



# ATLAS and CMS $t\bar{t}$ charge asymmetry measurements at 8 TeV

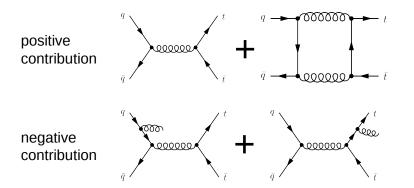
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Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruher Institut für Technologie



#### **Charge asymmetry**

Interference of diagrams in NLO



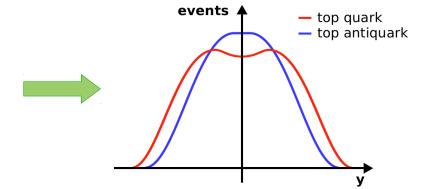
#### **Sensitive variables**

- Top-quarks
- $\Delta |y| = |y_t| |y_{\overline{t}}|$

Leptons

 $\Delta |\eta_l| \!=\! |\eta_{l^*}| \!-\! |\eta_{l^-}|$ 

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



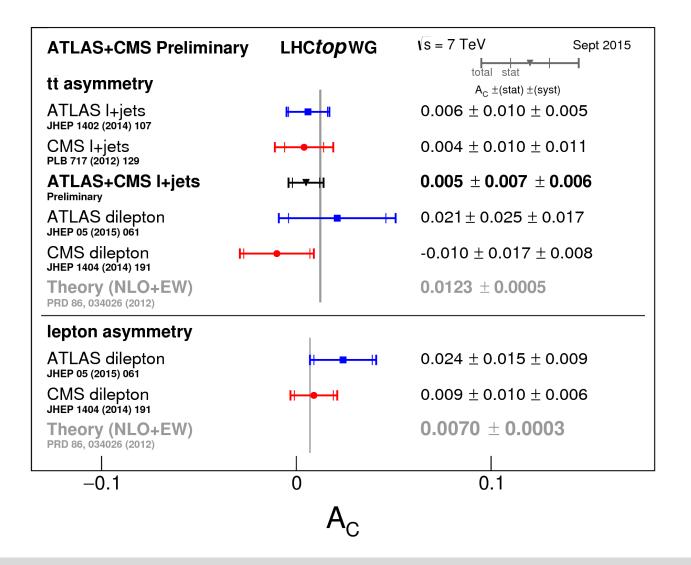
**Theory predictions** 

 $A_{C}$  =+0.0102 ±0.0005 [Kühn, Rodrigo]

 $A_{C}$  =+0.0111 ±0.0004 [Bernreuther, Si]

 $A_{C}^{lep}$  =+0.0064±0.0003[Bernreuther, Si]

#### **ATLAS and CMS measurements at 7 TeV**



#### **Public ATLAS and CMS results at 8 TeV**

- ATLAS inclusive and differential measurements [submitted to EPJC]
- ATLAS inclusive and differential measurements in highly boosted toppair production [ATLAS-CONF-2015-048]
- CMS (unfolding analysis) inclusive and differential measurements [submitted to PLB]
- **CMS (template analysis)** inclusive measurement [submitted to PRD]

All publicly avilable 8 TeV results are from measurements in the **lepton+jets channel** 

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**CMS (template analysis)** inclusive measurement [submitted to PRD]

All publicly avilable 8 TeV results are from measurements in the **lepton+jets channel** 

### ATLAS analysis arXiv:1509.02358v2 [hep-ex]

- Luminosity: 20.3/fb
- Event selection:
  - 1 isolated electron or muon ( $p_{\tau} > 25$  GeV,  $|\eta| < 2.5$ )
  - ≥ 4 jets ( $p_{\tau}$  > 25 GeV, |η|< 2.5)
  - Control (0 b-tag) and signal regions (1 b-tag, 2+ b-tags)
  - MET + MTW > 60 GeV for 0 or 1 b-tag
  - MET > 40 (20) GeV for 0(1) b-tag

