

FCNC $t \rightarrow qH$ ($\rightarrow bb$)



Spanish LHC Network Meeting

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on behalf of the IFAE-Top team



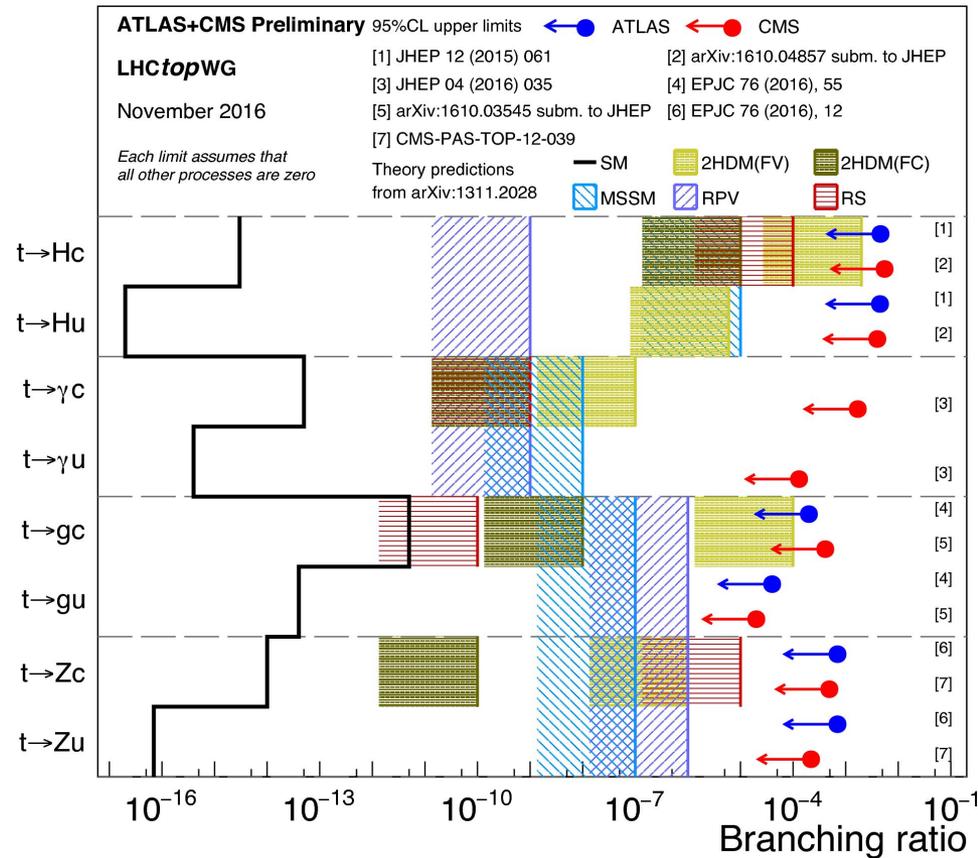
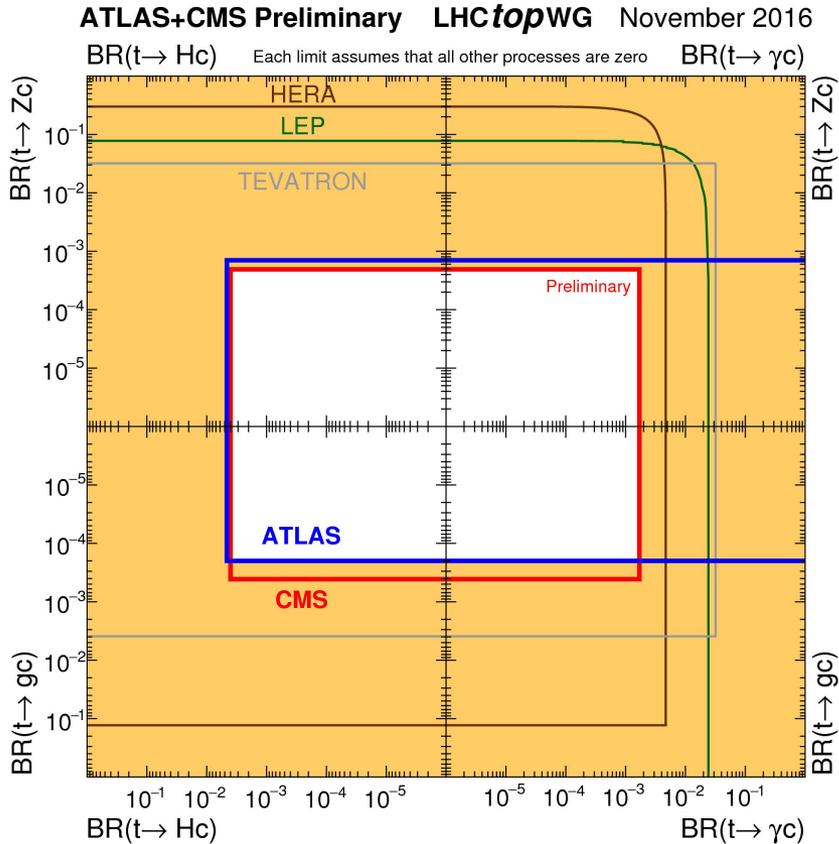
Barcelona Institute of
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FCNC Top Searches

