

Angular distributions in $t\bar{t}H(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$ reconstructed events at the LHCS. P. Amor dos Santos,¹ J. P. Araque,² R. Cantrill,³ N. F. Castro,^{2,9} M. C. N. Fiolhais,^{1,4} R. Frederix,⁵ R. Gonçalo,³ R. Martins,² R. Santos,^{7,8} J. Silva,⁶ A. Onofre,² H. Peixoto,⁶ and A. Reigoto²¹*LIP, Departamento de Física, Universidade de Coimbra, 3004-516 Coimbra, Portugal*²*LIP, Departamento de Física, Universidade do Minho, 4710-057 Braga, Portugal*³*LIP, Av. Elias Garcia, 14-1, 1000-149 Lisboa, Portugal*⁴*Department of Physics, City College of the City University of New York, 160 Convent Avenue, New York 10031, New York, USA*⁵*PH Department, TH Unit, CERN, CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland*⁶*Centro de Física, Universidade do Minho, Campus de Gualtar, 4710-057 Braga, Portugal*⁷*Instituto Superior de Engenharia de Lisboa—ISEL, 1959-007 Lisboa, Portugal*⁸*Centro de Física Teórica e Computacional, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Campo Grande, Edifício C8 1749-016 Lisboa, Portugal*⁹*Departamento de Física e Astronomia, Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade do Porto, Rua Campo Alegre 687, 4169—007 Porto, Portugal*

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The associated production of a Higgs boson and a top-quark pair, $t\bar{t}H$, in proton-proton collisions is addressed in this paper for a center of mass energy of 13 TeV at the LHC. Dileptonic final states of $t\bar{t}H$ events with two oppositely charged leptons and four jets from the decays $t \rightarrow bW^+ \rightarrow b\ell^+\nu_\ell$, $\bar{t} \rightarrow \bar{b}W^- \rightarrow \bar{b}\ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell$ and $h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, are used. Signal events, generated with MadGraph5_aMC@NLO, are fully reconstructed by applying a kinematic fit. New angular distributions of the decay products as well as angular asymmetries are explored in order to improve discrimination of $t\bar{t}H$ signal events over the dominant irreducible background contribution, $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$. Even after the full kinematic fit reconstruction of the events, the proposed angular distributions and asymmetries are still quite different in the $t\bar{t}H$ signal and the dominant background ($t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$).

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I. INTRODUCTION

On July 4, 2012 the ATLAS [1] and CMS [2] collaborations announced the discovery of a scalar particle at CERN's Large Hadron Collider (LHC). This new particle with a mass of about 125 GeV was later identified as the Higgs boson, responsible for the generation of all particle masses through the mechanism of spontaneous symmetry breaking [3]. So far, the measured properties of the Higgs boson have shown a remarkable consistency with those predicted by the standard model (SM) of particle physics. Nevertheless, it is by now clear that the SM cannot explain all the observed physical phenomena, as for instance it fails to provide a candidate for dark matter or a means to explain the matter antimatter asymmetry in the Universe. However, as more data is being accumulated and analyzed at the LHC, it becomes increasingly clear that any new physics theory has to resemble very much the SM at the electro-weak scale. In the first run, the ATLAS and CMS collaborations have studied in great detail the main four

Higgs production modes at the LHC [4], namely gluon fusion (including $b\bar{b}$ fusion), vector boson fusion (VBF), associated production (VH , with $V = W, Z$) and $t\bar{t}H$ production, with center of mass energies of 7 and 8 TeV. For each production mode several decay channels were considered and analyzed in great detail.

The production of the Higgs boson in association with a top quark-antiquark pair, $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}H$ [5], constitutes the only way (together with single top plus Higgs which has an even smaller cross section) to directly probe the top-quark Yukawa couplings. Moreover, it is also contaminated by a huge background coming mainly from $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{jets}$. For this particular production process several decay channels have been studied [6–8]. The very complex final states, together with the huge backgrounds to the process, makes it the most difficult Higgs channel to study at the LHC. Nevertheless, with just a few events, both collaborations have reach a sensitivity down to about 2–3 times the SM value which constitutes a remarkable achievement.

The current studies [6–8], use the kinematic information of the events to separate the signal from the backgrounds. In this work we advocate the introduction of new variables that make use of the information from (lack of) spin correlations in the signal and background processes [9,10]: the top and antitop quarks are natural spin analyzers of this process. We will show that part of the spin

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information that is present in the matrix elements survives the parton showering, detector simulation, event selection and event reconstruction. These new variables could play an important role in background discrimination, possibly leading to an improvement in the precision of the measurement of the top-quark Yukawa coupling. Even though we will consider only the irreducible $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ background, without a highly optimized event-reconstruction method, we will argue that our findings are also valid in a more general and realistic case.

We should also note that the type of variables proposed in this work can then be used to probe the CP nature of the top-Yukawa coupling [11]. In many models like the CP -violating two-Higgs doublet model [12] (the status of this model after the LHC run 1 was recently presented in [13]), CP violation appears explicitly in the Higgs sector via mixing of CP -even and CP -odd states. The determination of the CP nature of the Higgs boson and its interactions is of the utmost importance at the LHC. Finally one should note that $t\bar{t}H$ production can be studied at future linear colliders such as the ILC, which will lead to a tremendous improvement in the precision of measurements of the Yukawa couplings [14].

II. SIGNAL AND BACKGROUND GENERATION AT THE LHC

Given that the goal of this work is to study how well spin information can be used to improve the current search strategies, we only consider the signal and its dominant irreducible background. The signal ($t\bar{t}H$) and background ($t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$) processes were generated, at leading order (LO), using MadGraph5_aMC@NLO [15] with the NNPDF2.3 PDF sets [16]. The full spin correlations information of the $t \rightarrow bW^+ \rightarrow b\ell^+\nu_\ell$, $\bar{t} \rightarrow \bar{b}W^- \rightarrow \bar{b}\ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell$ and $h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decays, with $\ell^\pm \in \{e^\pm, \mu^\pm\}$, was retained by allowing MadSpin [10] to perform the decay of the heavy particles. Although other decay modes of the top quarks and Higgs boson could be considered, in this paper we focus on the most challenging leptonic decay channel i.e., the dileptonic decay of the $t\bar{t}$ system together with a Higgs decaying to the dominant SM decay ($H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$). We argue the full kinematical reconstruction of the undetected neutrinos in such events, even if difficult, still preserves the angular distributions that could help in discriminating signal from irreducible backgrounds. The events were generated for the LHC with a center of mass energy of 13 TeV with the default dynamic factorization and renormalization scales, setting the masses of the top quark and the SM Higgs boson to 172.5 GeV and 125 GeV, respectively. We do not attempt to investigate possible departures from the SM nature of the Higgs boson in this paper, assumed to be a scalar particle ($CP = 1$). The generated events were then passed to PYTHIA 6 [17] for shower and hadronization. In order to obtain more realistic results, for example for differential cross sections and efficiencies, we passed the generated

events through Delphes [18] to perform a fast detector simulation of a general-purpose collider experiment at the LHC. We used the ATLAS default card for the simulation and performed the analysis of the generated and simulated events with MadAnalysis 5 [19] in the expert mode [20].

