

4-14-2011

Measurement of the mass difference between t and \bar{t} quarks

T. Aaltonen
Helsingin Yliopisto

B. Álvarez González
Universidad de Cantabria

S. Amerio
Istituto Nazionale Di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Padova

D. Amidei
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

A. Anastassov
Northwestern University

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.lsu.edu/physics_astronomy_pubs

Recommended Citation

Aaltonen, T., Álvarez González, B., Amerio, S., Amidei, D., Anastassov, A., Annovi, A., Antos, J., Apollinari, G., Appel, J., Apresyan, A., Arisawa, T., Artikov, A., Asaadi, J., Ashmanskas, W., Auerbach, B., Aurisano, A., Azfar, F., Badgett, W., Barbaro-Galtieri, A., Barnes, V., Barnett, B., Barria, P., Bartos, P., Bauce, M., Bauer, G., Bedeschi, F., Beecher, D., & Behari, S. (2011). Measurement of the mass difference between t and \bar{t} quarks. *Physical Review Letters*, 106 (15) <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.106.152001>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Department of Physics & Astronomy at LSU Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Faculty Publications by an authorized administrator of LSU Digital Commons. For more information, please contact ir@lsu.edu.

Authors

T. Aaltonen, B. Álvarez González, S. Amerio, D. Amidei, A. Anastassov, A. Annovi, J. Antos, G. Apollinari, J. A. Appel, A. Apresyan, T. Arisawa, A. Artikov, J. Asaadi, W. Ashmanskas, B. Auerbach, A. Aurisano, F. Azfar, W. Badgett, A. Barbaro-Galtieri, V. E. Barnes, B. A. Barnett, P. Barria, P. Bartos, M. Bauce, G. Bauer, F. Bedeschi, D. Beecher, and S. Behari



CHORUS

This is the accepted manuscript made available via CHORUS. The article has been published as:

Measurement of the Mass Difference between t and t [over $\bar{}$] Quarks

T. Aaltonen *et al.* (CDF Collaboration)

Phys. Rev. Lett. **106**, 152001 — Published 14 April 2011

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevLett.106.152001](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.106.152001)

