

Cross-Section Measurements of Top Quark Pair Production at ATLAS



Tom Schwarz

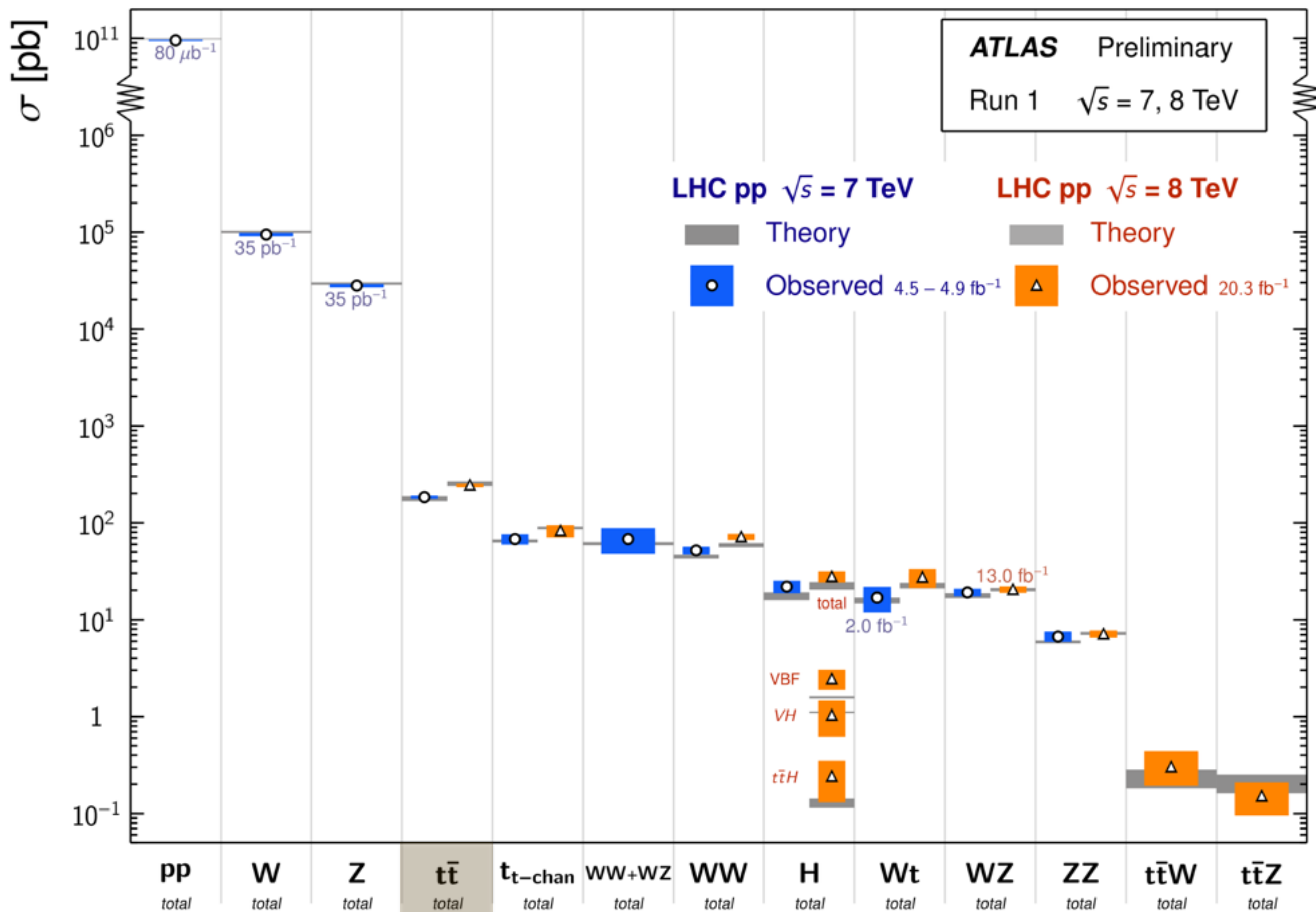


on behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration

DPF 2015
August, 2015

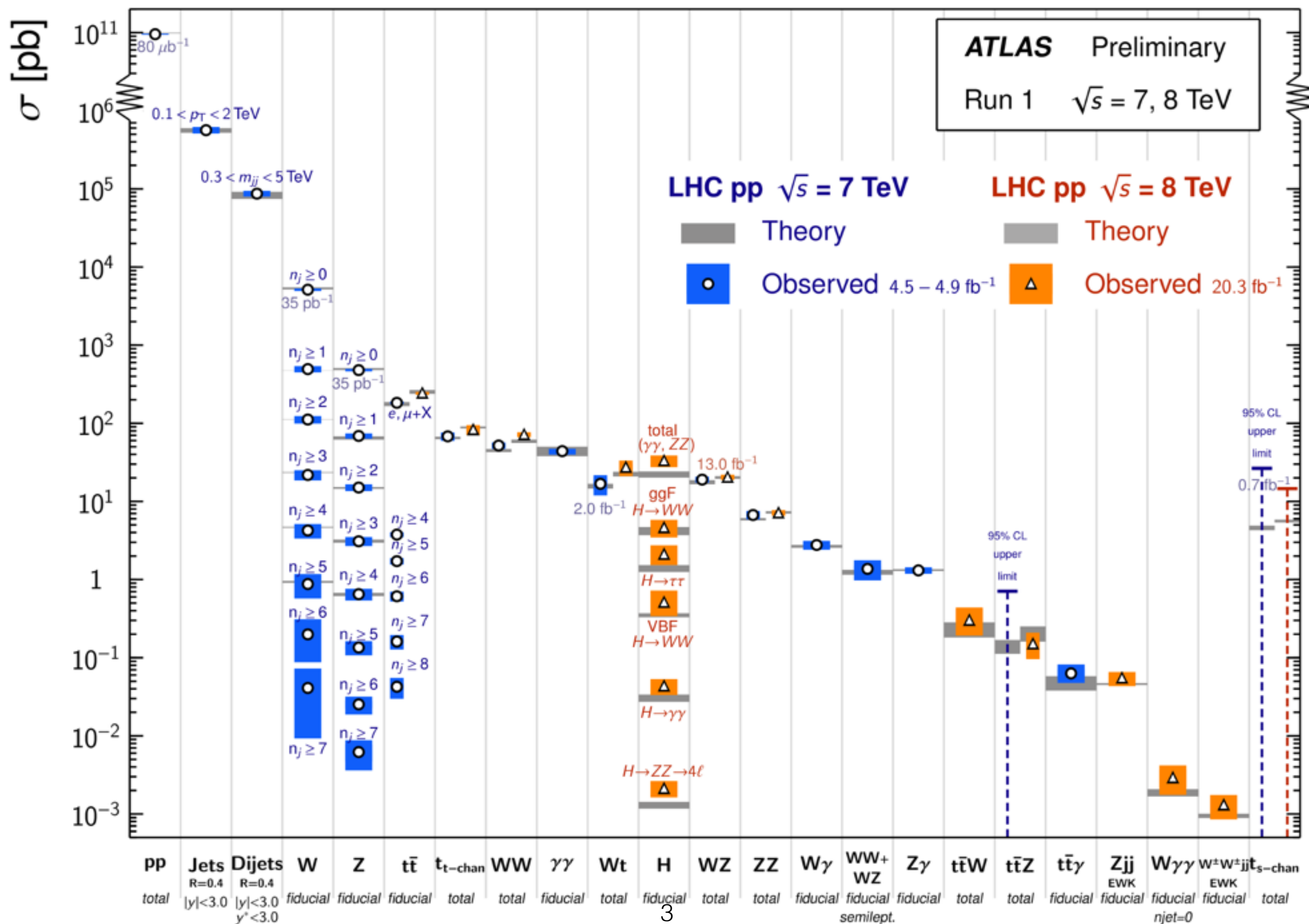
Standard Model Total Production Cross Section Measurements

Status: March 2015



Standard Model Production Cross Section Measurements

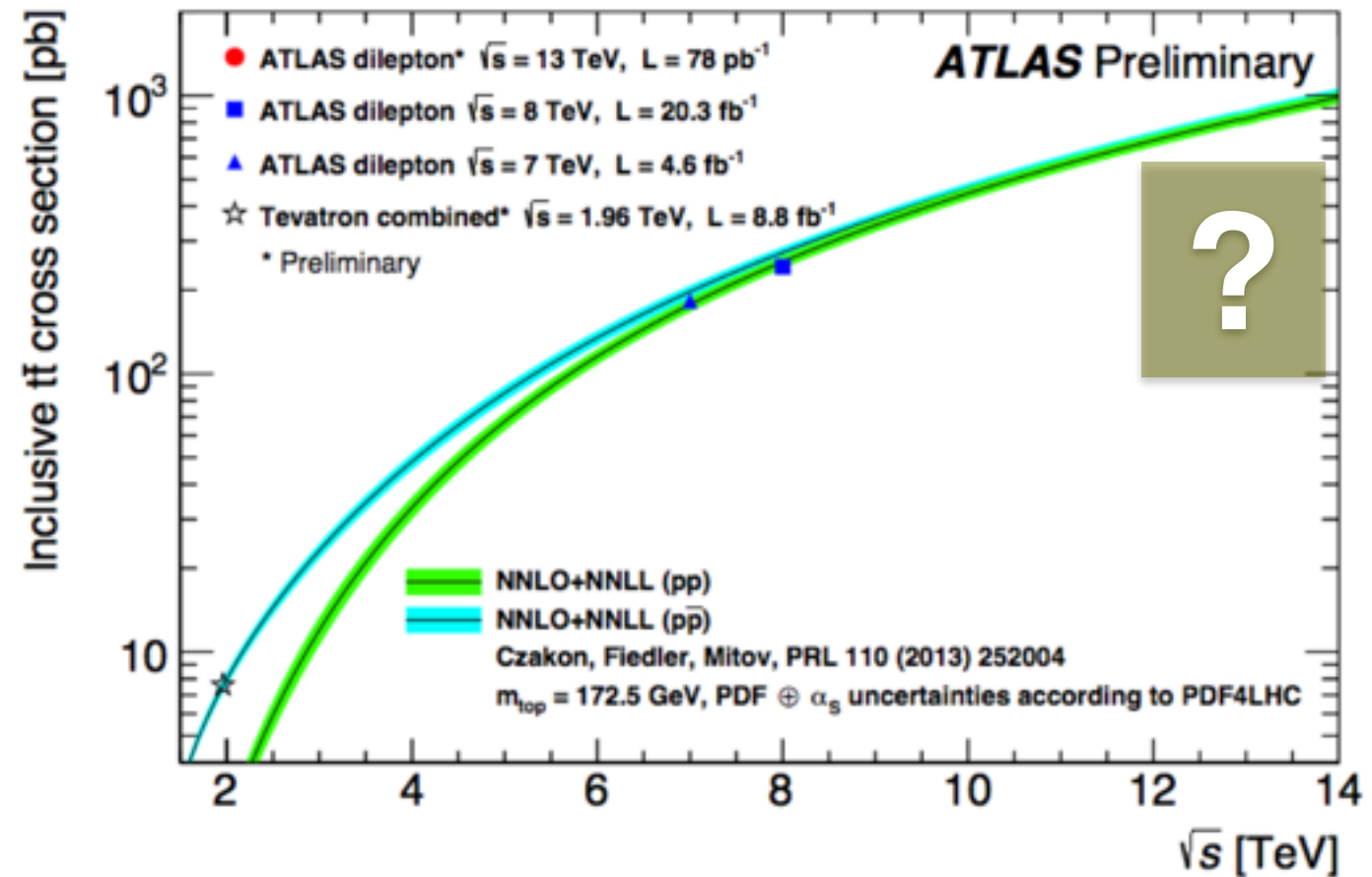
Status: March 2015



Top Quark Pair Production at the LHC



- First fundamental step in understanding top quark physics in a new energy regime
- Tests QCD predictions at NNLO and constrains PDF models
- Sensitive to new production mechanisms, and constrains the very important top quark background for other BSM and Higgs searches
- Top quark pair cross section increases 3.3x from 8 to 13 TeV



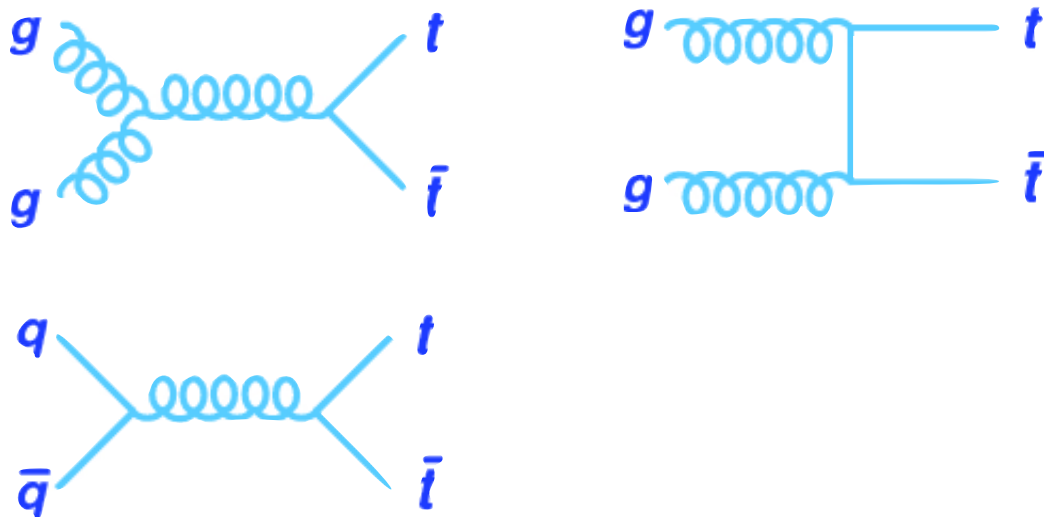
Full NNLO+NNLL calculation¹

\sqrt{s} [TeV]	$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}(\text{NNLO+NNLL})^2$ [pb] (172.5 GeV)	Scale uncert. [pb]	PDF+ α_s ³ uncert. [pb]	Mass uncert. [pb]
7	177.3	+4.6 -6.0	+9.0 -9.0	+5.4 -5.3
8	252.9	+6.4 -8.6	+11.7 -11.7	+7.6 -7.3
13	831.8	+19.8 -29.2	+35.1 -35.1	+23.2 -22.5

¹ <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/LHCPhysics/TtbarNNLO>

² calculated using Top⁺⁺(v2.0)