#### BG normalization:

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- W+jets: fitted in situ exploiting the W charge asymmetry
- QCD multijet: determined using a matrix method
  - Determine the number of QCD events with tight leptons (signal region) from the number of events with loose leptons and the efficiencies for real and fake leptons that satisfy the loose criteria to also pass the tight ones.
- Single top, diboson: normalized to NNLO prediction



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# CMS analysis arXiv:1507.03119v1 [hep-ex]

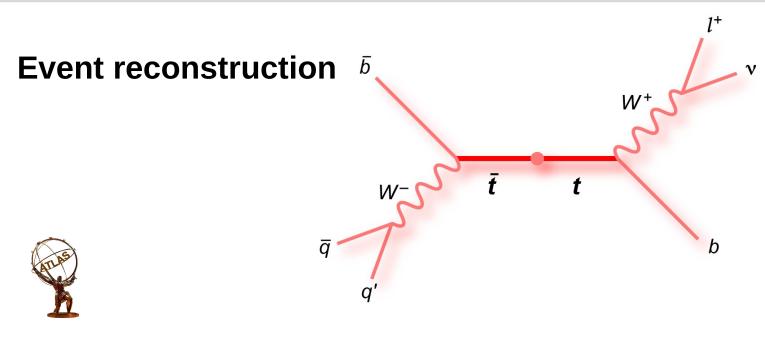
- Luminosity: 19.7/fb
- Event selection:
  - 1 isolated electron or muon ( $p_{\tau} > 30$  (26) GeV,  $|\eta| < 2.5$  (2.1))
  - ≥ 4 jets ( $p_{\tau}$  > 30 GeV,  $|\eta|$ < 2.5)
  - ≥ 1b-tag

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- BG normalization:
  - Fit to MTW and m<sub>3</sub> distributions to determine BGs
  - W+jets, QCD, tt left free in the fit
  - Single top and Z+jets constrained to SM prediction



ATLAS and CMS use similar event selection criteria, the main difference is in the determination of the largest BG (W+jets)



Kinematic fit with fourvectors of the four jets, the lepton and MET as inputs, top and W masses as constraints

$$L = \mathcal{B}(\widetilde{E}_{p,1}, \widetilde{E}_{p,2} | m_W, \Gamma_W) \cdot \mathcal{B}(\widetilde{E}_{lep}, \widetilde{E}_{\nu} | m_W, \Gamma_W) \cdot \mathcal{B}(\widetilde{E}_{p,1}, \widetilde{E}_{p,2}, \widetilde{E}_{p,3} | m_t, \Gamma_t) \cdot \mathcal{B}(\widetilde{E}_{lep}, \widetilde{E}_{\nu}, \widetilde{E}_{p,4} | m_t, \Gamma_t) \cdot \mathcal{W}(\hat{E}_x^{miss} | \widetilde{p}_{x,\nu}) \cdot \mathcal{W}(\hat{E}_y^{miss} | \widetilde{p}_{y,\nu}) \cdot \mathcal{W}(\hat{E}_{lep} | \widetilde{E}_{lep}) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^4 \mathcal{W}(\hat{E}_{jet,i} | \widetilde{E}_{p,i}) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^4 P(\text{tagged | parton flavour}),$$

Consider all possible mappings of jets to partons and chose the one that yields the best agreement with top and W masses and bprobabilities

$$\psi = L_1(m_1)L_2(m_2)L_3(m_3)$$
  
 
$$P_b(x_{b1})P_b(x_{b2})(1 - P_b(x_{q1}))(1 - P_b(x_{q2}))$$

# Unfolding



- Fully Bayesian Unfolding technique
- No explicit matrix inversion
- In situ handling of systematics

True parton level distribution

Distribution as measured in **D**ata

$$p(T|D) \propto L(D|T) \cdot \pi(T)$$

Likelihood function of D given T and M (response matrix)

