

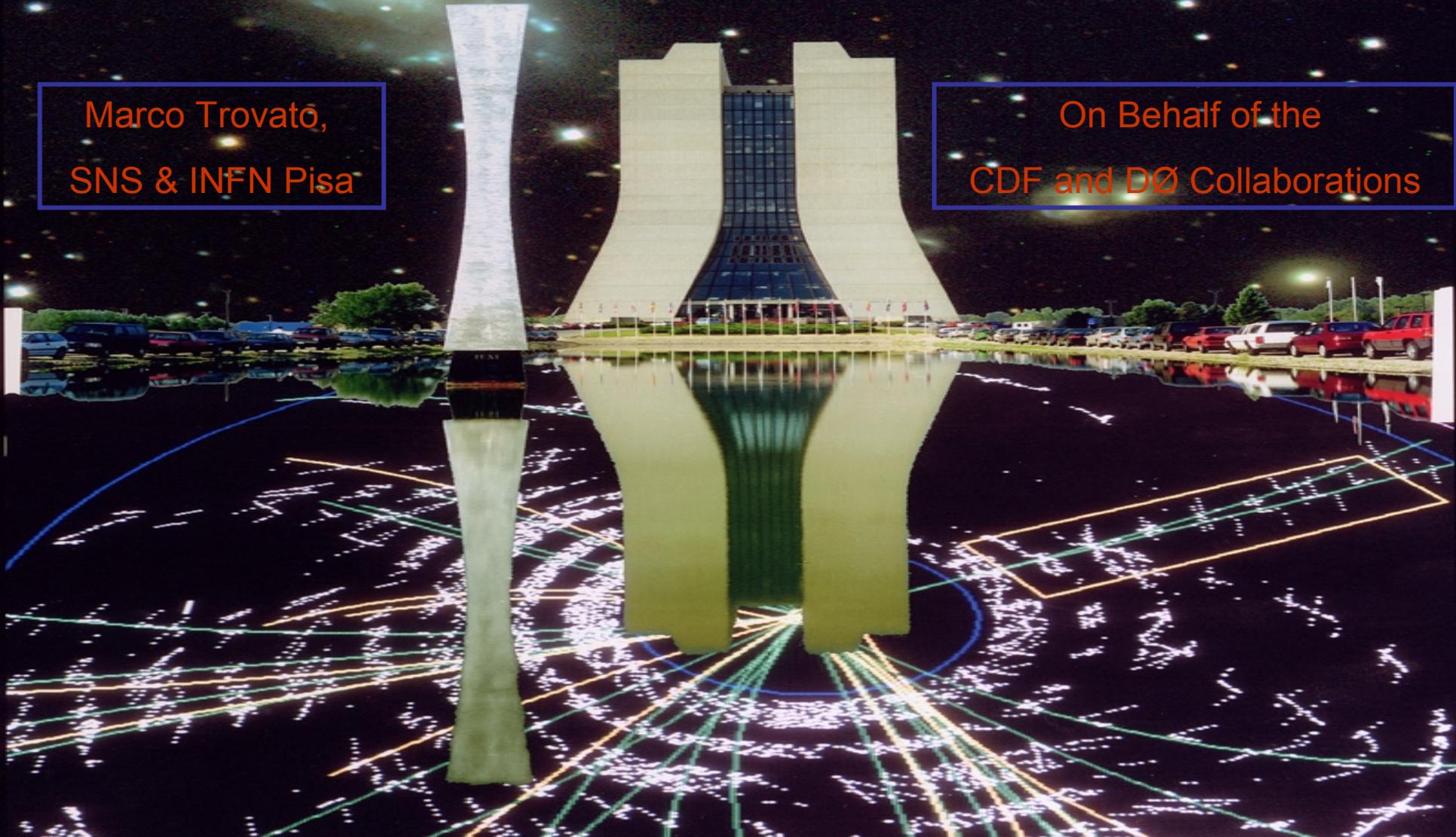


Top Mass Measurements at the Tevatron



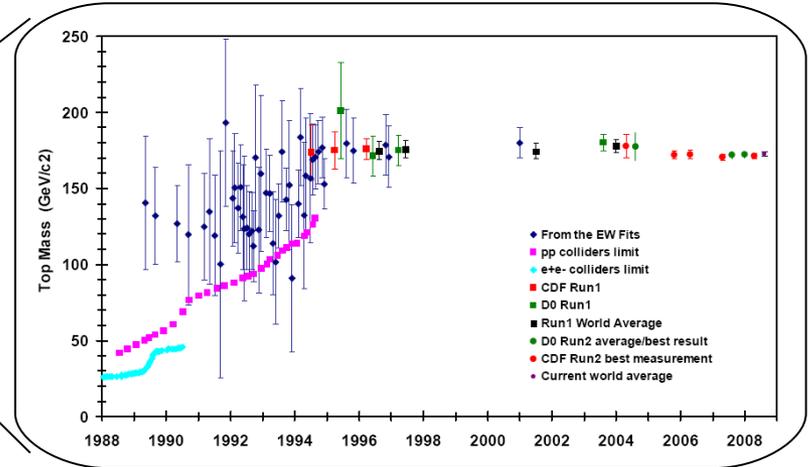
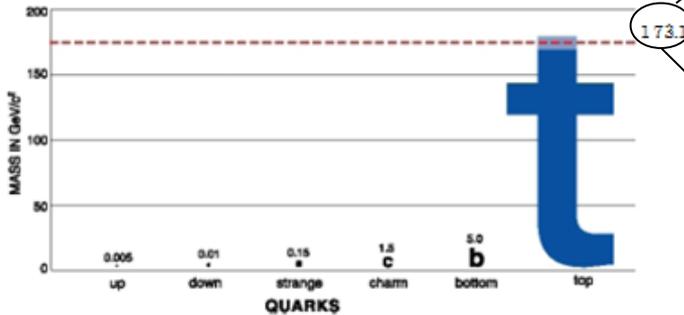
Marco Trovato,
SNS & INFN Pisa

On Behalf of the
CDF and DØ Collaborations



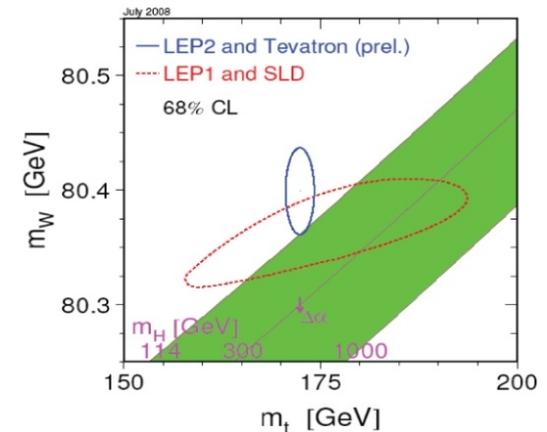
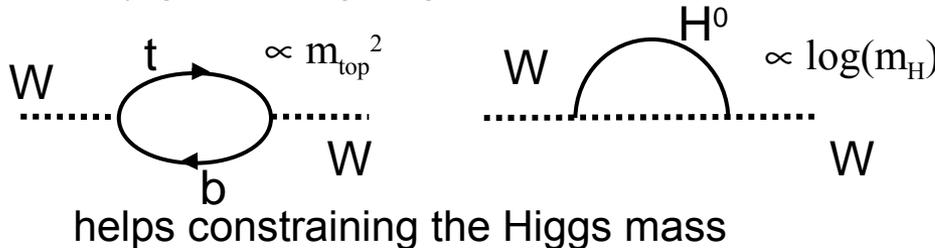
Enormous mass

- Same scale as EWSB
- Yukawa coupling of ~ 1



Within the SM

- By generating large radiative corrections



Beyond the SM

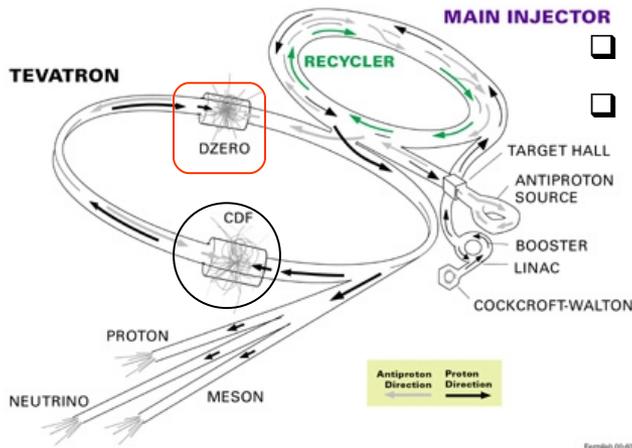
- discrepancies in the results across different decay channel could provide hints of new physics