The full kinematical reconstruction of $t\bar{t}H$ events is very challenging in the dileptonic decays of the $t\bar{t}$ system, since both undetected neutrinos need to be reconstructed. In this paper, we explore the advantages of fully reconstructing the $t\bar{t}H$ system in the dileptonic topology, by applying a kinematic fit to the events using mass constraints and energy-momentum conservation. Events, after detector simulation, are accepted if they had at least four reconstructed jets and two charged leptons with transverse momentum $p_T \geq 20$ GeV and pseudorapidity $\eta \leq 2.5$. No cuts are applied to the events transverse missing energy (E_T).

In the following we will normalize the distributions of signal and background to equal area, irrespective of their (fiducial) cross sections and efficiencies: for our goal it suffices to show which observables are sensitive to the difference in spin information in the signal and background events and how well this information can be retained in a realistically reconstructed event. For the same reason we also abstain from performing a careful analysis of the uncertainties in the event generation as well as the inclusion of next-to-leading order corrections in the strong coupling.

III. RECONSTRUCTION OF DILEPTON $t\bar{t}H$ EVENTS AFTER DETECTOR SIMULATION

As previously stated we will perform $t\bar{t}H$ event reconstruction in final states with two charged leptons and at least four jets, after Delphes simulation. We do not attempt to tag the flavor of jets from the hadronization of b quarks, i.e., we do not use any b -tagging tool to help with the identification of the heavy flavor component of jets, a task left outside the scope of this paper. The full kinematical reconstruction requires the knowledge of the jet and charged lepton momenta, together with the transverse missing energy. We use the W and the top quark masses as constraints. The Higgs boson mass ($m_H = 125$ GeV) is used to maximize the probability of the best combination of two jets chosen among the ones which were not utilized in the $t\bar{t}$ system kinematical reconstruction. The transverse missing energy is refitted to improve the resolution of the experimental measurement. After applying the constraints, six unknowns need to be fully reconstructed in the dileptonic $t\bar{t}H$ events, which are the 3-momenta of the two neutrinos present in the events. To find a kinematic solution we assume the neutrinos are responsible for the missing transverse energy, i.e.,

$$p_x^\nu + p_x^{\bar{\nu}} = E_x, \quad (1)$$

$$p_y^\nu + p_y^{\bar{\nu}} = E_y. \quad (2)$$

In addition we apply the following mass constraints to the $t\bar{t}$ system of the events,

$$(p_{\ell^+} + p_\nu)^2 = m_W^2, \quad (3)$$

$$(p_{\ell^-} + p_{\bar{\nu}})^2 = m_W^2, \quad (4)$$

$$(p_{W^+} + p_b)^2 = m_t^2, \quad (5)$$

$$(p_{W^-} + p_{\bar{b}})^2 = m_t^2. \quad (6)$$

While E_x and E_y represent the x and y components of the transverse missing energy, p_{ℓ^+} and p_{ℓ^-} (p_b and $p_{\bar{b}}$) correspond to the two lepton (two b -jets) four momenta, respectively, from the t (\bar{t}) decays. m_W and m_t are the W -boson and top quark masses, respectively. The mass of the W -boson was set to 80.4 GeV.

We study the performance of the reconstruction with respect to the generated parton-level Monte Carlo information. To make sure the kinematical reconstruction produces sensible results, the reconstruction is first applied to truth-matched objects, i.e., jets and leptons which are matched to their parton-level generated quarks and charged leptons, using a ΔR criterion (the minimum distance in the pseudorapidity-azimuthal angle plane, ΔR , between the reconstructed jet or lepton and the parton-level quark or charged lepton, ensures the matching). Even though we use a rather simple kinematical reconstruction method the efficiency using truth-matched objects is 62%. In Fig. 1 the neutrino (left) and antineutrino (right) p_T from signal events are shown. The generated distributions (filled histograms) are compared with the truth-match reconstructed ones (solid lines). In the bottom plot, the ratio between the two distributions is shown. Although a slight slope is visible in the ratio plot, more significant at high p_T due to radiation effects not explicitly corrected for at the moment, good agreement between the reconstructed distributions is observed with respect to the parton-level neutrino distributions, making clear that the full kinematical reconstruction of

$t\bar{t}H$ events is possible. In Figs. 2 and 3 the p_T distributions of the t (\bar{t}) quarks and W^+ (W^-) bosons are shown, respectively, for the $t\bar{t}H$ events. Once again we see a similar behavior as observed for the neutrino p_T distributions, i.e., good agreement between the reconstructed kinematic distributions and the corresponding ones at parton level, in spite of the slight slope for higher p_T values, in the ratio plot. Although the kinematical fit can correct, to a large extent, the effects of radiation, at high values the differences between reconstructed and generated distributions may require an additional correction. Even though this would not be difficult to implement, we have decided not to apply it here once it may depend on the exact experimental environment conditions and does not contribute significantly to the main discussion of the paper.

