# Highlights of top-quark measurements in hadronic final states at ATLAS

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## on behalf of the ATLAS collaboration

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#### Outline

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- $\hookrightarrow$  Physics motivations
- $\hookrightarrow$  Top-quark pair production mechanisms and decays
- $\hookrightarrow$  Recent measurements:

#### Top-quark inclusive cross section

- Measurements of the  $t\bar{t}$  production cross-section in the  $\tau$  + jets channel at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV Eur.Phys.J.C(2013)73:2328
- Measurements of the  $t\bar{t}$  production cross-section with hadronically decaying  $\tau$  lepton at  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV Phys. Rev. D 95, 072003 (2017)
- Measurements of the  $t\bar{t}$  production cross-section with the  $\tau$  + lepton at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV • CERN-PH-EP-2012-102
- Measurements of the  $t\bar{t}$  production cross-section in the all-hadronic channel at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV ATLAS-CONF-2012-031

#### Top-quark differential cross-sections

- Measurements of the  $t\bar{t}$  differential cross-sections in the all-hadronic channel at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV ATLAS-CONF-2016-100
- ↔ Summary

#### **Physics motivations**

#### Why top-quark physics?

 $\ensuremath{\,\,}$  It is the heaviest elementary particle know;  $m_t = 173.34 \pm 0.27(stat) \pm 0.71(syst) \ensuremath{\,\,}$  GeV

 ↔ its large mass is a foundamental parameter in the Standard Model ⇒ highest coupling to the Higgs boson;



- $\hookrightarrow$  due its very short lifetime, the top-quark decays before hadronizing  $t \Rightarrow Wb \sim 10^{-24}s$  vs hadronization  $\sim 10^{-23}s \Rightarrow$  allows to study the properties of a bare quark;
- $\hookrightarrow$  its cross-section is large
  - $m \bullet~\sim 15~tar{t}$  pairs/min,  $\sim 5$  milions  $tar{t}$  at 8 TeV with 20 $fb^{-1}$
  - $\sim 500 \ t\overline{t}$  pairs/min, $\sim 30$  milions  $t\overline{t}$  at 13 TeV with  $36 fb^{-1}$

#### Top-quark pair production

 $\rightarrow$  Top-quark pairs production via strong interactions;

 $\hookrightarrow$  the LO dominant process at  $\sqrt{s}$  = 13 TeV at LHC is the gluon-gluon fusion;





#### Why top pair studies?

- $\hookrightarrow$  Stringent tests of pQCD;
- $\hookrightarrow$  high sensitivity to gluon PDF;
- $\hookrightarrow$  important background to Higgs and BSM processes;
- $\rightarrow$  improvement in MC generators of the  $t\bar{t}$  samples.



#### Top pair decay



 ↔ decay signatures are categorized according to the decay of the two W's, semi-leptonically or hadronically;



#### **Top Pair Branching Fractions**

- ↔ All-hadronic: both W's decay via W → qq (46%);
- $\stackrel{\P \rightarrow}{} \ell$ +Jets: one W deacays via W  $\rightarrow \ell \nu$ (30%);

 $\stackrel{\hookrightarrow}{\to}$  dilepton: both W's decay via W  $\rightarrow \ell \nu$  (4%).

#### $t\bar{t}$ cross-section in the au + jets channel

 $\tau + \text{jets} : \sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV } \mathcal{L} = 1.67 \text{ fb}^{-1} \bullet \text{Eur.Phys.J.C(2013)73:2328}$  $\tau + \text{jets} : \sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV } \mathcal{L} = 20.2 \text{ fb}^{-1} \bullet \text{arXiv:1702.08839v2}$ 



- $\hookrightarrow$  Final state with a hadronically decaying au lepton and jets;
- $\hookrightarrow$  such an event topology correspond to  $\sim 10\%$  of  $t\overline{t}$  decays;
- ↔ this measurement is particularly important for charged Higgs boson production in top-quark decays
  - the existence of a H<sup>±</sup> would lead to an enhancement in the cross-section for the considered tt final state.

# $t\overline{t}$ cross-section in the $\tau$ + jets channel at $\sqrt{s}=7~{\rm TeV}$

• Eur.Phys.J.C(2013)73:2328

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### $\tau$ +jet $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV: Event selection & $\tau$ decays

#### Event selection

 $\hookrightarrow$  Require at least 5 jets with  $p_{T}>20\,GeV$  and  $|\eta|<2.5$ :

- 2 jets having originated from b quark;
- 2 jets from the hadronic decay of one of the top quarks;
- 1  $\tau_{had}$  candidate ( $p_T > 40 \, GeV$ ) from the other top-quark.

