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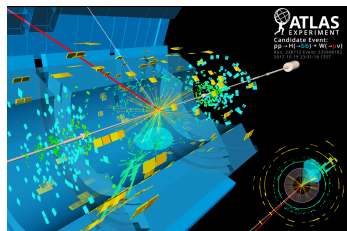
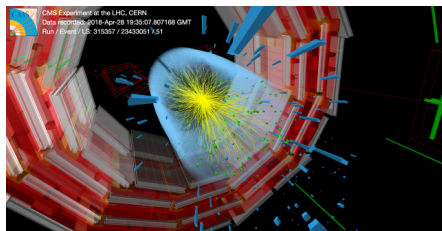
SERGIO SÁNCHEZ CRUZ
(ON BEHALF OF THE ATLAS AND
CMS COLLABORATIONS)

TOP2018 (Bad Neuenahr)

PERFORMANCE AND TOP QUARKS AS A CALIBRATION TOOL

OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- ▶ Status of the ATLAS and CMS experiments
- ▶ Object performance of the experiments
- ▶ Usage of top quark events as calibration tools

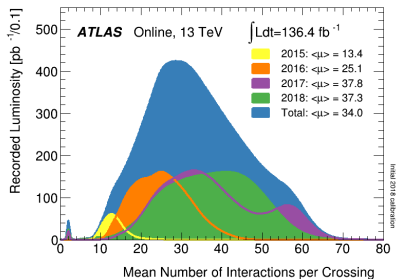


Section 1

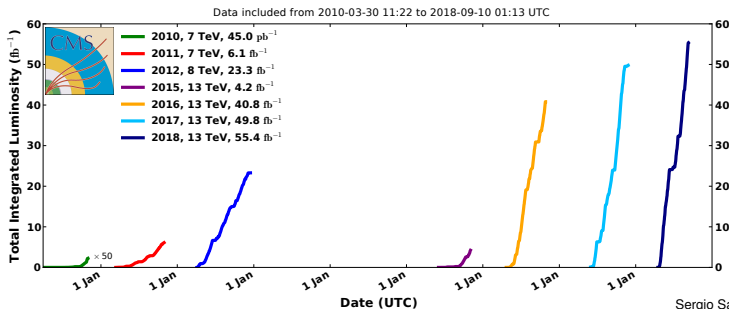
Status of the ATLAS and CMS experiments

INTRODUCTION

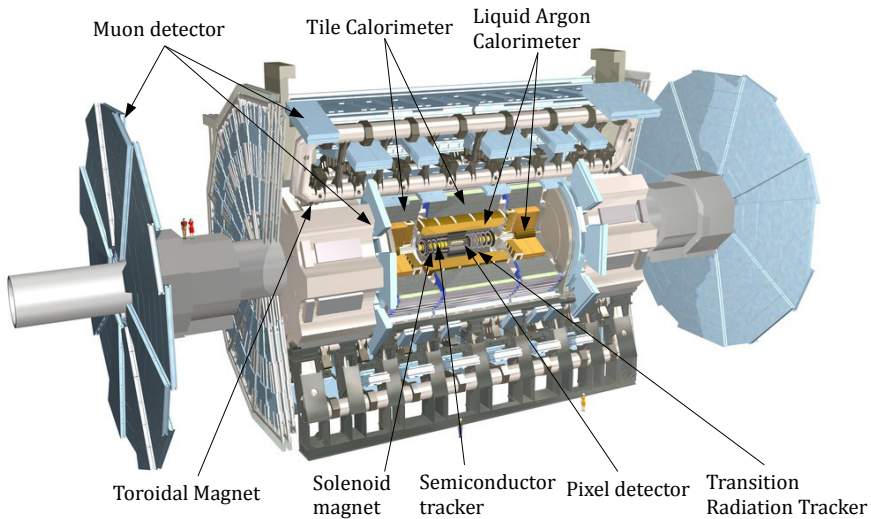
- ▶ Excellent performance of the LHC since 2012
- ▶ Expectation to deliver 150 fb^{-1} during Run 2
 - ▶ Target almost achieved
 - ▶ More than 55 fb^{-1} delivered in 2018
 - ▶ Still a month of data taking
- ▶ Many thanks to the LHC team



