



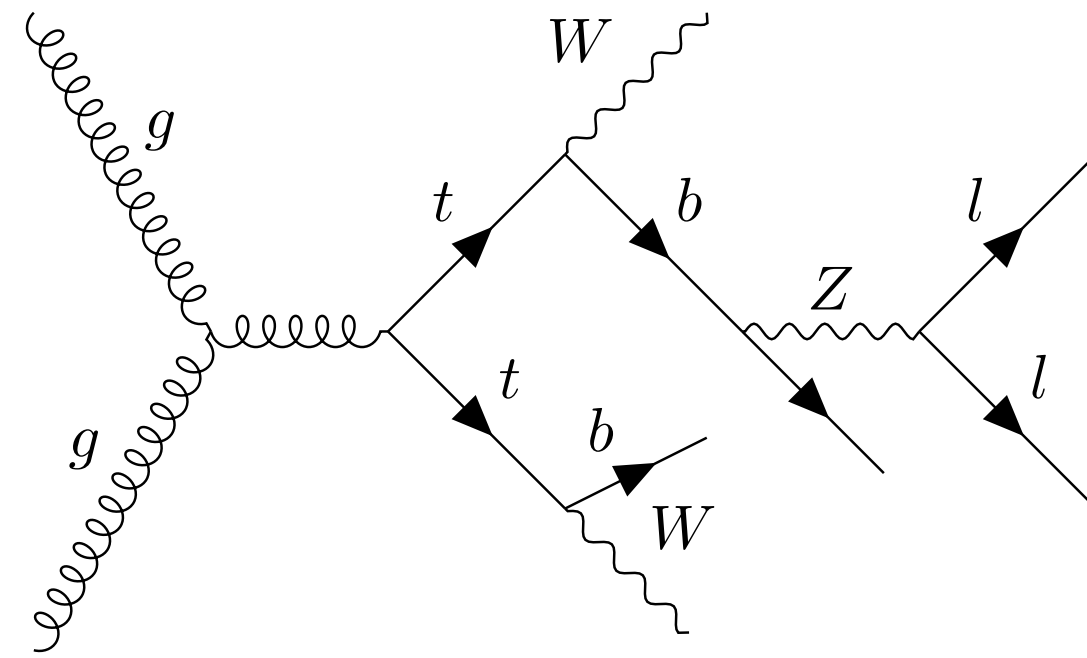
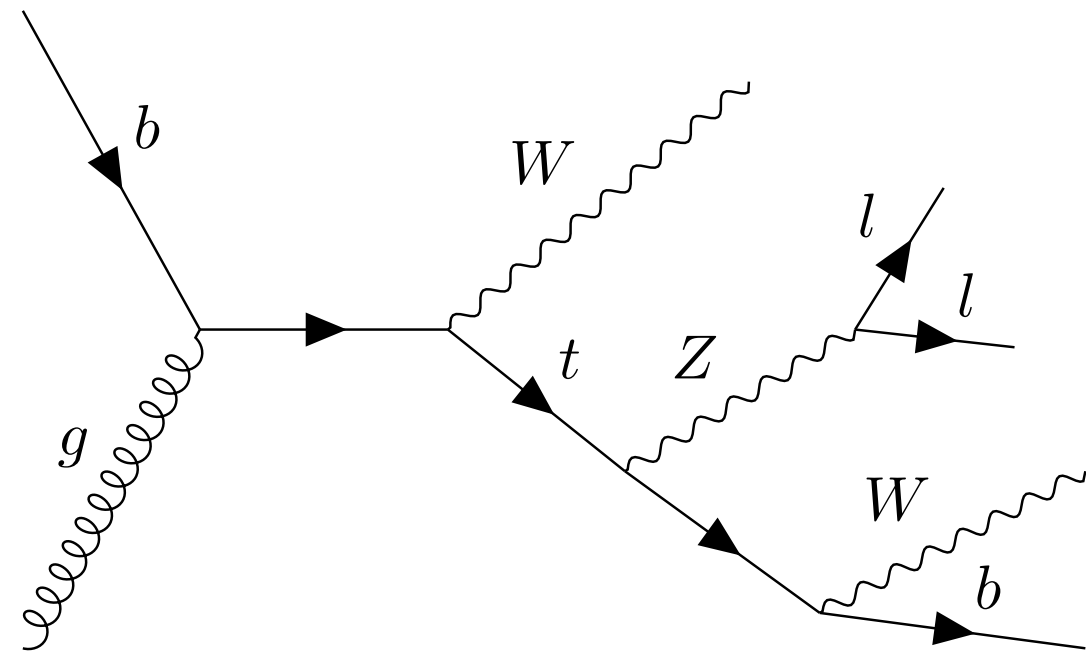
RESULTS AND PROSPECTS ON AN EFT INTERPRETATION OF THE TWZ PROCESS

Alberto Belvedere, Christoph Englert, Roman Kogler,
Panagiotis Stylianos, and Michael Spannowsky

ICHEP Prague
20 July 2024

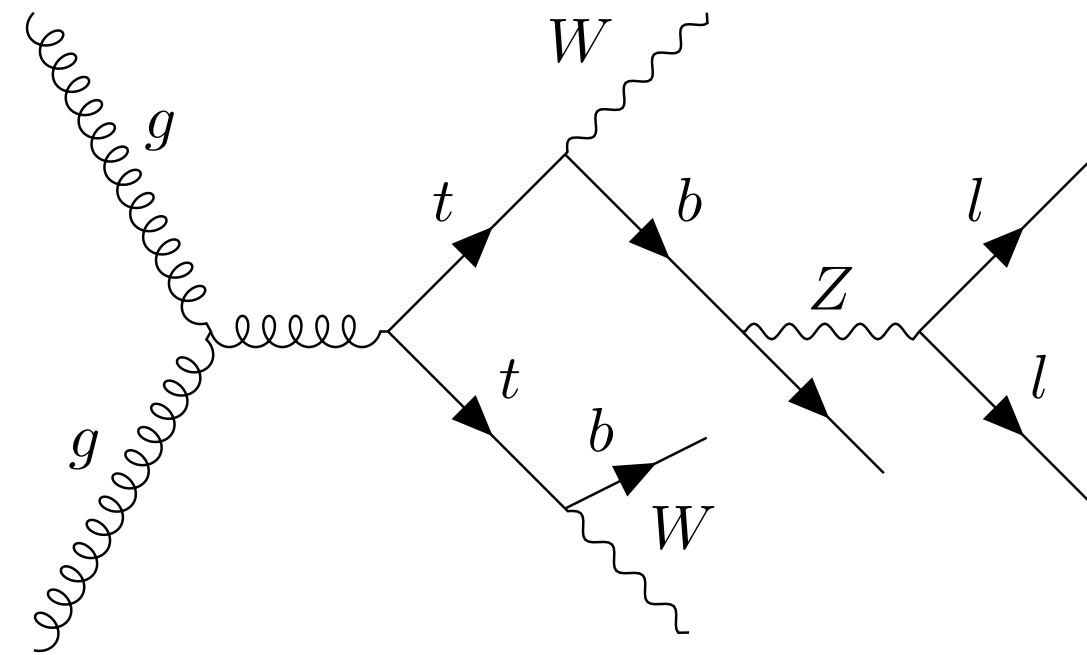
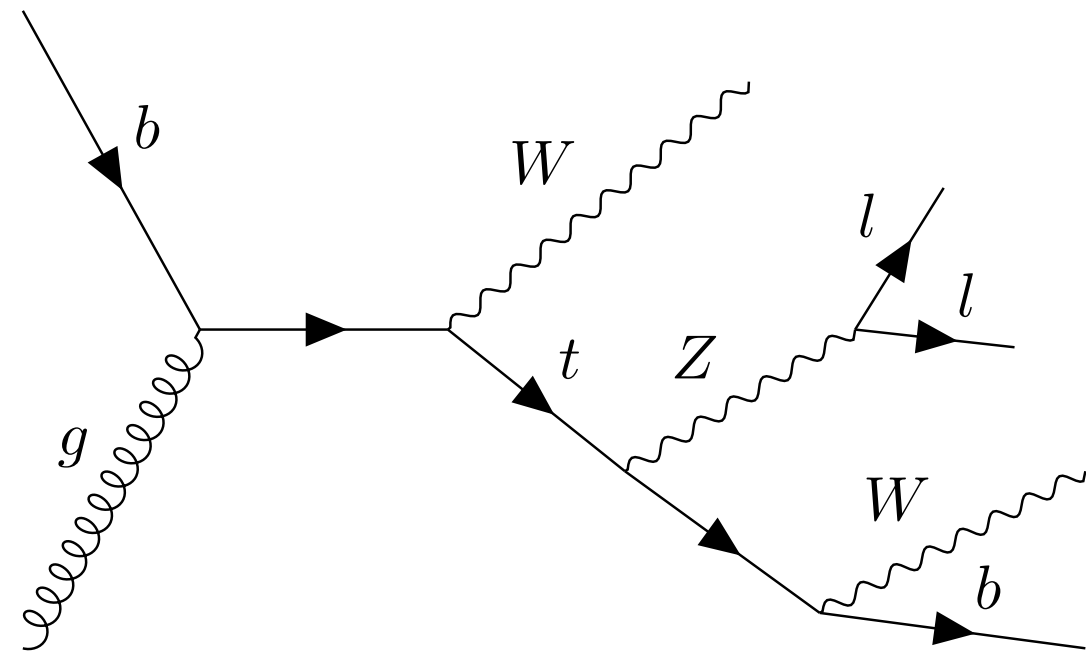
THE TWZ PROCESS

- CMS has recently [published](#) the first evidence for the TWZ process.
- Very challenging process:
 - ▶ **Small** predicted **cross-section** ($\sigma_{tWZ} = 127 \text{ fb}$).
 - ▶ **Large** irreducible **background** (TTZ process):