Experimental Environment: Fermilab Tevatron



FERMILAB'S ACCELERATOR CHAIN



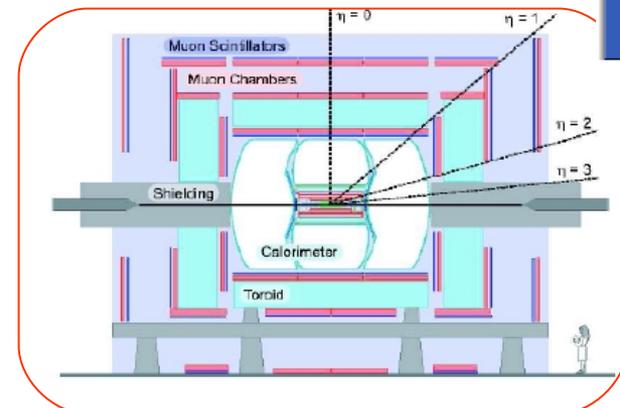
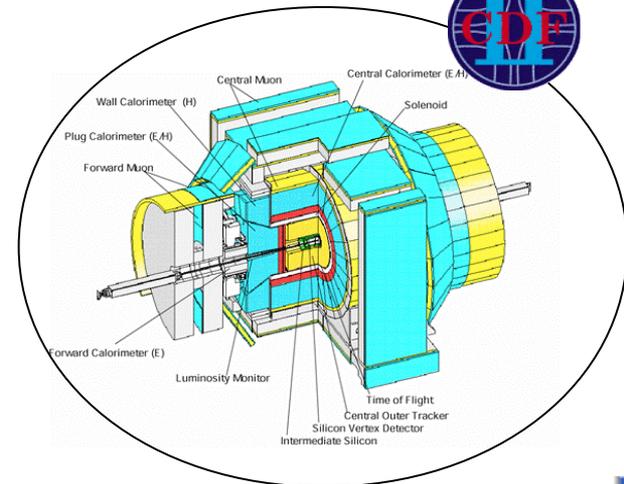
- ❑ So far the only place where top has been produced
- ❑ Ppbar collisions at 1.96 TeV (since 2001)
- ❑ About 5 fb^{-1} on tape for both experiments

❑ *Two multi-purpose detectors*

- accurate tracking system with SI
- Calorimeters to measure e , γ , jet energy
- Muon detection system

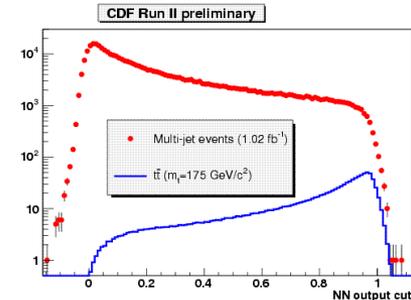
❑ *Peculiarities*

- CDF: excellent tracking system
- D0: excellent muon coverage





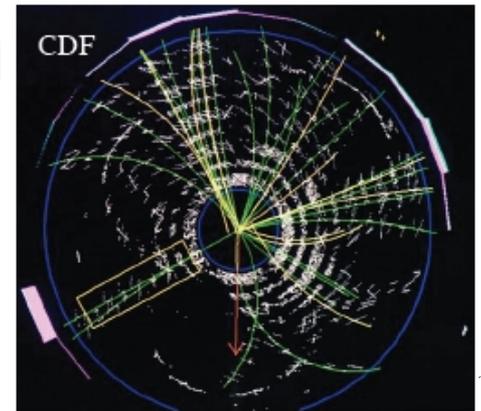
- ❖ A needle in the haystack: $\sigma_{tt}/\sigma_{inel} = 10^{-10}$
 - dedicated top triggers
 - sophisticated event selections



- ❖ Neutrino(s) escape the detector
 - Indirect measurement of ν energy: MET
 - hypotheses needed to constrain the kinematics (dilepton channel)

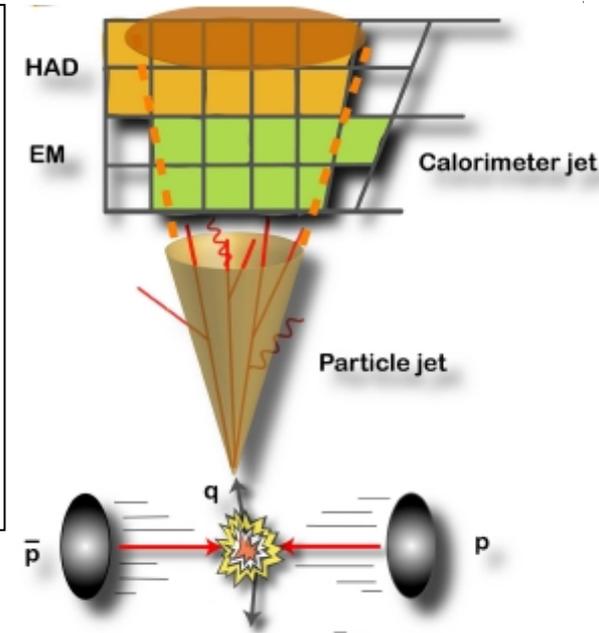
- ❖ Jets of particles instead of quarks are measured
 - Several jet-to-partons (“j2p”) possible assignments
 - Procedure to report jet energy back to partons: “Jet energy scale” (JES)
 - Not all jets originate from top/W : gluon radiation

I+jets event

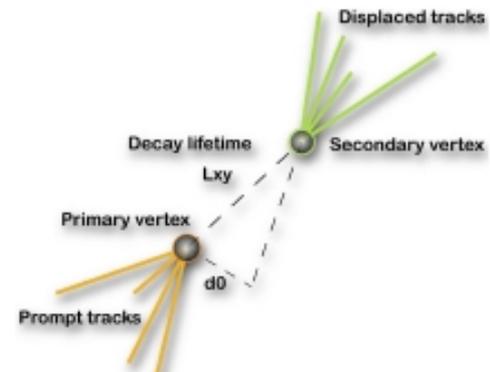


Jets in top mass analyses

- JES corrections account for:
 - Detector effects (non-linearity, non-compensation, multiple ppbar interactions, ...)
 - Physics effects (underlying event, energy out of the jet cone)
- JES calibration “in situ”(ttbar only):
 - invariant mass of dijets from W needs to match W mass
 - possible in l+jets and all-jets channels
 - Calibration returns a JES shift “ Δ_{JES} ”



- Flavour tagging
 - vertex displacement hints to long-lifetime hadrons from b's (“b-tagging”)
 - decreases j2p possible assignments
 - increases signal to bg ratio



Matrix Element (ME): exploits an event-by-event probability

$$P_{ev}(\vec{x} | m_t, \Delta_{JES}) = N \sum_{j2p} \int d\Phi_6 \frac{|M(q\bar{q} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \vec{y})|^2}{FF} dz_1 dz_2 f_{PDF}(z_1) f_{PDF}(z_2) TF(\vec{x} | \vec{y}, \Delta_{JES})$$

\vec{x} : Event observables (P_μ^{lep}, P_μ^{jet})

