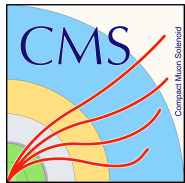


Linearizing the diagonal spin correlations

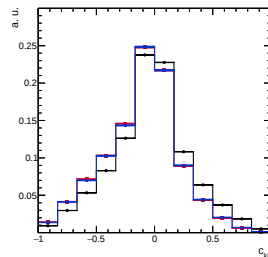
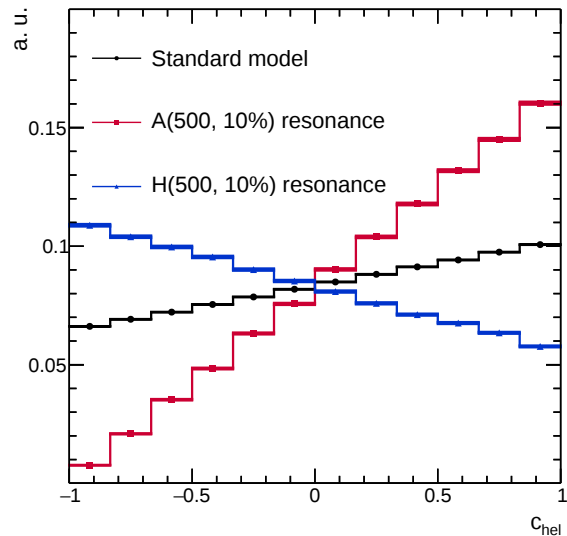
Afiq Anuar

Thanks to Jacob Linacre for useful feedback and scrutiny

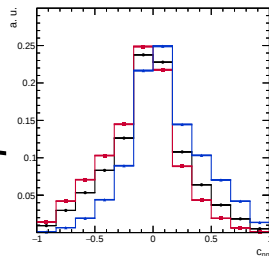
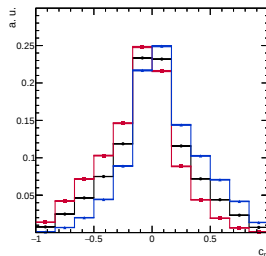
22/05/2020



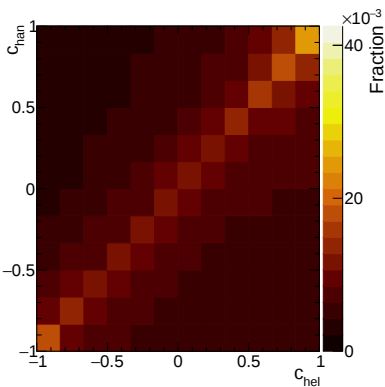
The impetus



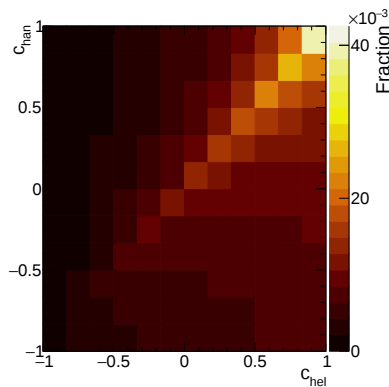
$$c_{\text{hel}} = -\sum c_{ij} = \hat{\ell}^1 \cdot \hat{\ell}^2$$



