

Search for t \bar{t} resonances below 1 TeV in lepton + jets events in pp collisions at \sqrt{s} = 8 TeV

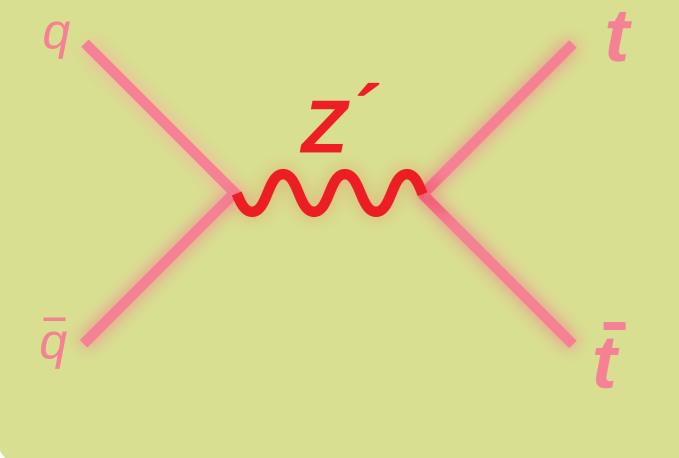
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I. Introduction

- Top quark: probe for beyond the standard model (SM) theories because of its large mass.
- Several models like Topcolor Z', pseudo-scalar Higgs boson or Kaluza-Klein gluons predict the existence of heavy particles decaying into tt.



• Model independent search for tt̄ resonances in the semi-leptonic channel (one top to bjj and one to blv)

• We consider here only events where the top quarks are **resolved**. Another analysis is devoted exclusively to events where top quarks are boosted.

II. Signal

- Two particular models are considered:
- Generic spin 1 Z' boson [1]:
 width and cross-sections independant of the resonance mass.
 Narrow (1%) and wide (10%)
 resonances are generated.
- Kaluza-Klein partner of the SM gluon [2]: width and cross-

III. Selection

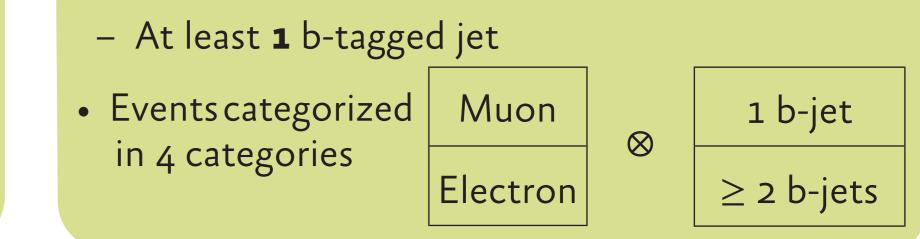
- Selection optimized for non-boosted top pairs :
 Exactly one isolated
- lepton (muon or electron)
- At least 4 jets
- E_t^{miss} cut to remove multijet background

b-jet

b-jet

sections are **fixed** by the resonance mass.

 Signal is generated for M=0.5, 0.75, 1, 1.25, 1.5 and 2 TeV



IV. The tt event reconstruction

- First, the lepton and the E_t^{miss} are assigned to the leptonic leg of the t \overline{t} event, where E_t^{miss} is interpreted as the transverse component of the momentum of the neutrino. Neutrino p_Z is reconstructed using W mass constraint.
- For events with more than four jets, a χ^2 algorithm is used in order to choose the four jets coming from the tt decay.

 $\chi^{2} = \chi^{2}_{m_{top}^{lept}} + \chi^{2}_{m_{top}^{hadr}} + \chi^{2}_{m_{W}^{hadr}} + \chi^{2}_{p_{t}^{tt system}}$ where $\chi^{2}_{x} = (x_{meas} - x_{MC})^{2} / \sigma^{2}_{MC}$

