I. INTRODUCTION

The top quark is the heaviest known elementary particle, with mass $m_t = 172.44 \pm 0.48$ GeV [1]. The top quark lifetime has been measured as $3.29^{+0.90}_{-0.60} \times 10^{-25}$ s [2], shorter than the hadronization timescale $1/\Lambda_{QCD}\approx 10^{-24}$ s, where $\Lambda_{QCD}$ is the quantum chromodynamics (QCD) scale parameter, and also shorter than the spin decorrelation time scale $m_t/\Lambda_{QCD} \approx 10^{-21}$ s [3]. Consequently, measurements of the angular distributions of top quark decay products give access to the spin of the top quark, allowing the precise testing of perturbative QCD in the top quark-antiquark pair ($t\bar{t}$) production process.

At the CERN LHC, top quarks are produced abundantly, predominantly in pairs. In the standard model (SM), top quarks from pair production have only a small net polarization arising from electroweak corrections to the QCD-dominated production process, but the pairs have significant spin correlations [4]. For low $t\bar{t}$ invariant masses, the production is dominated by the fusion of pairs of gluons with the same helicities, resulting in the creation of top quark pairs with antiparallel spins in the $t\bar{t}$ center-of-mass frame. For larger $t\bar{t}$ invariant masses, the dominant production is via the fusion of gluons with opposite helicities, resulting in $t\bar{t}$ pairs with parallel spins [3]. For models beyond the SM, couplings of the top quark to new particles can alter both the top quark polarization and the strength of the spin correlations in the $t\bar{t}$ system [4–7].

The charged lepton ($\ell$) from the decay $t \rightarrow bW^+ \rightarrow b\ell^+\nu_\ell$ is the best spin analyzer among the top quark decay products [8], and is sensitive to the top quark spin through the helicity angle $\theta_\ell^*$. This is the angle of the lepton in the rest frame of its parent top quark or antiquark, measured in the helicity frame (i.e., relative to the direction of the parent quark momentum in the $t\bar{t}$ center-of-mass frame) [4].

For the decay $t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\ell^+\nu_\ell \bar{b}\ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell$, the difference in azimuthal angle of the charged leptons in the laboratory frame, $\Delta \phi_{\ell^+\ell^-}$, is sensitive to $t\bar{t}$ spin correlations and can be measured precisely without reconstructing the full $t\bar{t}$ system [3]. With the $t\bar{t}$ system fully reconstructed, the opening angle $\phi$ between the two lepton momenta measured in the rest frames of their respective parent top quark or antiquark is directly sensitive to spin correlations, as is the product of the cosines of the helicity angles of the two leptons, $\cos \theta_{\ell^+} \cos \theta_{\ell^-}$ [4].

Recent spin correlation and polarization measurements from the CDF, D0, and ATLAS Collaborations used template fits to angular distributions, and their results were consistent with the SM expectations [9–14]. In this analysis, the measurements are made using asymmetries in angular distributions unfolded to the parton level, allowing direct comparisons between the data and theoretical predictions. The analysis strategy is similar to that presented in Ref. [15]; however, the larger data set used here and improvements in the $t\bar{t}$ system reconstruction techniques lead to a reduced statistical uncertainty in the measurements. Furthermore, an improved unfolding technique allows for differential measurements, which were not presented in Ref. [15].
The polarization $P^\pm$ of the top quark (antiquark) in the helicity basis is given by $P^\pm = 2A_{P^\pm}$ [4], where the asymmetry variable $A_{P^\pm}$ is defined as

$$A_{P^\pm} = \frac{N(\cos \theta^*_{P^\pm} > 0) - N(\cos \theta^*_{P^\pm} < 0)}{N(\cos \theta^*_{P^\pm} > 0) + N(\cos \theta^*_{P^\pm} < 0)},$$

where the numbers of events $N(\cos \theta^*_{P^\pm} > 0)$ and $N(\cos \theta^*_{P^\pm} < 0)$ are counted using the helicity angle of the positively (negatively) charged lepton in each event. Assuming $CP$ invariance, these two measurements can be combined to give the SM polarization $P = 2A_P = (A_{P^+} + A_{P^-})$. Alternatively, the variable $P_{CPV} = 2A_{CPV} = (A_{P^+} - A_{P^-})$ measures possible polarization introduced by a maximally $CP$-violating process [4].

For $t\bar{t}$ spin correlations, the variable

$$A_{\Delta \phi} = \frac{N(|\Delta \phi_{t\bar{t}}| > \pi/2) - N(|\Delta \phi_{t\bar{t}}| < \pi/2)}{N(|\Delta \phi_{t\bar{t}}| > \pi/2) + N(|\Delta \phi_{t\bar{t}}| < \pi/2)}$$

discriminates between correlated and uncorrelated $t$ and $\bar{t}$ spins, while the variable

$$A_{c_1c_2} = \frac{N(c_1c_2 > 0) - N(c_1c_2 < 0)}{N(c_1c_2 > 0) + N(c_1c_2 < 0)},$$

where $c_1 = \cos \theta^*_{t\bar{t}}$ and $c_2 = \cos \theta^*_{t\bar{t}}$, provides a direct measure of the spin correlation coefficient $C_{t\bar{t}}$ through the relationship $C_{t\bar{t}} = -4A_{c_1c_2}$ [4]. The variable

$$A_{\cos \varphi} = \frac{N(\cos \varphi > 0) - N(\cos \varphi < 0)}{N(\cos \varphi > 0) + N(\cos \varphi < 0)}$$

provides a direct measure of the spin correlation coefficient $D$ by the relation $D = -2A_{\cos \varphi}$ [4].

In addition to the inclusive measurements, we determine the asymmetries differentially as a function of three kinematic variables: the invariant mass, the asymmetries differentially as a function of three event types, and the distance in rapidity. The asymmetry variable $A_{P^\pm}$ is defined as

$$A_{P^\pm} = \frac{N(\cos \theta^*_{P^\pm} > 0) - N(\cos \theta^*_{P^\pm} < 0)}{N(\cos \theta^*_{P^\pm} > 0) + N(\cos \theta^*_{P^\pm} < 0)},$$

where the numbers of events $N(\cos \theta^*_{P^\pm} > 0)$ and $N(\cos \theta^*_{P^\pm} < 0)$ are counted using the helicity angle of the positively (negatively) charged lepton in each event. Assuming $CP$ invariance, these two measurements can be combined to give the SM polarization $P = 2A_P = (A_{P^+} + A_{P^-})$. Alternatively, the variable $P_{CPV} = 2A_{CPV} = (A_{P^+} - A_{P^-})$ measures possible polarization introduced by a maximally $CP$-violating process [4].

For $t\bar{t}$ spin correlations, the variable

$$A_{\Delta \phi} = \frac{N(|\Delta \phi_{t\bar{t}}| > \pi/2) - N(|\Delta \phi_{t\bar{t}}| < \pi/2)}{N(|\Delta \phi_{t\bar{t}}| > \pi/2) + N(|\Delta \phi_{t\bar{t}}| < \pi/2)}$$

discriminates between correlated and uncorrelated $t$ and $\bar{t}$ spins, while the variable

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where $c_1 = \cos \theta^*_{t\bar{t}}$ and $c_2 = \cos \theta^*_{t\bar{t}}$, provides a direct measure of the spin correlation coefficient $C_{t\bar{t}}$ through the relationship $C_{t\bar{t}} = -4A_{c_1c_2}$ [4]. The variable

$$A_{\cos \varphi} = \frac{N(\cos \varphi > 0) - N(\cos \varphi < 0)}{N(\cos \varphi > 0) + N(\cos \varphi < 0)}$$

provides a direct measure of the spin correlation coefficient $D$ by the relation $D = -2A_{\cos \varphi}$ [4].