Several searches have been performed over the years.

LHC can improve the sensitivity of several searches by orders of magnitude.

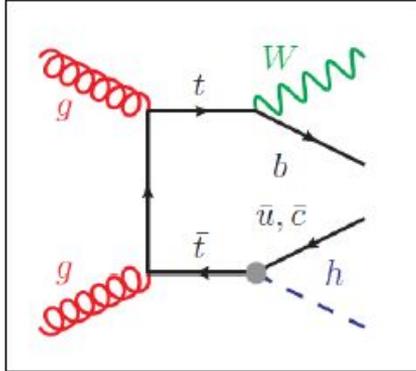


Starting to probe the BR predicted by several BSM models.

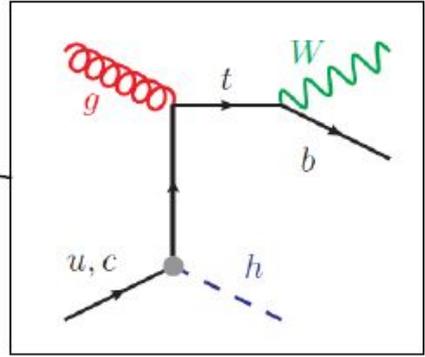
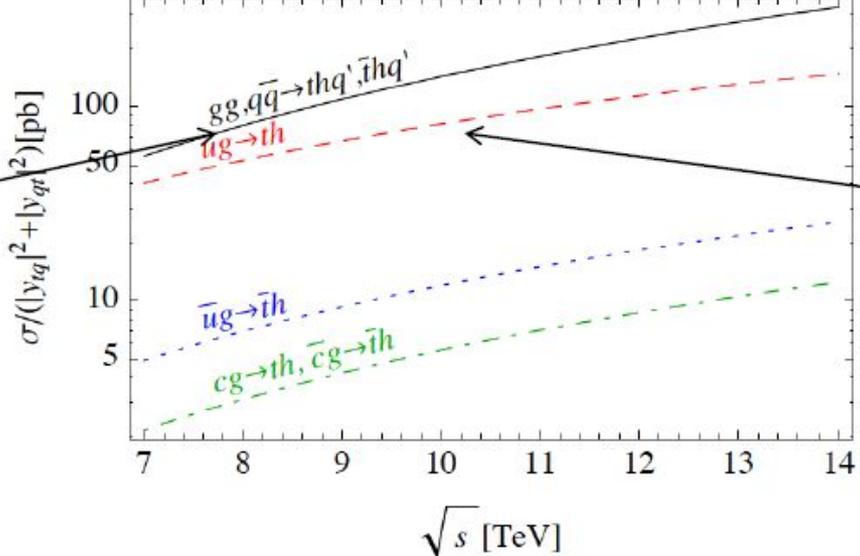
If off-diagonal Yukawa couplings are $\approx \sqrt{m_i m_j}$, then $t \rightarrow Hq$ is the next interesting spot to investigate.

