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Measurement of the mass difference between top and anti-top quarks in $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV using the ATLAS detector

ATLAS Collaboration

1. Introduction

The CPT symmetry\(^1\) required by a locally gauge-invariant quantum field theory dictates that the masses of all particles and their anti-particles be exactly equal. Any deviation from this would have major implications for particle physics, implying a non-local field theory [1]. Searches for CPT violation both in the $B$ meson sector [2–5] and with $K$ mesons [6–8] have not yielded any deviations from the Standard Model (SM). The top quark has the unique property of decaying before hadronization, making it the only quark for which a direct measurement of its mass is possible. The CDF Collaboration measured the mass difference between top and anti-top quarks to be $\Delta m \equiv m_t - m_{\bar{t}} = 3.3 \pm 1.4 \pm 1.0$ GeV [9], approximately 2 standard deviations away from zero. The D0 Collaboration presented a measurement of this mass difference, the masses of the top and anti-top quarks with hadronic decays are extracted from two separate samples, split using the lepton charge, and subtracted from one another. In this Letter, the ATLAS Collaboration presents a measurement of this mass difference. The top and anti-top quarks are each taken from the same event, in which a $t \bar{t}$ pair is produced and decays in the lepton + jets channel.

2. ATLAS detector

ATLAS [12] is a general-purpose particle physics detector with cylindrical geometry covering nearly the entire solid angle around the collision point. Cylindrical coordinates $(r, \phi)$ are used in the transverse plane, where $\phi$ is the azimuthal angle around the beam pipe. The pseudorapidity is defined as $\eta \equiv -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$, where $\theta$ is the polar angle. The transverse mass ($m_T$) of any two objects is defined as $m_T \equiv \sqrt{E_T^2 + p_T^2 (1 - \cos \Delta \phi)}$, where $E_T$ is the object’s transverse energy, defined in the plane transverse to the beam axis.

The inner detector (ID) systems, located closest to the interaction region, are immersed in a 2 T axial magnetic field and provide charged particle tracking in the range $|\eta| < 2.47$. The ID systems consist of a high-granularity silicon pixel detector and a silicon microstrip tracker, as well as a transition radiation tracker. Located outside the solenoid, electromagnetic calorimetry is provided by barrel and endcap lead/liquid-argon calorimeters, and hadronic calorimetry by the steel/scintillating-tile sampling calorimeters in the central region, and liquid-argon calorimeters in the endcap/forward regions. Comprising separate trigger and high-precision tracking chambers, the muon spectrometer measures the deflection of muons in a magnetic field with a field integral from 2–8 Tm, generated by one barrel and two endcap superconducting air-core toroids. A three-level trigger system is used to select and record interesting events. The level-1 hardware trigger uses a subset of detector information to reduce the event rate resulting from the peak LHC bunch crossing rate of 20 MHz in 2011 to a value of at most 65 kHz. The level-1 trigger is followed by two software-based trigger levels, level-2 and the event filter, which together reduce the event rate to a few hundred Hz for permanent storage and offline analysis.

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\(^1\) CPT is the combination of three symmetries; Charge conjugation (C), Parity (P) and Time reversal (T).
3. Data sample and event selection

This analysis uses 4.7 ± 0.2 fb−1 [13] of proton–proton collision data recorded by the ATLAS experiment at \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV in 2011. The selected events used in this analysis must contain the signature of a \( t\bar{t} \) event decaying in the lepton + jets channel. Exactly one charged lepton is required – either a single electron with \( E_T > 25 \) GeV, or a single muon with \( p_T > 20 \) GeV, where \( p_T \) is the object’s transverse momentum, defined in the plane transverse to the beam axis. Energy deposits are selected as electron candidates based on their shower shapes in the electromagnetic calorimeters and on the presence of a good-quality track pointing to them. Electron candidates are required to pass the “tight” quality cuts described in Ref. [14], to fall inside a well-instrumented region of the detector, and to be well isolated from other objects in the event. Muons are required to pass “tight” muon quality cuts [15–17], to be well measured in both the ID and the muon spectrometer, and to be isolated from other objects in the event. Events with an electron (muon) are required to have been triggered by an electron (muon) trigger with an \( E_T(p_T) \) threshold of 20 (18) GeV. The selection requirements ensure that triggered events are on the trigger efficiency plateau [18,19].

Jets are reconstructed in the calorimeter using the anti-\( k_t \) algorithm [20,21] with a radius parameter of 0.4, starting from energy deposits grouped into noise-suppressed topological clusters [22,23]. Jets are required to satisfy \( p_T > 25 \) GeV and \(|\eta| < 2.5\). Events with jets arising from problematic regions in the calorimeters, beam backgrounds and cosmic rays are rejected [24]. Additional corrections are applied after the default ATLAS jet energy calibration [24] to restore on average the partonic energies in \( t\bar{t} \) events. Jets from the decay of long-lived heavy-flavor hadrons are selected using a multivariate tagging algorithm (b-tagging) [25,26]. The transverse momentum of neutrinos is inferred from the magnitude of the missing transverse momentum (\( E_T^{\text{miss}} \)) [27].

