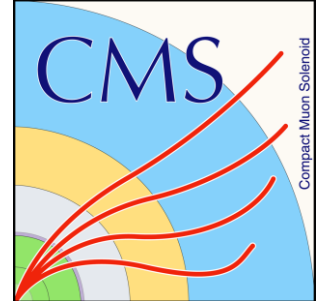




Universidad de Oviedo
Universidá d'Uviéu
University of Oviedo

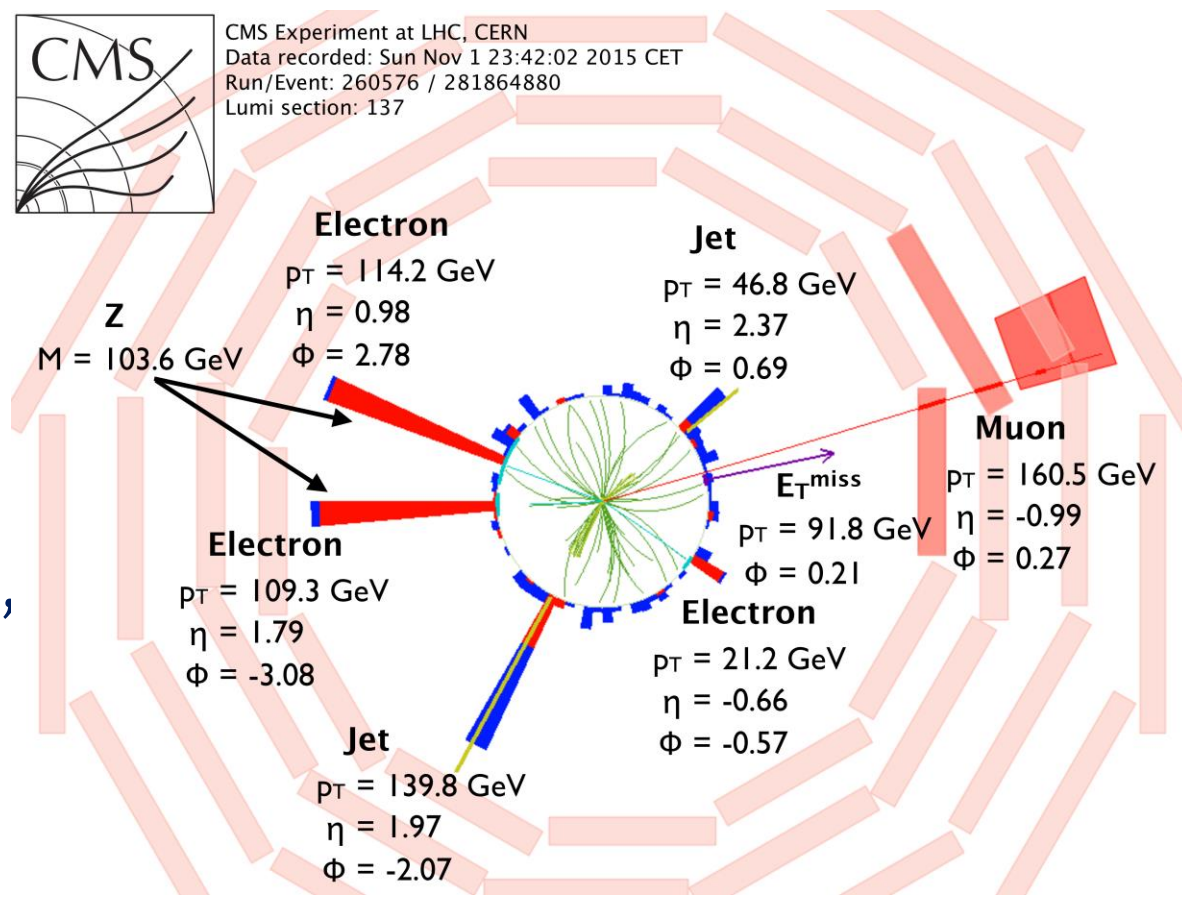
Measurements of the associated production of top quark pairs with bosons or other top quarks



CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN
Data recorded: Sun Nov 1 23:42:02 2015 CET
Run/Event: 260576 / 281864880
Lumi section: 137

J. Cuevas
U. Oviedo (Spain)

QCD@LHC 2017,
August 28th – Sep 1st 2017,
Debrecen, Hungary

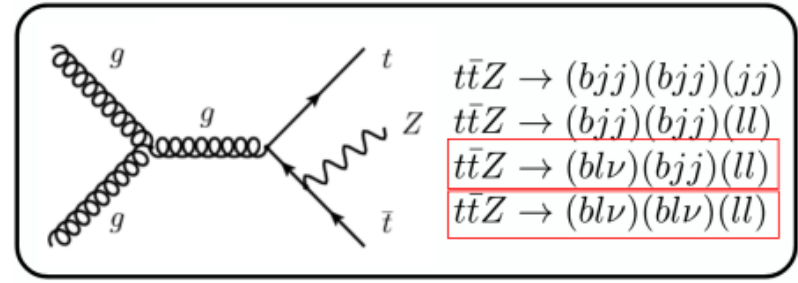
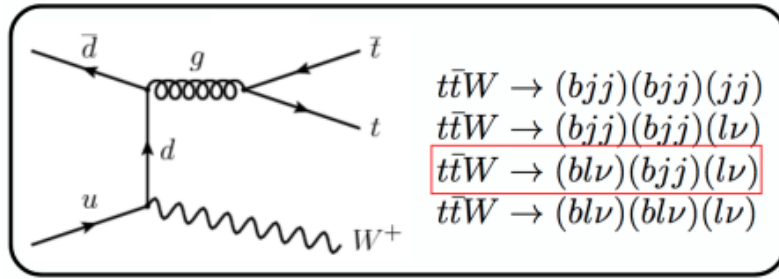


Introduction

- The study of top quark production is of primordial interest at LHC.
 - Higgs and new physics scenarios involve top quarks.
- $t\bar{t}V$ is the main background for $t\bar{t}H$ and other BSM physics processes.
 - Effective field theories (EFT) provide a framework to interpret results in a model independent way if there is new physics at high energy.
 - Top quark pair production with an additional vector gauge boson is sensitive to most of the leading EFT operators that preserve charge-parity and flavor in neutral-currents.
- Strength of the electromagnetic coupling of top quark and γ and top quark and Z boson can be probed.
- $t\bar{t} b\bar{b}$ is the main irreducible background for $t\bar{t}H$ searches in the $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ mode, $t\bar{t} jj$ is the reducible background faking b-jets.
- The $t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$ measurement provide a useful test of analytical higher order calculation of QCD.
 - BSM models could enhance the SM production.

$t\bar{t}V$ ($V=W,Z$) 13 TeV

CMS-PAS-TOP-17-005



$t\bar{t}W$ $SS2\ell$

- 2 same-sign leptons
- $p^T > 40, 25(27)\text{GeV}$
- 3rd lepton veto
- ≥ 2 jets, ≥ 1 b-tag
- MVA BDT

