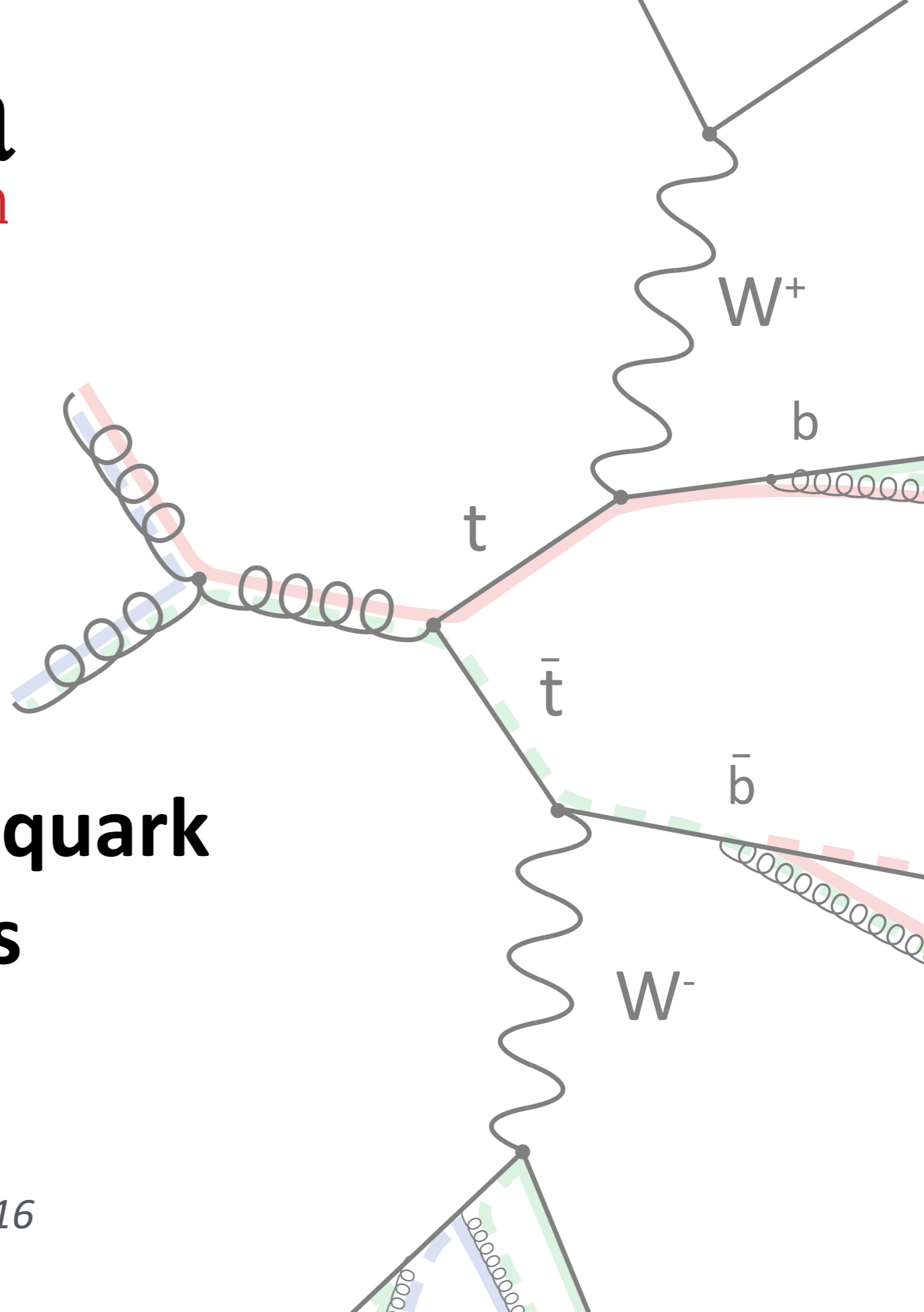


UNIVERSITY OF  
**Nebraska**  
Lincoln



# New results for top-quark mass measurements

*Benjamin Stieger (UNL)*

*on behalf of the CMS collaboration*

*LHCTopWG open meeting, May 18<sup>th</sup> 2016*



# What are the dominant sources of systematics in standard methods?

## • Experimental

*Detector understanding*

- Jet energy response calibration

*~100–150 MeV*

## • (b) hadronization modeling

*Signal modeling*

- Including effect on jet-energy scale

*~350 MeV*

## • Hard-scattering process

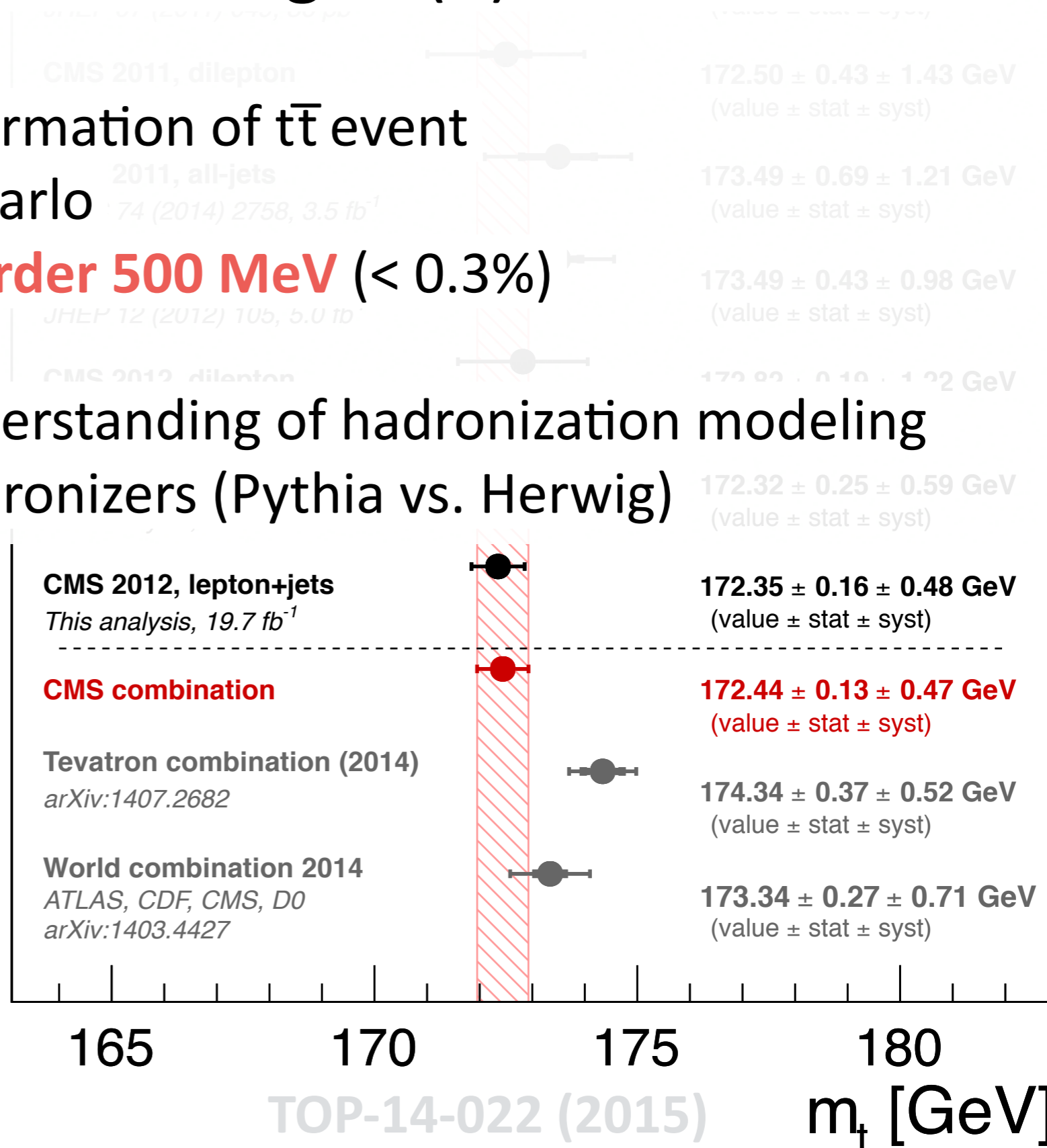
- ME generator comparisons
- $\mu_R/\mu_F$  scales, signal kinematics

*~100–150 MeV*

Lepton+jets channel	hybrid $\delta m_t^{\text{hyb}}$ (GeV)
Experimental uncertainties	
Method calibration	0.04
Jet energy corrections	
– JEC: Intercalibration	+0.01
– JEC: In situ calibration	+0.12
– JEC: Uncorrelated non-pileup	–0.10
– JEC: Uncorrelated pileup	–0.04
Lepton energy scale	+0.01
$E_T^{\text{miss}}$ scale	+0.04
Jet energy resolution	–0.03
b tagging	+0.06
Pileup	–0.04
Backgrounds	+0.03
Modeling of hadronization	
JEC: Flavor-dependent	
– light quarks (u d s)	+0.05
– charm	+0.01
– bottom	–0.32
– gluon	–0.08
b jet modeling	
– b fragmentation	<0.01
– Semileptonic b hadron decays	–0.16
Modeling of perturbative QCD	
PDF	0.04
Ren. and fact. scales	–0.09 ± 0.07
ME-PS matching threshold	+0.03 ± 0.07
ME generator	–0.12 ± 0.08
Top quark $p_T$	+0.02
Modeling of soft QCD	
Underlying event	+0.08 ± 0.11
Color reconnection modeling	+0.01 ± 0.09
Total systematic	0.48
Statistical	0.16
Total	0.51

# The most sensitive methods are limited by uncertainties from the modeling of (b) hadronization.

- Exploit full kinematic information of  $t\bar{t}$  event
- Calibrated using Monte Carlo
- Reaching a precision of **order 500 MeV** ( $< 0.3\%$ )
- Ultimately limited by understanding of hadronization modeling
  - Compare different hadronizers (Pythia vs. Herwig)
  - Dedicated studies
- How can we **improve**?
- What else can we **learn**?

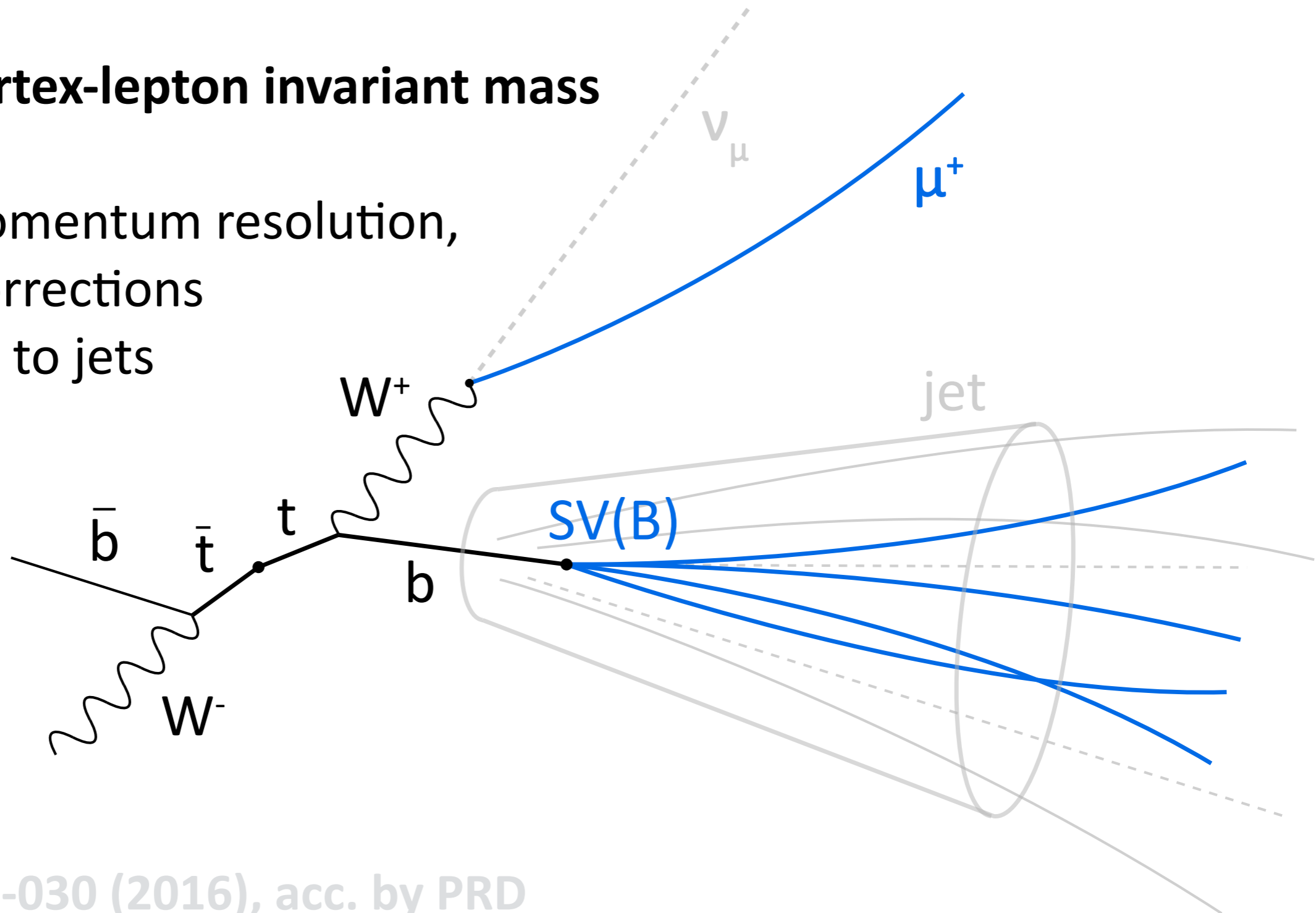


# What can we gain from different approaches?

- Use experimentally clean(er) **observables**
  - Don't use jets, avoid hadronization issues
  - Alternative systematic sensitivities
  - Impact in combination with standard methods
- **Theoretically-calculable** observables
  - Basic example: inclusive production cross-section
  - Shapes of lepton-b invariant mass ( $m_{lb}$ ),  $t\bar{t}$ +jet invariant mass ( $\rho_s$ )
- Compare results from different **mass definitions**:
  - Kinematic “MC” mass, cross section, endpoints
- **Constrain modeling systematics** in the data—e.g.:
  - Hadronization: b fragmentation, semileptonic b hadron decays, ...
  - Top quark  $p_T$ , scale uncertainties in differential cross sections
  - Underlying event

