

# Searching for new particles in $t\bar{t}$ samples

**Yevgeny Kats**

Theoretical Physics Department, CERN



**Preliminary explorations**

**in collaboration with Andrea Giammanco,**

**Matthias Schlaffer and Jonathan Shlomi**

# Overview

- Could new particles be hiding in the bulk of  $t\bar{t}$  samples?

# Overview

➤ Could new particles be hiding in the bulk of  $t\bar{t}$  samples?

Yes!

# Overview

- Could new particles be hiding in the bulk of  $t\bar{t}$  samples?

**Yes!**

They are even theoretically motivated (see talk by McCullough).

YK, McCullough, Perez, Soreq, Thaler (work in progress)

# Overview

- Could new particles be hiding in the bulk of  $t\bar{t}$  samples?

**Yes!**

They are even theoretically motivated (see talk by McCullough).

YK, McCullough, Perez, Soreq, Thaler (work in progress)

- Are they being targeted by any existing searches?

# Overview

- Could new particles be hiding in the bulk of  $t\bar{t}$  samples?

**Yes!**

They are even theoretically motivated (see talk by McCullough).

YK, McCullough, Perez, Soreq, Thaler (work in progress)

- Are they being targeted by any existing searches?

**Only partly.**

# Overview

- Could new particles be hiding in the bulk of  $t\bar{t}$  samples?

**Yes!**

They are even theoretically motivated (see talk by McCullough).

YK, McCullough, Perez, Soreq, Thaler (work in progress)

- Are they being targeted by any existing searches?

**Only partly.**

- Can such new physics be constrained by differential measurements in  $t\bar{t}$  samples?

# Overview

- Could new particles be hiding in the bulk of  $t\bar{t}$  samples?

**Yes!**

They are even theoretically motivated (see talk by McCullough).

YK, McCullough, Perez, Soreq, Thaler (work in progress)

- Are they being targeted by any existing searches?

**Only partly.**

- Can such new physics be constrained by differential measurements in  $t\bar{t}$  samples?

**To some extent.**



# New physics example(s)

Color-triplet scalar  $X$  with charge  $-4/3$  produced via QCD

$$pp \rightarrow XX^*$$

and decaying as

$$X \rightarrow \bar{t}\bar{u} \quad \text{and/or} \quad X \rightarrow \bar{t}\bar{c}$$

# New physics example(s)

Color-triplet scalar  $X$  with charge  $-4/3$  produced via QCD

$$pp \rightarrow XX^*$$

and decaying as

$$X \rightarrow \bar{t}\bar{u} \quad \text{and/or} \quad X \rightarrow \bar{t}\bar{c}$$

It can be a top partner (for naturalness) – a “hyperfolded stop”.

“Hyperfolded SUSY” model in McCullough’s talk

# New physics example(s)

Color-triplet scalar  $X$  with charge  $-4/3$  produced via QCD

$$pp \rightarrow XX^*$$

and decaying as

$$X \rightarrow \bar{t}\bar{u} \quad \text{and/or} \quad X \rightarrow \bar{t}\bar{c}$$

It can be a top partner (for naturalness) – a “hyperfolded stop”.

“Hyperfolded SUSY” model in McCullough’s talk

Overall signature:

$$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t} + 2 \text{ jets}$$

---

# New physics example(s)

Color-triplet scalar  $X$  with charge  $-4/3$  produced via QCD

$$pp \rightarrow XX^*$$

and decaying as

$$X \rightarrow \bar{t}\bar{u} \quad \text{and/or} \quad X \rightarrow \bar{t}\bar{c}$$

It can be a top partner (for naturalness) – a “hyperfolded stop”.

“Hyperfolded SUSY” model in McCullough’s talk

Overall signature:

$$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t} + 2 \text{ jets}$$

---

Can also imagine scenarios with

➤ **more jets in the decays**

and/or

➤ **much lower (e.g., electroweak) cross section**

# Existing searches

Two potentially relevant CMS searches; no searches from ATLAS or the Tevatron.

arXiv:1602.08819 [JHEP 1605 (2016) 092]  
YK and Matt Strassler

---

## [1] Search for pair production of excited top quarks in the lepton+jets final state

CMS Collaboration, JHEP 06 (2014) 125 [arXiv:1311.5357]

Benchmark model – “excited top”:

$$pp \rightarrow t^* \bar{t}^*, \quad t^* \rightarrow tg$$

Similar to our scenario (although different cross section; and  $g$  instead of  $u$  or  $c$ ).

---

## [2] Searches for $R$ -parity-violating supersymmetry in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV in final states with 0–4 leptons

CMS Collaboration, arXiv:1606.08076

Additional benchmark model – sbottom with RPV decays:

$$pp \rightarrow \tilde{b} \tilde{b}^*, \quad \tilde{b} \rightarrow \bar{t} \bar{d}, \quad \tilde{t} \bar{s}$$

Similar to our scenario (although always a light jet, not a charm).

# Existing searches

## [1] Search for pair production of excited top quarks in the lepton+jets final state

CMS Collaboration, JHEP 06 (2014) 125 [arXiv:1311.5357]