³ calculated following PDF4LHC prescription

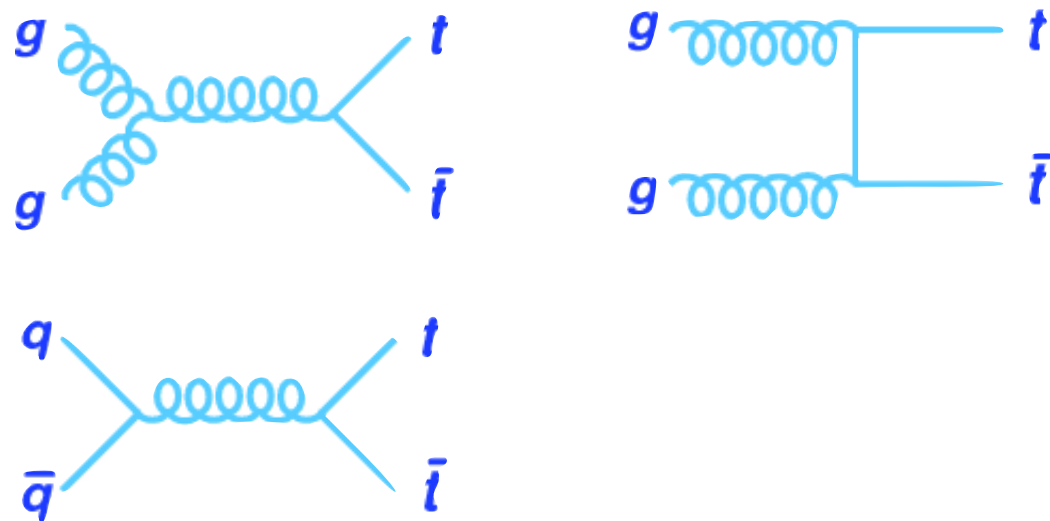




Production & Decay

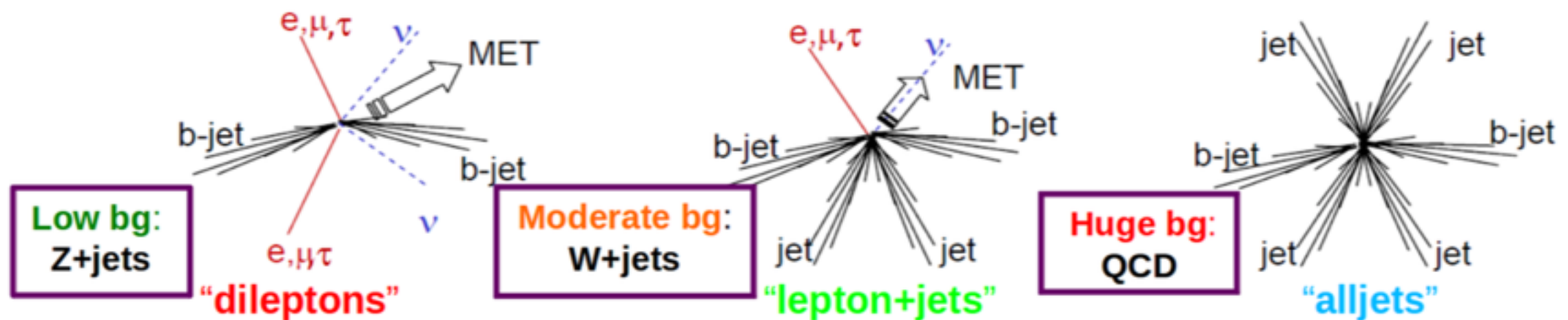
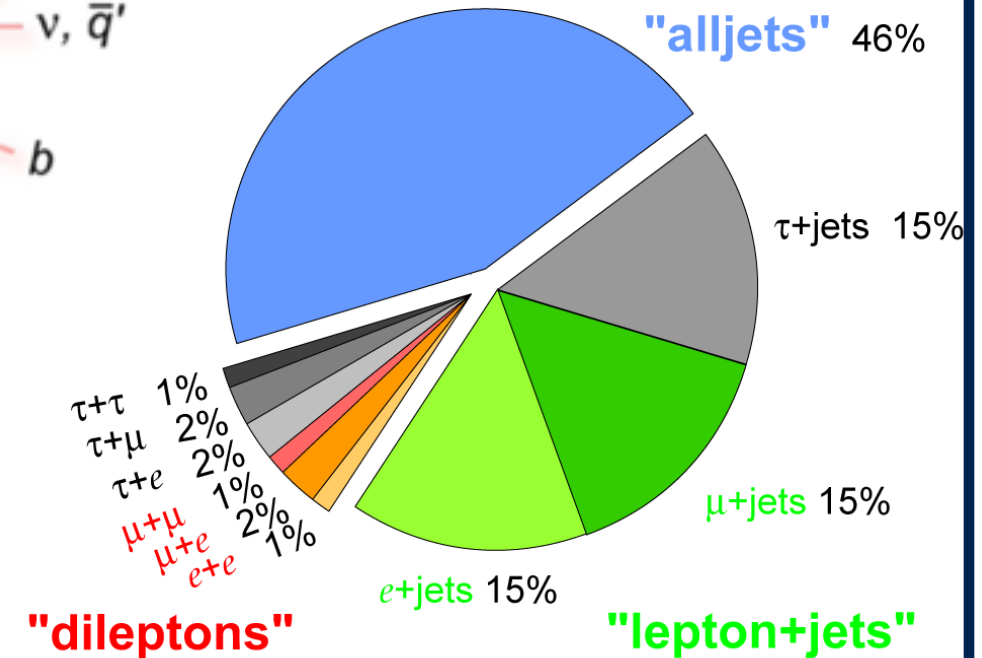
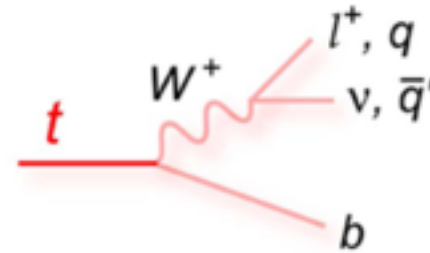
Production

Produced in pairs, dominantly by gluon fusion followed by quark annihilation



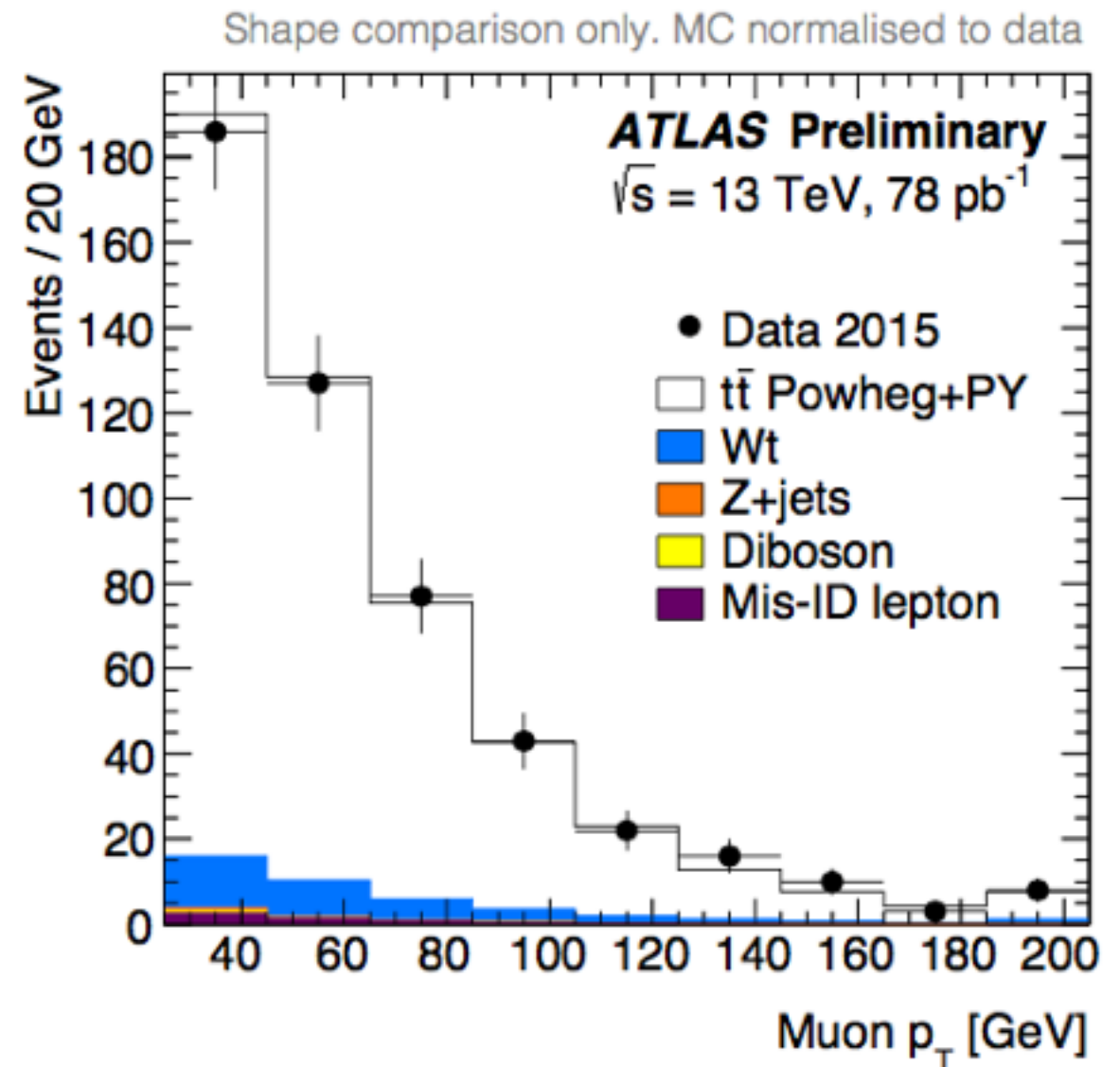
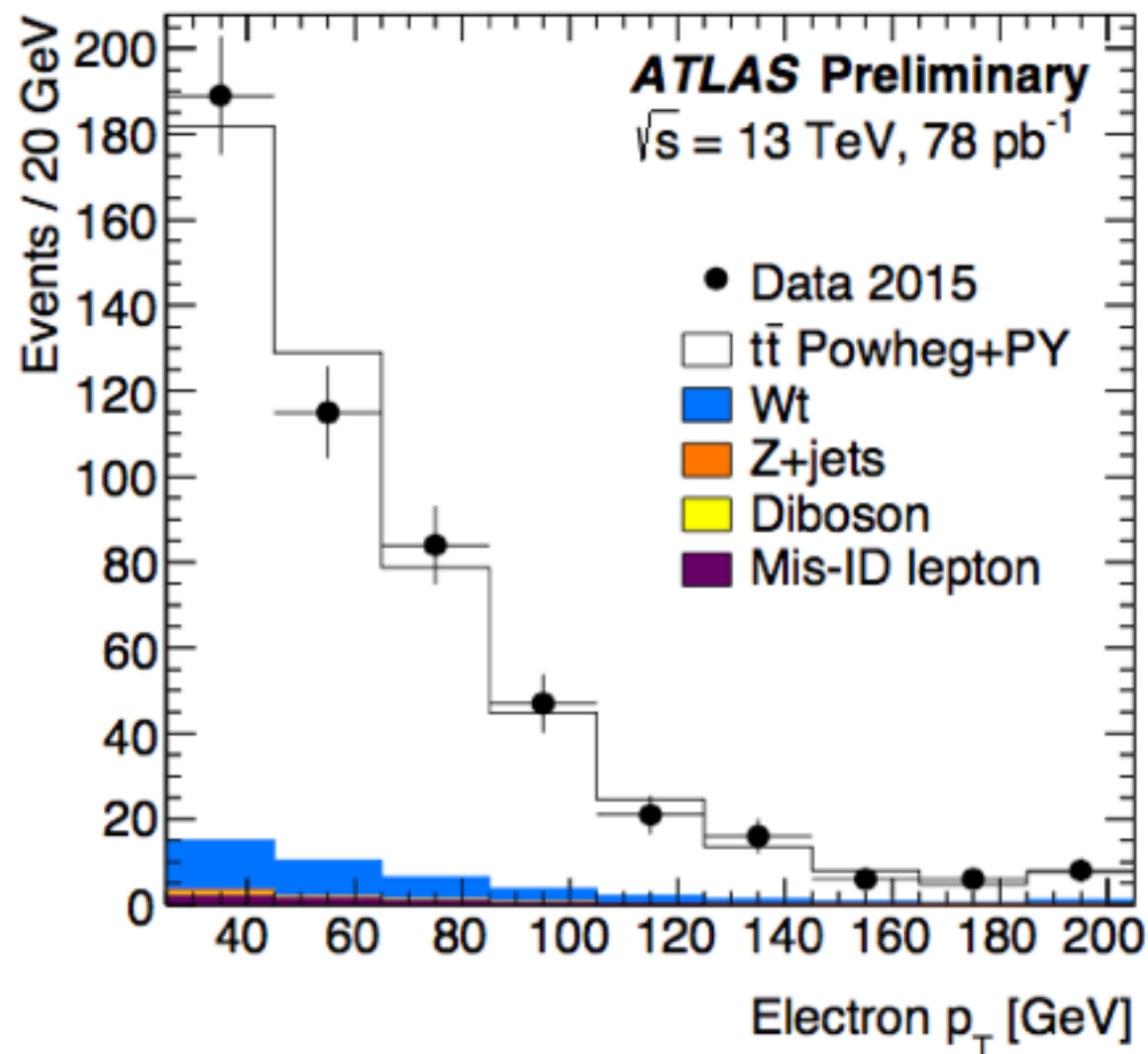
Decay

Nearly exclusive decay to Wb





- Cleanest channel: $t\bar{t} \rightarrow (e + \nu + b\text{-jet}) + (\mu + \nu + b\text{-jet}) = e\mu + 2 \text{ b-jets} + E_{T,\text{miss}}$
- One electron and one muon with opposite charge and $p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$ and at least one b-tagged jet with $p_T > 25 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow$ No $E_{T,\text{miss}}$ requirement which reduces systematics
- * *Jets calibrated using a simulation-based calibration scheme with in-situ corrections based on Run 1 data, cross-checked with early Run 2 data*

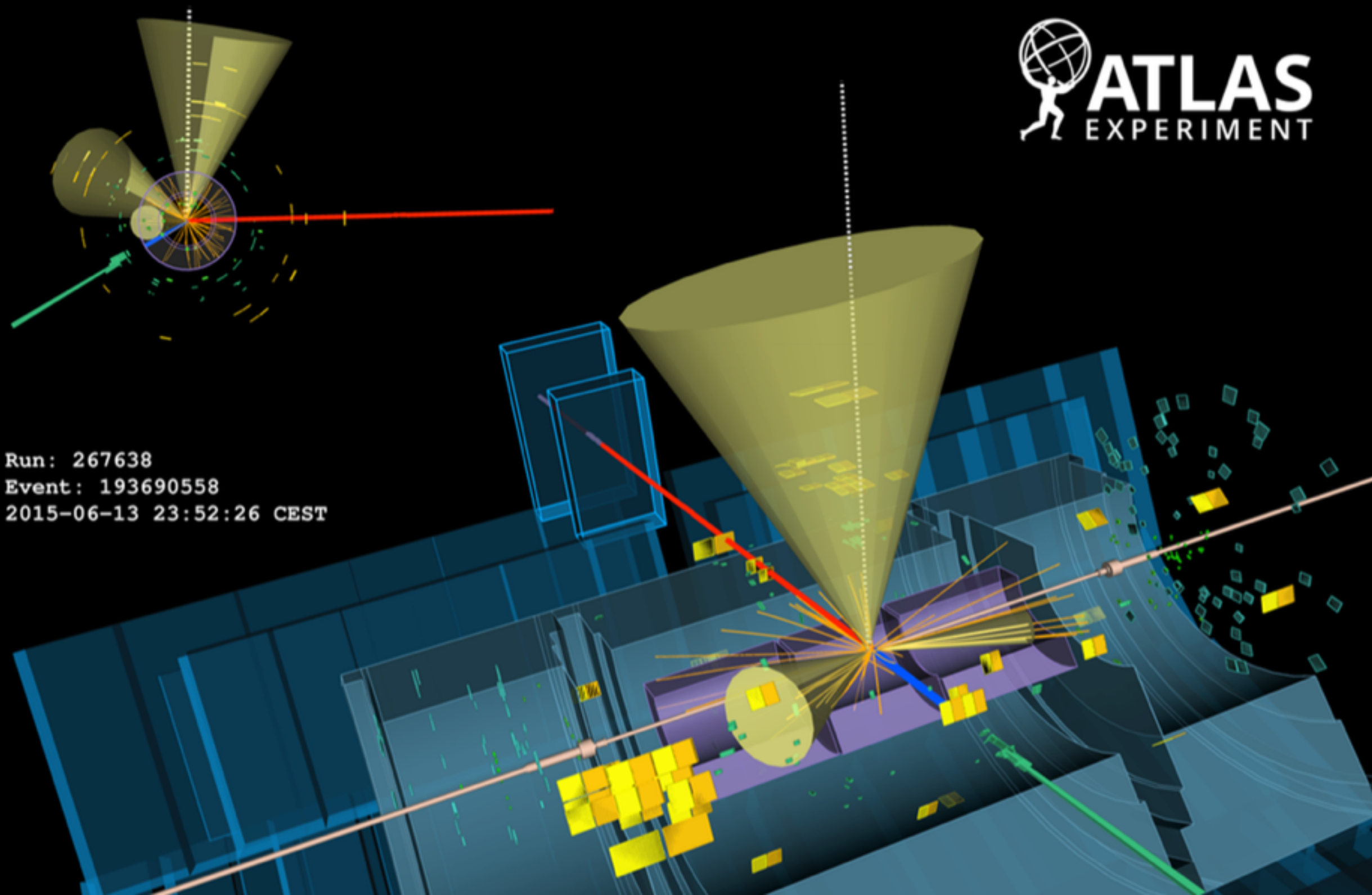


First $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ with ATLAS at 13 TeV

ATLAS-CONF-2015-033
 $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ $L = 78 \text{ pb}^{-1}$