$t\bar{t}Z$ 3ℓ

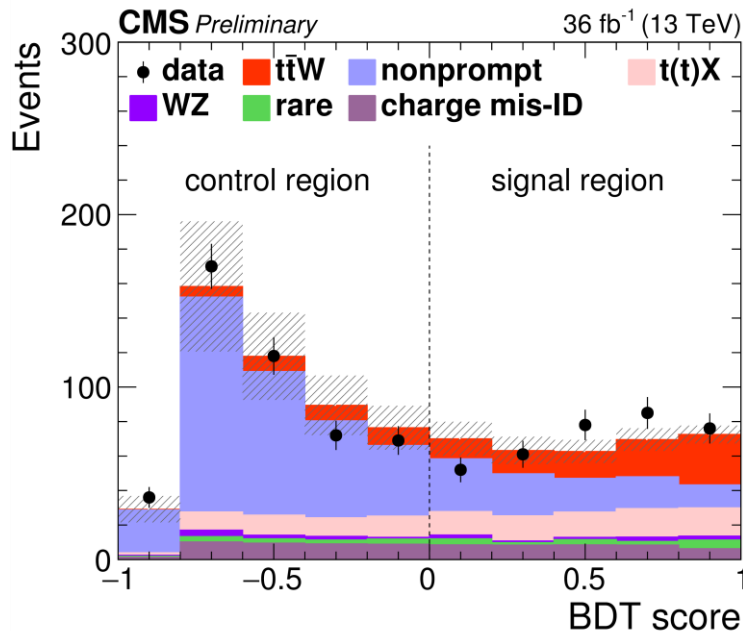
- 3 leptons
- $p^T > 40, 20, 10 \text{ GeV}$
- ≥ 2 jets
- $|m_{\ell\ell} - M_Z| < 10 \text{ GeV}$

$t\bar{t}Z$ 4ℓ

- 4 leptons
- $p^T > 40, 10, 10, 10 \text{ GeV}$
- Sum of charges = 0
- ≥ 2 jets, ≥ 1 b-tag
- $|m_{\ell\ell} - M_Z| < 20 \text{ GeV}$
- sequential analysis

$t\bar{t}W$ $SS \geq 2\ell$

- Events preselected with ≥ 2 jets, 1 b-tag jet
- **MVA BDT** analysis based on the following variables:
 - Number of jets, number of b-tagged jets and the scalar sum of p^T of the jets
 - Leading and trailing lepton p^T , transverse invariant mass of each of the leptons and MET.
 - Leading and subleading jet p^T , missing transverse energy
 - ΔR between the trailing lepton and the nearest selected jet



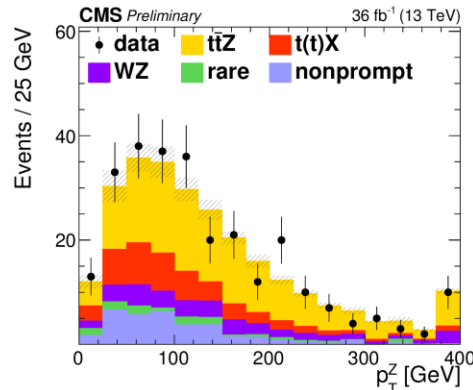
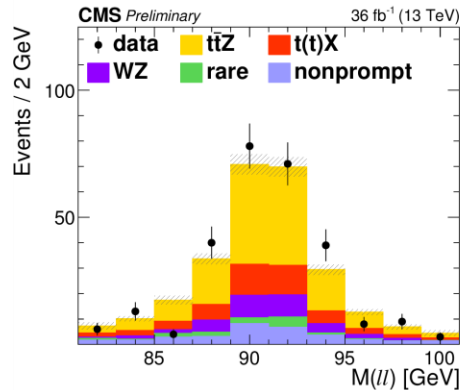
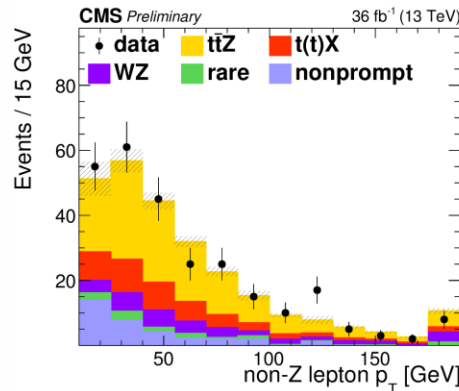
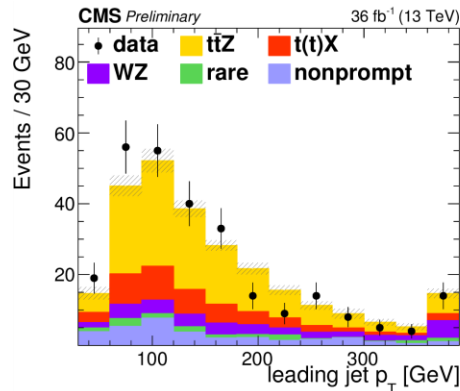
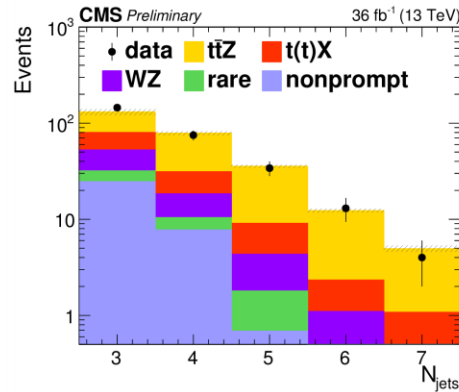
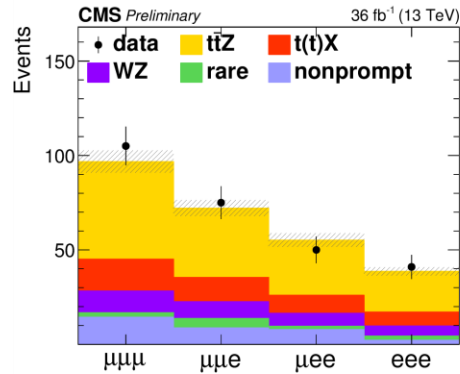
Event selection:

- $BDT > 0$ (suppress mainly the bkg. due to non-prompt leptons)
- split in number of jets, b-tag jets
- split in ++ and --

Backgrounds

- misidentified leptons, $t\bar{t}$
- $t\bar{t}Z$ and $t\bar{t}H$

$t\bar{t}Z$ 3ℓ and 4ℓ



3ℓ channel

3ℓ channel:

9 exclusive SR:

2, 3 or ≥ 4 jets, 0, 1, ≥ 2 b jet

4ℓ channel:

2 categories, high and low S/B, ≥ 1 b-tag, or no b-tag

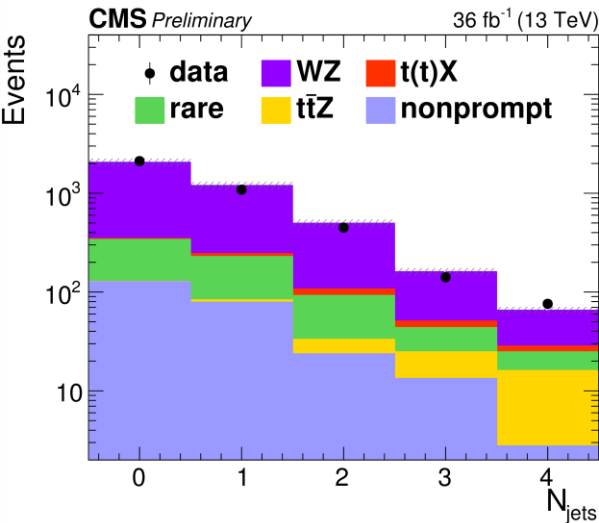
Main backgrounds:

- For the 3ℓ final state:
non-prompt leptons,
 WZ , $t(t)X$ (tZq , tWZ , $t\bar{t}H$)
- For the 4ℓ final state,
essentially ZZ

$t\bar{t}V$ ($V=W,Z$): WZ and ZZ background

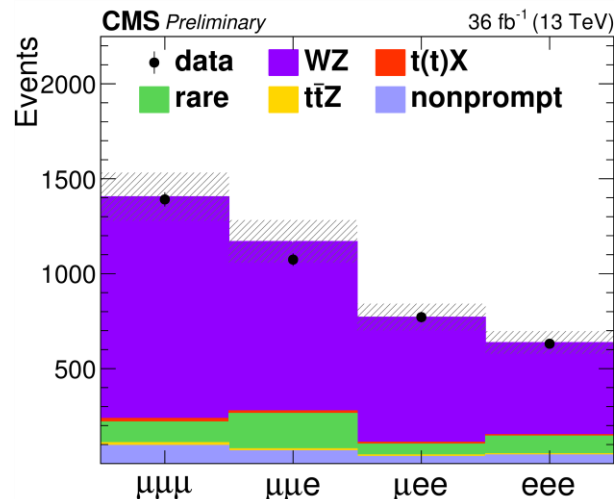
- Estimated using MC, validation in WZ and ZZ enriched control regions in data:
 - 3 leptons(4 leptons), two of them form an (2) SF Opp. charge pair close to Z peak mass
 - 3ℓ , ≤ 2 jets and no b-tag jets, $MET > 30$ GeV, $m_T > 50$ GeV