Measurement of the mass difference between t and \bar{t} quarks

T. Aaltonen,²¹ B. Álvarez González^{v,9} S. Amerio,⁴¹ D. Amidei,³² A. Anastassov,³⁶ A. Annovi,¹⁷ J. Antos,¹² G. Apollinari,¹⁵ J.A. Appel,¹⁵ A. Apresyan,⁴⁶ T. Arisawa,⁵⁶ A. Artikov,¹³ J. Asaadi,⁵¹ W. Ashmanskas,¹⁵ B. Auerbach,⁵⁹ A. Aurisano,⁵¹ F. Azfar,⁴⁰ W. Badgett,¹⁵ A. Barbaro-Galtieri,²⁶ V.E. Barnes,⁴⁶ B.A. Barnett,²³ P. Barria^{cc,44} P. Bartos,¹² M. Bauce^{aa,41} G. Bauer,³⁰ F. Bedeschi,⁴⁴ D. Beecher,²⁸ S. Behari,²³ G. Bellettini^{bb,44} J. Bellinger,⁵⁸ D. Benjamin,¹⁴ A. Beretvas,¹⁵ A. Bhatti,⁴⁸ M. Binkley^{*,15} D. Bisello^{aa,41} I. Bizjak^{gg,28} K.R. Bland,⁵ B. Blumenfeld,²³ A. Bocci,¹⁴ A. Bodek,⁴⁷ D. Bortoletto,⁴⁶ J. Boudreau,⁴⁵ A. Boveia,¹¹ B. Brau^{a,15} L. Brigliadori^{z,6} A. Brisuda,¹² C. Bromberg,³³ E. Brucken,²¹ M. Bucchiantonio^{bb,44} J. Budagov,¹³ H.S. Budd,⁴⁷ S. Budd,²² K. Burkett,¹⁵ G. Busetto^{aa,41} P. Bussey,¹⁹ A. Buzatu,³¹ C. Calancha,²⁹ S. Camarda,⁴ M. Campanelli,³³ M. Campbell,³² F. Canelli^{12,15} A. Canepa,⁴³ B. Carls,²² D. Carlsmith,⁵⁸ R. Carosi,⁴⁴ S. Carrillo^{k,16} S. Carron,¹⁵ B. Casal,⁹ M. Casarsa,¹⁵ A. Castro^{z,6} P. Catastini,¹⁵ D. Cauz,⁵² V. Cavaliere^{cc,44} M. Cavalli-Sforza,⁴ A. Cerri^{f,26} L. Cerrito^{q,28} Y.C. Chen,¹ M. Chertok,⁷ G. Chiarelli,⁴⁴ G. Chlachidze,¹⁵ F. Chlebana,¹⁵ K. Cho,²⁵ D. Chokheli,¹³ J.P. Chou,²⁰ W.H. Chung,⁵⁸ Y.S. Chung,⁴⁷ C.I. Ciobanu,⁴² M.A. Ciocci^{cc,44} A. Clark,¹⁸ G. Compostella^{aa,41} M.E. Convery,¹⁵ J. Conway,⁷ M. Corbo,⁴² M. Cordelli,¹⁷ C.A. Cox,⁷ D.J. Cox,⁷ F. Crescioli^{bb,44} C. Cuenca Almenar,⁵⁹ J. Cuevas^{v,9} R. Culbertson,¹⁵ D. Dagenhart,¹⁵ N. d'Ascenzo^{t,42} M. Datta,¹⁵ P. de Barbaro,⁴⁷ S. De Cecco,⁴⁹ G. De Lorenzo,⁴ M. Dell'Orso^{bb,44} C. Deluca,⁴ L. Demortier,⁴⁸ J. Deng^{c,14} M. Deninno,⁶ F. Devoto,²¹ M. d'Errico^{aa,41} A. Di Canto^{bb,44} B. Di Ruzza,⁴⁴ J.R. Dittmann,⁵ M. D'Onofrio,²⁷ S. Donati^{bb,44} P. Dong,¹⁵ M. Dorigo,⁵² T. Dorigo,⁴¹ K. Ebina,⁵⁶ A. Elagin,⁵¹ A. Eppig,³² R. Erbacher,⁷ D. Errede,²² S. Errede,²² N. Ershaidat^{y,42} R. Eusebi,⁵¹ H.C. Fang,²⁶ S. Farrington,⁴⁰ M. Feindt,²⁴ J.P. Fernandez,²⁹ C. Ferrazza^{dd,44} R. Field,¹⁶ G. Flanagan^{r,46} R. Forrest,⁷ M.J. Frank,⁵ M. Franklin,²⁰ J.C. Freeman,¹⁵ Y. Funakoshi,⁵⁶ I. Furic,¹⁶ M. Gallinaro,⁴⁸ J. Galyardt,¹⁰ J.E. Garcia,¹⁸ A.F. Garfinkel,⁴⁶ P. Garosi^{cc,44} H. Gerberich,²² E. Gerchtein,¹⁵ S. Giagu^{ee,49} V. Giakoumopoulou,³ P. Giannetti,⁴⁴ K. Gibson,⁴⁵ C.M. Ginsburg,¹⁵ N. Giokaris,³ P. Giromini,¹⁷ M. Giunta,⁴⁴ G. Giurgiu,²³ V. Glagolev,¹³ D. Glenzinski,¹⁵ M. Gold,³⁵ D. Goldin,⁵¹ N. Goldschmidt,¹⁶ A. Golossanov,¹⁵ G. Gomez,⁹ G. Gomez-Ceballos,³⁰ M. Goncharov,³⁰ O. González,²⁹ I. Gorelov,³⁵ A.T. Goshaw,¹⁴ K. Goulianos,⁴⁸ A. Gresele,⁴¹ S. Grinstein,⁴ C. Grosso-Pilcher,¹¹ R.C. Group,⁵⁵ J. Guimaraes da Costa,²⁰ Z. Gunay-Unalan,³³ C. Haber,²⁶ S.R. Hahn,¹⁵ E. Halkiadakis,⁵⁰ A. Hamaguchi,³⁹ J.Y. Han,⁴⁷ F. Happacher,¹⁷ K. Hara,⁵³ D. Hare,⁵⁰ M. Hare,⁵⁴ R.F. Harr,⁵⁷ K. Hatakeyama,⁵ C. Hays,⁴⁰ M. Heck,²⁴ J. Heinrich,⁴³ M. Herndon,⁵⁸ S. Hewamanage,⁵ D. Hidas,⁵⁰ A. Hocker,¹⁵ W. Hopkins^{g,15} D. Horn,²⁴ S. Hou,¹ R.E. Hughes,³⁷ M. Hurwitz,¹¹ U. Husemann,⁵⁹ N. Hussain,³¹ M. Hussein,³³ J. Huston,³³ G. Introzzi,⁴⁴ M. Iori^{ee,49} A. Ivanov^{o,7} E. James,¹⁵ D. Jang,¹⁰ B. Jayatilaka,¹⁴ E.J. Jeon,²⁵ M.K. Jha,⁶ S. Jindariani,¹⁵ W. Johnson,⁷ M. Jones,⁴⁶ K.K. Joo,²⁵ S.Y. Jun,¹⁰ T.R. Junk,¹⁵ T. Kamon,⁵¹ P.E. Karchin,⁵⁷ Y. Kato^{n,39} W. Ketchum,¹¹ J. Keung,⁴³ V. Khotilovich,⁵¹ B. Kilminster,¹⁵ D.H. Kim,²⁵ H.S. Kim,²⁵ H.W. Kim,²⁵ J.E. Kim,²⁵ M.J. Kim,¹⁷ S.B. Kim,²⁵ S.H. Kim,⁵³ Y.K. Kim,¹¹ N. Kimura,⁵⁶ M. Kirby,¹⁵ S. Klimentko,¹⁶ K. Kondo,⁵⁶ D.J. Kong,²⁵ J. Konigsberg,¹⁶ A.V. Kotwal,¹⁴ M. Kreps,²⁴ J. Kroll,⁴³ D. Krop,¹¹ N. Krumnack^{l,5} M. Kruse,¹⁴ V. Krutelyov^{d,51} T. Kuhr,²⁴ M. Kurata,⁵³ S. Kwang,¹¹ A.T. Laasanen,⁴⁶ S. Lami,⁴⁴ S. Lammel,¹⁵ M. Lancaster,²⁸ R.L. Lander,⁷ K. Lannon^{u,37} A. Lath,⁵⁰ G. Latino^{cc,44} I. Lazzizzera,⁴¹ T. LeCompte,² E. Lee,⁵¹ H.S. Lee,¹¹ J.S. Lee,²⁵ S.W. Lee^{w,51} S. Leo^{bb,44} S. Leone,⁴⁴ J.D. Lewis,¹⁵ C.-J. Lin,²⁶ J. Linacre,⁴⁰ M. Lindgren,¹⁵ E. Lipeles,⁴³ A. Lister,¹⁸ D.O. Litvintsev,¹⁵ C. Liu,⁴⁵ Q. Liu,⁴⁶ T. Liu,¹⁵ S. Lockwitz,⁵⁹ N.S. Lockyer,⁴³ A. Loginov,⁵⁹ D. Lucchesi^{aa,41} J. Lueck,²⁴ P. Lujan,²⁶ P. Lukens,¹⁵ G. Lungu,⁴⁸ J. Lys,²⁶ R. Lysak,¹² R. Madrak,¹⁵ K. Maeshima,¹⁵ K. Makhoul,³⁰ P. Maksimovic,²³ S. Malik,⁴⁸ G. Manca^{b,27} A. Manousakis-Katsikakis,³ F. Margaroli,⁴⁶ C. Marino,²⁴ M. Martínez,⁴ R. Martínez-Ballarín,²⁹ P. Mastrandrea,⁴⁹ M. Mathis,²³ M.E. Mattson,⁵⁷ P. Mazzanti,⁶ K.S. McFarland,⁴⁷ P. McIntyre,⁵¹ R. McNulty^{i,27} A. Mehta,²⁷ P. Mehtala,²¹ A. Menzione,⁴⁴ C. Mesropian,⁴⁸ T. Miao,¹⁵ D. Mietlicki,³² A. Mitra,¹ H. Miyake,⁵³ S. Moed,²⁰ N. Moggi,⁶ M.N. Mondragon^{k,15} C.S. Moon,²⁵ R. Moore,¹⁵ M.J. Morello,¹⁵ J. Morlock,²⁴ P. Movilla Fernandez,¹⁵ A. Mukherjee,¹⁵ Th. Muller,²⁴ P. Murat,¹⁵ M. Mussini^{z,6} J. Nachtman^{m,15} Y. Nagai,⁵³ J. Naganoma,⁵⁶ I. Nakano,³⁸ A. Napier,⁵⁴ J. Nett,⁵¹ C. Neu,⁵⁵ M.S. Neubauer,²² J. Nielsen^{e,26} L. Nodulman,² O. Norriella,²² E. Nurse,²⁸ L. Oakes,⁴⁰ S.H. Oh,¹⁴ Y.D. Oh,²⁵ I. Oksuzian,⁵⁵ T. Okusawa,³⁹ R. Orava,²¹ L. Ortolan,⁴ S. Pagan Griso^{aa,41} C. Pagliarone,⁵² E. Palencia^{f,9} V. Papadimitriou,¹⁵ A.A. Paramonov,² J. Patrick,¹⁵ G. Pauletta^{ff,52} M. Paulini,¹⁰ C. Paus,³⁰ D.E. Pellett,⁷ A. Penzo,⁵² T.J. Phillips,¹⁴ G. Piacentino,⁴⁴ E. Pianori,⁴³ J. Pilot,³⁷ K. Pitts,²² C. Plager,⁸ L. Pondrom,⁵⁸ K. Potamianos,⁴⁶ O. Poukhov^{*,13} F. Prokoshin^{x,13} A. Pronko,¹⁵ F. Ptohos^{h,17} E. Pueschel,¹⁰ G. Punzi^{bb,44} J. Pursley,⁵⁸ A. Rahaman,⁴⁵ V. Ramakrishnan,⁵⁸ N. Ranjan,⁴⁶ I. Redondo,²⁹ P. Renton,⁴⁰ M. Rescigno,⁴⁹ F. Rimondi^{z,6} L. Ristori^{45,15} A. Robson,¹⁹