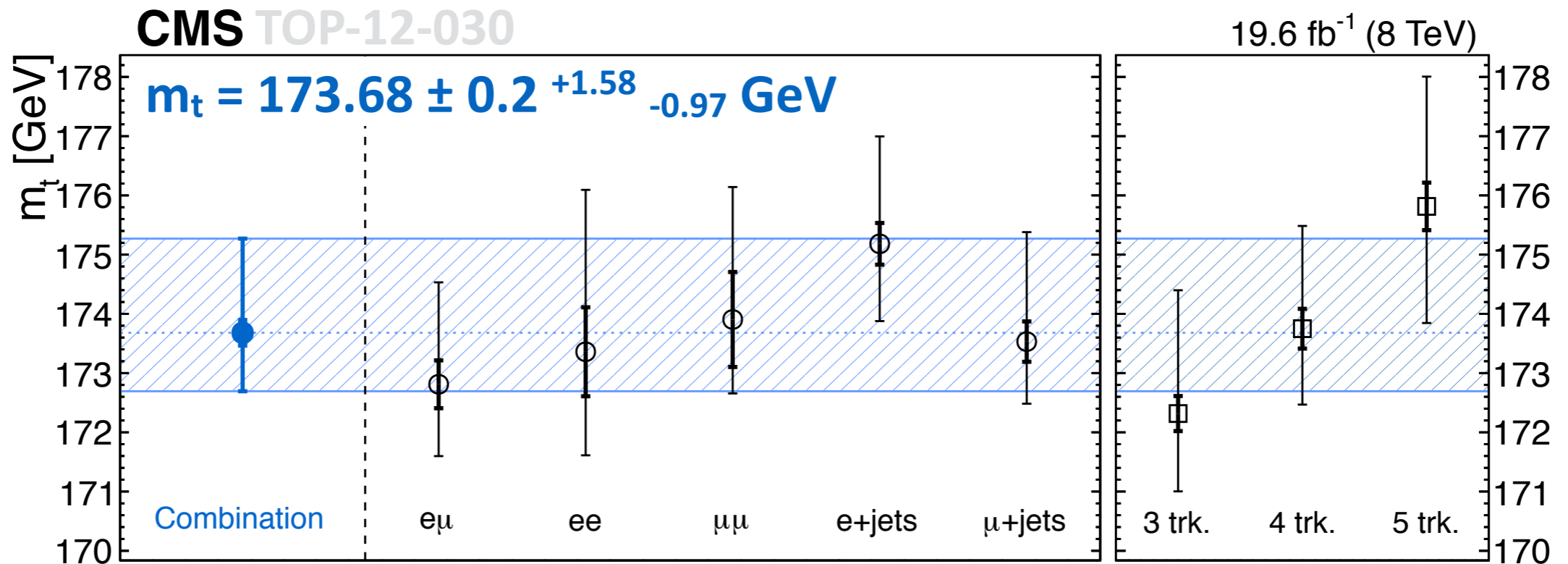
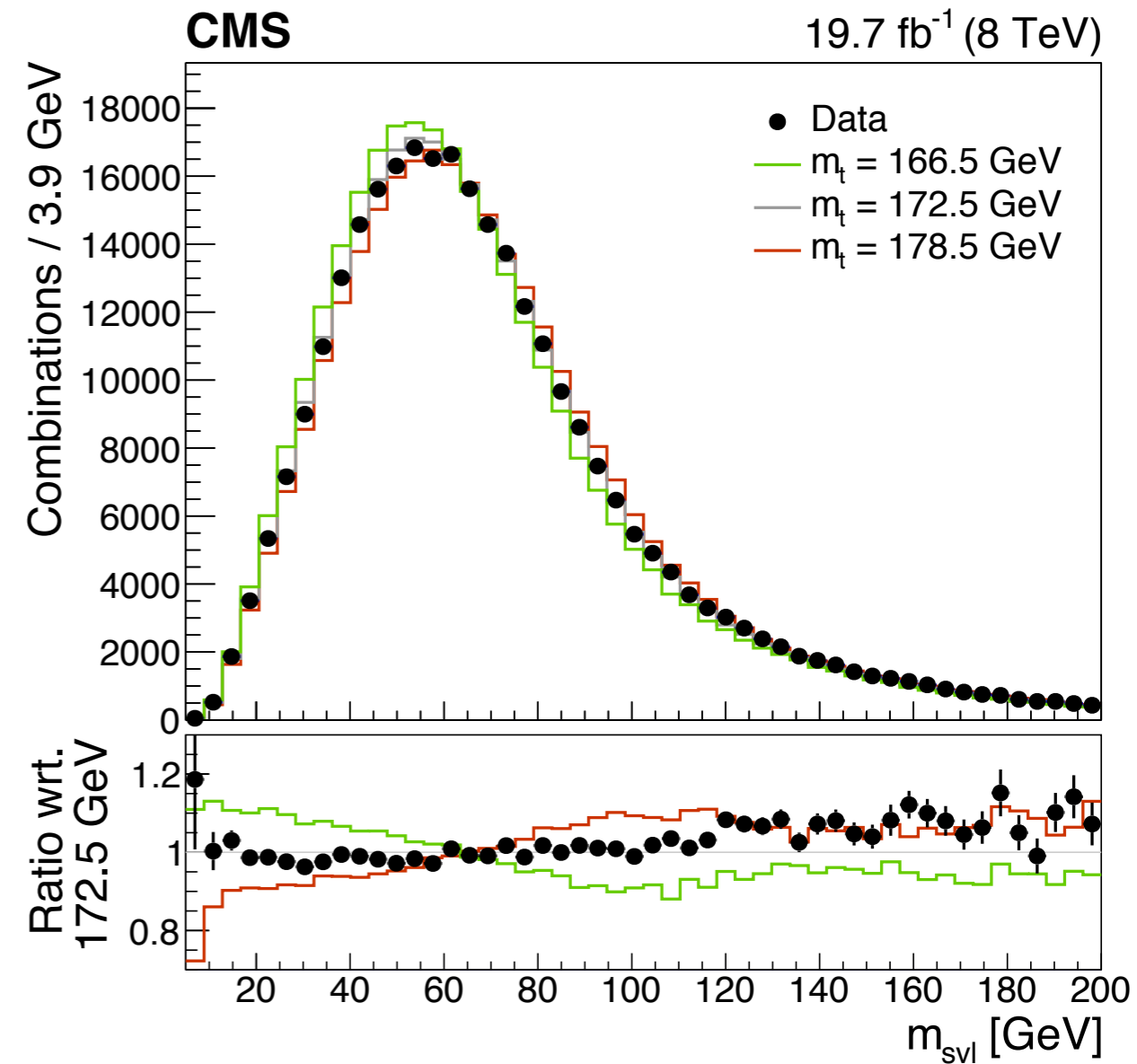
# Reduce experimental uncertainties by using only charged tracks and leptons.

- Reconstruct **secondary vertex** from b-hadron decay
- Exploit **vertex-lepton invariant mass**
- Higher momentum resolution, smaller corrections compared to jets



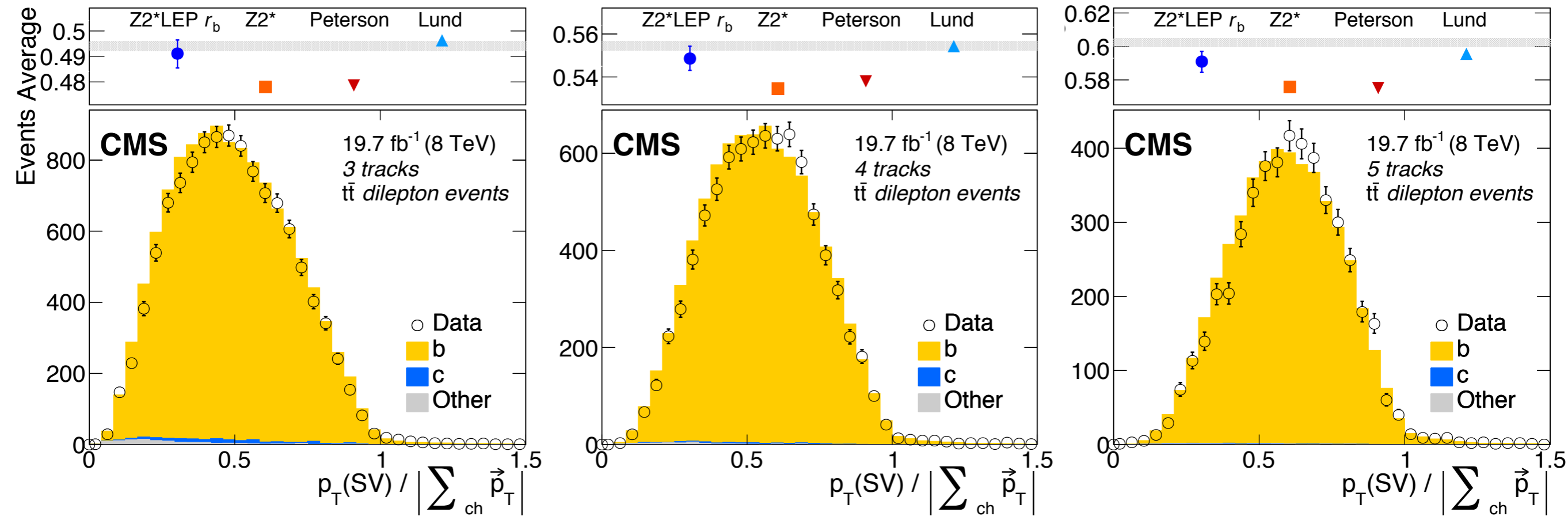
# Lepton + Secondary Vertices

- Monte Carlo calibrated
- All lepton-vertex combinations in each event used
- Separate categories for:
  - SV-track multiplicity
  - l+jets and dilepton channels

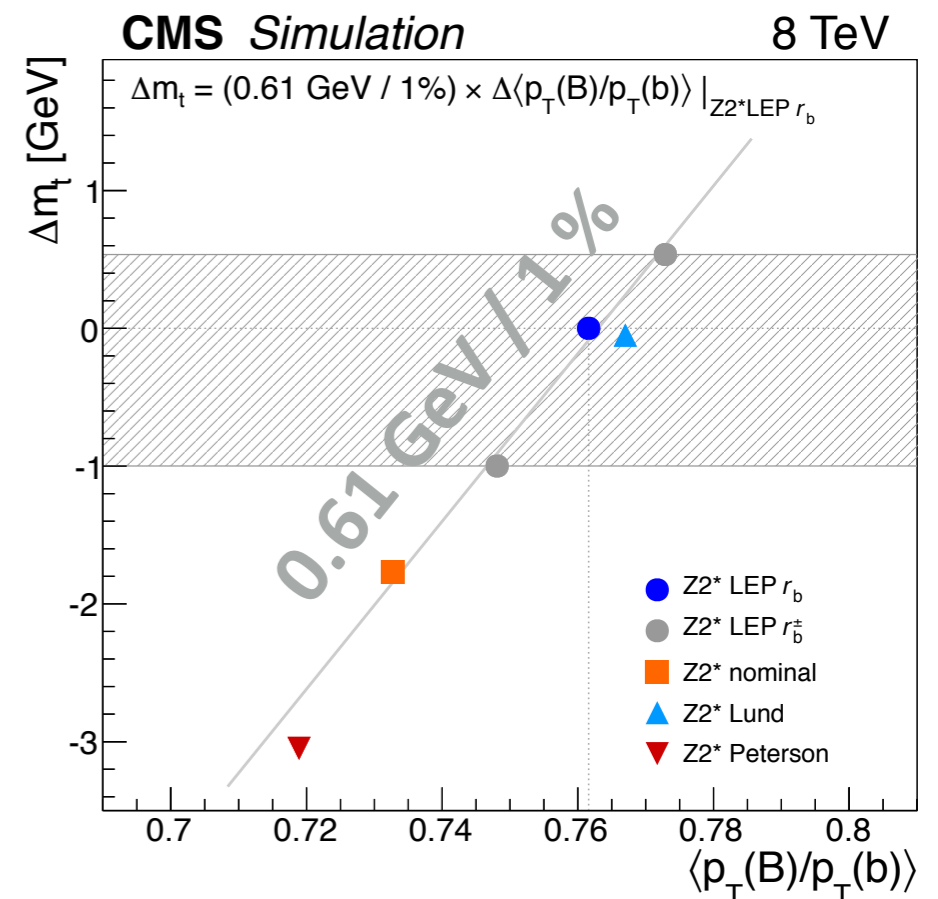




# Studying b-quark fragmentation in the data



- Compare fraction of jet-momentum carried by secondary vertex for different fragmentation function shapes
  - Proxy for part.-to-hadr. momentum transfer
  - Tune with modified  $r_b$  (PARJ47) 1.0  $\rightarrow$  0.59
- Dominant effect on measured top mass