Phenomenology & Experimental Strategy

$pp \rightarrow th, \bar{t}h, thq, \bar{t}hq$ arXiv:1404.1278



$t \rightarrow Hq$ decay

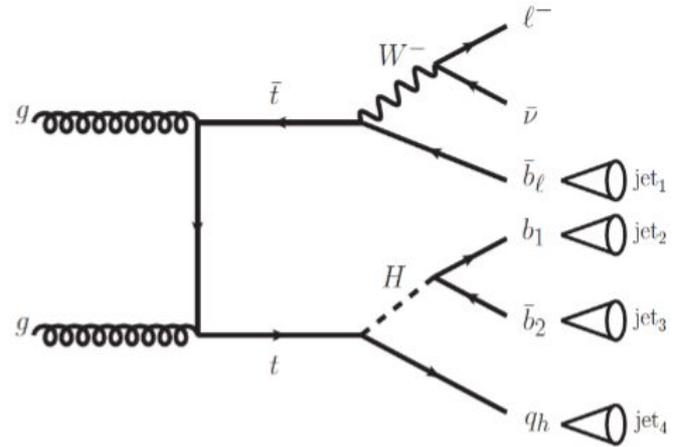


tH production

- ▷ Strategies:
 - $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$: tiny Br (~0.2%); diphoton+lepton+jets, diphoton+jets final states. Very small background, excellent mass resolution
 - $H \rightarrow WW^*, \tau\tau$: sizeable Br (WW^* : 21.5%, $\tau\tau$: 6.3%); SS $2\ell, 3\ell$. Small background, essentially no mass resolution
 - $H \rightarrow bb$: largest Br (~58%); lepton+jets. Large background, some mass resolution.
- ▷ $H \rightarrow bb$ largest Br, mass resolution not as good as $\gamma\gamma$, not as bad as WW
- ▷ lepton+jets channel: use single lepton trigger

Analysis Strategy

- ▷ Focus on $tt \rightarrow WbHq \rightarrow (\ell\nu)b(bb)q$
- ▷ lepton+jets final state
- ▷ Event pre-selection:
 - Single-lepton trigger
 - e or μ with $p_T > 25\text{GeV}$, $|\eta| < 2.5$
 - ≥ 4 jets with $p_T > 25\text{GeV}$, $|\eta| < 2.5$
 - ≥ 2 b-tags (MV1 tagger at 77% eff.)