Prior probability density for T



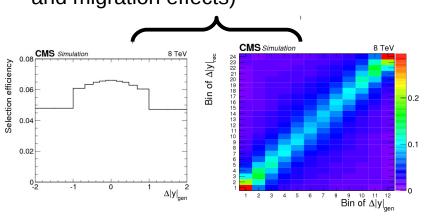
- Regularized unfolding based on generalized matrix inversion
- Systematics are determined separately

**R**econstructed distribution

True parton level distribution

 $R = M \cdot T$ 

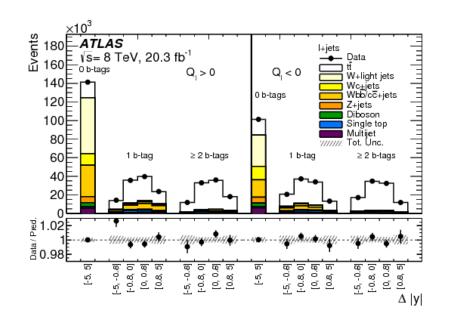
Response-**M**atrix (selection efficiency and migration effects)



# Unfolding



- Fully Bayesian Unfolding technique
- No explicit matrix inversion
- In situ handling of systematics
- In situ estimation of W+jets BG





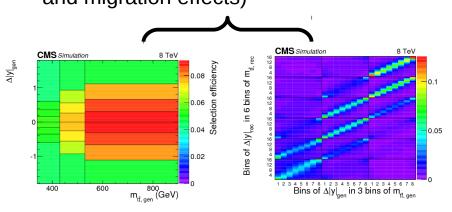
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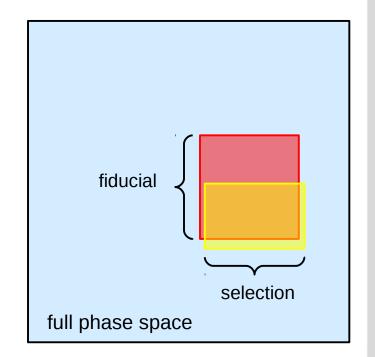
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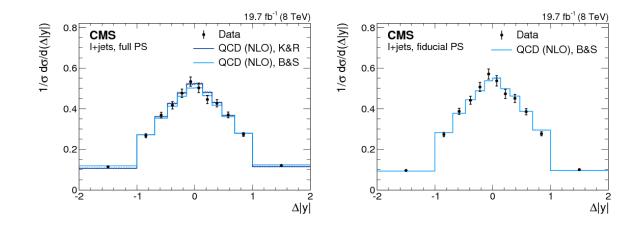
## Unfolding (fiducial phase space)



- In addition to the full unfolding (extrapolation into the full phase space) CMS provides an unfolding into a fiducial phase space
- Fiducial phase space:
  - **P** $_{T}$  and  $\eta$  cuts on generated leptons
  - **P**<sub>T</sub> and  $\eta$  cuts on GenJets
  - ΔR(jet,lepton) > 0.4 to emulate isolation
- Affects only the selection efficiency and its inversion
- Migration effects are the same as in the unfolding into the full phase space



#### **Results ATLAS and CMS: inclusive measurements**



 Full phase space

 ATLAS
 0.0090 ±0.005 (stat. + syst.)

 CMS (Unfolding)
 0.0010 ±0.0068 (stat.) ±0.0037 (syst.)

