

Roadmap towards future combinations and Effective Field Theory interpretations of top+X processes

Jacob Kempster on behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2023-030

"A brief overview"

- ...-

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2023-013



100 + X

high-precision SM Top+X measurements!







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Top + X

There are also some hints of disagreement with SM predictions – especially in ttW and potentially 4tops

How to consider these effects in another way? (If they persist!)

- In a Top+X measurement, every other Top+X process is the main background
- Many Top+X processes are sensitive to the same EFT couplings
- Nearly impossible to disentangle them while measuring one at a time





Top + X EFT Combinations



K. Mimasu, EFTforTop



P. Galler, TopFitter, ICHEP 2020

Combining multiple operators across multiple channels can help to improve constraints and reduce blind directions



parameter	$t\bar{t}$	single t	tW	tZ	t decay	$t\bar{t}Z$	$t\bar{t}W$
$C_{Qq}^{1,8}$	Λ^{-2}	_	_	_	_	Λ^{-2}	Λ^{-2}
$C_{Qq}^{3,8}$	Λ^{-2}	$\Lambda^{-4} \ [\Lambda^{-2}]$	_	$\Lambda^{-4}~[\Lambda^{-2}]$	$\Lambda^{-4}~[\Lambda^{-2}]$	Λ^{-2}	Λ^{-2}
C_{tu}^8, C_{td}^8	Λ^{-2}	_	_	_	_	Λ^{-2}	_
$C_{Qq}^{1,1}$	Λ^{-4} $[\Lambda^{-2}]$	-	_	_	_	$\Lambda^{-4}~[\Lambda^{-2}]$	$\Lambda^{-4} \ [\Lambda^{-2}]$
$C_{Qq}^{3,1}$	Λ^{-4} $[\Lambda^{-2}]$	Λ^{-2}	_	Λ^{-2}	Λ^{-2}	$\Lambda^{-4}~[\Lambda^{-2}]$	$\Lambda^{-4} \ [\Lambda^{-2}]$
C_{tu}^1, C_{td}^1	$\Lambda^{-4}~[\Lambda^{-2}]$	-	_	-	-	$\Lambda^{-4}~[\Lambda^{-2}]$	_
C^8_{Qu}, C^8_{Qd}	Λ^{-2}	_	_	_	_	Λ^{-2}	_
C_{tq}^8	Λ^{-2}	_	_	_	_	Λ^{-2}	Λ^{-2}
C^1_{Qu}, C^1_{Qd}	Λ^{-4} $[\Lambda^{-2}]$	_	_	_	_	$\Lambda^{-4}~[\Lambda^{-2}]$	_
C_{tq}^1	$\Lambda^{-4}~[\Lambda^{-2}]$	_	_	_	_	$\Lambda^{-4}~[\Lambda^{-2}]$	$\Lambda^{-4} \ [\Lambda^{-2}]$
$C^{-}_{\phi Q}$	_	_	_	Λ^{-2}	_	Λ^{-2}	-
$C^3_{\phi Q}$	_	Λ^{-2}	Λ^{-2}	Λ^{-2}	Λ^{-2}	_	-
$C_{\phi t}$	_	_	_	Λ^{-2}	_	Λ^{-2}	_
$C_{\phi tb}$	_	Λ^{-4}	Λ^{-4}	Λ^{-4}	Λ^{-4}	_	_
C_{tZ}	_	_	_	Λ^{-2}	_	Λ^{-2}	_
C_{tW}	_	Λ^{-2}	Λ^{-2}	Λ^{-2}	Λ^{-2}	_	_
C_{bW}	_	Λ^{-4}	Λ^{-4}	Λ^{-4}	Λ^{-4}	_	_
C_{tG}	Λ^{-2}	$[\Lambda^{-2}]$	Λ^{-2}	_	$[\Lambda^{-2}]$	Λ^{-2}	Λ^{-2}
	JHEP 02 (2020) 131						