$t\bar{t}Z$: 3ℓ channel



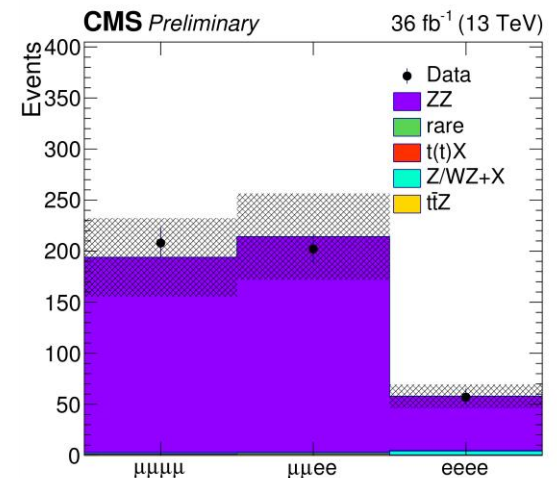
August 31 th, 2017

$t\bar{t}Z$: 3ℓ channel



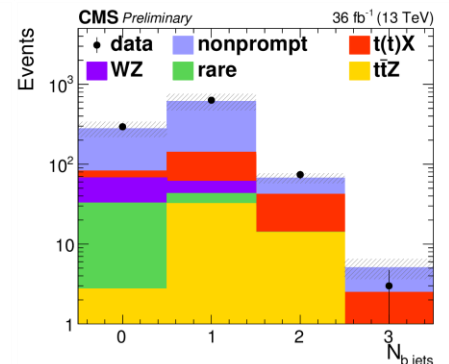
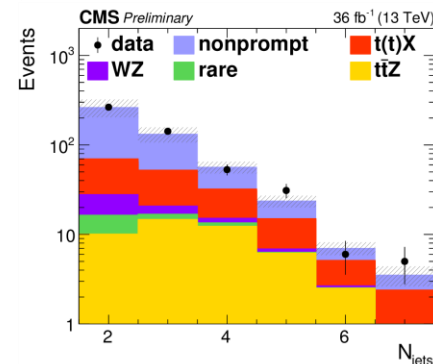
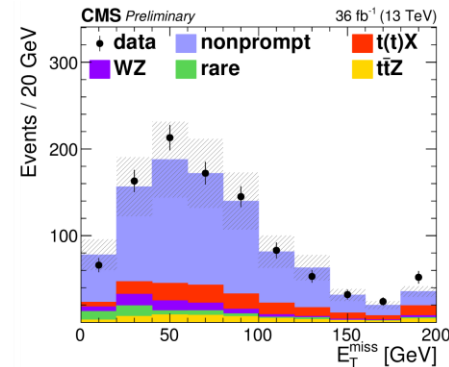
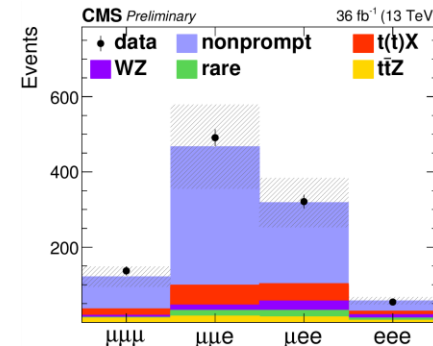
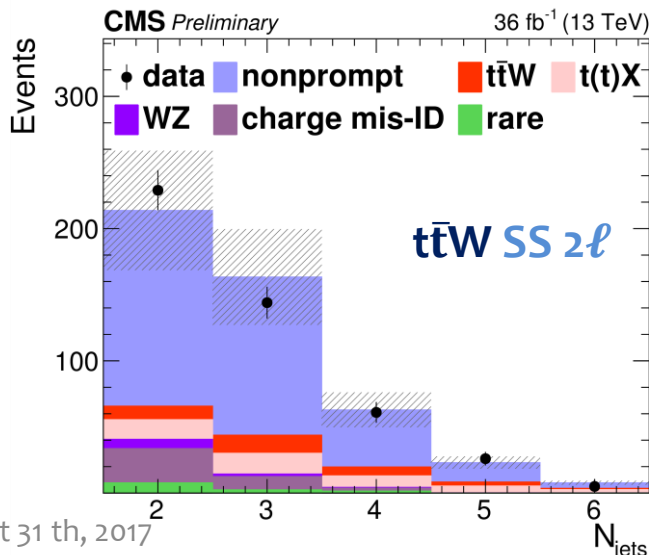
Javier Cuevas, QCD@LHC 2017