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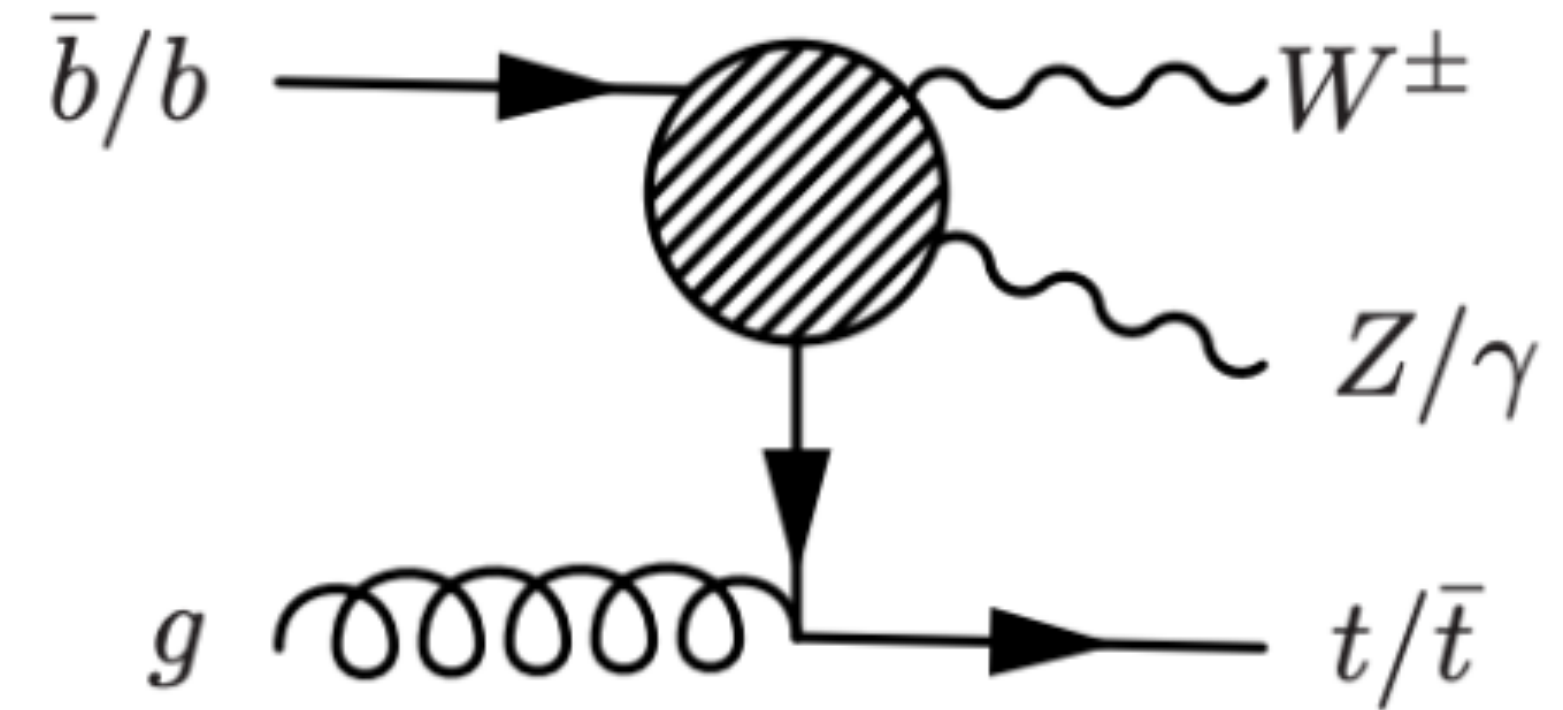
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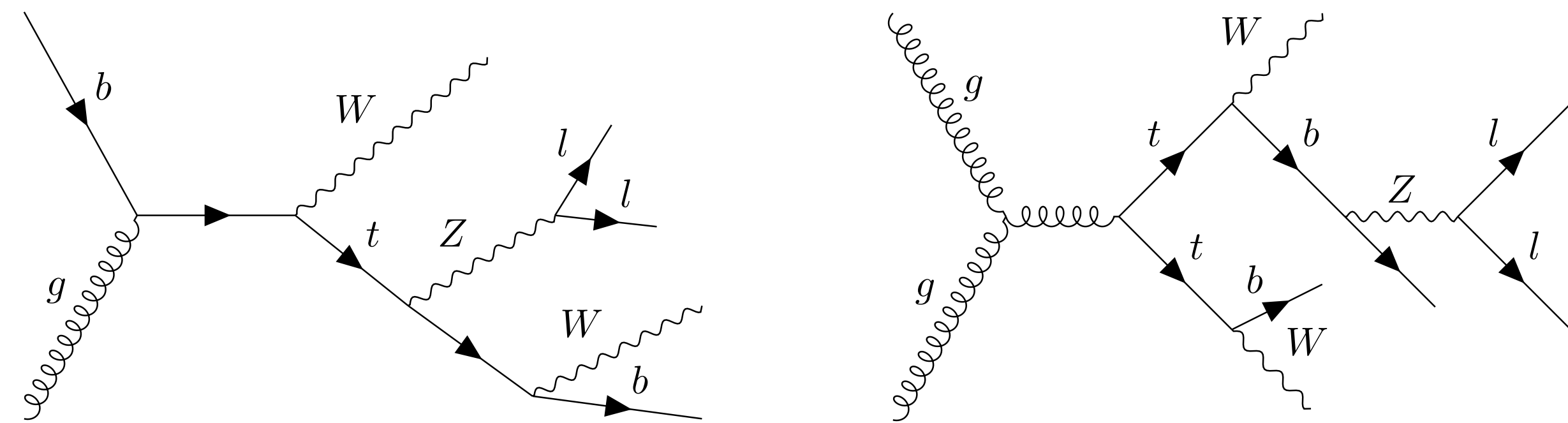
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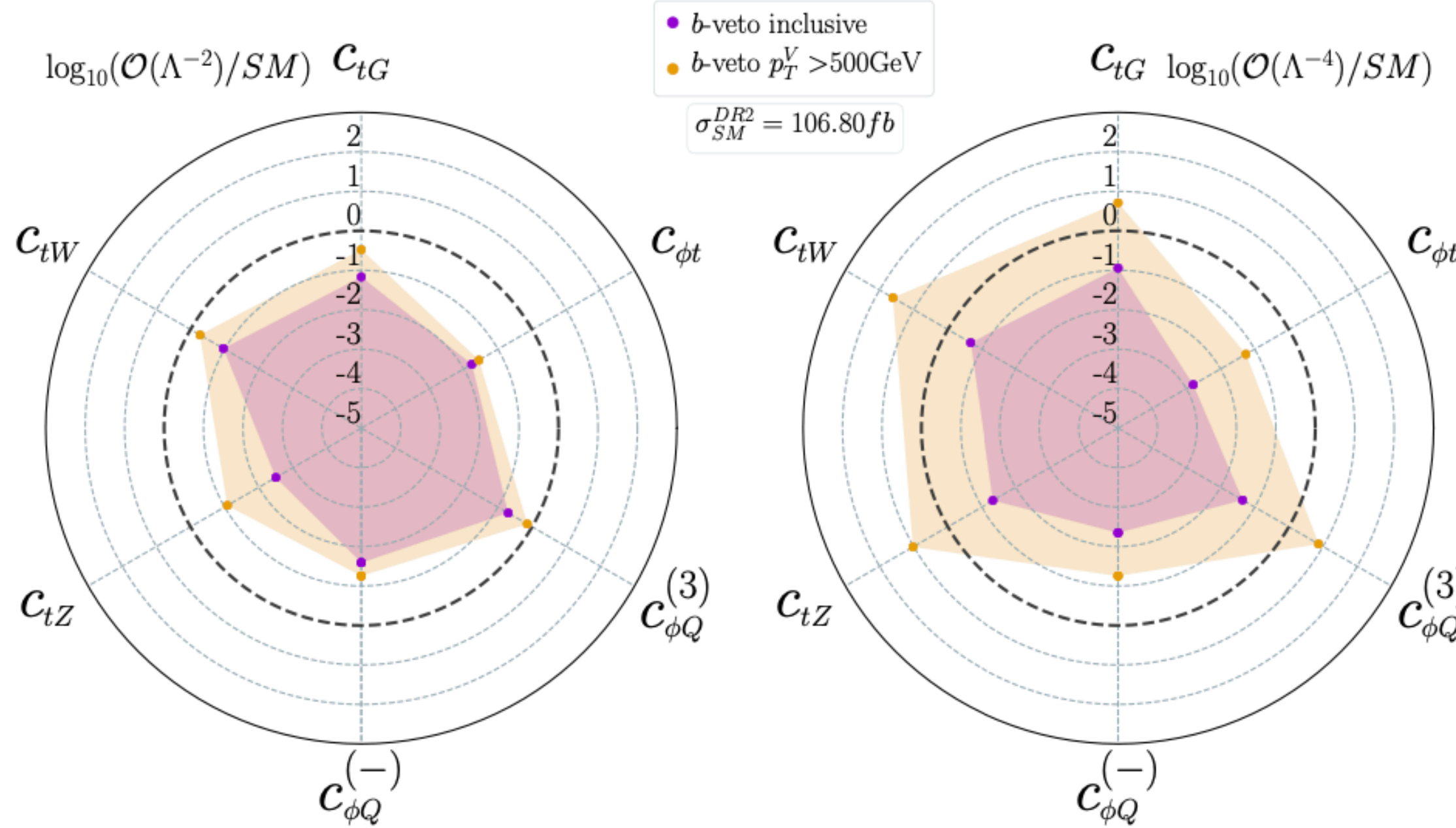
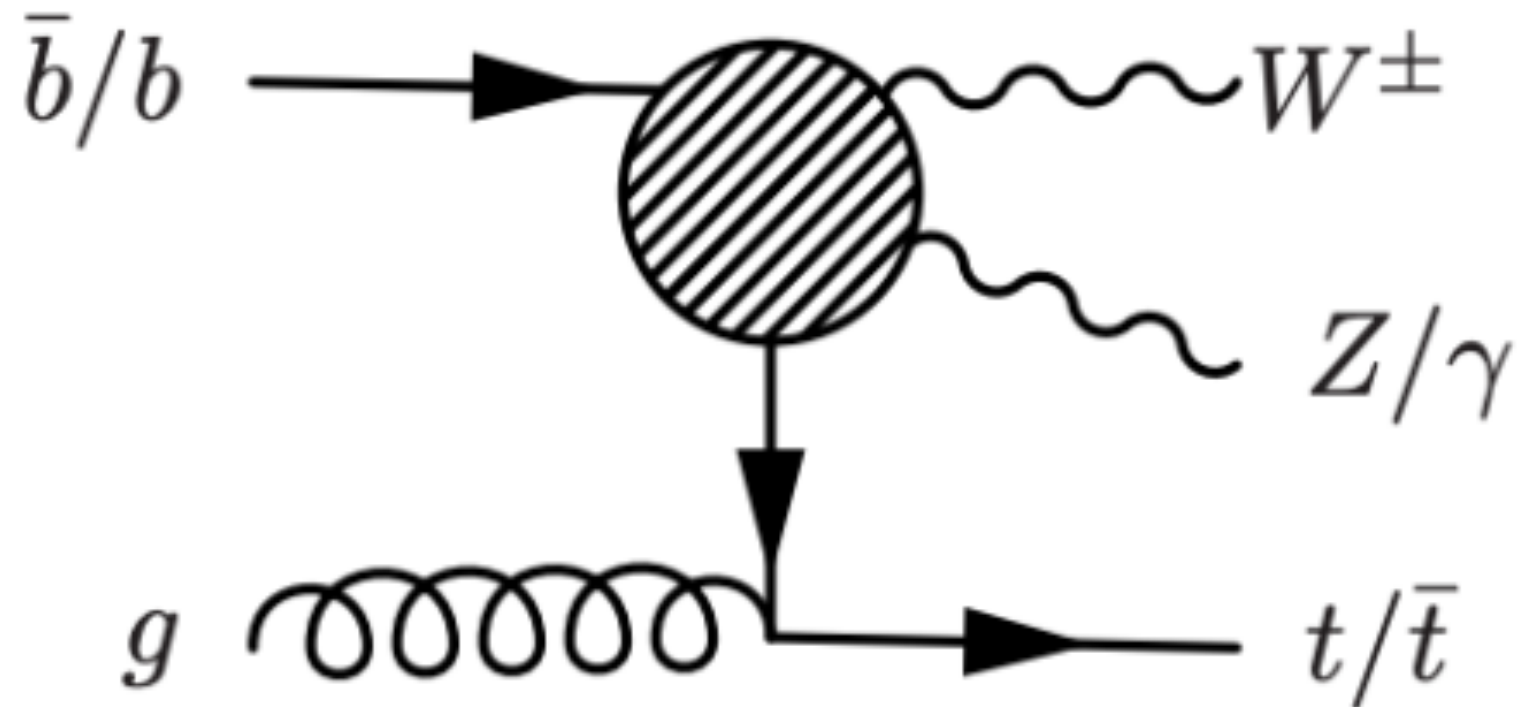
