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# tW inclusive and differential cross section measurements at 13.6 TeV

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ON BEHALF OF THE CMS COLLABORATION

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## Overview

- Objective: perform the first inclusive and differential cross section measurements at 13.6 TeV of the tW process using Run 3 data collected in 2022.
  - Integrated luminosity: 34.7 fb<sup>-1</sup>.
- First single top measurement performed in Run 3.
- **Main challenge:** irreducible **t**<del>t</del> background largely dominates signal contribution.
- tt was measured at 13.6 TeV using a smaller dataset of 1.21 fb<sup>-1</sup> (2022 data): <u>JHEP08(2023)204</u>.
- Previous measurements:
  - <u>JHEP 07 (2023) 046</u>: Inclusive and differential cross section measurements of tW using full Run 2.
  - <u>PAS TOP-19-003</u>: Differential cross section measurements of tW using 2016 data.
  - <u>JHEP 10 (2018) 117</u>: Inclusive cross section measurement of tW using 2016 data.

**Reference**: <u>PAS-TOP-23-008</u>. Result **presented** in **MoriondEW** 2024: <u>Indico</u>.



## tW vs tt

tW interferes with tt
 at NLO in QCD → DR and DS schemes used to define tW to avoid double counting of diagrams.



- The matrix element for the final state WWbb:  $|\mathcal{M}_{WWb\bar{b}}|^2 = |\mathcal{M}_{singly}|^2 + |\mathcal{M}_{doubly}|^2 + 2Re\left(\mathcal{M}_{singly}^*\mathcal{M}_{doubly}\right)$
- Besides the nominal sample of tW generated with powheg-pythia8 with the **DR** method we consider (for the differential measurement comparisons):
  - Powheg DS-pythia8, Powheg DR-Herwig7, amcatnlo DR-pythia8, amcatnlo DR2-pythia8, amcatnlo DS-pythia8 and amcatnlo DS dyn.-pythia8.

### tW: Kinematic Selection

• Summary of the **object selection**:

Leptons	Jets	МЕТ	b tagging
$p_T > 20 \text{ GeV } \&  \eta  < 2.4$ Tight ID Cut-based	$p_T > 30 \text{ GeV } \&  \eta  < 2.4$ Tight ID for Puppi Jets	Puppi MET( <u>JINST 15 (2020)</u> <u>P09018</u> )	ParticleTransformer ( <u>arXiv:2202.03772</u> )
(electrons: <u>JINST 16 (2021)</u> <u>P05014</u> , muons: <u>JINST 13</u> (2018) P06015)	( <u>JINST 15 (2020) P09018</u> )		

- We define **loose jets** with the same selection as the main jets but with  $p_T \varepsilon$  [20, 30] GeV.
- Event selection:
  - At least two leptons in the event.
  - Leading lepton  $p_T > 25$  GeV.
  - All lepton pairs must satisfy  $m(\ell_1, \ell_2) > 20$  GeV.
  - Channel:
    - $e^{\pm}\mu^{\mp}$  (the two leading leptons must be an electron and a muon of opposite charge).

#### Inclusive measurement - strategy

- Inclusive measurement:
  - **1j1b** (SR).
  - **2j1b** (SR).
  - **2j2b** (tt CR).
- A ML fit to extract the inclusive cross section is performed to the following distributions:
  - **1j1b**: Random Forest (RF) multiclassifier to discriminate DY vs tt vs tW.
  - **2j1b**: RF multiclassifier to discriminate tt semileptonic vs tt vs tW.
  - **2j2b**: subleading jet  $p_T$ .



