

Measurement of the Helicity of W Bosons in Top-Quark Decays

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We measure the branching fraction of the top quark to longitudinally and right-handed polarized W bosons, F_0 and F_+ , using approximately 200 pb^{-1} of $\bar{p}p$ collisions collected by the CDF II detector. We analyze two quantities sensitive to the W helicity: the invariant mass of the charged lepton and the bottom-quark jet in the decay $t \rightarrow Wb \rightarrow \ell\nu b$ (where $\ell = e$ or μ), and the transverse momentum of the charged lepton. We find $F_0 = 0.74_{-0.34}^{+0.22}$, and $F_+ < 0.27$ at the 95% confidence level. These measurements are in agreement with the standard model predictions.

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The top quark is the most massive known elementary fermion, with $m_t \sim 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ [1, 2]. At the Fermilab Tevatron proton-antiproton collider, with a center-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$, most top quarks are pair-produced via the strong interaction [3, 4]. However, the decay $t \rightarrow Wb$ proceeds entirely via the weak interaction. Given the $V - A$ structure

of the weak interaction in the standard model (SM), in the limit of a massless bottom quark the top quark can decay to either a left-handed or longitudinally-polarized W^+ boson [5] and a bottom quark. The fraction F_0 of longitudinally-polarized W bosons is enhanced due to the large coupling of the top quark to the Higgs field responsible for electroweak symmetry-

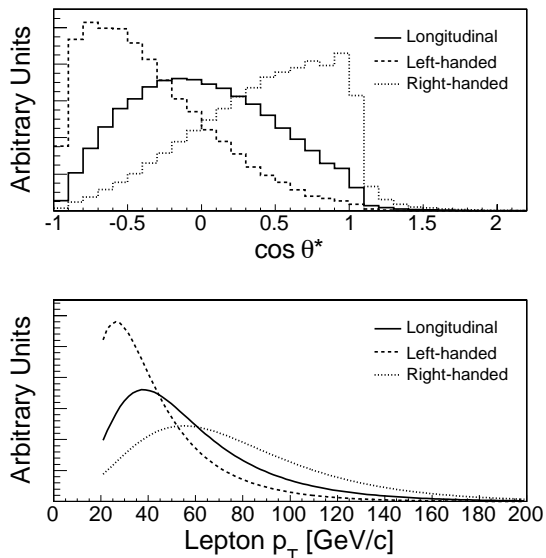


FIG. 1: Distributions of reconstructed $\cos\theta^*$ (upper plot) and lepton p_T (lower) for top-quark decays to left-handed, right-handed, and longitudinally polarized W bosons.

breaking. The leading-order SM prediction is [6]

$$F_0 \equiv \frac{\Gamma(t \rightarrow W_0 b)}{\Gamma(t \rightarrow W_0 b) + \Gamma(t \rightarrow W_{\pm} b)} = \frac{m_t^2}{2M_W^2 + m_t^2}, \quad (1)$$

where W_0 and W_{\pm} indicate longitudinally- and transversely-polarized W 's respectively, and $M_W = 80.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ is the W boson mass [7]. For $m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, $F_0 = 0.70$. A deviation from this prediction could indicate non-SM physics such as large CP-violation in top-quark decays [8], as could a nonzero value for the right-handed fraction F_+ .

We use two observables in $t\bar{t}$ candidate events to measure the W helicity. The first is the decay angle θ^* of the charged lepton in the W decay frame, measured with respect to the top-quark direction, and the second is the transverse momentum p_T of the charged lepton. Leptons from longitudinally-polarized W boson decays have a symmetric angular distribution $\propto (1 - \cos^2\theta^*)$, while left-handed W decays have an asymmetric distribution $\propto (1 - \cos\theta^*)^2$. We can approximate $\cos\theta^*$ by relating it to the invariant mass of the system composed of the b quark and the charged lepton, M_{lb} :

$$\cos\theta^* = \frac{p_{\ell} \cdot p_b - E_{\ell} E_b}{|\mathbf{p}_{\ell}| |\mathbf{p}_b|} \simeq \frac{2M_{lb}^2}{m_t^2 - M_W^2} - 1, \quad (2)$$