In addition to the inclusive measurements, we determine the asymmetries differentially as a function of three variables describing the $t\bar{t}$ system in the laboratory frame: its invariant mass $M_{t\bar{t}}$, rapidity $y_{t\bar{t}}$, and transverse momentum $p_T$. The results presented in this paper are based on data collected by the CMS experiment at the LHC, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 19.5 fb$^{-1}$ from $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV.

II. THE CMS DETECTOR

The central feature of the CMS apparatus is a superconducting solenoid of 6 m internal diameter, providing a magnetic field of 3.8 T. Within the solenoid volume are a silicon pixel and strip tracker, a lead tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter, and a brass and scintillator hadron calorimeter, each composed of a barrel and two endcap sections. Forward calorimeters extend the pseudorapidity coverage provided by the barrel and endcap detectors. Muons are measured in gas-ionization detectors embedded in the steel flux-return yoke outside the solenoid. The first level of the CMS trigger system, composed of custom hardware processors, uses information from the calorimeters and muon detectors to select the most interesting events in a fixed time interval of less than 4 μs. The high-level trigger processor farm further decreases the event rate from around 100 kHz to less than 1 kHz, before data storage. A more detailed description of the CMS detector, together with a definition of the coordinate system and the relevant kinematic variables, can be found in Ref. [16].

III. EVENT SAMPLES

A. Object definition and event selection

Events are selected using triggers that require the presence of at least two leptons (electrons or muons) with transverse momentum ($p_T$) greater than 17 GeV for the highest-$p_T$ lepton and 8 GeV for the second-highest $p_T$ lepton. The trigger efficiency per lepton, measured relative to the full offline lepton selection detailed in this section using a data sample of Drell-Yan ($Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell$) events, is about 98% (96%) for electrons (muons), with variations at the level of several percent depending on the pseudorapidity $\eta$ and $p_T$ of the lepton.

The particle-flow (PF) algorithm [17,18] is used to reconstruct and identify each individual particle with an optimized combination of information from the various elements of the CMS detector. The offline selection requires events to have exactly two leptons of opposite charge with $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$. Electron candidates are reconstructed starting from a cluster of energy deposits in the electromagnetic calorimeter. The cluster is then matched to a reconstructed track. The electron selection is based on the shower shape, track-cluster matching, and consistency between the cluster energy and the track momentum [19]. Muon candidates are reconstructed by performing a global fit that requires consistent hit patterns in the silicon tracker and the muon system [20].

The events with an $e^+e^-$ or $\mu^+\mu^-$ pair having an invariant mass, $M_{\ell\ell}$, within 15 GeV of the Z boson mass are removed to suppress the Drell-Yan background. For all events, we require $M_{\ell\ell} > 20$ GeV. Leptons are required to be isolated from other activity in the event. The lepton isolation is measured using the scalar $p_T$ quantity. The isolation requirement is $p_T^{\text{iso}} < \min(5 \text{ GeV}, 0.15 p_T^{\ell})$, where $p_T^{\ell}$ is the lepton $p_T$. Typical lepton identification
and isolation efficiencies, measured in samples of Drell-
Yan events [22], are 76% for electrons and 91% for muons,
with variations at the level of several percent within the $p_T$
and $\eta$ ranges of the selected leptons.

The PF particles are clustered to form jets using the anti-
$k_T$ clustering algorithm [23] with a distance parameter of
0.5, as implemented in the FASTJET package [24]. The
contribution to the jet energy from pileup is estimated on an
event-by-event basis using the jet-area method described in
Ref. [25], and is subtracted from the overall jet $p_T$. Jets
from pileup interactions are suppressed using a multivariate
discriminant based on the multiplicity of objects clustered in
the jet, the jet shape, and the impact parameters of the
charged tracks in the jet with respect to the primary
interaction vertex. The jets must be separated from the
selected leptons by $\Delta R > 0.4$.

The selected events are required to contain at least two
jets with $p_T > 30$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$. At least one of these
jets must be consistent with containing the decay of a
bottom ($b$) flavored hadron, as identified using the medium
operating point of the combined secondary vertex (CSV) $b$
quark tagging algorithm [26]. We refer to such jets as
$b$-tagged jets. The efficiency of this algorithm for $b$ quark
jets in the $p_T$ range 30–400 GeV is 60%–75% for $|\eta| < 2.4$.
The misidentification rate for light-quark or gluon jets is
approximately 1% for the chosen working point [26].

The missing transverse momentum vector $\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}$
is defined as the projection on the plane perpendicular to
the beam direction of the negative vector sum of the
momenta of all reconstructed particles in the event. Its
magnitude is referred to as $E_T^{\text{miss}}$. The calibrations that are
applied to the energy measurements of jets are propagated
to a correction of $\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}$. The $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ value is required to
exceed 40 GeV in events with same-flavor leptons in order
to further suppress the Drell-Yan background. There is no
$E_T^{\text{miss}}$ requirement for $e^\pm\mu^\mp$ events.

B. Signal and background simulation

Simulated signal $t\bar{t}$ events with a top quark mass of $m_t$
= 172.5 GeV and with SM spin correlations are generated
using the MC@NLO 3.41 [27,28] Monte Carlo (MC) event
generator with the CTEQ6M parton distribution functions
(PDF) [29]. The parton showering and fragmentation are
performed by HERWIG 6.520 [30]. Simulations with different
values of $m_t$ and renormalization and factorization scales ($\mu_R$
and $\mu_F$) are used to evaluate the associated systematic uncertainties. Background samples of $W^+ +$ jets, Drell-Yan, diboson ($WW$, $WZ$, and $ZZ$), triboson, and $t\bar{t}$ +

b quarks are generated using MADGRAPH 5.1.3.30
[31,32], and normalized to the calculated next-to-leading-
order (NLO) [33–37] or next-to-next-to-leading-order
(NNLO) [38] cross sections. Single top quark events are
generated using POWHEG 1.0 [39–43], and normalized to
the theoretical NNLO cross sections [42–46]. For the
background samples and an alternative $t\bar{t}$ sample generated
using POWHEG 1.0, the parton showering and fragmentation are
done using PYTHIA 6.4.22 [47].

For both signal and background events, pileup interactions
are simulated with PYTHIA and superimposed on the hard
collisions using a pileup multiplicity distribution that reflects
the luminosity profile of the analyzed data. The CMS
detector response is simulated using a GEANT4-based model
[48]. The simulated events are reconstructed and analyzed
with the same software used to process the collision data.

The measured trigger efficiencies are used to weight the
simulated events to account for the trigger requirement.
Small differences between the $b$ tagging efficiencies
measured in data and simulation [26] are accounted for
by using data-to-simulation correction factors to adjust the
$b$ tagging probability in simulated events, while the lepton
selection efficiencies (reconstruction, identification, and
isolation) are found to be consistent between data and
simulation [22].

IV. BACKGROUND ESTIMATION

Control regions (CR) are used to validate the background
estimates from simulation and derive scale factors (SF) and
systematic uncertainties for some background processes.
Each SF multiplies the simulated background yield for the
given process in the signal region (SR) to obtain the final
background prediction. The CRs are designed to have
similar kinematics to the SR, but with one or two selection
requirements reversed, thus enhancing different SM con-
tributions. The main CRs used in this analysis and the
values of the derived SFs are summarized in Table I.