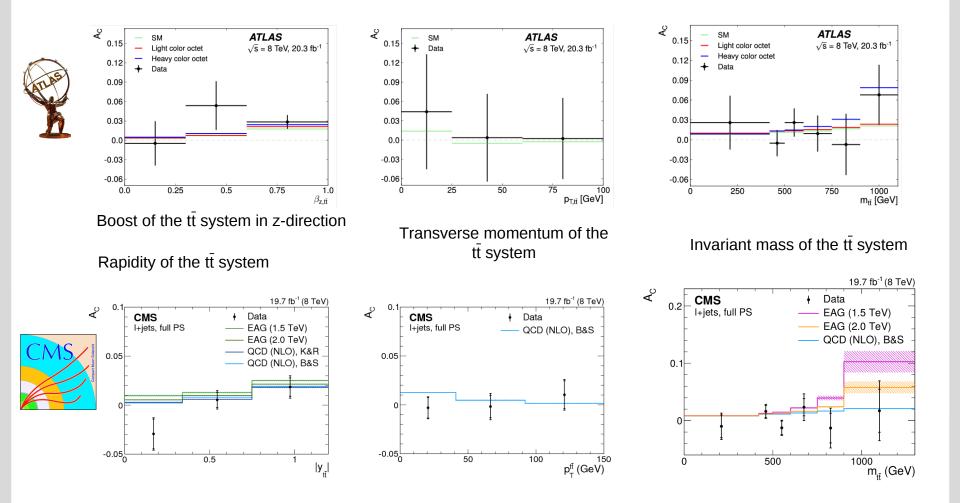
 QCD NLO [Kühn, Rodrigo]
 0.0102 ±0.0005

 QCD NLO [Bernreuther, Si]
 0.0111 ±0.0004

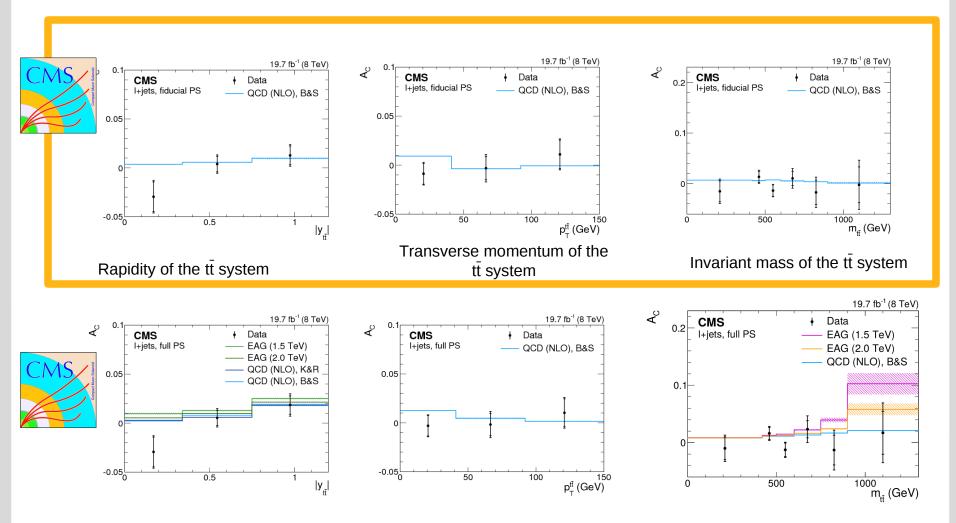
 Fiducial phase space
 -0.0035 ±0.0072 (stat.) ±0.0031 (syst.)

 QCD NLO [Bernreuther, Si]
 0.0101 ±0.0010

#### **Results ATLAS and CMS: differential measurements**



#### **Results CMS: differential measurements in fiducial PS**



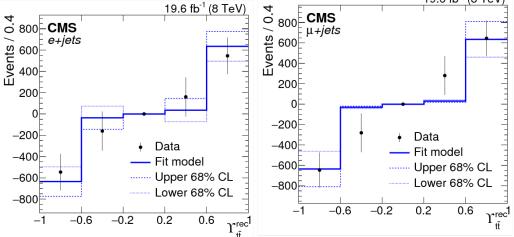
# CMS (template analysis) arXiv:1508.03862v1