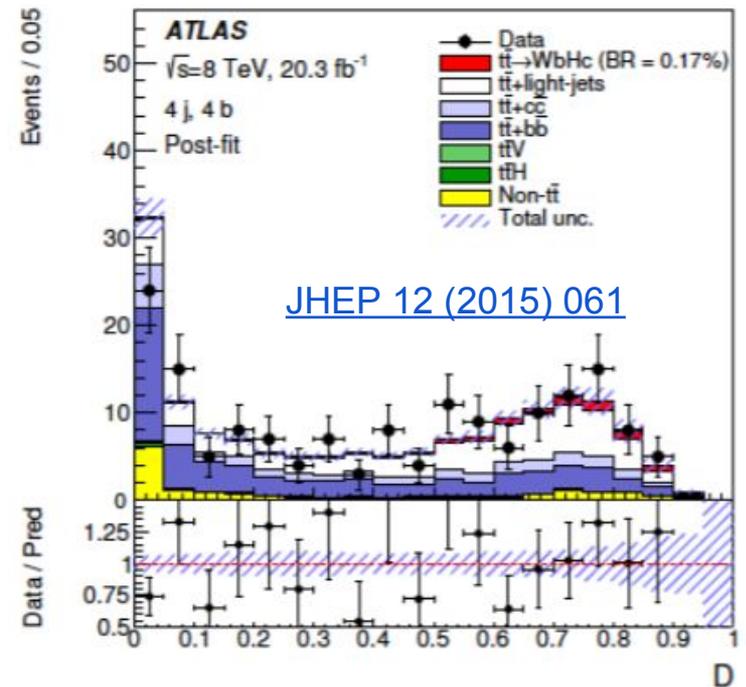
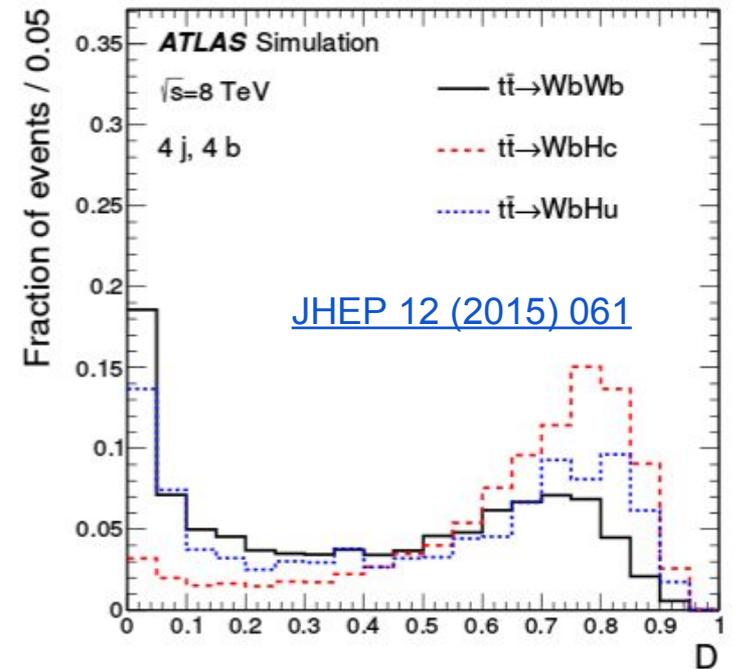