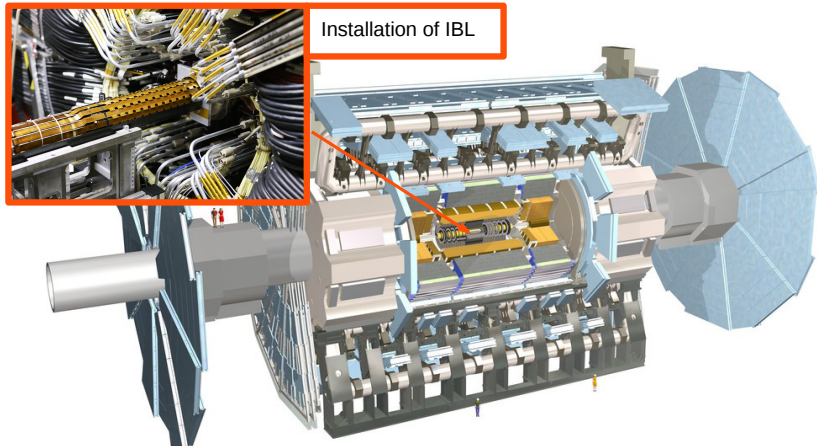
CMS Integrated Luminosity, pp



ATLAS DETECTORS



UPGRADES IN ATLAS

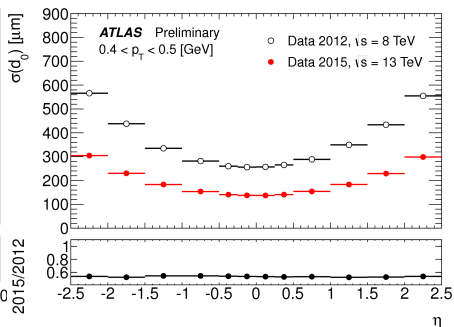
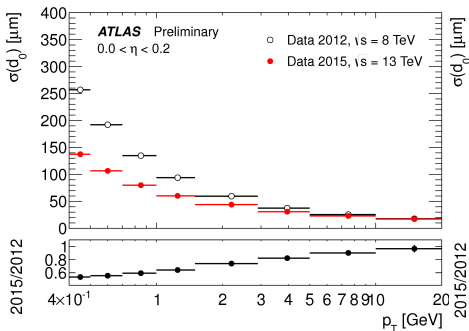


- ▶ Consolidation of the detector and trigger before run II:
 - ▶ Installation of the Insertable B Layer (IBL) (2014)
 - ▶ Additional muon chambers in the extended endcap region ($1.1 < \eta < 1.3$) (2013)
 - ▶ Developments in trigger: topological L1 that allows to correlate objects from muon and calorimeter triggers (2015)

ATLAS PIXEL UPGRADE

IDTR-2015-007

- ▶ Insertion of the IBL provides improved track parameter resolution
 - ▶ Important for b-tagging performance
- ▶ Additional redundancy if failures in some pixel layers occur



CMS DETECTOR

CMS DETECTOR

Total weight : 14,000 tonnes
 Overall diameter : 15.0 m
 Overall length : 28.7 m
 Magnetic field : 3.8 T

STEEL RETURN YOKE
 12,500 tonnes

SILICON TRACKERS
 Pixel ($100 \times 150 \mu\text{m}$) $\sim 16\text{m}^2$ $\sim 66\text{M}$ channels
 Microstrips ($80 \times 180 \mu\text{m}$) $\sim 200\text{m}^2$ $\sim 9.6\text{M}$ channels

SUPERCONDUCTING SOLENOID
 Niobium titanium coil carrying $\sim 18,000\text{A}$

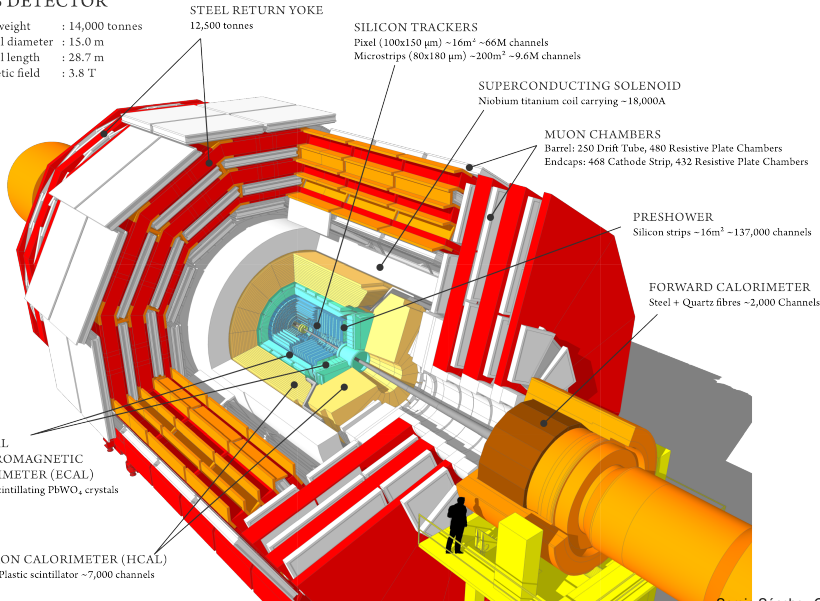
MUON CHAMBERS
 Barrel: 250 Drift Tube, 480 Resistive Plate Chambers
 Endcaps: 468 Cathode Strip, 432 Resistive Plate Chambers