a variable that depends only on lab-frame momenta. The second observable, the charged lepton p_T , exploits the fact that charged leptons from left-handed W de-

cays are preferentially emitted in the backward direction with respect to the W direction of motion, leading to a softer p_T in the lab frame, while the leptons from right-handed W 's are preferentially emitted forward and thus have a harder p_T spectrum. Longitudinal W decays represent an intermediate case. Figure 1 shows the predicted $\cos\theta^*$ and lepton p_T distributions for $m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, after the event selection and reconstruction described below.

A measurement of F_0 has been previously reported by the CDF Collaboration [9] using $\approx 100 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ of data from the 1992-1996 Tevatron collider run (Run I). Using the p_T technique, a value of $0.91 \pm 0.37(\text{stat}) \pm 0.13(\text{syst})$ was obtained. Using the same data set, CDF has also placed a limit on the right-handed helicity fraction of $F_+ < 0.18$ at the 95% confidence level (C.L.) with the M_{lb} technique [10]. The DØ Collaboration has used 125 pb^{-1} of Run I data to obtain $F_0 = 0.56 \pm 0.31$ [11]. Here we report a measurement of F_0 and F_+ that combines the M_{lb} and p_T techniques.

The CDF II detector [12] consists of a charged-particle tracking system in a magnetic field of 1.4 T, segmented electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, and muon detectors. A silicon microstrip detector provides tracking over the radial range 1.5-28 cm and is used to detect displaced secondary vertices. The fiducial region of the silicon detector covers the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2$, while the central tracking system and muon chambers provide coverage for $|\eta| < 1$ [13]. For electron identification we use the calorimeter region $|\eta| < 1$, while for jet identification we use $|\eta| < 2.5$. A three-level trigger system selects events with electron (muon) candidates with E_T (p_T) $> 18 \text{ GeV}$ ($18 \text{ GeV}/c$), which form the data set for this analysis.

In the decay process $t\bar{t} \rightarrow W^+ b W^- \bar{b}$, events can be classified based on the observed number of isolated charged leptons with large transverse momentum, where a lepton signifies an electron or muon of either charge; typically these leptons come from the decay $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$. Transverse momentum for electrons from W decay is best measured at CDF using the transverse energy E_T deposited in the calorimeter, while for muons the transverse momentum p_T is measured by the tracking system. We will use the symbol p_T to denote the appropriate calorimeter- or tracking-based quantity. The 193 pb^{-1} ‘‘dilepton’’ sample [14] consists of events with two oppositely-charged lepton candidates, each with $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}/c$. Events in this sample are required to have missing transverse energy $\cancel{E}_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$, and two or more jets with pseudorapidity $|\eta| < 2.5$ and transverse energy $E_T > 15 \text{ GeV}$. The scalar sum of the transverse energy of the jets, leptons, and \cancel{E}_T , is required to be greater than 200 GeV. We observe 13 events in this sample, with a predicted total background from WW

pairs, $Z \rightarrow \bar{\tau}\tau$, the Drell-Yan process, and hadrons misidentified as leptons (“fakes”) of 2.7 ± 0.7 events. The 162 pb^{-1} “lepton plus jets” sample [15] consists of events with a single isolated lepton candidate with $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}/c$, $\cancel{E}_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$, and three or more jets with $|\eta| < 2$ and $E_T > 15 \text{ GeV}$. To reduce backgrounds, we require that one or more jets have a displaced secondary-vertex tag, indicating that it is consistent with the decay of a long-lived b hadron. Fifty-seven events pass the selection cuts, of which approximately $2/3$ are $t\bar{t}$ events. The largest remaining backgrounds come from W plus jets events containing bottom or charm jets, QCD multijet events, and W plus light-quark events misidentified as b 's.