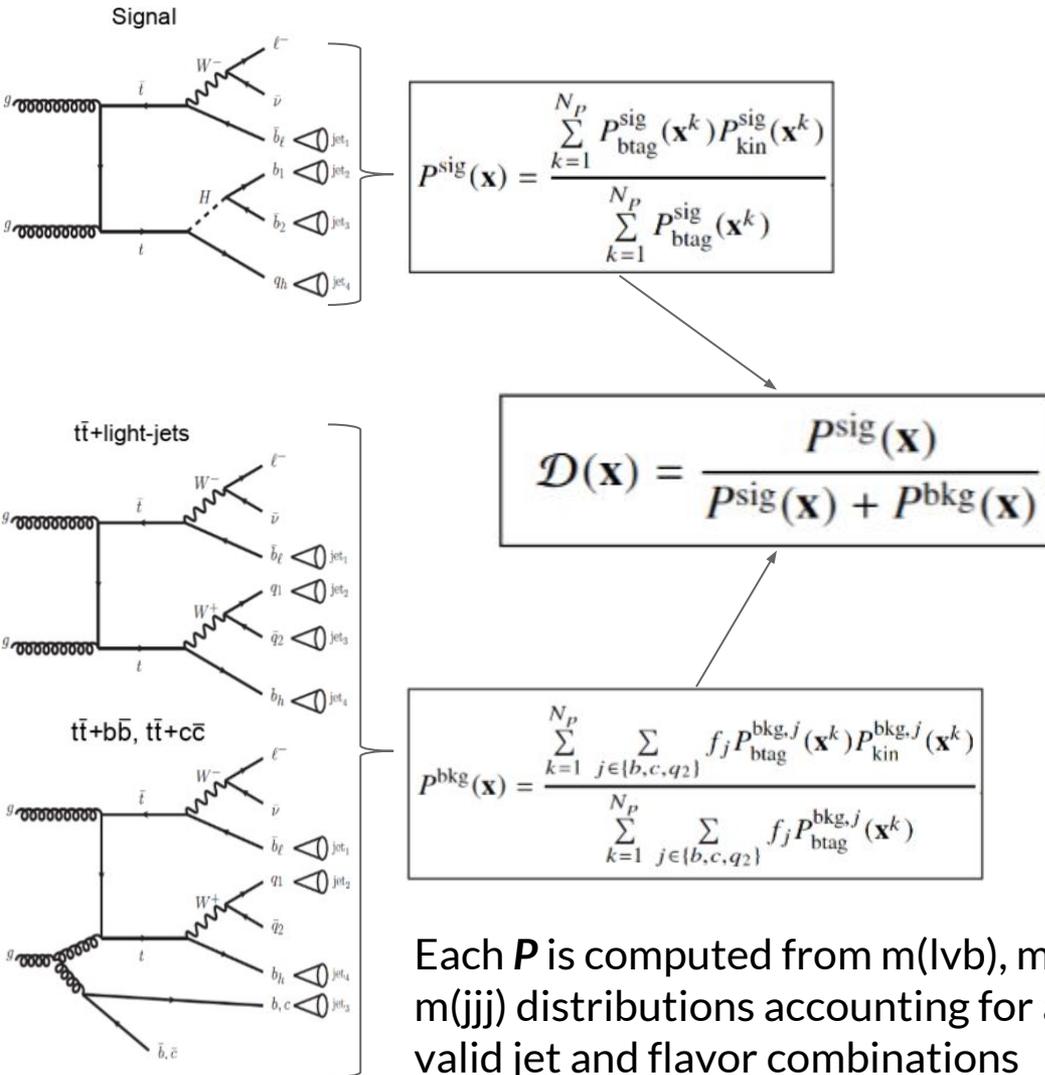


