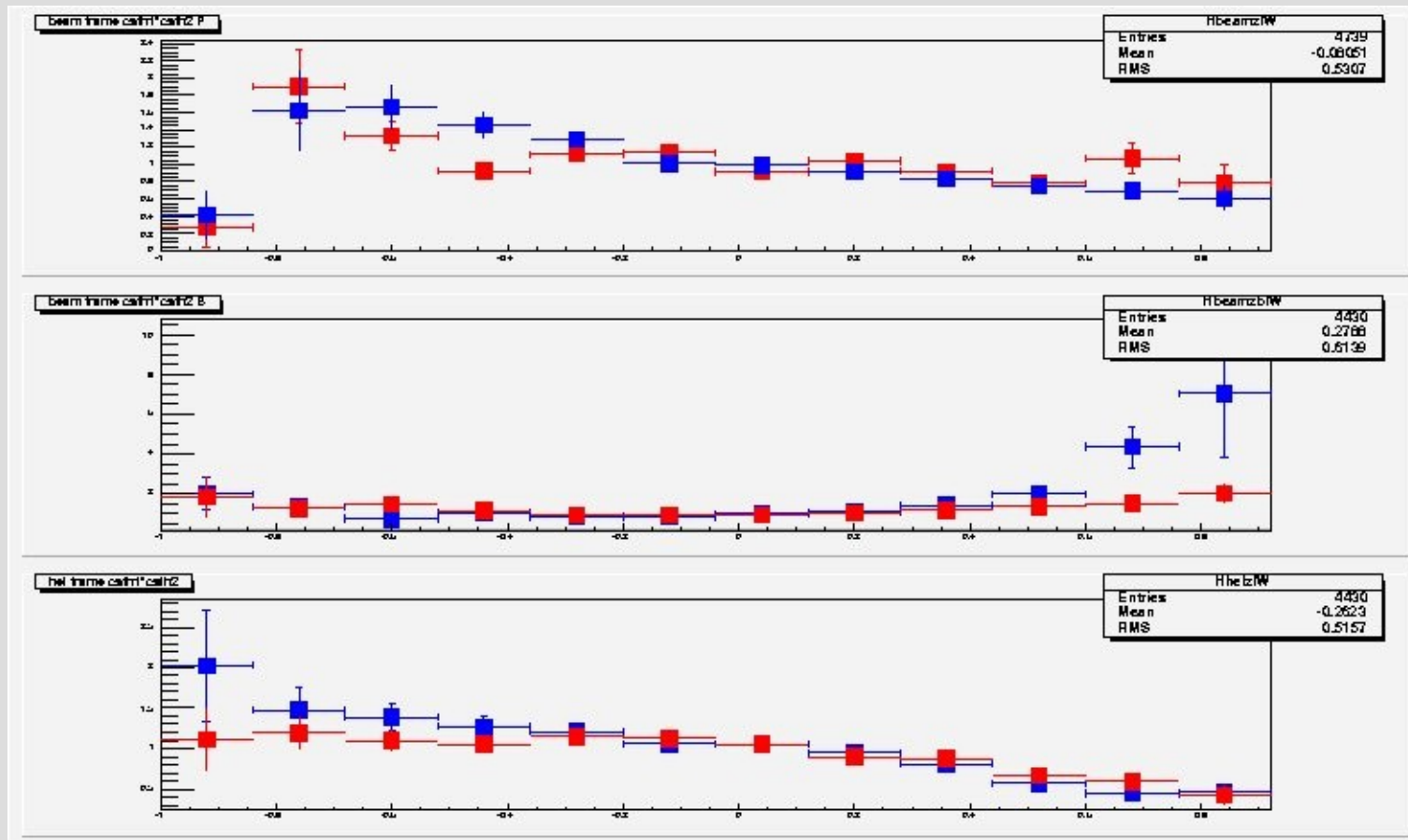
# Herwig spin ON/OFF



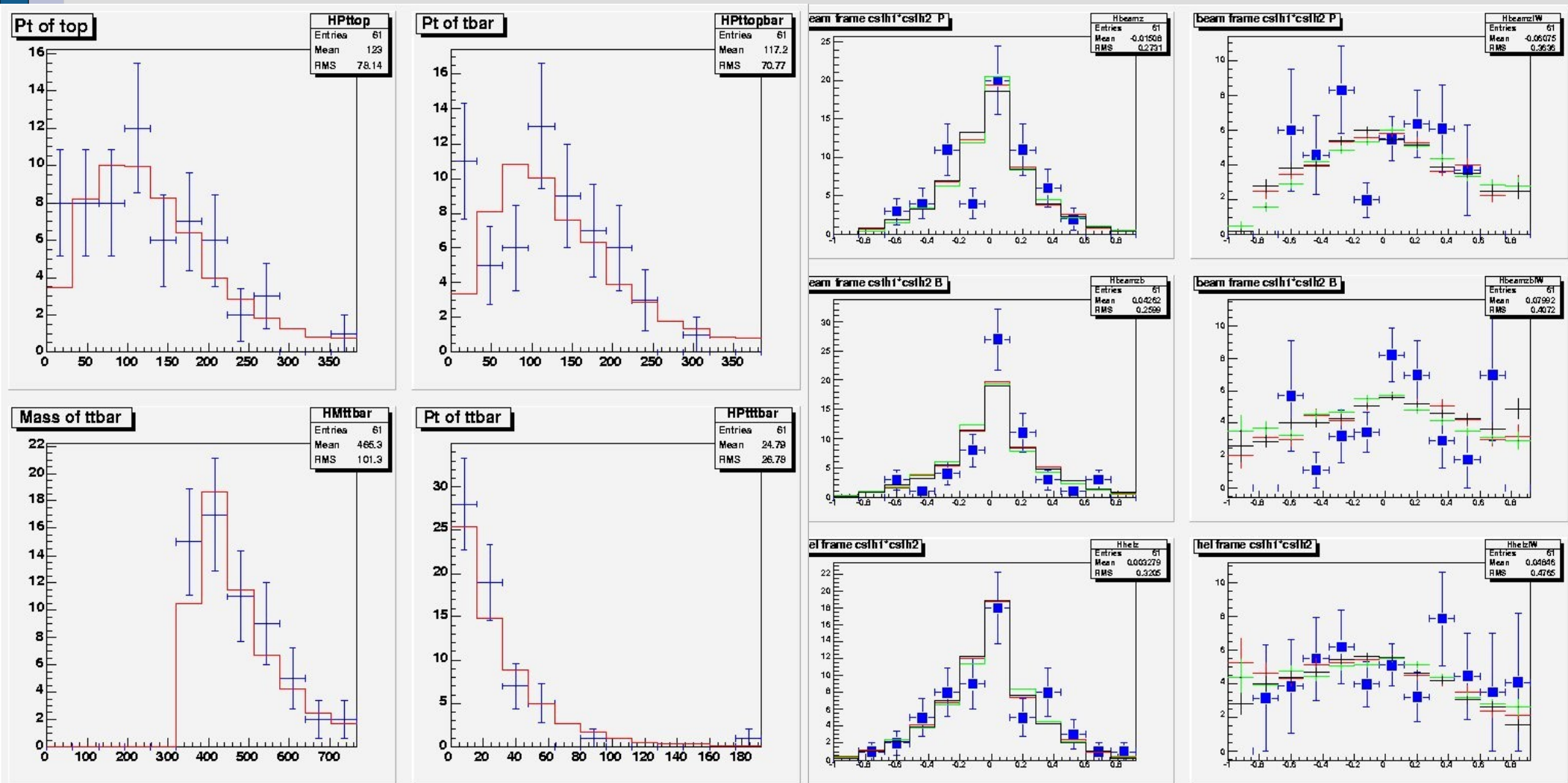
# Herwig ratio spin ON/OFF



# Herwig ratio gen/rec



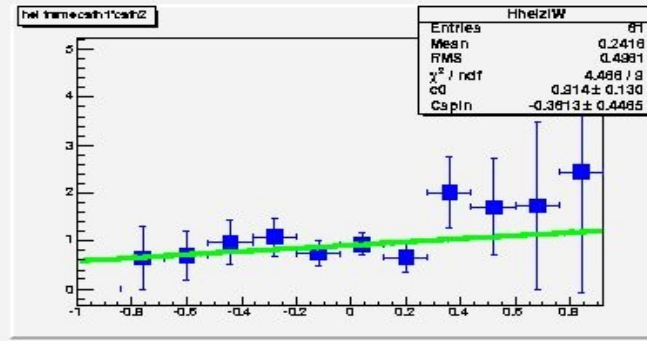
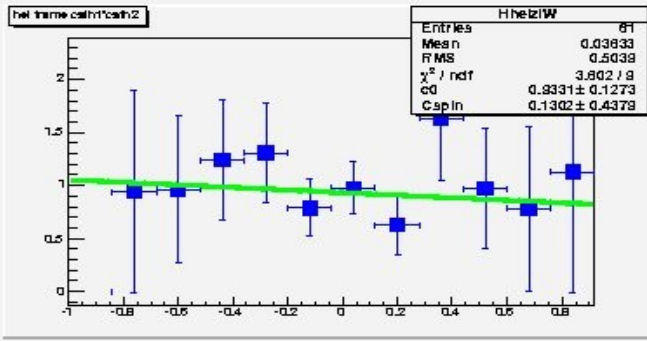
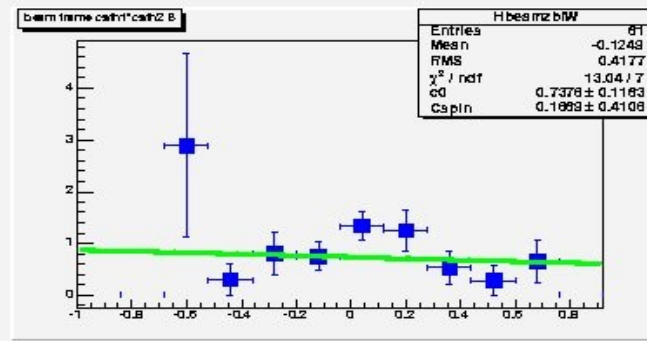
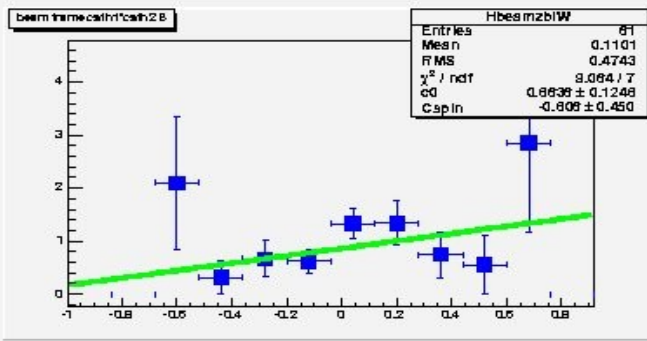
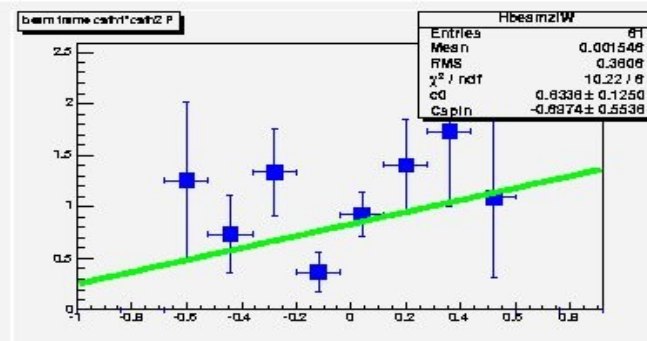
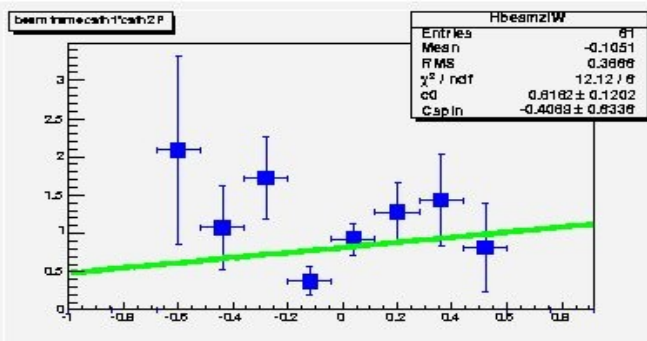
# Determination of spin-spin corr. In Data



# Determination of spin-spin corr. In Data

$$f_{Data}^{true}(z) = \frac{f_{Data}^{rec}(z)}{2 \cdot f_{MCoff}^{rec}(z)}$$

$$f_{Data}^{true}(z) = \frac{f_{Data}^{rec}(z) \cdot f_{MCOn}^{hepg}(z)}{2 \cdot f_{MCOn}^{rec}(z) \cdot f_{MCoff}^{hepg}(z)}$$



## Conclusion

Result	$C_{\text{beamI}}$	$C_{\text{beamII}}$	$C_{\text{helicity}}$
Theor. NLO	–	0.777	-0.352
Reconstr. I	$-0.4 \pm 0.6$	$-0.81 \pm 0.45$	$0.13 \pm 0.44$
Reconstr. II	$-0.7 \pm 0.55$	$0.19 \pm 0.41$	$-0.34 \pm 0.45$

Results at  $1.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  integrated luminosity are consistent with both SM expected or 0 correlation coefficient. For discrimination between these two options is a significant increase of statistics necessary.

Background and systematic errors have not been taken into account in the present analysis.