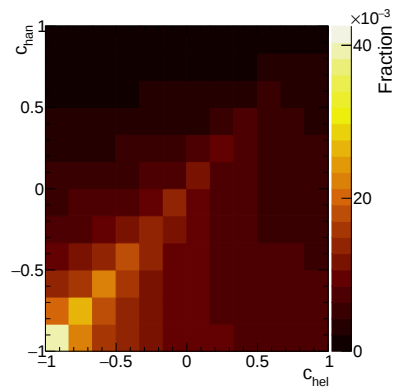
The impetus



SM $t\bar{t}$



$A \rightarrow t\bar{t}$

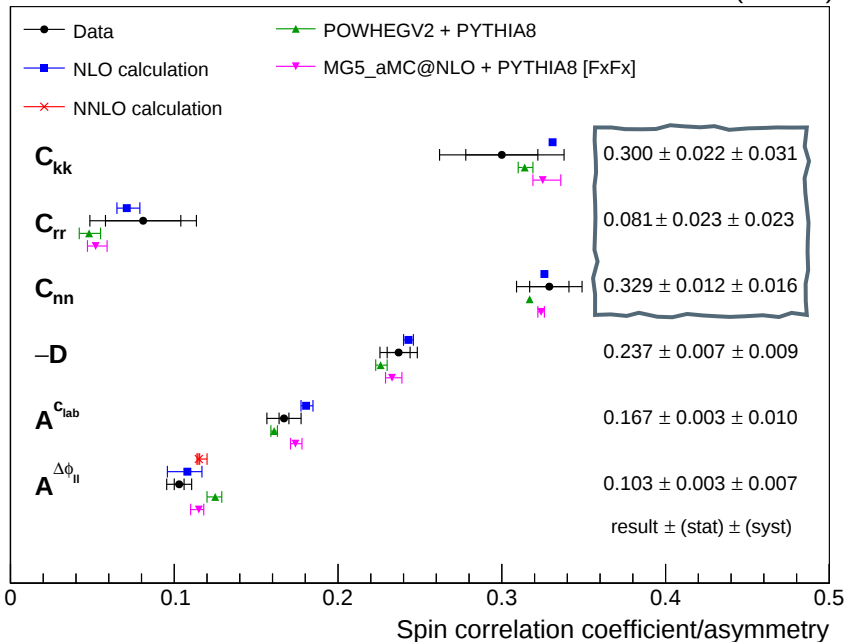


$H \rightarrow t\bar{t}$

How else can we use them?

Unfolding!

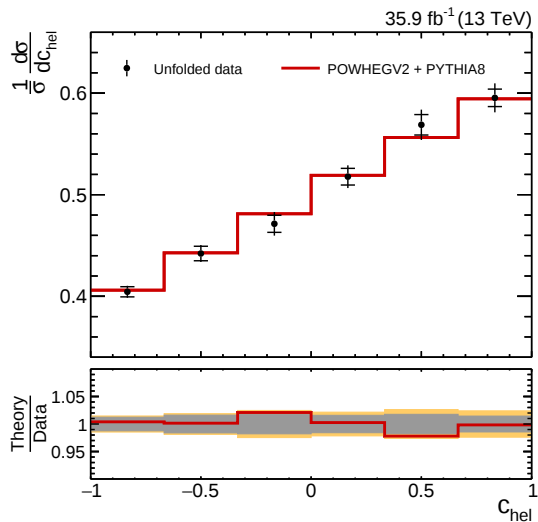
35.9 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)



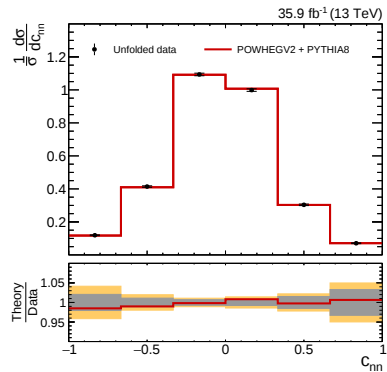
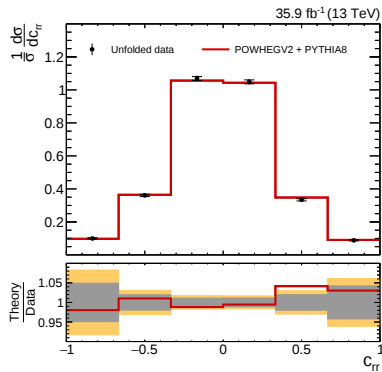
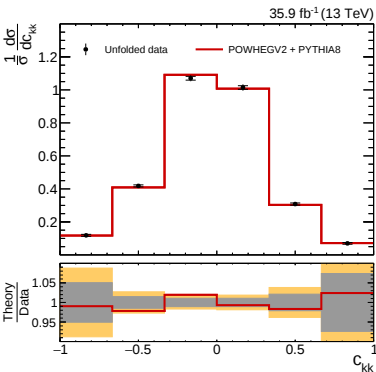
Exploit linear shape
to improve uncertainties