19.5 fb<sup>-1</sup> of 8 TeV data

1 lepton, ≥ 6 jets, incl. ≥ 1 b

event reconstruction via a kinematic fit

search for a bump in  $m_{tg}$

# Existing searches

## [1] Search for pair production of excited top quarks in the lepton+jets final state

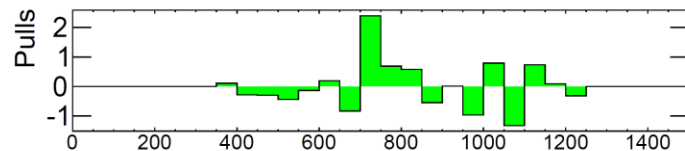
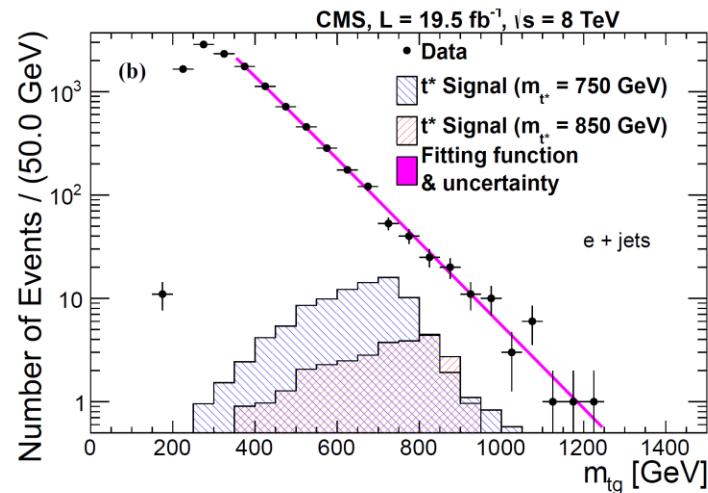
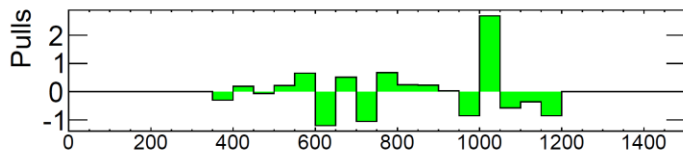
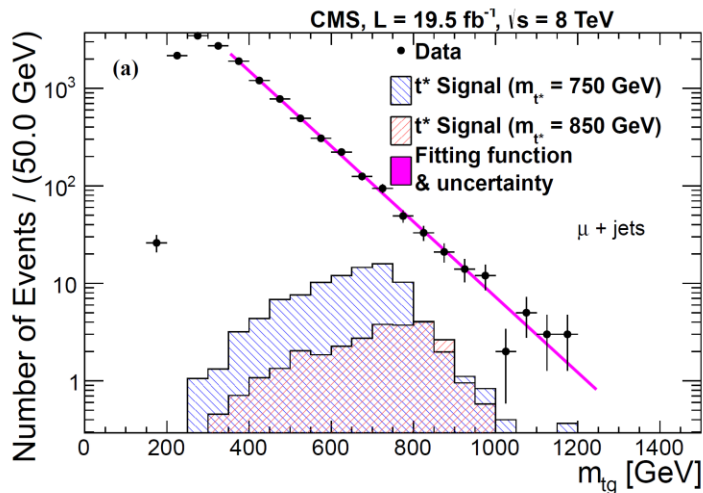
CMS Collaboration, JHEP 06 (2014) 125 [arXiv:1311.5357]

19.5 fb<sup>-1</sup> of 8 TeV data

1 lepton, ≥ 6 jets, incl. ≥ 1 b

event reconstruction via a kinematic fit

search for a bump in  $m_{tg}$



# Existing searches

## [1] Search for pair production of excited top quarks in the lepton+jets final state

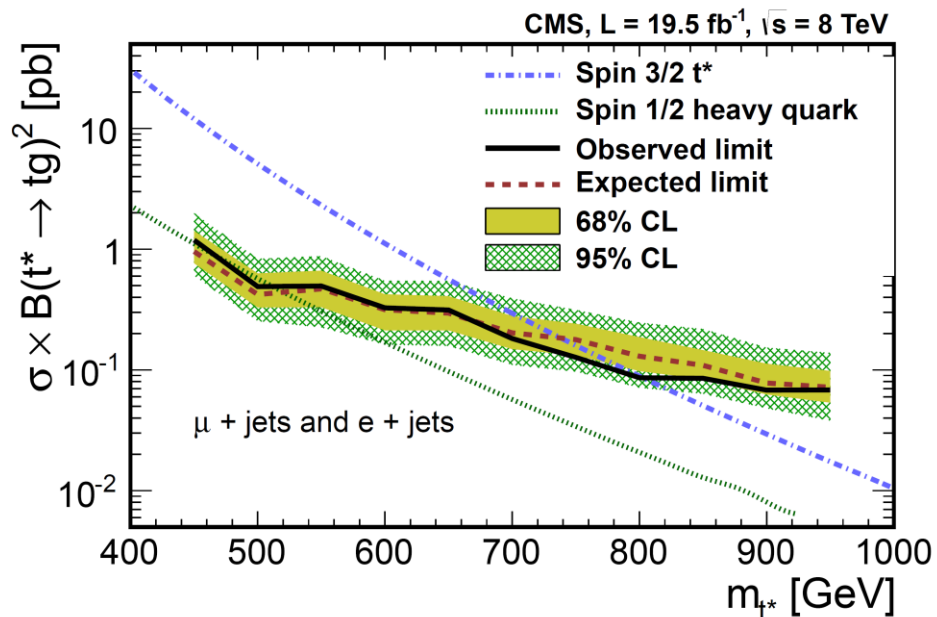
CMS Collaboration, JHEP 06 (2014) 125 [arXiv:1311.5357]

19.5 fb<sup>-1</sup> of 8 TeV data

1 lepton, ≥ 6 jets, incl. ≥ 1 b

event reconstruction via a kinematic fit

search for a bump in  $m_{tg}$



No limit derived below 450 GeV.

Spin-1/2 particles are (barely) excluded near 500 GeV.

For our model (spin 0) cross section is smaller by a factor of  $\sim 7$ .



# Existing searches

[2] Searches for *R*-parity-violating supersymmetry in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV  
in final states with 0–4 leptons CMS Collaboration, arXiv:1606.08076

19.5 fb<sup>-1</sup> of 8 TeV data

2 leptons,  $\geq 4$  jets, incl.  $\geq 2$  b (one loose, one medium)

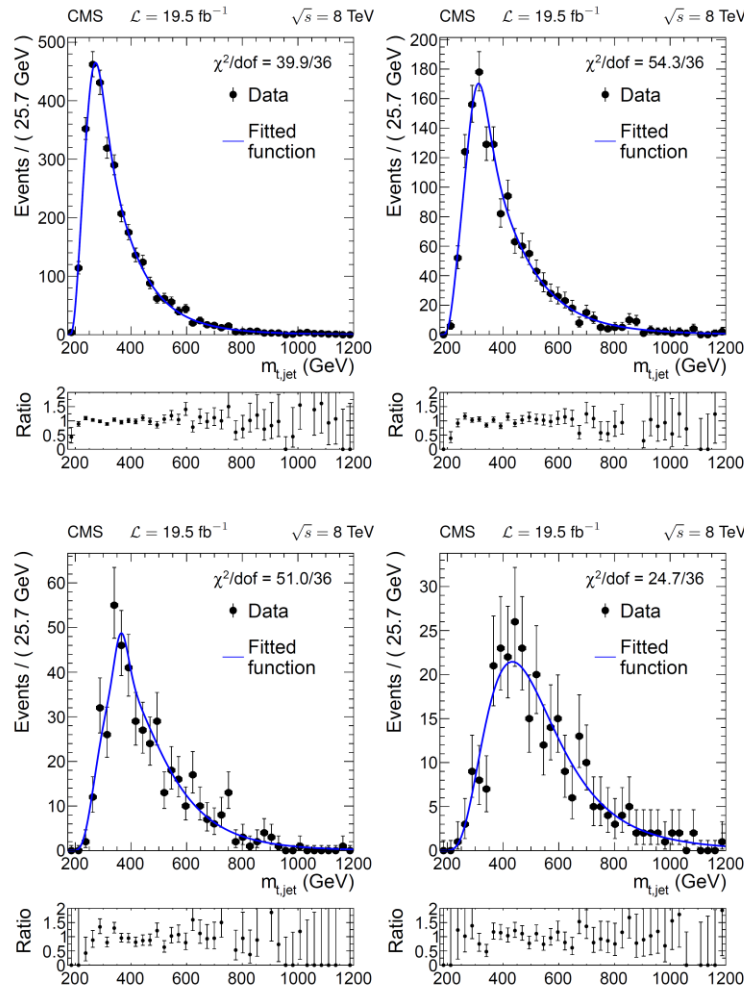
$\geq 2$  jets must fail loose b tagging

event reconstruction via a kinematic fit

likelihood analysis of  $m_{tj}$  distribution in different ranges of 2<sup>nd</sup> light-jet  $p_T$