For Drell-Yan events, the SF accounts for mismodeling of the
$E_T^{\text{miss}}$ distribution (coming largely from mismeasured
jets) and mismodeling of the heavy-flavor content. Only the
latter is relevant for $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow \tau\tau) +$ jets, where the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$
is dominated by the well-modeled undetected neutrinos, so we
omit the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ mismodeling in the derivation of the SF for this
process. The systematic uncertainties in the SFs are taken
from the envelope of the variation observed between the three
dilepton flavor combinations and in various alternative CRs.
The CR for single top quark production in association with a
$W$ boson ($tW$) is still dominated by signal events (75%), with
only a 16% contribution from $tW$ production, which is an
enhancement by a factor of 4 compared to the SR. Given the
good agreement between data and simulation in this CR, we
assume a SF of unity for $tW$ production, with an uncertainty
of 25% based on the recent CMS $tW$ cross section mea-
surement of $23.4 \pm 5.4$ pb [49].

Contributions to the background from diboson and
triboson production, as well as $t\bar{t}$ production in association
with a boson, are estimated from simulation. Recent
measurements from the CMS Collaboration [50–52] indi-
cate agreement between the predicted and measured cross
sections for these processes, and we assign a systematic
uncertainty of 50%.
TABLE I. Descriptions of the various control regions, their intended background process, and the scale factors derived from them, including either the statistical and systematic uncertainties or the total uncertainty. The last row gives the scale factor used for all the remaining backgrounds, whose contributions are estimated from simulation alone.

| Selection change with respect to the signal region | Target background process | Scale factor |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| ee or $\mu\mu$ only, $76 < M_{ee} < 106$ GeV       | $Z/\gamma^* (\rightarrow ee/\mu\mu) + \text{jets}$ | $1.36 \pm 0.02\text{ (stat)} \pm 0.2\text{ (syst)}$ |
| ee or $\mu\mu$ only, no $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ requirement, $76 < M_{ee} < 106$ GeV | $Z/\gamma^* (\rightarrow \tau\tau) + \text{jets}$ | $1.18 \pm 0.01\text{ (stat)} \pm 0.1\text{ (syst)}$ |
| Same-charge leptons                                | One-lepton processes      | $2.2 \pm 0.3\text{ (stat)} \pm 1.0\text{ (syst)}$ |
| Exactly one jet                                    | Single top quark ($t\bar{W}$, 2 leptons) | $1.00 \pm 0.25\text{ (total)}$ |
| Simulation                                         | All other backgrounds     | $1.0 \pm 0.5\text{ (total)}$ |

V. EVENT YIELDS AND MEASUREMENTS AT THE RECONSTRUCTION LEVEL

The expected background and observed event yields for different dilepton flavor combinations are listed in Table II. The total predicted yield in the $ee$ channel is significantly larger than for the same-flavor channels because of the additional requirements on $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ and $M_{ee}$ described in Sec. III that are applied to suppress the Drell-Yan background. After subtraction of the predicted background yields, the remaining yield in the data is assumed to be a signal from dileptonic $t\bar{t}$ decays, including $\tau$ leptons that decay leptonically. All other $t\bar{t}$ decay modes are treated as background and are included in the $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \ell + \text{jets}$ category. The largest background comes from $t\bar{W}$ production with dileptonic decays.

While the $|\Delta\phi_{\ell^+\ell^-}|$ measurement relies only on the leptonic information, the measurements based on $\cos \varphi$ and $\cos \theta^*_e$ require the reconstruction of the entire $t\bar{t}$ system. Each signal event has two neutrinos in the final state, and there is also a twofold ambiguity in combining the $b$ quark jets with the leptons. In the case of events with only one $b$-tagged jet (62% of the selected events), the untagged jet with the highest $b$ quark likelihood from the CSV algorithm is assumed to be the second $b$ quark jet. Analytical solutions for the two neutrino momenta are obtained from the measured $p_T^{\text{miss}}$ with constraints on the invariant masses of the top quark and $W$ boson decay systems of $m_t = 172.5$ GeV and $m_W = 80.385$ GeV. Each event can have up to 8 possible solutions. The one most likely to represent the correct $t\bar{t}$ configuration is chosen based on the probabilities to observe the extracted Bjorken $x$ values of the initial-state partons and the measured lepton energies in their parent top quark rest frames [53]. For events with no physical solutions, a method is used to find a solution with the vector sum of the $p_T$ of the two neutrinos as close as possible to the measured $p_T^{\text{miss}}$ [54,55]. Nevertheless, in 16% of the events, no solutions can be found, both in the data and the simulation. These events are not used, except in the inclusive measurement of $|\Delta\phi_{\ell^+\ell^-}|$.

A comparison of the distributions for the reconstructed $t\bar{t}$ system variables $M_{tt}$, $y_{\parallel}$, and $p_T^{\text{miss}}$ between data and simulation is shown in Fig. 1, where the signal yield from the simulation has been normalized to the number of signal events in the data after background subtraction. In general, the shapes of the distributions from data and simulation show reasonable agreement, with the small discrepancies covered by the systematic variations in the top quark $p_T$ modeling, PDFs, and $\mu_R$ and $\mu_F$ values, which will be discussed in Sec. VII. A similar comparison of the angular distributions is shown in Fig. 2. The corresponding inclusive asymmetry values, uncorrected for background, from the data and simulation are given in Table III.

TABLE II. Predicted background and observed event yields, with their statistical uncertainties, after applying the event selection criteria and normalization described in the text.

| Sample                          | ee   | $\mu\mu$ | $e\mu$ | Total     |
|--------------------------------|------|----------|--------|-----------|
| Single top quark ($t\bar{W}$, 2 leptons) | 298.0 $\pm$ 1.6 | 425.9 $\pm$ 1.9 | 1161.9 $\pm$ 3.1 | 1885.8 $\pm$ 4.0 |
| Single top quark (other)        | 2.6 $\pm$ 0.6 | 4.6 $\pm$ 0.9 | 18.8 $\pm$ 1.6 | 26.1 $\pm$ 1.9 |
| $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \ell + \text{jets}$ | 107.1 $\pm$ 7.7 | 62.2 $\pm$ 5.4 | 327 $\pm$ 13 | 497 $\pm$ 16 |
| $W + \text{jets}$               | 7.3 $\pm$ 3.6 | 1.8 $\pm$ 1.8 | 10.0 $\pm$ 3.5 | 19.1 $\pm$ 5.3 |
| $Z/\gamma^* (\rightarrow ee/\mu\mu) + \text{jets}$ | 211 $\pm$ 16 | 368 $\pm$ 23 | 1.6 $\pm$ 0.5 | 581 $\pm$ 28 |
| $Z/\gamma^* (\rightarrow \tau\tau) + \text{jets}$ | 33.9 $\pm$ 2.5 | 51.5 $\pm$ 3.0 | 137.6 $\pm$ 5.1 | 223.0 $\pm$ 6.4 |
| WW/WZ/ZZ                       | 27.6 $\pm$ 1.4 | 40.7 $\pm$ 1.4 | 89.3 $\pm$ 2.3 | 157.5 $\pm$ 3.0 |
| Triboson                        | 1.5 $\pm$ 0.1 | 2.3 $\pm$ 0.2 | 5.2 $\pm$ 0.3 | 9.0 $\pm$ 0.4 |
| $t\bar{W}/t\bar{Z}/t\gamma$    | 86.4 $\pm$ 6.5 | 141.3 $\pm$ 8.2 | 332 $\pm$ 13 | 559 $\pm$ 17 |
| Total background                | 775 $\pm$ 20 | 1098 $\pm$ 25 | 2083 $\pm$ 20 | 3957 $\pm$ 38 |
| Data                           | 7089 | 10074 | 26735 | 43898 |
| Signal yield (data – background)| 6314 $\pm$ 86 | 8980 $\pm$ 100 | 24650 $\pm$ 160 | 39940 $\pm$ 210 |
FIG. 1. Reconstructed $M_{\ell\ell}$, $y_\ell$, and $p_T^{\ell\ell}$ distributions from data (points) and simulation (histogram), with the expected signal ($t\bar{t} \to \ell^+\ell^-$) and background distributions shown separately. All three dilepton flavor combinations are included. The simulated signal yield is normalized to that of the background-subtracted data. The last bins of the $M_{\ell\ell}$ and $p_T^{\ell\ell}$ distributions include overflow events. The vertical bars on the data points represent the statistical uncertainties. The lower panels show the ratio of the numbers of events from data and simulation.