#### au decays

- $\hookrightarrow$  Hadronically decaying au in:
  - 1 or 3 charged hadrons in the final state charged hadrons (+ other neutrals);



#### $\tau$ +jet $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV: Data analysis

- ↔ Charged hadrons in the final state can be reconstructed as charged particle tracks in the inner-detector;
- $\hookrightarrow$  number of tracks ( $n_{tracks}$ ) associated to a  $\tau_{had}$  used to separate  $\tau_{had}$  contribution from misidentified jet background;
- $\hookrightarrow$  Signal extraction from the  $n_{track}$  distribution  $\Rightarrow$  data sample fitted with 3 probability density functions (templates).



n<sub>track</sub>

#### $\tau$ +jet $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV: Fit results

 $\hookrightarrow$  Binned-likelihood fit to  $n_{tracks}$  distribution with three templates.

 $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}=rac{N_{ au}}{\mathcal{L}\cdot\epsilon}\Rightarrow\sigma_{t\bar{t}}=194\,\pm\,18$  (stat.)  $\pm$  46 (syst.) pb



# $t\overline{t}$ cross-section in the $\tau$ + jets channel at $\sqrt{s}=8~{\rm TeV}$

▶ Phys. Rev. D 95, 072003 (2017)

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#### $\tau$ +jet $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV: Reconstructed object selection

#### Event selection

- $\hookrightarrow$  Require 4 jets:
  - $\geq$  2 jets with  $E_T$  > 25 GeV and  $|\eta|$  < 2.5;
  - 2 jets having originated from b quark, b-tagging efficiency 70%;
- $\hookrightarrow$  1  $\tau_{had}$  candidate ( $E_T > 20 GeV$  and  $|\eta| < 2.5$ )  $\Rightarrow$  decays into 1 or 3 charged particles:
  - single prong  $(\tau_{1-prong}) \Rightarrow$  decays to a single charged particle;
  - three prong  $(\tau_{3-prong}) \Rightarrow$  decays to a 3 charged particle.

#### **Backround estimation**

- $\hookrightarrow$  Events where the  $\tau_{had}$  in the final state is real;
- $\stackrel{ \ \rightarrow }{\rightarrow} \ \ includes \ \ single \ \ top, \ W/Z+jets, \\ diboson.$
- $\hookrightarrow$  Events where the  $\tau$  lepton in the final state is fake (misidentified);
- ↔ dominated by multi-jet processes.

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#### $\tau$ +jet $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV: Results



# $t\overline{t}$ cross-section in the $\tau$ + lepton channel at $\sqrt{s}=7~{\rm TeV}$

▶ Phys.Lett. B717 (2012) 89-108

#### $t\bar{t}$ cross-section in the $\tau$ + lepton channel with $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV



# au + lepton : $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV $\mathcal{L}$ = 2.05 fb^{-1}

▶ Phys.Lett. B717 (2012) 89-108

- $\hookrightarrow$  Final states with an electron or a muon and a hadronically decaying  $\tau$  lepton;
- $\hookrightarrow$  searches for top-quark decays to b-quarks + charged Higgs, decaying to  $\tau$  + neutrino.

#### **Event Selection**

- $\rightarrow$  A primary vertex with  $\geq$  5 tracks (each with  $p_T > 4 GeV$ );
- $\hookrightarrow \geq 1 \; au$  candidate;
- $\rightarrow$  one isolated high- $p_T \mu$  or e;
- $m \hookrightarrow~\geq 2$  jets with  $p_{T}>25$  GeV and  $|\eta|{<}2.5;$
- $\hookrightarrow E_T^{miss} > 30 \, GeV$  to reduce the multi-jet background.

#### Signal extraction

- ↔ discriminants employed which outputs are used to separate hadronic tau from jets;
  - use **boosted decision tree** (BDT) discriminants.
- $\hookrightarrow$  Same sign (SS) and opposite sign (OS)  $BDT_j$  distributions.

#### Background methods

↔ Fit BDT shape with background and signal template (template fitting).