Display of $t\bar{t} \rightarrow e\mu + 2 \text{ b-jets}$
candidate event





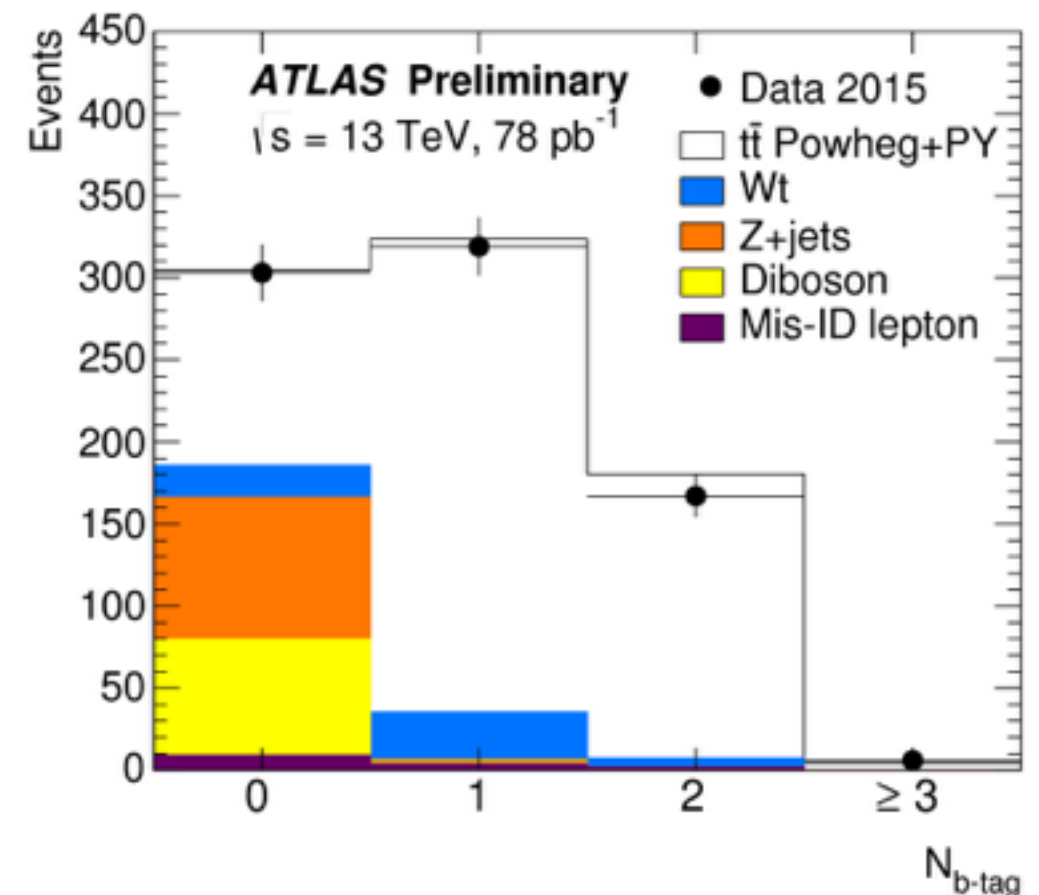
- Cleanest channel: $t\bar{t} \rightarrow e\mu + 2 \text{ b-jets} + E_{T,\text{miss}}$
- Use following relations to simultaneously determine $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ and ϵ_b from data

$$N_1 = L \cdot \sigma_{t\bar{t}} \cdot \epsilon_{e\mu} \cdot 2\epsilon_b \cdot (1 - C_b\epsilon_b) + N_1^{\text{bkg}}$$

$$N_2 = L \cdot \sigma_{t\bar{t}} \cdot \epsilon_{e\mu} \cdot C_b\epsilon_b^2 + N_2^{\text{bkg}}$$

L	Luminosity of the data sample
$N_{1(2)}$	Number of selected events with 1(2) b-tags
$N_{1(2)}^{\text{bkg}}$	Number of background events with 1(2) b-tags
$\epsilon_{e\mu}$	$t\bar{t} \rightarrow e\mu$ selection efficiency and acceptance ($\sim 0.9\%$)
ϵ_b	Probability to b-tag q from $t \rightarrow Wq$
$C_b = \epsilon_{bb} / \epsilon_b^2$	Tagging correlation coefficient (1.005 ± 0.006 from MC)

Event counts	N_1	N_2
Data	319	167
Wt single top	29.0 ± 3.8	5.6 ± 2.0
Dibosons	1.1 ± 0.2	0.0 ± 0.0
$Z(\rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow e\mu) + \text{jets}$	1.3 ± 0.7	0.1 ± 0.1
Misidentified leptons	6.0 ± 3.9	2.8 ± 2.9
Total background	37.3 ± 5.5	8.5 ± 3.5





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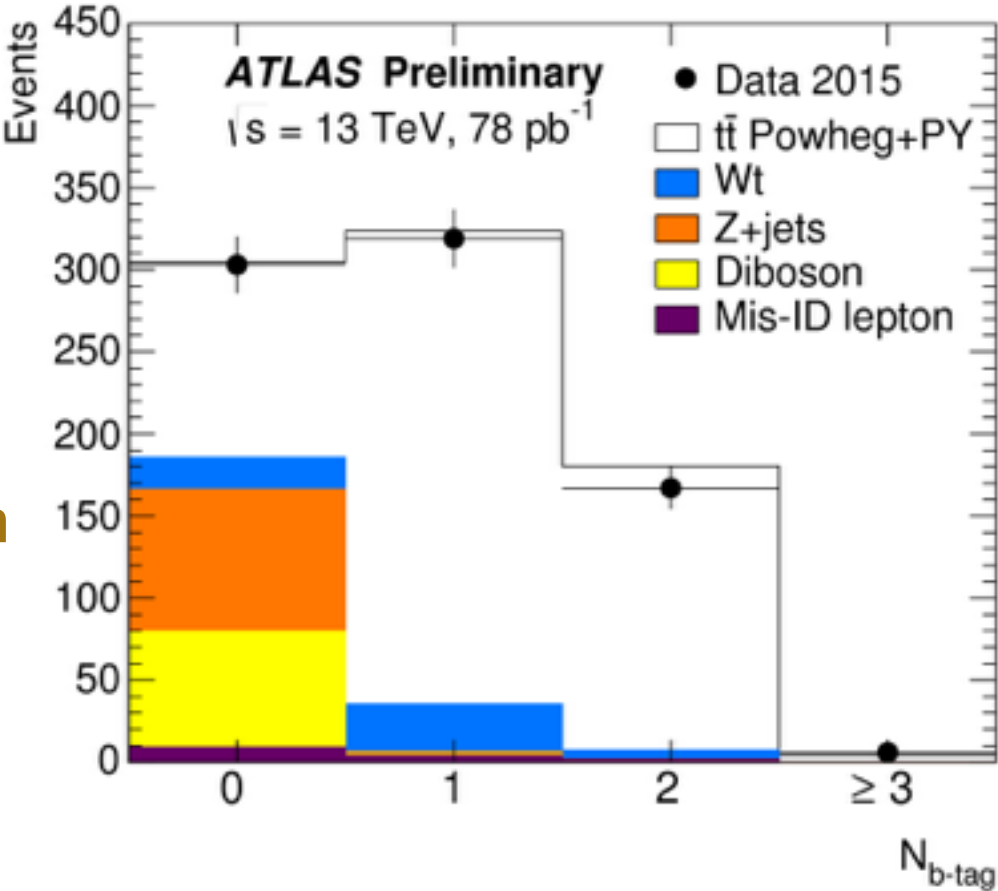
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MC prediction





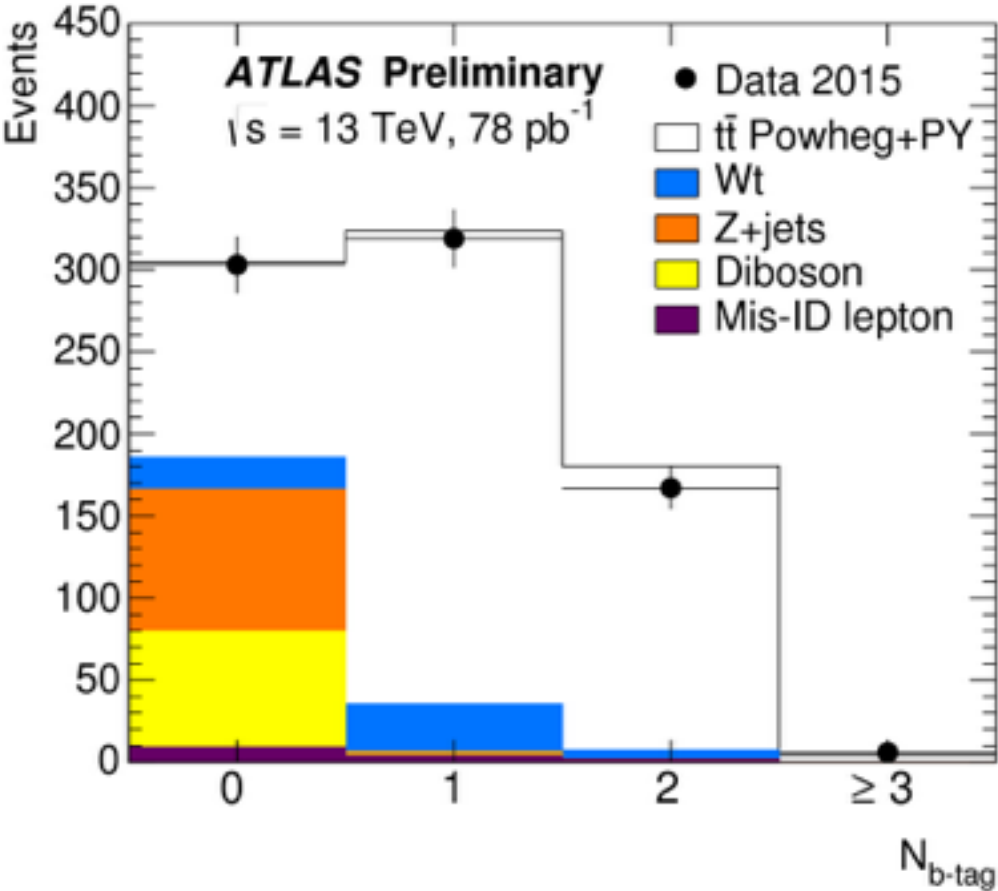
- ‘Misidentified leptons’ consist of events with one real and one misidentified lepton
- Estimated from a combination of data and simulation
- Same-sign events with one or two b-tags are dominated by events with mis-identified leptons, with rates equivalent to those in OS samples
- $N_{1(2)\text{mis-id}}$ predicted by subtracting the number of predicted prompt same-sign events from those in data and multiplying by the OS/SS ratio (from simulation)

Component	OS 1b	SS 1b	(OS/SS) R_1
Prompt	-	0.93 ± 0.06	-
Misidentified	4.03 ± 0.11	2.75 ± 0.10	1.47 ± 0.04
Total expectation	-	3.68 ± 0.11	-
Data	-	5	-

MC Simulation

$N_{1\text{mis-id}} = (5 - 0.93) \cdot 1.47 = 6.0$

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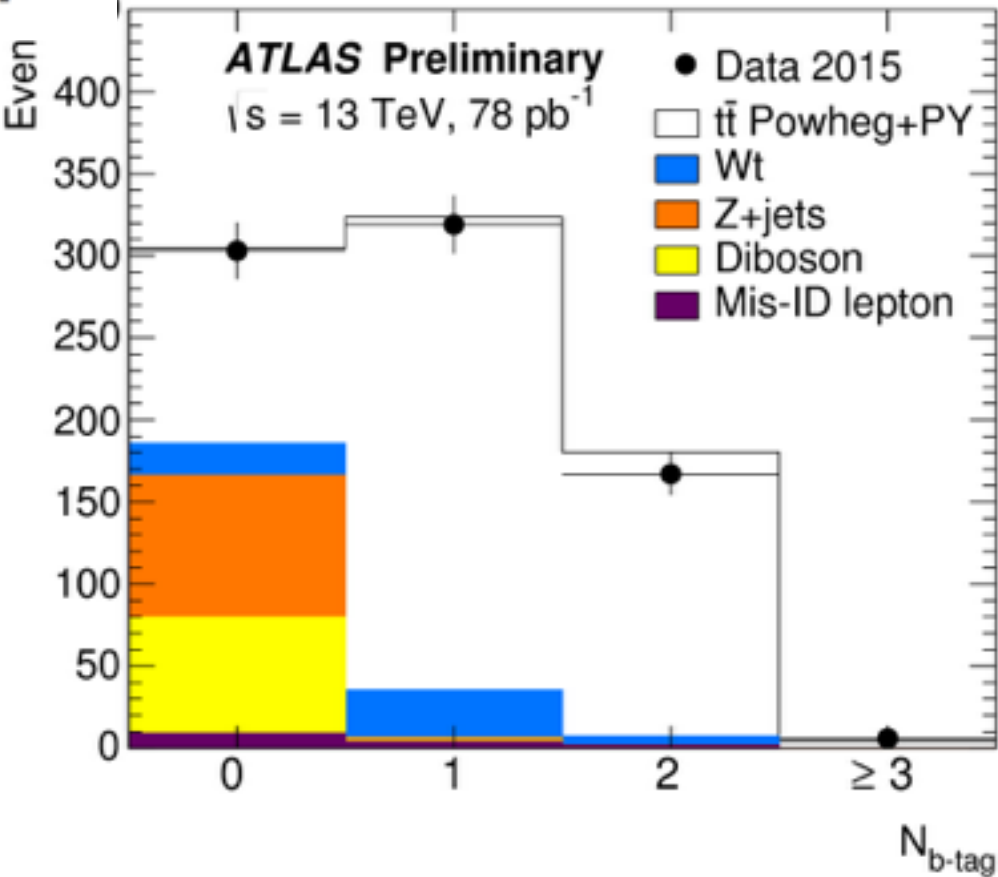


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Component	OS 1 <i>b</i>	SS 1 <i>b</i>	(OS/SS) <i>R</i> ₁	OS 2 <i>b</i>	SS 2 <i>b</i>	(OS/SS) <i>R</i> ₂
Prompt	-	0.93 ± 0.06	-	-	0.44 ± 0.04	-
Misidentified	4.03 ± 0.11	2.75 ± 0.10	1.47 ± 0.04	1.75 ± 0.07	0.98 ± 0.05	1.79 ± 0.07
Total expectation	-	3.68 ± 0.11	-	-	1.42 ± 0.07	-
Data	-	5	-	-	2	-