The works

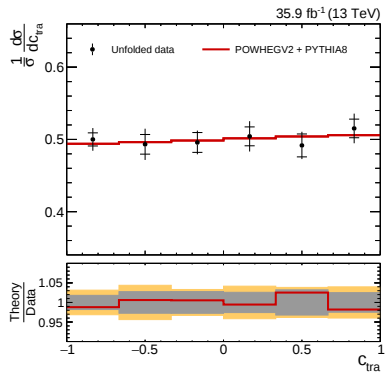
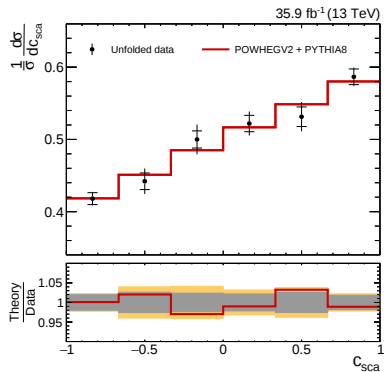
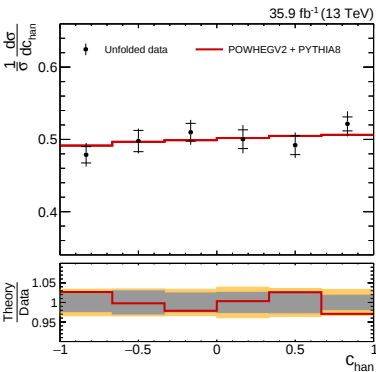
- Unfold the distributions of c_{han} , c_{sca} and c_{tra}
 - ... which are c_{hel} with one spin vector flipped about the k , r and n axes respectively
- Unfolding setup more or less exactly as in TOP-18-006
 - Although some systematics e.g. PDF are dropped due to limits in resources
- Unfolded also the corresponding distributions along the x , y and z axes
 - Angles will be called c_{xx} and c_{xxx} etc
 - As a cross check if the knowledge of the direction makes a difference
 - Also interesting by themselves, they're also SM predictions e.g. $C_{xx} = C_{yy}$, but we won't be looking explicitly at this in this talk



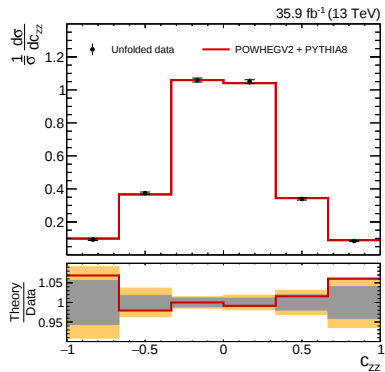
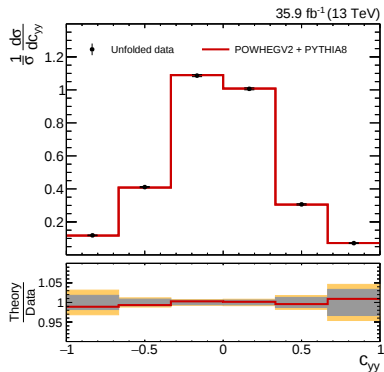
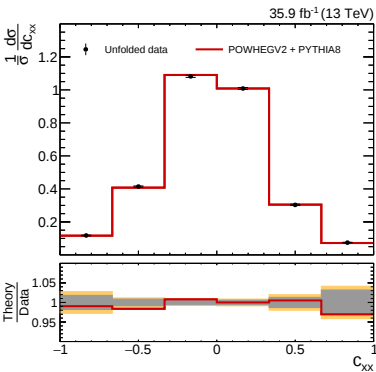
Unfolded distributions