T. Rodrigo,⁹ T. Rodriguez,⁴³ E. Rogers,²² S. Rolli,⁵⁴ R. Roser,¹⁵ M. Rossi,⁵² F. Rubbo,¹⁵ F. Ruffini^{cc, 44}
 A. Ruiz,⁹ J. Russ,¹⁰ V. Rusu,¹⁵ A. Safonov,⁵¹ W.K. Sakumoto,⁴⁷ Y. Sakurai,⁵⁶ L. Santi^{ff, 52} L. Sartori,⁴⁴
 K. Sato,⁵³ V. Saveliev^{t, 42} A. Savoy-Navarro,⁴² P. Schlabach,¹⁵ A. Schmidt,²⁴ E.E. Schmidt,¹⁵ M.P. Schmidt^{*, 59}
 M. Schmitt,³⁶ T. Schwarz,⁷ L. Scodellaro,⁹ A. Scribano^{cc, 44} F. Scuri,⁴⁴ A. Sedov,⁴⁶ S. Seidel,³⁵ Y. Seiya,³⁹
 A. Semenov,¹³ F. Sforza^{bb, 44} A. Sfyrta,²² S.Z. Shalhout,⁷ T. Shears,²⁷ P.F. Shepard,⁴⁵ M. Shimojima^{s, 53}
 S. Shiraishi,¹¹ M. Shochet,¹¹ I. Shreyber,³⁴ A. Simonenko,¹³ P. Sinervo,³¹ A. Sissakian^{*, 13} K. Sliwa,⁵⁴ J.R. Smith,⁷
 F.D. Snider,¹⁵ A. Soha,¹⁵ S. Somalwar,⁵⁰ V. Sorin,⁴ P. Squillacioti,¹⁵ M. Stancari,¹⁵ M. Stanitzki,⁵⁹
 R. St. Denis,¹⁹ B. Stelzer,³¹ O. Stelzer-Chilton,³¹ D. Stentz,³⁶ J. Strologas,³⁵ G.L. Strycker,³² Y. Sudo,⁵³
 A. Sukhanov,¹⁶ I. Suslov,¹³ K. Takemasa,⁵³ Y. Takeuchi,⁵³ J. Tang,¹¹ M. Tecchio,³² P.K. Teng,¹ J. Thom^{g, 15}
 J. Thome,¹⁰ G.A. Thompson,²² E. Thomson,⁴³ P. Ttito-Guzmán,²⁹ S. Tkaczyk,¹⁵ D. Toback,⁵¹ S. Tokar,¹²
 K. Tollefson,³³ T. Tomura,⁵³ D. Tonelli,¹⁵ S. Torre,¹⁷ D. Torretta,¹⁵ P. Totaro^{ff, 52} M. Trovato^{dd, 44} Y. Tu,⁴³
 F. Ukegawa,⁵³ S. Uozumi,²⁵ A. Varganov,³² F. Vázquez^{k, 16} G. Velez,¹⁵ C. Vellidis,³ M. Vidal,²⁹ I. Vila,⁹
 R. Vilar,⁹ J. Vizán,⁶⁰ M. Vogel,³⁵ G. Volpi^{bb, 44} P. Wagner,⁴³ R.L. Wagner,¹⁵ T. Wakisaka,³⁹ R. Wallny,⁸
 S.M. Wang,¹ A. Warburton,³¹ D. Waters,²⁸ M. Weinberger,⁵¹ W.C. Wester III,¹⁵ B. Whitehouse,⁵⁴ D. Whiteson^{c, 43}
 A.B. Wicklund,² E. Wicklund,¹⁵ S. Wilbur,¹¹ F. Wick,²⁴ H.H. Williams,⁴³ J.S. Wilson,³⁷ P. Wilson,¹⁵ B.L. Winer,³⁷
 P. Wittich^{g, 15} S. Wolbers,¹⁵ H. Wolfe,³⁷ T. Wright,³² X. Wu,¹⁸ Z. Wu,⁵ K. Yamamoto,³⁹ J. Yamaoka,¹⁴
 T. Yang,¹⁵ U.K. Yang^{p, 11} Y.C. Yang,²⁵ W.-M. Yao,²⁶ G.P. Yeh,¹⁵ K. Yi^{m, 15} J. Yoh,¹⁵ K. Yorita,⁵⁶
 T. Yoshida^{j, 39} G.B. Yu,¹⁴ I. Yu,²⁵ S.S. Yu,¹⁵ J.C. Yun,¹⁵ A. Zanetti,⁵² Y. Zeng,¹⁴ and S. Zucchelli^{z6}