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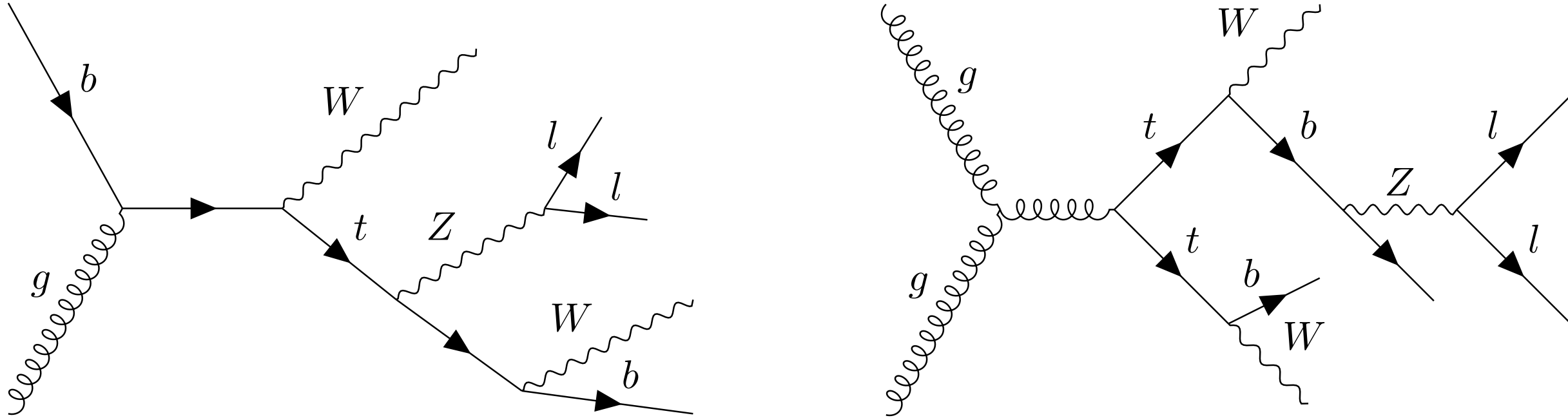
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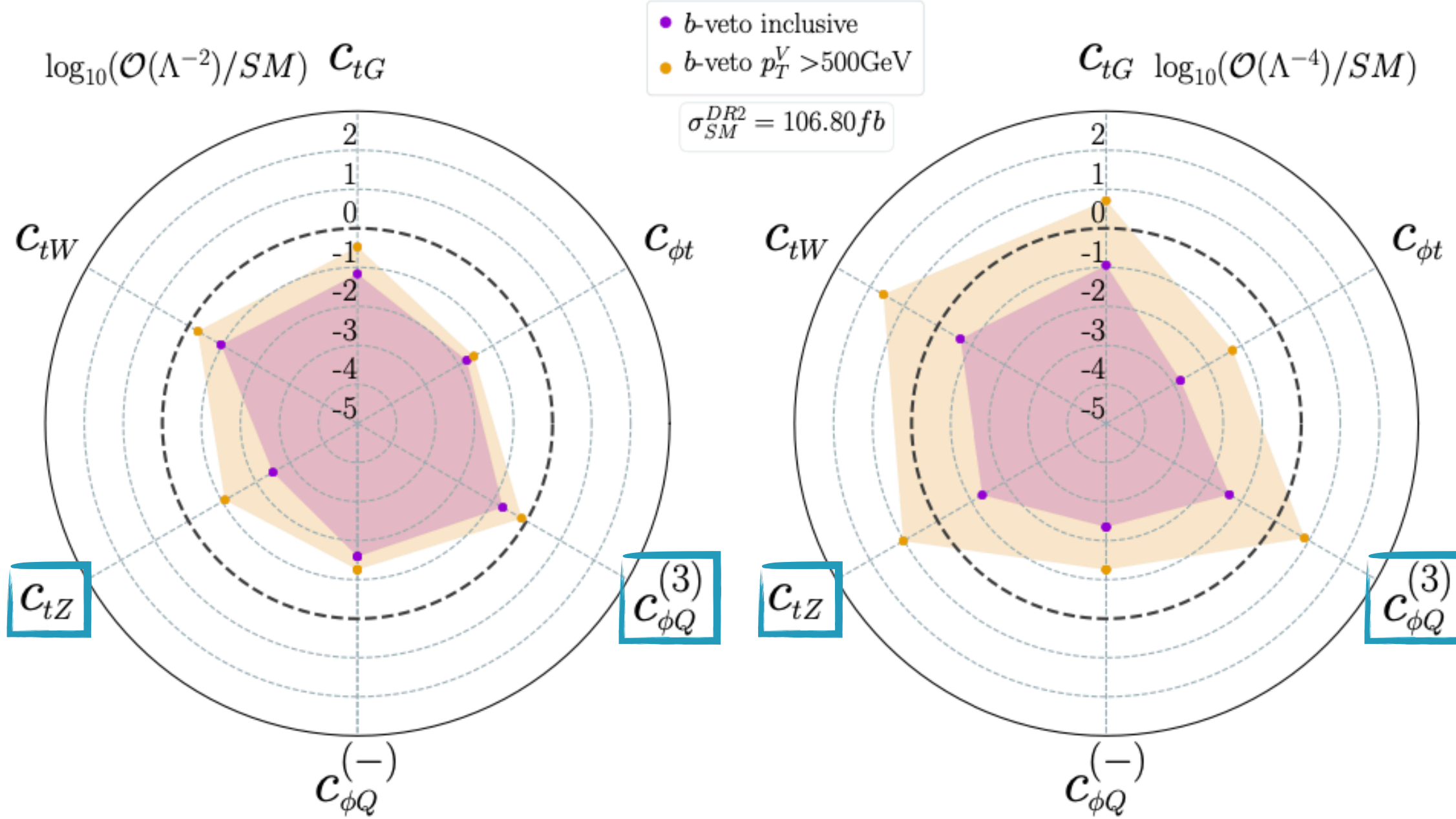
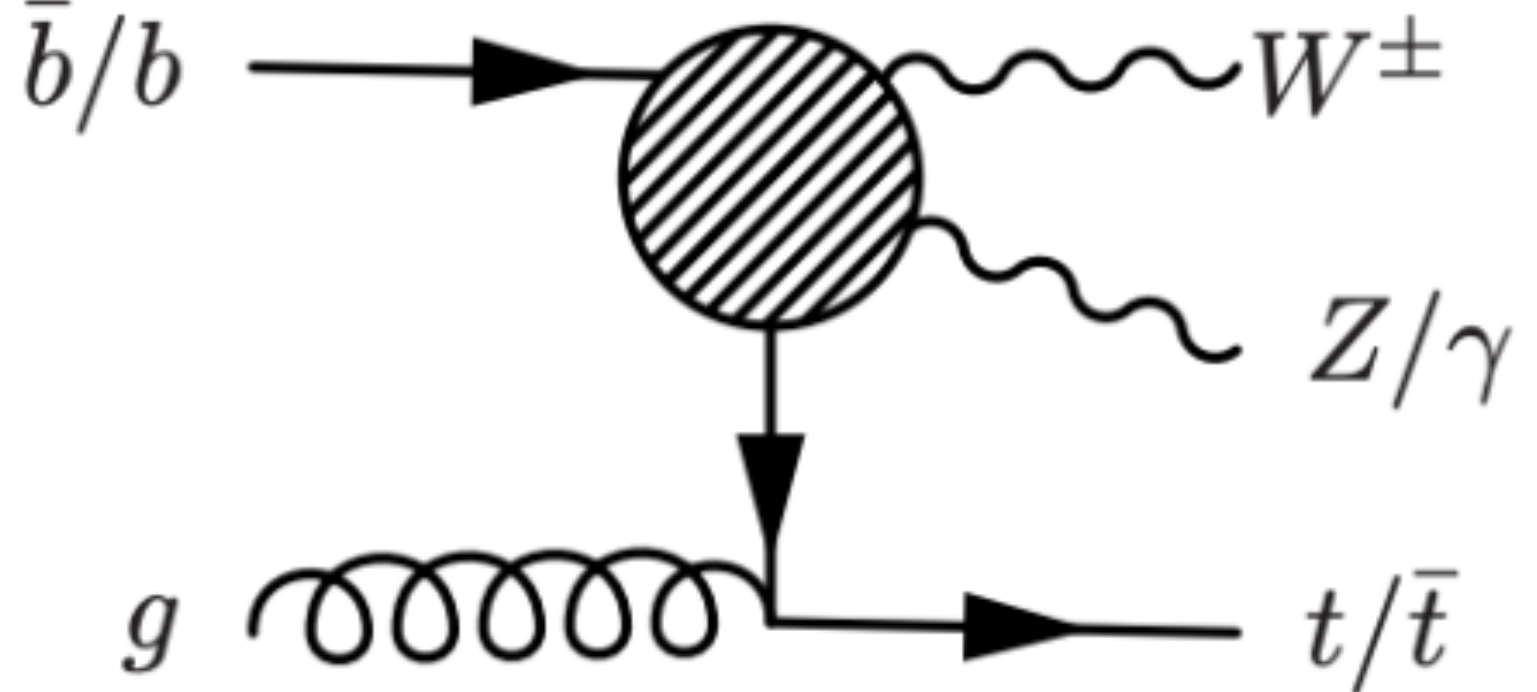
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SMEFT PREDICTION GENERATION