# Existing searches

[2] Searches for  $R$ -parity-violating supersymmetry in  $pp$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV  
in final states with 0–4 leptons CMS Collaboration, arXiv:1606.08076



# Existing searches

[2] Searches for  $R$ -parity-violating supersymmetry in pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV  
in final states with 0–4 leptons CMS Collaboration, arXiv:1606.08076

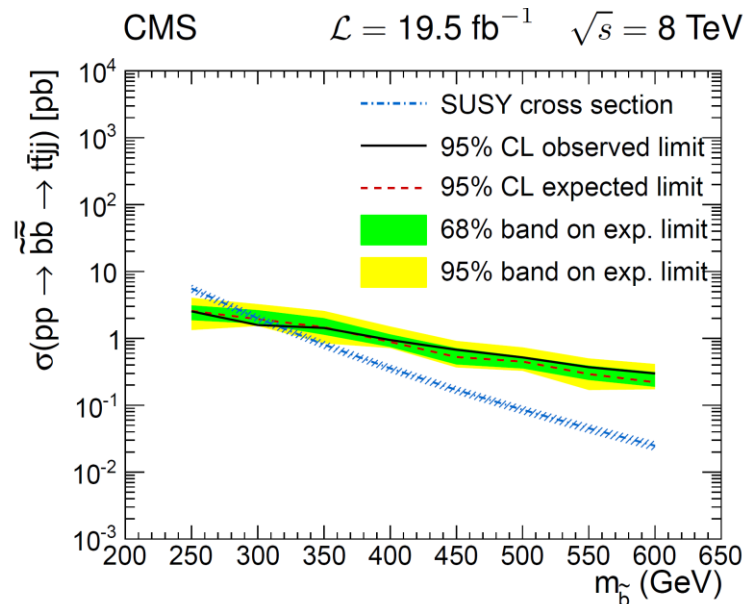
19.5 fb<sup>-1</sup> of 8 TeV data

2 leptons,  $\geq 4$  jets, incl.  $\geq 2$  b (one loose, one medium)

$\geq 2$  jets must fail loose b tagging

event reconstruction via a kinematic fit

likelihood analysis of  $m_{tj}$  distribution in different ranges of 2<sup>nd</sup> light-jet  $p_T$

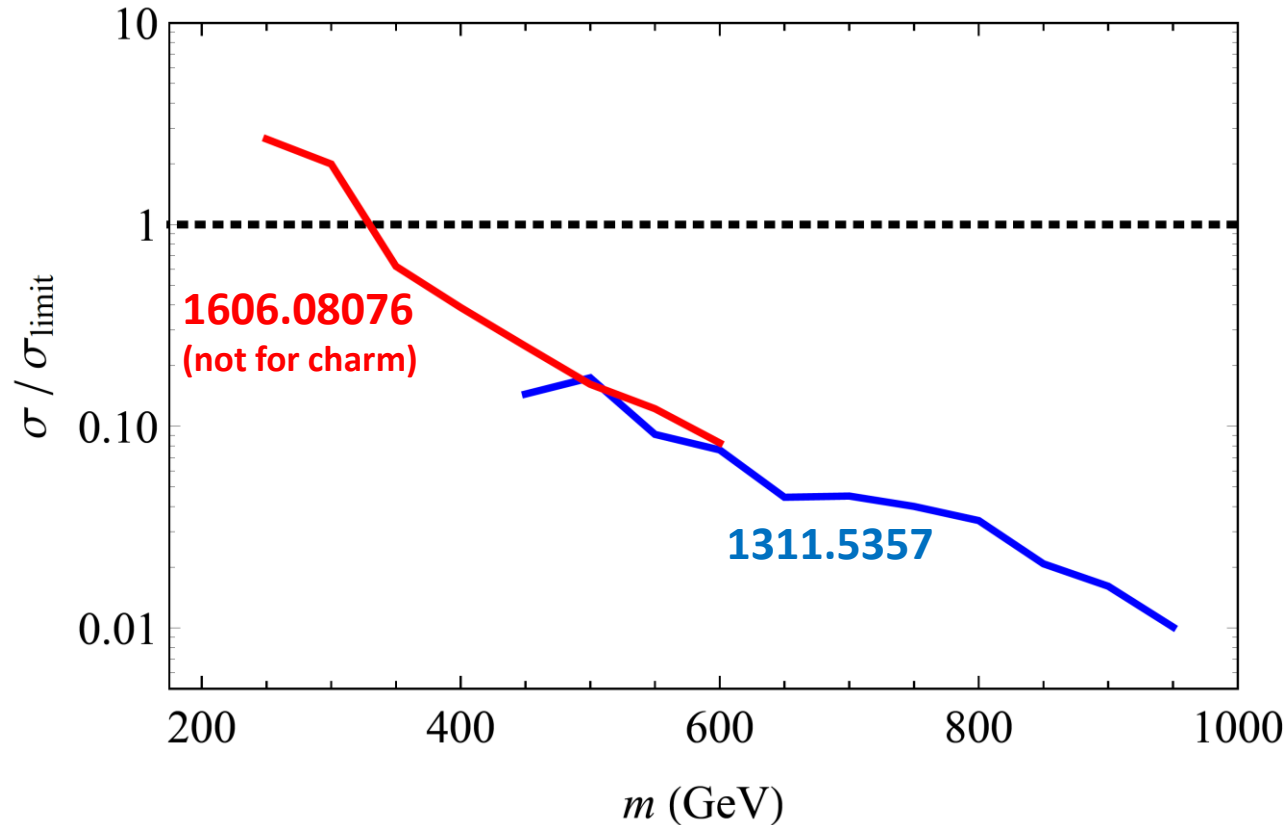


Exclusion only in the range  
250 – 307 GeV.

Applicable to our  $X \rightarrow \bar{t}\bar{u}$   
scenario, but not to  $X \rightarrow \bar{t}\bar{c}$   
due to the loose b tag vetoes.