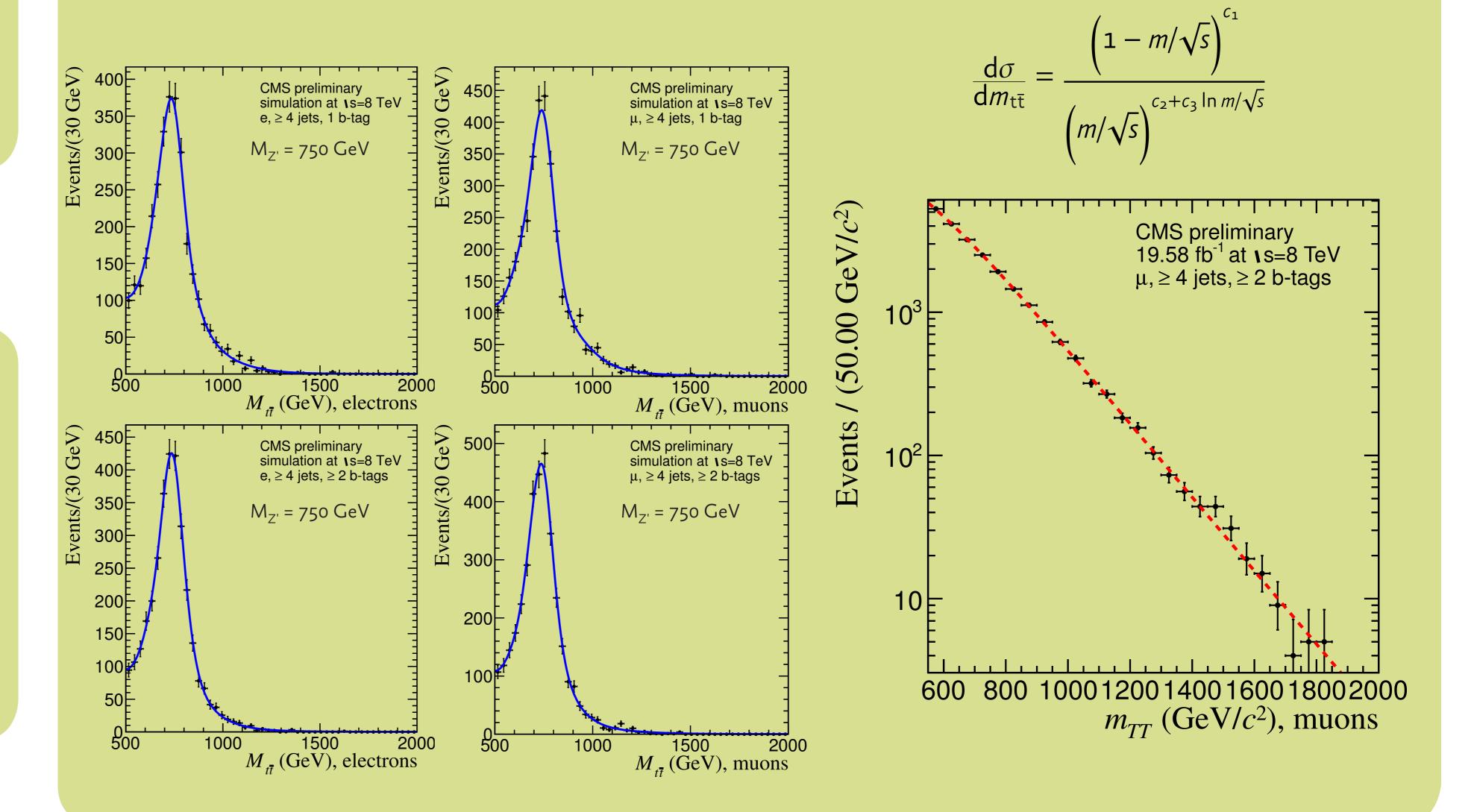
V. Number of signal event extraction

- Number of signal event extracted with a maximum likelihood fit of the $M_{t\bar{t}}$ distribution in all the considered categories, with a fit range from 550 GeV to 2 TeV.
- Two categories in the likelihood formula: **backgroud** and **signal**

V.1 Signal parametrization

V.2 Background parametrization

- Signal parametrization derived from simulation, using a gaussian kernel estimation.
- A **data driven approach** is used to parametrize the background functionnal form.