$N_{2\text{mis-id}} = (2 - 0.44) \cdot 1.79 = 2.8$

Event counts	<i>N</i> ₁	<i>N</i> ₂
Data	319	167
<i>Wt</i> single top	29.0 ± 3.8	5.6 ± 2.0
Dibosons	1.1 ± 0.2	0.0 ± 0.0
<i>Z</i> (→ $\tau\tau \rightarrow e\mu$)+jets	1.3 ± 0.7	0.1 ± 0.1
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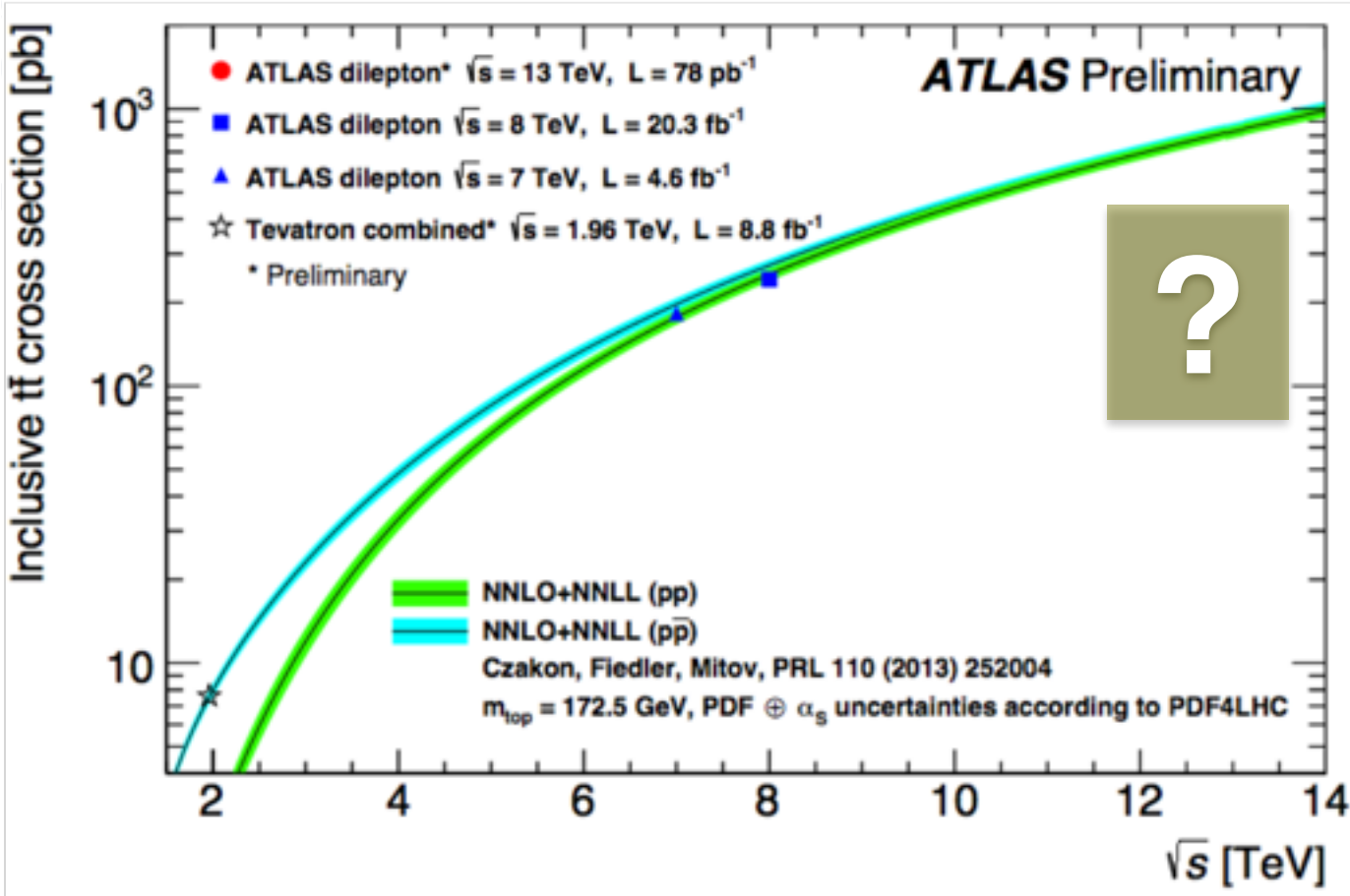
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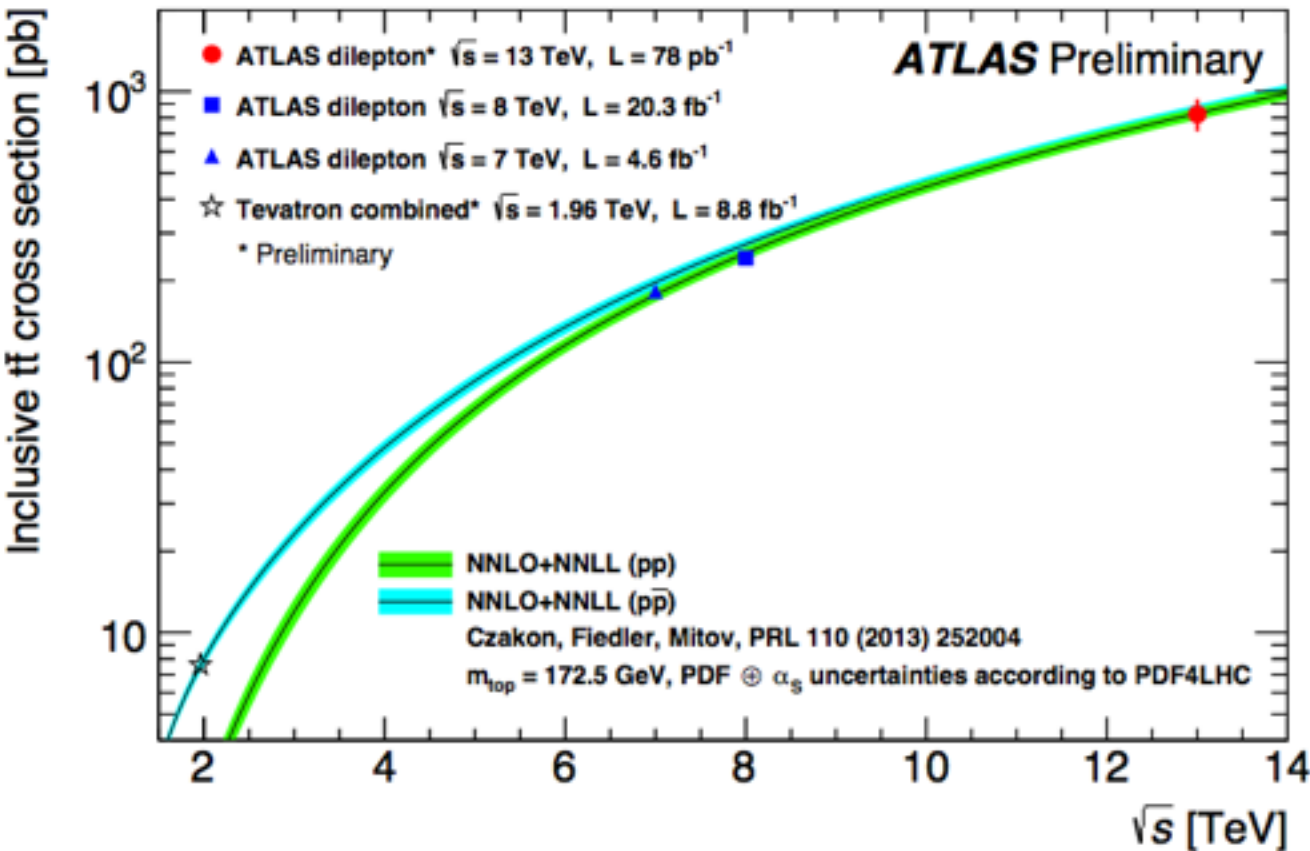
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$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}(13 \text{ TeV}) = 825 \pm 49 \text{ (stat)} \pm 60 \text{ (syst)} \pm 83 \text{ (lumi)} \text{ pb}$$



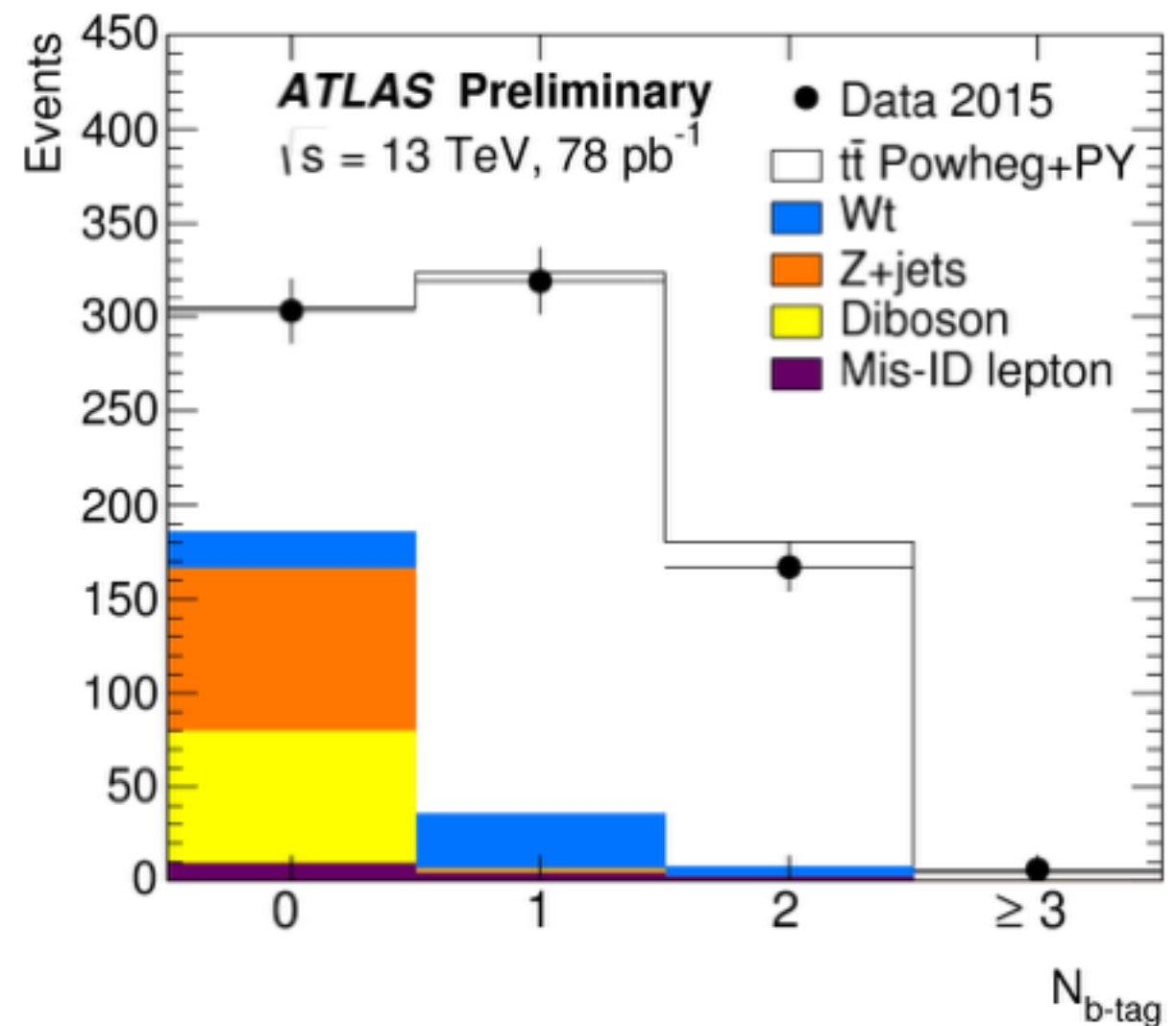
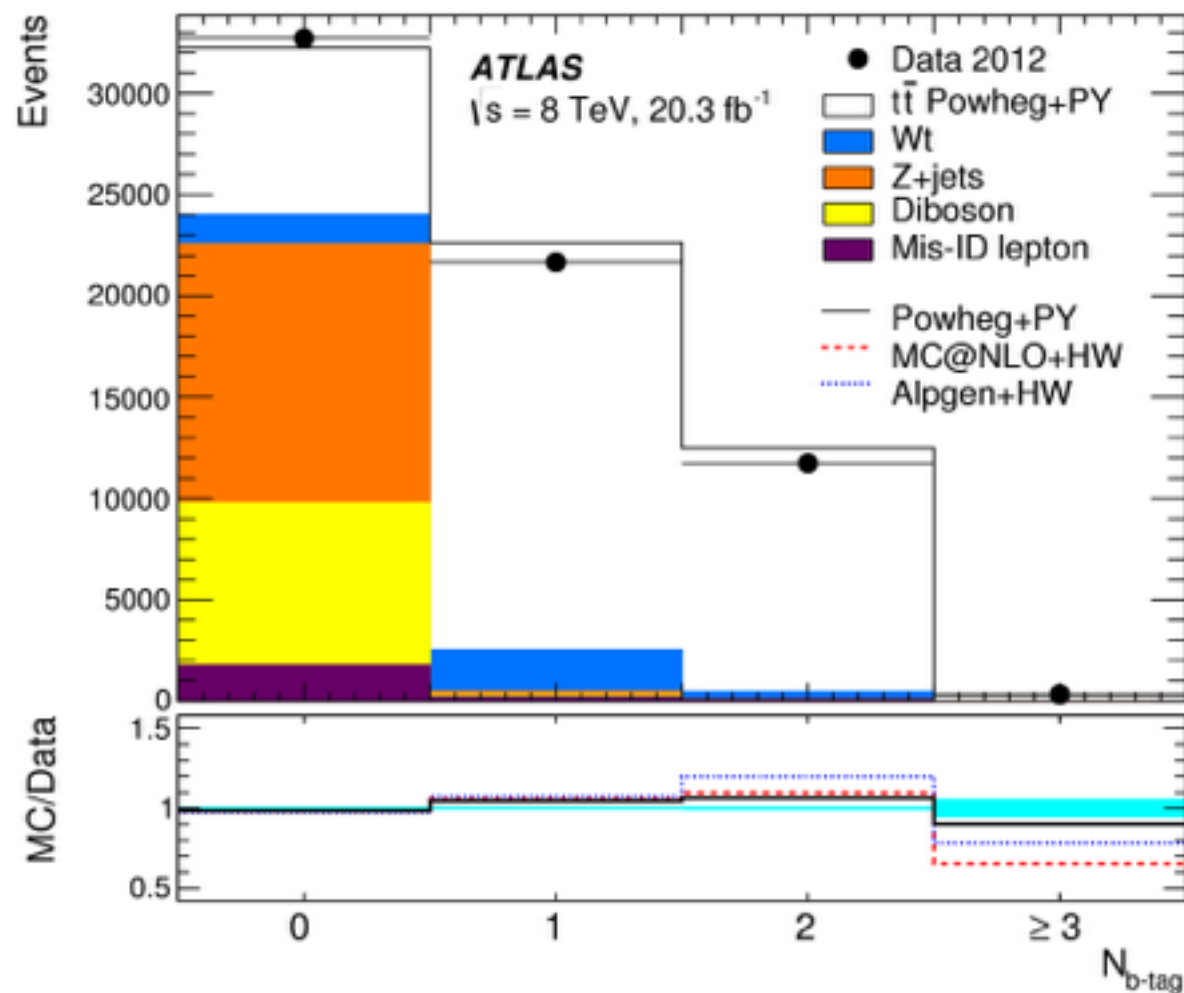


13 TeV Result has 14% relative uncertainty compared to 4.3% at 8 TeV

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}(8 \text{ TeV}) = 242.4 \pm 10 \text{ pb}$$

EPJC 74 (2014) 3109
 $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ $L = 20 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}(13 \text{ TeV}) = 825 \pm 49 \text{ (stat)} \pm 60 \text{ (syst)} \pm 83 \text{ (lumi)} \text{ pb}$$





$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}(13 \text{ TeV}) = 825 \pm 49 (\text{stat}) \pm 60 (\text{syst}) \pm 83 (\text{lumi}) \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}[\text{SM}](13 \text{ TeV}) = 832^{+40}_{-46} \text{ pb (at NNLO + NNLL accuracy, } m_t = 172.5 \text{ GeV, Top++ 2.0)}$$

Uncertainty	$\Delta\epsilon_{e\mu}/\epsilon_{e\mu}$ (%)	$\Delta C_b/C_b$ (%)	$\Delta\sigma_{t\bar{t}}/\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ (%)
Data statistics			6.0
$t\bar{t}$ NLO modelling	1.9	-0.3	2.2
$t\bar{t}$ hadronisation	-4.0	0.5	4.5
Initial/final state radiation	-1.1	0.1	1.2
Parton distribution functions	1.3	-	1.4
Single-top generator*	-	-	0.5
Single-top/ $t\bar{t}$ interference*	-	-	0.1
Single-top Wt cross-section	-	-	0.5
Diboson modelling*	-	-	0.1
Diboson cross-sections	-	-	0.0
Z+jets extrapolation	-	-	0.2
Electron energy scale/resolution	0.2	0.0	0.2
Electron identification	3.6	0.0	4.0
Electron isolation	1.0	-	1.1
Muon momentum scale/resolution	0.0	0.0	0.1
Muon identification	1.1	0.0	1.2
Muon isolation	1.0	-	1.1
Lepton trigger	1.3	0.0	1.3
Jet energy scale	-0.3	0.0	0.3
Jet energy resolution	-0.1	0.0	0.1
b -tagging	-	0.1	0.3
Misidentified leptons	-	-	1.3
Analysis systematics	6.4	0.6	7.3
Integrated luminosity	-	-	10.0
Total uncertainty	6.4	0.6	13.7

⇒ *Large Pythia8 / Herwig++ parton shower effect, to be further studied*

⇒ *will improve with more data*

⇒ *will improve with Van der Meer Luminosity Scan*



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ϵ_b	Probability to b-tag q from $t \rightarrow Wq$
$C_b = \epsilon_{bb} / \epsilon_b^2$	Tagging correlation coefficient (1.005 ± 0.006 from MC)

$$\epsilon_b = 0.527 \pm 0.026 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.006 \text{ (syst)}$$