M : LO ME for signal or bg process

PDF
for incoming partons

Detector response

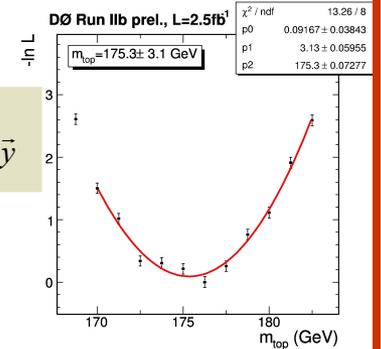
\vec{y} = parton momenta

given a particle momentum \vec{y}

N : normalization factor

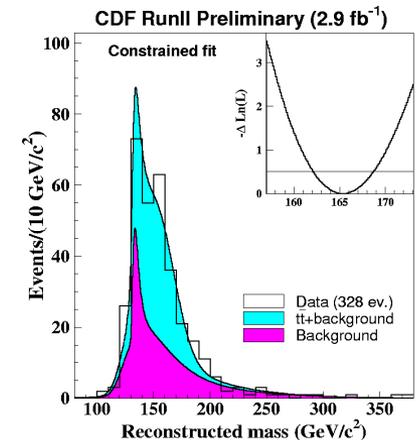
FF = flux factor

$$L = \prod_{events} P_{ev}$$



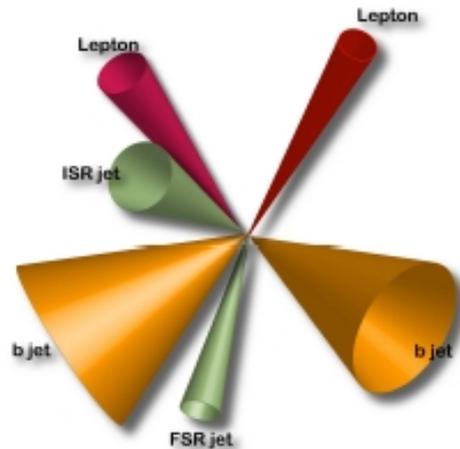
Template method (TM):

- 1) Choice of a m_t estimator (typically event-by-event reconstructed top mass)
- 2) Build distributions (“templates”) on simulated events
- 3) Fit the data to a combination of a mass-dependent signal template and of a bg template



Dilepton channel

High S:B (3:1), low statistics



Event selection algorithm

- ✓ Two leptons ($P_T > 15$ to 25 GeV)
- ✓ Large MET (> 25 GeV)
- ✓ At least two jets ($E_T > 15$ to 20 GeV)
- ✓ Other topological cuts to reject bg

Main background

- ✓ Diboson, W+jets (fake lepton), Drell-Yan

Main Challenge

Kinematics underconstrained
(2 undetected ν 's)



DØ : Dilepton

- $e\mu$ channel only

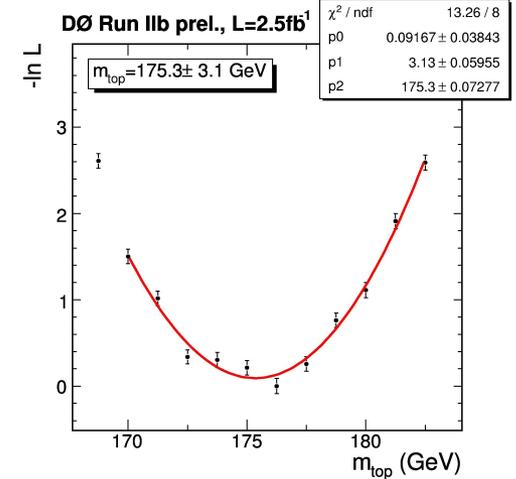
dilepton DØ best

$$\text{ME} - \int Ldt = 3.6/\text{fb}$$

- Z+jets $\rightarrow \tau\tau$ main bg
- Combine Run IIa ($\int Ldt = 1.1/\text{fb}$) Run IIb ($\int Ldt = 2.5/\text{fb}$) to get:

$$M_{top} = 174.8 \pm 3.3 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 2.6 \text{ (syst.) GeV}$$

$$(\delta M_{top} / M_{top} = 2.4\%)$$



Neutrino Weighting (TM) - $\int Ldt = 1/\text{fb}$

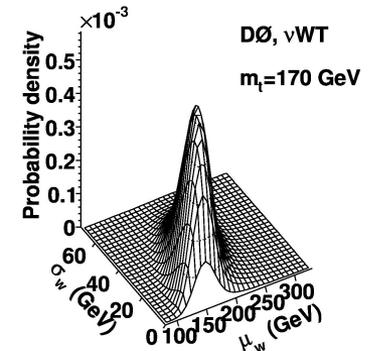
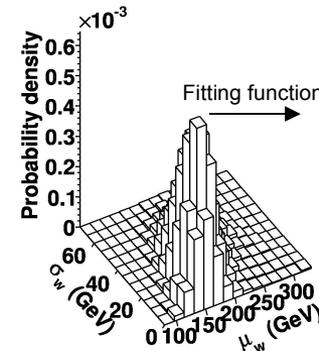
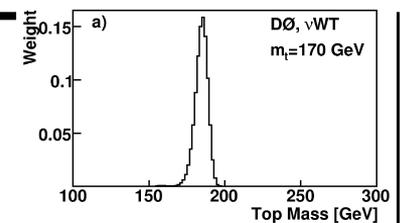
- Integrate over neutrino η 's to constrain kinematics
- define a event-by-event weight w distribution

$\rightarrow w$ depends on $\text{MET}_{\text{obs}} - \text{MET}_{\text{calc}}$

- Templates for $(\text{mean}_w, \text{width}_w)$
- Combination with ME measurement gives:

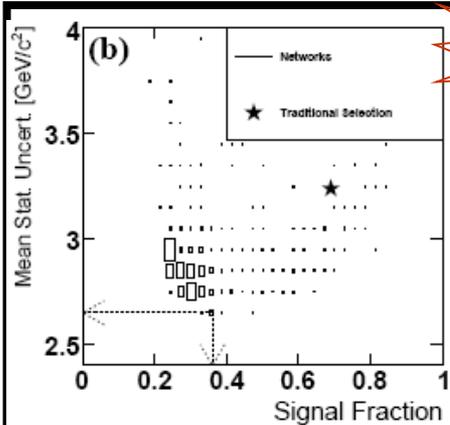
$$M_{top} = 174.7 \pm 2.9 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 2.4 \text{ (syst.) GeV}$$

$$(\delta M_{top} / M_{top} = 2.2\%)$$





: Dilepton



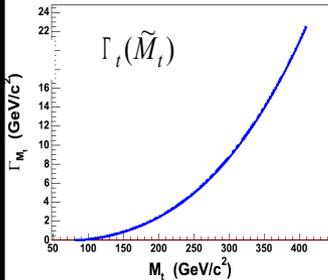
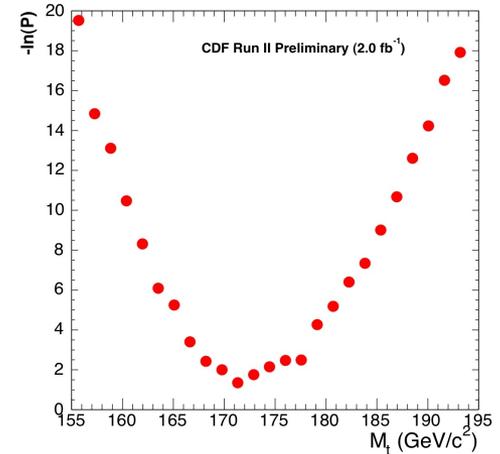
dilepton
CDF best

ME - $\int L dt = 2.0/\text{fb}$

- Evolutionary NN for event selection
 - Optimized on mass resolution
 - 20% improvement despite of lower S:B

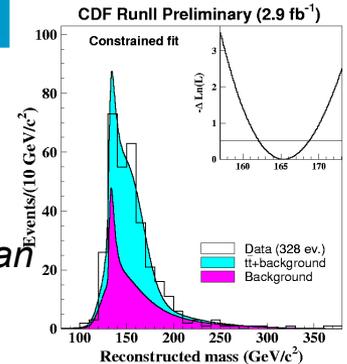
$$M_{top} = 171.2 \pm 2.7 (stat.) \pm 2.9 (syst.) \text{ GeV}$$

$$(\delta M_{top} / M_{top} = 2.3\%)$$



Neutrino φ Weighting (TM) - $\int L dt = 2.9/\text{fb}$

- 328 selected events (about 163 ttbar)
- Integrate over neutrino φ 's to constrain kinematics
- Reconstruct an event-by-event m_t via χ^2 minimization
 - use of a) Breit-Wigner distribution functions instead of Gaussian
 - b) and $\Gamma_t = \Gamma_t(m_t)$ as in the SM
- leads to 20% improvement
- Build templates and fit to data



$$M_{top} = 165.5 \pm 3.4_{3.3} (stat.) \pm 3.1 (syst.) \text{ GeV}$$

$$(\delta M_{top} / M_{top} = 2.8\%)$$

Reasonable S:B (1:2), high statistics: the golden channel!