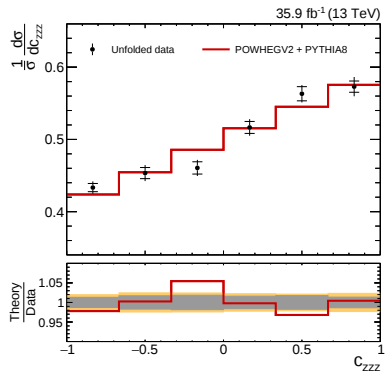
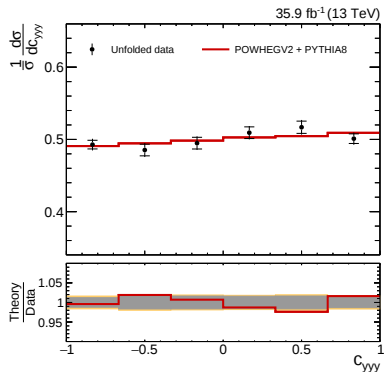
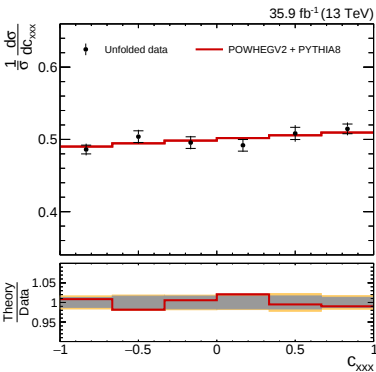
Unfolded distributions



Unfolded distributions



Unfolded distributions



Direct coefficients

Coefficient	Value	Total	Stat
C_{kk}	0.299	0.036	0.023
C_{rr}	0.080	0.031	0.023
C_{nn}	0.327	0.019	0.012
$-D$	0.236	0.010	0.007
$-D_k$	0.032	0.020	0.010
$-D_r$	0.196	0.013	0.010
$-D_n$	0.013	0.022	0.012
C_{xx}	0.306	0.018	0.011
C_{yy}	0.311	0.016	0.011
C_{zz}	0.092	0.049	0.024
$-D_x$	0.026	0.012	0.007
$-D_y$	0.023	0.012	0.007
$-D_z$	0.184	0.015	0.007

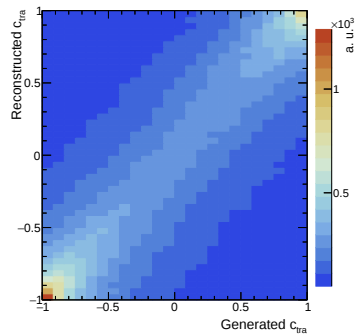
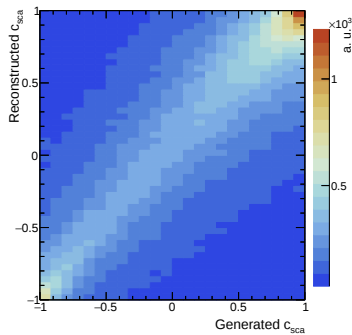
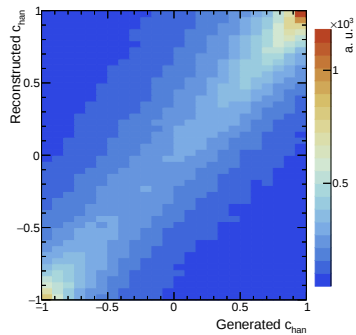
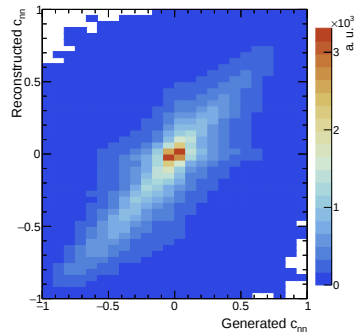
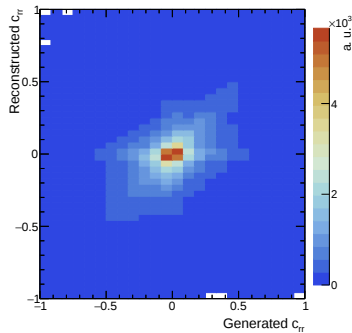
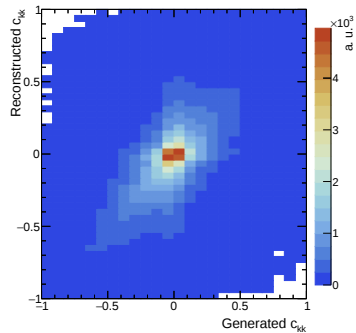
Indirect coefficients I