		Backgrou	MC		
		0 b-tag	W + 1 jet	Signal	tī
$\mu + \tau$	$\tau_1$	$490 \pm 40$	$456 \pm 32$	432	388
	τ3	$135 \pm 33$	$130 \pm 50$	126	116
$e + \tau$	$\tau_1$	$440 \pm 50$	$430 \pm 50$	388	338
	$\tau_3$	$116 \pm 32$	$120 \pm 28$	114	101
Combined	$\tau_1$	$930 \pm 70$	$860 \pm 50$	820	726
	$\tau_3$	$260 \pm 60$	$260\pm40$	239	217

↔ Matrix method to extract background after a cut on BDT > 0.7.

		Background template		
		0 b-tag	W + 1 jet	
$\mu + \tau$	$\tau_1$	$460 \pm 50$	$440 \pm 50$	
	$\tau_3$	$130 \pm 40$	$105 \pm 35$	
$e + \tau$	$\tau_1$	$420 \pm 60$	$350 \pm 50$	
	τ3	$140 \pm 40$	$160 \pm 40$	
Combined	$\tau_1$	$880 \pm 70$	$800 \pm 70$	
	τ3	$270 \pm 60$	$260 \pm 60$	

good agreement with the numbers obtained by the two methods.

#### Measuring the $t\bar{t}$ cross-section

- $\hookrightarrow$  The cross-section is derived from the number of observed OS-SS signal events in the  $\geq$  1 b-tag data sample;
- $\hookrightarrow$  the results are given separately for  $\tau_1$  (one track candidate) and  $\tau_3$  (> one tracks candidate) and then combined.

 $\sigma_{t\overline{t}} = 186 \pm 13(stat.) \pm 20(syst.) \pm 7(lumi)pb$ 



# $t\overline{t}$ cross-section in the all-hadronic channel at $\sqrt{s}=7~{ m TeV}$

• ATLAS-CONF-2012-031

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 $t\bar{t}$  cross-section in the all-hadronic channel with  $\sqrt{s} = 7 TeV$ 

all-hadronic channel : 
$$\sqrt{s} = 7 \, TeV \, \mathcal{L} = 4.7 \, fb^{-1}$$

- $\hookrightarrow$  Final state with both W's decaying hadronically, , six jets topology;
- $\hookrightarrow$  such an event topology correspond to  $\sim 46\%$  of  $t\bar{t}$  decays, large BR but large multi-jet background;
- ↔ important test of pQCD, major background to many new physics scenarios.

#### **Event Selection**

#### Event selection

- $_{
  m \leftrightarrow} \geq 1$  reconstructed primary vertex with 5 or more associated tracks;
- $\hookrightarrow$  all jets reconstructed with |JVF| < 0.75;
  - $\geq$  5 jets with  $p_T$  > 55 GeV and  $|\eta|$  < 2.5;
  - $\geq$  1 additional jet with  $p_T$  > 30*GeV* and  $|\eta|$  < 2.5;
  - $\geq$  2 of the jets should be b-tagged and have  $p_T > 55\,GeV$  and  $|\eta| < 2.5$ .

#### Systematic uncertainties

Source of uncertainty	Contribution (%)
Jet energy scale (JES)	+20/-11
b-tagging	± 17
ISR, FSR	± 17
Parton shower and Hadronisation	± 13
Multi-jet trigger	± 10
Generator	± 7
PDF	+7/-4
Pile-up	+5/-7
Background model	± 4
Luminosity	± 4
Jet energy resolution	± 3
Jet reconstruction efficiency	< 1
Total	+36/-34

Dominant systematics JES,b-tagging,ISR,FSR

#### Kinematic fit and cross-section extraction

- $\hookrightarrow$  Kinematic fit performed to compute the top-quark mass  $(m_{t\bar{t}})$  reconstruction of  $t\bar{t}$  events;
- ↔ kinematic fit based on a likelihood approach to find the correct association of jets with the final-state partons of the all-hadronic channel;
- $\rightarrow m_t$  used to perform an unbinned likelihood fit and extract the cross-section;
- ↔ measured cross-section compatible with the SM prediction.

$$\sigma_{t\overline{t}} = 168 \pm 12 (\textit{stat.})^{60}_{-57} (\textit{syst.}) \pm 7 (\textit{lumi}) \textit{pb}$$



# $t\overline{t}$ differential cross-section in the all-hadronic channel at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

• ATLAS-CONF-2016-100

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 $t\bar{t}$  differential cross-section in the all-hadronic channel with  $\sqrt{s} = 13\, TeV$ 

all-hadronic channel :  $\sqrt{s} = 13\, TeV \, \mathcal{L} = 14.7\, fb^{-1}$  ( Atlas-Conf-2016-100



- $\hookrightarrow$  Boosted all-hadronic  $t\overline{t}$  decay mode  $\Rightarrow$  only top-quark candidates with high  $p_T$  selected;
- $\hookrightarrow$  detailed studies of high- $p_T$  SM processes;
- ${}^{ \hookrightarrow }$  searches of anomalies that could be signals for new physics.