CMS Successes: JHEP03(2021)095, arXiv:2307.15761







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Event category	Leptons	$m_{\ell\ell}$	b tags	Lepton charge sum	Jets	Kinematical variable
$2\ell ss 2b$	2	No requirement	2	>0, <0	$4, 5, 6, \ge 7$	$p_{\rm T}(\ell j)_{\rm max}$
$2\ell ss 3b$	2	No requirement	≥ 3	>0, <0	$4, 5, 6, \ge 7$	$p_{\rm T}(\ell j)_{\rm max}$
3ℓ off-Z 1b	3	$ m_{\rm Z}-m_{\ell\ell} >10{\rm GeV}$	1	>0, <0	$2, 3, 4, \ge 5$	$p_{\rm T}(\ell j)_{\rm max}$
3ℓ off-Z 2b	3	$ m_{\rm Z}-m_{\ell\ell} >10{\rm GeV}$	≥ 2	>0, <0	2, 3, 4, ≥5	$p_{\rm T}(\ell j)_{\rm max}$
3ℓ on-Z 1b	3	$ m_Z - m_{\ell\ell} < 10 \text{GeV}$	1	No requirement	$2, 3, 4, \ge 5$	$p_{\rm T}({\rm Z})$
3ℓ on-Z 2b	3	$ m_{\rm Z}-m_{\ell\ell} <10{\rm GeV}$	≥ 2	No requirement	2, 3, 4, ≥5	$p_{\rm T}({\rm Z})$ or $p_{\rm T}(\ell {\rm j})_{\rm max}$
4ℓ	≥ 4	No requirement	≥ 2	No requirement	$2, 3, \ge 4$	$p_{\rm T}(\ell j)_{\rm max}$

Grouping of WCs	WCs	Lead categories
2hq2ℓ	$c_{Q\ell}^{3(\ell)}, c_{Q\ell}^{-(\ell)}, c_{Qe}^{(\ell)}, c_{t\ell}^{(\ell)},$	3ℓ off-Z
	$c_{\mathrm{te}}^{(\ell)}, c_{\mathrm{t}}^{S(\ell)}, c_{\mathrm{t}}^{T(\ell)}$	
4hq	$c_{\mathrm{QQ}}^1, c_{\mathrm{Qt}}^1, c_{\mathrm{Qt}}^8, c_{\mathrm{tt}}^1$	2ℓss
2hq2lq "t $\overline{t}\ell\nu$ -like"	$c_{\mathrm{Qq}}^{11}, c_{\mathrm{Qq}}^{18}, c_{\mathrm{tq}}^{1}, c_{\mathrm{tq}}^{8}$	$2\ell ss$
2hq2lq "t $\ell \overline{\ell}$ q-like"	$c_{\rm Qq}^{31}, c_{\rm Qq}^{38}$	3ℓ on-Z
2hqV "t $\overline{t}\ell\overline{\ell}$ -like"	$c_{tZ}, c_{\varphi t}, c_{\varphi Q}^{-}$	3ℓ on-Z and $2\ell ss$
2hqV "tXq-like"	$c_{\varphi Q}^3, c_{\varphi tb}, c_{bW}$	3ℓ on-Z
2hqV (significant impacts on many processes)	$c_{\mathrm{t}G}, c_{\mathrm{t}\varphi}, c_{\mathrm{t}W}$	3ℓ and $2\ell ss$





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Goals of the roadmap document



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Describe:

- Challenges of combining top+X measurements to coherently probe SM + EFTs
- Available MC generators and UFOs

Discuss:

- Harmonisation of physics objects
- Harmonisation of phase-space regions
- Deliberate:
 - Options for optimal observables

Develop:

 Incremental roadmap with increasing complexity, towards maximising the potential of Run-3 ATLAS data

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EFT for Monte Carlo

Generators:

- Madgraph
 - Predominant recommendation
 - Highly compatible with UFO models
 - 'Simple' user interface
 - Extension enabling computation of NLO in QCD and NLO EW corrections
 - (NLO generators often introduce more negative weights which can be difficult to deal with experimentally)
- Powheg:
 - Better modelling of SM ttbar process at NLO in QCD
 - Still requires reweighting according to MG5 EFT predictions
 - Resulting approximations would require extensive validation studies
- Pythia
 - Does not retain spin correlations
 - Problems associated to EFT operators which generate gluons and interaction with the parton shower



EFT for Monte Carlo

UFO models:

- SMEFTSim3.0
 - Current recommendation used widely in ATLAS
 - 'top' flavour assumption treats operators with leptonflavour indices as individual entities
 - LO accuracy only
 - Distinguishes between EFT insertions in vertices or in corrections to widths of propagators
- SMEFTatNLO
 - Both LO and NLO QCD precision
 - No implementation of CP violating operators, or operators with b-quarks in the initial state, or FCNC interactions
 - Extensive upgrades planned over the next ~5 years



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EFT for Monte Carlo

Other topics discussed:

- Coupling orders
- Decomposition of EFT contributions
- Internal reweighting vs dedicated generation
- Higher-order corrections
- EFT effects in top decay





Harmonisation

Object definitions proposals:

- Harmonise object definitions between all combinable analyses apriori
- Design lepton working points which support (pseudo)-continuous calibrations
- Adopt common-denominator systematic reduction schemes for different processes, according to the sensitivity of each

Phase-space regions proposals:

- Harmonise region definitions between all combinable analyses apriori
- Design common ML algorithms to separate heavily overlapping processes (ttH, ttW, tttt)
- Adopt common fakes control regions between analyses





Region definitions and fitting tactics:

- 1. Object-based (OB) fit: The regions are broken down by lepton/jet/b-tag multiplicity, lepton charge etc. (à la CMS!)
 - Clean and simple to implement
 - Object + region harmonisation are automatic
 - Fakes treatment is coherent
- Some processes easy to distinguish e.g. $t\bar{t}\gamma$
- Other processes difficult to separate this way – e.g. ttw,ttH,ttt
- Principal Component Analysis will identify sensitive directions
- Need to be clear what
 you are optimising for!





- **2. Process-based (PB) fit:** The regions are defined with specific Top+X processes individually targeted in each.
 - Potential to re-use dedicated cross section analyses to minimise work duplication
 - Object + Region harmonisation and fakes treatment all require careful consideration if starting from separate analyses



- Some processes 'easy' to distinguish – e.g. tt
 Z, tZq, tt
 γ,ttH
- Other processes remain difficult to separate this way – e.g. tīW, tīH, tītī
- Principal Component Analysis will identify sensitive directions
- Need to be clear what you are optimising for!



- **3. EFT-optimised (EO) fit:** The regions are defined by ML algorithms to select events with the highest sensitivity to particular EFT operators. [Lots of freedom here to define your targets, but lots of complications too].
 - Object + region harmonisation are automatic
 - Fakes treatment is coherent
 - Higher dependency on EFT model
 - Is it easily reinterpretable? How about surrogate networks?
 - This methodology may provide the opportunities to separate tīW, tīH, tītī
 - (Or can determine whether it is even necessary)
 - Principal Component Analysis will identify sensitive directions
 - Need to be clear what you are optimising for!





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4. Fully differential multi-process unfolding:

- An extension of (1) or (2) (or technically (3), with adjustments)
- Best reinterpretations and reusability
 - Unbiased unfolding retains reliable results even under updated SM or EFT predictions
 - Simple to compare to new theories
- Profile-likelihood unfolding with multiple signals reduces assumptions about EFT contributions compared to methods subtracting fixed SM backgrounds
- Truth-level binning optimisation required for EFT sensitivity
- Multi-signal unfolding is useful when dealing with largely inseparable processes







Intermediate milestones:

- 1. Combination of two processes with small or zero statistical overlap and largely independent analyses but with some overlap of EFT sensitivity e.g. $t\bar{t}Z$ and $t\bar{t}\gamma$
- 2. Combination of processes with overlapping analyses (e.g. a control region in one is signal region in another), but without strong statistical overlap, where there is also overlap of EFT sensitivity, e.g. $t\bar{t}Z$ and $t\bar{t}WjEW$
- 3. Combination of similar processes with a large statistical overlap and overlap of EFT sensitivity e.g. $t\bar{t}Z$ and tZq
- 4. Combination of similar processes with a large statistical overlap and some overlap of EFT sensitivity but also individual sensitivity, e.g. $t\bar{t}W$, $t\bar{t}H$, $t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$
- 5. Combination of as many top+X processes as available, including all those previously described.
- 6. Combination of as many top processes as available, i.e. top+X and differential $t\bar{t}$ measurements and measurements of single top quark production.



Summary





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