In a second step, the truth match condition is dropped, bringing the analysis closer to what can be done at collider experiments. For this particular case we perform all possible combinations of reconstructed jets and charged leptons (after detector simulation) in order to reconstruct the top and antitop quarks, together with the Higgs boson. For the $t\bar{t}$ system reconstruction we used the same procedure based on Eqs. (1)–(6). We calculate the probability $P_{\bar{t}t}$ that the event is compatible with the equations, using probability density functions for the neutrino and antineutrino p_T distributions, the top and antitop quarks mass distributions as well as the W^+ and W^- bosons mass distributions, obtained at parton level. To identify the two-jet combination, among the ones not used in the $t\bar{t}$ reconstruction, that best matches the jets from the Higgs boson decay, we associate to each combination, a weight P_H ,

$$P_H = 1 / \left| \sqrt{(p_i + p_j)^2} - m_H \right|, \quad (7)$$

related to how close the Higgs boson mass ($m_H = 125$ GeV) is to the invariant mass of each particular jet-pair combination. The solution with highest $P_{\bar{t}t} \times P_H$ is chosen as the right one for the full kinematical

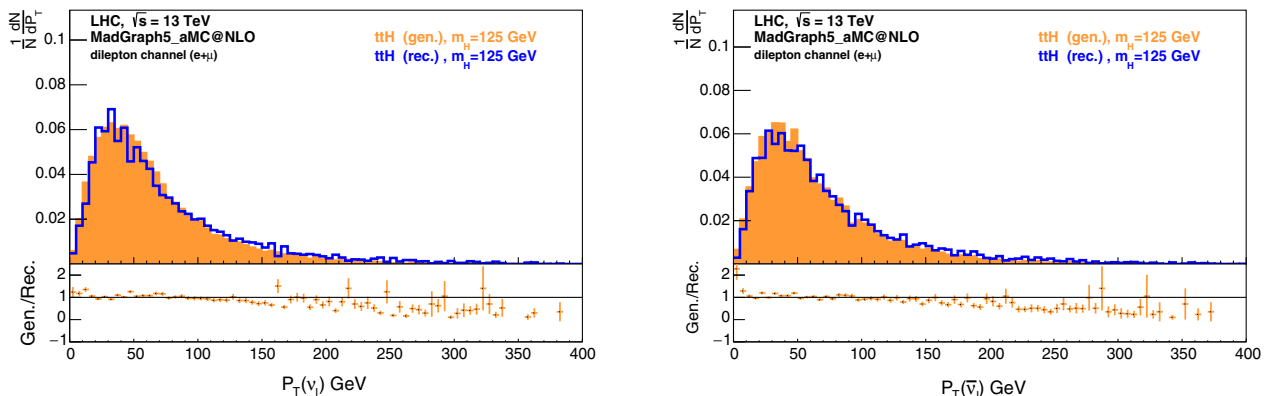
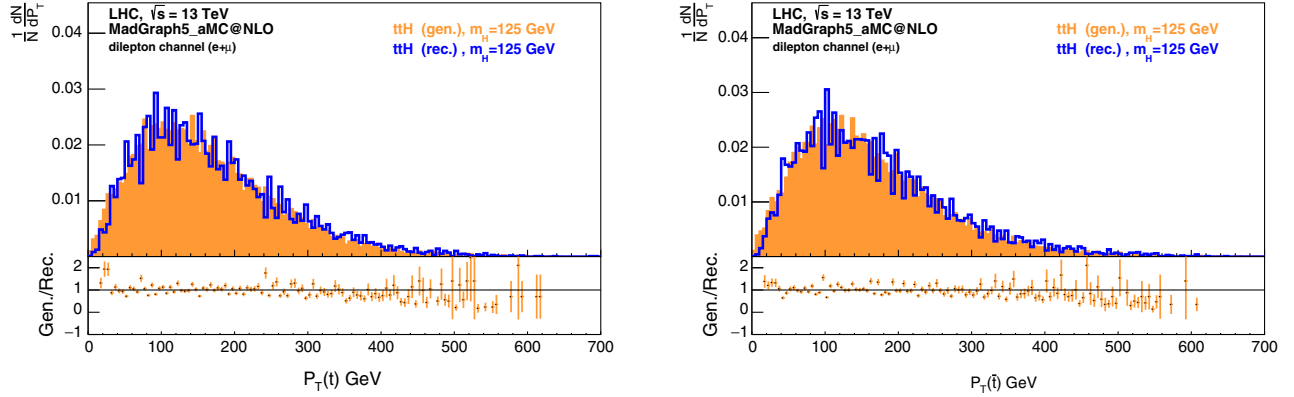
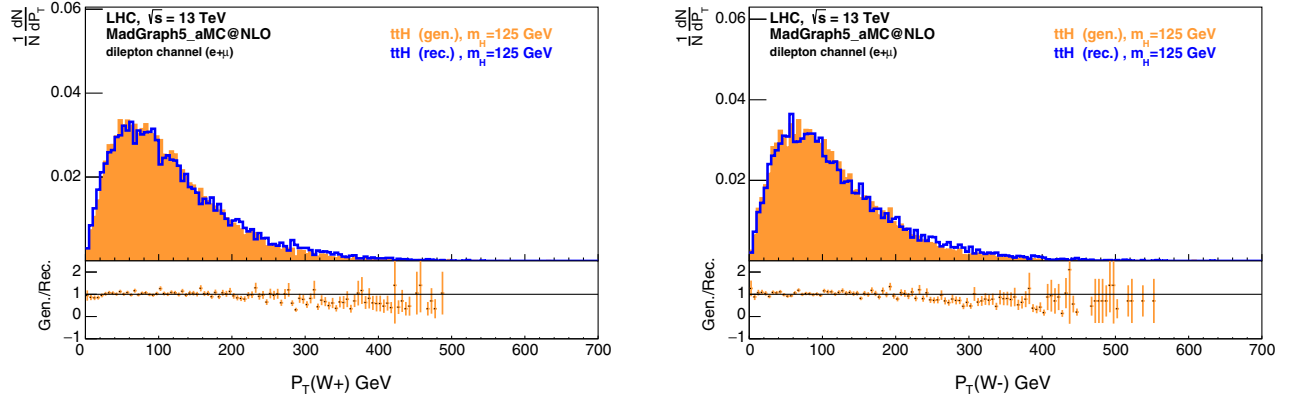
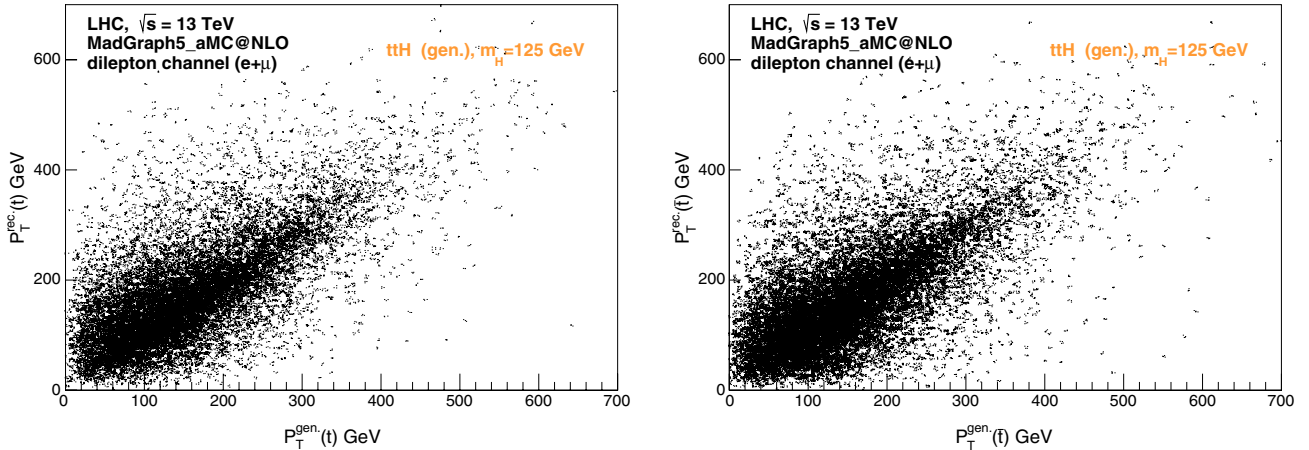