### Inclusive measurement - MVAs

#### 8 variables are selected for each RF based on:

- Good discriminating power.
- Data/MC agreement.
  - The agreement between the observed data and the simulation is measured using a goodness-of-fit test based on the saturated model. If the p-value is under 5%, the variable is rejected.
- For the RF in the 1j1b region the **four most discriminating variables** are:



#### Uncertainties - Experimental and normalisation

- Jet energy scale and resolution: varying both within its  $p_T$  and  $\eta$  bin uncertainties.
- **Lepton and trigger**: varying the data-to-simulations SFs by their uncertainties.
- **Electron scale and smearing**: the momenta of the electrons is varied by their uncertainties, taken from the electron scale and smearing corrections.
- Luminosity (1.4%) <u>LUM-22-001</u> and **pileup** (varying  $\pm$ 4.6% the pp inelastic cross section).
- **Unclustered energy**: the effect from unclustered energy from the calorimeters is taken into account through the momentum resolution of the various PF candidates.
- **b-tagging** and **mistagging**: varying the data-to-simulations SFs by their uncertainties.
- tī: 3.5% (from <u>JHEP08(2023)204</u>).
- VV, ttV: 50% (from <u>JHEP07(2023)046</u>).
- DY: 10% (from <u>JHEP07(2023)046</u>).
- Non-W/Z (W+jets, tī semileptonic): 50% (from <u>JHEP07(2023)046</u>).

### Uncertainties - modelling I

- All uncertainties in this slide are considered for tt and tW.
   We will indicate whether they are correlated or uncorrelated between tt and tW.
  - **PDF**+ $\alpha_s$  (correlated): determined by reweighting the samples according to the 100 NNPDF3.1 replicas. For PDFs the variations are summed quadratically to obtain its uncertainty.  $\alpha_s$  variations are not added to the PDFs and and they are considered as a separate nuisance.
  - $\mu_R/\mu_F$  scales (uncorrelated): we take the difference w.r.t. scaling  $\mu_R$  and  $\mu_F$  by 2 and 0.5 relative to their common nominal value. We take separate nuisances for  $\mu_R$  and  $\mu_F$ .
  - **UE** (correlated): using dedicated samples that vary the Pythia parameters that tune the measurements to the UE.
  - **CR** (correlated): using various models (CR1/QCD-inspired, CR2/gluon move and with early resonace decays activated/ERDon). The different models are included as separate nuisances.
  - $m_{top}$  (correlated): using  $\pm 3$  GeV varied samples and extrapolated to  $\pm 1$  GeV assuming linearity.
  - **ISR** (uncorrelated): using the dedicated weights that vary the PS scales by a factor of two.
  - **FSR** (correlated): using the dedicated weights that vary the PS scales by a factor of two.

### Uncertainties - modelling II

- ME/PS matching (*h<sub>damp</sub>*) considered for tt only: using dedicated samples that vary the Powheg *h<sub>damp</sub>* parameter by its uncertainty. The nominal value used for *h<sub>damp</sub>* (250 GeV) is taken as the rounded average of ATLAS (258.75 GeV) and CMS (237.8775 GeV) values. For the variations (158 GeV and 418 GeV), they are obtained doing a translation of the old values (150.7305 GeV, 237.8775 GeV and 397.6125GeV).
- Top quark p<sub>T</sub> modelling considered for tt only: estimated by taking the difference between reweighted and unweighted distributions. Using data-to-NLO weights derived following result from: <u>Phys. Rev. D 95, 092001</u> and <u>PAS-TOP-16-011</u>.
- DS considered for tW only: using dedicated samples, we take the difference w.r.t. nominal (i.e. DR) values.

### Inclusive cross section measurement

- To discriminate between tW and tt events, two RFs, one in the 1j1b region and the other in the 2j1b region, are trained using the kinematic properties of the events.
- To extract the signal, a ML fit is performed using the two RF outputs and the subleading jet p<sub>T</sub> in the **2j2b** region.



### Inclusive cross section measurement

- Measurement dominated by systematic uncertainties.
- The main difference between tt
   and tW is the additional b jet that
   is present in tt, thus:
  - The leading uncertainties are the ones associated with the energy of the jets and b tagging. But also, the normalisation of the second leading background: Non-W/Z (misidentified leptons).