# Existing searches

To summarize:



$pp \rightarrow XX^*$ ,  $X \rightarrow \bar{t} \bar{u}$  excluded only between 250 and 307 GeV  
 $X \rightarrow \bar{t} \bar{c}$  still allowed for any mass

# Limits from $t\bar{t}$ distributions?

Can limits be derived from public  $t\bar{t}$  distributions  
(e.g., number of jets)?

# Limits from $t\bar{t}$ distributions?

Can limits be derived from public  $t\bar{t}$  distributions  
(e.g., number of jets)?

In principle yes, but...

➤ Most results are presented (only) unfolded.

Are the unfolding assumptions valid for new physics samples?

# Limits from $t\bar{t}$ distributions?

Can limits be derived from public  $t\bar{t}$  distributions  
(e.g., number of jets)?

In principle yes, but...

➤ **Most results are presented (only) unfolded.**

**Are the unfolding assumptions valid for new physics samples?**

- If just a couple of extra jets  $\Rightarrow$  likely approximately yes.

But with what uncertainty?

- With extra c jets (might be b tagged)  $\Rightarrow$  less certain
- With extra b jets, leptons or MET  $\Rightarrow$  clearly not

Especially questionable when relying on a kinematic fit.

# Limits from $t\bar{t}$ distributions?

Can limits be derived from public  $t\bar{t}$  distributions  
(e.g., number of jets)?

In principle yes, but...

➤ **Most results are presented (only) unfolded.**

**Are the unfolding assumptions valid for new physics samples?**

- If just a couple of extra jets  $\Rightarrow$  likely approximately yes.

But with what uncertainty?

- With extra c jets (might be b tagged)  $\Rightarrow$  less certain
- With extra b jets, leptons or MET  $\Rightarrow$  clearly not

Especially questionable when relying on a kinematic fit.

**Note also that unfolding entails some loss of sensitivity.**



# Limits from $t\bar{t}$ distributions?

Can limits be derived from public  $t\bar{t}$  distributions  
(e.g., number of jets)?

In principle yes, but...

➤ **Most results are presented (only) unfolded.**

**Are the unfolding assumptions valid for new physics samples?**

- If just a couple of extra jets  $\Rightarrow$  likely approximately yes.

But with what uncertainty?

- With extra c jets (might be b tagged)  $\Rightarrow$  less certain
- With extra b jets, leptons or MET  $\Rightarrow$  clearly not

Especially questionable when relying on a kinematic fit.

**Note also that unfolding entails some loss of sensitivity.**

➤ **Cannot use the full power of distributions without knowing the correlations between bins.**

# Approximate limits from $t\bar{t}$ distributions

We proceed anyway and show some preliminary results.

Caveats:

- Not all relevant analyses are included, just several examples.
- Limits are conservative – based on single bins, not full distributions.
- Signal simulated at leading order (MadGraph5 + Pythia8).  
(Simulating  $t\bar{t}$  in a similar way gives decent agreement with distributions from ATLAS/CMS.)

# Approximate limits from $t\bar{t}$ distributions

**Measurement of differential  $t\bar{t}$  production cross sections  
in lepton + jets final states at 13 TeV**  
CMS PAS TOP-16-008 (2.3 fb<sup>-1</sup>)

Unfolding to particle level:

- Use true e,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ 's from the hard process
- Cluster and b-tag jets based on true final-state particles
- Selection:

1 e or  $\mu$  with  $p_T > 30$  GeV,  $|\eta| < 2.5$

$\geq 4$  jets (incl.  $\geq 2$  b) with  $p_T > 25$  GeV,  $|\eta| < 2.5$

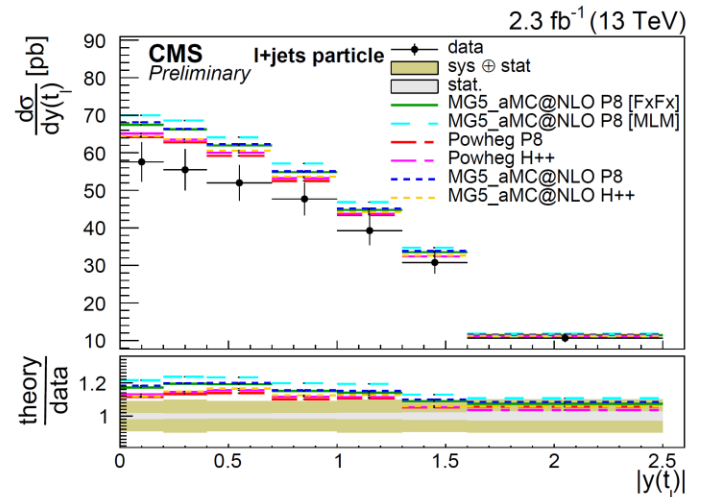
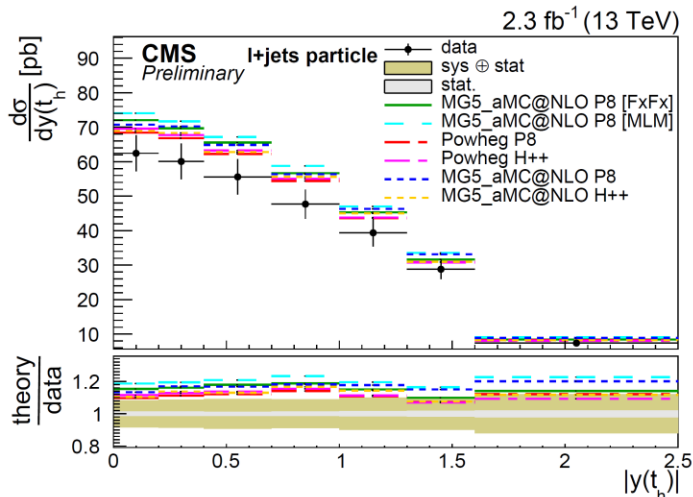
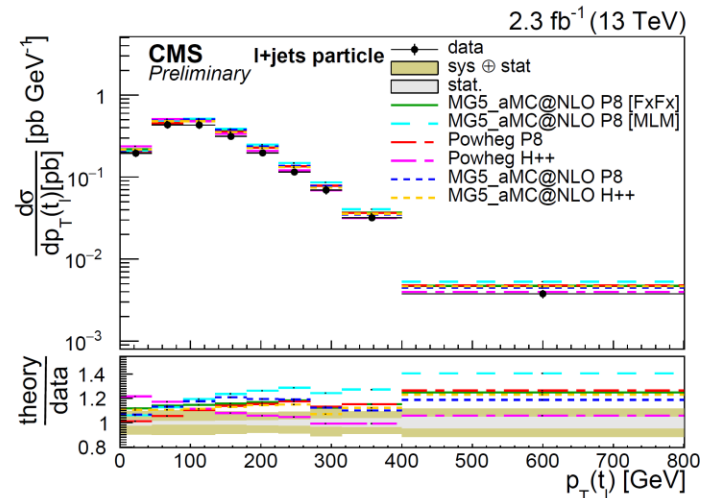
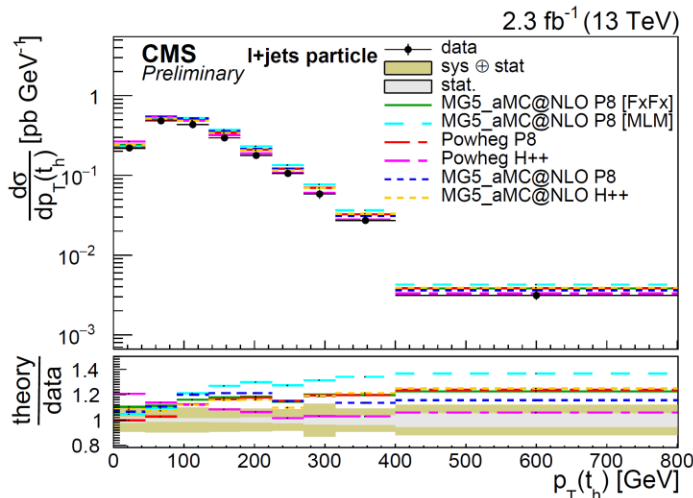
- Choose event interpretation that minimizes