FIG. 1 (color online). Neutrino (left) and antineutrino (right) p_T distributions. The generated distribution (shaded region) is compared with the kinematical fit reconstruction with truth match (full line) distribution.

FIG. 2 (color online). Same as in Fig. 1, but for the top (left) and antitop quarks (right) p_T distributions.FIG. 3 (color online). Same as in Fig. 1, but for the W^+ (left) and W^- (right) p_T distributions.FIG. 4 (color online). Reconstructed top (left) and antitop (right) quark p_T using the kinematical fit (without truth match) as a function of the p_T at parton level.

reconstruction of the events. This fixes completely the assignment of jets and charged leptons to their parent t , \bar{t} quarks and Higgs boson. Due to the increase in the number of possible combinations which can satisfy Eqs. (1)–(7), 88% of all events are reconstructed by the kinematic fit. This will obviously lead to an increase of the combinatorial background but, as we will see later,

the kinematics are in most cases distinct from the right combinations. In Figs. 4 and 5 we show the p_T distributions of the top quarks and W bosons, respectively. The kinematically reconstructed p_T , with no jets and leptons truth match, is compared with the parton-level distribution. We see a good correlation between the kinematically reconstructed distributions with respect

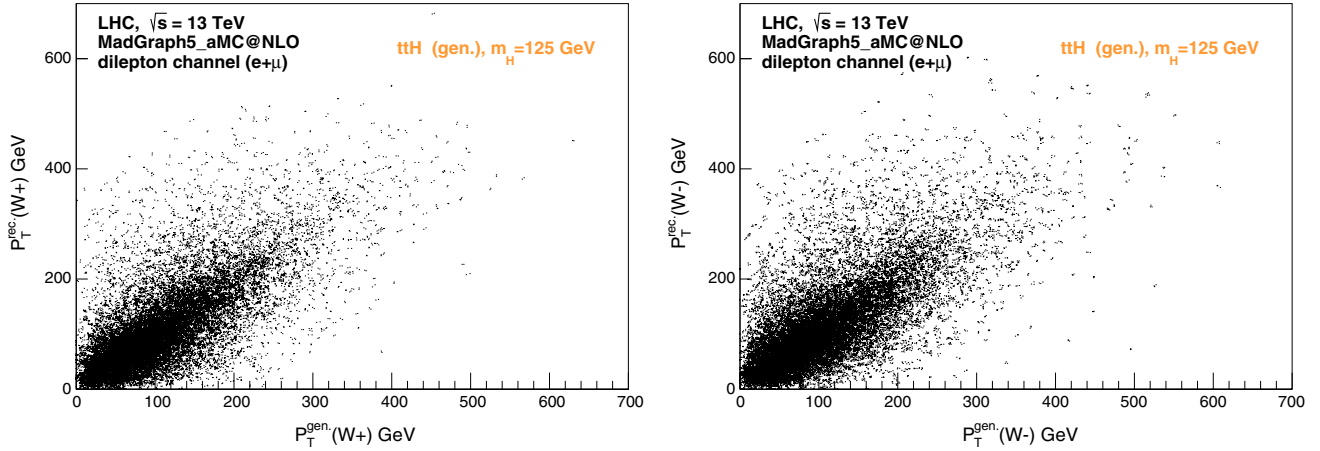


FIG. 5 (color online). Same as in Fig. 4, but for the W^+ (left) and W^- (right) p_T distributions.

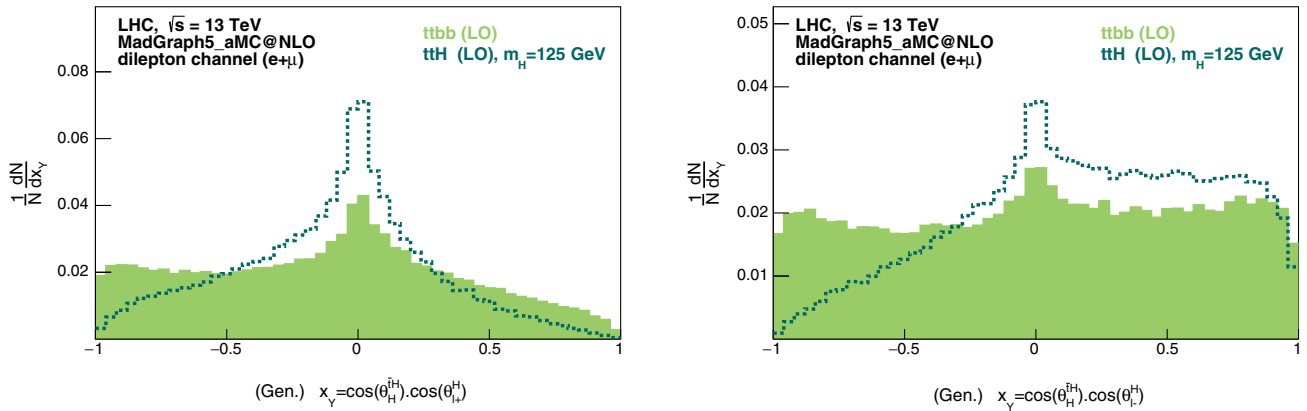


FIG. 6 (color online). Generated product of the cosine of the angle between the Higgs momentum direction (in the $\bar{t}tH$ center-of-mass) with respect to the $\bar{t}tH$ direction (in the $\bar{t}tH$ system), and the cosine of the angle of the ℓ^+ (left) and ℓ^- (right) momentum (in the Higgs center-of-mass system) with respect to the Higgs direction (in the $\bar{t}tH$ system).