PRESHOWER
 Silicon strips $\sim 16\text{m}^2$ $\sim 137,000$ channels

FORWARD CALORIMETER
 Steel + Quartz fibres $\sim 2,000$ Channels

CRYSTAL ELECTROMAGNETIC CALORIMETER (ECAL)
 $\sim 76,000$ scintillating PbWO_4 crystals

HADRON CALORIMETER (HCAL)
 Brass + Plastic scintillator $\sim 7,000$ channels

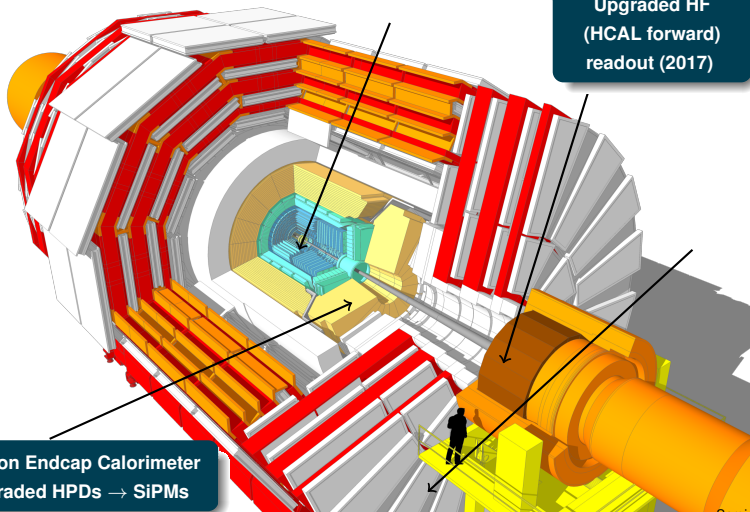


CMS DETECTOR

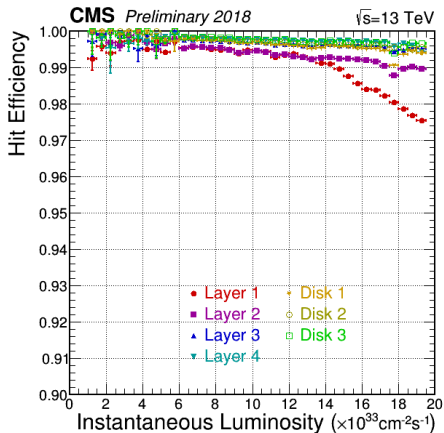
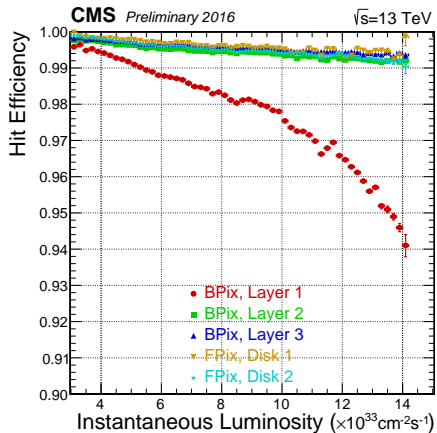
New pixel detector with 4 layers (2017)
Replaced DCDC converters and 6
modules (2018)

Upgraded HF
(HCAL forward)
readout (2017)

Hadron Endcap Calorimeter
Upgraded HPDs → SiPMs



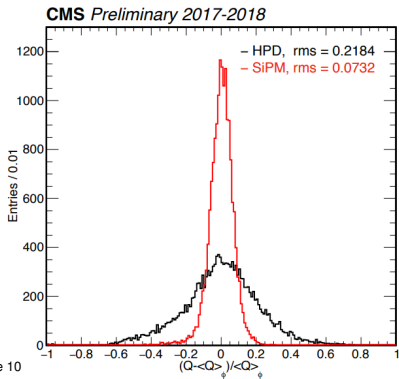
CMS PIXELS



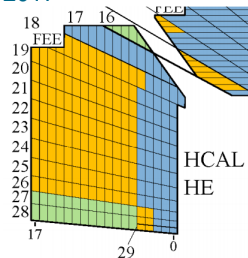
- ▶ Installation of a new pixel detector completed in 2017
- ▶ Significant increase of tracking efficiency