$$K^2 = [M(p_\nu + p_\ell + p_{b_1}) - m_t]^2 + [M(p_{j_1} + p_{j_2}) - m_W]^2 + \\ + [M(p_{j_1} + p_{j_2} + p_{b_2}) - m_t]^2$$

and construct various variables.

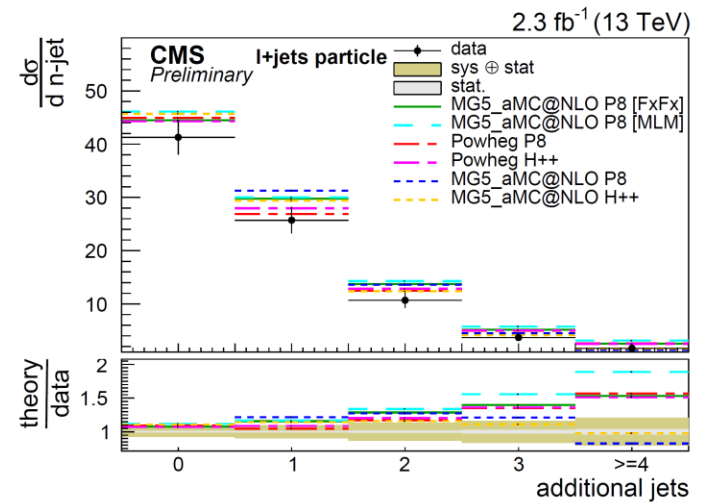
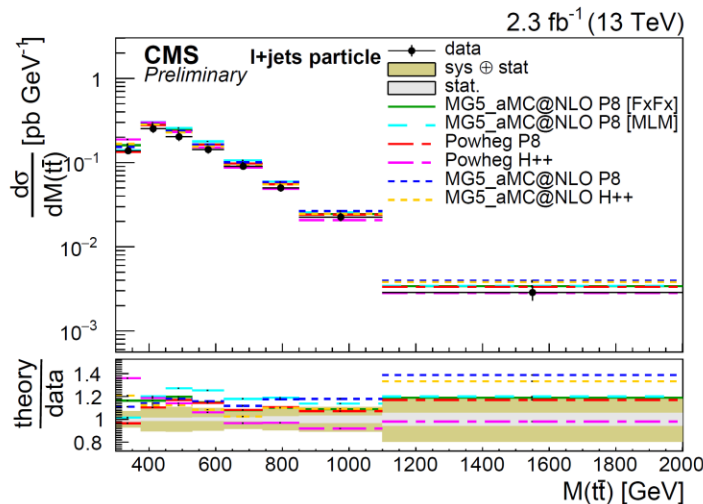
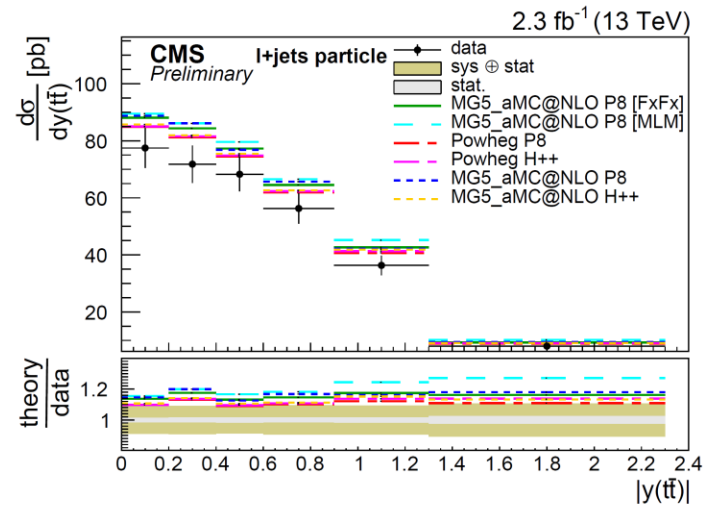
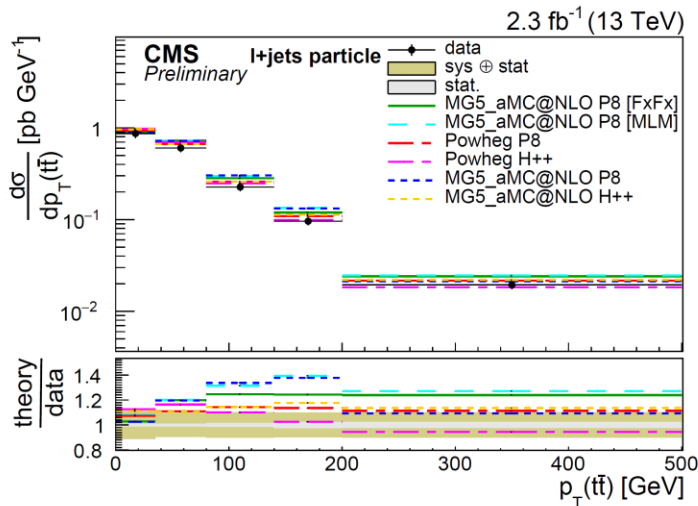
# Approximate limits from $t\bar{t}$ distributions

Measurement of differential  $t\bar{t}$  production cross sections  
in lepton + jets final states at 13 TeV  
CMS PAS TOP-16-008 (2.3 fb<sup>-1</sup>)



# Approximate limits from $t\bar{t}$ distributions

Measurement of differential  $t\bar{t}$  production cross sections  
in lepton + jets final states at 13 TeV  
CMS PAS TOP-16-008 (2.3 fb<sup>-1</sup>)