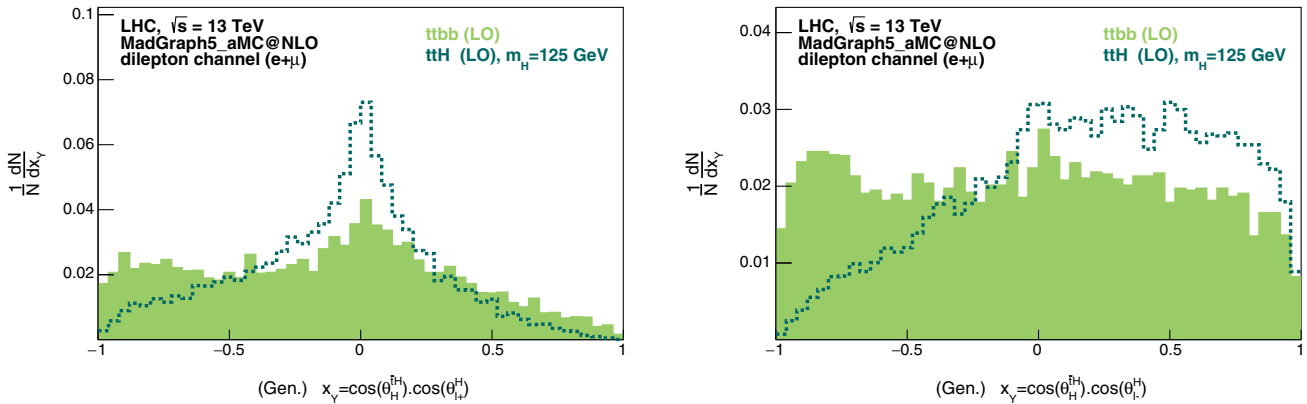


FIG. 7 (color online). Same as in Fig. 6, but after applying the acceptance cuts.

to the parton-level ones, thus ensuring that the reconstruction works fairly well. We did not attempt to further optimize the event reconstruction because, again, the main goal here is to show that a reconstruction is possible with a reasonable efficiency.

IV. ANGULAR DISTRIBUTIONS

We will focus on angular distributions in fully reconstructed $\bar{t}tH$ events involving three-dimensional angles between the decay products of the $\bar{t}tH$ dilepton final

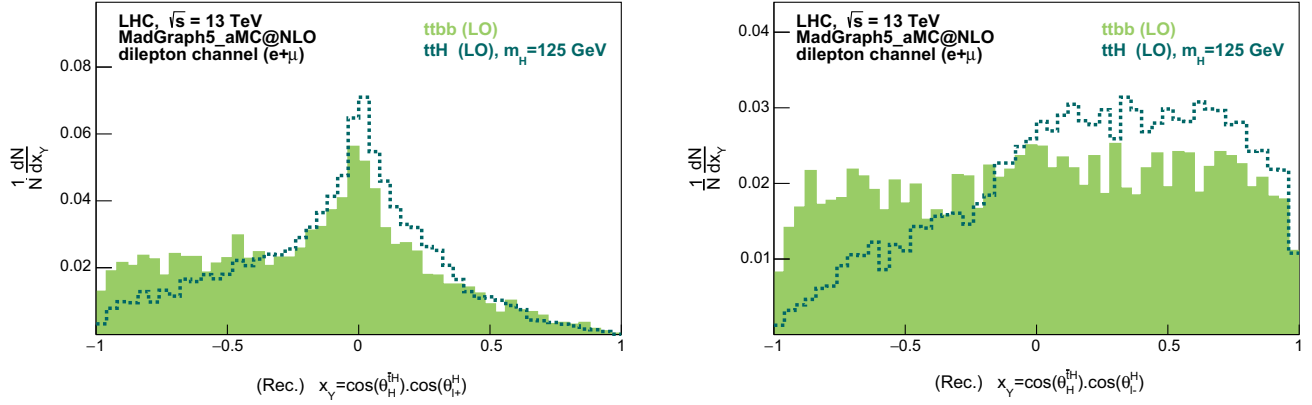


FIG. 8 (color online). Same as in Fig. 7, but using reconstructed objects with truth match.