FIG. 2. Reconstructed angular distributions from data (points) and simulation (histogram), with the expected signal ($t\bar{t} \to \ell^+\ell^-$) and background distributions shown separately. All three dilepton flavor combinations are included. The simulated signal yield is normalized to that of the background-subtracted data. The vertical bars on the data points represent the statistical uncertainties. The lower panels show the ratio of the numbers of events from data and simulation.
VI. UNFOLDING THE DISTRIBUTIONS

The observed angular distributions are distorted compared to the underlying distributions at the parton level (for which theoretical predictions exist) by the detector acceptance and resolution and the trigger and event selection efficiencies. To correct the data for these effects, we apply an unfolding procedure that yields the corrected $|\Delta \phi_{\ell^+ \ell^-}|$, $\cos \theta_{\ell^+ \ell^-}$, and $c_1 c_2$ distributions at the parton level. In the context of theoretical calculations and parton-shower event generators, the parton-level top quark is defined before it decays, and its kinematics include the effects of recoil from initial- and final-state radiation in the rest of the event and from final-state radiation from the top quark itself. The parton-level charged lepton, produced from the decay of the intermediate $W$ boson, is defined before the lepton radiates any photons or the muon or tau lepton decays.

In order to unfold the observed distributions it is necessary to choose a binning scheme. Aiming to have bins with widths well matched to the reconstruction resolution and with approximately uniform event contents, we select six bins for each parton-level angular distribution except that of $\Delta \phi_{\ell^+ \ell^-}$. This variable depends only on the lepton momentum measurements, not on the reconstruction of the $t \bar{t}$ system, and the superior resolution allows us to use 12 bins. For the reconstruction-level distributions we use twice as many bins as for the parton-level distributions.

The background-subtracted distribution for each variable, considered as a vector $\tilde{y}$, is related to the underlying parton-level distribution $\tilde{x}$ through the equation $\tilde{y} = SA\tilde{x}$, where $A$ is a diagonal matrix describing the fraction (acceptance times efficiency) of all produced signal events that are expected to be selected in each of the measured bins, and $S$ is a nondiagonal “smearing” matrix describing the migration of events between bins caused by imperfect detector resolution and reconstruction techniques. The $A$ and $S$ matrices are constructed using simulated MC@NLO $t \bar{t}$ events. The smearing in $\cos \theta_{\ell^+ \ell^-}$, $c_1 c_2$, and $\cos \theta_{\ell^+ \ell^-}$ can be large in some events because of the uncertainties in the reconstruction of the $t \bar{t}$ kinematic quantities, but the smearing matrices are still predominantly diagonal. The smearing matrix for $|\Delta \phi_{\ell^+ \ell^-}|$ is nearly diagonal because of the excellent angular resolution of the lepton momentum measurements.

To determine the parton-level angular distribution in data, we employ a regularized unfolding algorithm implemented in the TUNFOLD package [56]. The effects of large statistical fluctuations in the algorithm are greatly reduced by introducing a term in the unfolding procedure that regularizes the output distribution based on the curvature of the simulated signal distribution. In general, unfolding introduces negative correlations between adjacent bins, while regularization introduces positive correlations, and the regularization strength is optimized by minimizing the average global correlation coefficient in the unfolded distribution. The regularization strength obtained here is relatively weak, contributing at the 10% level to the total $\chi^2$ minimized by the algorithm.

After unfolding, each distribution is normalized to unit area to give the normalized differential cross section for each variable. We use an analogous unfolding procedure to measure the normalized double-differential cross section, using three bins of $M_{t \bar{t}}$, $|y_j|$, and $p_T$ for each variable. The full covariance matrix is used in the evaluation of the statistical uncertainty in the asymmetry measured from each distribution.

VII. SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES

The systematic uncertainties coming from the detector performance and the modeling of the signal and background processes are evaluated from the difference between the nominal measurement and that obtained by repeating the unfolding procedure using simulated events with the appropriate systematic variation.

The uncertainty from the jet energy scale (JES) corrections affects the $t \bar{t}$ final-state reconstruction, as well as the event selection. It is estimated by varying the energies of jets within their uncertainties [57], and propagating this to the $E_T^{miss}$ value. Similarly, the jet energy resolution is varied by 2%–5%, depending on the $\eta$ of the jet [57], and the electron energy scale is varied by $\pm 0.6\%$ ($\pm 1.5\%$) for barrel (endcap) electrons (the uncertainty in muon energies is negligible), as estimated from comparisons between measured and simulated Drell-Yan events [58].

The uncertainty in the background contribution is obtained by varying the normalization of each background component by the uncertainties described in Sec. IV.

Many of the signal modeling and simulation uncertainties are evaluated by using weights to vary the MC@NLO $t \bar{t}$ sample: the simulated pileup multiplicity distribution is changed within its uncertainty; the correction factors between data and simulation for the $b$ tagging [26], trigger, and lepton selection efficiencies are shifted up and down by their uncertainties; and the PDFs are varied using the PDF4LHC procedure [59,60]. Previous CMS studies [61,62] have shown that the $p_T$ distribution of the top quark measured from data is softer than that in

| Reconstructed asymmetry | Simulation | Data |
|-------------------------|-----------|------|
| $A_{\Delta \phi}$       | 0.188 ± 0.002 | 0.170 ± 0.005 |
| $A_{\cos \theta_{\ell^+ \ell^-}}$ | 0.114 ± 0.003 | 0.109 ± 0.005 |
| $A_{c_1 c_2}$           | -0.050 ± 0.003 | -0.049 ± 0.005 |
| $A_{p_T}$               | -0.026 ± 0.003 | -0.032 ± 0.005 |
| $A_{p_{T\ell}}$         | -0.022 ± 0.003 | -0.028 ± 0.005 |
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the NLO simulation of $t\bar{t}$ production. Since the origin of the discrepancy is not fully understood, the change in the measurement when reweighting the MC@NLO $t\bar{t}$ sample to match the top quark $p_T$ spectrum in data is taken as a systematic uncertainty associated with signal modeling.

The remaining signal modeling uncertainties are separately evaluated with dedicated $t\bar{t}$ samples: $\mu_R$ and $\mu_F$ are varied together up and down by a factor of 2; the top quark mass is varied by ±1 GeV, to be consistent with the uncertainty used in other CMS measurements with the $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV data set (the effect on the total systematic uncertainty of using the reduced uncertainty from the recent CMS combined $m_t$, measurement [1] would be negligible); and the $S$ matrix is rederived from a $t\bar{t}$ sample generated with POWHEG and PYTHIA, while the $A$ matrix is unchanged, in order to estimate the difference in hadronization modeling between HERWIG and PYTHIA. To avoid underestimation of systematic uncertainties caused by statistical fluctuations, which can be significant in the estimates evaluated using dedicated $t\bar{t}$ samples, for each source of uncertainty the maximum of the estimated systematic uncertainty and the statistical uncertainty in that estimate is taken as the final systematic uncertainty.