Top-quark discovery in 1995

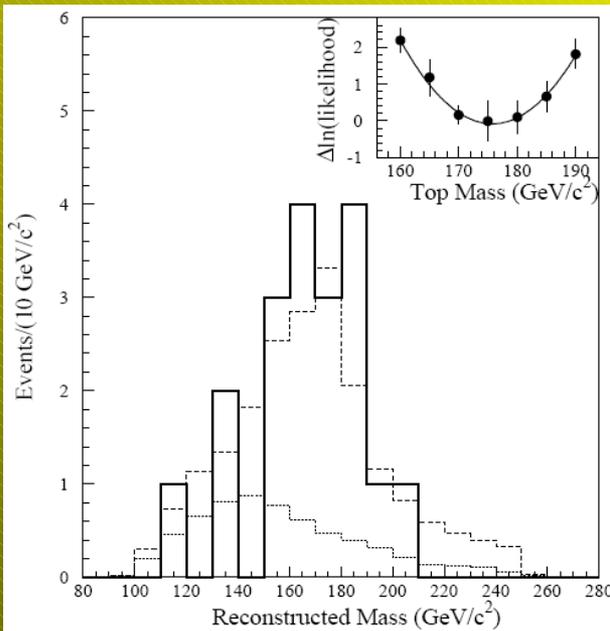


Figure 3: Reconstructed mass distribution for the b -tagged $W + \geq 4$ -jet events (solid). Also shown are the background shape (dotted) and the sum of background plus $t\bar{t}$ Monte Carlo for $M_{top} = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ (dashed), with the background constrained to the calculated value, $6.9^{+2.5}_{-1.9}$ events. The inset shows the likelihood fit used to determine the top mass.

Event selection algorithm

- ✓ 1 lepton ($P_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$)
- ✓ Large MET (> 20 to 25 GeV)
- ✓ At least 4 jets ($> 20 \text{ GeV}$)
- ✓ 1 b -tag \rightarrow S:B = 3:1

Main background

- ✓ QCD multi-jets (fake lepton), W +HF (HF= b, c), W +jets (fake b -tag)

Problems

- ✓ J2p possible assignments:
12 (1 b -tag), 4 (2 b -tags)



: lepton+jets

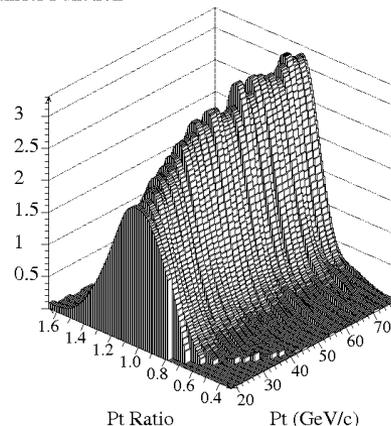
CDF best

$$ME, \int L dt = 3.2/\text{fb}$$

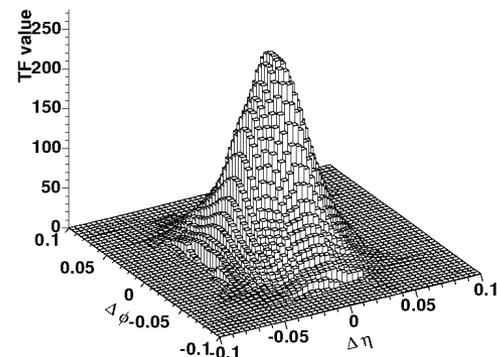
• 578 selected events (about 425 ttbar)

• Parametrizations of angular and energetic detector response

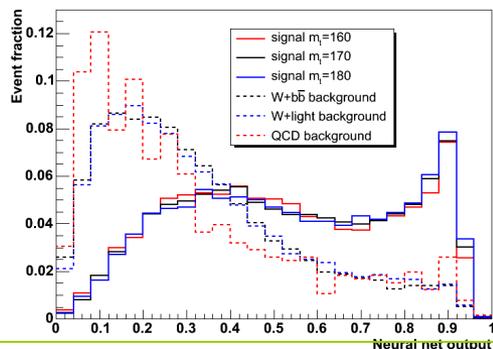
Transfer Function



Light quark angular transfer function, $\eta = 0, m = 5$



Neural network discriminant

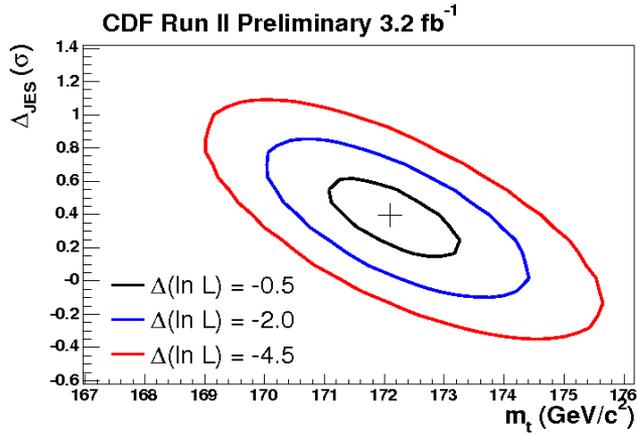


• NN for a better signal from bg separation
→ returns the per-event expected bg fraction f_{bg}
→ different f_{bg} evaluated for “bad signal” (ttbar with gluon jets, dilepton, etc.) and non-ttbar bg

- Weight j2p assignments with b-tag probability
- JES calibrated in situ
- M_{top} estimated from likelihood profile along Δ_{JES} axis

$$M_{top} = 172.1 \pm 1.2(stat.+ JES) \pm 1.1(syst.) \text{ GeV}$$

$$(\delta M_{top} / M_{top} = 0.9\%)$$



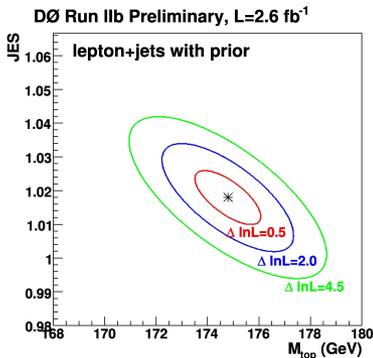
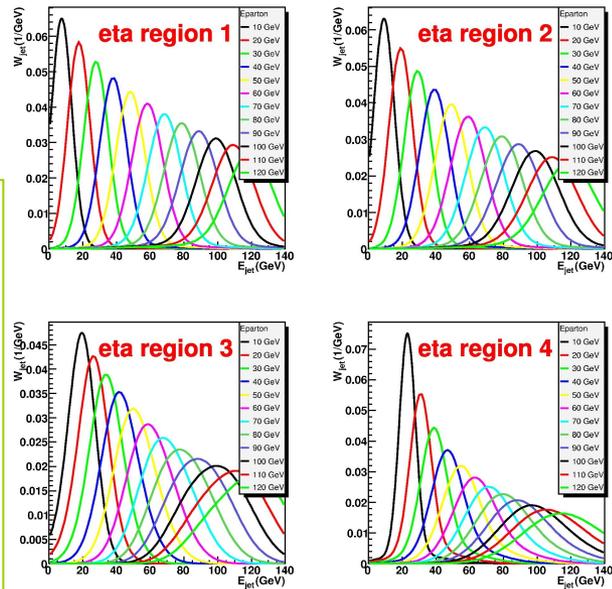


: lepton+jets

DØ best

$$ME, \int L dt = 3.6/\text{fb}$$

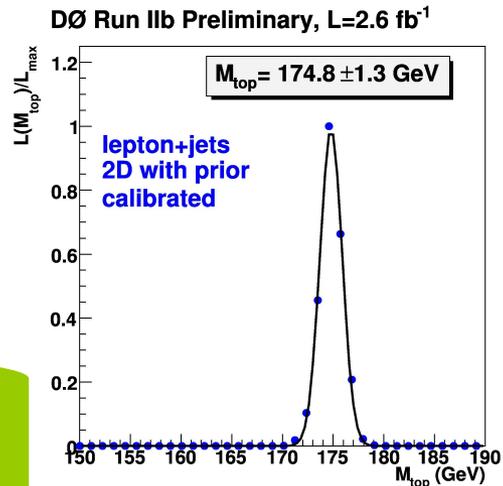
- Events with at least 1b-tag are selected
→ optimized NN is used for b-tagging
- Energetic detector response parameterized for different quark flavours, jet P_T and η
- e+jet and μ +jets samples studied separately
→ signal fraction for likelihood calibrated in each sample