#### **Event selection**

#### Event selection

- $\hookrightarrow$  primary vertex with five or more charged tracks;
- $\hookrightarrow$  no reconstructed  $e/\mu$  with  $p_T$  > 25 GeV;
- $\Rightarrow$  at least 2 large-R jets with  $p_T > 350$  GeV and  $|\eta| < 2.0 \Rightarrow$  leading jet  $p_T > 500$  GeV;



- 9->  $\geq$  2 small-R jets with  $p_T$  > 25 GeV and  $|\eta|$  < 2.5;
- ♀ ≥ 2 small-R b-tagged jets ⇒ each associated with just one of the top-tagged large-R jets;

$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$				
$ \begin{array}{rrrr} t \overline{l} ( \text{non all-hadronic} ) & 60 & \pm & 15 \\ \ Single top quark & 9 & \pm & 5 \\ \ Multijet events & 300 & \pm & 20 \\ \ Prediction & 1570 & \pm & 260 \\ \ Data (14.7  \text{fb}^{-1}) & 1512 & \cdot & \cdot \end{array} $	tī (all-hadronic)	1190	±	240
Single top quark9 $\pm$ 5Multijet events300 $\pm$ 20Prediction1570 $\pm$ 260Data (14.7 fb <sup>-1</sup> )1512512	$t\bar{t}$ (non all-hadronic)	60	±	15
Multijet events $300 \pm 20$ Prediction $1570 \pm 260$ Data (14.7 fb <sup>-1</sup> ) $1512$	Single top quark	9	±	5
Prediction         1570 $\pm$ 260           Data (14.7 fb <sup>-1</sup> )         1512	Multijet events	300	±	20
Data (14.7 fb <sup>-1</sup> ) 1512	Prediction	1570	±	260
	Data (14.7 fb <sup>-1</sup> )	1512		

$Large \ background \Rightarrow multi-jet$				
events $S_{b\sigma} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{G}{A} + \frac{H}{B} \right) \times C$		0 t	1 t	2 t
	0 b	А	D	G
S: signal region;	1 b	В	Е	Η
G,A,H,B: regions multi-jet	2 b	С	F	S
dominated;				

#### Fiducial phase-space differential cross-section

 $\mathsf{Variables:} p_{T}^{l,1}, p_{T}^{l,2}, |y^{l,1}|, |y^{l,2}|, p_{T}^{t\bar{t}}, m^{t\bar{t}}, |y^{t\bar{t}}|, |\cos\theta*|, H_{T}^{t\bar{t}}, y_{B}^{t\bar{t}}, \Delta_{\phi}(t_{1}, t_{2}), \chi^{t\bar{t}}, |p_{out}^{t\bar{t}}|$ 

Hadronic top-quark variables



Dominant uncertainties: Large R-jets, signal modelling, b-tagging

#### Fiducial phase-space differential cross-section

#### $t\bar{t}$ system variables



#### Conclusions

- ↔ Results agree well with latest SM theory predictions;
- ↔ ATLAS is testing the SM at high precision with cross section measurements;
- ↔ shown a small set of the Top-quark ATLAS results;
- full set of top-quark measurements available at: https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/ AtlasPublic/TopPublicResults.



All the measurements will benifit with the incoming data allowing to do more precision measurements.