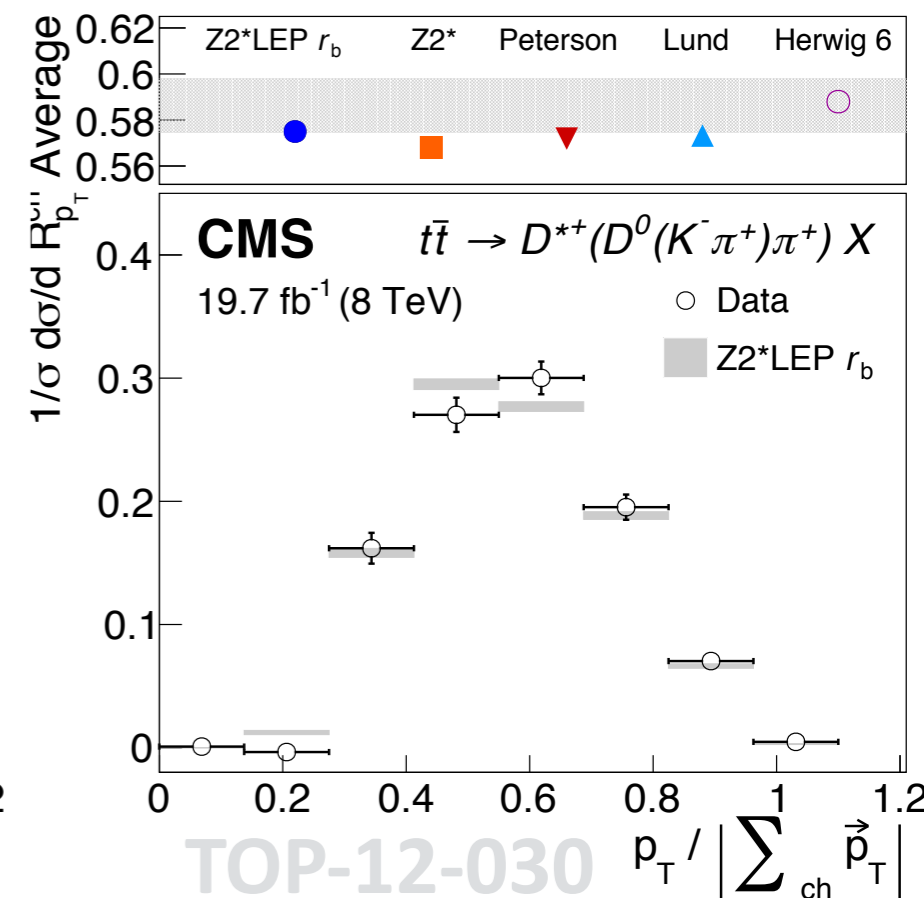
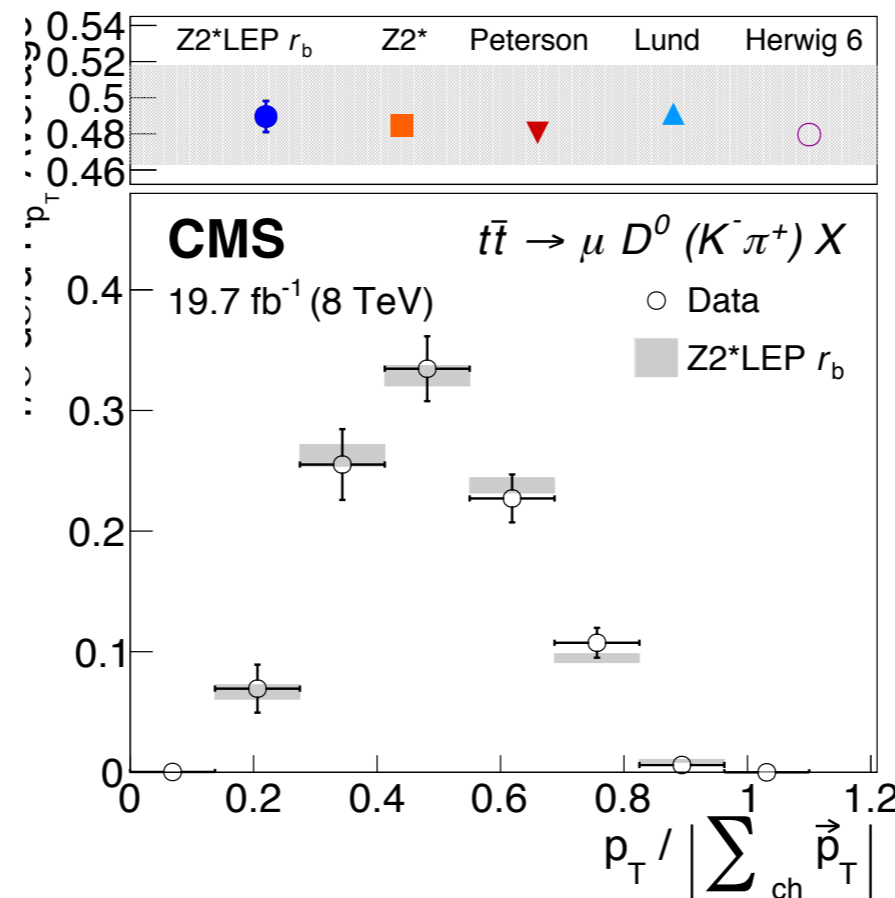
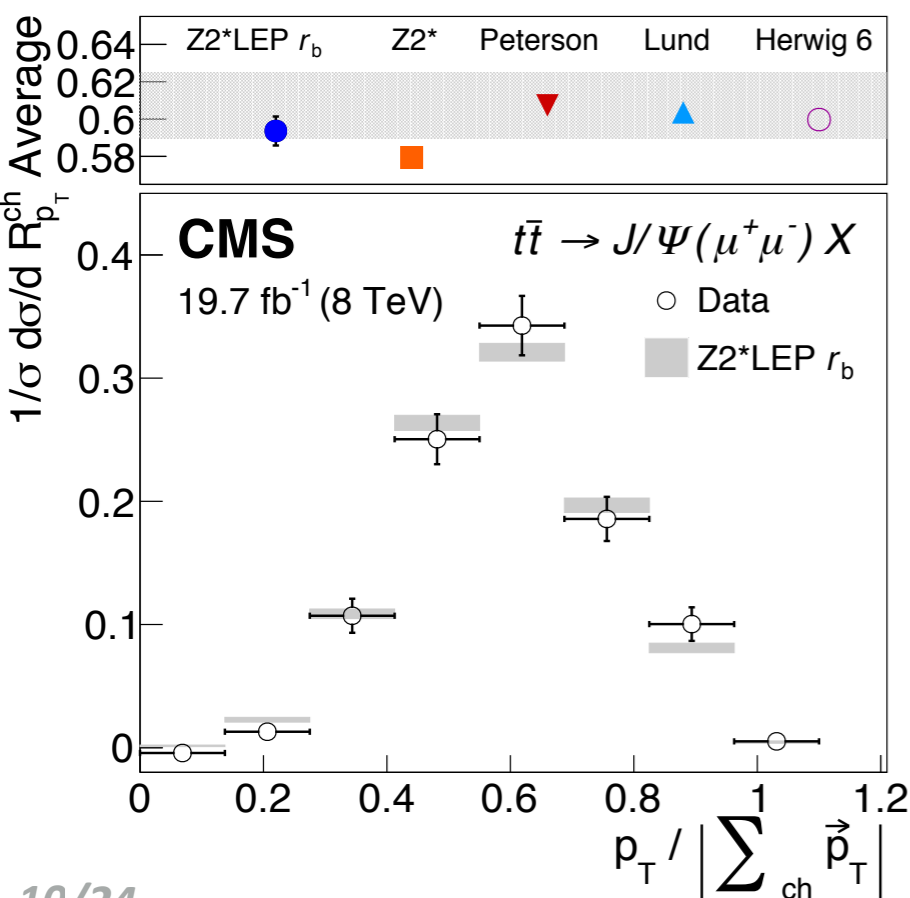
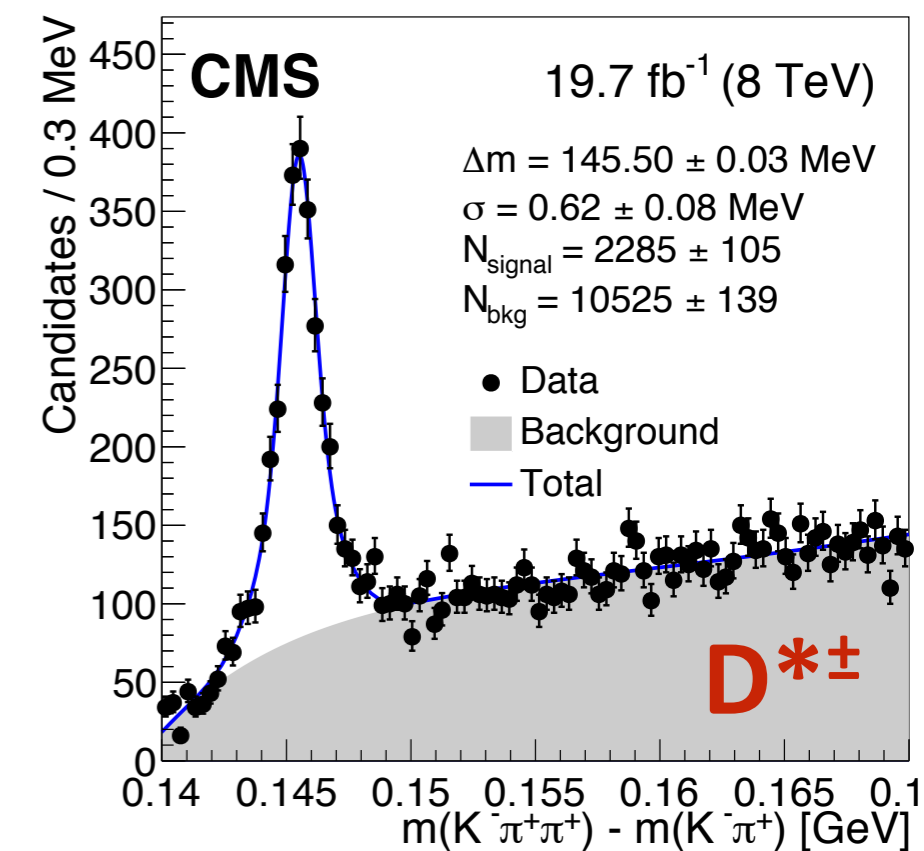
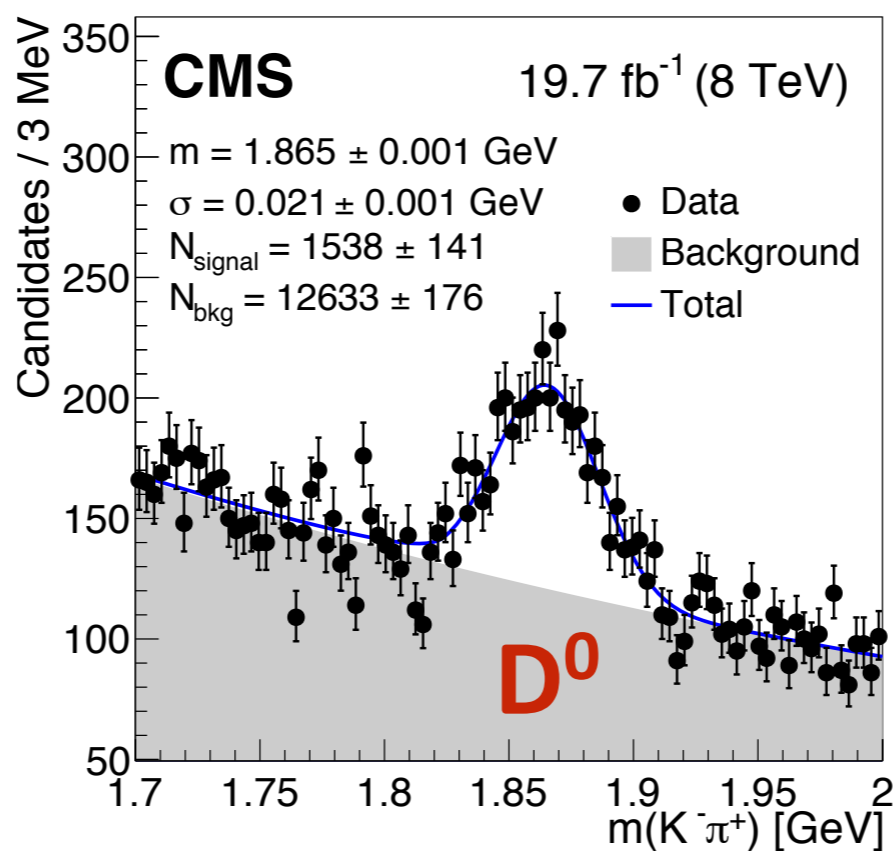
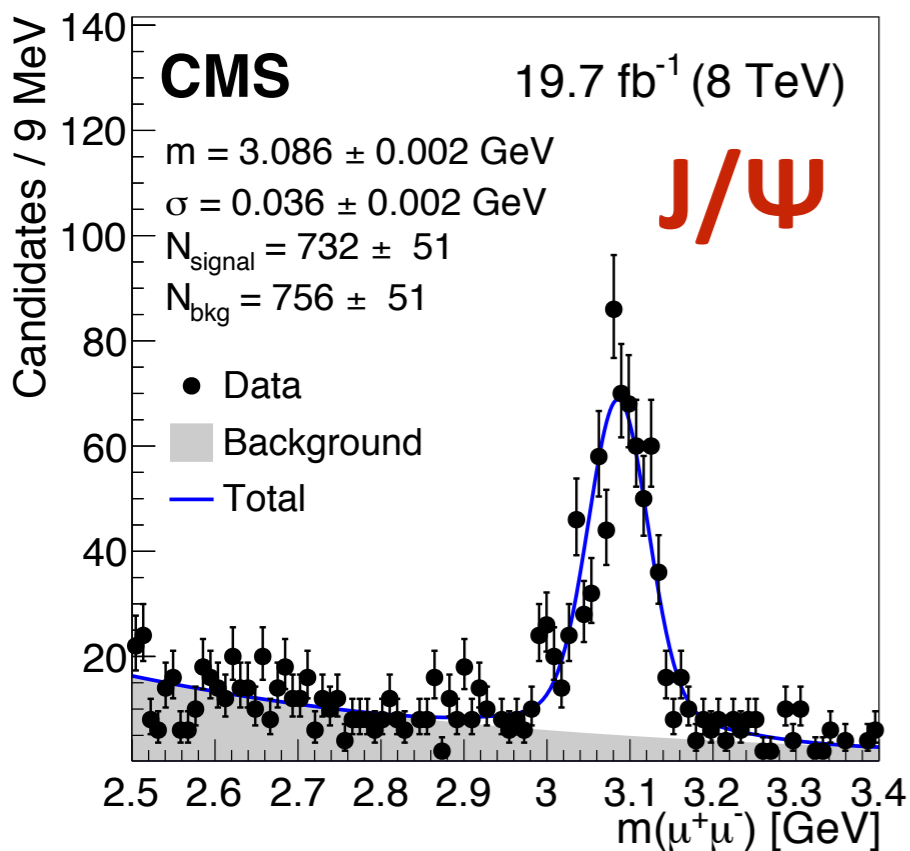