	N_b		
N_{jet}	=2	=3	≥ 4
=4		Hu, Hc	Hc
=5		Hu, Hc	Hc
≥ 6			

- ▷ Main background: SM $tt(\rightarrow WbWb)+\text{jets}$
- ▷ Same background model and associated systematics as in the $ttH(\rightarrow bb)$ search
- ▷ Categorize events according to the number of jets and of b-tags
 - **Signal-rich channels:** most sensitive to $t \rightarrow Hu, Hc$ signals
 - **Signal-depleted channels:** primarily used to constrain background systematics via profile likelihood fit
- ▷ Re-use and improve Run 1 discriminant 4

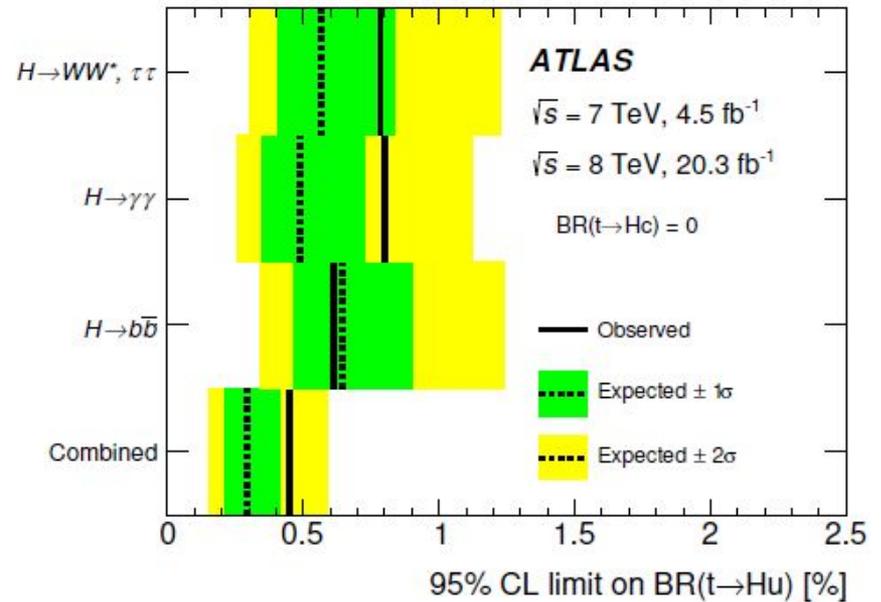
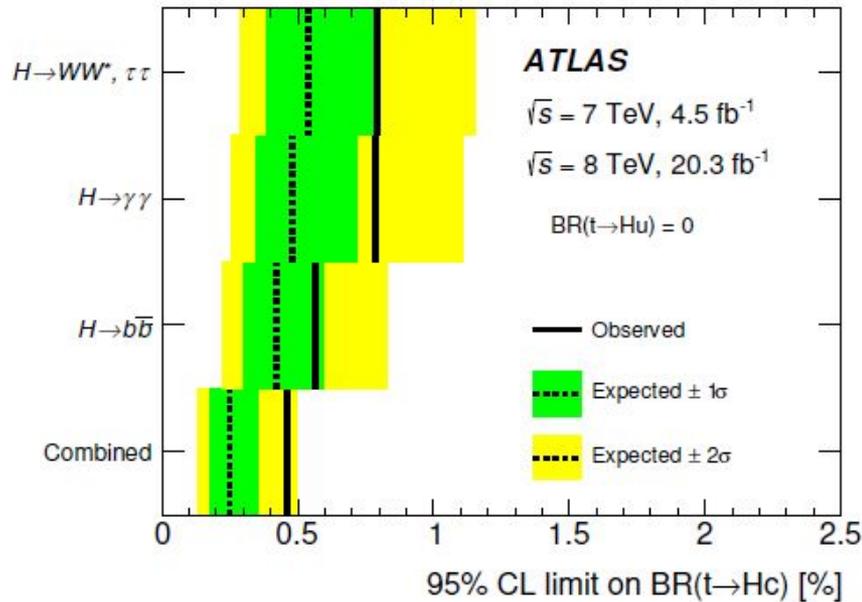
Run1 Discriminant