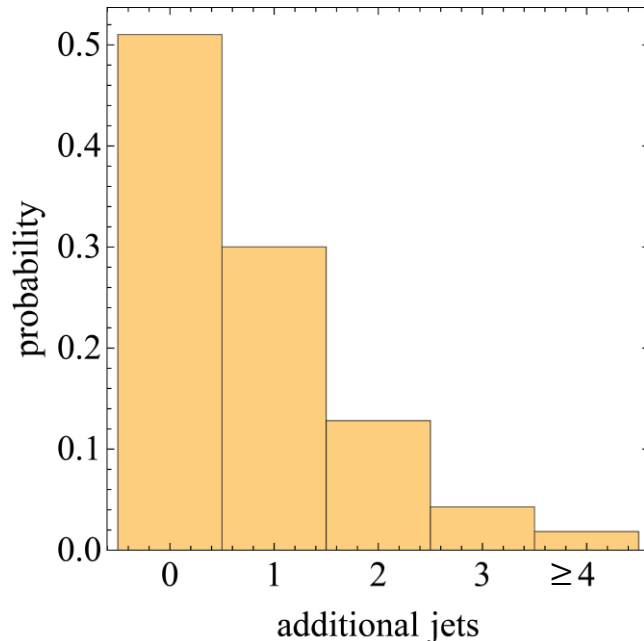
# Approximate limits from $t\bar{t}$ distributions

Measurement of differential  $t\bar{t}$  production cross sections  
in lepton + jets final states at 13 TeV  
CMS PAS TOP-16-008 (2.3 fb<sup>-1</sup>)

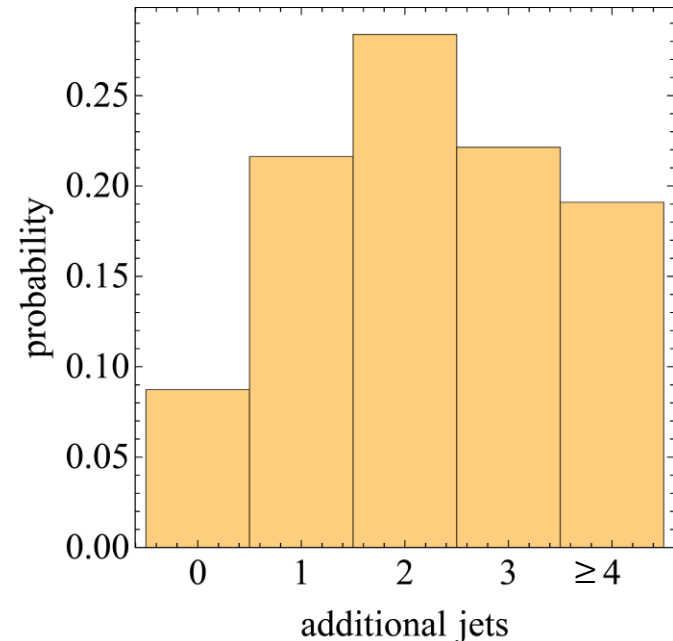
Variable most useful for our scenario:

number of additional jets (with  $p_T > 25$  GeV,  $|\eta| < 2.5$ )

$$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}$$

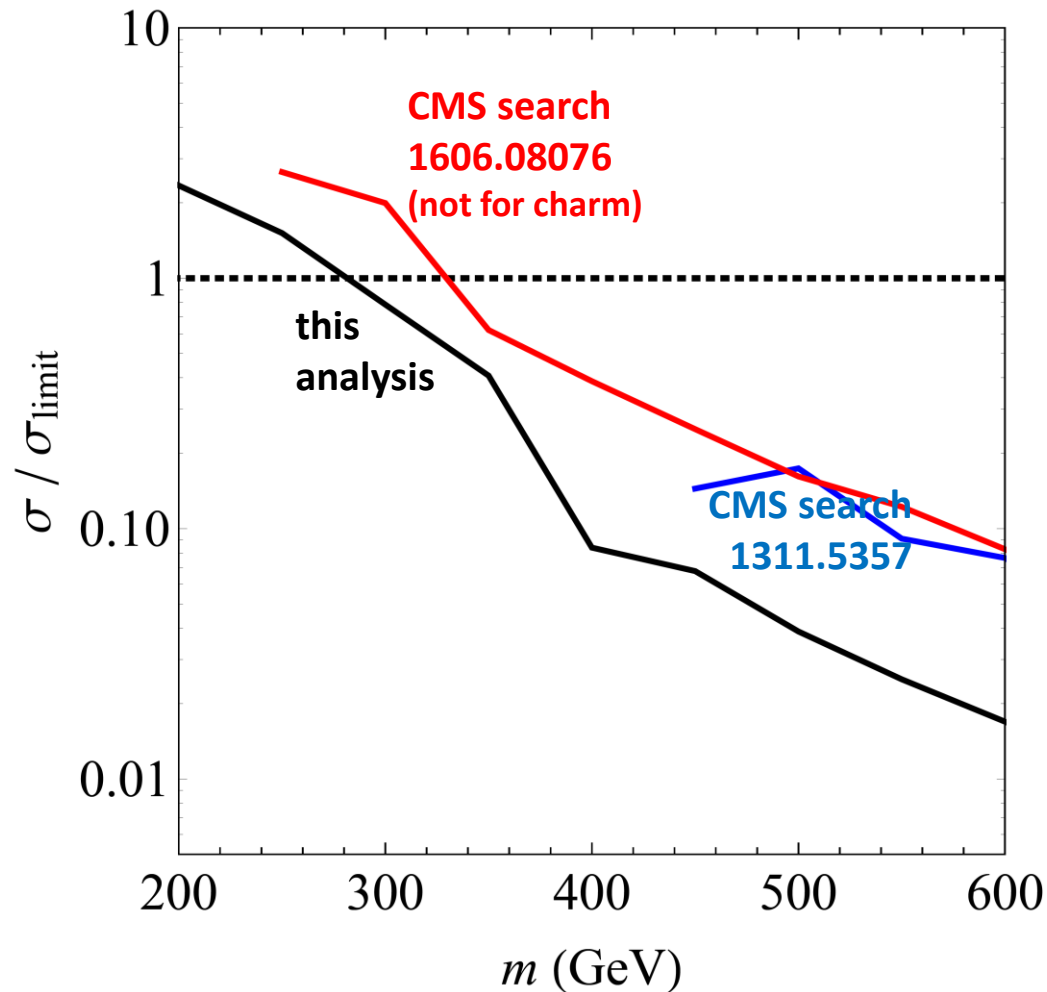


$$pp \rightarrow XX^*, X \rightarrow \bar{t}\bar{u}$$
$$m_X = 350 \text{ GeV}$$



# Approximate limits from $t\bar{t}$ distributions

Measurement of differential  $t\bar{t}$  production cross sections  
in lepton + jets final states at 13 TeV  
CMS PAS TOP-16-008 (2.3 fb<sup>-1</sup>)