# Differential measurements

- Measurement performed in the 1j1b region vetoing events with low energy jets (loose jets).
- Signal extraction is performed by **background subtraction**.
- Unfolding from detector level to particle level is performed using TUnfold (<u>JINST 7 (2012) T10003</u>).
- We measure the following observables:
  - $p_T$  of the leading lepton.
  - $p_T$  of the jet.
  - $\Delta \phi(e,\mu)$ .
  - $p_z(e, \mu, \text{jet})$ .
  - *m*(*e*, *µ*, jet).
  - $m_T(e, \mu, \text{jet}, p_T^{\text{miss}})$ .



#### Differential measurements - data/MC comparison



#### Differential measurements - results

- Results are normalised to the fiducial cross section and bin width.
- There is **good agreement** between the measurements and the predictions from the different event generators:
  - POWHEG vs MADGRAPH5\_aMC@NLO.
  - PYTHIA8 vs HERWIG7.
  - Different schemes to treat the interference between tW and  $t\overline{t}$ .



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#### Differential measurements - GOF test

- We perform a  $\chi^2$  GOF test for the differential distributions to compare the observed result with the different MC generators.
- Performed using the full covariance matrix as well as statistical uncertainties of the predictions.
- We tabulate the p-values of the test:

Variable	PH DR + P8	PH DS + P8	PH DR + H7
Leading lepton $p_{\rm T}$	0.96	0.98	0.96
Jet $p_{\rm T}$	0.96	0.97	0.97
$\Delta arphi(\mathrm{e}^{\pm},\mu^{\mp})/\pi$	0.94	0.94	0.93
$p_z(\mathbf{e}^{\pm}, \mu^{\mp}, j)$	0.96	0.96	0.96
$m_{\mathrm{T}}(\mathrm{e}^{\pm},\mu^{\mp},j,ec{p}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}})$	0.78	0.75	0.79
$m(\mathbf{e}^{\pm},\mu^{\mp},j)$	0.95	0.93	0.95

Variable	aMC DR + P8	aMC DR2 + P8	aMC DS + P8	aMC DS dyn. + P8
Leading lepton $p_{\rm T}$	0.94	0.96	0.95	0.96
Jet $p_{\rm T}$	0.96	0.98	0.97	0.99
$\Delta arphi(\mathrm{e}^{\pm},\mu^{\mp})/\pi$	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.93
$p_z(\mathbf{e}^{\pm},\mu^{\mp},j)$	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
$m_{\rm T}({ m e}^{\pm},\mu^{\mp},j,ec{p}_{ m T}^{ m miss})$	0.80	0.77	0.80	0.79
$m(\mathbf{e}^{\pm},\mu^{\mp},j)$	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.96

# Summary

- The **first** inclusive and differential cross section measurements of the tW process at **13.6 TeV** have been presented: <u>CMS-PAS-TOP-23-008</u>.
- The measured inclusive cross section  $\sigma_{tW}^{obs} = 84.1 \pm 2.1(\text{stat})^{+9.8}_{-10.2}(\text{syst}) \pm 3.3(\text{lum})$  pb is compatible with the SM prediction  $\sigma_{tW}^{SM} = 87.9^{+2.0}_{-1.9}(\text{scale}) \pm 2.4(\text{PDF} + \alpha_S)$  pb (JHEP05 (2021) 278).
- With respect to the differential measurements, compatible results between the SM expectations and the measured cross sections are also observed.



Inclusive tW cross section [pb]

100

80

60

20

Prediction

**CMS** Preliminary

▼ ee, eμ, μμ (7 TeV, 4.9 fb<sup>-1</sup>), PRL 110 (2013) 022003
 ▲ ee, eμ, μμ (8 TeV, 12.2 fb<sup>-1</sup>), PRL 112 (2014) 231802

eμ (13 TeV, 138 fb<sup>-1</sup>), JHEP 07 (2023) 046
I+jets (13 TeV, 36 fb<sup>-1</sup>), JHEP 11 (2021) 111
eμ (13.6 TeV, 34.7 fb<sup>-1</sup>), CMS-PAS-TOP-23-008

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13

√s [TeV]

12

aNNLO+aN<sup>3</sup>LL, PDF4LHC21 (pp), JHEP 05 (2021) 278

 $m_{top} = 172.5 \text{ GeV}, \alpha_{e}(M_{-}) = 0.118 \pm 0.001$