Indirect coefficient obtained by $C_{ij} = 1.5(D_i - D)$, taking correlations into account

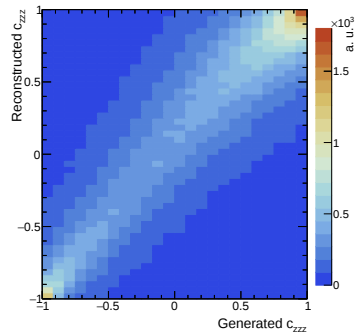
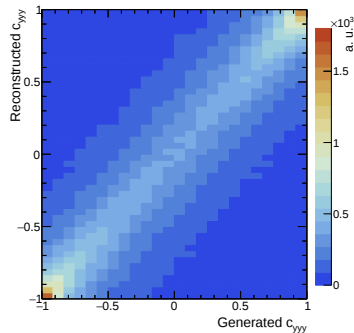
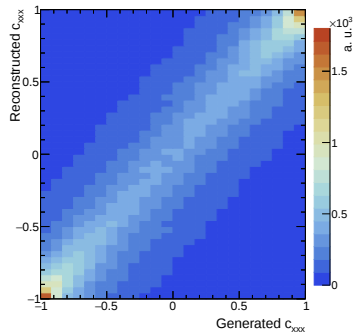
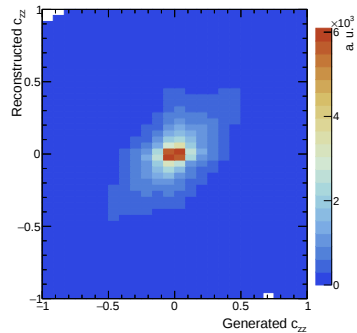
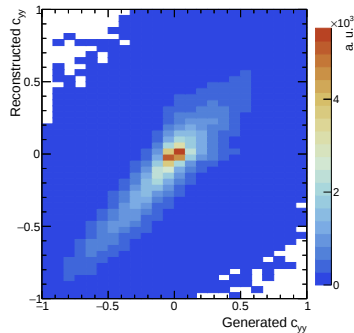
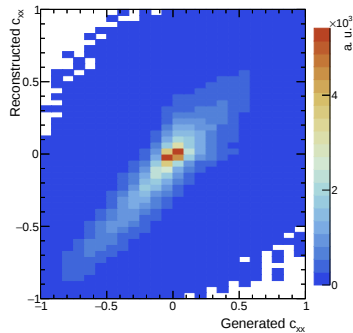
Coefficient	Value	Total	Stat
C_{kk}	0.306	0.034	0.016
C_{rr}	0.060	0.018	0.013
C_{nn}	0.334	0.033	0.019
C_{xx}	0.315	0.021	0.013
C_{yy}	0.319	0.019	0.013
C_{zz}	0.077	0.026	0.011

Blue coefficients improve when extracted indirectly, red deteriorate

Smearing matrices



Smearing matrices



Indirect coefficients II

Indirect coefficient obtained by $C_{aa} = -1.5(D_b + D_c)$, taking correlations into account

Coefficient	Value	Total	Stat
C_{kk}	0.314	0.037	0.019
C_{rr}	0.068	0.022	0.017
C_{nn}	0.342	0.034	0.020
C_{xx}	0.311	0.022	0.013
C_{yy}	0.316	0.018	0.014
C_{zz}	0.074	0.026	0.012

Results are consistent with, but generally worse than $C_{aa} = 1.5(D_a - D)$

Same as when using $C_{aa} = -3D - C_{bb} - C_{cc}$

Afterword

- Distributions of c_{han} etc allow for a more precise extraction of C_{ij}
 - Exploiting the fact that their linear shapes (usually) lead to better smearing matrices
- Planning to propose these distributions to be measured in full Run 2
 - One remaining test: correlation between direct and indirect C_{ij}
- Expect that these are even better in pure reco analyses e.g. A/H, but plots will tell...

Backup