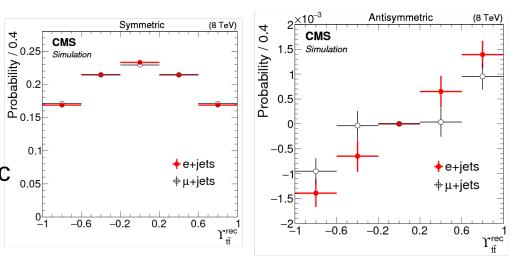


- Luminosity: 19.6/fb
- Event selection:
  - 1 isolated electron or muon ( $p_{\tau} > 30$  (26) GeV,  $|\eta| < 2.5$  (2.1))
  - ≥ 4 jets ( $p_{\tau}$  > 20 GeV, |η|< 2.5)
  - ≥ 1b-tag
- BG normalization:
  - Contributions from tt, W+jets and QCD are fitted simultaneously
  - Single top and Z+jets are normalized to the SM predictions
- Reconstruction:
  - Analytic solution of missing z-component of neutrino vector
  - All jet-parton assignments are considered
  - Jet energies are corrected using scale factors (obtained from simulation) according to the assignment
  - In each event one assignment is chosen based on a likelihood criterion

# CMS (template analysis)

- Sensitive variable  $Y_{t\bar{t}} = \tanh(\Delta|y|)$
- Construct templates symmetric and antisymmetric in this variable
- Measure the ratio after the fit to get the asymmetry at parton level





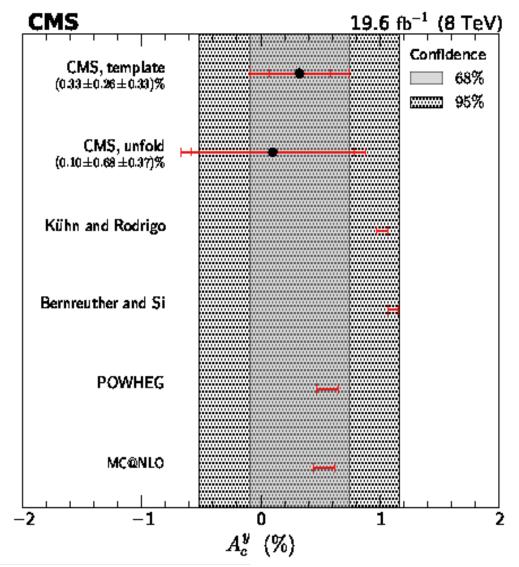


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19.6 fb<sup>-1</sup> (8 TeV)

## CMS (template analysis)

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- Construct templates symmetr and antisymmetric in this variable
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## **Combination – status and plans (1)**

- Combination of inclusive results
  - Inputs are the two most precise results
  - ATLAS 0.005 total uncertainty
  - CMS (template) 0.004 total uncertainty
  - Combination is performed using BLUE
- Status of the combination
  - Mapping of systematic uncertainties done
  - Correlation assumptions done
  - Combination done
  - Approval in ATLAS and CMS and publication on the way



## **Combination – status and plans (2)**

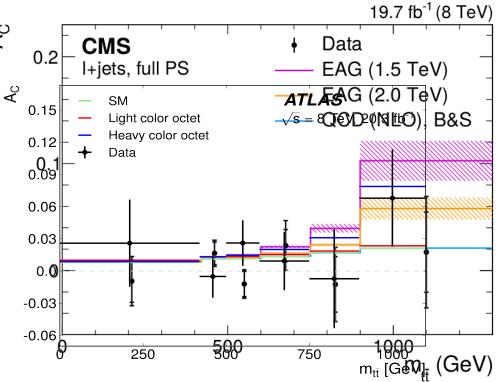
- Combination of differential results
  - Inputs are the ATLAS and CMS (unfolding) measurements of A<sub>c</sub> as a function of the invariant mass of the tt system in six bins

#### Status:

- Napping of systematics done  $\checkmark^{\circ}$
- 2 dimensional combination and bin-by-bin correlations is being worked on