In good agreement with simulation $\rightarrow 0.543$

ATLAS+CMS Preliminary May 2015
TOPLHCWG

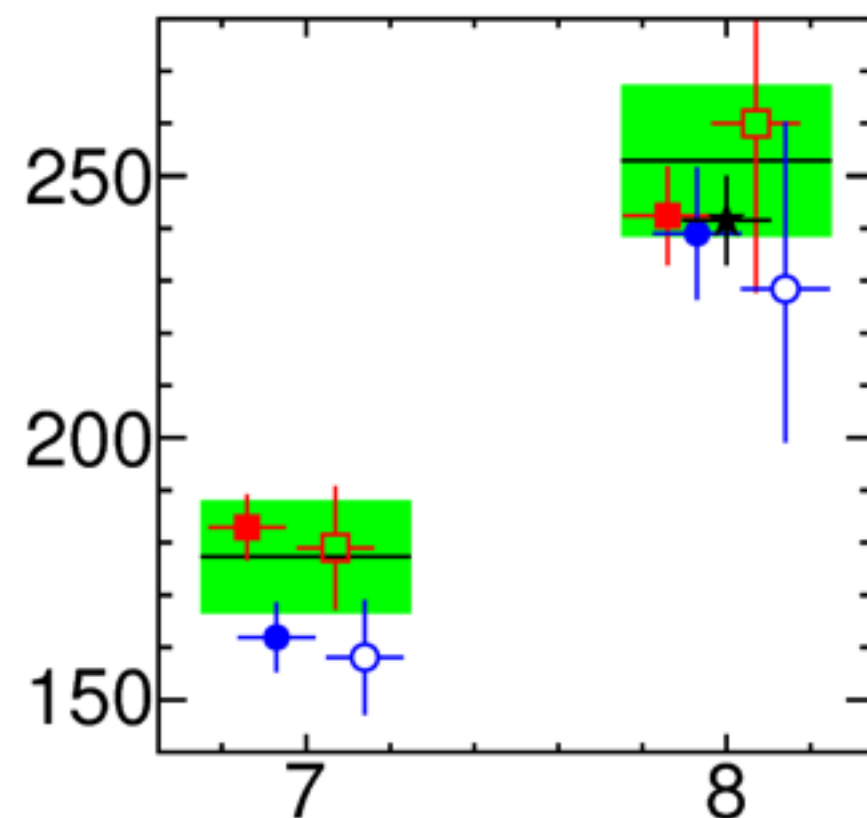
- ☆ Tevatron combined* 1.96 TeV ($L=8.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)
- ATLAS dilepton 7 TeV ($L=4.6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)
- CMS dilepton 7 TeV ($L=2.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)
- ATLAS l+jets* 7 TeV ($L=0.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)
- CMS l+jets 7 TeV ($L=2.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)
- ATLAS dilepton 8 TeV ($L=20.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)
- CMS dilepton 8 TeV ($L=5.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)
- ★ LHC combined $e\mu^*$ 8 TeV ($L=5.3\text{-}20.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)
- ATLAS l+jets 8 TeV ($L=20.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)
- CMS l+jets* 8 TeV ($L=2.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)

* Preliminary

— NNLO+NNLL (pp)
— NNLO+NNLL ($p\bar{p}$)

Czakon, Fiedler, Mitov, PRL 110 (2013) 252004

$m_{\text{top}} = 172.5 \text{ GeV}$, PDF $\oplus \alpha_s$ uncertainties according to PDF4LHC



\sqrt{s} [TeV]

Differential Cross-Sections



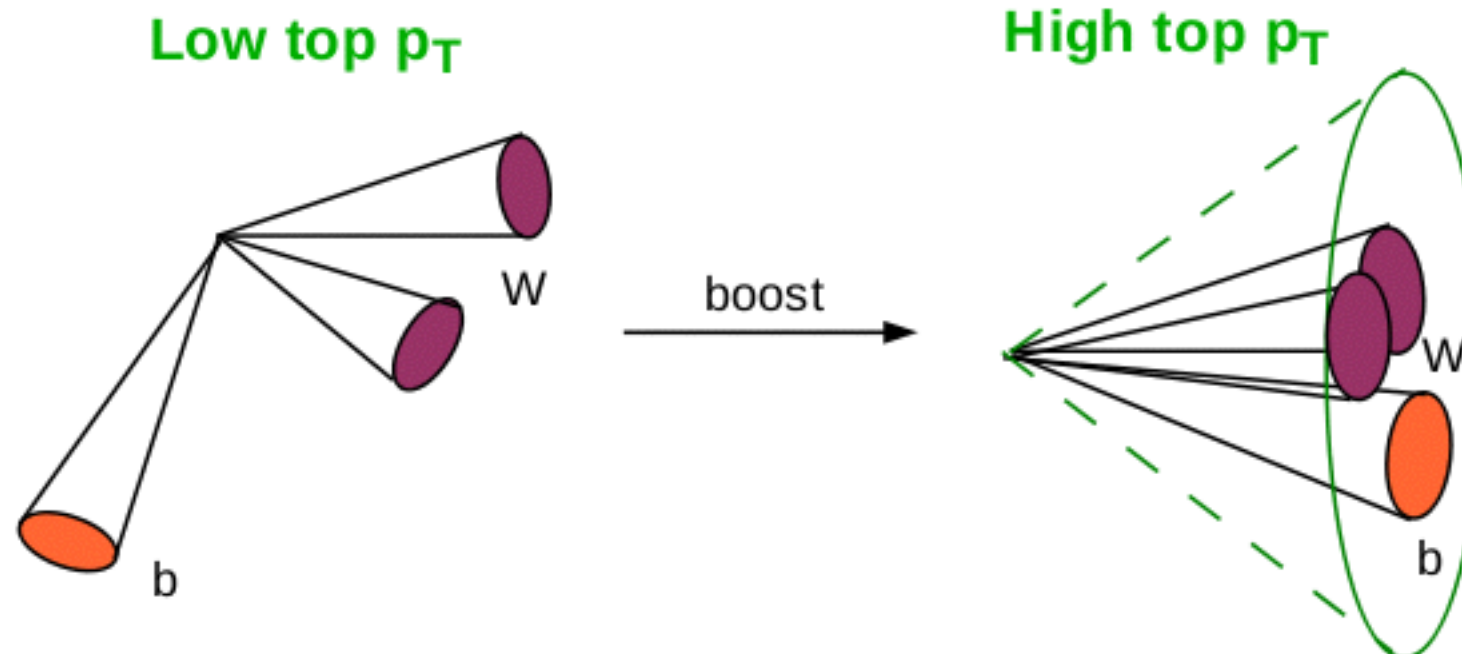
- Inclusive measurements for all energies (so far) agree with the SM, but what about the shape of differential distributions?
- Requires the reconstruction of top kinematics → two strategies...

Resolved

- Optimized for top quarks with $p_T < 300$ GeV
- Decay products are well separated and can be reconstructed individually
- Top kinematics determined from reconstructed decay products

Boosted

- Optimized for top quarks with $p_T > 300$ GeV
- Decay products are not isolated
- Hadronically decaying top quark is reconstructed as a single large radius jet

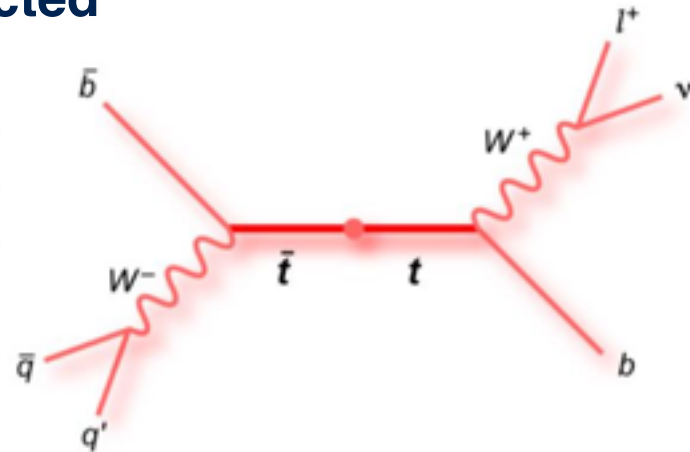


Differential Cross-Sections

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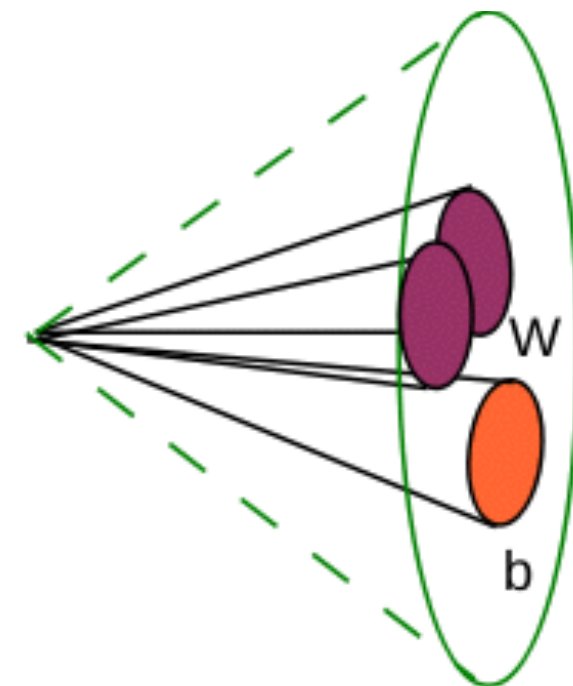
- Likelihood-based reconstruction, matching jets to partons in a top pair event
- Observables (4 or 5 jets, lepton, $E_{T,miss}$) fed to likelihood and permutation w/ max likelihood is selected



$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & B(\tilde{E}_{p,1}, \tilde{E}_{p,2} | m_W, \Gamma_W) \cdot B(\tilde{E}_l, \tilde{E}_\nu | m_W, \Gamma_W) \cdot \\ & \cdot B(\tilde{E}_{p,1}, \tilde{E}_{p,2}, \tilde{E}_{p,3} | m_t, \Gamma_t) \cdot B(\tilde{E}_l, \tilde{E}_\nu, \tilde{E}_{p,4} | m_t, \Gamma_t) \cdot \\ & \cdot \mathcal{W}(\hat{E}_x^{miss} | \tilde{p}_{x,\nu}) \cdot \mathcal{W}(\hat{E}_y^{miss} | \tilde{p}_{y,\nu}) \cdot \mathcal{W}(\hat{E}_{lep} | \tilde{E}_{lep}) \cdot \\ & \cdot \prod_{i=1}^4 \mathcal{W}(\hat{E}_{jet,i} | \tilde{E}_{p,i}) \cdot P(b \text{ tag} | \text{quark}), \end{aligned}$$

Boosted

- Hadronically decaying top quark is reconstructed as a single large radius jet
- Leading Anti-kt R=1.0 jet after trimming:
 - $p_T > 300 \text{ GeV}$
 - $m > 100 \text{ GeV}$
 - $\sqrt{d_{12}} > 40 \text{ GeV}$
 - Some ΔR isolation requirements



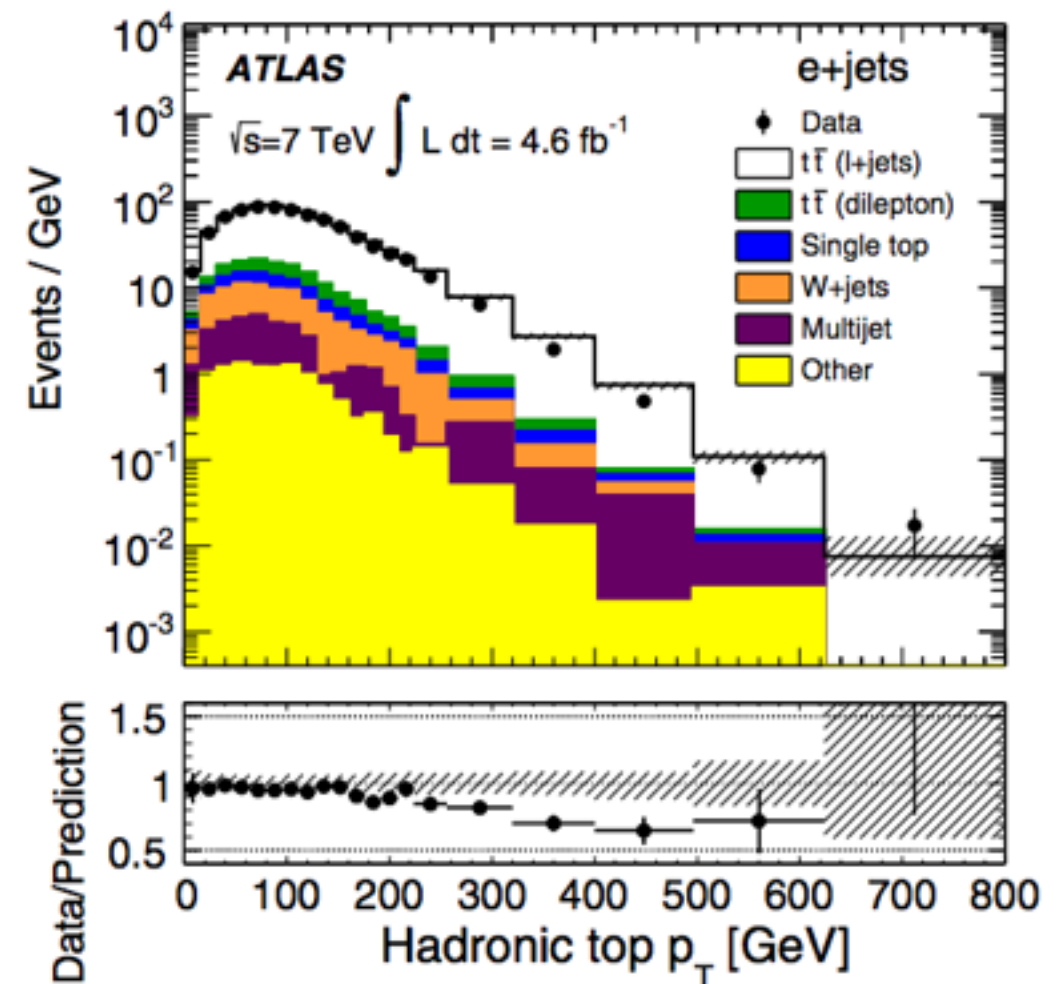
Differential Cross-Sections



The detector-level spectra are connected to the ‘parton level’ cross section σ_j by