(CDF Collaboration[†])

¹*Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan 11529, Republic of China*

²*Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois 60439, USA*

³*University of Athens, 157 71 Athens, Greece*

⁴*Institut de Fisica d'Altes Energies, ICREA, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, E-08193, Bellaterra (Barcelona), Spain*

⁵*Baylor University, Waco, Texas 76798, USA*

⁶*Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare Bologna, ^zUniversity of Bologna, I-40127 Bologna, Italy*

⁷*University of California, Davis, Davis, California 95616, USA*

⁸*University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90024, USA*

⁹*Instituto de Fisica de Cantabria, CSIC-University of Cantabria, 39005 Santander, Spain*

¹⁰*Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, USA*

¹¹*Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637, USA*

¹²*Comenius University, 842 48 Bratislava, Slovakia; Institute of Experimental Physics, 040 01 Kosice, Slovakia*

¹³*Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, RU-141980 Dubna, Russia*

¹⁴*Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27708, USA*

¹⁵*Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois 60510, USA*

¹⁶*University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA*

¹⁷*Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, I-00044 Frascati, Italy*

¹⁸*University of Geneva, CH-1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland*

¹⁹*Glasgow University, Glasgow G12 8QQ, United Kingdom*

²⁰*Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA*

²¹*Division of High Energy Physics, Department of Physics,*

University of Helsinki and Helsinki Institute of Physics, FIN-00014, Helsinki, Finland

²²*University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801, USA*

²³*The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, USA*

²⁴*Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, D-76131 Karlsruhe, Germany*

²⁵*Center for High Energy Physics: Kyungpook National University,*

Daegu 702-701, Korea; Seoul National University, Seoul 151-742,

Korea; Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon 440-746,

Korea; Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information,

Daejeon 305-806, Korea; Chonnam National University, Gwangju 500-757,

Korea; Chonbuk National University, Jeonju 561-756, Korea

²⁶*Ernest Orlando Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California 94720, USA*

²⁷*University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 7ZE, United Kingdom*

²⁸*University College London, London WC1E 6BT, United Kingdom*

²⁹*Centro de Investigaciones Energeticas Medioambientales y Tecnológicas, E-28040 Madrid, Spain*

³⁰*Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA*

³¹*Institute of Particle Physics: McGill University, Montréal, Québec,*

Canada H3A 2T8; Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia,

Canada V5A 1S6; University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario,

Canada M5S 1A7; and TRIUMF, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6T 2A3

- ³²University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA
³³Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA
³⁴Institution for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, ITEP, Moscow 117259, Russia
³⁵University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131, USA
³⁶Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60208, USA
³⁷The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210, USA
³⁸Okayama University, Okayama 700-8530, Japan
³⁹Osaka City University, Osaka 588, Japan
⁴⁰University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 3RH, United Kingdom
⁴¹Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Padova-Trento, ^{aa}University of Padova, I-35131 Padova, Italy
⁴²LPNHE, Universite Pierre et Marie Curie/IN2P3-CNRS, UMR7585, Paris, F-75252 France
⁴³University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, USA
⁴⁴Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare Pisa, ^{bb}University of Pisa,
^{cc}University of Siena and ^{dd}Scuola Normale Superiore, I-56127 Pisa, Italy
⁴⁵University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260, USA
⁴⁶Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907, USA
⁴⁷University of Rochester, Rochester, New York 14627, USA
⁴⁸The Rockefeller University, New York, New York 10065, USA
⁴⁹Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Roma 1,
^{ee}Sapienza Università di Roma, I-00185 Roma, Italy
⁵⁰Rutgers University, Piscataway, New Jersey 08855, USA
⁵¹Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843, USA
⁵²Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare Trieste/Udine,
I-34100 Trieste, ^{ff}University of Trieste/Udine, I-33100 Udine, Italy
⁵³University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305, Japan
⁵⁴Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts 02155, USA
⁵⁵University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22906, USA
⁵⁶Waseda University, Tokyo 169, Japan
⁵⁷Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan 48201, USA
⁵⁸University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, USA
⁵⁹Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520, USA
⁶⁰Istituto de Fisica de Cantabria, CSIS-University of Cantabria, 39005 Santander, Spain

We present a direct measurement of the mass difference between t and \bar{t} quarks using $t\bar{t}$ candidate events in the lepton+jets channel, collected with the CDF II detector at Fermilab's 1.96 TeV Tevatron $p\bar{p}$ Collider. We make an event by event estimate of the mass difference to construct templates for top quark pair signal events and background events. The resulting mass difference distribution of data is compared to templates of signals and background using a maximum likelihood fit. From a sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 5.6 fb^{-1} , we measure a mass difference, $\Delta M_{\text{top}} = M_t - M_{\bar{t}} = -3.3 \pm 1.4 \text{ (stat)} \pm 1.0 \text{ (syst)} \text{ GeV}/c^2$, approximately two standard deviations away from the CPT hypothesis of zero mass difference.