#### Plan:

Approval and publication together with the inclusive combination



### **Combination of differential measurements**

- For the combination of differential results we have to take into account: the correlation between ...
  - ... different bins in one analysis (\*)
  - ... the same bins in different analyses (\*\*)
  - different bins in different analyses (\*\*\*)

(\*): can be estimated by each analysis group

(\*\*): correspond to the assumed correlation (ρ) for the inclusive combination (\*\*\*): have to be estimated

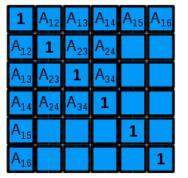
#### **Different bins in one analysis**

| 1               | A <sub>12</sub> | A <sub>13</sub> | A <sub>14</sub> | A <sub>15</sub> | $A_{16}$ |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
| A <sub>12</sub> | 1               | A <sub>23</sub> | A <sub>24</sub> |                 |          |
| A <sub>13</sub> | A <sub>23</sub> | 1               | A <sub>34</sub> |                 |          |
| A <sub>14</sub> |                 |                 | 1               |                 |          |
| A <sub>15</sub> |                 |                 |                 | 1               |          |
| A <sub>16</sub> |                 |                 |                 |                 | 1        |

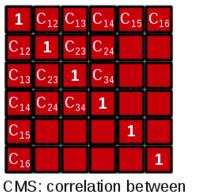
- For each uncertainty source the correlations between different bins are estimated separately for each analysis
- In most cases the correlations are either 1 or -1
- In some cases also values between 1 and -1 are possible

## **Different bins in one analysis**

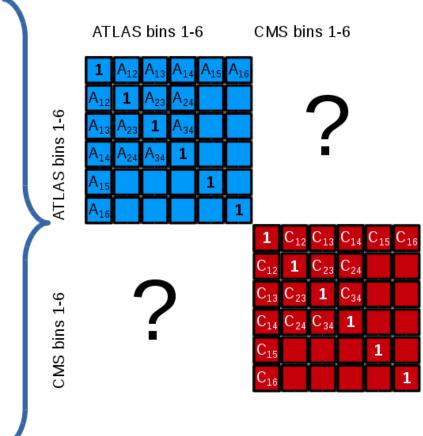
ATLAS: correlation between the 6 bins for uncertainty X



Assumed correlation between ATLAS and CMS for uncertainty Χ: **ρ** 

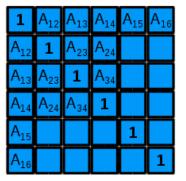


the 6 bins for uncertainty X

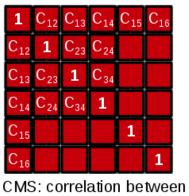


# Same bins in different analyses

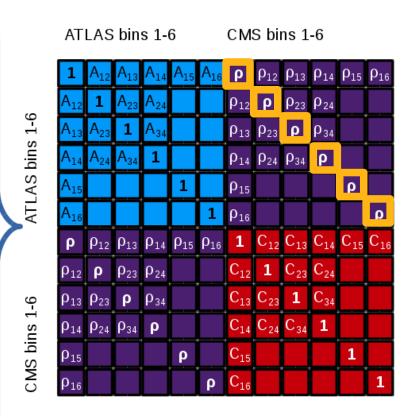
ATLAS: correlation between the 6 bins for uncertainty X



Assumed correlation between ATLAS and CMS for uncertainty X: **p** 



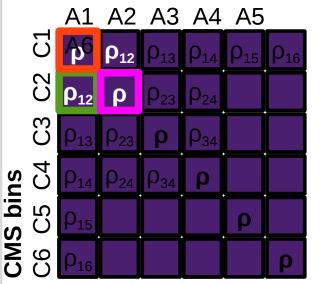
the 6 bins for uncertainty X



Same correlation assumptions as for combination of inclusive measurements

## **Different bins in different analyses**

ATLAS bins



- Diagonal elements: assumed correlation between ATLAS and CMS w.r.t. uncertainty X: **ρ(=0/0.5/1)**
- **Off-diagonal elements**: no information available, we have to make an estimation.
  - Example: ATLAS bin 1 (A1) and CMS bin 2 (C2)
  - Two possibilities:
    - Start from A1C1 =  $\rho$  and multiply with C<sub>12</sub>
    - Start from A2C2 =  $\rho$  and multiply with A<sub>12</sub>
    - Both options are valid, take the average of the two