- Combination of Run IIa ($\int L dt = 1.0/\text{fb}$) and Run IIb ($\int L dt = 2.6/\text{fb}$) returns:

$$M_{top} = 173.7 \pm 0.8(\text{stat.}) \pm 1.6(\text{syst.} + \text{JES}) \text{ GeV}$$

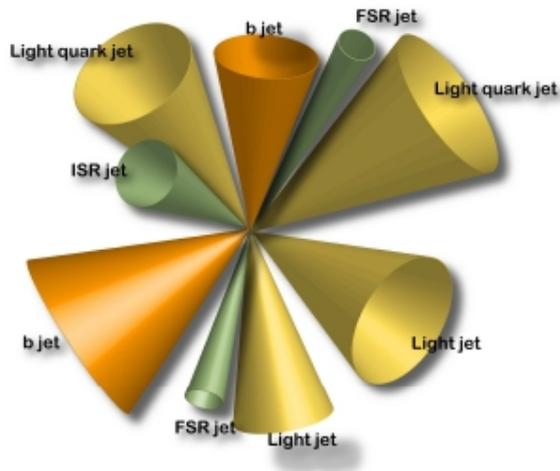
$$(\delta M_{top} / M_{top} = 1.0\%)$$





All-jets channel

Very tiny S:B (1:400) ,high statistics



Event selection algorithm

- ✓ 6 to 8 central jets ($P_T > 15$ GeV)
- ✓ At least 1 b-tag

Main background

- ✓ QCD multi-jets

Main Challenge

- ✓ Huge background
- ✓ Many j2p assignments





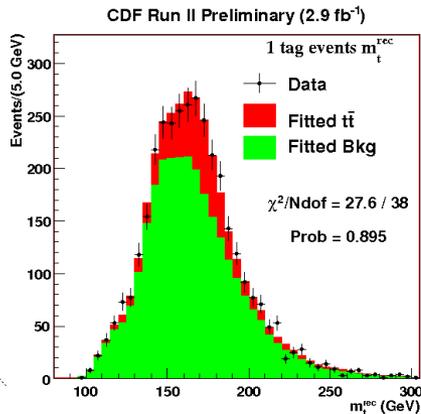
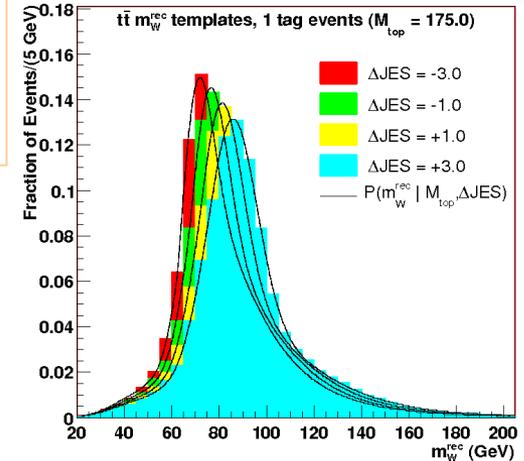
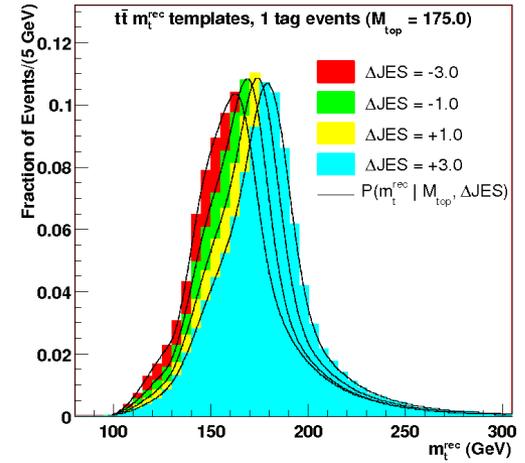
: all-jets

All-jets best

TM, $\int L dt = 2.9/\text{fb}$

- NN exploited to select events
 - jet-shape variables recently added to distinguish between gluon jets (bg) and light-quark jets (signal)
 - increases S:B up to 1:4 (1:1 if 2-tags)
 - NN different threshold for 1-tag and 2-tag sample
 - 3893 selected events (about 907 t \bar{t} bar)

- Event-by-event we reconstruct (via χ^2 minimization)
 - top mass (m_t)
 - W mass → allows a m_t -independent JES calibration



• Fit templates to data:

$$M_{top} = 174.8 \pm 2.4(\text{stat.} + \text{JES}) \pm 1.2_{1.0}(\text{syst.}) \text{ GeV}$$

$$(\delta M_{top} / M_{top} = 1.5\%)$$



Orthogonal measurements





: Orthogonal measurement

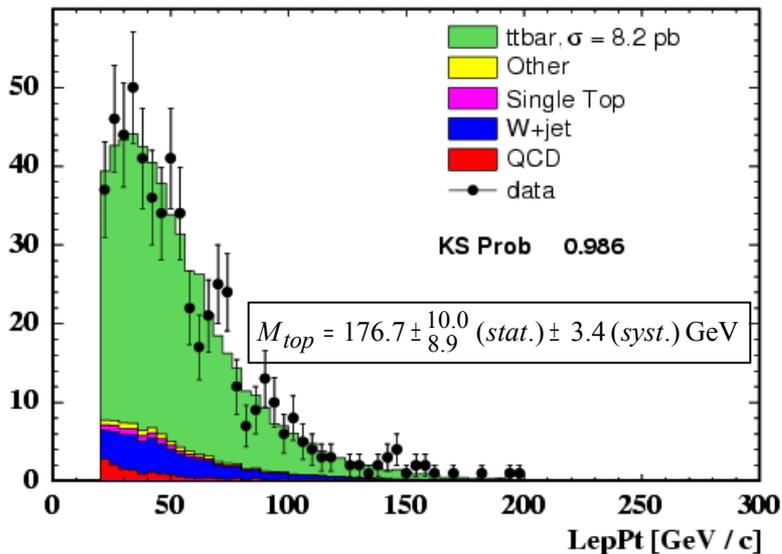
TM, $\int L dt = 1.9/\text{fb}$

□ L+jets sample

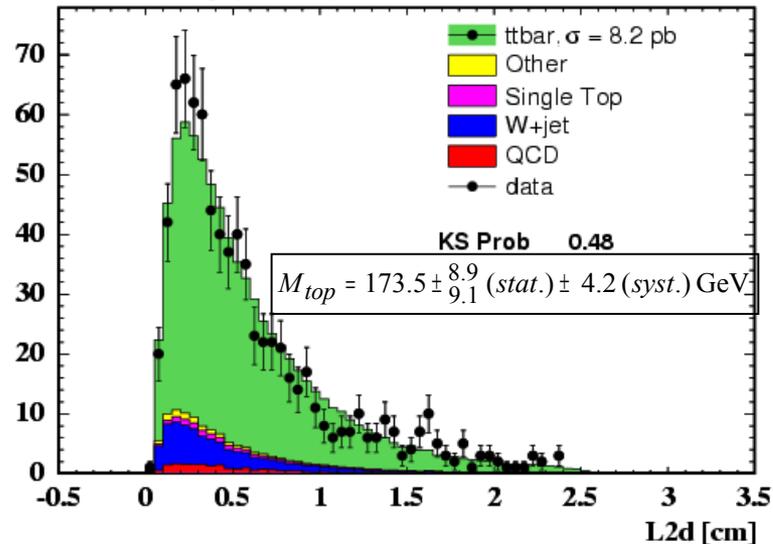
→ 3 jets (1 b-tag), ≥ 4 jets (2 b-tag)

Two m_t estimators

CDF Run II Preliminary (1.9 fb⁻¹)



CDF Run II Preliminary (1.9 fb⁻¹)



Combination

$$M_{top} = 175.3 \pm 6.2(stat.) \pm 3.0(syst.) \text{ GeV}$$

$$(\delta M_{top} / M_{top} = 3.9\%)$$

- ✓ Minimal correlation to JES
- ✓ But poor statistical resolution
- promising for LHC!