#### Thank you for the attention!



# BACKUP

### $tau + jets \sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV: systematics uncertainties

Source of uncertainty	Relative uncertainty
ISR/FSR	15%
Event generator	11%
Hadronisation model	6%
PDFs	2%
Pile-up	1%
<i>b</i> -jet tagging efficiency	9%
Jet energy scale	5%
$E_{\rm T}^{\rm miss}$ significance mismodelling	5%
<i>b</i> -jet trigger efficiency	3%
Jet energy resolution	2%
Fit systematic uncertainties	4%
Luminosity	4%
	0.107
Total uncertainty	24%

### $tau + jets \sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV: number of events yield

Event counts	$ au_{1 ext{-prong}}$	$ au_{3-\mathrm{prong}}$	$ au_{ m had}$
$t\bar{t} \rightarrow e/\mu + jets$	$21.8 \pm 4.7$	$6.8 \pm 2.5$	28.3 ± 5.3
Single top	$107 \pm 10$	$33.9\pm5.8$	$141 \pm 12$
W + jets	$71.7\pm8.5$	$27.1 \pm 5.2$	$99 \pm 10$
Z + jets	$7.2 \pm 2.7$	$1.6 \pm 1.3$	$8.7 \pm 3.0$
Diboson	$1.0 \pm 1.0$	$0.4 \pm 0.6$	$1.5 \pm 1.2$
Misidentified- $\tau_{had}$	$46.6\pm6.8$	$24.9\pm5.0$	$74.9 \pm 8.7$
Expected $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \tau + jets$	$1084 \pm 33$	$312 \pm 18$	$1398 \pm 37$
Total Expected	1339 ± 37	$407 \pm 20$	$1751 \pm 42$
Data	1278	395	1678

### $tau + jets \sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV: systematic uncertainties

Uncertainty	$ au_{1-\mathrm{prong}}$	$ au_{3-\mathrm{prong}}$	$ au_{ m had}$
Total Systematic	- 11 /+ 11	- 16 /+ 14	- 12/+ 12
Jet energy scale	- 4.0 /+ 4.2	- 8.4 /+ 5.7	- 5.0/+ 4.5
<i>b</i> -tag efficiency	- 4.7 /+ 5.0	- 4.8 /+ 5.0	- 4.7 /+ 5.0
c-mistag efficiency	- 1.6/+ 1.6	- 1.5 /+ 1.5	- 1.6/+ 1.6
Light-jet mistag efficiency	- 0.3 /+ 0.3	- 0.5 /+ 0.5	- 0.4 /+ 0.4
$E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}$	- 0.3 /+ 0.5	- 1.7 /+ 0.5	- 0.6 /+ 0.4
$\tau_{\rm had}$ identification	- 3.5 /+ 3.4	- 6.0 /+ 5.6	- 4.1 /+ 3.9
$ au_{ m had}$ energy scale	- 2.1 /+ 2.0	- 1.2 /+ 1.4	- 1.9 /+ 1.9
Jet vertex fraction	- 0.1 /+ 0.3	- 0.3 /+ 0.3	- 0.2 /+ 0.3
Jet energy resolution	- 1.4 /+ 1.4	- 0.2 /+ 0.2	- 1.1 /+ 1.1
Generator	- 1.5 /+ 1.5	- 2.5 /+ 2.5	- 2.1 /+ 2.1
Parton Shower	- 2.0/+ 2.0	- 2.6 /+ 2.6	- 2.1 /+ 2.1
ISR/FSR	- 6.2/+ 6.2	- 8.5 /+ 8.5	- 6.7 /+ 6.7
Misidentified- $\tau_{had}$ background	- 1.3 /+ 1.4	- 2.0 /+ 2.2	- 1.6/+ 1.6
W + jets background	- 2.9 /+ 2.9	- 3.6 /+ 3.6	- 3.0 /+ 3.0
Statistics	- 2.2 /+ 2.2	- 5.6 /+ 5.6	- 1.7 /+ 1.7
Luminosity	- 2.3 /+ 2.3	- 2.3 /+ 2.3	- 2.3 /+ 2.3

### $\tau$ + lepton $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV: systematic uncertainties

Source	$\mu + \tau$	$e + \tau$
$\mu$ (ID/Trigger)	-1.1 /+1.5	_
e (ID/Trigger)	-	±2.9
JES	-2.0/+2.2	-1.9 /+2.8
JER	±1.0	±1.2
ISR/FSR	±4.8	±3.5
Generator	±0.7	±0.7
PDF	±2.0	±2.1
b-tag	-7.7/+9.0	-7.5/+8.9
$\tau_1$ ID	-3.0/+3.2	-2.7/+3.0
$ au_3$ ID	-3.1/+3.4	-2.9/+3.2

#### $\tau$ + lepton $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV: BDT fit



#### $\tau$ + lepton $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV: matrix method



# $t\overline{t}$ differential cross-section $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV: fiducial phase-space distributions