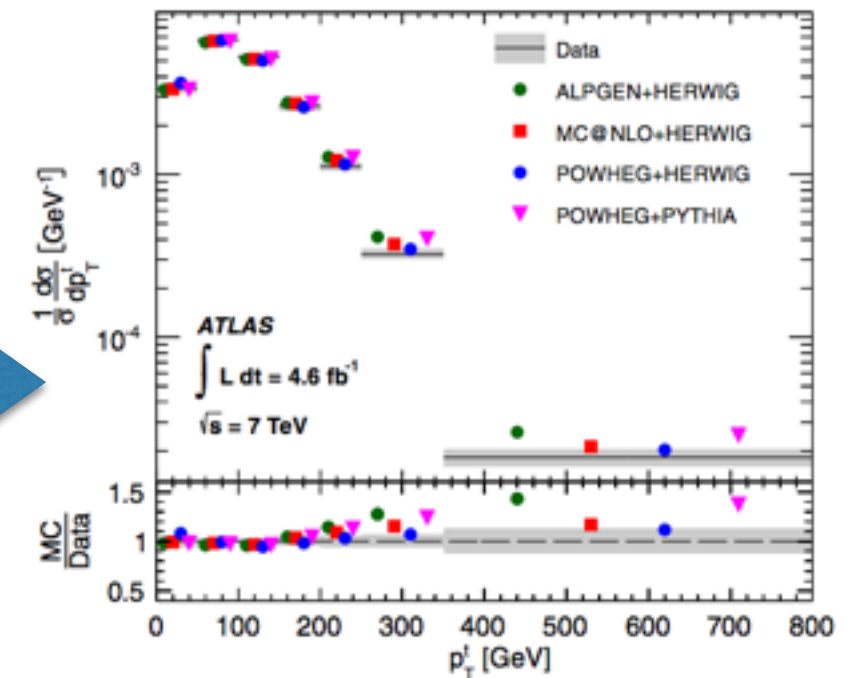
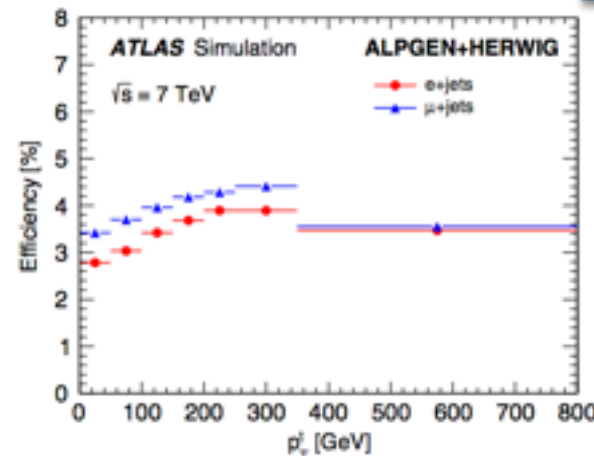
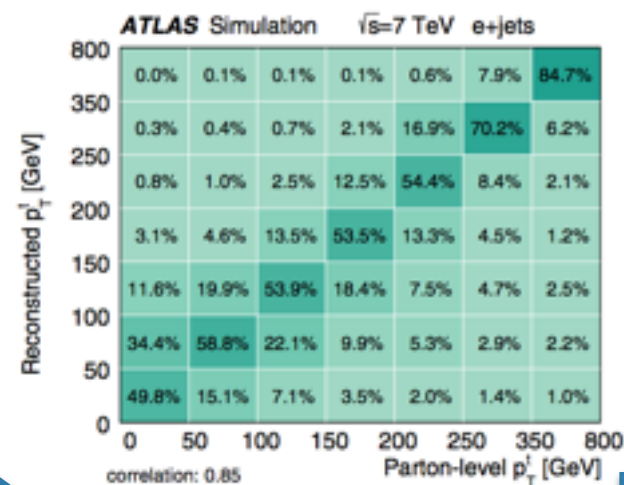
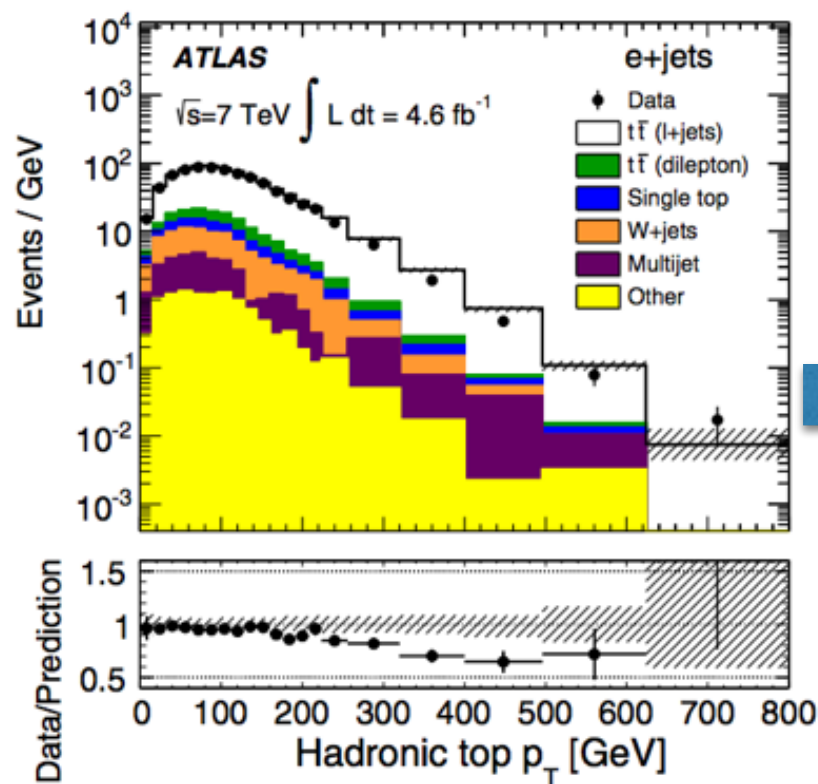
$$N_i = \sum_j M_{ij} \cdot \varepsilon_j \cdot \sigma_j \cdot \beta \cdot L + B_i$$

- N_i is the number of observed data events in bin i
- L is the luminosity
- B_i is the number of background events in bin i
- β is the branching ratio
- M_{ij} is the ‘migration matrix’
- ε_j is the efficiency of the selection



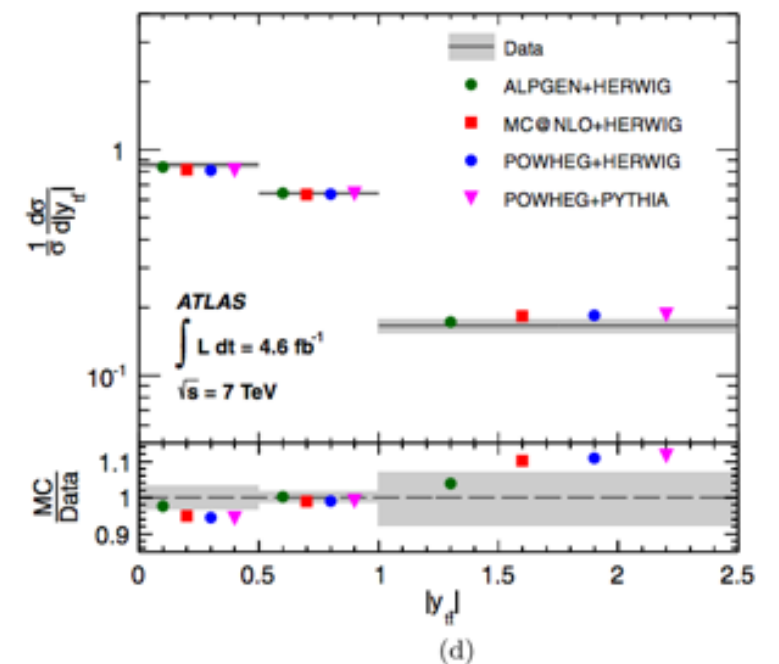
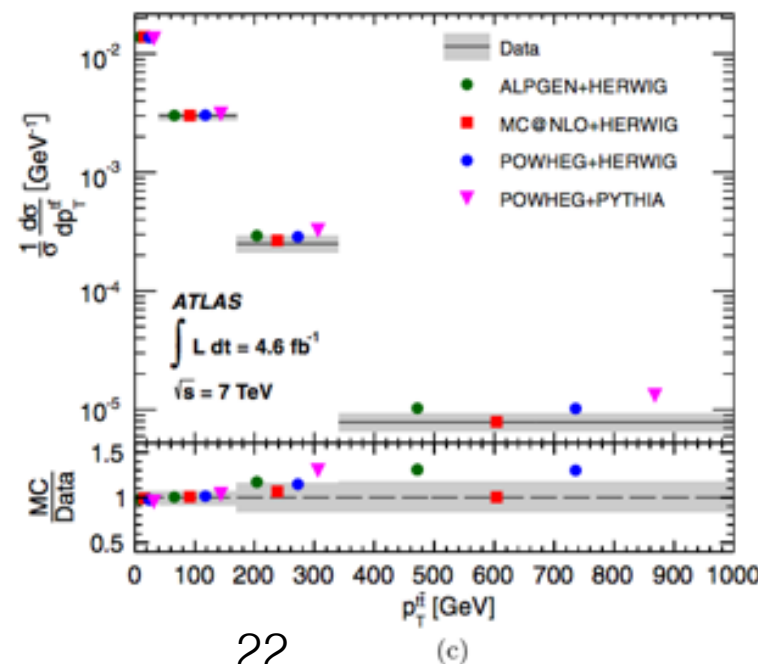
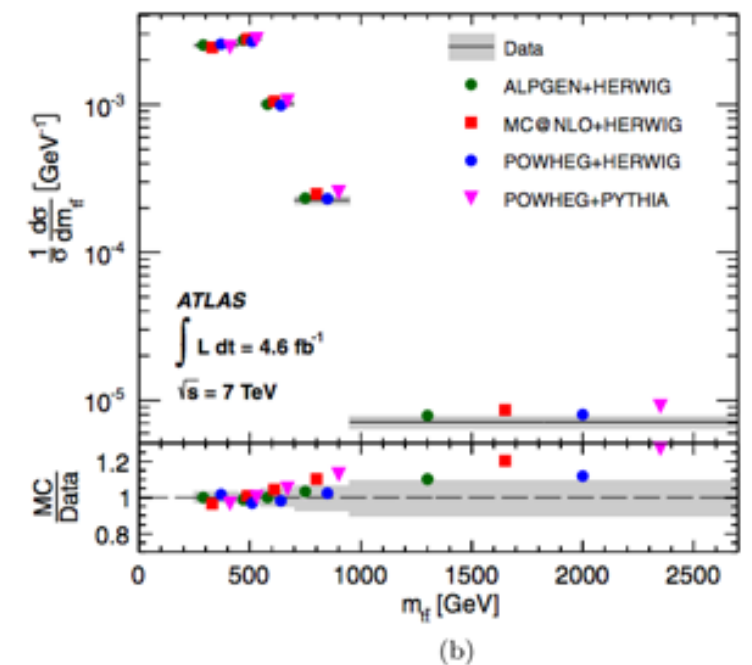
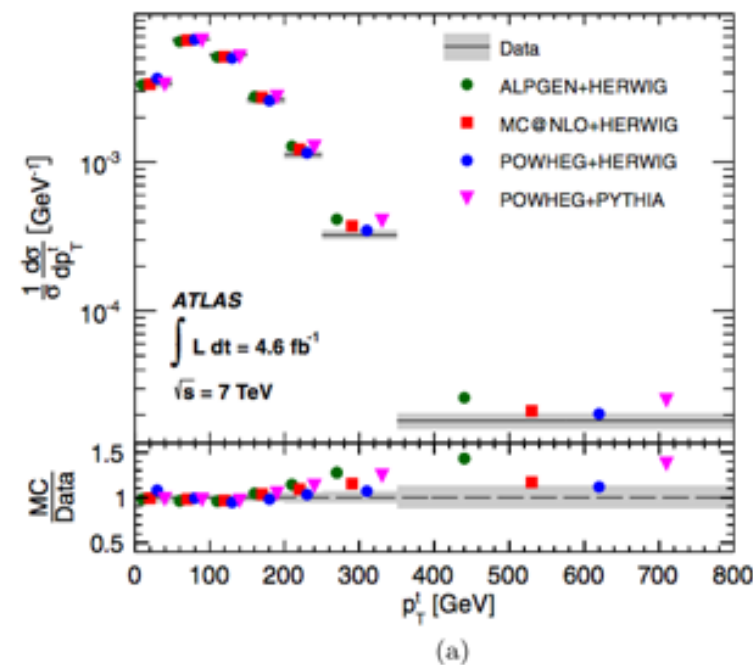


- Measuring $1/\sigma \, d\sigma/dX$ for several kinematics: $X = m_{tt} \, p_{T,tt} \, p_{T,t} \, |y_{tt}|$
- Relative measurements more precise than absolute as cancellation of correlated systematics
- Lepton+Jets channel is reconstructed by kinematic likelihood fit
- parton level measurement extracted by unfolding and applying acceptance corrections





- Comparison to MC generators Alpgen, Powheg, and MC@NLO interfaced with Herwig+Jimmy and Powheg+Pythia
- General trend of data being softer in $p_{T,t}$ above 200 GeV
- All four MC generators well describe the shape of $m_{t\bar{t}}$ and $P_{T,t\bar{t}}$
- Alpgen gives the best prediction of $l_{y_{t\bar{t}}}$
- Main Uncertainties:
 - ➔ $p_{T,t}$ & $m_{t\bar{t}}$: JES, generator, b-tag
 - ➔ $p_{T,t\bar{t}}$: IFSR, generator, PS, JER
 - ➔ $l_{y_{t\bar{t}}}$: generator and PS



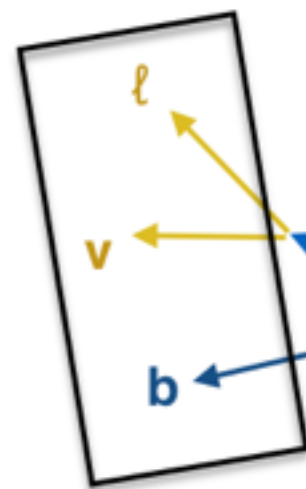
'Parton-level' top

Top quark approximately after final state radiation and before decay

'Particle-level' top (or pseudo-top)

Observable constructed from stable particles directly related to the top quark

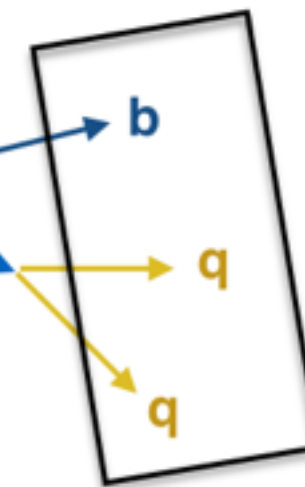
particle-level top



parton-level top



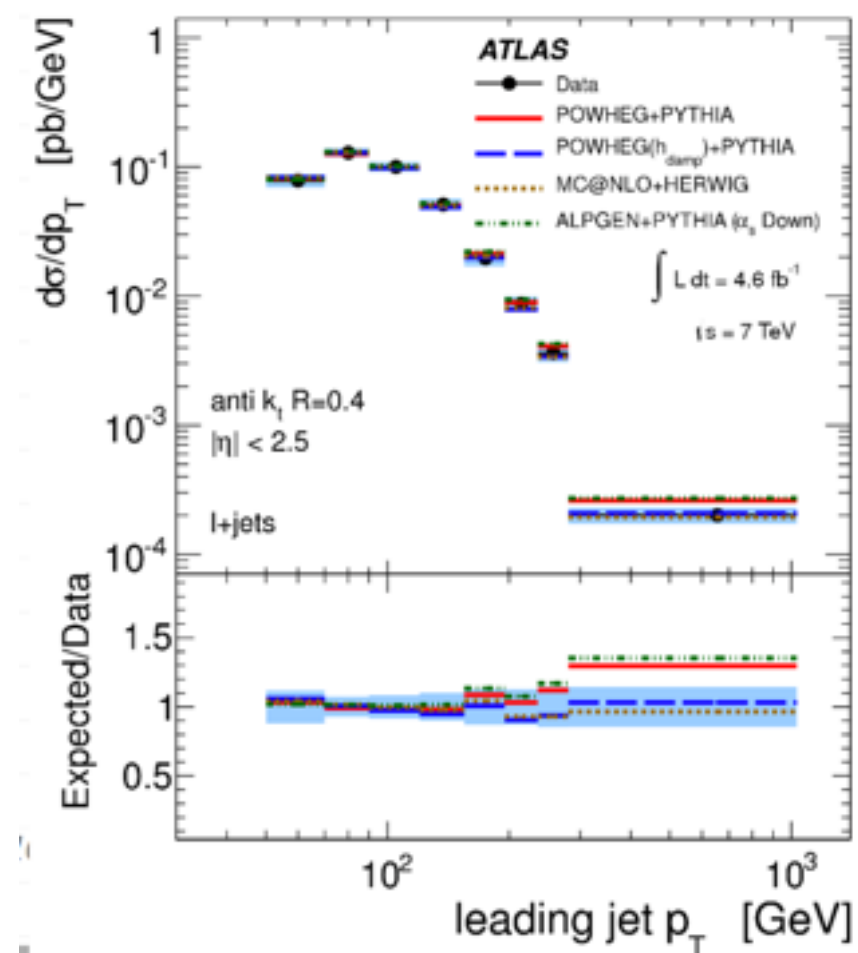
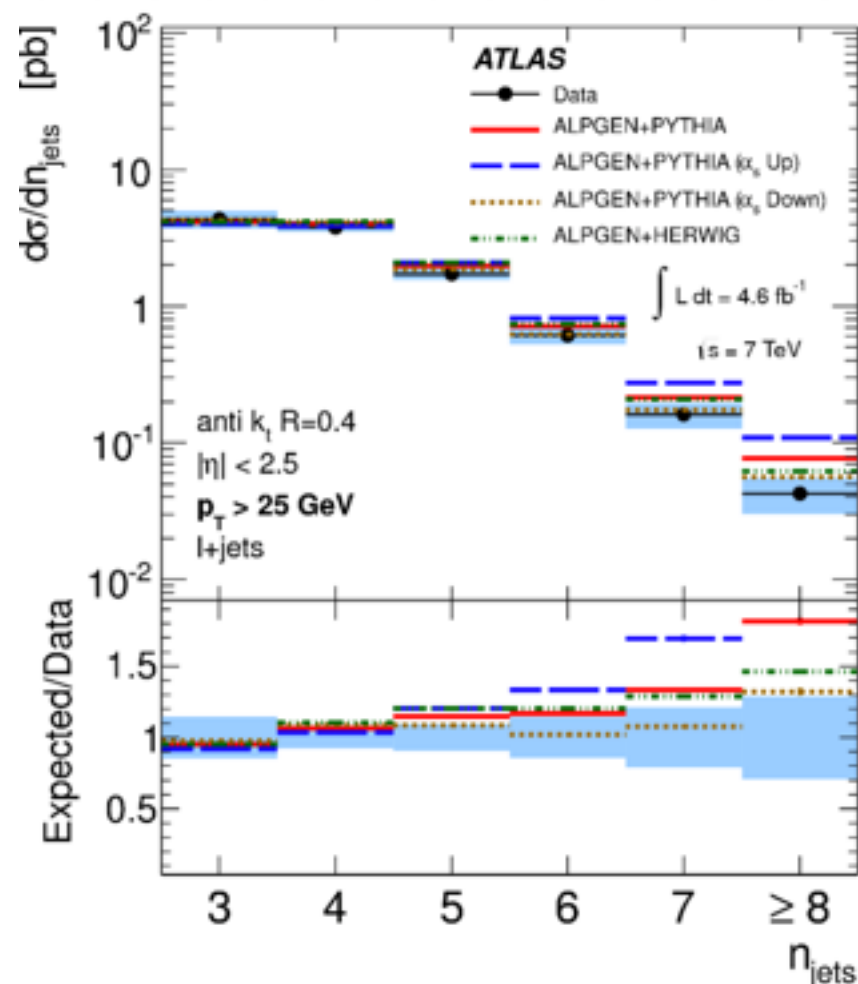
particle-level top