PACS numbers: 14.65.Ha, 13.85.Ni, 13.85.Qk, 12.15.Ff

*Deceased

†With visitors from ^aUniversity of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003, ^bIstituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Cagliari, 09042 Monserrato (Cagliari), Italy, ^cUniversity of California Irvine, Irvine, CA 92697, ^dUniversity of California Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106 ^eUniversity of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, ^fCERN, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland, ^gCornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, ^hUniversity of Cyprus, Nicosia CY-1678, Cyprus, ⁱUniversity College Dublin, Dublin 4, Ireland, ^jUniversity of Fukui, Fukui City, Fukui Prefecture, Japan 910-0017, ^kUniversidad Iberoamericana, Mexico D.F., Mexico, ^lIowa State University, Ames, IA 50011, ^mUniversity of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242, ⁿKinki University, Higashi-Osaka City, Japan 577-8502, ^oKansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506, ^pUniversity of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, England, ^qQueen Mary, University of London, London, E1 4NS, England, ^rMuons, Inc., Batavia, IL 60510, ^sNagasaki In-

stitute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan, ^tNational Research Nuclear University, Moscow, Russia, ^uUniversity of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556, ^vUniversidad de Oviedo, E-33007 Oviedo, Spain, ^wTexas Tech University, Lubbock, TX 79609, ^xUniversidad Tecnica Federico Santa Maria, 110v Valparaiso, Chile, ^yYarmouk University, Irbid 211-63, Jordan, ^{gg}On leave from J. Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia,

stitute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan, ^tNational Research Nuclear University, Moscow, Russia, ^uUniversity of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556, ^vUniversidad de Oviedo, E-33007 Oviedo, Spain, ^wTexas Tech University, Lubbock, TX 79609, ^xUniversidad Tecnica Federico Santa Maria, 110v Valparaiso, Chile, ^yYarmouk University, Irbid 211-63, Jordan, ^{gg}On leave from J. Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia,

olated in any experiment so far [2, 3]. However, it is important to examine the possibility of CPT violation in all sectors of the standard model (SM), as there are well-motivated extensions of the SM allowing for CPT symmetry breaking [4]. In the CPT theorem, particle and anti-particle masses must be identical; thus, a mass difference between particle and its anti-particle would indicate a violation of CPT. The mass equality has been verified to high precision for leptons and hadrons, but not for quarks. With the exception of the top quark, it is impossible to measure quark masses directly, because a newly created quark dresses itself with other quarks and gluons to form a hadron, and hadron masses yield, at best, only rough estimates of the quark mass. The top quark is by far the most massive quark and, with lifetime of the order of 10^{-24} seconds, decays before it can hadronize. This allows a precise measurement of the mass difference between t and \bar{t} quarks and provides a probe of CPT violation in the quark sector [5].

This letter reports a measurement of the mass difference ($\Delta M_{\text{top}} = M_t - M_{\bar{t}}$) between t and \bar{t} quarks using a sample of $t\bar{t}$ candidates in the lepton+jets final state. The data correspond to an integrated luminosity of 5.6 fb^{-1} in proton-antiproton collisions at the Tevatron with $\sqrt{s} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$, collected with the CDF II detector [6]. Assuming unitarity of the three-generation CKM matrix, t and \bar{t} quarks decay almost exclusively into a W boson and a bottom quark ($t \rightarrow bW^+$ and $\bar{t} \rightarrow \bar{b}W^-$) [1]. The case where one W decays into a charged lepton and a neutrino ($W^+ \rightarrow \bar{\ell}\nu$ or $W^- \rightarrow \ell\bar{\nu}$) and the other into a pair of jets defines the lepton+jets decay channel. The electric charge of the lepton (-1 for ℓ and +1 for $\bar{\ell}$) determines the flavor of top quarks with event reconstruction. To select $t\bar{t}$ candidate events in this channel, we require one electron (muon) with $E_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$ ($p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}/c$) and pseudorapidity $|\eta| < 1.1$ [7]. We also require high missing transverse energy [8], $\cancel{E}_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$, and at least four jets. Jets are reconstructed with a cone algorithm [9] with radius $R = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} = 0.4$. Jets originating from b quarks are identified using a secondary vertex tagging algorithm [10]. In order to optimize the background reduction process and improve the statistical power of the events, we divide the sample of $t\bar{t}$ candidate events into sub-samples with zero, one, and two or more b -tagged jets.

When an event has zero or one b -tagged jet, we require exactly four jets with transverse energy $E_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta| < 2.0$. If an event has two or more b -jets, three jets are required to have $E_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta| < 2.0$, and a fourth jet is required to have $E_T > 12 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta| < 2.4$, with no restriction on the total number of jets. To reject backgrounds, we require the scalar sum of transverse energies in the event, $H_T = E_T^{\text{lepton}} + \cancel{E}_T + \sum_{\text{four jets}} E_T^{\text{jet}}$, to be greater than 250 GeV .

The primary sources of background events are W +jets and QCD multijet production. Contributions from

TABLE I: Expected and observed numbers of signal and background events assuming $t\bar{t}$ production cross-section $\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 7.4 \text{ pb}$ and $M_{\text{top}} = 172.5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$.

	0 b -tag	1 b -tag	≥ 2 b -tag
W+jets	596 ± 98	88.3 ± 23.0	11.1 ± 3.6
QCD multijet	95.8 ± 74.4	14.7 ± 12.1	2.4 ± 3.2
Z+jets	48.8 ± 9.4	5.7 ± 1.3	0.8 ± 0.2
Diboson	50.1 ± 4.7	6.6 ± 0.8	1.0 ± 0.2
Single top	4.0 ± 0.4	5.5 ± 0.5	2.2 ± 0.2
Background	795 ± 124	121 ± 24	17.3 ± 4.8
$t\bar{t}$ signal	426 ± 57	578 ± 72	282 ± 44
Expected	1220 ± 137	699 ± 76	299 ± 44
Observed	1278	720	296

Z+jets, diboson, and single top production are expected to be small. To estimate the contribution of each process, we use a combination of data and Monte Carlo (MC) based techniques described in Ref. [11]. For the Z+jets, diboson, and single top quark events, we normalized MC simulation events using their respective theoretical cross sections. The QCD multijet background is estimated with a data-driven approach. We model W +jets background events using MC simulation but the overall rate is determined using data after subtracting the rate of all the other backgrounds and $t\bar{t}$. Table I shows the expected background composition and the expected number of $t\bar{t}$ events.