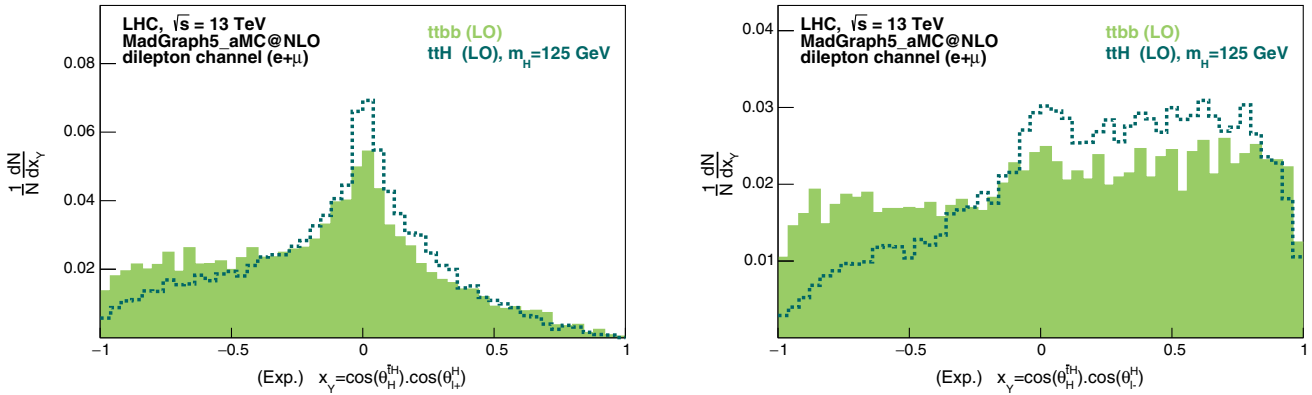
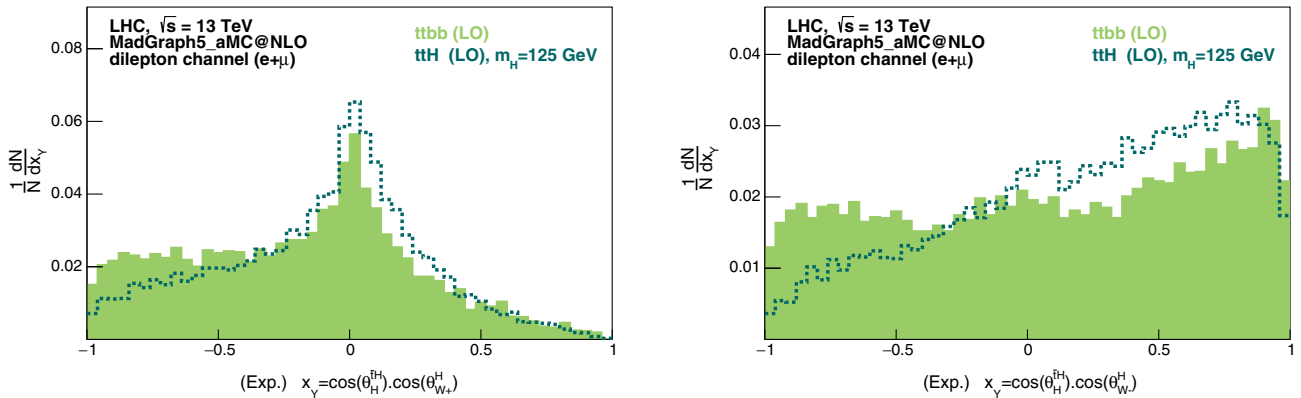


FIG. 9 (color online). Same as in Fig. 8, but without truth match.

FIG. 10 (color online). Reconstructed product (without truth match) of the cosine of the angle between the Higgs momentum direction (in the $\bar{t}tH$ center-of-mass) with respect to the $\bar{t}tH$ direction (in the $\bar{t}tH$ system), and the cosine of the angle of the W^+ (left) and W^- (right) momentum (in the Higgs center-of-mass system) with respect to the Higgs direction (in the $\bar{t}tH$ system).

states. Following the full reconstruction of events, we define two reference frames:

- (i) Frame 1: the full $\bar{t}tH$ center-of-mass system, built by using the laboratory four-momenta and,
- (ii) Frame 2: the $\bar{t}tH$ center-of-mass system recoiling against the t quark, in the $\bar{t}tH$ system (i.e., in Frame 1 as defined above).

For the generated distributions (with and without the p_T and η cuts applied in the event selection), we use the parton-level four-momenta of all relevant objects. For the reconstructed distributions (with and without truth match), we use the four-momenta obtained after applying the kinematic fit reconstruction. We define the angle between the Higgs momentum direction (in the $\bar{t}tH$ center-of-mass) with

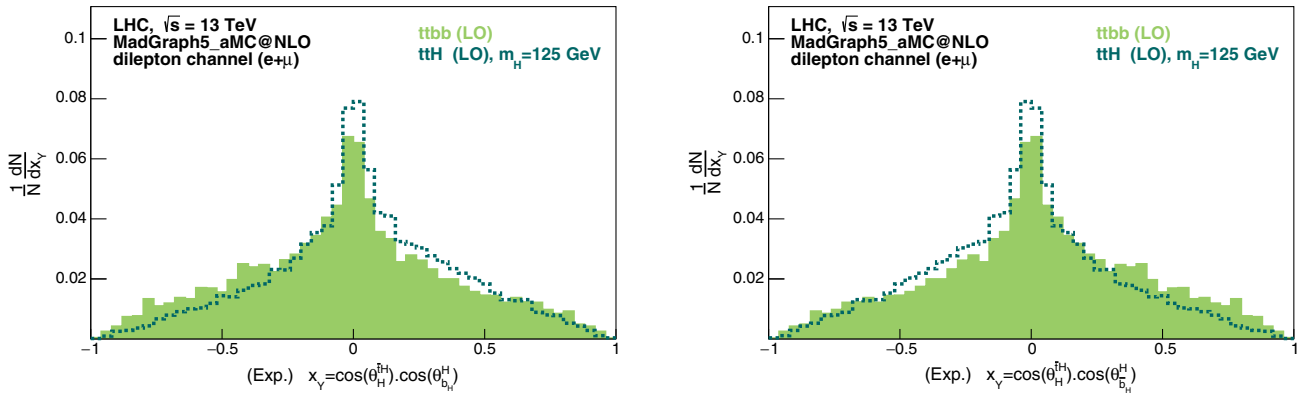


FIG. 11 (color online). Reconstructed product (without truth match) of the cosine of the angle between the Higgs momentum direction (in the $\bar{t}H$ center-of-mass) with respect to the $\bar{t}H$ direction (in the $\bar{t}\bar{t}H$ system) and the cosine of the angle of the Higgs b -quark(left) and \bar{t} -quark(right) momentum (in the Higgs center-of-mass system) with respect to the Higgs direction (in the $\bar{t}H$ system).

respect to the $\bar{t}H$ direction (in the $\bar{t}\bar{t}H$ system) as $\theta_H^{\bar{t}H}$ and the angle of the Y top quarks or Higgs decay products ($W^+, W^-, \ell^+, \ell^-, b$ and \bar{b} jets) momentum (in the Higgs center-of-mass system) with respect to the Higgs direction (in the $\bar{t}H$ system) as θ_Y^H . We should stress the fact that, when boosting Y to the center of mass of the Higgs boson, the laboratory four-momenta were used (in a direct, rotation-free boost).