CMS HADRONIC CALORIMETER UPGRADE

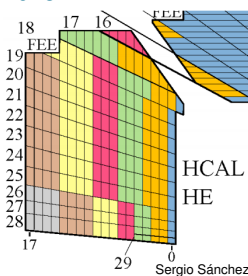
- ▶ Upgrade of the HCAL endcap (HE) front-end and electronics ($1.3 < |\eta| < 3.0$)
- ▶ Replacement of Hybrid photodetectors to silicon photomultipliers
- ▶ Several improvements thanks to the upgrade
 - ▶ Higher longitudinal segmentation
 - ▶ Better signal-to-noise ratio



2017



2018

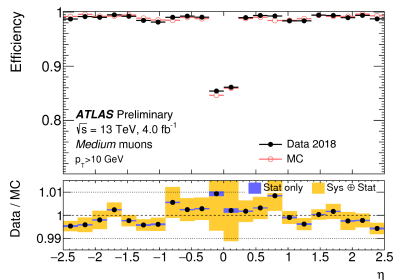


Section 2

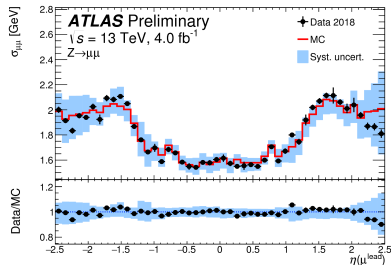
Object performance of the experiments

ATLAS MUON PERFORMANCE

ATLAS-MUON-2018-001



- ▶ Efficiency for muon identification in 2018
- ▶ Measured in using tag-and-probe in $\mu\mu$ events
- ▶ Efficiency consistent with simulations

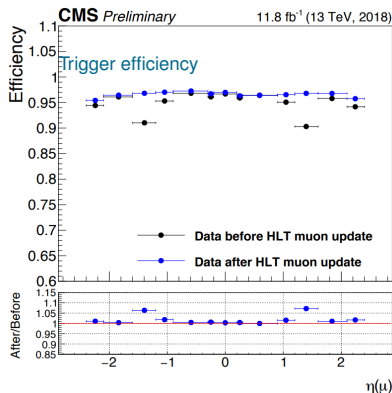


- ▶ Resolution of dimuons as a function of η in 2018
- ▶ Measured by evaluating the smearing of the Z peak produced by the detector
- ▶ Good resolution, particularly in the central region

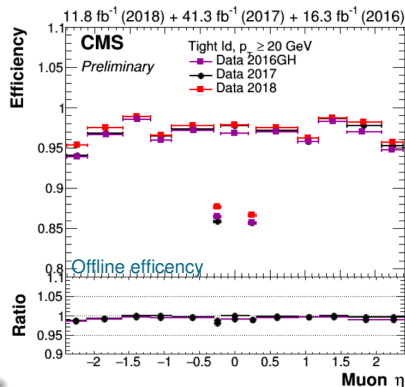
CMS MUON PERFORMANCE

CMS-DP-2018-042

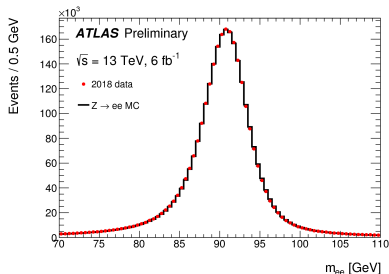
- ▶ Evolution of muon identification criteria during Run 2
- ▶ Efficiency measured in $\mu\mu$ events
- ▶ Overall very stable
- ▶ Marginal increase of efficiency in 2018



- ▶ Introduced enhanced trigger strategy in 2018
- ▶ Efficiency measured in $\mu\mu$ events
- ▶ Significant efficiency recovery in localized η regions