In addition to the requirement of exactly one charged lepton, the signal selection for this analysis requires four or more jets, at least two of which must be b-tagged. The selected lepton is required to match a trigger object that caused the event to be recorded. To suppress backgrounds from multi-jet events, \( E_T^{\text{miss}} \) must be larger than 30 (20) GeV in the electron (muon) channel. Further reduction of the multi-jet background in the electron channel is achieved by requiring the transverse mass (\( m_{T}^\text{miss} \)) of the lepton and \( E_T^{\text{miss}} \) to be > 30 GeV. In the muon channel, \( E_T^{\text{miss}} + m_{\ell} > 60 \) GeV is required.

4. Simulated samples and background estimation

The ATLAS detector simulation [28], based on GEANT4 [29], is used to process simulated signal and background events. Simulated minimum bias collisions are overlaid on top of the hard scatter process, and events are reweighted so that the distribution of the average number of interactions (typically 5–20, see Ref. [30]) per bunch crossing matches the distribution observed in data.

Simulated samples of \( t\bar{t} \) events are produced using PYTHIA v6.425 [31] with \( \Delta m \) ranging from −15 GeV to +15 GeV. In total, 15 such samples are used, with decreasing granularity at large \( |\Delta m| \). Near \( \Delta m = 0 \), the granularity is 0.3 GeV. In these samples, the average top quark mass (\( m_{\text{T}}^{\text{meas}} \)) is set to 172.5 GeV. The underlying-event tune used is ALPGEN v2.13 [38] interfaced to HERWIG and JIMMY. The MLM matching scheme [39] is used to form inclusive \( W+jets \) samples, taking appropriate care to remove overlapping events in heavy-flavor phase space stemming from both the hard scatter and the showering. Diboson events are generated using HERWIG. Single-top events are generated using MC@NLO in the s- and W+\( t \)-channels, and AcherMC v3.8 [40] in the t-channel. The distribution of the multi-jet background is taken from a control region in data where leptons are required to be semi-isolated and have large impact parameter (\( d_0 \)) and impact parameter significance (\( d_0 \) divided by its uncertainty) with respect to the collision vertex. The semi-isolated selection requires the scalar \( p_T \) sum for tracks in a cone of 0.3 around the electron (muon) divided by its \( E_T \) to be between 0.1 and 0.3. The normalization of this background is obtained from a likelihood fit to the \( E_T^{\text{miss}} \) distribution in data [41].

5. Kinematic fits

In order to measure a quantity sensitive to the mass difference \( \Delta m \) between the top and anti-top quarks, the kinematic \( \chi^2 \) described below is used to reconstruct the \( t\bar{t} \) system from the observed lepton, \( E_T^{\text{miss}} \) and jets. The assignment of the selected jets to the partons from the \( t\bar{t} \) decay uses knowledge of the over-constrained \( t\bar{t} \) system with the reconstructed top/anti-top quark mass difference (\( \Delta m^{\text{fit}} \)) as a free parameter in each event. In the kinematic fitter, the \( p_T \) of the lepton and jets is allowed to fluctuate within uncertainties determined from simulated \( t\bar{t} \) events. The average top quark mass is fixed, but the individual \( t \) and \( \bar{t} \) masses are allowed to fluctuate while being constrained by the predicted top quark width. The masses of the two reconstructed W bosons are also allowed to vary within the W boson width. The fit is applied by examining all jet–parton assignments (from among the five leading jets) consistent with the b-jet assignment and minimizing the following \( \chi^2 \):

\[
\chi^2 = \sum_{i=\ell,A\text{jets}} \frac{(p_T^{i,\text{fit}} - p_T^{i,\text{meas}})^2}{\sigma_i^2} + \sum_{j=x,y} \frac{(p_T^{j,\text{fit}} - p_T^{j,\text{meas}})^2}{\sigma_j^2} + \sum_{k=jj,\ell\nu} \frac{(m_k^{\text{meas}} - m_W)^2}{\sigma_W^2} + \frac{(m_{u\ell\nu}^{\text{meas}} - (m_t + (m_{b\ell\nu}^{\text{meas}} - m_{u\ell\nu}^{\text{meas}})))^2}{\sigma_T^2} + \frac{(m_{b\ell\nu}^{\text{meas}} - (m_t + (m_{b\ell\nu}^{\text{meas}} - m_{b\ell\nu}^{\text{meas}})))^2}{\sigma_B^2},
\]

(1)

\[
\Delta m = q_t \times (m_{b\ell\nu}^{\text{fit}} - m_{b\ell\nu}^{\text{meas}})
\]

(2)

\(^2\) In total, 15 signal samples were generated with a \( \Delta m \) of ±15, ±10, ±5, ±3, ±1, ±0.5, ±0.3 and 0 GeV.
where $p_T^{i,\text{fit}}$ and $p_T^{i,\text{meas}}$ are the fitted and measured $p_T$ of the jets and the charged lepton, and $\sigma_i$ is the uncertainty on those values. The unclustered energy in the calorimeter ($E_{\text{clus}}$) is defined as a quantity that includes all energy not associated with the primary lepton or the jets and is used to correct $E_{\text{clus}}$. The value of this cut is chosen based on studies of simulated signal events, and the efficiency of signal and background processes and the total number of events, after all selection requirements. Uncertainties shown include statistical and total systematic uncertainties added in quadrature.