A1C2 =  $(\rho C_{12} + \rho A_{12})/2 = \rho_{12}$ 

As a result, A1C2 = A2C1 and the matrix is symmetric



# **ATLAS charge asymmetry in boosted events**

- Luminosity: 20.3/fb
- Event selection:
  - 1 isolated electron or muon ( $p_{\tau} > 25$  GeV,  $|\eta| < 2.5$ )
  - ≥ 1 default (R = 0.4) jet ( $p_{\tau}$  > 25 GeV, |η|< 2.5)
  - 1 large (R = 1.0) jet (p<sub>T</sub> > 300 GeV, ΔΦ(I,jet) > 2.3, ΔR(large jet, default jet), substructure quality criteria)
  - MET + MTW > 60 GeV for 0 or 1 b-tag
  - MET > 40 (20) GeV for 0(1) b-tag
- BG normalization: Same as in the "standard" ATLAS analysis
- Reconstruction:

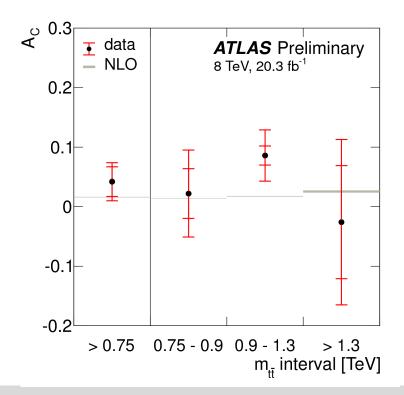
- Hadronically decaying top: large, high-momentum jet
- Leptonically decaying top: default jet with hightest p<sub>T</sub> added to lepton and neutrino
- Unfolding: Same as in the "standard" ATLAS analysis

## **ATLAS charge asymmetry in boosted events**



#### • Measurement in a fiducial region with $m_{t\bar{t}} > 750$ GeV and $-2 < \Delta |y| < 2$

| $m_{t\bar{t}}$ interval | > 0.75 TeV         | 0.75 - 0.9 TeV      | 0.9 - 1.3  TeV   | > 1.3 TeV            |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| measurement             | $4.2 \pm 3.2 \%$   | $2.2\pm7.3~\%$      | $8.6 \pm 4.3 \%$ | $-2.6\% \pm 13.9 \%$ |
| SM prediction           | $1.60 \pm 0.04 \%$ | $1.42 \pm 0.04 ~\%$ | $1.75\pm0.05~\%$ | $2.55\pm0.18$ %      |



## CMS and ATLAS dilepton analyses

- Top quark charge asymmetry
  - Statistically limited
  - Precision is not compatible with lepton+jets results
- Lepton charge asymmetry
  - Advantage: Lepton reconstruction is very precise, resolution and migration effects due to reconstruction are negligible
- ATLAS and CMS groups work on finalizing the measurements of the top charge asymmetry and the lepton charge asymmetry in the dilepton channels

# **Summary and Outlook**

#### 🛢 8 TeV

- Dilepton results will be finalized soon
- Combination of lepton+jets results will be finalized soon

🛢 13 TeV

- Challenge: A<sub>c</sub> gets smaller
- Advantage: Will get a lot more  $t\bar{t}$  events in Run II (not yet...)
  - Measure in phase spaces that enhance the asymmetry
  - Explore new observables

#### "Gold rush" is over

- Tevatron discrepancy decreased
- LHC results support the SM predictions
- Still interesting to measure this effect as precisely as possible in order to get a better understanding of the top quark and its production