The uncertainty in the unfolding procedure is dominated by the statistical uncertainty arising from the finite number of events in the MC@NLO $t\bar{t}$ sample. The uncertainty owing to the unfolding regularization is evaluated by using the reconstructed distribution of a variable in data to reweight the corresponding simulated signal distribution used to regularize the curvature of the unfolded distribution. Using this method, the regularization uncertainty is found to be negligible for all measurements.

The systematic uncertainties in the inclusive asymmetry variables obtained from the unfolded distributions are summarized in Table IV. The systematic uncertainties are evaluated for each bin of the unfolded distributions, from which the covariance matrix is constructed, assuming 100% correlation or anticorrelation between bins for each individual source of uncertainty. The total systematic uncertainty is calculated by adding in quadrature the listed uncertainties.

For $A_{\Delta\phi}$, the top quark $p_T$ modeling uncertainty dominates; this arises from the dependence of the $|\Delta\phi_{p_T,E}|$ distribution shape on the top quark $p_T$ (through the spin correlations and event kinematics); that, in turn, introduces a significant dependence of the acceptance correction on the top quark $p_T$. For $A_{\psi}$, the JES and hadronization systematic uncertainties are dominant. Both affect the reconstructed $b$ quark jet energy, and can therefore bias the boost from the laboratory frame to the top quark center-of-mass frame, and thus the measurement of $\cos\theta^*_{p_T}$. For similar reasons, the same two uncertainties are large for $A_{c_1c_2}$ and $A_{\cos\theta^*_{p_T}}$, which are also significantly affected by the top quark $p_T$ modeling uncertainty through its effect on the spin correlations. For $A^{CPV}_p$, the similar systematic uncertainties in $A_{p+}$ and $A_{p-}$ largely cancel when $A_{p-}$ is subtracted from $A_{p+}$; the remaining contributions to the systematic uncertainty are dominated by the statistical uncertainty in the simulation.

VIII. RESULTS

A. Unfolded distributions

The background-subtracted, unfolded, and normalized-to-unit-area angular distributions for the selected data events are shown in Fig. 3, along with the parton-level

| Asymmetry variable | $A_{\Delta\phi}$ | $A_{\cos\phi}$ | $A_{c_1c_2}$ | $A_p$ | $A^{CPV}_p$ |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-------|-------------|
| Jet energy scale   | 0.001           | 0.005          | 0.007        | 0.018 | 0.001       |
| Jet energy resolution | <0.001          | 0.001          | 0.002        | 0.003 | <0.001      |
| Lepton energy scale | 0.001           | 0.002          | 0.005        | 0.003 | <0.001      |
| Background         | 0.001           | 0.001          | 0.001        | 0.002 | <0.001      |
| Pileup             | <0.001          | <0.001         | <0.001       | <0.001| <0.001      |
| $b$ tagging efficiency | <0.001         | 0.001          | 0.001        | 0.001 | 0.001       |
| Lepton selection   | 0.001           | <0.001         | <0.001       | 0.002 | <0.001      |

$\bar{t}t$ modeling uncertainties

| Parton distribution functions | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.001 | <0.001 |
| Top quark $p_T$              | 0.011 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.004 | <0.001 |
| Factorization and renormalization scales | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.002 |
| Top quark mass               | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.001 |
| Hadronization                | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.019 | 0.003 |
| Unfolding (simulation statistical) | 0.002 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.003 |
| Unfolding (regularization)   | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 |
| Total systematic uncertainty | 0.012 | 0.012 | 0.016 | 0.028 | 0.005 |

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predictions obtained with the MC@NLO event generator and from calculations at NLO in the strong and weak gauge couplings for $t\bar{t}$ production, with and without spin correlations [4,63].

The measured asymmetries, obtained from the angular distributions unfolded to the parton level, are presented with their statistical and systematic uncertainties in Table V, where they are compared to predictions from MC@NLO and...
TABLE V. Inclusive asymmetry measurements obtained from the angular distributions unfolded to the parton level, and the parton-level predictions from the MC@NLO simulation and from NLO calculations with (SM) and without (no spin corr.) spin correlations [4,63]. For the data, the first uncertainty is statistical and the second is systematic. For the MC@NLO results and NLO calculations, the uncertainties are statistical and theoretical, respectively.

| Asymmetry variable | Data (unfolded) | MC@NLO simulation | NLO, SM | NLO, no spin corr. |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|------------------|
| $A_{\Delta \phi}$  | $0.094 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.012$ | $0.113 \pm 0.001$ | $0.110^{+0.006}_{-0.009}$ | $0.202^{+0.006}_{-0.009}$ |
| $A_{\cos \varphi}$ | $0.102 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.012$ | $0.114 \pm 0.001$ | $0.114 \pm 0.006$ | $0$ |
| $A_{c_1c_2}$      | $-0.069 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.016$ | $-0.081 \pm 0.001$ | $-0.080 \pm 0.004$ | $0$ |
| $A_{F}$           | $-0.011 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.028$ | $0$ | $0.002 \pm 0.001$ | $\ldots$ |
| $A_{F}^{CPV}$     | $0.000 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.005$ | $0$ | $0$ | $\ldots$ |

the NLO calculations. Correlations between the contents of different bins, introduced by the unfolding process and from the systematic uncertainties, are accounted for in the calculation of the experimental uncertainties. The uncertainties in the NLO predictions come from varying $\mu_R$ and $\mu_F$ simultaneously up and down by a factor of 2. For $A_{\cos \varphi}$ and $A_{c_1c_2}$, these scale uncertainties are summed in quadrature with the difference between the NLO predictions from Ref. [4] when the ratio in the calculation is expanded in terms of the strong coupling constant and when the numerator and denominator are evaluated separately.

Using the relationships between the asymmetry variables and spin correlation coefficients given in Sec. I, we find $C_{hel} = 0.278 \pm 0.084$ and $D = 0.205 \pm 0.031$, where the uncertainties include the statistical and systematic components added in quadrature. Similarly, the CP-conserving and CP-violating components of the top quark polarization are found to be $P = -0.022 \pm 0.058$ and $p_{F}^{CPV} = 0.000 \pm 0.016$, respectively. All measurements are consistent with the expectations of the SM.

The NLO predictions for $|\Delta \phi_{F^{-}F^{-}}|$, $\cos \varphi$, and $c_1c_2$ with and without spin correlations in Table V are used to translate the measurements into determinations of $f_{SM}$, the strength of the spin correlations relative to the SM prediction, with $f_{SM} = 1$ corresponding to the SM and $f_{SM} = 0$ corresponding to uncorrelated events. The measurements of $f_{SM}$ are shown in Table VI and are derived under the assumption that the $A$ matrix used for the unfolding is independent of spin correlations. This is found to give conservative estimates for the experimental uncertainties.

The dependence of each asymmetry on $M_{\tilde{t}}$, $|y_{\tilde{t}}|$, and $p_T^{\tilde{t}}$ is extracted from the measured normalized double-differential cross section, and the results are shown in Fig. 4. The measurements are all consistent with the MC@NLO predictions, and with the SM NLO prediction for the $M_{\tilde{t}}$ and $|y_{\tilde{t}}|$ dependencies. No comparison is made with the NLO prediction for the $p_T^{\tilde{t}}$ dependence because the substantial effect of the parton shower on the $p_T^{\tilde{t}}$ distribution means fixed-order NLO calculations are not a sufficiently good approximation of the data.