In Fig. 6 we show distributions at parton level, without any cuts, for the product of $\cos(\theta_H^{\bar{t}H})$, and $\cos(\theta_Y^H)$, for $Y = \ell^+$ (left) and $Y = \ell^-$ (right). We can see the distributions are quite different between signal and background events. The effect of applying the p_T and η cuts to jets and leptons is seen in Fig. 7. A clear reduction on the number of events is observed due to the cuts applied. In Fig. 8 we can see the effect of the kinematic fit reconstruction, still with the truth match information. The information on the angular distribution is preserved to a large extent, even after the full kinematical reconstruction. As we will see this is also true when the reconstruction is performed without truth match. In Fig. 9 we show the reconstructed product (without truth match) of $\cos(\theta_H^{\bar{t}H})$ and $\cos(\theta_Y^H)$, for $Y = \ell^+$ (left) and $Y = \ell^-$ (right). In Figs. 10 and 11 we show the same distributions but with the charged leptons replaced by the W -bosons and b -quarks from the Higgs decay, respectively. It is quite apparent that some of the angular distributions allow discrimination between signal and background even after the full kinematical reconstruction without the truth match. Since we did not try to optimize the kinematical reconstruction, it is foreseeable that better results could be obtained in the future.

V. FORWARD-BACKWARD ASYMMETRIES

Based on the angular distributions introduced in the previous section, we propose to use several forward-backward asymmetries (A_{FB}^Y) in this paper, defined using the double angular product

$$x_Y = \cos(\theta_H^{\bar{t}H}) \times \cos(\theta_Y^H). \quad (8)$$

The asymmetries can be easily calculated, both at parton level and after the kinematic fit reconstruction, and are defined as,

$$A_{\text{FB}}^Y = \frac{N(x_Y > 0) - N(x_Y < 0)}{N(x_Y > 0) + N(x_Y < 0)}, \quad (9)$$

where $N(x_Y > 0)$ and $N(x_Y < 0)$ correspond to the total number of events in the corresponding angular distribution with x_Y above and below zero, respectively. These asymmetries can be quite different between the signal $\bar{t}\bar{t}H$ and the irreducible background $\bar{t}\bar{t}b\bar{b}$. In Table I we present the values of the asymmetries, with no cuts applied to the events, at parton level (and at LO) for different choices of the final state particle (Y) that is boosted to the center of mass of the Higgs boson. As we can see, there are clear

TABLE I. Values for the asymmetry for $\bar{t}\bar{t}H$ and $\bar{t}\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ events at the LHC. The second and third column show the observed asymmetries at the parton level (without any cuts), while the fourth and last column show same asymmetries after applying the selection cuts and the kinematical reconstruction (without truth match).

(Asymmetries @ LO)	Parton level		Reconstruction	
	$\bar{t}\bar{t}H$	$\bar{t}\bar{t}b\bar{b}$	$\bar{t}\bar{t}H$	$\bar{t}\bar{t}b\bar{b}$
$A_{\text{FB}}^{Y=\ell^+}$	-0.157	-0.137	-0.141	-0.268
$A_{\text{FB}}^{Y=\ell^-}$	+0.291	+0.056	+0.331	+0.118
$A_{\text{FB}}^{Y=W^+}$	-0.154	-0.119	-0.119	-0.275
$A_{\text{FB}}^{Y=W^-}$	+0.317	+0.067	+0.348	+0.127
$A_{\text{FB}}^{Y=b}$ (b from t)	-0.155	-0.141	-0.179	-0.306
$A_{\text{FB}}^{Y=\bar{b}}$ (\bar{b} from \bar{t})	+0.293	+0.053	+0.334	+0.117
$A_{\text{FB}}^{Y=b}$ (b from H)	+0.000	+0.001	+0.086	-0.048
$A_{\text{FB}}^{Y=\bar{b}}$ (\bar{b} from H)	+0.000	-0.001	-0.086	+0.048

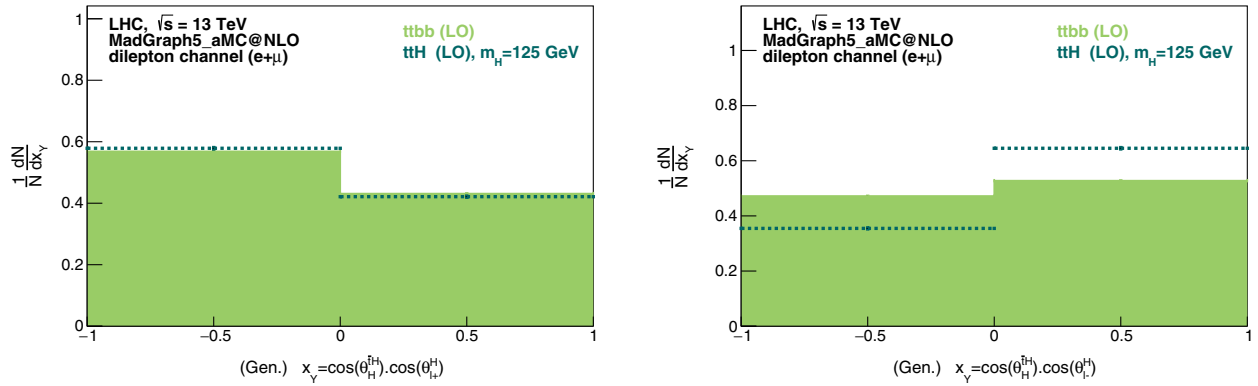


FIG. 12 (color online). Two binned generated product of the cosine of the angle between the Higgs momentum direction (in the $\bar{t}H$ center-of-mass) with respect to the $\bar{t}H$ direction (in the $\bar{t}H$ system), and the cosine of the angle of the ℓ^+ (left) and ℓ^- (right) momentum (in the Higgs center-of-mass system) with respect to the Higgs direction (in the $\bar{t}H$ system).

differences for some of the asymmetries i.e., $A_{\text{FB}}^{Y=\ell^-}$, $A_{\text{FB}}^{Y=W^-}$, $A_{\text{FB}}^{Y=\bar{b}}$ (\bar{b} from \bar{t}), between signal and background. We show in Fig. 12 an example of two-binned angular distributions for $Y = \ell^-$ and $Y = \ell^+$, respectively, evaluated at parton level without any p_T or η cuts applied to the events.