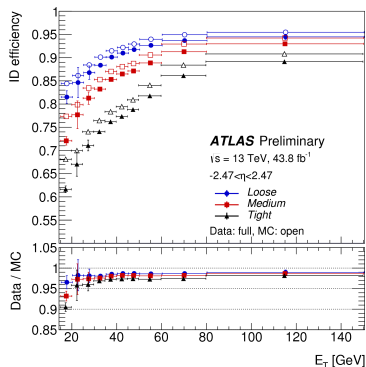
CMS-DP-2018-034


ATLAS ELECTRON PERFORMANCE



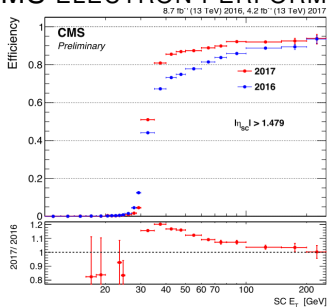
- ▶ Excellent resolution in energy of di-electron in Drell-Yan events
- ▶ Consistent with expectations

ATLAS-EGAM-2018-003

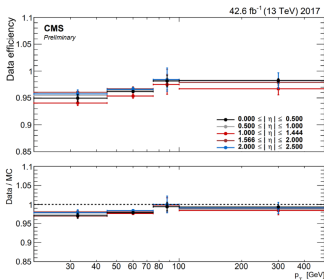


- ▶ High electron reconstruction and identification efficiency
- ▶ Measured with tag-and-probe in ee events
- ▶ Different working points studied, consistent with expectations

CMS ELECTRON PERFORMANCE



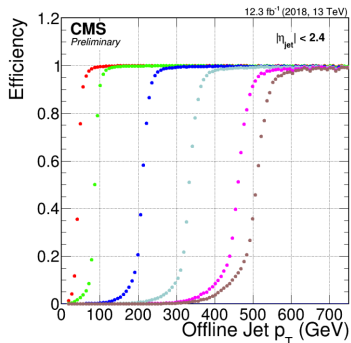
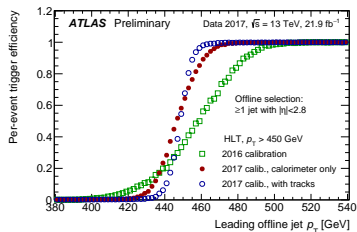
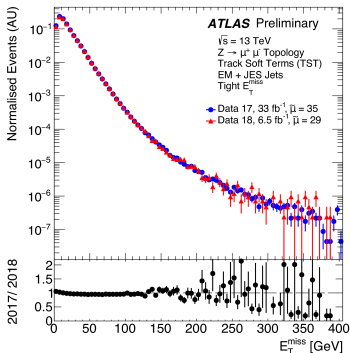
- ▶ Significant increase of lepton trigger efficiency in 2017
- ▶ Total rate of the same order
- ▶ Mainly due to new pixel detector



- ▶ Good lepton efficiency in 2017 data
- ▶ Measured with tag-and-probe in ee events

CMS-DP-18-017

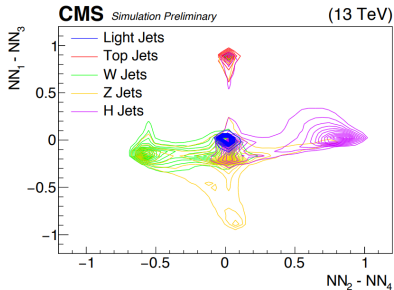
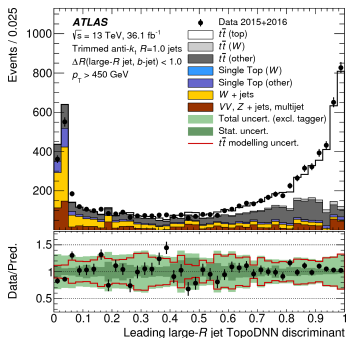
JETS AND MET PERFORMANCE



- ▶ Stable performance of the MET resolution in ATLAS
- ▶ Excellent performance of the jet triggers in ATLAS and CMS in 2017 and 2018

BOOSTED OBJECTS

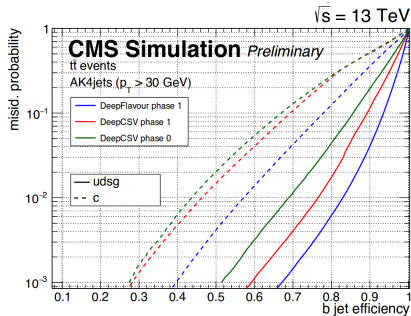
- ▶ Decay product of particles are collimated into a single jet at high p_T
- ▶ Multivariate analysis techniques employed to identify such jets
- ▶ DNNs developed by the two collaborations to distinguish among the different flavors
 - ▶ Exploit jet mass reconstruction and jet substructure