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{\Lambda^0} \mathcal{L}_{SM}^{(d=4)} + \frac{1}{\Lambda} \mathcal{L}^{(d=5)} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{L}^{(d=6)} + \dots$$

- SMEFT prediction generated using **MadGraph5** (v2.6.5) and the **SMEFT@NLO** model (v1.0.3).
- Focus on the \mathcal{O}_{tZ} and the $\mathcal{O}_{\phi Q}^{(3)}$ **operators**.
- **Normalisation scale** set to 1 TeV.
- Reweighting used to generate enough EFT points to perform a fit to the data where the **Wilson coefficients** are free parameters.

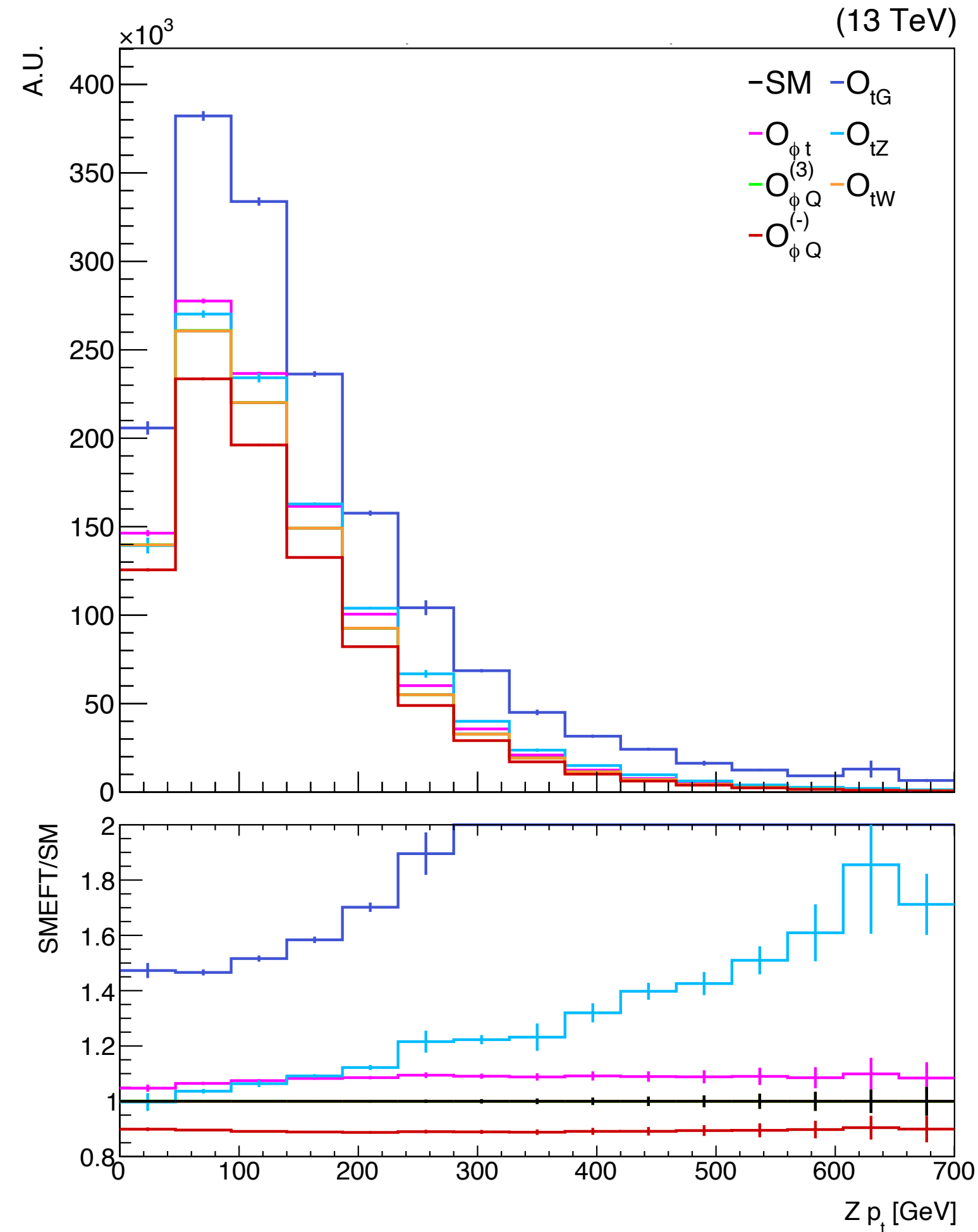
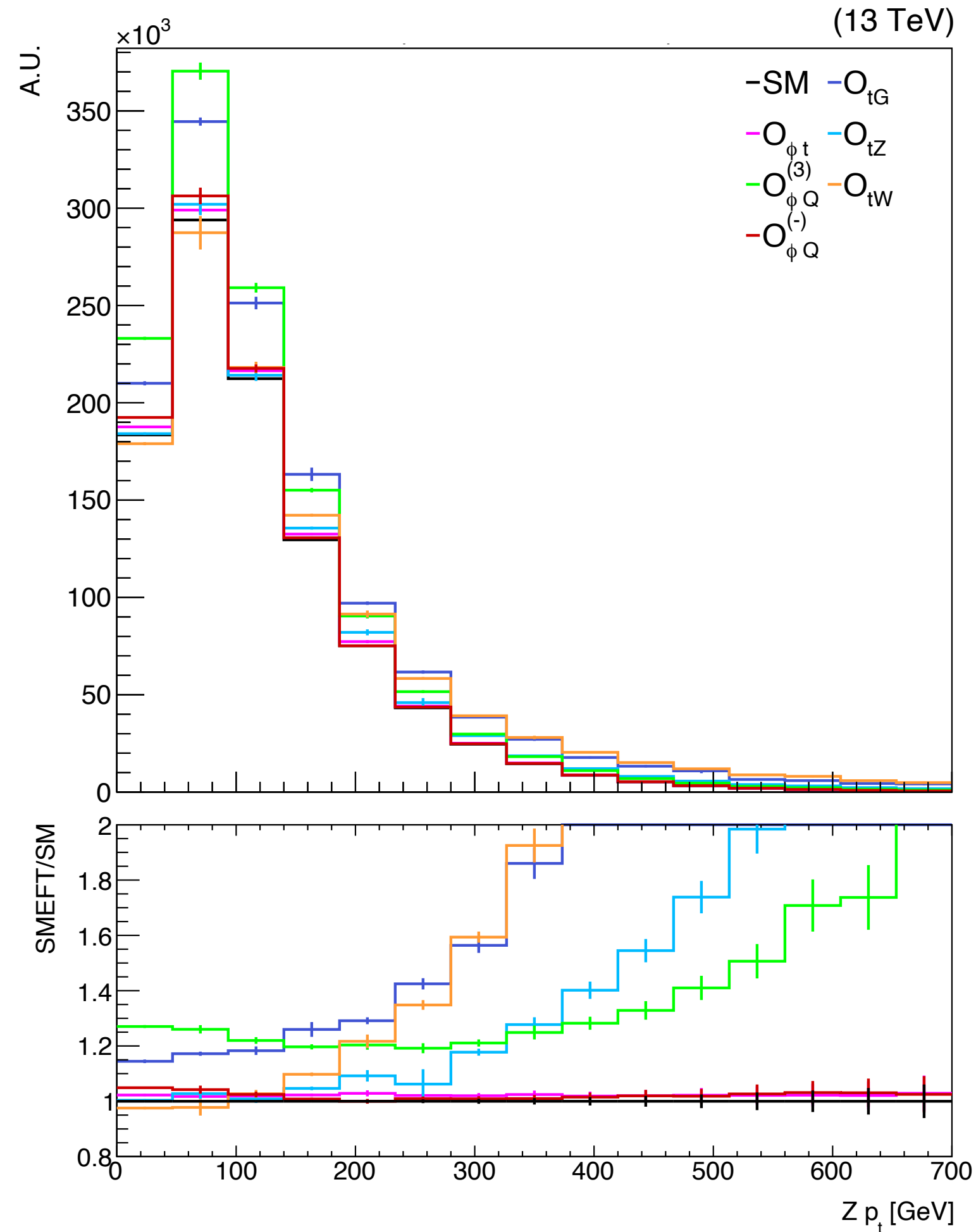
$$\sum_i \frac{c_i \mathcal{O}_i^{(6)}}{\Lambda^2}$$

SMEFT PREDICTIONS

Comparison between SM distributions and SMEFT distributions obtained through reweighting.