We assume selected events to be $t\bar{t}$ events in the lepton+jets channel and reconstruct them to form estimators of ΔM_{top} , using a special purpose kinematic fitter, in which we modify the standard fitter [12] to allow a mass difference between t and \bar{t} . Measured four-vectors of jets and lepton are corrected for known effects [13], and resolutions are assigned. The unclustered transverse energy (U_T), which is the sum of all transverse energy in the calorimeter that is not associated with the primary lepton or one of the leading four jets, is used to calculate the neutrino transverse momentum. The longitudinal momentum of the neutrino is a free (unconstrained) parameter which is effectively determined by the constraint on the invariant mass of the leptonic W . We then define a kinematic fit χ^2 having a free parameter dm_{reco} ,

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi^2 = & \sum_{i=\ell, 4\text{jets}} (p_T^{i,\text{fit}} - p_T^{i,\text{meas}})^2 / \sigma_i^2 \\
& + \sum_{k=x,y} (U_{T_k}^{\text{fit}} - U_{T_k}^{\text{meas}})^2 / \sigma_k^2 \\
& + (M_{jj} - M_W)^2 / \Gamma_W^2 + (M_{\ell\nu} - M_W)^2 / \Gamma_W^2 \\
& + \{M_{bjj} - (\bar{M}_{\text{top}} + dm_{\text{reco}}/2)\}^2 / \Gamma_t^2 \\
& + \{M_{b\ell\nu} - (\bar{M}_{\text{top}} - dm_{\text{reco}}/2)\}^2 / \Gamma_t^2, \quad (1)
\end{aligned}$$

where $dm_{\text{reco}}^{\text{min}}$, the dm_{reco} value at the lowest χ^2 , represents the reconstructed mass difference between the hadronic and leptonic top decay ($M_{bjj} - M_{b\ell\nu}$). In this χ^2

formulation, the first term constrains the p_T of the lepton and four leading jets to their measured values within their uncertainties (σ_i); the second term does the same for both transverse components x and y of the unclustered transverse energy. In the remaining four terms, the quantities M_{jj} , $M_{\ell\nu}$, M_{bjj} , and $M_{b\ell\nu}$ refer to the invariant masses of the four vector sum of the particles denoted in the subscripts. M_W and \bar{M}_{top} are the masses of the W boson (80.4 GeV/ c^2) [1] and the average of t and \bar{t} quark masses (172.5 GeV/ c^2), close to the current best experimental determination [14], respectively. Γ_W (2.1 GeV/ c^2) and Γ_t (1.5 GeV/ c^2) are the total widths of the W boson and the t quark [1]. We assume that the total widths of the t and \bar{t} quarks are equal. Determining the reconstructed mass difference of t and \bar{t} , Δm_{reco} , requires the identification of the flavor (t versus \bar{t}), and this is done using the electric charge of the lepton (Q_{lepton}), defining $\Delta m_{\text{reco}} = -Q_{\text{lepton}} \times dm_{\text{reco}}^{\text{min}}$.

The use of different detector components and the different resolutions of the measured values for jet, lepton, and unclustered energy, make the reconstructed mass distribution of hadronic top quarks differ from that of leptonic top quarks. Because the sign of Δm_{reco} depends on the lepton charge, Δm_{reco} distributions for the positive and negative lepton events are different. We divide the sample into six sub-samples, two samples with positively and negatively charged leptons for each of 0 b -tag, 1 b -tag, and 2 b -tag samples.

With the assumption that the leading four jets in the event come from the four final quarks at the hard scattering level, there are 12, 6, and 2 possible assignments of jets to quarks for 0 b -tag, 1 b -tag, and 2 b -tag respectively. The minimization of χ^2 is performed for each jet-to-parton assignment, and Δm_{reco} is taken from the assignment that yields the lowest χ^2 (χ_{min}^2). Events with $\chi_{\text{min}}^2 > 9.0$ ($\chi_{\text{min}}^2 > 3.0$) are removed from the sample to reject poorly reconstructed events for b -tagged (zero b -tagged) events. To increase the statistical power of the measurement, we employ an additional observable $\Delta m_{\text{reco}}^{(2)}$ from the assignment that yields the 2nd lowest χ^2 . Although it has a poorer sensitivity, $\Delta m_{\text{reco}}^{(2)}$ provides additional information on ΔM_{top} and improves the statistical uncertainty by approximately 10 %.

Using MADGRAPH [15], we generate $t\bar{t}$ signal samples with ΔM_{top} between -20 GeV/ c^2 and 20 GeV/ c^2 using almost 2 GeV/ c^2 step size, where we take the average mass value of t and \bar{t} to be $\bar{M}_{\text{top}} = 172.5$ GeV/ c^2 . Parton showering of the signal events is simulated with PYTHIA [16], and the CDF detector is simulated using a GEANT-based software package [17].

We estimate the probability density functions (p.d.f.s) of signal and background templates using the kernel density estimation (KDE) [18, 19]. For the ΔM_{top} measurement with two observables (Δm_{reco} and $\Delta m_{\text{reco}}^{(2)}$), we use the two dimensional KDE that accounts for the correla-

TABLE II: Summary of systematic uncertainties on ΔM_{top} .