# Dominant systematics

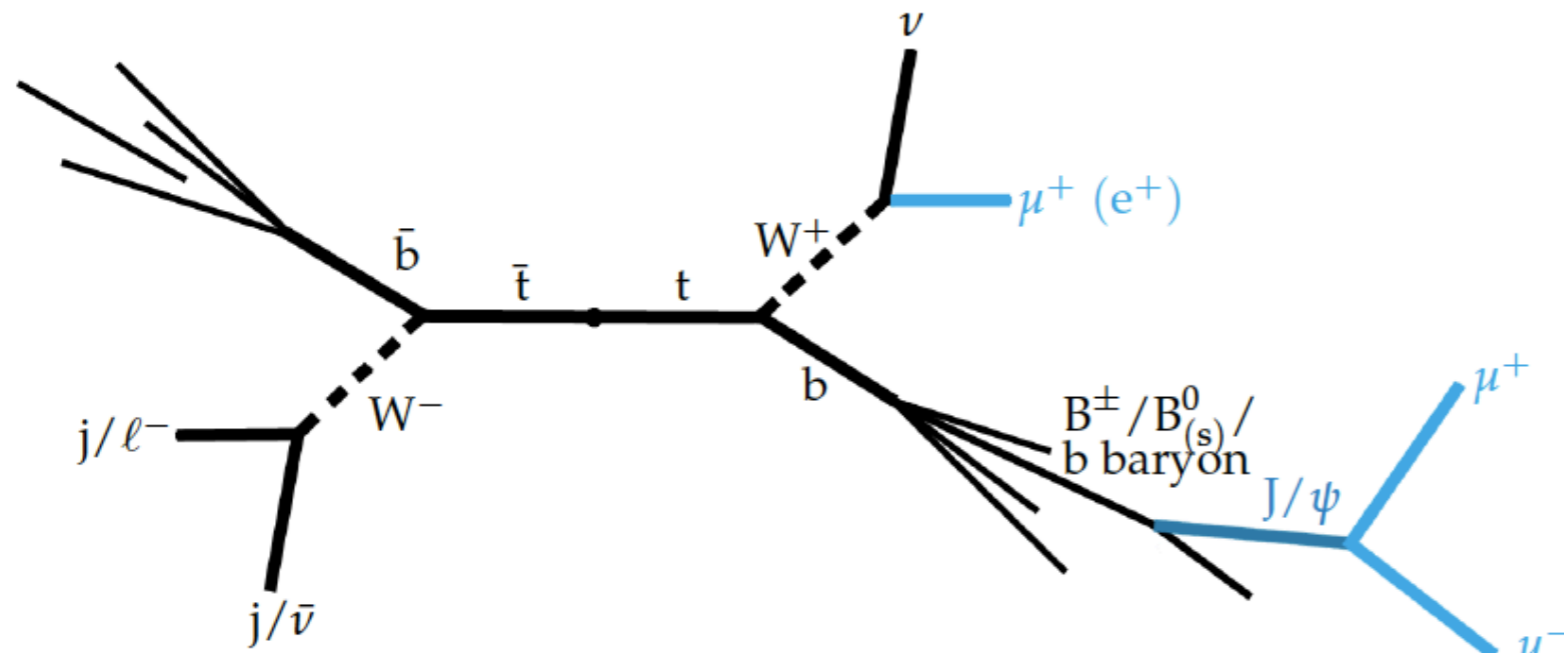
- **b fragmentation modeling  $\sim 1$  GeV**
  - Possible to constrain from data?
- **Top quark  $p_T \sim 800$  MeV**
- **Experimental  $< 500$  MeV**
  - Lepton energy scales
  - Secondary vertex modeling
- **Fully complementary to standard methods**

Source	$\Delta m_t$ [ GeV ]
<b>Theoretical uncertainties</b>	
$\mu_R / \mu_F$ scales $t\bar{t}$	+0.22 -0.20
$\mu_R / \mu_F$ scales t ( <i>t</i> -channel)	-0.04 -0.02
$\mu_R / \mu_F$ scales <i>tW</i>	+0.21 +0.17
Parton shower matching scale	-0.04 +0.06
Single top quark fraction	-0.07 +0.07
Single top quark diagram interference (*)	+0.24
Parton distribution functions	+0.06 -0.04
Top quark $p_T$	+0.82
Top quark decay width (*)	-0.05
b quark fragmentation	+1.00 -0.54
Semileptonic B decays	-0.16 +0.06
b hadron composition (*)	-0.09
Underlying event	+0.07 +0.19
Color reconnection (*)	+0.08
Matrix element generator (*)	-0.42
$\sigma(t\bar{t} + \text{heavy flavor})$	+0.46 -0.36
Total theoretical uncertainty	+1.52 -0.86
<b>Experimental uncertainties</b>	
Jet energy scale	+0.19 -0.17
Jet energy resolution	-0.05 +0.05
Unclustered energy	+0.07 -0.00
Lepton energy scale	-0.26 +0.22
Lepton selection efficiency	+0.01 +0.01
b tagging	-0.02 -0.00
Pileup	-0.05 +0.07
Sec.-vertex track multiplicity (*)	-0.06
Sec.-vertex mass modeling (*)	-0.29
Background normalization	< 0.03
Total experimental uncertainty	+0.43 -0.44
<b>Total systematic uncertainty</b>	<b>+1.58 -0.97</b>
<b>Statistical uncertainty</b>	<b><math>\pm 0.20</math></b>

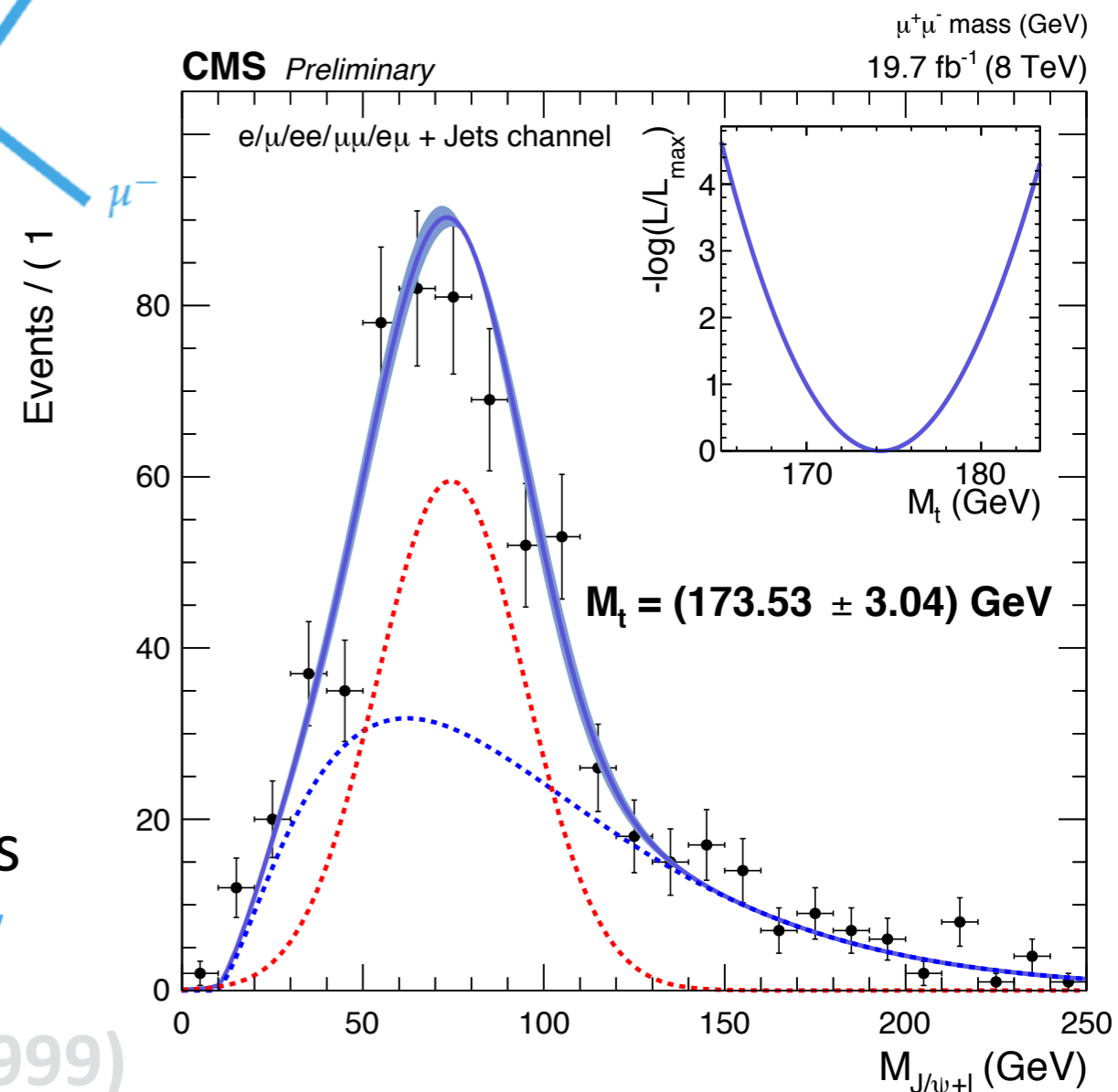
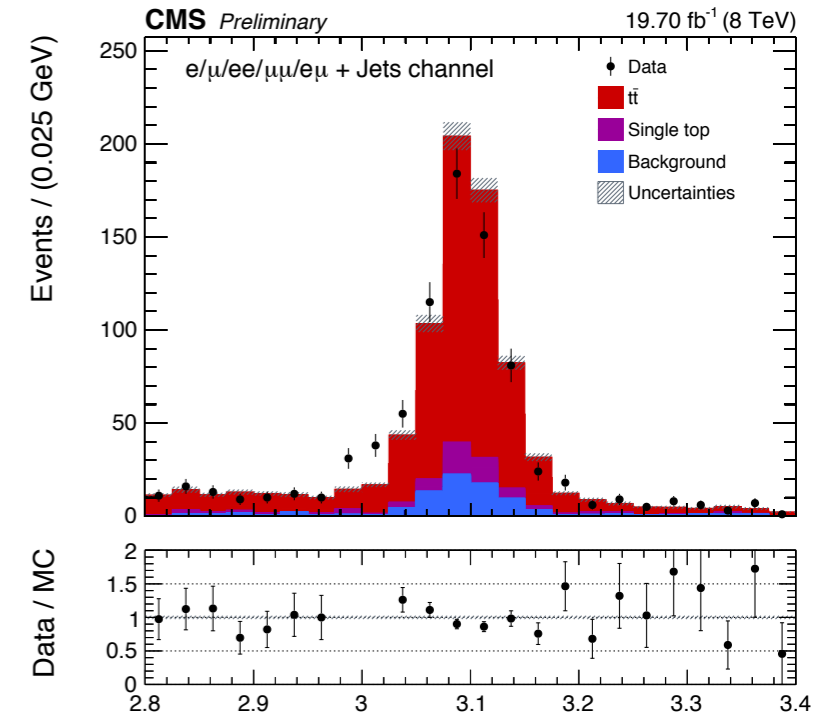
# Charm mesons in b-hadronizations from top decays



# Using charmed mesons might provide an even cleaner observable.

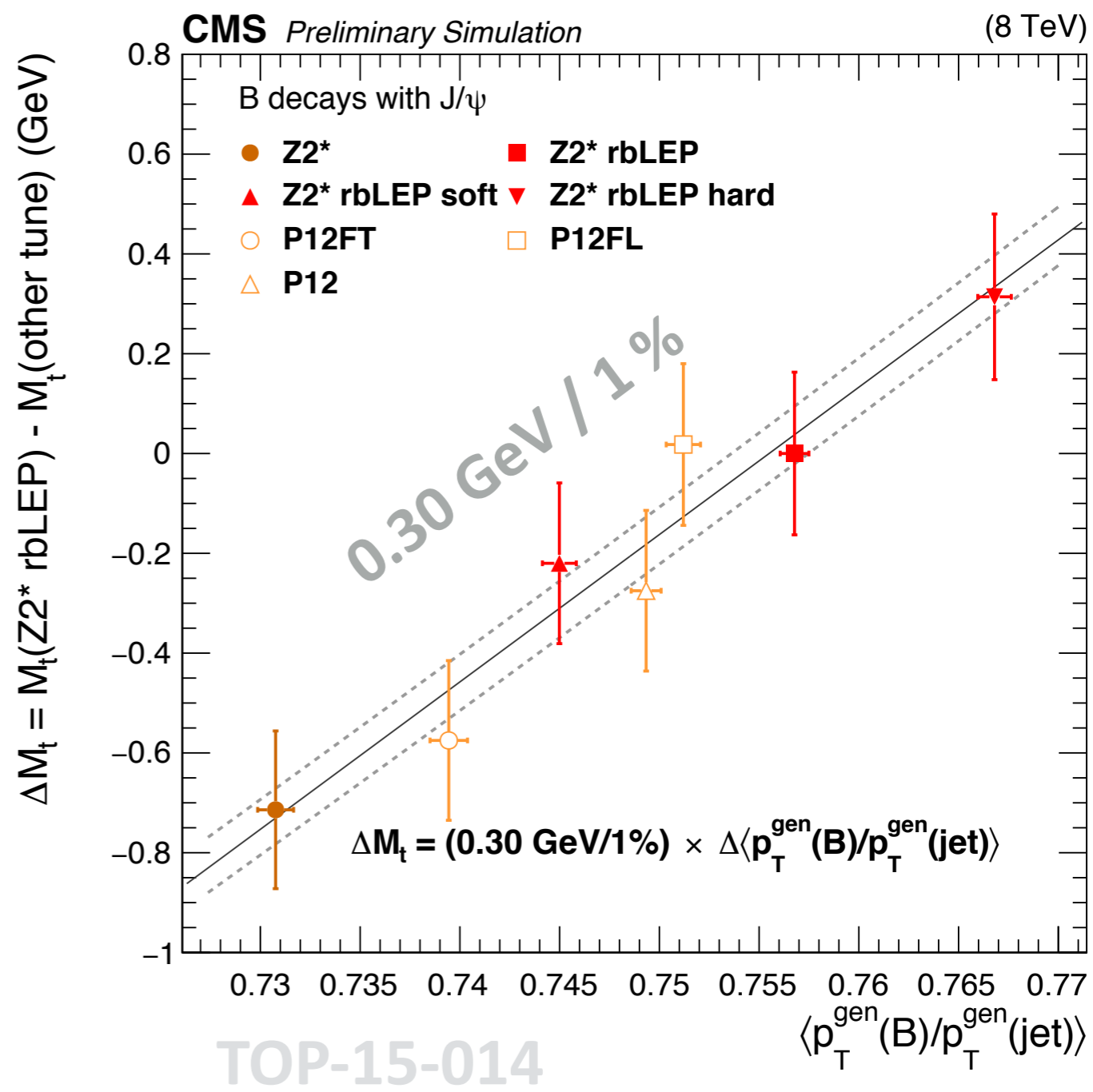
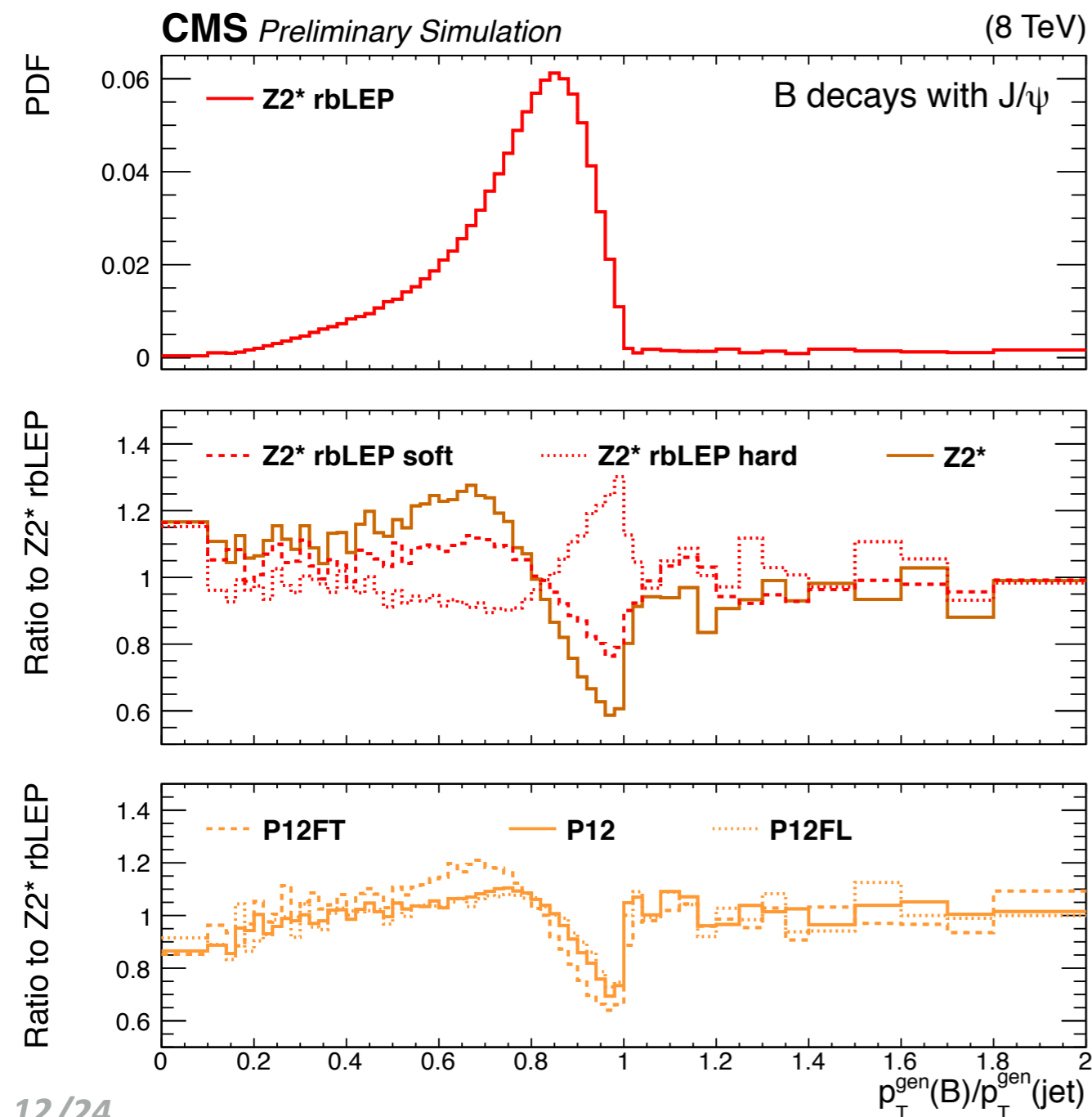