VI. Systematic uncertainties

- Affecting normalization
- Luminosity, lepton trigger and identification
- Affecting normalization and shape
- Jet energy correction and resolution
- Pile-up reweighting
- Background and signal PDF choice

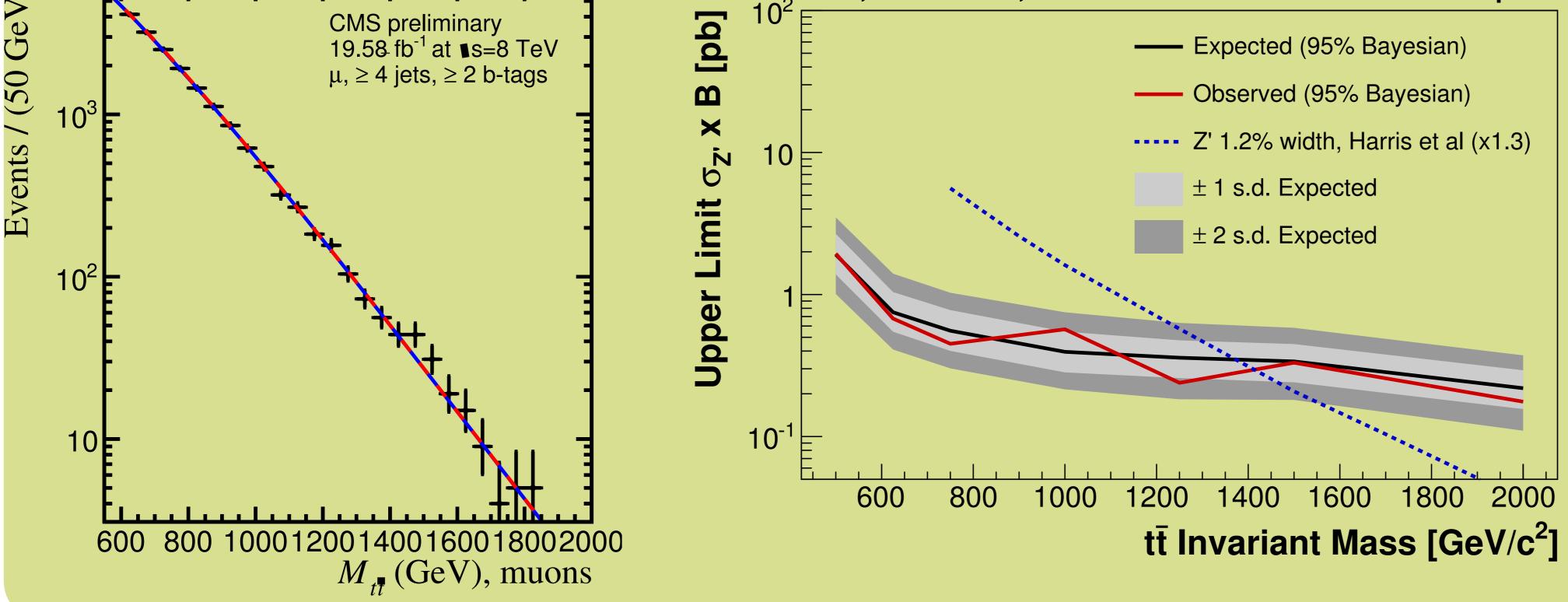
VII. Results

- During the fit, the signal PDF is fixed, and the background PDF is left floating.
- Resulting cross-sections are compatible with 0 for every signal point. We proceed to set limit.
- \sim []
- A bayesian statistical method (MCMC) is used to compute expected and observed limits for each signal point.
- Statistical uncertainties are treated like nuisance parameters.

CMS, L = 19.6 fb⁻¹, s = 8 TeV Narrow Width Assumption

VIII. Conclusion

- Results from a model-independent search for heavy resonances decaying to tt, using a data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 19.6 fb⁻¹
- No evidence of signal is found, therefore limits are set on the production of non-SM



particles.

- Analysis combined with a boosted analysis to improve sensibility over the whole mass range:
- Topcolor Z' bosons with a width of 1.2% (10%) are excluded below 2.10 TeV (2.68 TeV).
- Kaluza–Klein excitations of a gluon with masses below 2.54 TeV are excluded.

[1] R. M. Harris and S. Jain, "Cross Sections for Leptophobic Topcolor Z decaying to top-antitop", *Eur. Phys. J. C* 72 (2012) 2072
[2] K. Agashe et al., "LHC Signals from Warped Extra Dimensions", *Phys. Rev. D* 77 (2008) 015003