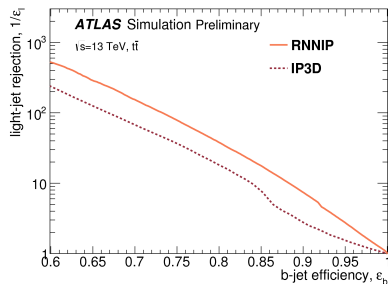
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CMS-DP-2017-027

B-TAGGING PERFORMANCE



- ▶ Excellent b -tagging performance
- ▶ Significant gain with the addition of the pixel layer
- ▶ Higher performance of deep flavor discriminant



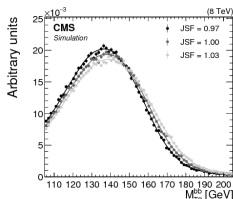
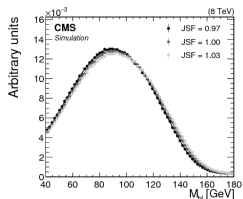
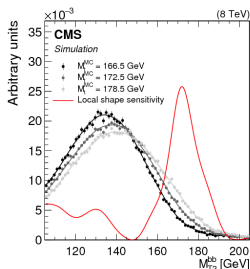
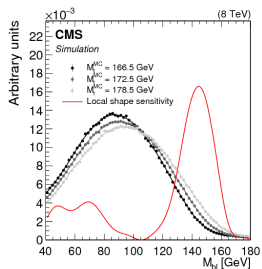
- ▶ Comparison of b -tagging algorithms
- ▶ Significantly better performance of RNNIP
 - ▶ RNN exploiting correlation of track impact parameters

Section 3

Top quark events as calibration tools

IN-SITU PARAMETER DETERMINATION (I)

- ▶ Some top analyses provide in-situ determination of relevant parameters
- ▶ Top mass measurements are quite affected by jet energy scale
- ▶ Dileptonic 8 TeV measurement used as an example
 - ▶ In-situ determination methods are used in other CMS and ATLAS analyses



- ▶ Simultaneous fit to M_{bl} and M_{TT}^{bb}
 - ▶ Variables differently sensitive to jet resolution and m_t
- ▶ 1D fit, 2D fits and hybrid fit are performed
- ▶ $JSF^{2D} = 1.011 \pm 0.015$
- ▶ Hybrid: $m_t = 172.22^{+0.89}_{-0.93}$ GeV
- ▶ 1D fit: $m_t = 172.39^{+0.91}_{-0.95}$ GeV

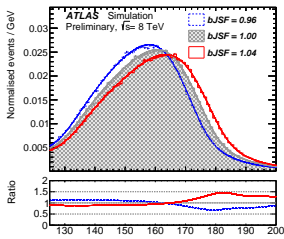
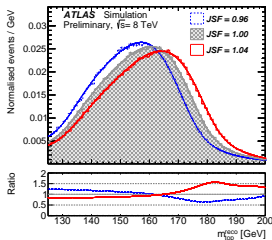
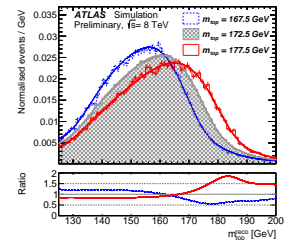
PhysRevD.96.032002

IN-SITU PARAMETER DETERMINATION

ATLAS-CONF-2017-071

TOP MASS

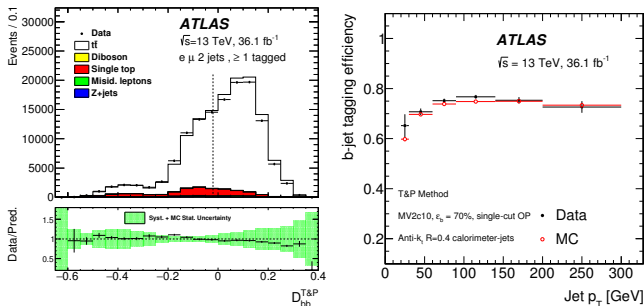
- ▶ Similar approach used previously by ATLAS
- ▶ Two free parameters taken into account: JSF and bJSF
- ▶ Different topology and variables used



- ▶ $m_t = 172.08 \pm 0.91$ GeV
- ▶ JSF = 1.005 ± 0.001
- ▶ bJSF = 1.008 ± 0.005

CALIBRATION - BTAGGING

- ▶ Tag-and-probe method can be applied in $e\mu$ events to assess b -tag performance in data
- ▶ $t\bar{t}$ enriched region is selected and an MVA to select b -jets