TWZ

TTZ



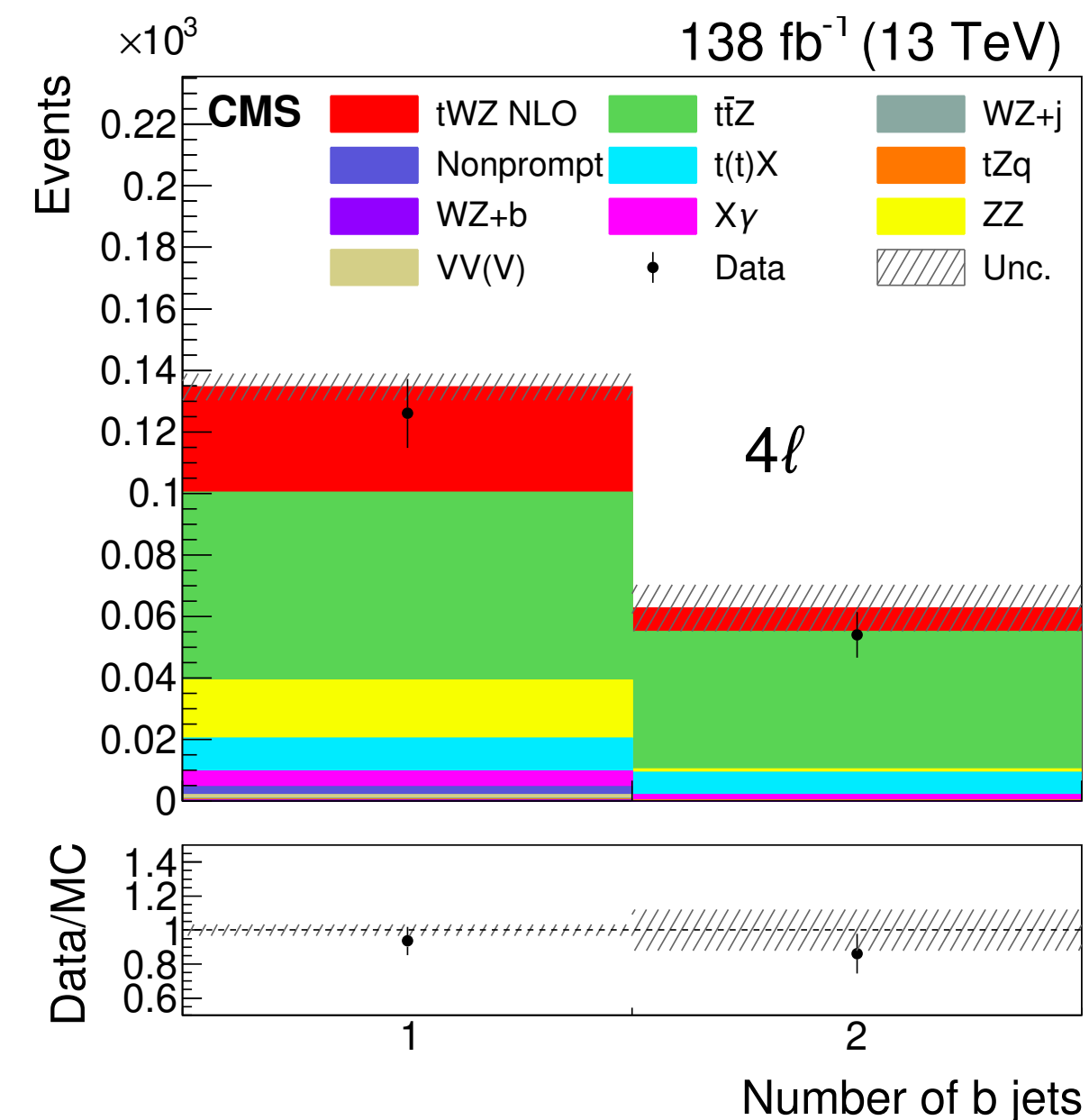
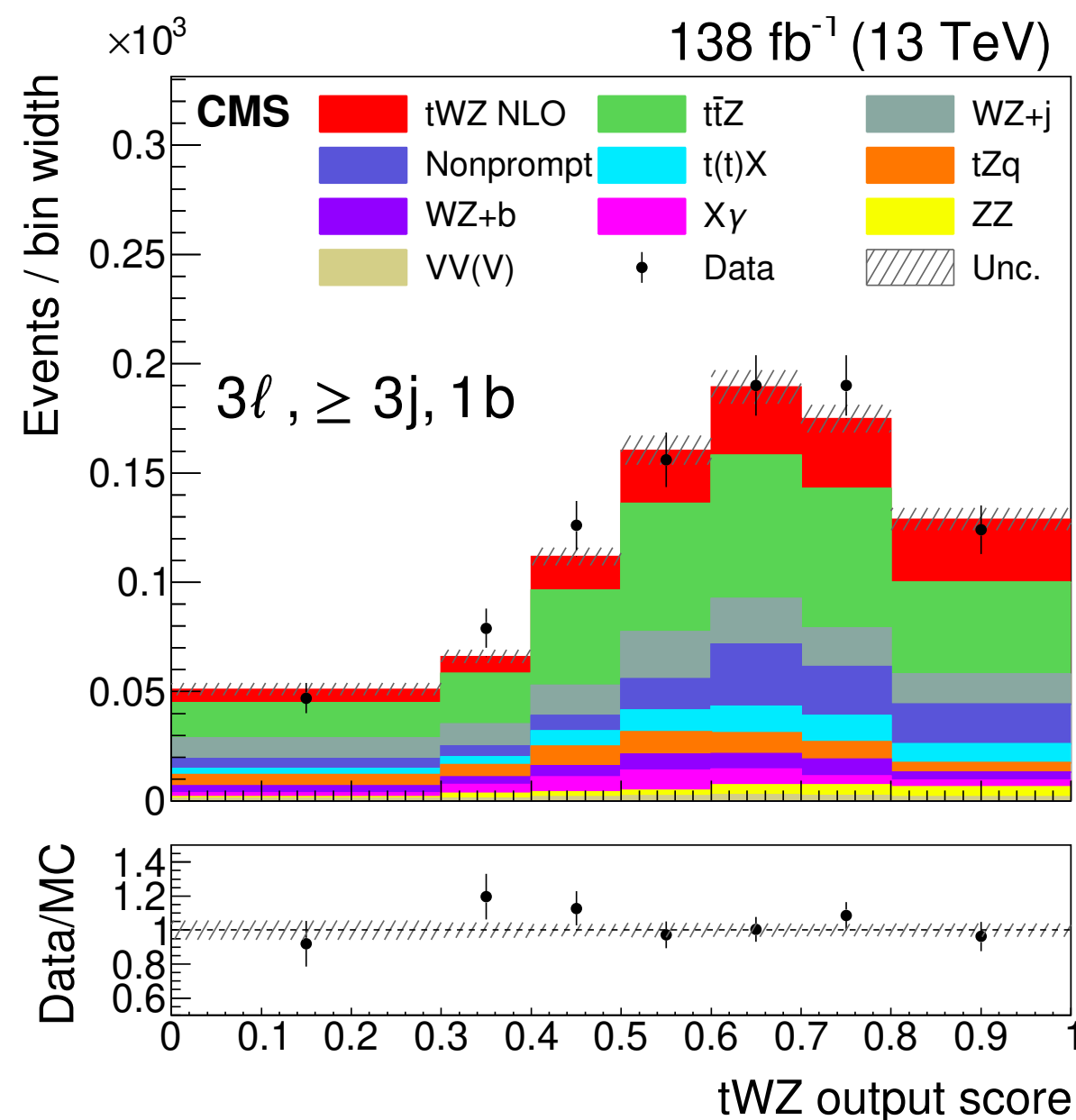
- Excess for the $\mathcal{O}_{\phi Q}^{(3)}$ operator present only for the **TWZ** process.
- The \mathcal{O}_{tZ} operator shows energy growth for both **TWZ** and **TTZ**.
- **TWZ** is more sensitive than **TTZ** to most of the operators.

RE-INTERPRETATION OF CMS MEASUREMENT

CMS measurement

- Three and four-lepton final states.
- DNN to separate between **TWZ** and **TTZ** in 3ℓ and $N_{b\text{-jets}}$ in 4ℓ .