$t\bar{t}Z$: 4ℓ channel



$t\bar{t}V$: non-prompt lepton background

- Non-prompt leptons are expected to come mostly from $t\bar{t}$ and Drell-Yan with an additional lepton from the semi-leptonic decays of a b-hadron, or additional jets misidentified as lepton.
- The probability of loosely identified lepton to pass the full set of **id/iso** requirements is calculated in respective enriched region and validated in Monte-Carlo simulation and in data: **30% systematic uncertainty**
- Data control regions, exclusive to the signal extraction region and enriched by the processes with non-prompt leptons, are formed to check any other potential source of uncertainties:
 - 2ℓ : $\text{BDT} < 0$
 - 3ℓ : absence of an SFOC lepton pair or off-Z
- Other backgrounds, estimated from MC.

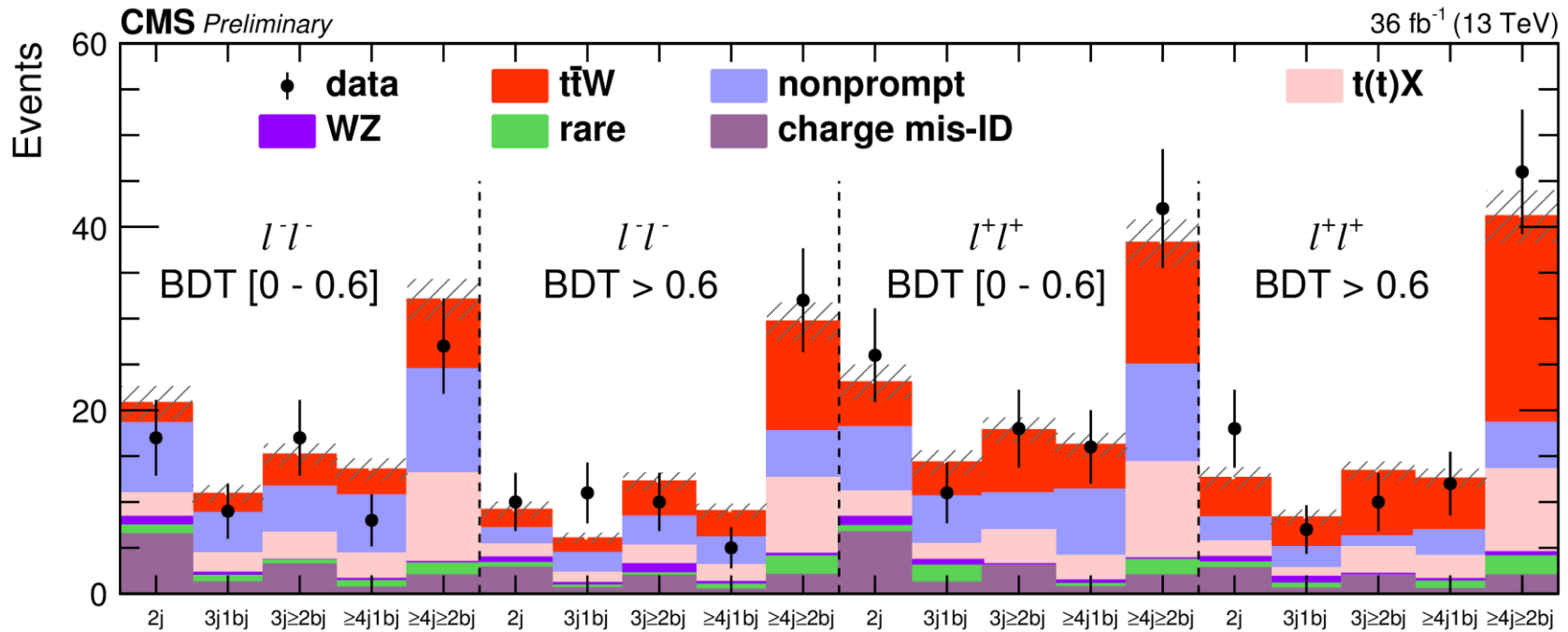


$t\bar{t}V$: systematic uncertainties

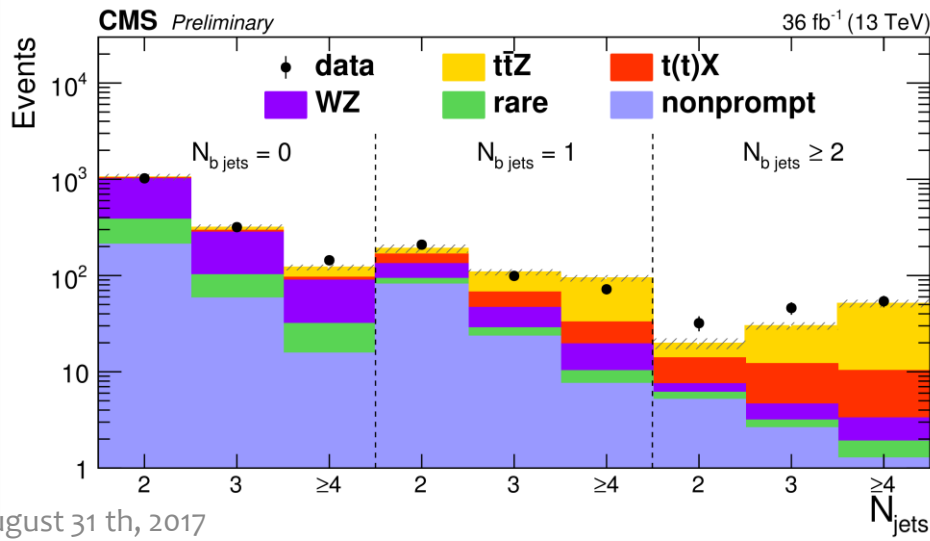
Source	Uncertainty range	Impact on $t\bar{t}W$ cross-section	Impact on $t\bar{t}Z$ cross-section
Luminosity	2.5%	4%	3%
Jet Energy Scale/Resolution	2-5%	3%	3%
Trigger	2-4%	4-5%	5%
B tagging	1-5%	2-5%	4-5%
PU modeling	1%	1%	1%
Lepton ID, efficiency	2-7%	3%	6-7%
μ_R/μ_F scale choice	1%	<1%	1%
PDF choice	1%	<1%	1%
Nonprompt background	30%	4%	< 2%
WZ cross section	10-20%	<1%	2%
ZZ cross section	20%	-	1%
Charge misidentification	20%	3%	-
Rare SM background	50%	2%	2%
$t\bar{t}X$ background	10-15%	4%	3%
Stat. unc. for nonprompt	5-50%	4%	2%
Stat. unc. rare SM processes	20-100%	1%	< 1%
Total systematic	-	14%	12%