: Orthogonal measurement

Based on m_t -dependence of σ_{tt}

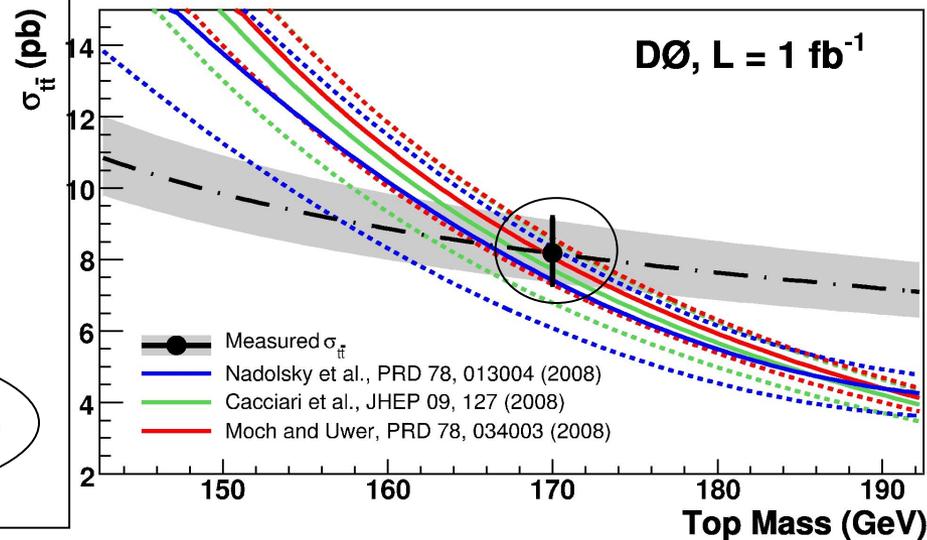
☐ l+jets, dilepton samples

→ τ included

→ ≥ 3 jets (l+jets), ≥ 2 jets (dilepton)

→ 1 b-tag

$$\sigma_{tt}^{measured}(M_{top} = 170 \text{ GeV}) = 8.18 \pm_{0.87}^{0.98} (stat.+ syst.) \text{ pb}$$



Depending on the input from theory we obtain

$$M_{top} = 165.5 \pm_{5.9}^{6.1} \text{ GeV (NLO QCD)}$$

$$M_{top} = 167.5 \pm_{5.6}^{5.8} \text{ GeV (NLO+ NLL QCD)}$$

$$M_{top} = 169.1 \pm_{5.4}^{5.9} \text{ GeV (approximate NNLO QCD)}$$

- ✓ Less accurate than direct measurements
- ✓ Does not heavily rely on (LO) simulated $t\bar{t}$
 - less sensitive to difference between MC and pole masses



Systematic uncertainty on top mass



Example of $\delta M_{\text{top}}^{\text{syst}}$ @CDF

Systematic source	L+jets (GeV/c^2)	Dilepton
Calibration	0.2	-
MC generator	0.5	0.2
ISR and FSR	0.3	0.2
Residual JES	0.5	2.9
<i>b</i> -JES	0.4	0.4
Lepton P_T	0.2	0.3
Multiple hadron interactions	0.1	0.2
PDFs	0.2	0.3
Background	0.5	0.7
 Color reconnection	0.4	To be done
Total	1.1	3.1

✓ JES uncertainty dominates
(also after in situ calibration)

With the available high stats, M_{top} measurements are limited by $\delta M_{\text{top}}^{\text{syst}}$

CDF and DØ are discussing intensively to:

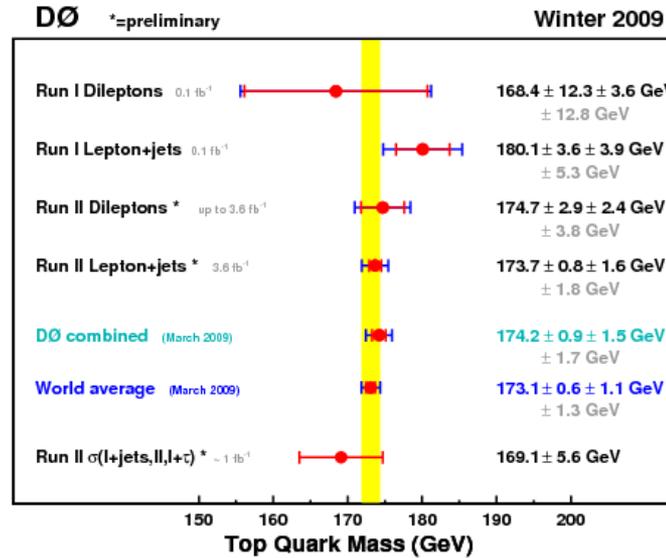
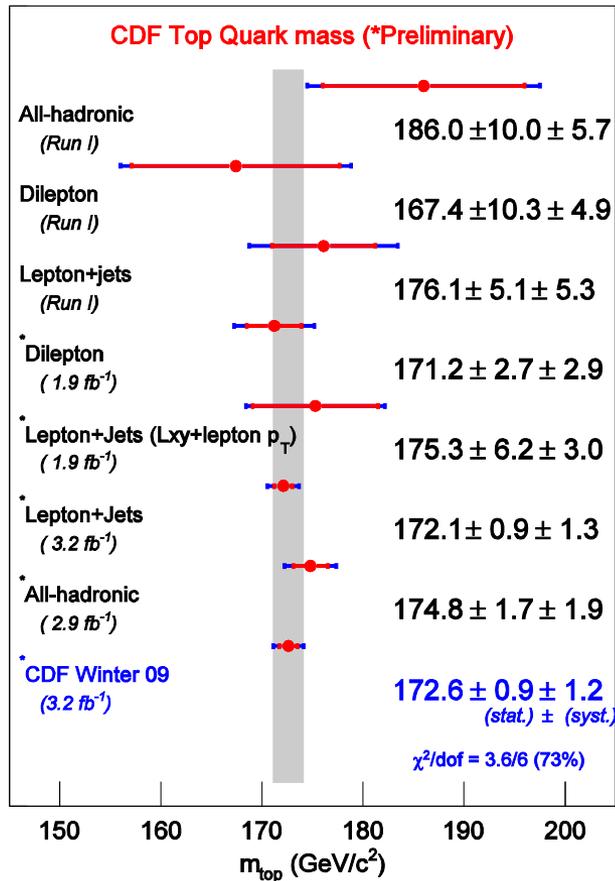
- make sure to consider all relevant uncertainties
- avoid double-counting of the same effect
- achieve a uniform treatment of systematic uncertainties where possible



Combination



✓ Combination of most accurate analyses leads to



arXiv:0903.2503

Tevatron world average (March '09)

$$M_{top} = 173.1 \pm 0.6 (stat.) \pm 1.1 (syst.) GeV$$

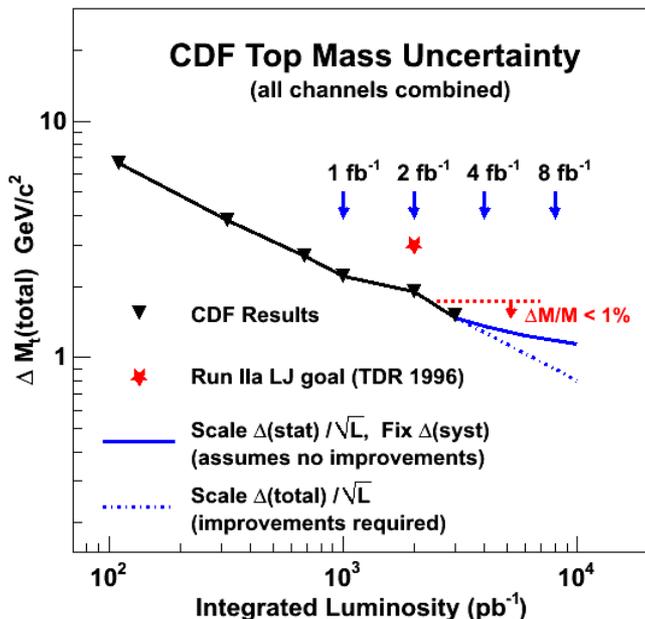
$$(\delta M_{top} / M_{top} = 0.75\%)$$



Conclusions & plans for the future



Both CDF and DØ reached $<1\%$ precision in their combined measurements



- Already beyond Run II goal ($\delta M_{\text{top}} \sim 3 \text{ GeV}$)
→ but still more data coming
- Precision now dominated by systematic uncertainties
→ In order to push it down we are planning to:
 - i. Understand better physics models
 - ISR/FSR with the increased Drell_Yan samples
 - Improved color reconnection models
 - i. Disentangle correlations among different uncertainties (i.e. residual JES Vs MC generator)