- **Lepton + J/ψ** invariant mass
- Small branching fractions
  - 666 available events in 8 TeV dataset
  - Statistical uncertainty of **3.0 GeV**
- However  $< 1$  GeV syst. uncertainty
  - b-fragmentation  **$\sim 0.3$  GeV**
  - Limited by top  $p_T$  modeling, QCD scales
  - Relevant exp. uncertainties  **$< 100$  MeV**



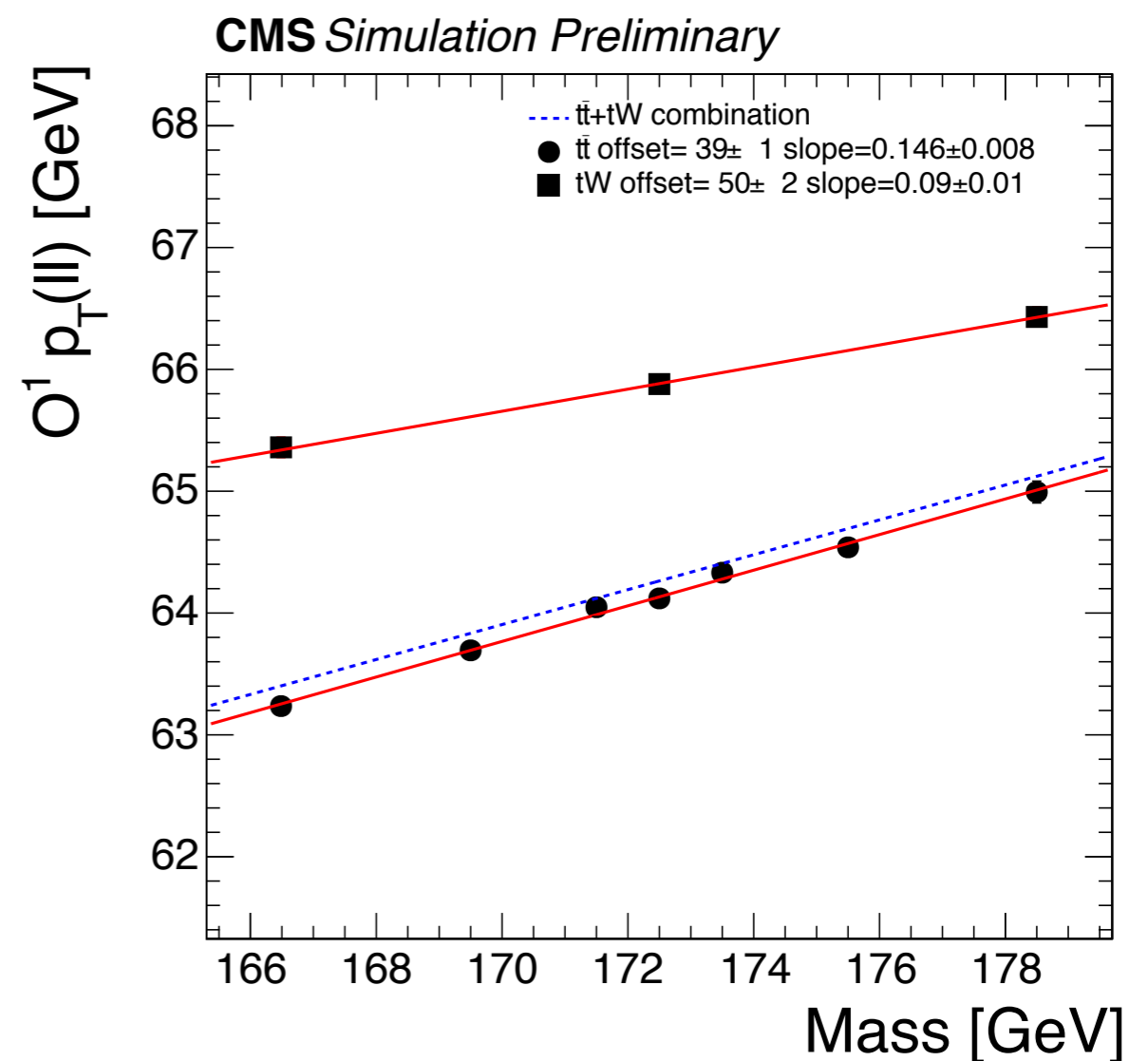
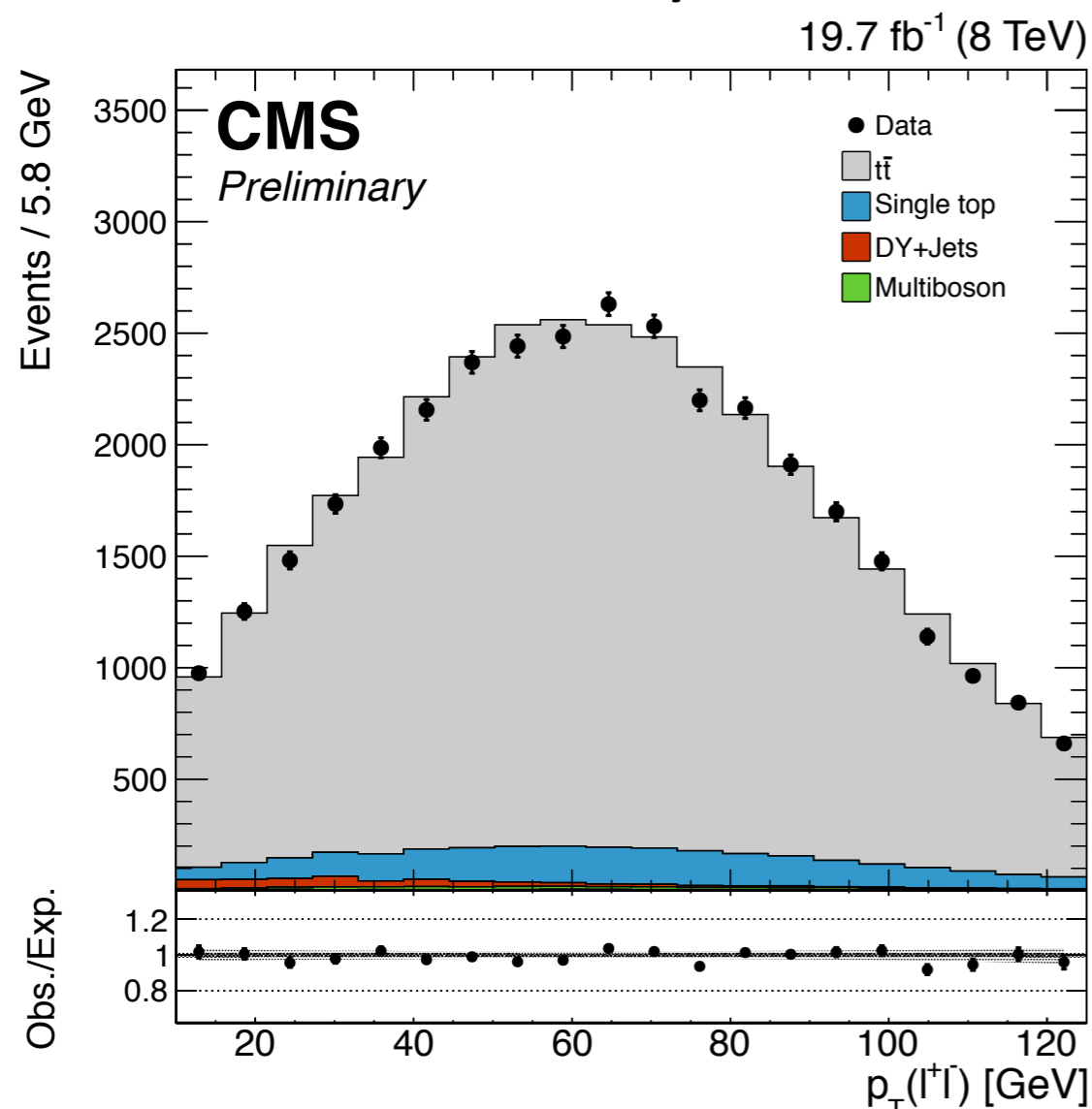
# Exclusive reconstruction reduces sensitivity to variations in b-fragmentation

- Cost of reduced sensitivity (larger statistical uncertainty)



# Ideal case would be an experimentally-clean, theoretically-calculable observable

- Dilepton kinematics proposed by *Frixione and Mitov (2014)*
- $p_T(l^+l^-)$  found to show highest sensitivity to top mass
- Loss of sensitivity when unfolding



*Note: direct use case for NNLO lepton kinematics  
in fiducial region (vs.  $m_{top}$ )*

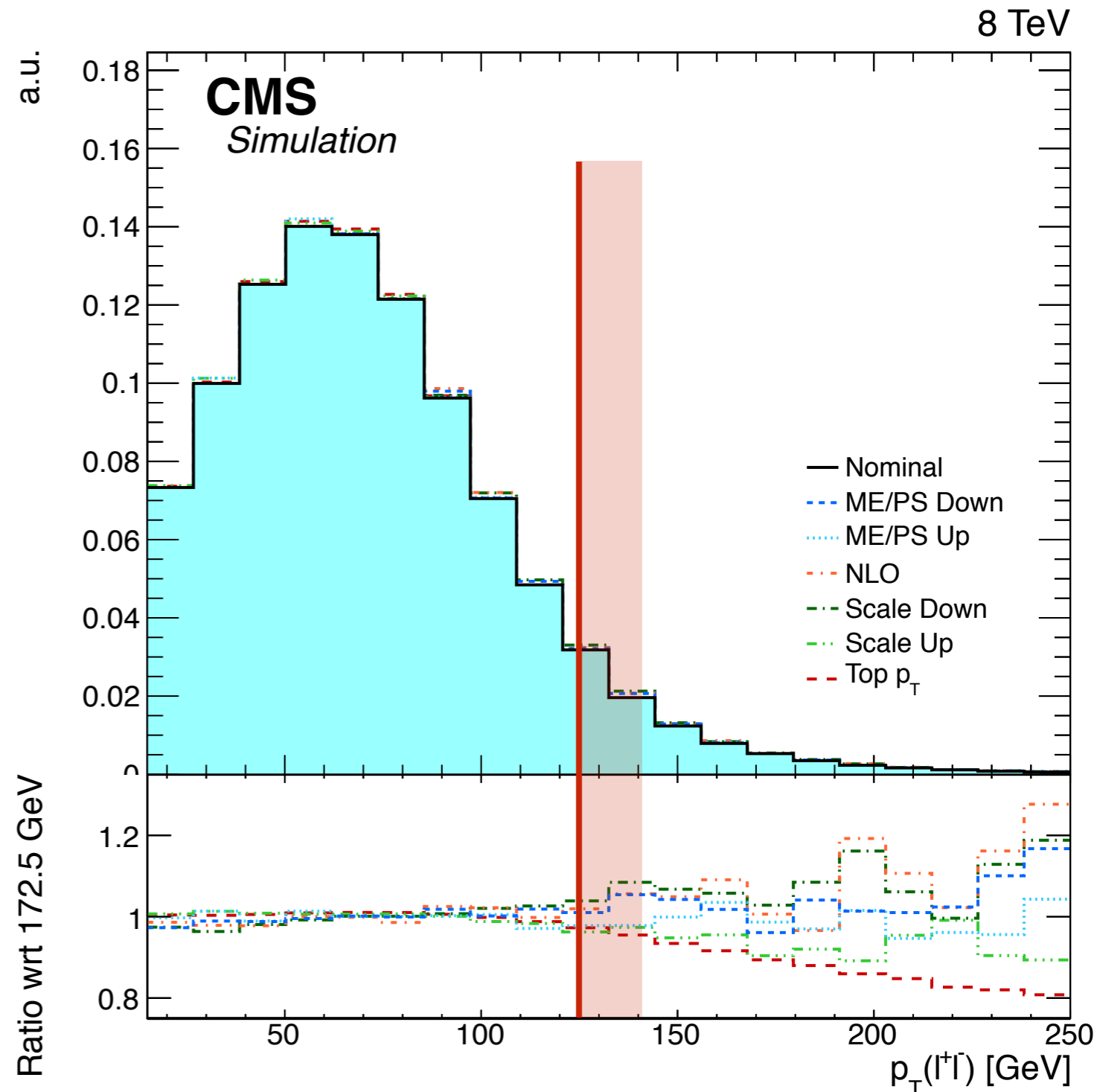
TOP-16-002 (2016)

Promising experimental precision, but limited by QCD scale uncertainties and top  $p_T$  modeling.