In Table I we also show the values of the asymmetries after all cuts and the kinematic fit reconstruction (without truth match), for different choices of the final state particle (Y) boosted to the center of mass of the Higgs boson. As we can see, even after the kinematical reconstruction there are clear differences for some of the asymmetries i.e., $A_{\text{FB}}^{Y=\ell^-}$, $A_{\text{FB}}^{Y=W^-}$, $A_{\text{FB}}^{Y=\bar{b}}$ (\bar{b} from \bar{t}), between signal and background. Note that the two asymmetries $A_{\text{FB}}^{Y=b}$ (b from H) and $A_{\text{FB}}^{Y=\bar{b}}$ (\bar{b} from H) are zero at the parton level, but nonzero at the reconstructed level due to a nonperfect reconstruction of the event. We show in Fig. 13 the two-binned angular distributions for $Y = \ell^-$ and $Y = \ell^+$, respectively, obtained after all cuts and full kinematical reconstruction of events. Although distortions (that may be corrected for) are visible as a consequence of the cuts applied and kinematical reconstruction, some of the angular distributions and

asymmetries show significant differences between the signal and dominant background, even after reconstruction (see Table I).

One last comment is in order in what concerns the reconstructed mass of the Higgs boson. Even after the full kinematical reconstruction and possible contamination from the combinatorial background arising whenever the reconstruction is performed without truth match, it is still possible to recognize, in the $m_{b\bar{b}}$ variable, the mass peak corresponding to the right combination of b -quarks coming from the Higgs boson. In Fig. 14 we show a fit of the Higgs mass in signal events, just to guide the eye, performed with RooFit [21] using a Chebychev polynomial (to parametrize the combinatorial background) and a Gaussian distribution (to describe the Higgs mass reconstructed from two b -quarks). Once again no optimization is performed in the fit. The effect of the combinatorial background is clearly visible as a shoulder toward lower values of the invariant mass distribution which extends to higher values with a long continuous tail. We argue that it is important to understand the different components of the combinatorial background and dedicated studies must be performed to

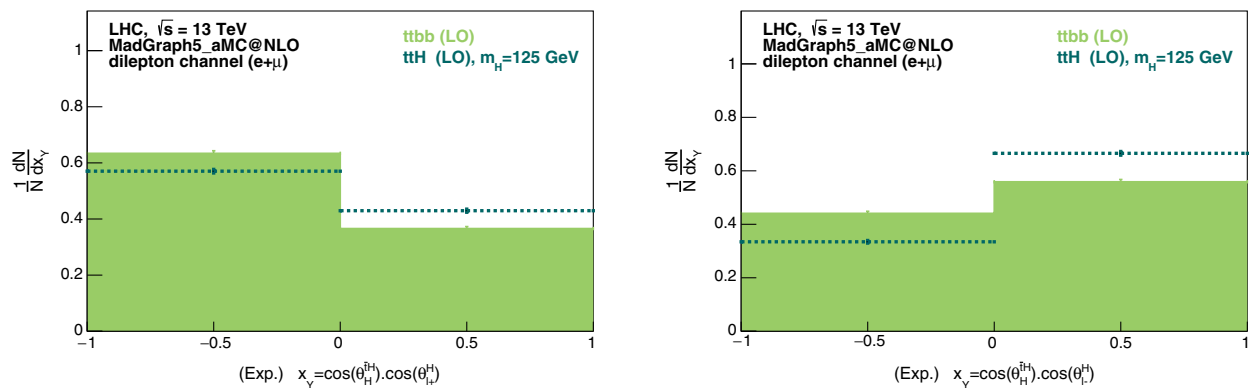


FIG. 13 (color online). Two binned reconstructed product (without truth match) of the cosine of the angle between the Higgs momentum direction (in the $\bar{t}H$ center-of-mass) with respect to the $\bar{t}H$ direction (in the $\bar{t}H$ system), and the cosine of the angle of the ℓ^+ (left) and ℓ^- (right) momentum (in the Higgs center-of-mass system) with respect to the Higgs direction (in the $\bar{t}H$ system).

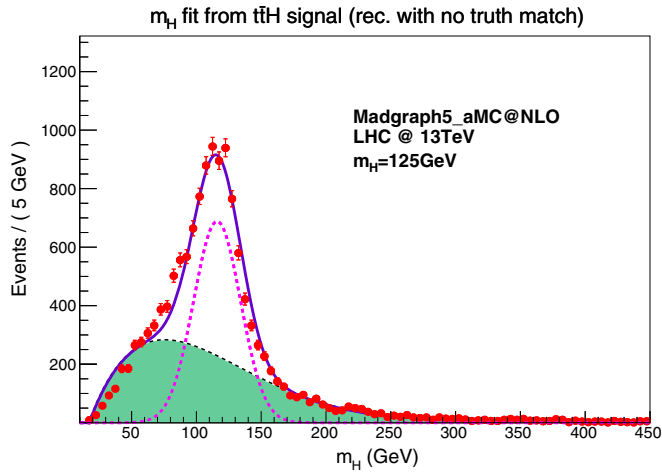


FIG. 14 (color online). Higgs reconstructed mass (without truth match) fit (see text for details). The dashed line corresponds to the signal and shaded region the combinatorial background.

minimize the effect of its uncertainties, but this is largely outside the scope of this paper.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper the $t\bar{t}H$ production in proton-proton collisions at the LHC is addressed, for a center of mass energy of 13 TeV. Fully reconstructed, dileptonic final state $t\bar{t}H$ events, from the decays $t \rightarrow bW^+ \rightarrow b\ell^+\nu_\ell$, $\bar{t} \rightarrow \bar{b}W^- \rightarrow \bar{b}\ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell$ and $h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, are used to probe new angular distributions and asymmetries that allow better discrimination between the signal and the main irreducible

background. We show that it is possible to fully reconstruct $t\bar{t}H$ final states in the dileptonic topology and, even with a reconstruction which is not optimized, still be sensitive to the new angular distributions and asymmetries, which seem to be quite different between the signal and background even after full reconstruction.

One should again stress that current experimental results on the $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}H$ are already very impressive even though, essentially, kinematic variables are used. We have shown that the use of new variables that make use of the spin information of signal and background processes can further improve the results for the cross section measurement. Furthermore, the spin information that is present in the matrix elements survives showering, detector simulation, selection and reconstruction, even in the most challenging decay channel of dileptonic $t\bar{t}H$ events.

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