CMS, [arXiv:2312.11668](https://arxiv.org/abs/2312.11668)



EFT interpretation

- Simulation of **TTZ** and **TWZ** processes ($\sigma_{t\bar{t}Z} = 787$ fb, $\sigma_{tWZ} = 127$ fb).
- Estimate event yields using realistic assumptions for acceptances and lepton efficiencies.
- Background yields from CMS measurement.
- Uncertainties:
 - 15% on **TTZ** and **TWZ**
 - 10% on **VV**
 - 30% on non-prompt leptons
 - 11% on other backgrounds

EVENT YIELDS AND EXPECTED SIGNAL STRENGTHS

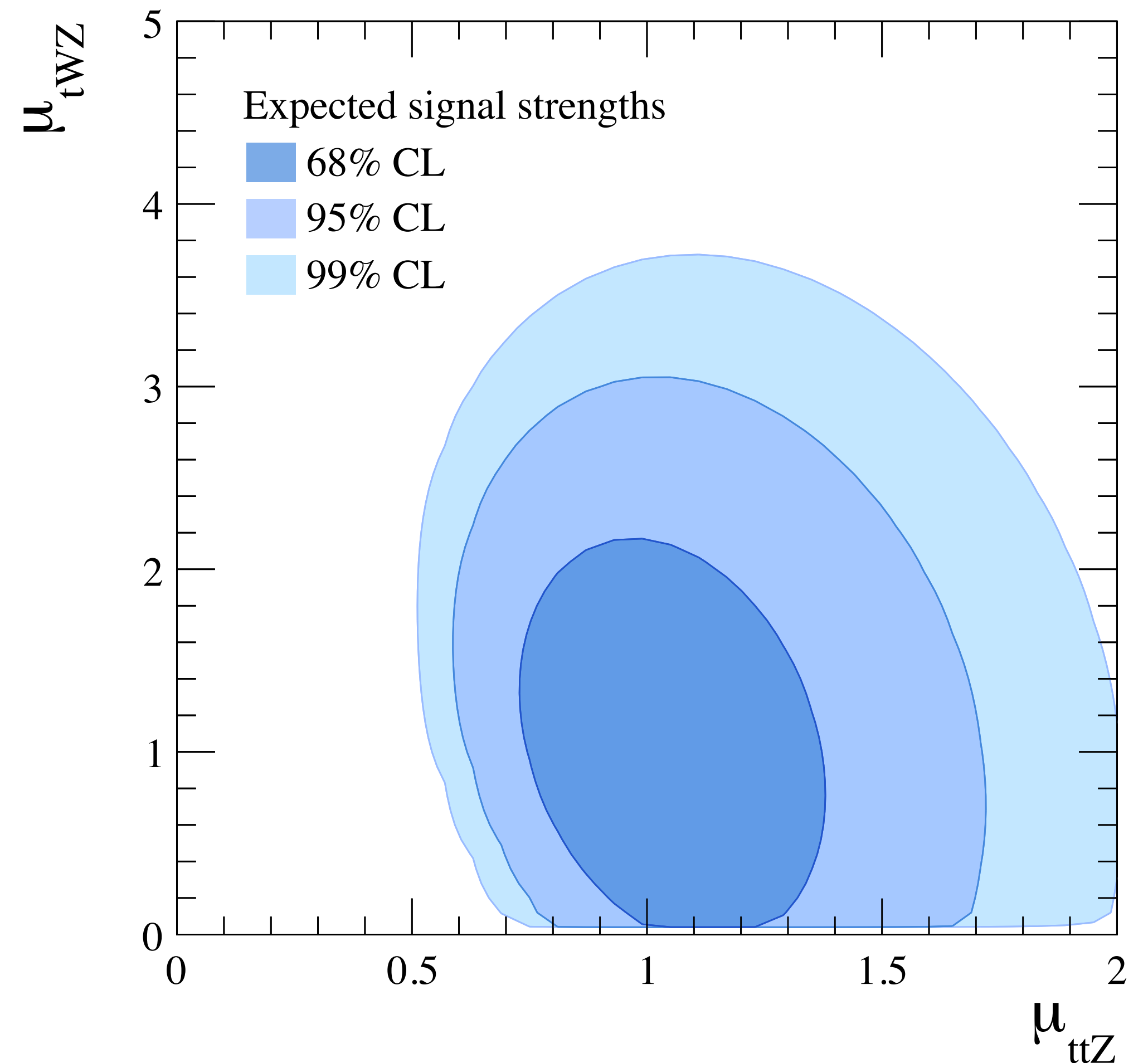
	3ℓ	4ℓ
TTZ (CMS) TTZ (this study)	781 803 \pm 120	114 101 \pm 15
TWZ (CMS) TWZ (this study)	105.7 108 \pm 16	16 13 \pm 2
VV bkg	504 \pm 50	22 \pm 2
NP bkg	309 \pm 93	1 \pm 0.3
Other bkg	485 \pm 53	24 \pm 3
CMS observed	2312	180

- Efficiencies to separate between TWZ and TTZ:
 - SR: $\epsilon_{tWZ} = 0.5$, $\epsilon_{tTZ} = 0.25$
 - CR: $1 - \epsilon_{tWZ}$ and $1 - \epsilon_{tTZ}$

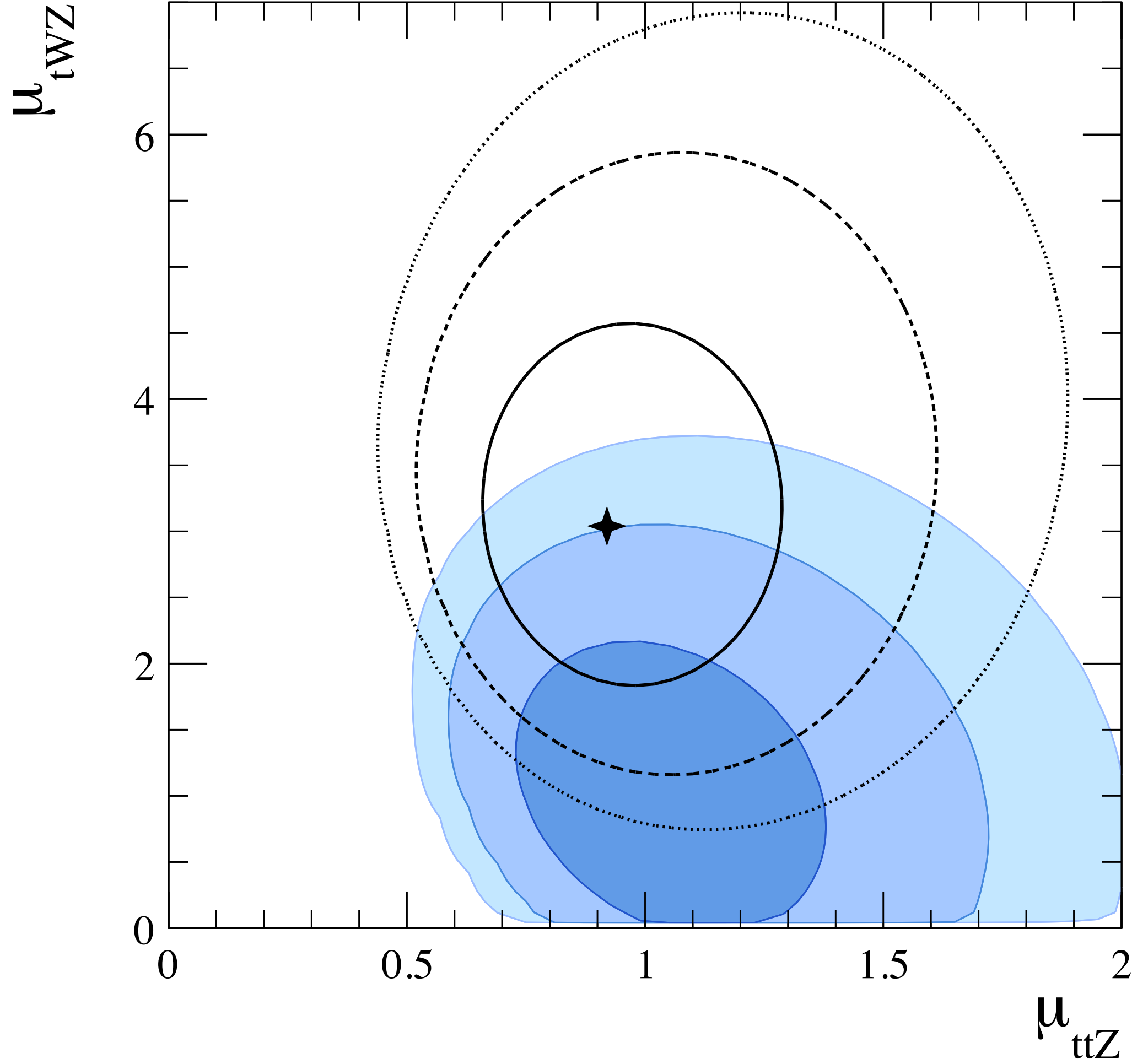
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OBSERVED AND EXPECTED LIMITS