- Caveat: using only **leading-order MC** in Run I (8 TeV)
- Furthermore, **top quark  $p_T$  mismodeling** has a large impact
- Experimentally limited only by lepton momentum scale

$$m_t = 171.7 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.5 \text{ }^{+3.1}_{-2.5} \text{ }^{+0.8} \text{ GeV}$$

(stat.) (exp.) (theo.) (top  $p_T$ )



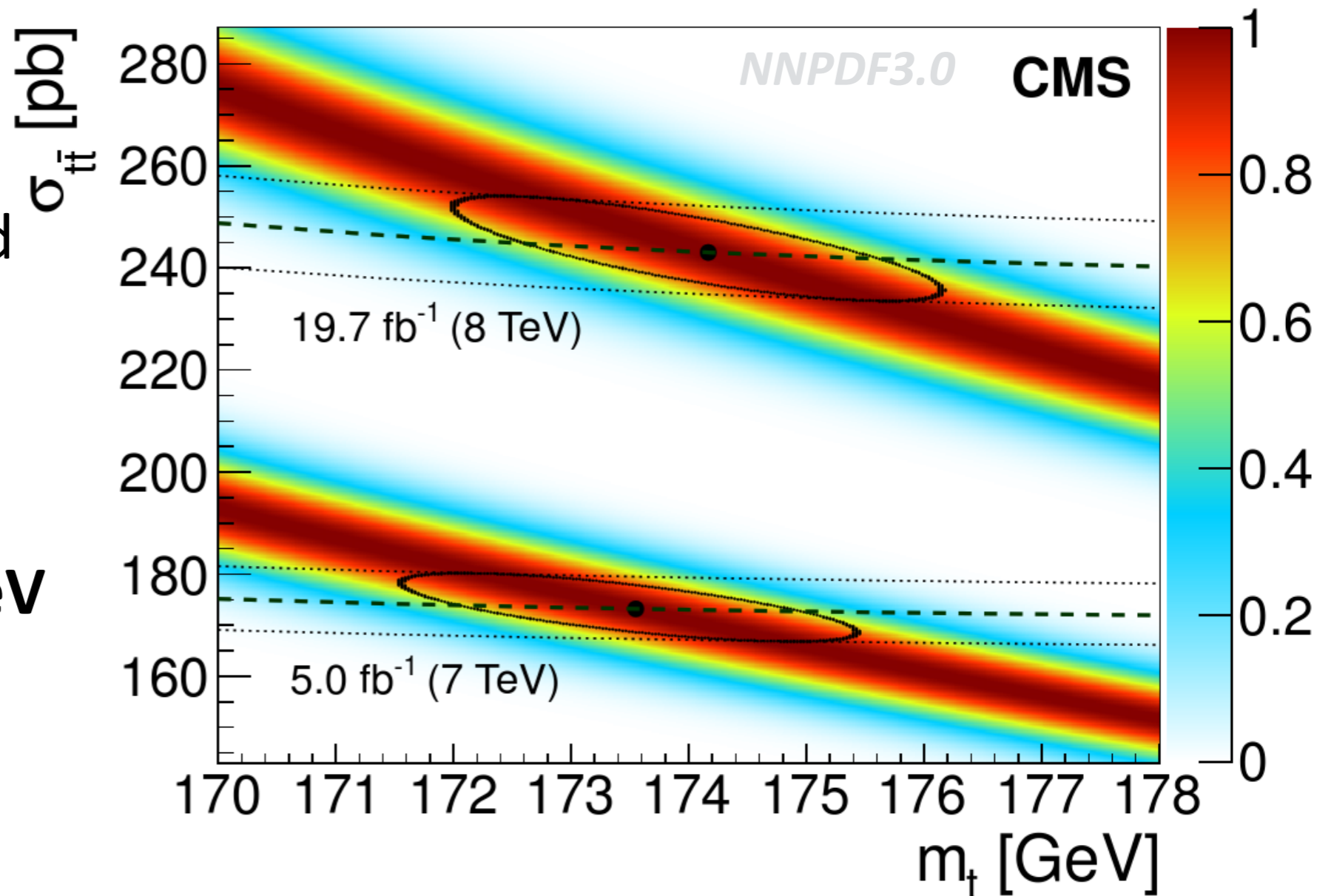


# Pole mass extraction from the inclusive $t\bar{t}$ production cross-section reaching $< 2$ GeV precision

- Mass-dependence can be calculated at NNLO
  - Acceptance depends on  $m_t$  as well

- Fixed value of  $\alpha_s$
- Cross section limited by luminosity uncertainty

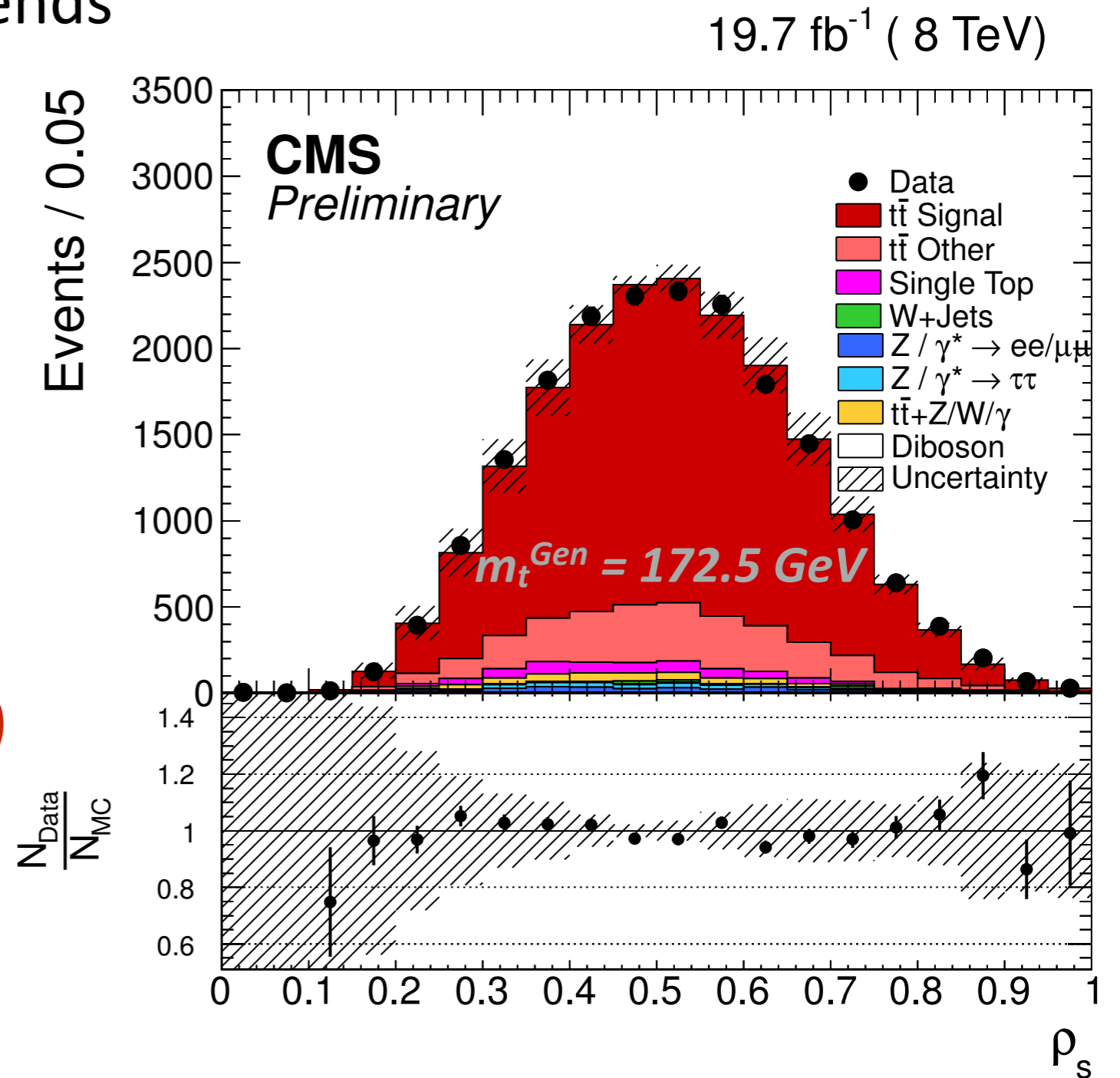
$$m_t = 173.8^{+1.7}_{-1.8} \text{ GeV}$$





Shapes are potentially more sensitive, and not limited by beam-related uncertainties.

- Primary QCD radiation depends on top quark mass
  - Calculable at NLO
- Study dileptonic  $t\bar{t}$  events
  - At least one additional jet ( $p_T > 50$  GeV)
- Measure diff. cross section versus  $\rho_s = 2 \cdot m_0 / m(t\bar{t}, \text{jet})$
- Unfold to particle level
  - Using MadGraph+PY6



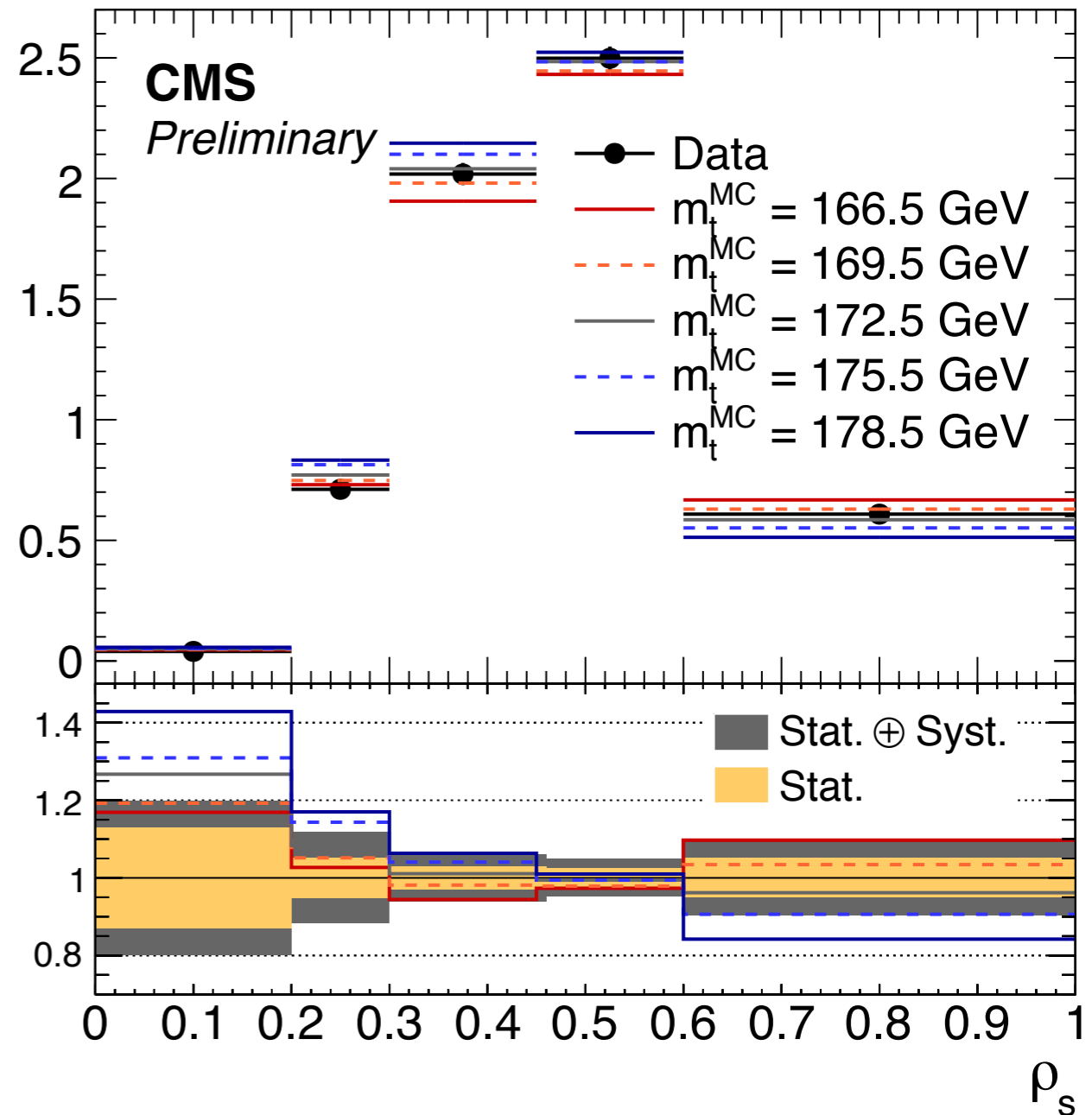
# Compare particle-level measurement with POWHEG prediction at NLO

- POWHEGBOX ttJ setup
  - Interfaced to PYTHIA8
- Dominant systematics from  $\mu_F/\mu_R$  scale variations:
  - Effect on theo. prediction (POWHEG)  $-1.6^{+3.6} \text{ GeV}$
  - Effect on unfolding matrix (MadGraph)  $+1.0^{-2.8} \text{ GeV}$
- Fully independent of cross-section based measurement