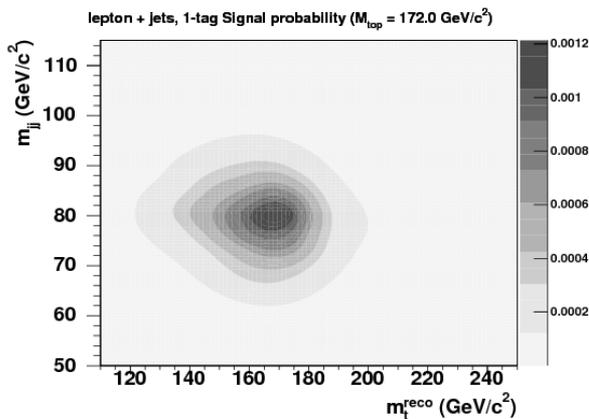
More info available at

- http://www-cdf.fnal.gov/physics/new/top/public_mass.html
- http://www-d0.fnal.gov/Run2Physics/top/top_public_web_pages/top_public.html

Backup

TM, $\int L dt = 3.2/\text{fb}$

- Simultaneous measurement in the lepton+jets and dilepton channel
→ lepton+jets events with at least 1 b-tag



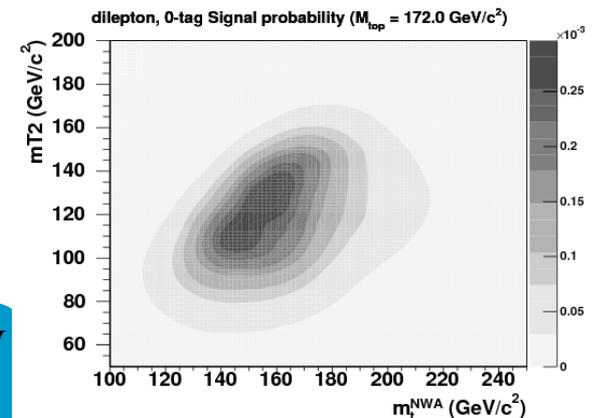
- Two event-by-event m_t estimators are chosen
Lepton+jets: reconstructed top and W masses
→ allow for in situ JES calibration
Dilepton: reconstructed top and transverse top masses
→ assumptions on neutrino η 's (Neutrino Weighting Algorithm) to constrain kinematics

- Fit the data with 2D templates:

Lepton + jets : $M_{top} = 172.8 \pm 1.5 (stat.+ JES) \pm 1.1 (syst.) \text{ GeV}$

Dilepton : $M_{top} = 169.3 \pm 2.7 (stat.) \pm 3.2 (syst.) \text{ GeV}$

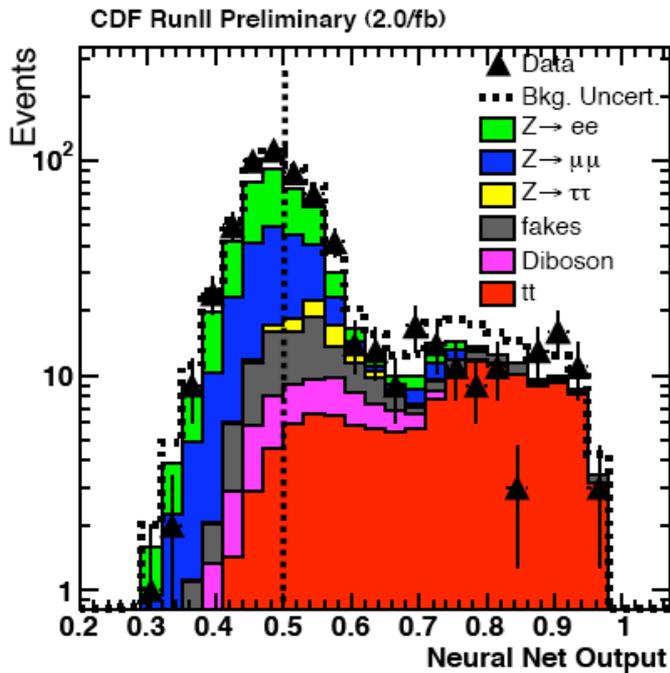
Combined : $M_{top} = 171.7 \pm 1.5 (stat.+ JES) \pm 1.1 (syst.) \text{ GeV}$
($\delta M_{top} / M_{top} = 1.1\%$)





CDF: Dilepton

ME - $\int L dt = 2.0/\text{fb}$

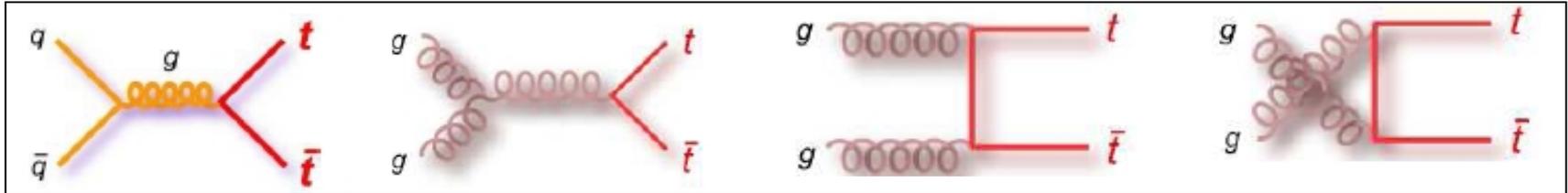


Sample composition depending on NN cut

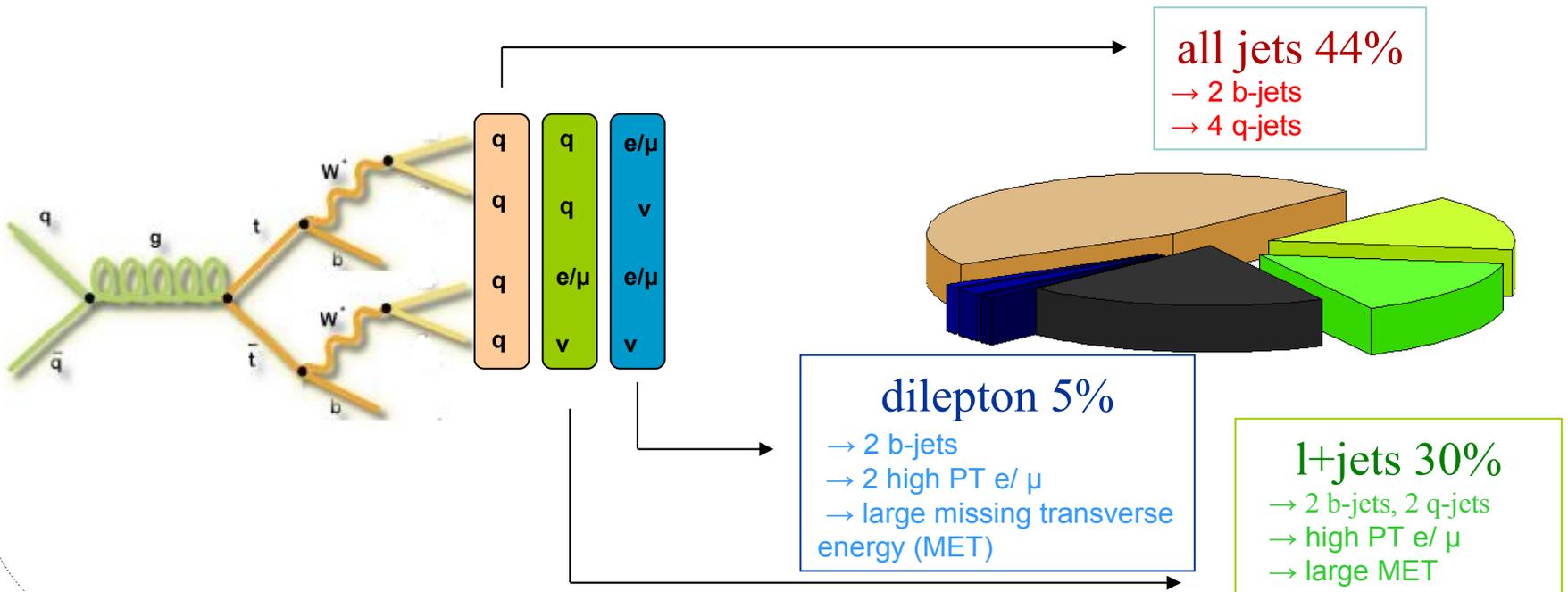
→ Drell-Yan reduced

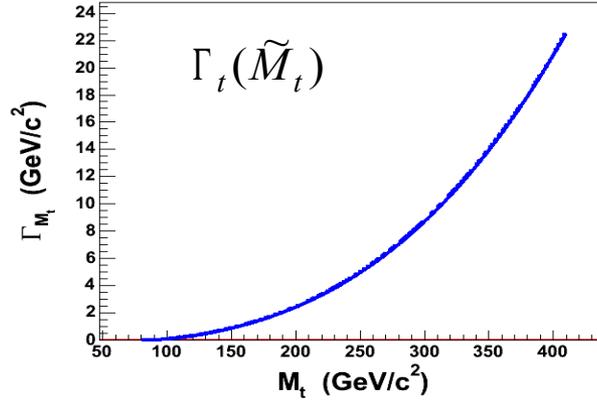
Top Production and Signature

Produced in pairs mainly via strong interactions $\rightarrow \sim 6.7$ pb ($M_{top} = 175$ GeV)