Expected signal strengths

■ 68% CL

■ 95% CL

■ 99% CL

Observed signal strengths

— 68% CL

- - - 95% CL

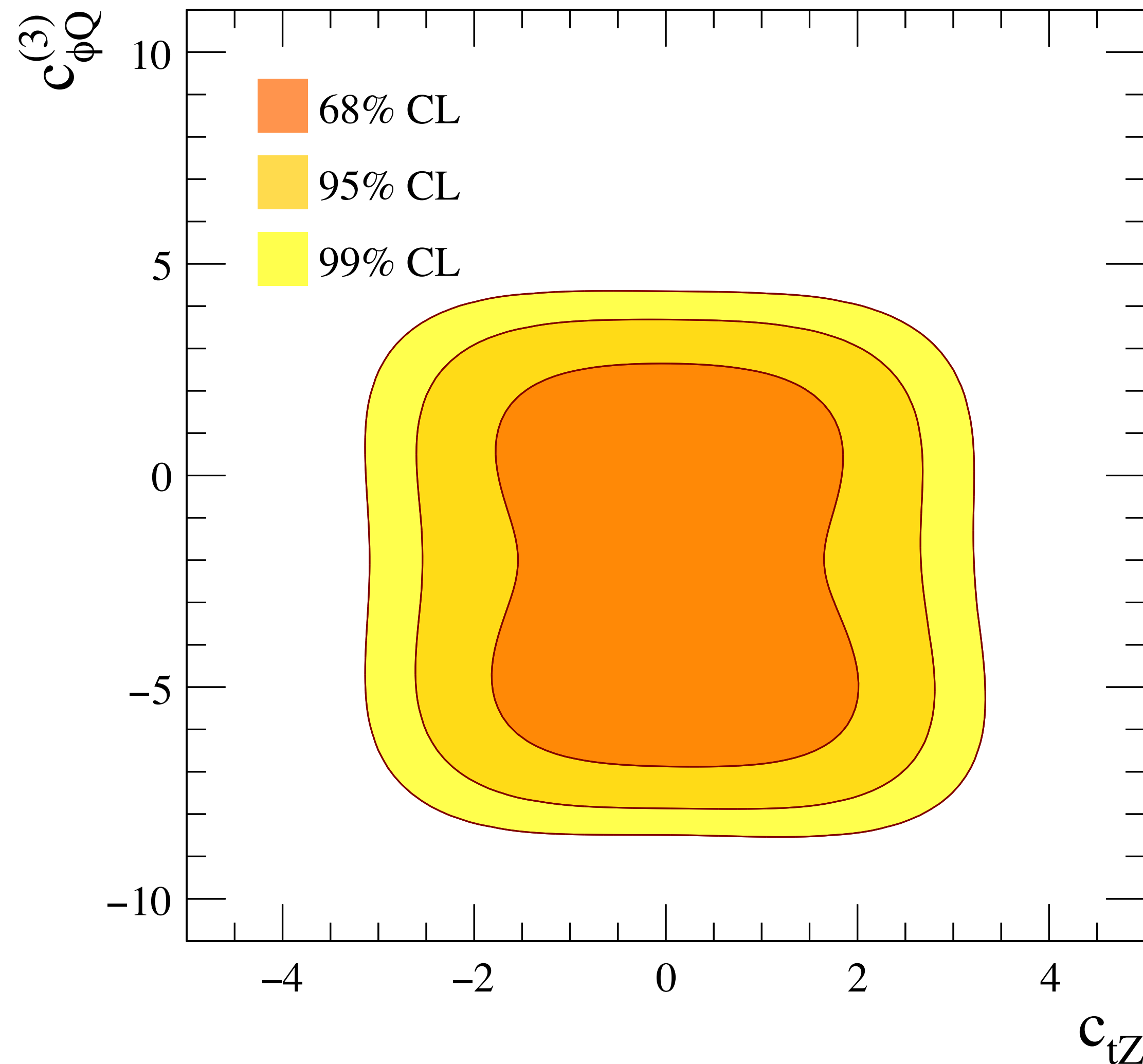
..... 99% CL

Best fit values: $\mu_{tWZ} = 3$, $\mu_{ttZ} = 0.92$

CMS values: $\mu_{tWZ} = 3.4$, $\mu_{ttZ} = 0.87$

Observed μ_{tWZ} is 2σ higher than SM.

SMEFT LIMITS FROM CMS TWZ



Bounds on the \mathcal{O}_{tZ} and the $\mathcal{O}_{\phi Q}^{(3)}$ operators **compatible with SM**.

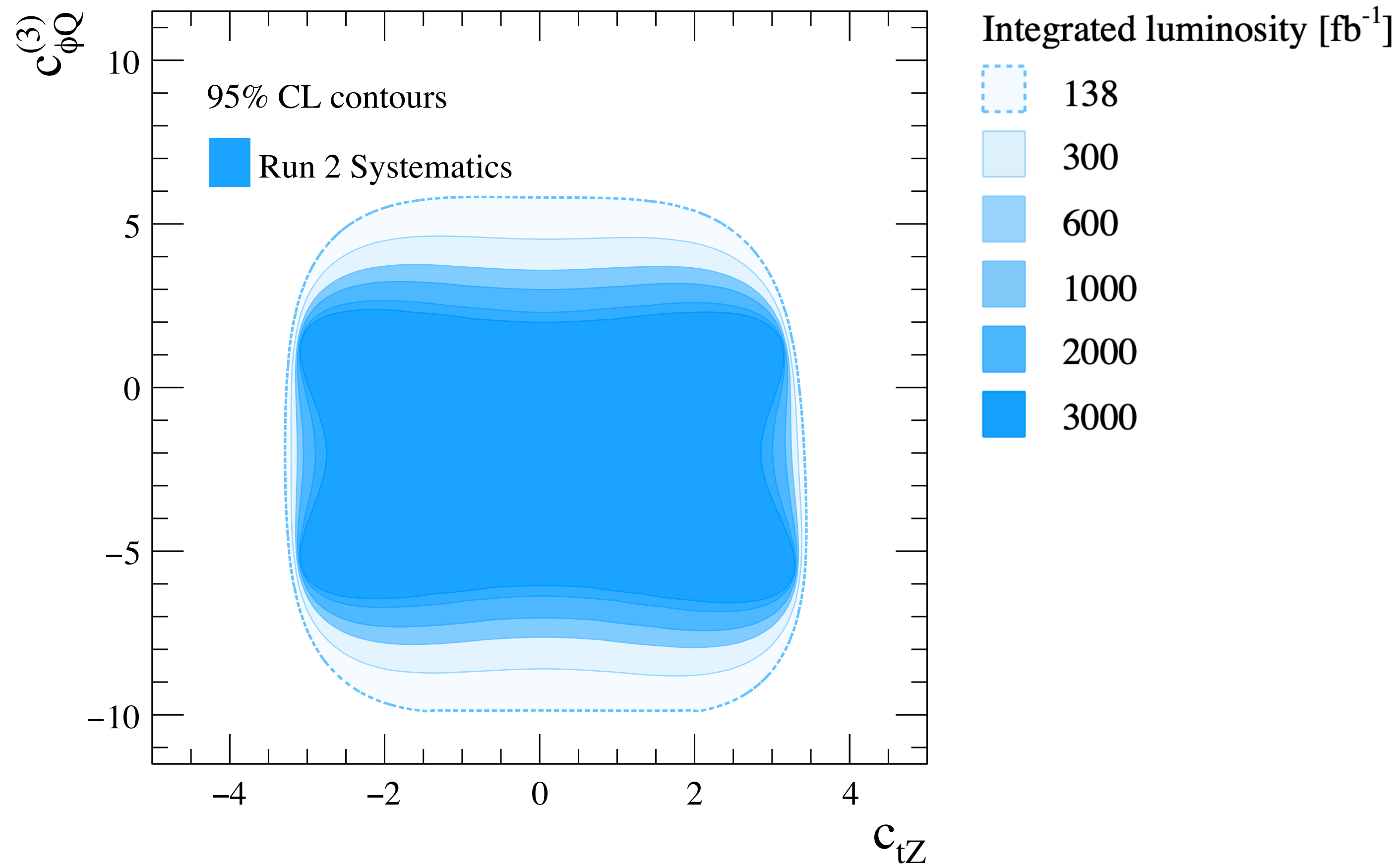
Result on \mathcal{O}_{tZ} can improve global fits, where this measurement is one of the more powerful ones.

Sensitivity on $\mathcal{O}_{\phi Q}^{(3)}$ not great yet.

Future improvements will make TWZ more powerful to constrain this operator.

PROSPECTS FOR SMEFT CONSTRAINTS FROM TWZ/TTZ

- Consider SM values for sensitivity estimates.
- Extrapolate measurement to HL-LHC luminosities.



Improvement in c_{tZ} marginal
for 3000 fb^{-1}

Some improvement for $c_{\phi Q}^{(3)}$ but
less than factor of two.

→ **Systematically limited!**

PROSPECTS FOR SMEFT CONSTRAINTS FROM TWZ/TTZ

- Improve systematics gradually to have 1/2 the size of uncertainties at 3000 fb⁻¹
- Assume improved analysis methods resulting into a better signal background separation:

$$\varepsilon_{tWZ} = 0.65$$

$$\varepsilon_{ttZ} = 0.18$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{bkg}} = 0.5$$