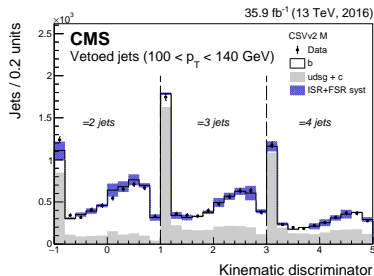
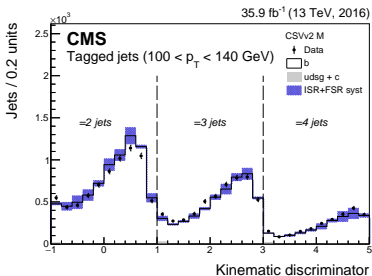
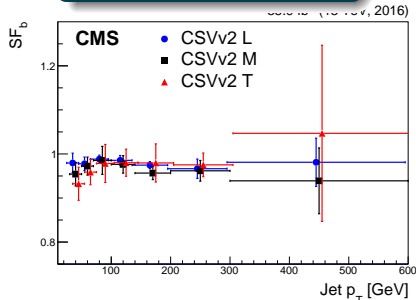


- ▶ Modeling uncertainties are dominating, JES relevant at low and high p_T
- ▶ Alternative combinatorial likelihood method uses events with one and two b -tagged jets
- ▶ Events with 1 and 2 b -jets written as a function of ϵ_b and ϵ_j
- ▶ Solved by maximizing likelihood
 - ▶ Comparable results

CALIBRATION - BTAGGING

- ▶ $t\bar{t}$ -enriched region is build in the $e\mu$ channel
 - ▶ Additional criteria imposed in $m_{e\mu}$ and E_T^{miss}
 - ▶ Discriminant based on event topology to tag the b -jets
- ▶ Measurement also performed in single lepton events
 - ▶ Full reconstruction of the $t\bar{t}$ system is possible

JINST 13 (2018) P05011

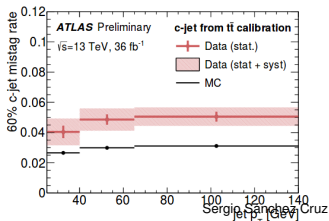
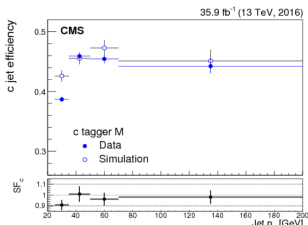
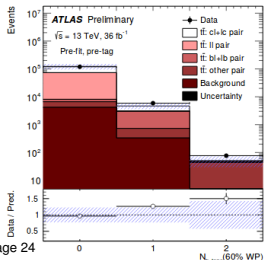
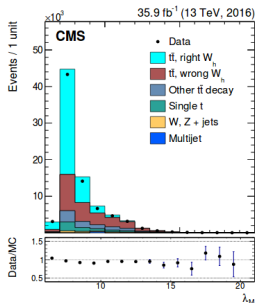


CALIBRATION

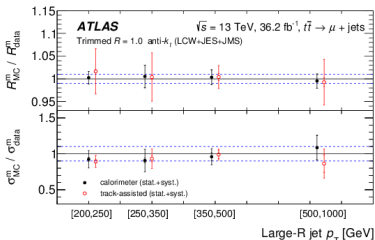
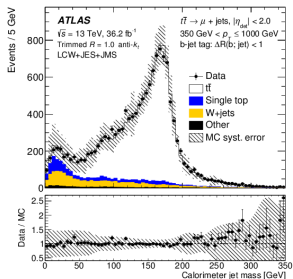
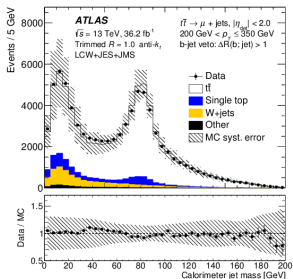
c -(MIS)TAGGING

- ▶ Efficiency of tagging algorithms is relevant
 - ▶ Testing c -tagging algorithm
 - ▶ Evaluation of mistag in b -tagging
- ▶ About 50 % of hadronic W decay into c
- ▶ Different methods are used to estimate the hadronic W yield in semileptonic $t\bar{t}$ events
- ▶ Categories are built depending on the number events passing tagging criteria
- ▶ c -tagging efficiencies are parameterized and determined