The p_T analysis [16] uses both samples, while the M_{lb} analysis [17] uses the lepton plus jets sample only. In addition to the selection requirements described above, events selected for the M_{lb} analysis are required to have a fourth jet with $E_T > 8 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta| < 2$. Thirty-seven events pass this cut. The presence of four jets allows the event to be kinematically reconstructed as a $t\bar{t}$ event [1] with the top mass constrained to $175 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, and to associate the appropriate jet to the lepton in Equation 2. We find that 31 of the 37 events pass a cut on the fit quality, with an estimated background of 6.9 ± 0.9 events.

To create reconstructed $\cos\theta^*$ templates for $t\bar{t}$ signal events, we use the MADEVENT [18] Monte Carlo program. Hadronization and fragmentation are carried out using PYTHIA [19]. Events for the p_T analysis are generated using HERWIG [20]. In both cases, we fix the helicity in the top rest frame of one W boson, while the other W takes on values according to the SM prediction. The events are then passed through the CDF simulation and reconstruction algorithms. For the lepton plus jets sample, all backgrounds except QCD are modeled with Monte Carlo simulations. We model the QCD background using lepton plus jets events where the primary lepton is non-isolated. For the dilepton sample all but the fake background is modeled with Monte Carlo. We model the latter background using lepton plus jet events containing jets that could be misidentified as a charged lepton.

The data are fit separately to the $\cos\theta^*$ and p_T templates using likelihood functions that include a Gaussian constraint on the background, as well as corrections for trigger and event selection cuts that have helicity-dependent biases, such as those on the lepton p_T . Because the statistical power of the sample is insufficient to fit F_+ and F_0 simultaneously, we constrain F_+ to zero when fitting for F_0 ; when fitting for F_+ we constrain F_0 to 0.70. The remaining fit parameter is unconstrained. The results of the fits to the various subsamples are shown in Table I. The reconstructed $\cos\theta^*$ distribution from the data and the best-fit templates are shown in Figure 2. The observed $\cos\theta^*$ distribution extends some-

TABLE I: Summary of results for the M_{lb} , p_T , and combined measurements of F_0 and F_+ . N is the number of events or leptons used in the measurement. Where two uncertainties are given the first is statistical and the second is systematic. Uncertainties on the combined measurements are the total statistical and systematic uncertainty.

Analysis	N	F_0	F_+
M_{lb}	31	$0.99_{-0.35}^{+0.29} \pm 0.19$	$0.23 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.08$
p_T (dilepton)	26	$-0.54_{-0.25}^{+0.35} \pm 0.16$	$-0.47 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.09$
p_T (lep+jets)	57	$0.95_{-0.42}^{+0.35} \pm 0.17$	$0.11_{-0.19}^{+0.21} \pm 0.10$
p_T (combined)	83	$0.31_{-0.23}^{+0.37} \pm 0.17$	$-0.18_{-0.12}^{+0.14} \pm 0.12$
Combined	...	$0.74_{-0.34}^{+0.22}$	$0.00_{-0.19}^{+0.20}$
95% C.L. limit	...	$< 0.95, > 0.18$	< 0.27

what beyond the physical range $-1 \leq \cos\theta^* \leq 1$ because the world-average top and W masses are used in Equation 2, rather than the true event-by-event reconstructed masses, whose much larger uncertainties would unnecessarily smear the $\cos\theta^*$ distribution obtained from the M_{lb} approximation. In the dilepton sample, the best-fit value of F_0 falls at $-0.54_{-0.25}^{+0.35}$, outside the physical range. In this case, the observed distribution of lepton p_T is softer than any component of signal or background in our model. A measured central value of -0.54 or less is expected 0.5% of the time for a true F_0 of 0.7; moreover a previous analysis of the kinematics of the dilepton data [21] has found them to be consistent with the SM at the 1.0-4.5% level. We therefore carry out our *a priori* decision to perform a combined p_T fit to the two samples. The lepton p_T distribution for the two samples and the results of the fit are shown in Figure 3.