Combinatorial likelihood discriminant exploiting kinematic and b-tag information:



Run 1 Result: Upper Limits

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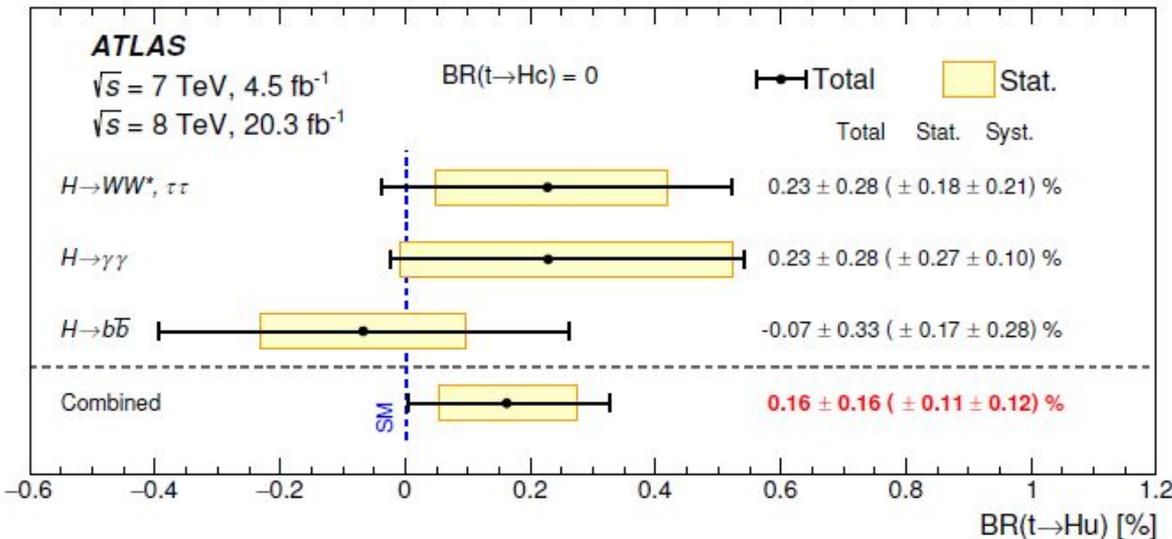
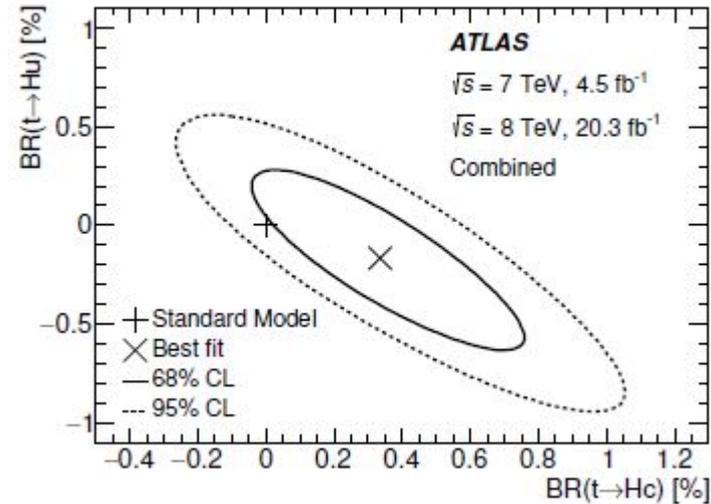
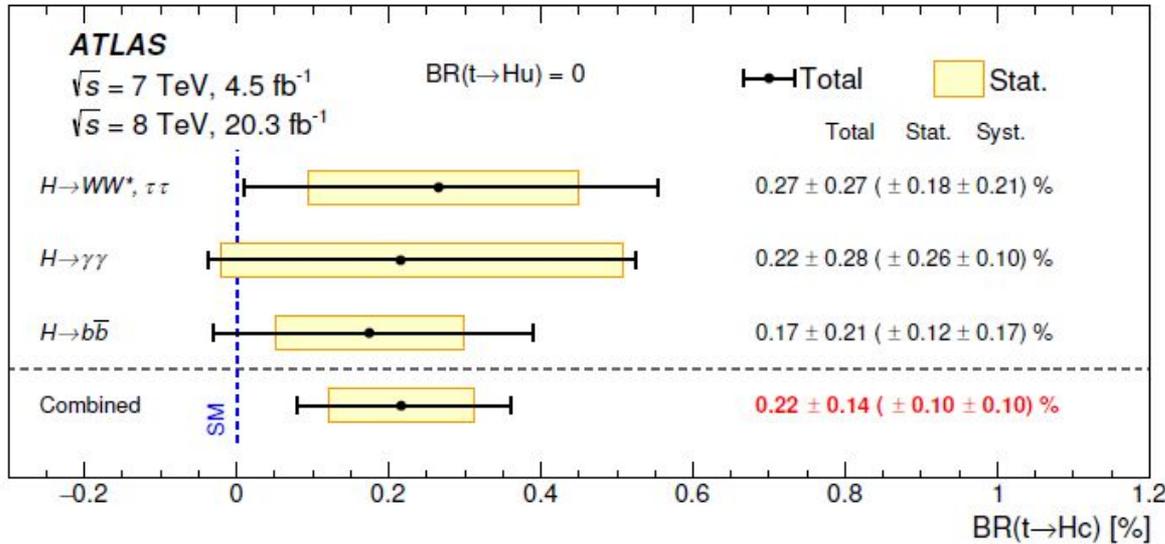