Compared to the measurement of $A_{\Delta \phi}$ in Table V, the differential measurement in bins of $M_{\tilde{t}}$ (Fig. 4, top row, left plot) has a significantly reduced (factor of 2.3) systematic uncertainty associated with the top quark $p_T$ modeling. When the acceptance correction is binned in a variable that is correlated with the top quark $p_T$ (e.g., $M_{\tilde{t}}$), the top quark $p_T$ reweighting affects the numerator and denominator in the acceptance ratio similarly, leading to a reduction in the associated systematic uncertainty. The inclusive asymmetry measured from the projection in $|\Delta \phi_{F^{-}F^{-}}|$ of the normalized double-differential cross section is $A_{\Delta \phi} = 0.095 \pm 0.006^{\text{(stat)}} \pm 0.007^{\text{(syst)}}$, which is converted into the value of $f_{SM} = 1.12^{+0.12}_{-0.15}$ given in Table VI.

B. Limits on new physics

Anomalous $t\bar{t}g$ couplings can lead to a significant modification of the polarization and spin correlations in $t\bar{t}$ events. A model-independent search can be performed using an effective model of chromo-magnetic and chromo-electric dipole moments (denoted CMDM and CEDM, respectively). This study follows the proposal in Ref. [4]. For an anomalous $t\bar{t}g$ interaction arising from heavy-particle exchange characterized by a mass scale $M \gtrsim m_t$, one can write an effective Lagrangian as

TABLE VI. Values of $f_{SM}$, the strength of the measured spin correlations relative to the SM prediction, derived from the numbers in Table V. The last row shows an additional measurement of $f_{SM}$ made from the projection in $|\Delta \phi_{F^{-}F^{-}}|$ of the normalized double-differential cross section as a function of $|\Delta \phi_{F^{-}F^{-}}|$ and $M_{\tilde{t}}$. The uncertainties shown are statistical, systematic, and theoretical, respectively. The total uncertainty in each result, found by adding the individual uncertainties in quadrature, is shown in the last column.

| Variable | $f_{SM} \pm (\text{stat}) \pm (\text{syst}) \pm (\text{theor})$ | Total uncertainty |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| $A_{\Delta \phi}$ | $1.14 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.13^{+0.08}_{-0.11}$ | $+0.16$ $-0.18$ |
| $A_{\cos \varphi}$ | $0.90 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.05$ | $\pm 0.15$ |
| $A_{c_1c_2}$ | $0.87 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.04$ | $\pm 0.27$ |
| $A_{\Delta \phi}$ (vs $M_{\tilde{t}}$) | $1.12 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.09^{+0.08}_{-0.11}$ | $+0.12$ $-0.15$ |
FIG. 4. Dependence of the four asymmetry variables from data (points) on $M_{\bar{t}t}$ (left), $|y_{\bar{t}}|$ (middle), and $p_T^{\bar{t}t}$ (right), obtained from the unfolded double-differential distributions; parton-level predictions from MC@NLO (dashed histograms); and theoretical predictions at NLO [4,63] with (SM) and without (no spin corr.) spin correlations (solid and dotted histograms, respectively). The inner and outer vertical bars on the data points represent the statistical and total uncertainties, respectively. The hatched bands represent variations of $\mu_R$ and $\mu_F$ simultaneously up and down by a factor of 2. The last bin of each plot includes overflow events.
where \( \tilde{\mu}_t \) and \( \tilde{d}_t \) are the CMDM (CP-conserving) and CEDM (CP-violating) dipole moments, \( G_{\mu
u}^a \) is the gluon field strength, and \( T^a \) are the QCD fundamental generators. It is usually preferred to define dimensionless parameters

\[
\hat{\mu}_t = \frac{m_t}{g_s} \tilde{\mu}_t, \quad \hat{d}_t = \frac{m_t}{g_s} \tilde{d}_t, \tag{2}
\]

where \( g_s \) is the QCD coupling constant [4]. The parameters \( \hat{\mu}_t \) and \( \hat{d}_t \) correspond to the form factors in the timelike kinematic domain and are therefore complex quantities, here assumed to be constant. In general, both the real and imaginary parts of \( \hat{\mu}_t \) and \( \hat{d}_t \) can be determined, but the spin correlations and polarization measured in this paper are only sensitive to \( \text{Re}(\hat{\mu}_t) \) and \( \text{Im}(\hat{d}_t) \), respectively [4].

We begin with the determination of \( \text{Re}(\hat{\mu}_t) \) using the measured normalized differential cross section \( (1/\sigma)(d\sigma/d|\Delta\phi_{\ell^-\ell^+}|) \). In the presence of a small new physics (NP) contribution such that \( \text{Re}(\hat{\mu}_t) \ll 1 \), one can linearly expand the normalized differential cross section as [4]

\[
\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d|\Delta\phi_{\ell^-\ell^+}|} = \left( \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d|\Delta\phi_{\ell^-\ell^+}|} \right)_{\text{SM}} + \text{Re}(\hat{\mu}_t) \left( \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d|\Delta\phi_{\ell^-\ell^+}|} \right)_{\text{NP}}, \tag{3}
\]

The predicted shapes of the SM and NP terms in Eq. (3) are shown in Fig. 5. The NP term arises from interference with SM \( t\bar{t} \) production, and therefore gives both positive and negative contributions to the differential cross section.

To measure \( \text{Re}(\hat{\mu}_t) \), the SM and NP contributions to Eq. (3) are parametrized by polynomial functions (shown in Fig. 5), which are then used in a template fit to the measured normalized differential cross section. We use the projection in \( |\Delta\phi_{\ell^-\ell^+}| \) of the measured normalized double-differential cross section in bins of \( M_t \) to minimize the systematic uncertainty from top quark \( p_T \) modeling, as for the extraction of \( f^\text{SM}_t \). The measurement is made under the assumption that the A matrix is unchanged by the presence of NP. Studies of the effects of our selection criteria at the parton level show that this leads to conservative estimates of the experimental uncertainties. The fit is performed using a \( \chi^2 \) minimization, accounting for both statistical and systematic uncertainties and their correlations, with \( \text{Re}(\hat{\mu}_t) \) as the only free parameter. The systematic uncertainty arising from the choice of \( \mu_R \) and \( \mu_V \) in the theoretical calculations from Ref. [4] is estimated by repeating the fit after varying both scales together up and down by a factor of 2. This constitutes the dominant source of uncertainty. The proper behavior of the fit is verified using pseudoexperiments. The result of the fit is \( \text{Re}(\hat{\mu}_t) = -0.006 \pm 0.024 \) and is shown graphically in Fig. 5. The corresponding 95% confidence level (C.L.) interval is \( -0.053 < \text{Re}(\hat{\mu}_t) < 0.042 \).

The spin correlation coefficient \( R \) is sensitive to \( \text{Im}(\hat{d}_t) \), and the \( CP \)-violating component of the top quark polarization \( \rho_{CPV} \) is sensitive to \( \text{Im}(\hat{d}_t) \). Studies of the effects of our selection criteria at the parton level show that the presence of anomalous top quark chromo moments has no significant effect on the A matrix for either of these variables, and we use this assumption in the derivation of limits on \( \text{Re}(\hat{\mu}_t) \) and \( \text{Im}(\hat{d}_t) \).

For the \( D \) coefficient, Eq. (3) simplifies to \( D = D^\text{SM} + \text{Re}(\hat{\mu}_t)D^\text{NP} \) [4]. Using the values from Table V, the relationship \( D = -2A_{\text{cos}\phi} \) and taking \( D^\text{NP} = -1.712 \pm 0.019 \) from Ref. [4], we find \( \text{Re}(\hat{\mu}_t) = -0.014 \pm 0.020 \), with the corresponding 95% C.L. interval \( -0.053 < \text{Re}(\hat{\mu}_t) < 0.026 \). The constraints on \( \text{Re}(\hat{\mu}_t) \) from \( D \) are stronger than those
from the $|\Delta\phi_{e^+e^-}|$ fit because the smaller theoretical uncertainty in the SM NLO calculation of $D$ compared to that in the $|\Delta\phi_{e^+e^-}|$ distribution outweighs the slightly larger experimental uncertainty.