Decaying in $Wb \sim 100\%$ of the times $\rightarrow 3$ possible signatures depending on W 's products





$$\Gamma(m_t) = \frac{G_F}{8\sqrt{2}\pi} m_t^3 \left(1 - \frac{M_W^2}{m_t^2}\right)^2 \left(1 + 2\frac{M_W^2}{m_t^2}\right)$$

Acceptances

Dilepton (Neutrino ϕ Method)

Process	Expected number
Signal ($t\bar{t}$)	162.6 ± 5.1
WW	10.5 ± 1.0
WZ	3.8 ± 0.3
ZZ	0.9 ± 0.1
$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow e^+e^-$	20.8 ± 6.0
$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$	9.1 ± 3.1
$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$	19.6 ± 2.4
Fakes	80.2 ± 15.7
Total background	145.0 ± 17.3

Lepton+jets

Background	1 tag	≥ 2 tags
non- W QCD	23.4 ± 20.4	1.6 ± 2.3
W +light mistag	22.1 ± 5.7	0.4 ± 0.2
diboson (WW, WZ, ZZ)	5.5 ± 0.6	0.5 ± 0.1
$Z \rightarrow ee, \mu\mu, \tau\tau$	3.6 ± 0.5	0.3 ± 0.1
Sum of above 3	31.2 ± 5.8	1.2 ± 0.2
$W + b\bar{b}$	32.4 ± 12.5	6.6 ± 2.2
$W + c\bar{c}$	19.4 ± 6.7	0.9 ± 0.3
$W + c$	10.3 ± 3.6	0.5 ± 0.2
Single top s-chan	2.4 ± 0.3	0.9 ± 0.1
Single top t-chan	2.7 ± 0.3	0.7 ± 0.1
Sum of above 5	67.2 ± 21.8	9.5 ± 2.6
Total background	121.8 ± 31.7	12.3 ± 4.4
Predicted top signal	307.8 ± 55.7	117.2 ± 19.0
Events observed	459	119



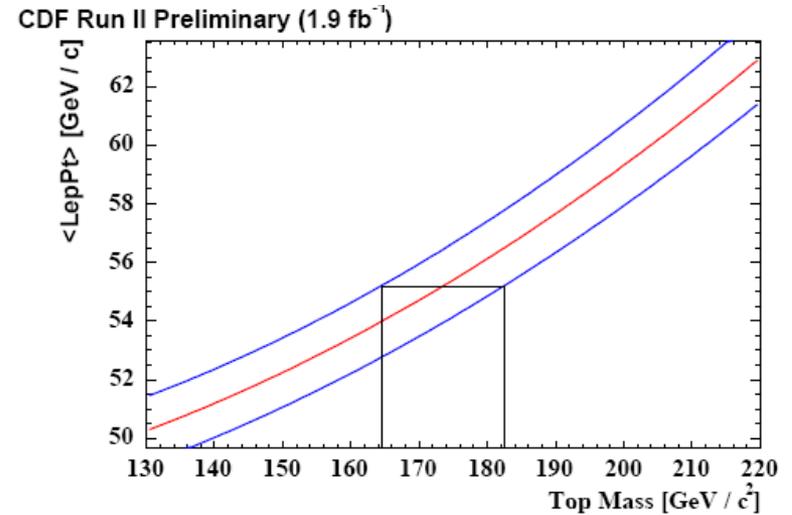
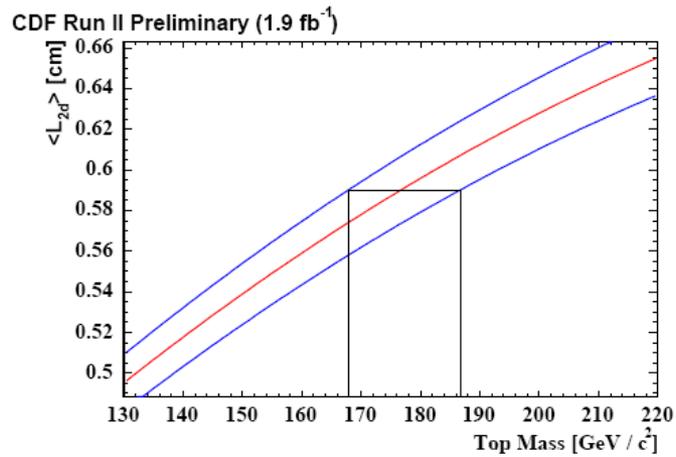
: lepton+jets

$$M_{top} = 172.1 \pm 0.9(stat.) \pm 0.7(JES) \pm 1.1(syst.) \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Delta_{JES} = (0.40 \pm 0.26)\sigma$$



CDF : Orthogonal measurement





CDF : Orthogonal measurement

Systematic	L2d	LepPt	Combination
Level 1, Eta Dependent	0	0	0
Level 4, Multiple Interactions	0.1	0	0
Level 5, Absolute	0.2	0.1	0.1
Level 6, Underlying Event	0	0	0
Level 7, Out of Cone	1.0	0.2	0.6
Level 8, Splash out	0.1	0.1	0.1
Simultaneous	1.0	0.3	0.6

TABLE IV: Systematic Results

Systematic	L2d	LepPt	Combination
QCD Radiation	0.9	2.3	1.5
PDFs	0.3	0.6	0.5
Generator	0.7	1.2	0.6
L2d Scale Factor	2.9	0	1.4
LepPt scale	0	2.3	1.1
Bkg Shape	1.0	2.3	1.6
Out of Cone JES	1.0	0.3	0.6
Total	3.4	4.2	3.0



DO : Orthogonal measurement

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}(m_t) = \frac{1}{m_t^4} [a + b(m_t - m_0) + c(m_t - m_0)^2 + d(m_t - m_0)^3]$$

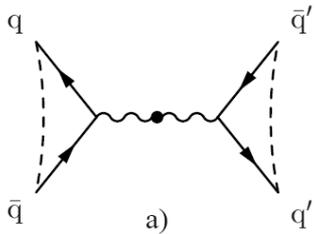


Color Reconnection Systematic

Strong color correlations between the hard process and the underlying event are required by tune A and similar tunes. These effects are interpreted as sign for color reconnection.

The issue has been studied at LEP for the W mass measurement

LEP

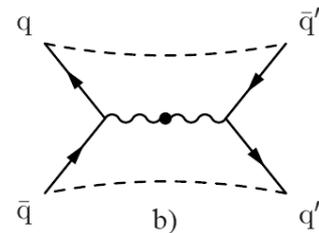


CR effects on the M_W measurement at LEP contribute to systematics

$$CR(sys) = 8 \text{ MeV}$$

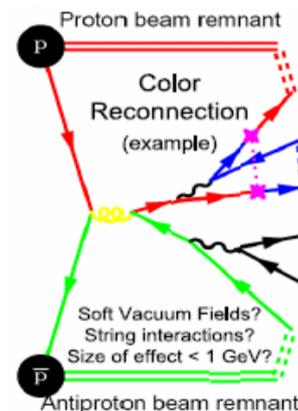
out of 22 MeV (total sys)

(LEPEWWG hep-ex/061203)



Tevatron

Preliminary MC studies have indicated possible contributions



to the top mass systematics of order

$$CR(sys) \approx 0.5 \text{ GeV}$$

D. Wicke and P. Skands arXiv:0807.3248V1