Collab	Decay mode	Limit $\text{BR}(t \rightarrow H_c)$ [%]		Limit $\text{BR}(t \rightarrow H_u)$ [%]	
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected
CMS	$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	0.47	0.67	0.42	0.60
	$H \rightarrow WW, ZZ, \tau\tau$ (SS 2 ℓ , 3 ℓ , 4 ℓ)	0.93	0.89	0.82	0.82
	$H \rightarrow bb$	1.16	0.89	1.92	0.84
	Combination	0.40	0.43	0.55	0.40
ATLAS	$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	0.79	0.51	0.79	0.51
	$H \rightarrow WW, \tau\tau$ (SS 2 ℓ , 3 ℓ)	0.79	0.54	0.78	0.57
	$H \rightarrow bb$	0.56	0.42	0.61	0.64
	Combination	0.46	0.25	0.45	0.29

▷ $H \rightarrow bb$:
 competitive
 w/ other
 channels

Run 1 Result: Best Fit Values

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- ▷ Simultaneous measurement of both BRs from $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ channels
- ▷ Perhaps a glimpse of FCNC has already been observed?

Neutral Higgs FCNC: Prospects

What are the prospects and what can be improved wrt. Run 1:

- ▷ Increase in the **cross section** and **datasets**:
 - $\sigma(tt \rightarrow WbHq): \sigma_{13} / \sigma_8 \sim 3.3$
 - $L_{13} / L_8 \sim 1.5$ (2015+2016; will be ~ 5 with full Run2, $\sim 100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)
- ▷ Further **optimize** the **object** selection
 - Optimized event reconstructions
 - Jets down to $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$
- ▷ Further **optimize** the **comb. likelihood discriminant**
 - Finer b-tagging categorization (tight, loose op. points), e.g. 4T, 3T + 1L, etc.
 - \rightarrow requires pseudo-continuous b-tagging
 - Use b-tagging info to discriminate sig. vs. bkg. (now only used to weight the kin. prob.)
- ▷ Reduce systematics on tt+jets/HF modeling (“one-missing-parton” case)

Conclusion and Outlook

- ▷ Well defined analysis strategy for FCNC $t \rightarrow Hq$ ($H \rightarrow bb$)
 - leverage Run 1 experience
 - ideas and room for improvement
- ▷ Work on full 2015+2016 data analysis and discriminant calculation ongoing
 - from the application of the discriminant to $ttH(\rightarrow bb)$ learnt useful lessons
- ▷ Main limiting factors
 - $t\bar{t}b$ modeling

Extra slides

Systematic uncertainties

From [JHEP 12 \(2015\) 061](#)

	Pre-fit				Post-fit			
	$WbHc$	$t\bar{t}+LJ$	$t\bar{t} + c\bar{c}$	$t\bar{t} + b\bar{b}$	$WbHc$	$t\bar{t}+LJ$	$t\bar{t} + c\bar{c}$	$t\bar{t} + b\bar{b}$
Luminosity	± 2.8	± 2.8	± 2.8	± 2.8	± 2.6	± 2.6	± 2.6	± 2.6
Lepton efficiencies	± 1.5	± 1.5	± 1.5	± 1.5	± 1.5	± 1.5	± 1.5	± 1.5
Jet energy scale	± 3.3	± 2.9	± 2.3	± 5.8	± 1.4	± 1.2	± 1.8	± 4.1
Jet efficiencies	± 1.2	–	± 1.9	± 1.7	± 0.9	–	± 1.4	± 1.2
Jet energy resolution	–	± 1.2	± 2.8	± 2.9	–	–	± 1.0	± 1.1
b -tagging eff.	± 7.9	± 5.5	± 5.2	± 10	± 5.7	± 3.9	± 3.7	± 6.6
c -tagging eff.	± 7.0	± 6.6	± 13	± 3.5	± 6.3	± 6.0	± 11	± 3.2
Light-jet tagging eff.	± 0.8	± 18	± 3.2	± 1.5	± 0.6	± 13	± 2.3	± 1.1
$t\bar{t}$: reweighting	± 5.9	± 2.7	± 4.2	–	± 3.8	± 1.9	± 2.3	–
$t\bar{t}$: parton shower	± 5.4	± 4.8	± 10	± 4.9	± 1.7	± 1.5	± 6.5	± 3.1
$t\bar{t}+HF$: normalisation	–	–	± 50	± 50	–	–	± 32	± 16
$t\bar{t}+HF$: modelling	–	–	–	± 7.7	–	–	–	± 7.4
Signal modelling	± 6.9	–	–	–	± 6.9	–	–	–
Theor. cross sections	± 6.2	± 6.2	± 6.2	± 6.2	± 3.9	± 3.9	± 3.9	± 3.9
Total	± 17	± 22	± 54	± 53	± 7.8	± 14	± 28	± 15

t \bar{t} bar:
Powheg-Box
+ Pythia6
+ CT10
+ rew. ttbb
(NLO,
massive b,
Sherpa+OL)

Table 2: $t\bar{t} \rightarrow WbHc, H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ search: summary of the systematic uncertainties considered in the (4 j, 4 b) channel and their impact (in %) on the normalisation of the signal and the main backgrounds, before and after the fit to data. The $t\bar{t} \rightarrow WbHc$ signal and the $t\bar{t}$ +light-jets background are denoted by “ $WbHc$ ” and “ $t\bar{t}+LJ$ ” respectively. Only sources of systematic uncertainty resulting in a normalisation change of at least 0.5% are displayed. The total post-fit uncertainty can differ from the sum in quadrature of individual sources due to the anti-correlations between them resulting from the fit to the data.