Source	Uncertainty (GeV/ c^2)
Signal modeling	0.7
b and \bar{b} jets asymmetry	0.4
Jet energy scale	0.2
Parton distribution functions	0.1
b -jet energy scale	0.1
Background shape	0.2
Gluon fusion fraction	0.1
Initial and final state radiation	0.1
Monte Carlo statistics	0.1
Lepton energy scale	0.1
Multiple hadron interaction	0.4
Color reconnection	0.2
Total systematic uncertainty	1.0

tion between them. First, at discrete values of ΔM_{top} from -20 GeV/ c^2 to 20 GeV/ c^2 , we estimate the p.d.f.s for the observables from above-mentioned $t\bar{t}$ MC samples. We interpolate the MC distributions to find p.d.f.s for arbitrary values of ΔM_{top} using the local polynomial smoothing method [20]. We fit the signal and background p.d.f.s to the measured distributions of the observables in the data using an unbinned maximum likelihood fit [21], where we minimize the negative logarithm of the likelihood with MINUIT [22]. Likelihoods are built for each of six sub-samples separately, and an overall likelihood is then obtained by multiplying them together. We evaluate the statistical uncertainty on ΔM_{top} by searching for the points where the negative logarithm of the likelihood exceeds the minimum by 0.5. Refs. [18, 23] provide detailed information about this technique.

We test the fitting procedure using 3000 MC pseudo experiments (PEs) for each of 11 equally spaced ΔM_{top} values ranging from -10 GeV/ c^2 to 10 GeV/ c^2 . The distributions of the average residual of measured ΔM_{top} (deviation from the input ΔM_{top}) for simulated experiments is consistent with zero. However the width of the pull (the ratio of the residual to the uncertainty reported by MINUIT) is 4 % greater than unity. We therefore increase the measured uncertainty by 4 %.

We examine a variety of systematic effects that could change the measurement by comparing results from PEs in which we vary relevant systematic parameters within their uncertainties. All systematic uncertainties are summarized in Table II. The dominant source of systematic uncertainty is the signal modeling, which we estimate using PEs with events generated with MADGRAPH and PYTHIA. We also estimate a parton showering uncertainty by applying different showering models (PYTHIA and HERWIG [24]) to a sample generated with ALPGEN [25]. We address a possible difference in the detector response between b and \bar{b} jets by comparing data and MC

simulation events [26]. We add a systematic uncertainty due to multiple hadron interactions to account for the fact that the average number of interactions in our MC samples is not exactly equal to the number observed in the data. The jet energy scale (JES), the dominant uncertainty in most of the top quark mass measurements, is partially canceled in the measurement of the mass difference. Therefore JES contributes only a small uncertainty to this measurement. Other sources of systematic effects, including uncertainties in parton distribution functions, gluon radiation, background shape and normalization, lepton energy scale, and color reconnection [23, 27], give small contributions. The total systematic uncertainty of $1.0 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ is derived from a quadrature sum of the listed uncertainties.

The likelihood fit to the data returns a mass difference

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta M_{\text{top}} &= -3.3 \pm 1.4 \text{ (stat)} \pm 1.0 \text{ (syst)} \text{ GeV}/c^2 \\ &= -3.3 \pm 1.7 \text{ GeV}/c^2.\end{aligned}$$

Figure 1 shows the measured distributions of the observables used for the ΔM_{top} measurement overlaid with density estimates using $t\bar{t}$ signal events with $\Delta M_{\text{top}} = -4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ and $0 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ and the full background model. The choice of $\Delta M_{\text{top}} = -4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ (solid line) gives better agreement with the data than that of $0 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ (dashed line).

In conclusion, we examine the mass difference between t and \bar{t} quarks in the lepton+jets channel using data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 5.6 fb^{-1} from $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$. We measure the mass difference to be $\Delta M_{\text{top}} = M_t - M_{\bar{t}} = -3.3 \pm 1.4 \text{ (stat)} \pm 1.0 \text{ (syst)} \text{ GeV}/c^2 = -3.3 \pm 1.7 \text{ GeV}/c^2$. This result is consistent with CPT-symmetry expectation, $\Delta M_{\text{top}} = 0 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, with approximately 2σ level deviations. It is consistent with the recent result from the D0 Collaboration [28], but is 2.2 times more precise. This is the most precise measurement of the mass difference between t and \bar{t} quarks.

We thank the Fermilab staff and the technical staffs of the participating institutions for their vital contributions. This work was supported by the U.S. Department of Energy and National Science Foundation; the Italian Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare; the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan; the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada; the National Science Council of the Republic of China; the Swiss National Science Foundation; the A.P. Sloan Foundation; the Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung, Germany; the Korean World Class University Program, the National Research Foundation of Korea; the Science and Technology Facilities Council and the Royal Society, UK; the Institut National de Physique Nucleaire et Physique des Particules/CNRS; the Russian Foundation for Basic Research; the Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación, and Programa

Consolider-Ingenio 2010, Spain; the Slovak R&D Agency; the Academy of Finland; and the Australian Research Council (ARC).