- Leptons and jets are defined using particles with mean lifetime $> 3 \times 10^{-11}$
- Includes prompt leptons not generated by the decay of a hadron and leptons coming from the decay of a tau
- Leptons are 'dressed' with photons within $R < 0.1$ of the lepton
- Jets reconstructed from stable particles except for selected electrons, muons, and neutrinos using anti-kt $R=0.4$
- Missing energy is the vector sum of the neutrinos four-momenta
- Events are 'selected' at particle level by applying same requirements to the 'reco-level' objects

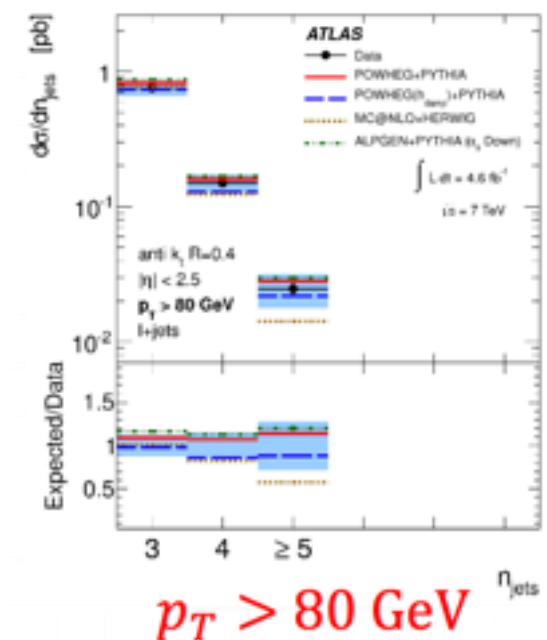
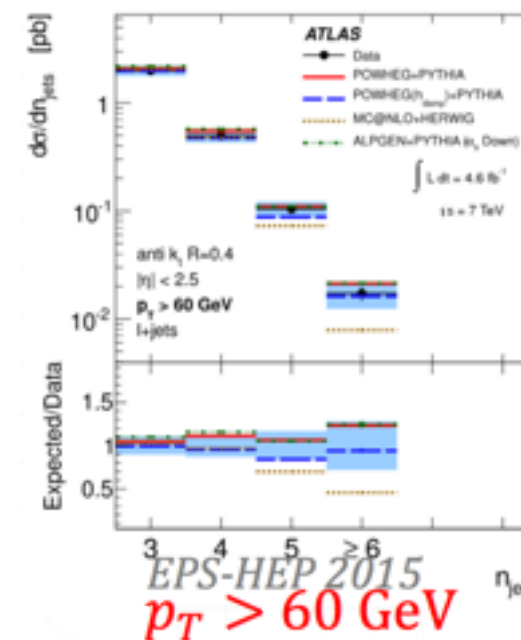
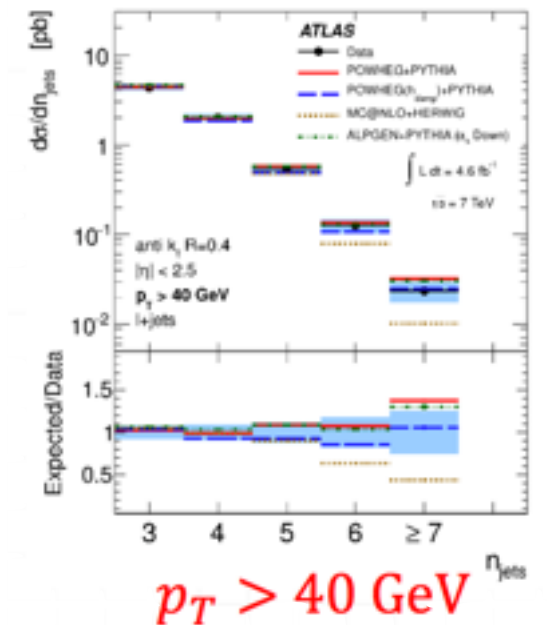
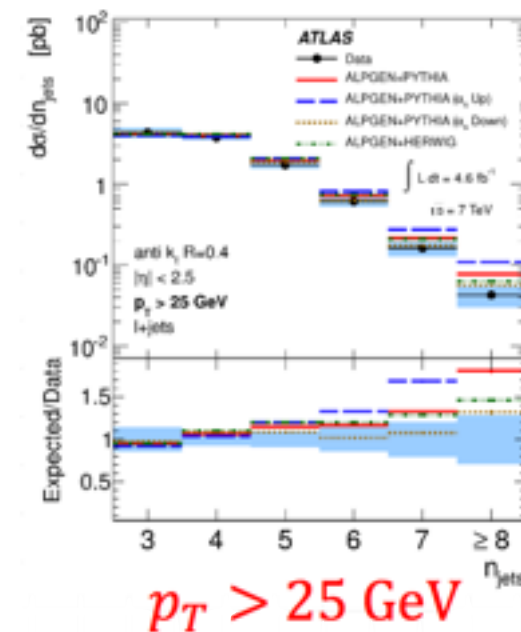


- Study ‘particle-level’ differential measurements of $t\bar{t}$ +jets
- $d\sigma/dN_{\text{jets}}$ sensitive to hard emissions in QCD bremsstrahlung processes
- $d\sigma/dp_{T,\text{jet}}$ sensitive to modeling of higher-order QCD effects in MC
- Limited by systematic uncertainties: background modeling ($n_{\text{jet}} < 4$) and jet energy scale ($n_{\text{jets}} \geq 4$)



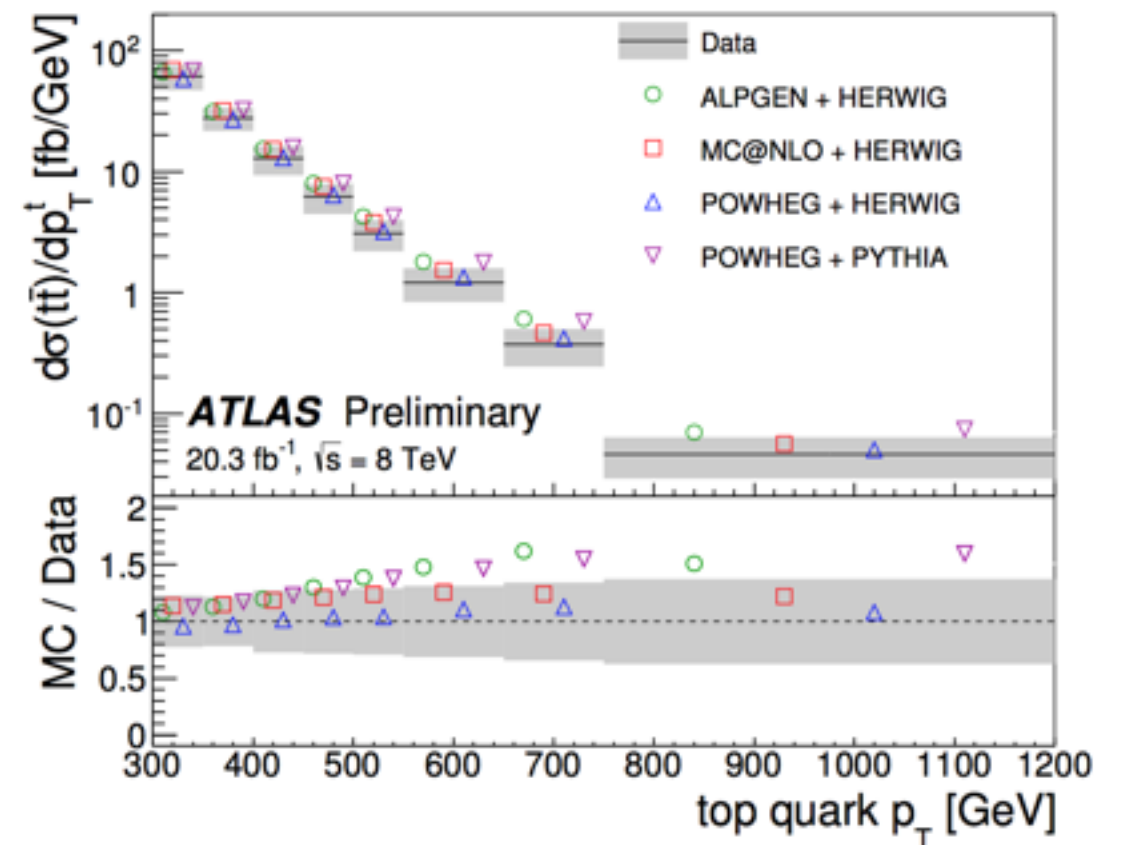
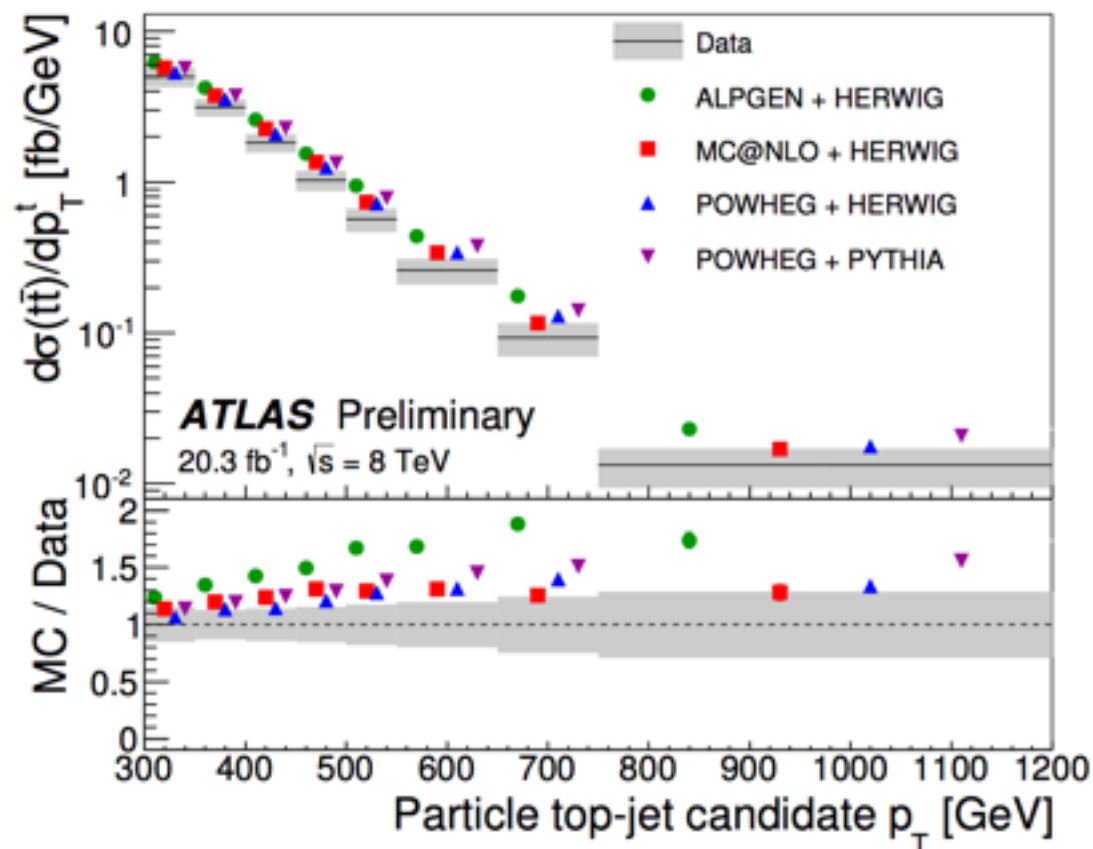


- Useful to constrain models of initial and final state radiation
- Test of perturbative QCD
- Single lepton channel with four p_T thresholds (25, 40, 60 and 80 GeV)
- Results are corrected to particle level through all detector effects
- MC@NLO modeling predicts a lower jet multiplicity spectrum and softer jets
- Alpgen+Herwig or Pythia and Powheg + Pythia are consistent with data





- First measurement of $d\sigma/dp_T$ for high- p_T (boosted) top quarks
- Require high- p_T lepton + additional jets \rightarrow boosted Hadronic top with single large R-jet $p_T > 300 \text{ GeV}$
- Fiducial (pseudo-tops) and parton level measurements performed \rightarrow extrapolation to particle level affected by an increased signal modeling systematics
- Large-R jet energy scale dominates uncertainties



Data generally lower than predictions and worse at high P_T (behavior seen in resolved analyses)