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

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d\rho_s}$$

$$\frac{\text{Theory}}{\text{Data}}$$



$$m_t = 169.9 \pm 1.1^{+2.5}_{-3.1} \text{ }^{+3.6}_{-1.6} \text{ GeV}$$

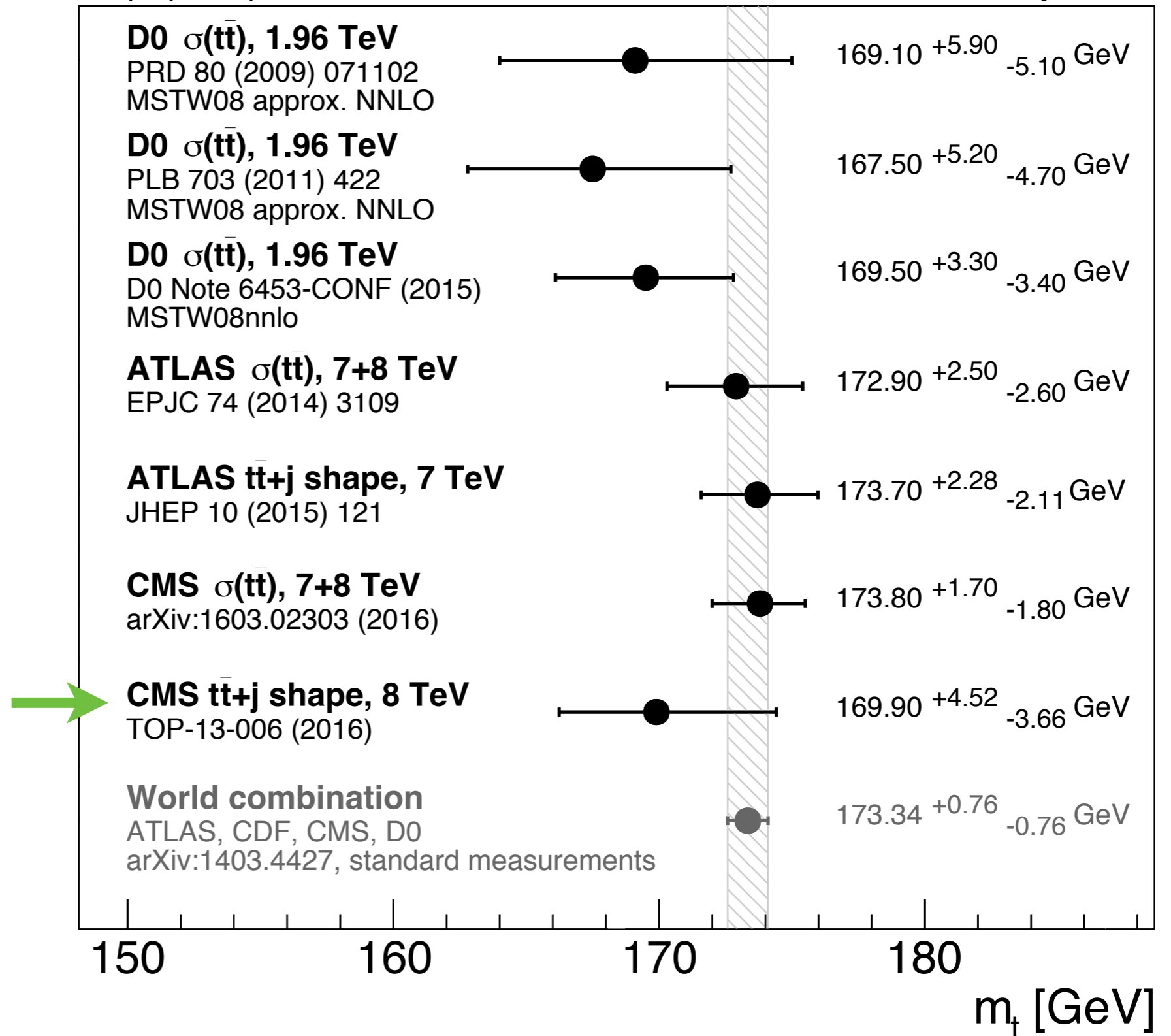
(stat.) (syst.) (theo.)

# Measurements based on comparing theory predictions agree well with MC-calibrated results

(within  $\sim 2$  GeV uncertainties)

Top-quark pole mass measurements

May 2016



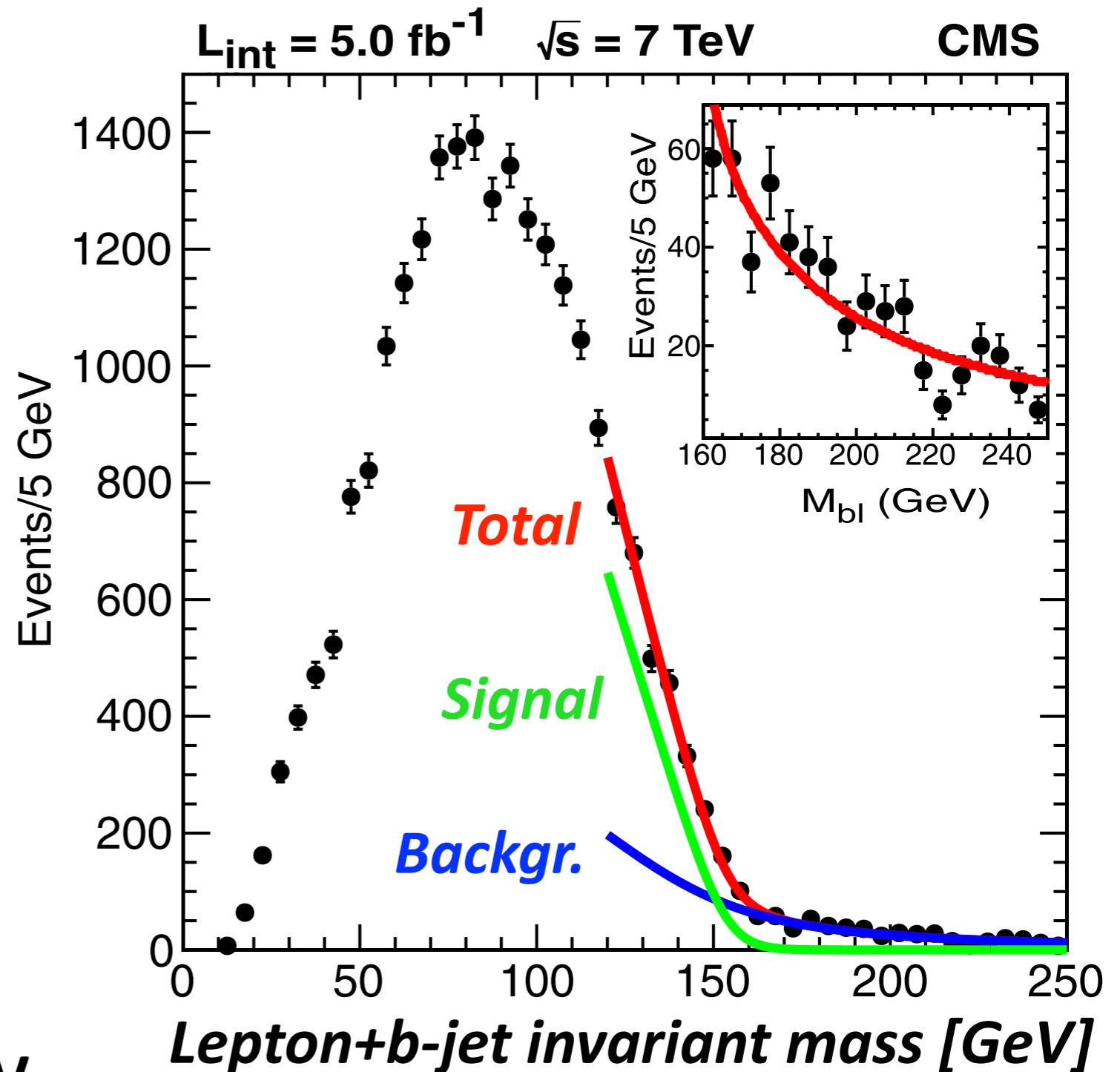
Next step:  
combination of these  
results!

# Without relying on simulation, we can extract the top mass from the endpoints of kinematic distributions

- Endpoints depend on masses of particles involved in the decay
- Simultaneous fit of neutrino, W, and top masses
- Almost independent of simulation

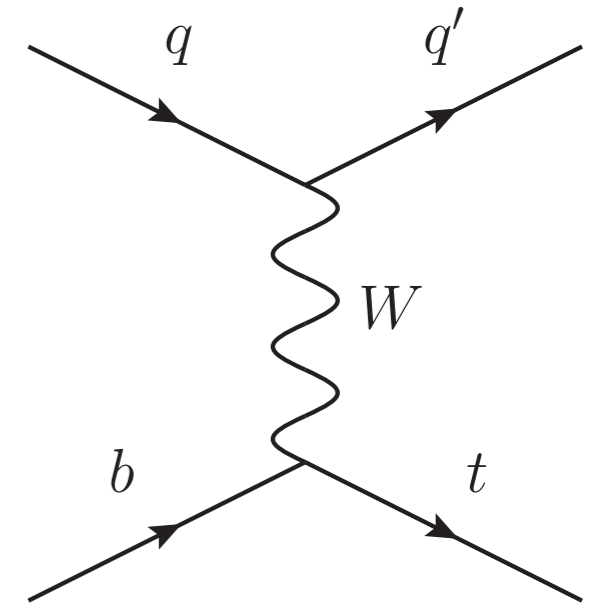
$$m_t = 173.9 \pm 0.9 \text{ }^{+1.7}_{-2.1} \text{ GeV}$$

*(stat.)*      *(syst.)*

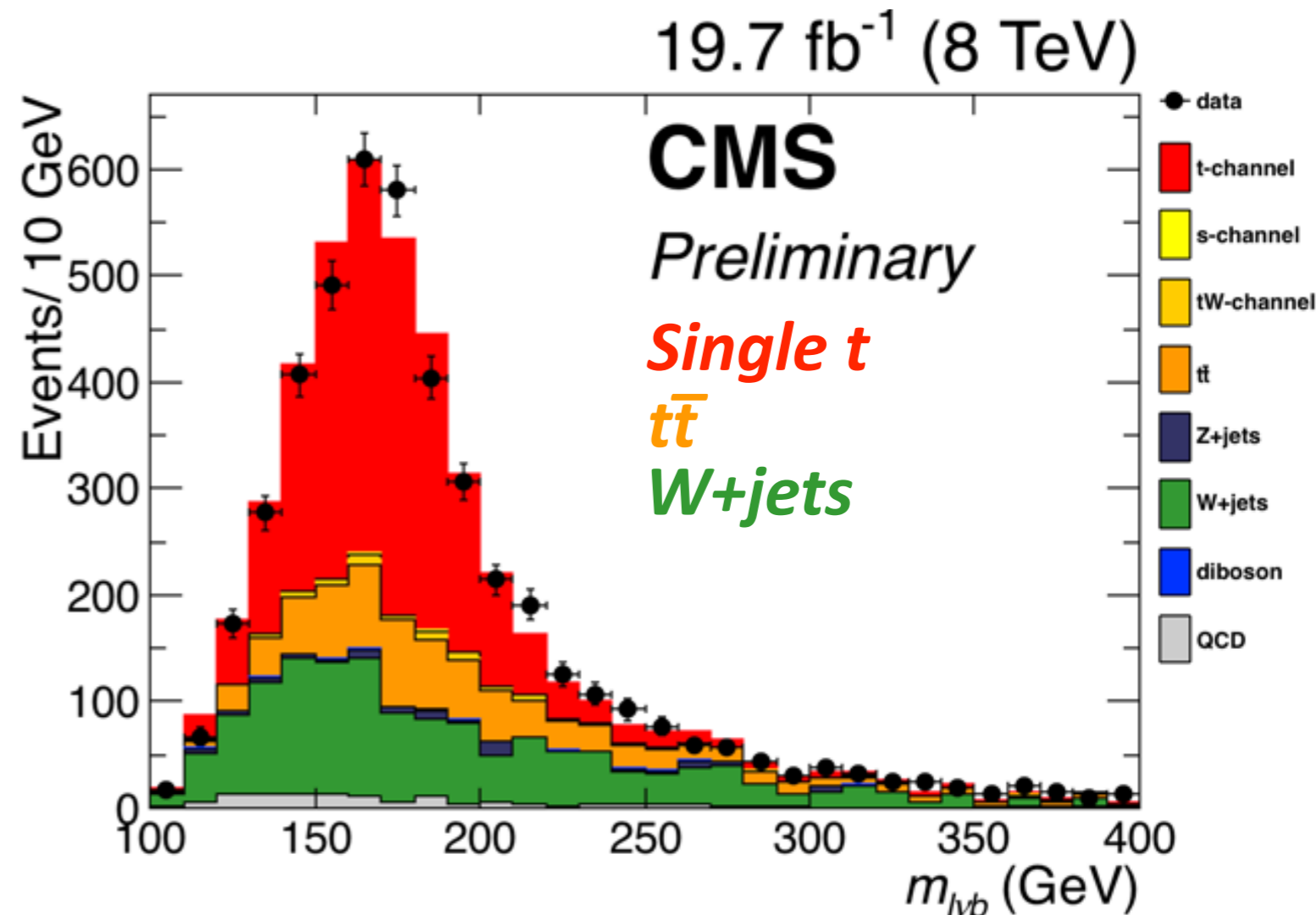


# Single top production could potentially provide additional insights

- Enrich selection in single top requiring a forward jet:  $|\eta_j| > 2.5$ 
  - 71% t-channel single top,  $t\bar{t} < 10\%$



- EWK mediated
  - Different color reconn.
  - Different hard scattering
  - Different pdfs
- Dominant systematics:
  - **Jet energy scales**
  - Background modeling
- Measure mass difference?



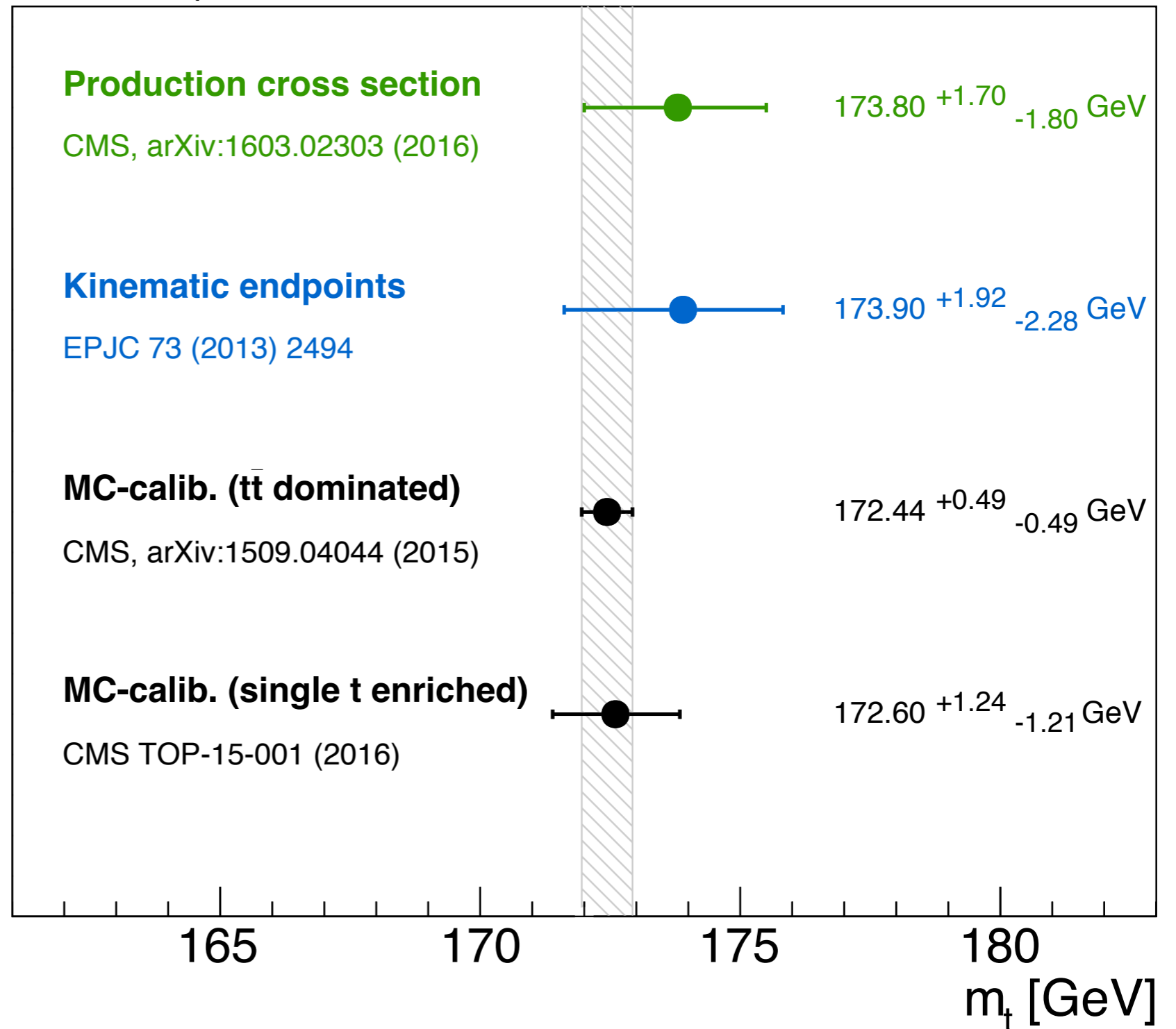
$$m_t = 172.6 \pm 0.8 \pm 1.0 \text{ GeV}$$

(stat.) (syst.)