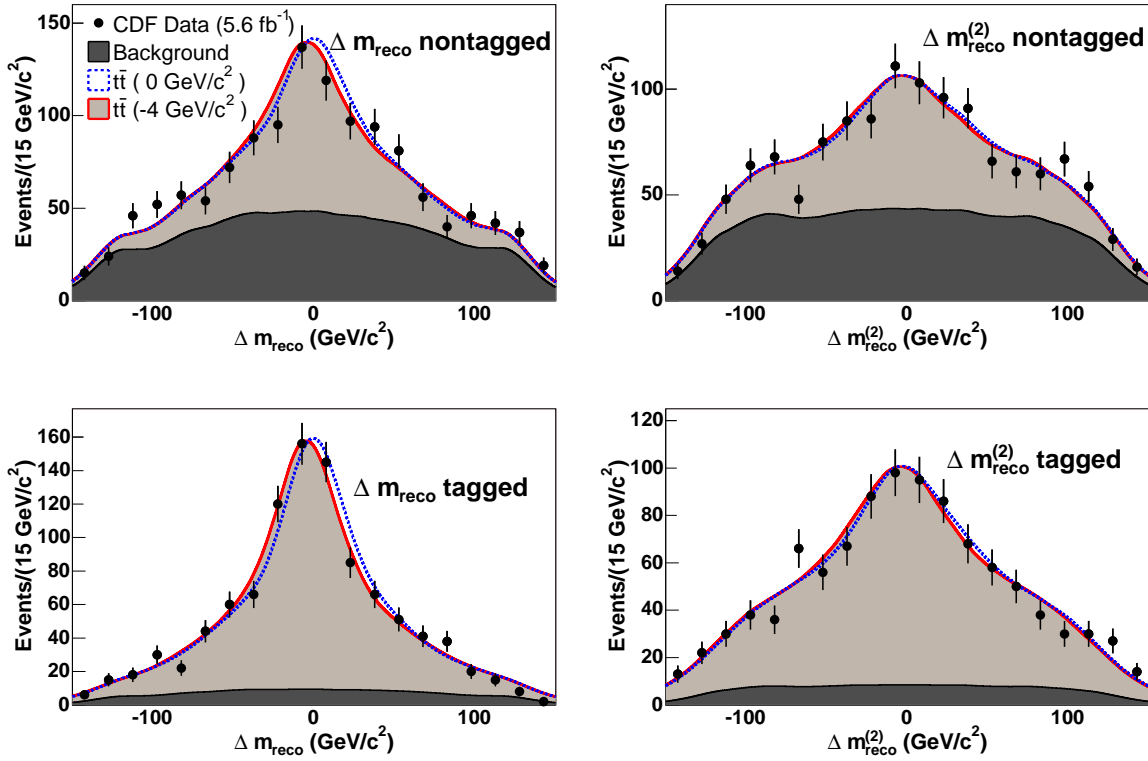


FIG. 1: (Color online) Distributions of Δm_{reco} and $\Delta m_{\text{reco}}^{(2)}$ used to extract ΔM_{top} for zero b -tagged (nontagged) events and one or more b -tagged (tagged) events. The data is overlaid with the predictions from the KDE probability distributions assuming $\Delta M_{\text{top}} = -4$ GeV/c² (solid red line) and $\Delta M_{\text{top}} = 0$ GeV/c² (dashed blue line).

-
- [1] K. Nakamura *et al.* (Particle Data Group), *J. Phys. G* **37**, 075021 (2010).
- [2] R. Carosi *et al.*, *Phys. Lett. B* **237**, 303 (1990); A. Alavi-Harati *et al.* *Phys. Rev. D* **67**, 012005 (2003).
- [3] P. Adamson *et al.* (MINOS Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **101**, 151601 (2008).
- [4] D. Colladay and V. A. Kostelecky, *Phys. Rev. D* **55**, 6760 (1997); G. Barenboim and J. Lykken, *Phys. Lett. B* **554**, 73 (2003).
- [5] J. A. R. Cembranos, A. Rajaraman, and F. Takayama, *Europhys. Lett.* **82**, 21001 (2008).
- [6] D. Acosta *et al.* (CDF Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **71**, 032001 (2005).
- [7] We use a right-handed spherical coordinate system with the origin at the center of the detector. θ and ϕ are the polar and azimuthal angles, respectively. The pseudorapidity is defined by $\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$. The transverse momentum and energy are defined by $p_T = p \sin(\theta)$ and $E_T = E \sin(\theta)$, respectively, where p and E are the momentum and energy of the particle.
- [8] The missing transverse energy, an imbalance of energy in the transverse plane of the detector, is defined by $\vec{E}_T = -|\sum_{\text{towers}} E_T \hat{n}_T|$, where \hat{n}_T is the unit vector normal to the beam and pointing to a given calorimeter tower and E_T is the transverse energy measured in that tower.
- [9] F. Abe *et al.* (CDF Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **45**, 1448 (1992).
- [10] D. Acosta *et al.* (CDF Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **71**, 052003 (2005).
- [11] T. Aaltonen *et al.* (CDF Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **105**, 012001 (2010).
- [12] A. Abulencia *et al.* (CDF Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **73**, 032003 (2006).
- [13] A. Bhatti *et al.* *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. Sect. A* **566**, 375 (2006).
- [14] Tevatron Electroweak Working Group (CDF and D0 Collaborations), arXiv:1007.3178v1.
- [15] J. Alwall *et al.* *J. High Energy Phys.* 09 (2007) 028.
- [16] T. Sjöstrand, S. Mrenna, and P. Skands, *J. High Energy Phys.* 05 (2006) 026.
- [17] E. A. Gerchtein and M. Paulini, ECONF **C0303241**, TUMT005 (2003); R. Brun and F. Carminati, CERN Program Library Long Writeup Report No. W5013, 1994.
- [18] T. Aaltonen *et al.* (CDF Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **79**, 092005 (2009).
- [19] K. Cranmer, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **136** 198 (2001).
- [20] C. Loader, *Local Regression and Likelihood* (Springer, New York, 1999).
- [21] R. Barlow, *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. Sect. A* **297** 496 (1990).
- [22] F. James and M. Roos, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **10** 343 (1975).
- [23] T. Aaltonen *et al.* (CDF Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **81**, 031102 (2010).
- [24] G. Corcella *et al.*, *J. High Energy Phys.* 01 (2001) 010.
- [25] M. L. Mangano *et al.*, *J. High Energy Phys.* 07 (2003) 001.
- [26] We select a $b\bar{b}$ sample by requiring exactly two b -jets per event using a sample triggered on jet ($E_T > 20$ GeV). In addition, one b -jet is required to contain a soft muon from leptonic decays so that we can determine the charge of the b -quark associated with the jet. The energy scale of b and \bar{b} jets in the data is compared with di-jet MC events to estimate the uncertainty of b and \bar{b} jet energy scale independently. We perform PEs by varying the b and \bar{b} energy separately within their uncertainties.
- [27] P. Z. Skands and D. Wicke, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **52**, 133 (2007).
- [28] V. M. Abazov *et al.* (D0 Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **103**, 132001 (2009).