Similarly, $P^{\text{CPV}}$ is related to $\text{Im}(\hat{d}_i)$ via $P^{\text{CPV}} = \text{Im}(\hat{d}_i) P^{\text{NP}}_{\text{CPV}}$, with $P^{\text{NP}}_{\text{CPV}} = 0.482 \pm 0.003\ [4]$. We find $\text{Im}(\hat{d}_i) = -0.001 \pm 0.034$, with the corresponding 95% C.L. interval $-0.068 < \text{Im}(\hat{d}_i) < 0.067$. The $|\Delta\phi_{e^+e^-}|$ distribution is potentially sensitive to pair-produced scalar top quark partners (top squarks) that decay to produce a top quark and antiquark with no additional visible particles. The spin-zero particles transmit no spin information from the initial state to the final-state top quarks, meaning such events look much like uncorrelated $t\bar{t}$ events. We assess the sensitivity of the measured $|\Delta\phi_{e^+e^-}|$ distribution to pair-produced top squarks with mass equal to $m_t$. As seen from the measurement of $f_{\text{SM}}$ in the last row of Table VI, the dominant source of uncertainty is the theoretical scale uncertainty in the $|\Delta\phi_{e^+e^-}|$ distribution. The result is that no exclusion limits on top squarks can be set using the $|\Delta\phi_{e^+e^-}|$ normalized differential cross section alone, and the additional sensitivity it would bring in combination with the inclusive measurement of the cross section would be marginal.

IX. SUMMARY

Measurements of the $t\bar{t}$ spin correlations and the top quark polarization have been presented in the $t\bar{t}$ dilepton final states ($e^+e^-, e^\pm\mu^\mp$, and $\mu^+\mu^-$), using angular distributions unfolded to the parton level and as a function of the $t\bar{t}$-system variables $M_{t\bar{t}}, |y_{t\bar{t}}|$, and $p_T^{t\bar{t}}$. The data sample corresponds to an integrated luminosity of 19.5 fb$^{-1}$ from $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}=8$ TeV, collected by the CMS experiment at the LHC.

For the spin correlation coefficients, we measure $C_{\text{hel}} = 0.278 \pm 0.084$ and $D = 0.205 \pm 0.031$. The measurements sensitive to spin correlations are translated into determinations of $f_{\text{SM}}$, the strength of the spin correlations relative to the SM prediction. The most precise result comes from the measurement of $A_{\Delta\phi} = 0.095 \pm 0.006\ (\text{stat}) \pm 0.007\ (\text{syst})$, yielding $f_{\text{SM}} = 1.12^{+0.17}_{-0.15}$. The SM (CP-conserving) top quark polarization is measured to be $P = -0.022 \pm 0.058$, while the CP-violating component is found to be $P^{\text{CPV}} = 0.000 \pm 0.016$. All measurements are in agreement with the SM expectations, and help constrain theories of physics beyond the SM.

The measured top quark spin observables are compared to theoretical predictions in order to search for hypothetical top quark anomalous couplings. No evidence of new physics is observed, and exclusion limits on the real part of the chromo-magnetic dipole moment $\text{Re}(\hat{\mu}_i)$ and the imaginary part of the chromo-electric dipole moment $\text{Im}(\hat{d}_i)$ are evaluated. Values outside the intervals $-0.053 < \text{Re}(\hat{\mu}_i) < 0.026$ and $-0.068 < \text{Im}(\hat{d}_i) < 0.067$ are excluded at the 95% confidence level, the first such measurements to date.

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V. Khachatryan,1 A. M. Sirunyan,1 A. Tumasyan,1 W. Adam,2 E. Asilar,2 T. Bergauer,2 J. Brandstetter,2 E. Brondolin,2 M. Dragicevic,2 J. Erö,2 M. Flechl,2 M. Friedl,2 R. Frühwirth,2 V. M. Ghete,2 C. Hartl,2 N. Hörmann,2 J. Hrubec,2 M. Jeitler,2 V. Knünz,2 A. König,2 M. Krammer,2,8 M. Krammer Jr.,2,9 M. Finger,22 M. Finger Jr.,22 A. A. Abdelalim,23 A. Awad,23 A. Mahrous,23 C. Asawatangtrakuldee,16 Y. Ban,16 Q. Li,16 S. Liu,16 Y. Mao,16 S. J. Qian,16 D. Wang,16 Z. Xu,16 C. Avila,17 A. Cabrera,17 M. Rodozov,13 S. Stoykova,13 G. Sultanov,13 M. Vutova,13 A. Dimitrov,14 I. Glushkov,14 L. Litov,14 B. Pavlov,14 P. Petkov,14 E. Belchior Batista Das Chagas,11 W. Carvalho,11 J. Chinellato,11 A. Custódio,11 E. M. Da Costa,11 D. De Jesus Damiao,11 M. Dragicevic,2 J. Erö,2 M. Flechl,2 M. Friedl,2 R. Frühwirth,2 V. M. Ghete,2 C. Hartl,2 N. Hörmann,2 J. Hrubec,2 M. Jeitler,2 V. Knünz,2 A. König,2 M. Krammer,2,8 M. Krammer Jr.,2,9 M. Finger,22 M. Finger Jr.,22 A. A. Abdelalim,23 A. Awad,23 A. Mahrous,23 C. Asawatangtrakuldee,16 Y. Ban,16 Q. Li,16 S. Liu,16 Y. Mao,16 S. J. Qian,16 D. Wang,16 Z. Xu,16 C. Avila,17 A. Cabrera,17 M. Rodozov,13 S. Stoykova,13 G. Sultanov,13 M. Vutova,13 A. Dimitrov,14 I. Glushkov,14 L. Litov,14 B. Pavlov,14 P. Petkov,14 E. Belchior Batista Das Chagas,11 W. Carvalho,11 J. Chinellato,11 A. Custódio,11 E. M. Da Costa,11 D. De Jesus Damiao,11 M. Dragicevic,2 J. Erö,2 M. Flechl,2 M. Friedl,2 R. Frühwirth,2 V. M. Ghete,2 C. Hartl,2 N. Hörmann,2 J. Hrubec,2 M. Jeitler,2 V. Knünz,2 A. König,2 M. Krammer,2,8 M. Krammer Jr.,2,9 M. Finger,22 M. Finger Jr.,22 A. A. Abdelalim,23 A. Awad,23 A. Mahrous,23 C. Asawatangtrakuldee,16 Y. Ban,16 Q. Li,16 S. Liu,16 Y. Mao,16 S. J. Qian,16 D. Wang,16 Z. Xu,16 C. Avila,17 A. Cabrera,17 M. Rodozov,13 S. Stoykova,13 G. Sultanov,13 M. Vutova,13 A. Dimitrov,14 I. Glushkov,14 L. Litov,14 B. Pavlov,14 P. Petkov,14 E. Belchior Batista Das Chagas,11 W. Carvalho,11 J. Chinellato,11 A. Custódio,11 E. M. Da Costa,11 D. De Jesus Damiao,11 M. Dragicevic,2 J. Erö,2 M. Flechl,2 M. Friedl,2 R. Frühwirth,2 V. M. Ghete,2 C. Hartl,2 N. Hörmann,2 J. Hrubec,2 M. Jeitler,2 V. Knünz,2 A. König,2 M. Krammer,2,8 M. Krammer Jr.,2,9 M. Finger,22 M. Finger Jr.,22 A. A. Abdelalim,23 A. Awad,23 A. Mahrous,23 A. Radi,23,8 M. Bodlak,28 D. Fabbro,28 T. Sjöstrand, and R. Thorne, The PDF4LHC Working Group interim report, arXiv:1101.0536.