TOP-15-001 (2016)

As far as we can tell, different mass definitions yield consistent measurements.

Different top mass definitions



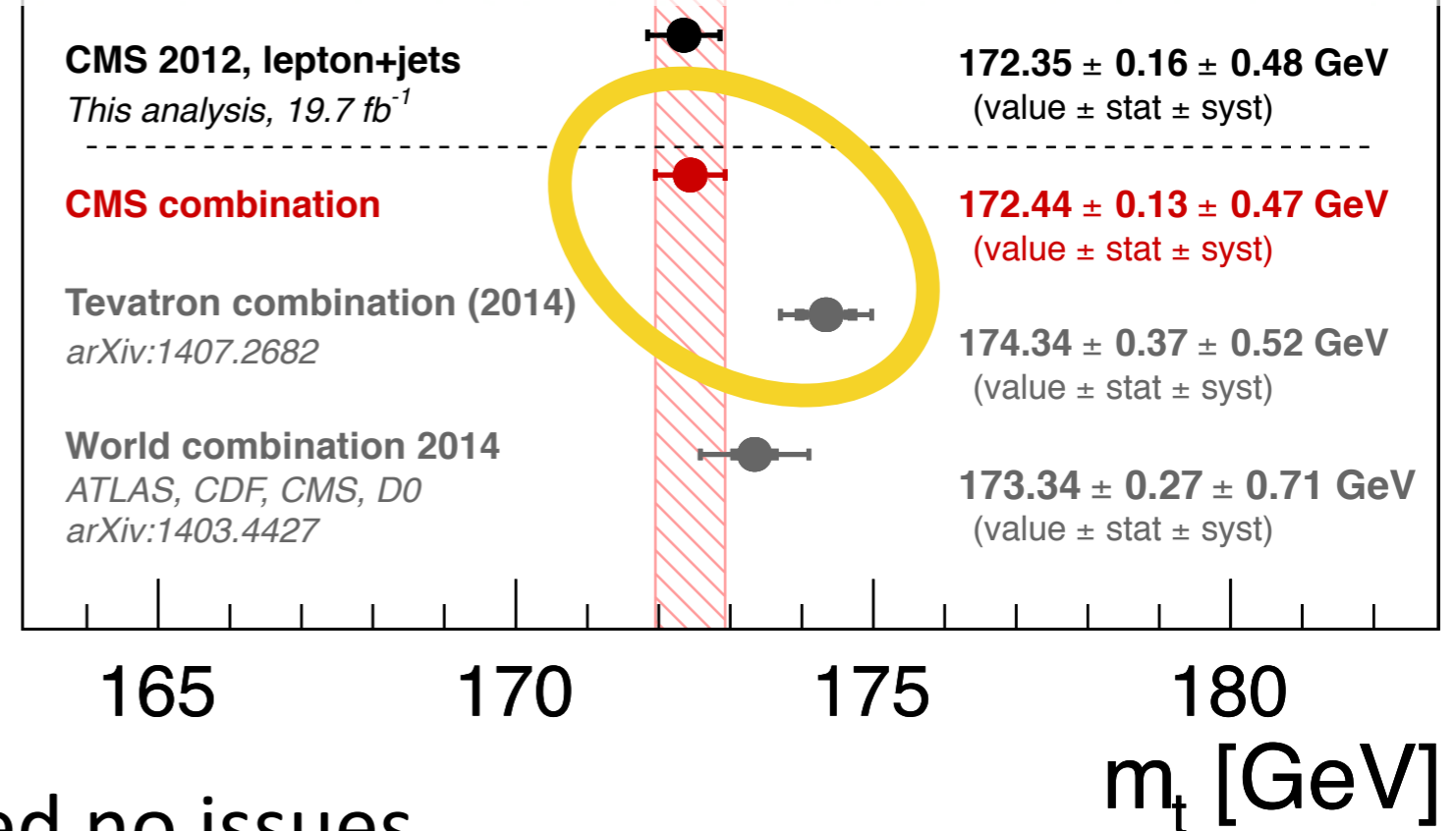
# CMS/D0 comparison

- 3 GeV discrepancy between the two most precise results (l+jets)

- Various cross checks revealed no issues
  - But sprouted fruitful discussions and collaboration

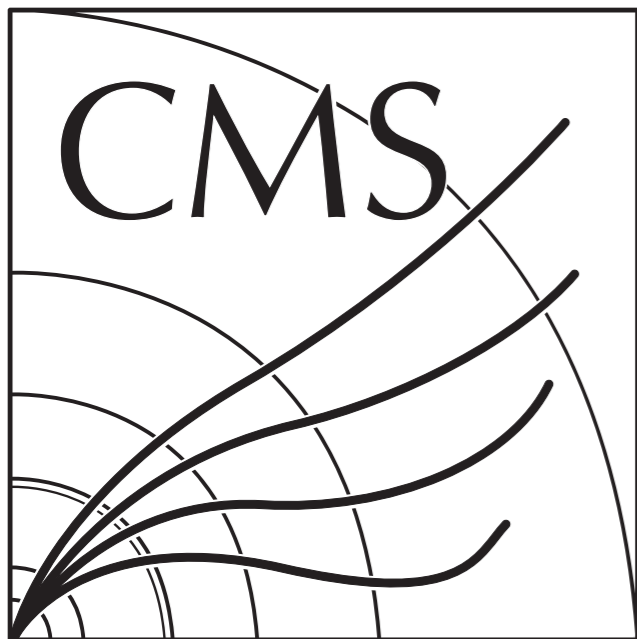
- Next step of common MC setup is well advanced
  - POWHEG + Pythia 6
  - CMS results consistent with published numbers
  - D0 results forthcoming

- More information on cross checks in May 2015 open session

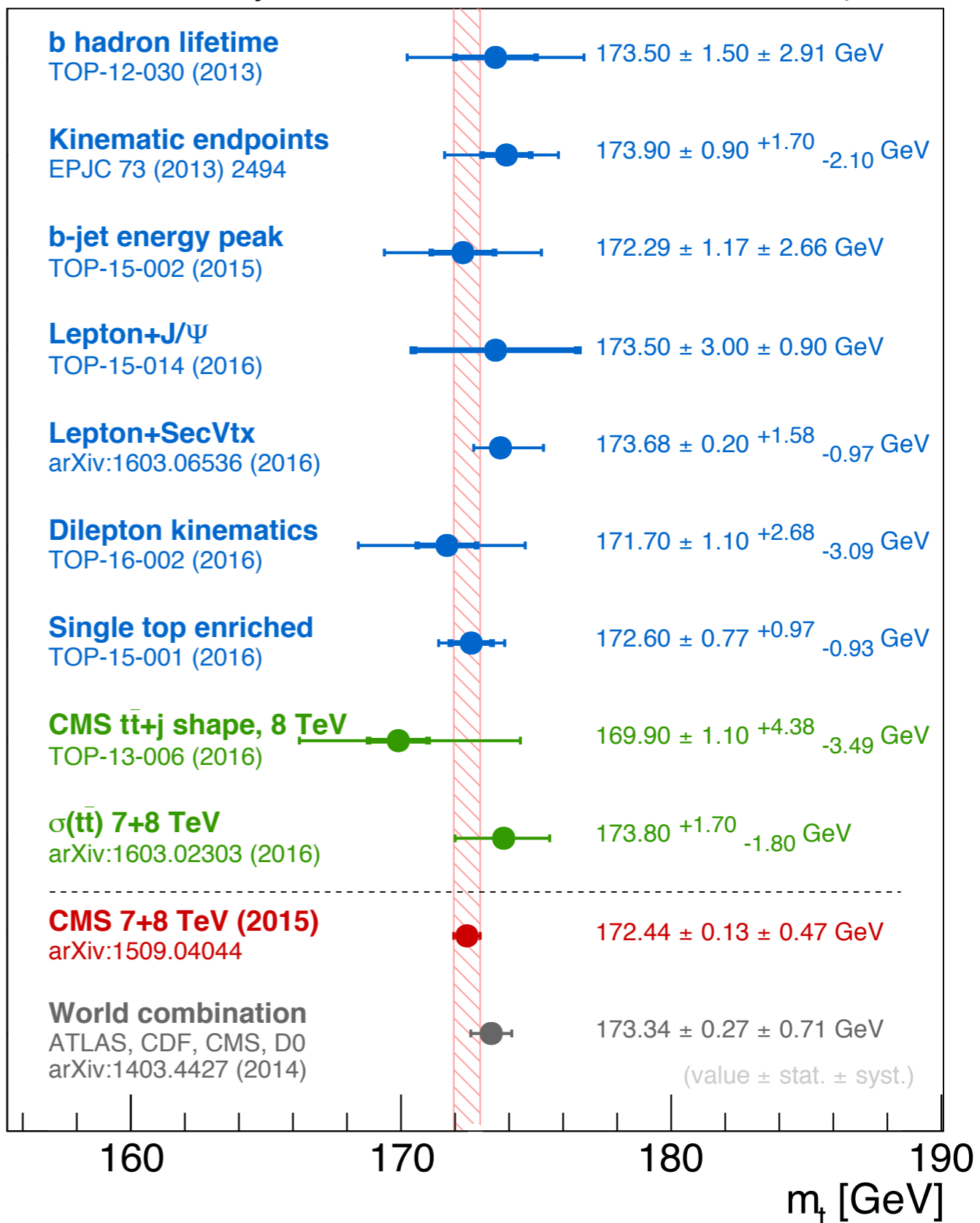




- Sub 500 MeV precision from standard measurements
  - Challenging to advance further
  - Awaiting LHC Run I combination
- The precision is limited by our ability to model the signal
  - In particular related to the **b-quark hadronization**
  - On experimental side from influence in jet-energy scales
- Alternative methods can help tackle the issue from different sides and contribute to understanding of modeling
- Different techniques and employed mass definitions give consistent results (*so far*)



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CMS public results:

<http://cms-results.web.cern.ch/cms-results/public-results/publications/>

Benjamin Stieger (UNL)

LHCTopWG open meeting, May 18<sup>th</sup> 2016

*Additional material*

# *lepton+SV*

## CMS TOP-12-030

# *lepton+J/ψ*

## CMS TOP-15-014

Source	Value (GeV)
<i>Experimental uncertainties</i>	
Monte Carlo statistics	$\pm 0.22$
Muon momentum scale	$\pm 0.09$
Electron momentum scale	$\pm 0.11$
Modeling of the J/ψ candidate mass distribution	+0.09
Jet energy scale	< 0.01
Jet energy resolution	< 0.01
Trigger efficiencies	$\pm 0.02$
Background normalization	$\pm 0.01$
Pileup	$\pm 0.08$
<i>Theoretical uncertainties</i>	
ME generator	-0.37
Renormalization scale	$\begin{cases} +0.12 \\ -0.46 \end{cases}$
ME-PS matching threshold	$\begin{cases} +0.12 \\ -0.58 \end{cases}$
top quark transverse momentum	+0.64
b fragmentation	$\pm 0.30$
Underlying event	$\pm 0.13$
Color reconnection modeling	+0.12
Parton density functions	$\begin{cases} +0.39 \\ -0.11 \end{cases}$
Total	$\begin{cases} +0.89 \\ -0.94 \end{cases}$

Source	$\Delta m_t$ [ GeV ]
<b>Theoretical uncertainties</b>	
$\mu_R / \mu_F$ scales $t\bar{t}$	+0.22 -0.20
$\mu_R / \mu_F$ scales t ( <i>t</i> -channel)	-0.04 -0.02
$\mu_R / \mu_F$ scales tW	+0.21 +0.17
Parton shower matching scale	-0.04 +0.06
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Parton distribution functions	+0.06 -0.04
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Total theoretical uncertainty	+1.52 -0.86
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Total experimental uncertainty	+0.43 -0.44
<b>Total systematic uncertainty</b>	<b>+1.58 -0.97</b>
<b>Statistical uncertainty</b>	<b><math>\pm 0.20</math></b>

# tt+1jet systematics

Source	$\Delta m_t$ [GeV]
POWHEG $t\bar{t}$ +jet modelling	-1.6 +3.6
Jet-Parton Matching	-0.1 +1.6
Q <sup>2</sup> Scale	+1.0 -2.8
ME/Showering	$\pm 0.4$
Color Reconnection	$\pm 0.7$
Underlying Event	$\pm 0.3$
PDF	+0.9 -0.1
Background	$\pm 1.0$
Jet Energy Scale	$\pm 0.1$
Jet Energy Resolution	$\pm 0.1$
Pile-Up	$\pm 0.3$
Trigger Eff.	$< 0.1$
Kinematic Reconstruction	$< 0.1$
Lepton Eff.	$\pm 0.1$
B-Tagging	$\pm 0.3$
Syst. uncertainty	+2.5 -3.1
Stat. uncertainty	$\pm 1.1$