PROSPECTS FOR SMEFT CONSTRAINTS FROM TWZ/TTZ

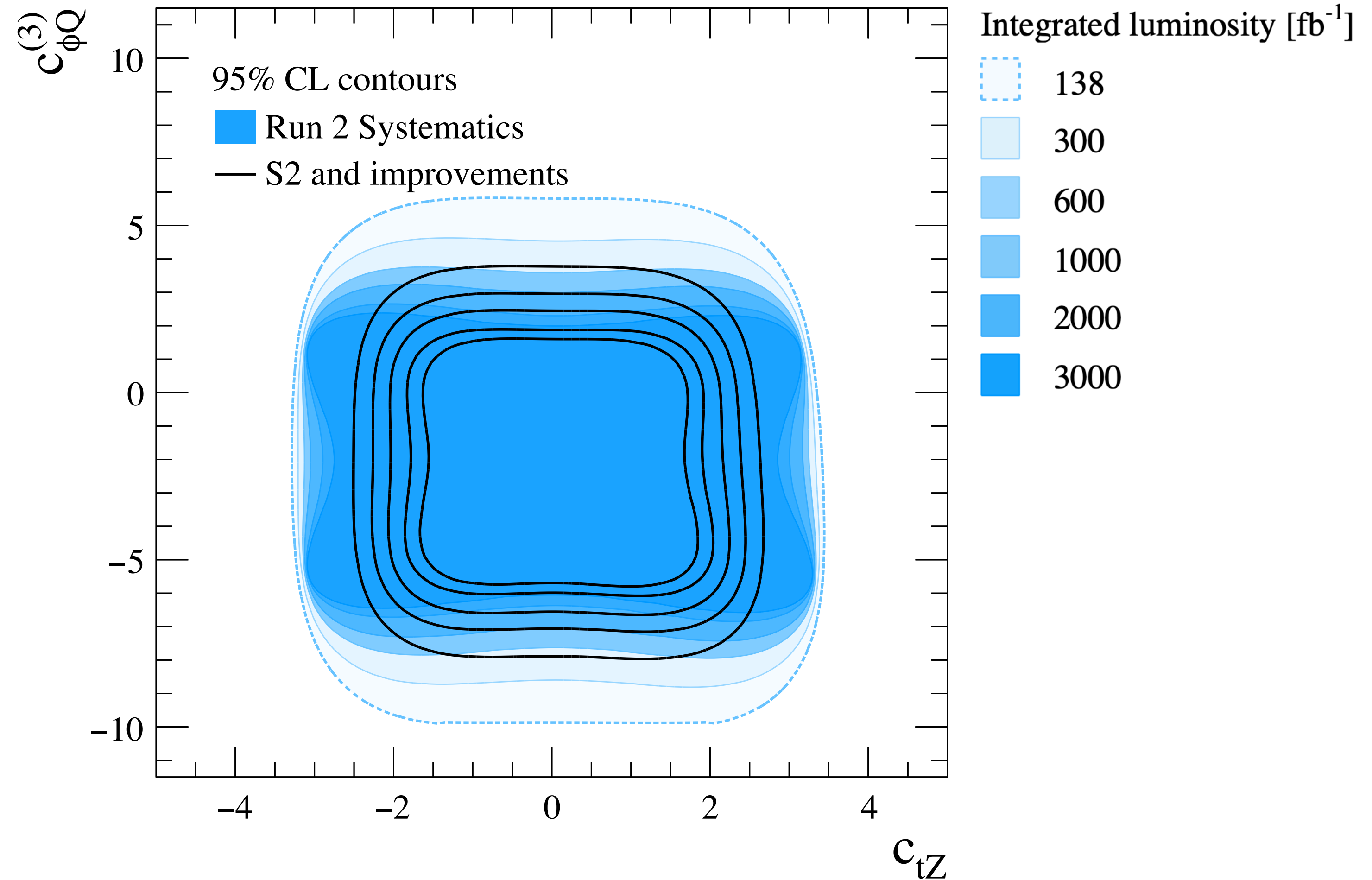
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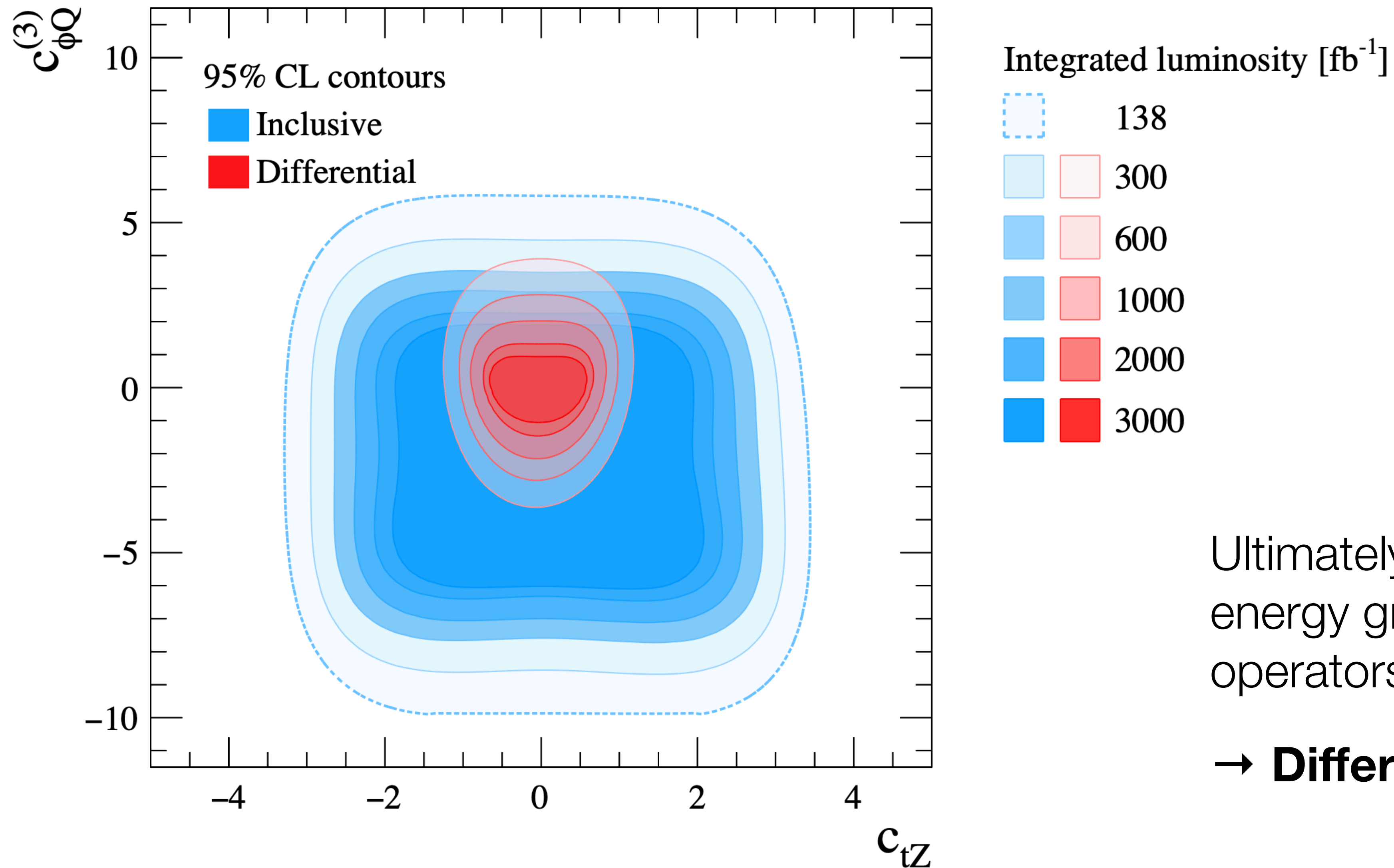
$$\varepsilon_{ttZ} = 0.18$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{bkg}} = 0.5$$

→ **Substantially better constraints**



PROSPECTS FOR SMEFT CONSTRAINTS FROM TWZ/TTZ



Ultimately, use the anomalous energy growth of SMEFT operators.

→ **Differential measurements**

CONCLUSIONS

The TWZ process is a very promising process for probing EFT operators that modify the top-electroweak SM interaction.

The recent CMS measurement has been leveraged to derive **limits on the Wilson coefficient** of the \mathcal{O}_{tZ} and $\mathcal{O}_{\phi Q}^{(3)}$ operators and to **explore possible future analysis strategies** to enhance the sensitivity to these operators.

- A **differential measurement** in $Z p_T$ significantly enhances the sensitivity to possible EFT effects.
- Overlap between TWZ and TTZ: **simultaneous measurement** is much more powerful than the individual unfolding of TWZ [J. Keaveney, [PhysRevD.107.036021](#)].

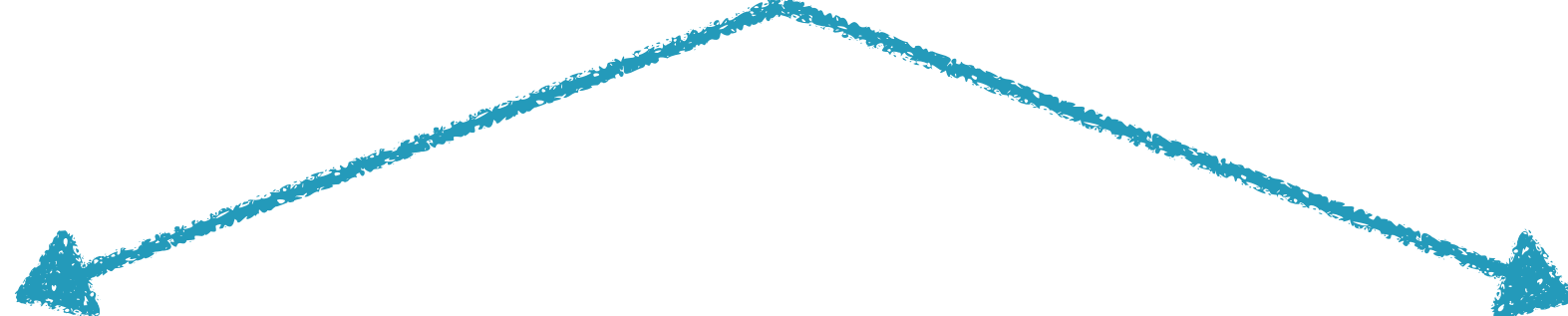
BACKUP SLIDES

OPERATIVE DEFINITION OF THE tWZ PROCESS

The cancellation of the overlap between tWZ and $t\bar{t}Z$ can be done in two ways:

- Diagram subtraction (**DS**): locally gauge-invariant subtraction term.
- Diagram removal (**DR**): resonant diagrams directly removed from computation.

$$|\mathcal{M}_{tWZ}|^2 = |\mathcal{M}_{tWZ}^{non-res}|^2 + 2\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{M}_{tWZ}^{res}\mathcal{M}_{tWZ}^{non-res}) + |\mathcal{M}_{tWZ}^{res}|^2$$


$$|\mathcal{M}_{tWZ}|_{DR1}^2 \equiv |\mathcal{M}_{tWZ}^{non-res}|^2$$

$$|\mathcal{M}_{tWZ}|_{DR2}^2 \equiv |\mathcal{M}_{tWZ}^{non-res}|^2 + 2\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{M}_{tWZ}^{res}\mathcal{M}_{tWZ}^{non-res})$$

The DR1 scheme is applied using the **MadSTR** tool.