JINST 13 (2018) P05011
ATLAS-CONF-2018-001



RESPONSE AND RESOLUTION OF LARGE R JETS



- ▶ In-situ determination of jet energy and response using top and W masses
- ▶ Single muon events with a jet and a large jet selected
- ▶ Mass of the large R jet is used to calibrate the response and resolution

1807.09477

CONCLUSIONS

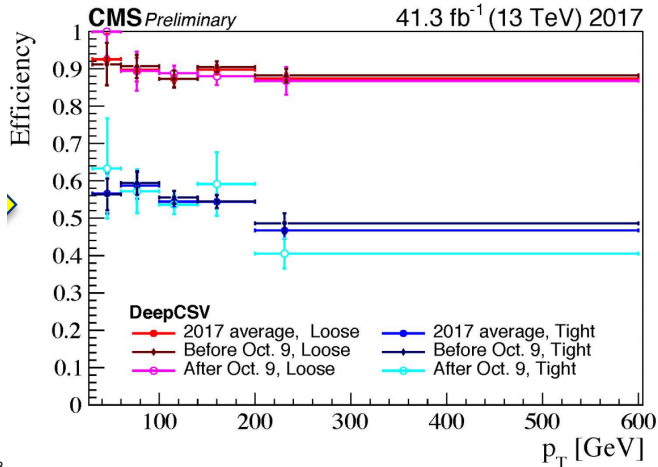
- ▶ Upgrades in the detectors have been successfully installed
- ▶ ATLAS and CMS are taking good data during run 2
- ▶ Many high quality results are expected

- ▶ Reviewed a couple of examples of $t\bar{t}$ topologies are used as calibration tool
- ▶ Knowledge of $t\bar{t}$ topologies allow to determine experimental parameters such as JES, or b -tag efficiencies

Back-up

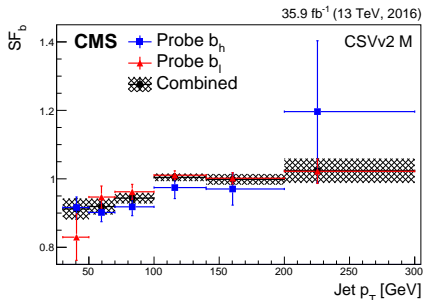
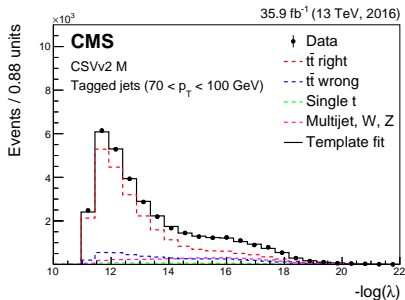
CMS PIXEL FAILURE

- ▶ About 5% of the DC/DC power units of the pixel failed in late 2017
 - ▶ Effect of the failures in the data quality is marginal
- ▶ Failure mechanism of the chips has been understood
 - ▶ Related to radiation
 - ▶ More robust design has been developed
 - ▶ Mitigation strategies have been followed so 2018 data is not affected

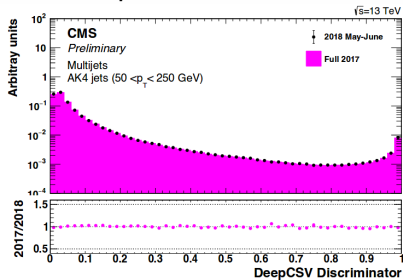


CALIBRATION - BTAGGING

- ▶ Tag-and-probe method is used in the single lepton channel
- ▶ Full reconstruction of the $t\bar{t}$ event allows to assign jets to quarks using a maximum **likelihood** test
- ▶ E_T^{miss} and likelihood are fitted to extract the signal yield

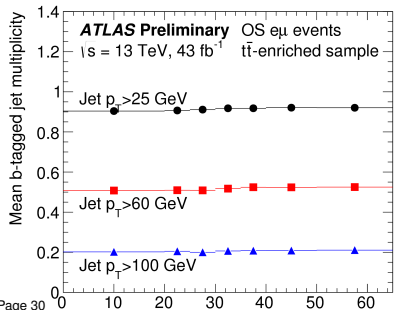


B-TAGGING PERFORMANCE



CMS-DP-2018-033

- ▶ DeepCSV discriminant combines information from secondary vertex and information from tracks of the secondary vertex
- ▶ Very stable along the years



- ▶ b -jet multiplicity as a function of number of interactions
- ▶ Very robust discriminator against pile-up

ATLAS-FTAG-2017-008