The dominant systematic uncertainties in the M_{lb} and p_T analyses arise from uncertainties in the top-quark mass, the background shape and normalization, the effects of initial- and final-state radiation (ISR/FSR), and the parton distribution functions (PDFs). We determine these uncertainties by performing Monte Carlo experiments in which the systematic parameter in question is varied by $\pm 1\sigma$ and the resulting simulated data are fit to the default templates. We compare the mean F_0 or F_+ returned by the likelihood fit with the default (unfluctuated) value. The results are summarized in Table II. The sum in quadrature of all sources of systematic uncertainty leads to a final result of $F_0 = 0.99_{-0.35}^{+0.29}(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.19(\text{syst.})$ for the M_{lb} analysis and $F_0 = 0.31_{-0.23}^{+0.37}(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.17(\text{syst.})$ for the p_T analysis.

We combine the results of the M_{lb} and p_T analyses taking into account both the statistical and systematic correlations between the two techniques. Statistical correlations arise because the two analyses share the subset of the lepton plus jets sample that passes the fit quality cut on the top mass reconstruction.

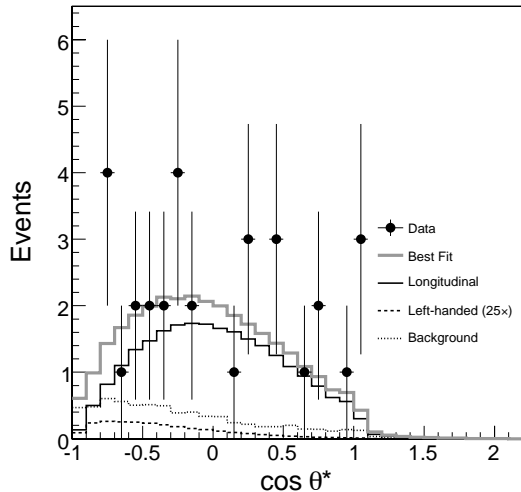


FIG. 2: The reconstructed $\cos\theta^*$ distribution for the lepton plus jets sample, overlaid with signal and background templates according to their best-fit values. The left-handed template has been scaled up by a factor of 25.

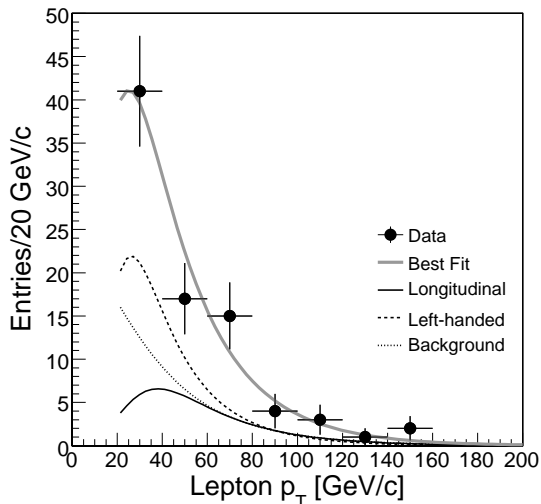


FIG. 3: Distribution of lepton p_T for the lepton plus jets and dilepton samples, overlaid with the total signal and background templates according to their best-fit values.

Common sources of systematic uncertainty include the top mass uncertainty and background normalizations. The correlation coefficients are determined via Monte Carlo experiments. The combined result is $F_0 = 0.74^{+0.22}_{-0.34}$ (stat.+syst.). In addition, we find $F_+ = 0.00^{+0.20}_{-0.19}$ (stat.+syst.) and $F_+ < 0.27$ at the 95% C.L. These results are consistent with the SM predictions of $F_0 = 0.70$, $F_+ = 0$.

TABLE II: Summary of systematic uncertainties for the measurements of F_0 and F_+ .

Systematic Source	p_T Method		M_{lb} Method	
	ΔF_0	ΔF_+	ΔF_0	ΔF_+
Top Mass	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.04
Bkg. Modeling	0.10	0.06	0.13	0.05
ISR/FSR	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
PDF	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.01
MC Statistics	0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.01
Acceptance Correction	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005
Trigger Correction	0.02	0.02
Jet Energy Scale	0.09	0.04
MC Modeling	0.04	0.02
b -tagging	0.01	< 0.005
Total	0.17	0.12	0.19	0.08

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