# Approximate limits from $t\bar{t}$ distributions

Measurement of jets produced in top quark events using the di-lepton final state with 2  $b$ -tagged jets in  $pp$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV with the ATLAS detector

ATLAS-CONF-2015-065 (3.2 fb<sup>-1</sup>)

Unfolding to particle level:

- Use true e,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ 's from the hard process
- Cluster and b-tag jets based on true final-state particles
- Selection:

2 OS leptons (ee,  $\mu\mu$ , e $\mu$ ) with  $p_T > 25$  GeV,  $|\eta| < 2.5$

in ee,  $\mu\mu$  cases:  $|m_{\ell\ell} - m_Z| > 10$  GeV,  $m_{\ell\ell} > 40$  GeV

$\geq 2$  b with  $p_T > 25$  GeV,  $|\eta| < 2.5$

(Normalized) distributions of number of additional jets with

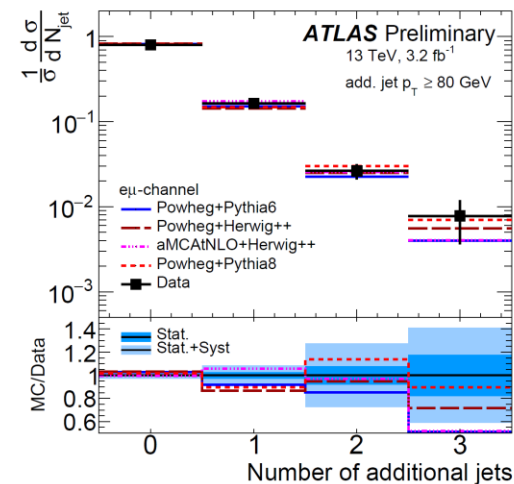
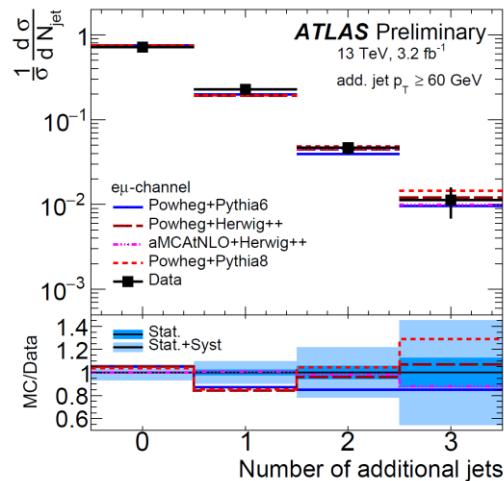
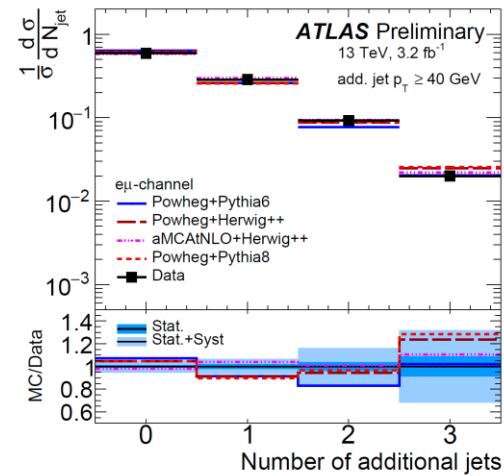
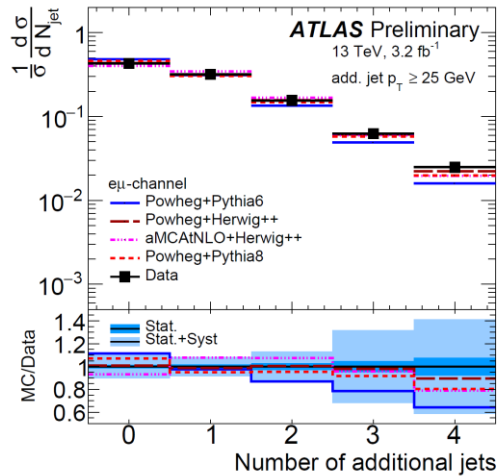
$p_T > 25, 40, 60, 80$  GeV,  $|\eta| < 2.5$



# Approximate limits from $t\bar{t}$ distributions

Measurement of jets produced in top quark events using the di-lepton final state with 2  $b$ -tagged jets in  $pp$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV with the ATLAS detector

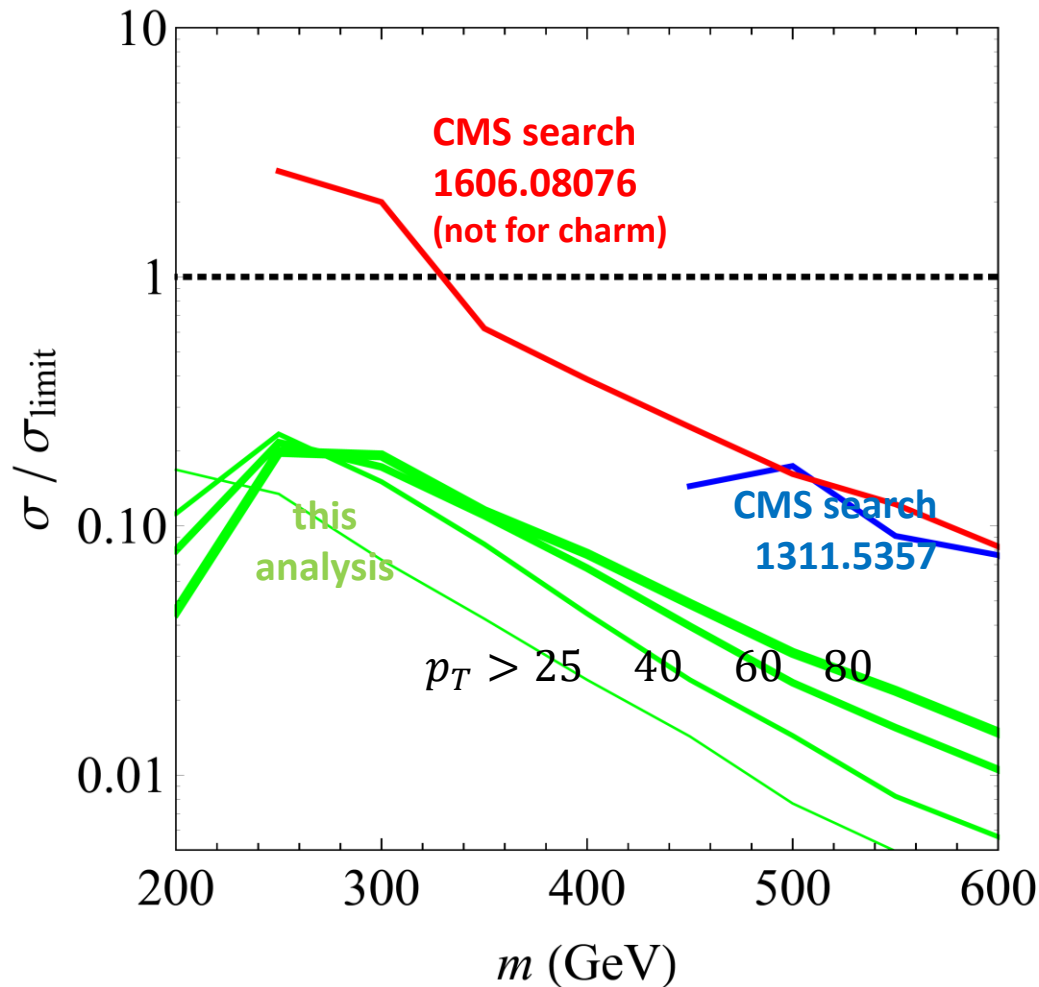
ATLAS-CONF-2015-065 ( $3.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )



# Approximate limits from $t\bar{t}$ distributions

Measurement of jets produced in top quark events using the di-lepton final state with 2  $b$ -tagged jets in  $pp$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV with the ATLAS detector

ATLAS-CONF-2015-065 (3.2 fb<sup>-1</sup>)



# Approximate limits from $t\bar{t}$ distributions

Measurement of the  $t\bar{t}$  production cross-section using  $e\mu$  events with  $b$ -tagged jets in  $pp$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV with the ATLAS detector

Phys. Lett. B761 (2016) 136 [arXiv:1606.02699] (3.2 fb<sup>-1</sup>)

Measured cross section:

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 818 \pm 36 \text{ pb}$$

Theory prediction (NNLO+NNLL):

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 832^{+40}_{-46} \text{ pb}$$



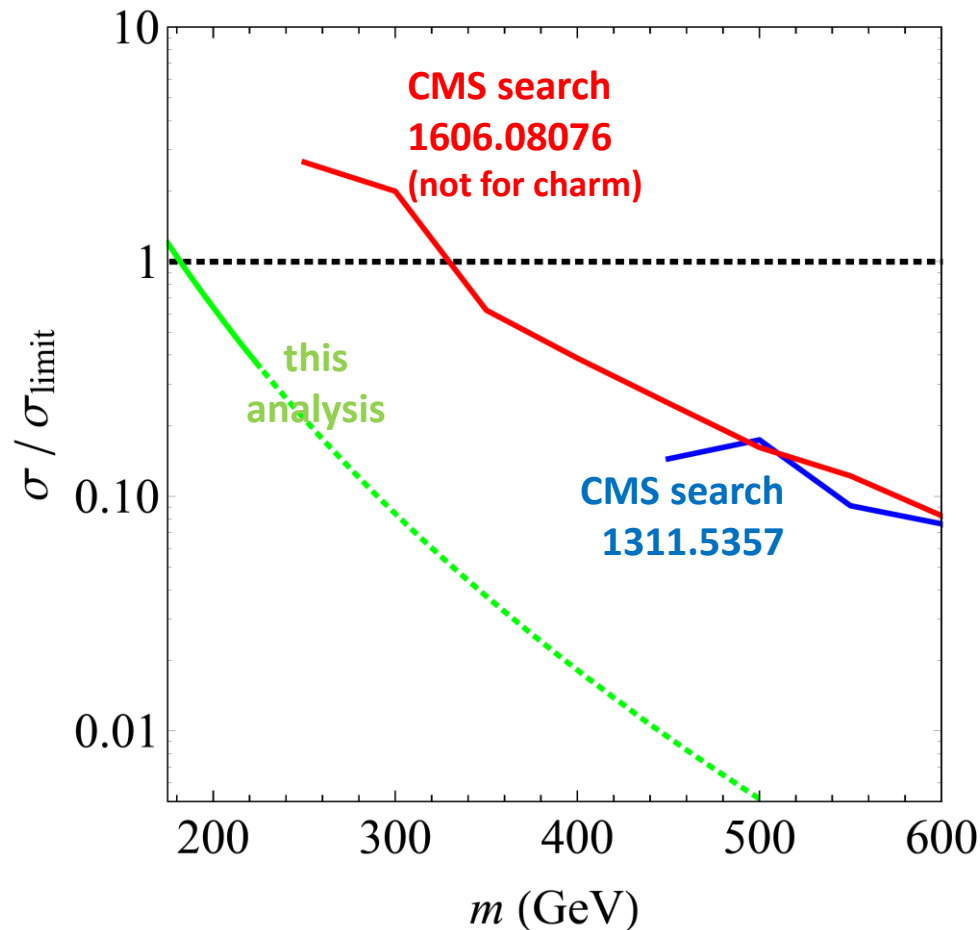
Allowed  $t\bar{t}$ -like new physics (95% CL):

$$\sigma_{\text{NP}} \lesssim 100 \text{ pb}$$

# Approximate limits from $t\bar{t}$ distributions

Measurement of the  $t\bar{t}$  production cross-section using  $e\mu$  events with  $b$ -tagged jets in  $pp$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV with the ATLAS detector

Phys. Lett. B761 (2016) 136 [arXiv:1606.02699] ( $3.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )



# Summarizing questions (to you, if you wish)

- What's the best way to bridge the gap between **new physics searches** (most of which cut out anything  $t\bar{t}$ -like) and  **$t\bar{t}$  measurements** (in principle sensitive to new physics, but interpretation is not straightforward)?

# Summarizing questions (to you, if you wish)

- What's the best way to bridge the gap between **new physics searches** (most of which cut out anything  $t\bar{t}$ -like) and  **$t\bar{t}$  measurements** (in principle sensitive to new physics, but interpretation is not straightforward)?
- To what extent can we use **unfolded** distributions to derive constraints on new physics?  
Wouldn't it be beneficial to publish also the **raw** distributions (along with the expectation and its systematic uncertainty)?

# Summarizing questions (to you, if you wish)

- What's the best way to bridge the gap between **new physics searches** (most of which cut out anything  $t\bar{t}$ -like) and  **$t\bar{t}$  measurements** (in principle sensitive to new physics, but interpretation is not straightforward)?
- To what extent can we use **unfolded** distributions to derive constraints on new physics?  
Wouldn't it be beneficial to publish also the **raw** distributions (along with the expectation and its systematic uncertainty)?
- Any other comments?

**Thank You!**