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(CMS Collaboration)

1Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
2Institut für Hochenergiephysik der OeAW, Wien, Austria
3National Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Belarus
4Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerpen, Belgium
5Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium
6Université Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium
7Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium
8Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
9Université de Mons, Mons, Belgium
10Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Fisicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
11Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
12Universidade Estadual Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil
13Universidade Federal do ABC, São Paulo, Brazil
14Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy, Sofia, Bulgaria
15Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing, China
16State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Peking University, Beijing, China
17Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, Colombia
18University of Split, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture, Split, Croatia
19University of Split, Faculty of Science, Split, Croatia
20Institute Rudjer Boskovic, Zagreb, Croatia
21University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus
22Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic
23Academy of Scientific Research and Technology of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Egyptian Network of High Energy Physics, Cairo, Egypt
24National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia
25Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
26Helsinki Institute of Physics, Helsinki, Finland
27Lappeenranta University of Technology, Lappeenranta, Finland
28DSM/IRFU, CEA/Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France
29Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, IN2P3-CNRS, Palaiseau, France
30Institut Pluridisciplinaire Hubert Curien, Université de Strasbourg, Université de Haute Alsace Mulhouse, CNRS/IN2P3, Strasbourg, France
31Centre de Calcul de l’Institut National de Physique Nucleaire et de Physique des Particules, CNRS/IN2P3, Villeurbanne, France
Université de Lyon, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, CNRS-IN2P3, Institut de Physique Nucléaire de Lyon, Villeurbanne, France

Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

RWTH Aachen University, I. Physikalisches Institut, Aachen, Germany

RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut A, Aachen, Germany

RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut B, Aachen, Germany

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany

University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruhe, Germany

Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics (INPP), NCSR Demokritos, Aghia Paraskevi, Greece

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece

University of Ioánnina, Ioánnina, Greece

Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary

Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary

University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary

National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, India

Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

University of Delhi, Delhi, India

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, India

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, India

Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Pune, India

Institute for Research in Fundamental Sciences (IPM), Tehran, Iran

University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

INFN Sezione di Bari, Bari, Italy

University di Bari, Bari, Italy

Politecnico di Bari, Bari, Italy

INFN Sezione di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

INFN Sezione di Catania, Catania, Italy

Université di Catania, Catania, Italy

INFN Sezione di Firenze, Firenze, Italy

Università di Firenze, Firenze, Italy

INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

INFN Sezione di Genova, Genova, Italy

Università di Genova, Genova, Italy

INFN Sezione di Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy

Università di Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy

INFN Sezione di Napoli, Napoli, Italy

Università di Napoli ‘Federico II’, Napoli, Italy

Università della Basilicata, Potenza, Italy

Università G. Marconi, Roma, Italy

INFN Sezione di Padova, Padova, Italy

Università di Padova, Padova, Italy

Università di Trento, Trento, Italy

INFN Sezione di Pavia, Pavia, Italy

Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy

INFN Sezione di Perugia, Perugia, Italy

Università di Perugia, Perugia, Italy

INFN Sezione di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

INFN Sezione di Roma

Università di Roma

INFN Sezione di Torino, Torino, Italy

Università di Torino, Torino, Italy

Università del Piemonte Orientale, Novara, Italy

INFN Sezione di Trieste, Trieste, Italy

Università di Trieste, Trieste, Italy
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71 Kangwon National University, Chunchon, Korea
72 Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea
73 Chonbuk National University, Jeonju, Korea
74 Chonnam National University, Institute for Universe and Elementary Particles, Kwangju, Korea
75 Korea University, Seoul, Korea
76 Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea
77 University of Seoul, Seoul, Korea
78 Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Korea
79 Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania
80 National Centre for Particle Physics, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
81 Centro de Investigacion y de Estudios Avanzados del IPN, Mexico City, Mexico
82 Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City, Mexico
83 Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico
84 Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí, Mexico
85 University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand
86 University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand
87 National Centre for Physics, Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan
88 National Centre for Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland
89 Institute of Experimental Physics, Faculty of Physics, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland
90 Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas, Lisboa, Portugal
91 Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia
92 Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina (St. Petersburg), Russia
93 Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia
94 Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia
95 National Research Nuclear University 'Moscow Engineering Physics Institute' (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia
96 P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia
97 Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
98 State Research Center of Russian Federation, Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia
99 University of Belgrade, Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia
100 Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT), Madrid, Spain
101 Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
102 Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain
103 Instituto de Física de Cantabria (IFCA), CSIC-Universidad de Cantabria, Santander, Spain
104 CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland
105 Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland
106 Institute for Particle Physics, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
107 Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland
108 National Central University, Chung-Li, Taiwan
109 National Taiwan University (NTU), Taipei, Taiwan
110 Chulalongkorn University, Faculty of Science, Department of Physics, Bangkok, Thailand
111 Çukurova University, Adana, Turkey
112 Middle East Technical University, Physics Department, Ankara, Turkey
113 Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
114 Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
115 Institute for Scintillation Materials of National Academy of Science of Ukraine, Kharkov, Ukraine
116 National Scientific Center, Kharkov Institute of Physics and Technology, Kharkov, Ukraine
117 University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom
118 Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
119 Imperial College, London, United Kingdom
120 Brunel University, Uxbridge, United Kingdom
121 Baylor University, Waco, USA
122 The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, USA
123 Boston University, Boston, USA
124 Brown University, Providence, USA
125 University of California, Davis, Davis, USA
126 University of California, Los Angeles, USA
127 University of California, Riverside, Riverside, USA
128 University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, USA
129 University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, USA
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA
University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, USA
Cornell University, Ithaca, USA
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, USA
University of Florida, Gainesville, USA
Florida International University, Miami, USA
Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA
Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, USA
University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), Chicago, USA
The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA
The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA
Kansas State University, Manhattan, USA
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, USA
University of Maryland, College Park, USA
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA
University of Mississippi, Oxford, USA
University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, USA
State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, USA
Northeastern University, Boston, USA
Northwestern University, Evanston, USA
University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, USA
The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA
Princeton University, Princeton, USA
University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, USA
Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA
University of Rhode Island - Cranston, Cranston, USA
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, USA
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA
Texas A&M University, College Station, USA
Texas Tech University, Lubbock, USA
Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA
Wayne State University, Detroit, USA
University of Wisconsin - Madison, Madison, WI, USA

Deceased.
Also at Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, Austria.
Also at CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland.
Also at State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Peking University, Beijing, China.
Also at Institut Pluridisciplinaire Hubert Curien, Université de Strasbourg, Université de Haute Alsace Mulhouse, CNRS/IN2P3, Strasbourg, France.
Also at National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia.
Also at Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.
Also at Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas, Brazil.
Also at Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) - IN2P3, Paris, France.
Also at Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole Polytechnique, IN2P3-CNRS, Palaiseau, France.
Also at Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia.
Also at Helwan University, Cairo, Egypt.
Also at Zewail City of Science and Technology, Zewail, Egypt.
Also at British University in Egypt, Cairo, Egypt.
Also at Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt.
Also at Université de Haute Alsace, Mulhouse, France.
Also at Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia.
Also at RWTH Aachen University, III. Physikalisches Institut A, Aachen, Germany.
Also at University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany.