13 TeV Top Quark Eye-Candy

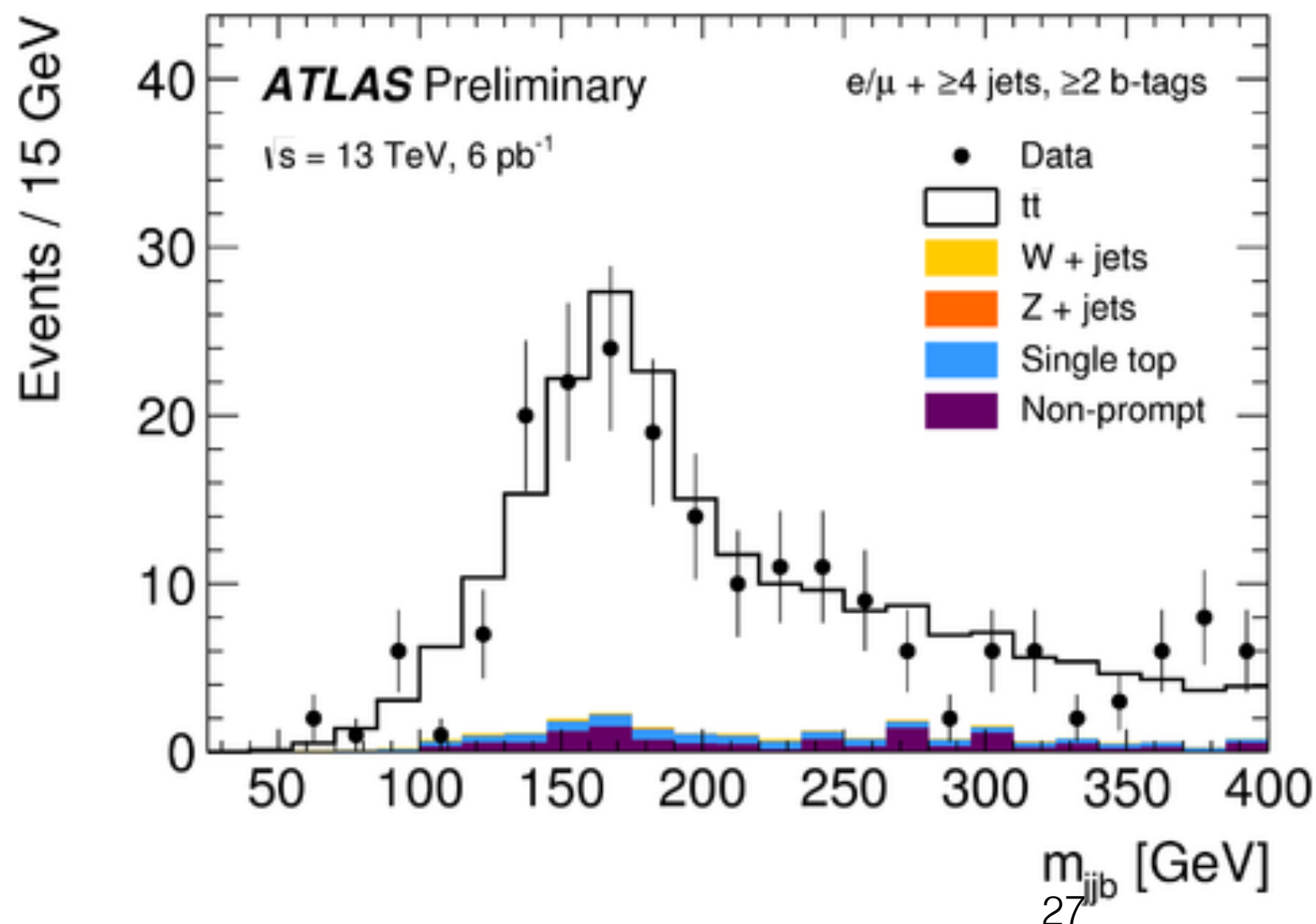
ATLAS-PHYS-PUB-2015-017

$\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$

$L = 6 \text{ pb}^{-1}$



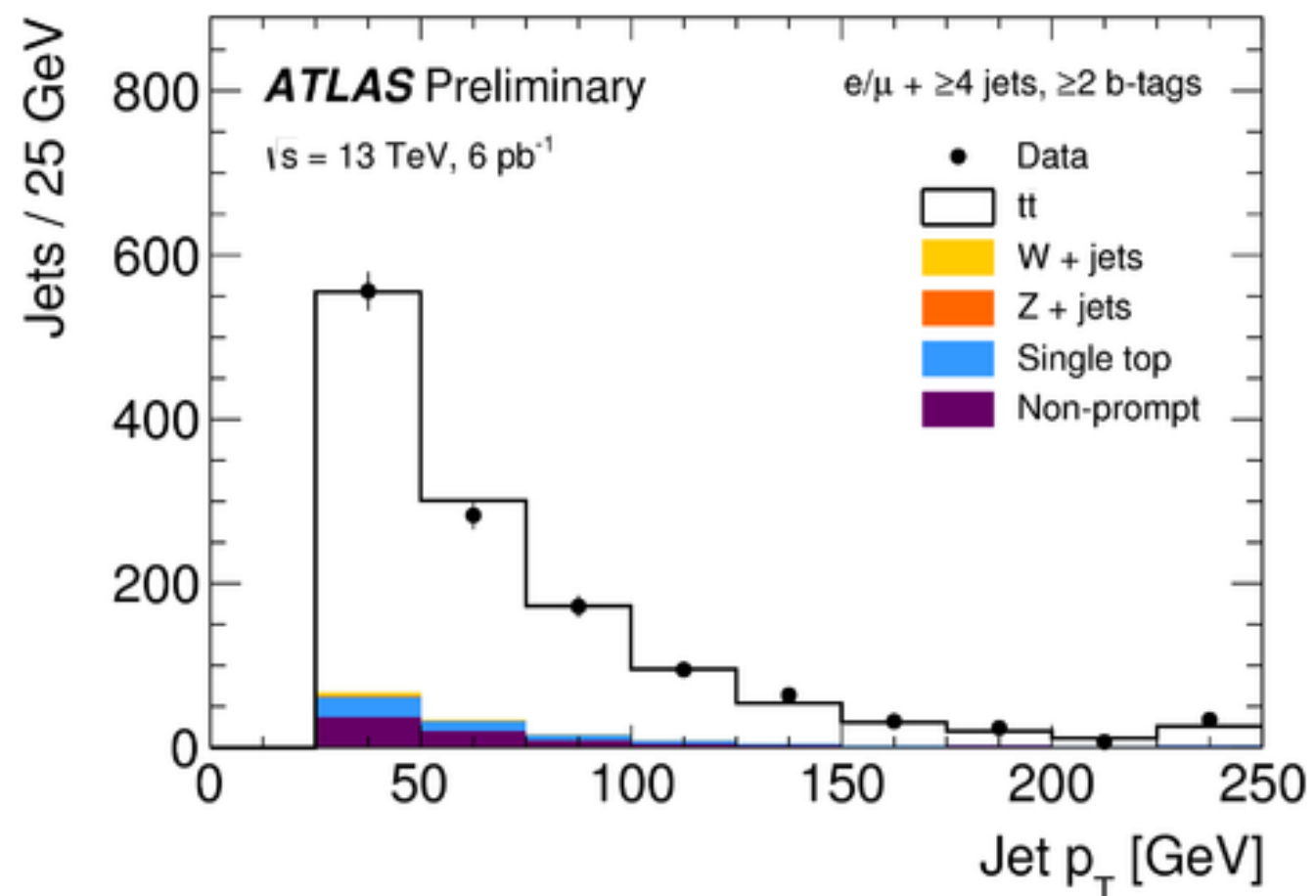
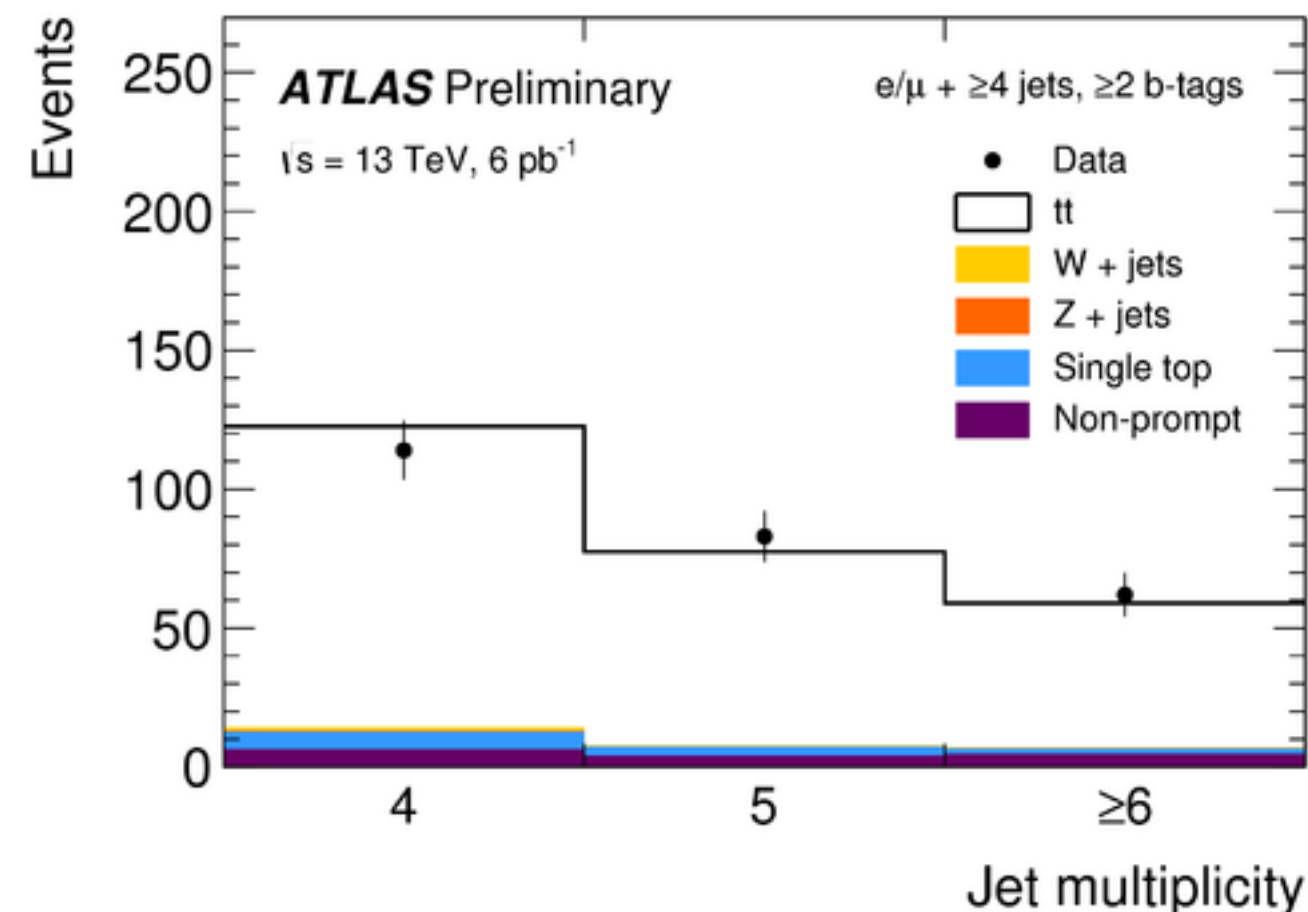
- Kinematic distributions enriched in top quark events
- Data collected by ATLAS on June 13th and 14th
- Single high- p_T lepton (e/μ) and dilepton ($ee/\mu\mu/e\mu$) candidate events
- Background and $t\bar{t}$ are normalized to SM predictions and scaled to the data
- Corrections for jets derived using MC simulations which describe changes in detector and data taking conditions from 2012 to 2015 → x-checked with Run 2 data



b-jet that has largest ΔR with lepton is combined with the two highest p_T un-tagged jets

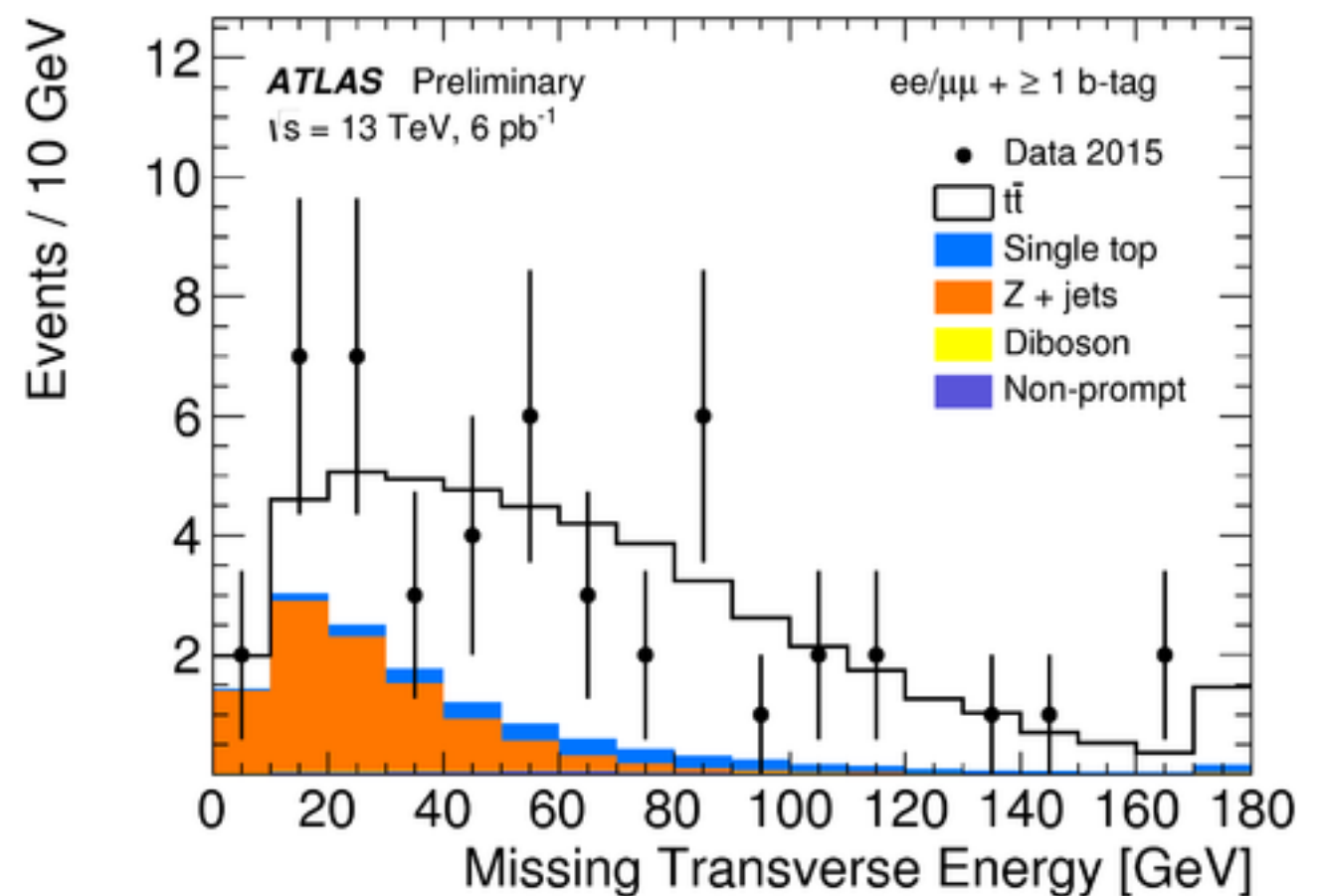
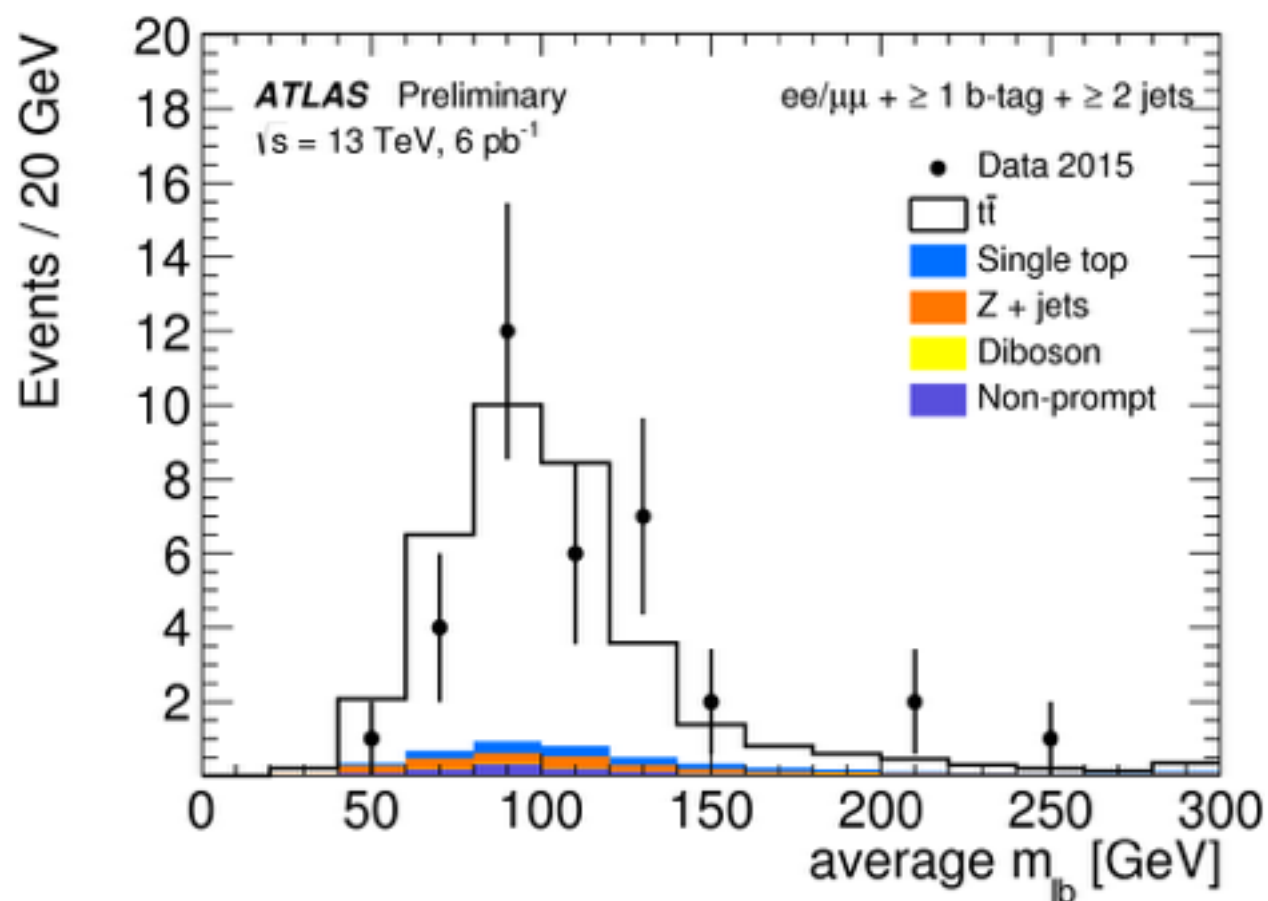


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Summary



- Entered the 13 TeV era!!!
- Inclusive Cross-Sections measured across 7, 8 (4% accuracy) and now 13 TeV (14% accuracy)
- Differential cross-sections performed with great precision at parton and particle level for resolved and boosted topologies
- Needless to say the SM is still working just fine → but will it hold up against higher statistics.... ?