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>Muon</th>
<th>Electron</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>8854</td>
<td>4941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM $t \bar{t} \rightarrow W^+ b W^- b$</td>
<td>$7700^{+1000}_{-1000}$</td>
<td>$4500^{+900}_{-1000}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W/Z +$ jets</td>
<td>$320 \pm 90$</td>
<td>$160 \pm 40$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single top</td>
<td>$300 \pm 50$</td>
<td>$170 \pm 30$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diboson</td>
<td>$5 \pm 1$</td>
<td>$3 \pm 1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multijet</td>
<td>$220 \pm 110$</td>
<td>$110 \pm 60$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expected (SM)</td>
<td>$8550^{+1600}_{-1700}$</td>
<td>$4900^{+900}_{-1000}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### 6. Likelihood fit

An unbinned extended maximum likelihood fit to the distribution of $\Delta m_{\text{fit}}^i$ is performed to extract $\Delta m$, as well as the expected number of signal ($n_s$) and background ($n_b$) events in the data. The extended maximum likelihood fit is applied to the full 2011 dataset, yielding the result shown in Fig. 3. The value of 175 MeV
Systematic uncertainties on $\Delta m$ due to differences in the detector response to jets from $b$- and $\bar{b}$-quarks are difficult to evaluate with in-situ methods in the $\it{tt}$ environment due to correlations with $\Delta m$. Based on the evaluation of the jet energy scale uncertainty from single-hadron response measurements [43], most differences between the calorimeter response to the two types of jets are expected to be small; exceptions are discussed below. One such difference could come from the different responses to positively and negatively charged kaons, which occur at different rates in jets from $b$- and $\bar{b}$-quarks. The interaction cross sections for $K^+$ and $K^-$ in the calorimeters are different. Such effects are studied by comparing convolutions of the kaon spectra in $b$- and $\bar{b}$-jets from $tt$ events with the expected calorimeter response to kaons simulated with various hadron shower simulation models, as specified in Ref. [43]. The resulting uncertainty is 80 MeV. Uncertainties due to fragmentation and the decay of $b$-hadrons can also lead to uncertainties in the particle content and hadron momentum spectra, and thus in the calorimeter response. This uncertainty is evaluated by comparing POWHEG samples that use Evtgen [44] and Pythia to decay $b$-hadrons, and is estimated to be 340 MeV. The Evtgen particle decay simulation implements different hadron decay models and up-to-date $b$-hadron decay tables. An additional 80 MeV is assigned to account for any residual difference in response between jets from $b$ and $\bar{b}$ quarks due to effects not considered above. Parton shower and additional fragmentation uncertainties are estimated by comparing POWHEG samples interfaced with Herwig to those interfaced with Pythia.

Other uncertainties are small compared to those from differences between jets from $b$- and $\bar{b}$-quarks. The uncertainty on $\Delta m$ from the uncertainty on the $b$-tagging efficiency is measured by varying the $b$-tag scale factors, which correct simulated efficiencies to those measured in data, within 1σ of their uncertainties. The systematic effects from uncertain light- and $b$-jet energy scales and resolutions are small, as they affect the top and anti-top quark masses in the same way [45,46]. Generator uncertainties are estimated by comparing pseudo-experiments using MC@NLO and Powheg. A systematic uncertainty on the amount of QCD radiation is derived from AcerMC $tt$ samples that have varying amounts of initial- and final-state radiation [47]. Uncertainties from the template parameterization are estimated by varying the parameters within their uncertainties, and are found to be small. The systematic uncertainties due to background shape and rate are estimated by replacing the $W + jets$ background used in pseudo-experiments with the shape from the multi-jet background and by varying the normalization within uncertainties. A small systematic uncertainty due to the parton distribution functions of the proton is evaluated by taking the envelope of the MSTW2008NLO [48], NNPDF2.3 [49] and CTEQ6.6 [50] PDF set uncertainties, following the PDF4LHC recommendations [51]. Asymmetries due to lepton energy scales are negligible. A systematic uncertainty on the top quark mass of 40 MeV is estimated by comparing pseudo-experiments where the input average top quark mass is shifted up and down by 1.5 GeV. Other systematic uncertainties considered are those caused by the uncertainty on the lepton identification and reconstruction.

### 8. Conclusions

The analysis described in this Letter is the first measurement by ATLAS of the mass difference between the top and anti-top quarks using event-by-event quantities in $tt$ events. It is based on 4.7 fb$^{-1}$ of 7 TeV proton–proton collisions at the LHC. The mass difference, $\Delta m$, is calculated using a kinematic $\chi^2$ fitter. The measured mass difference is $\Delta m = m_t - m_\bar{t} = 0.67 \pm 0.61$ (stat) $\pm 0.41$ (syst) GeV, consistent with the SM expectation of no mass difference.
Acknowledgements

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References


ATLAS Collaboration