- Uncertainties on the lepton reconstruction, b tagging and trigger efficiency have the largest effect on the $t\bar{t}W$ and $t\bar{t}Z$ cross-section measurement.
- The uncertainty on non-prompt background gives a significant contribution to the systematic uncertainty of the $t\bar{t}W$ cross section measurement.
- **The systematic uncertainty for $t\bar{t}W$ and $t\bar{t}Z$ becomes dominant**

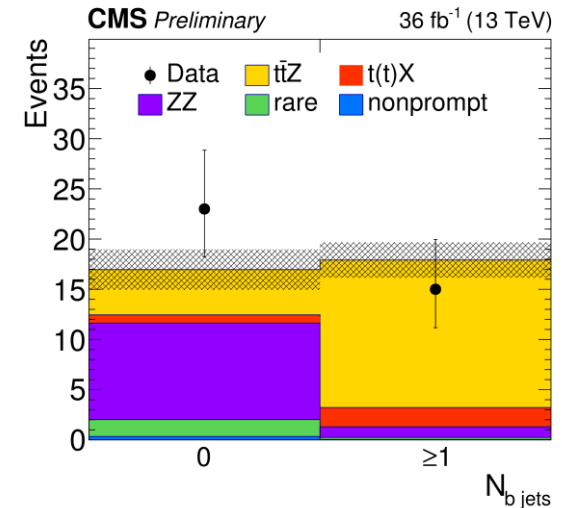
$t\bar{t}V$: results



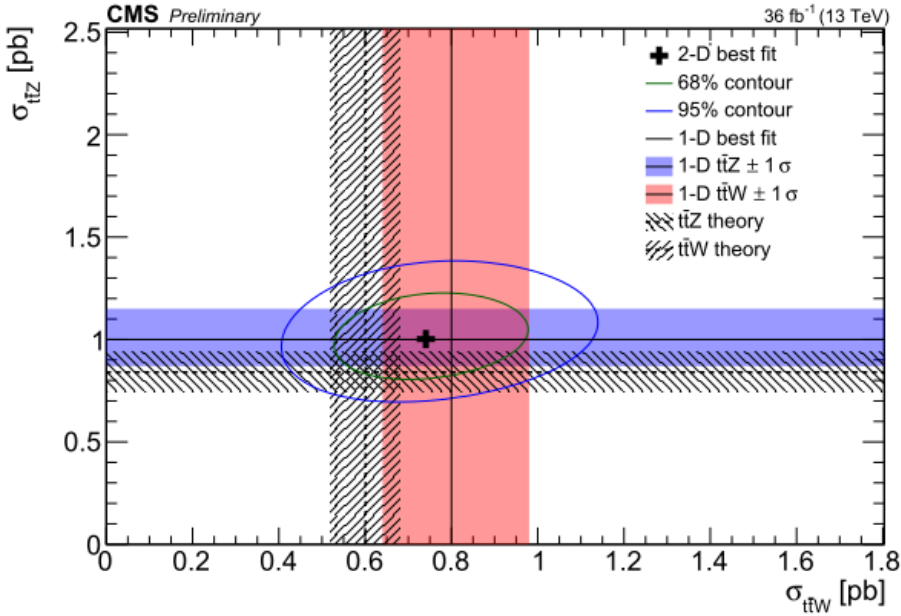
$t\bar{t}Z$: 3ℓ channel



4ℓ channel



$t\bar{t}V$: results



Signal strengths:

$$t\bar{t}W : 1.28^{+0.19}_{-0.18} \text{ (stat.) }^{+0.20}_{-0.18} \text{ (syst.) }^{+0.13}_{-0.12} \text{ (theo.)}$$

$$t\bar{t}Z : 1.18^{+0.11}_{-0.10} \text{ (stat.) }^{+0.14}_{-0.12} \text{ (syst.) }^{+0.13}_{-0.12} \text{ (theo.)}$$

Cross sections:

$$t\bar{t}W^+ : 0.58^{+0.09}_{-0.09} \text{ (stat.) }^{+0.09}_{-0.08} \text{ (syst.) pb}$$

$$t\bar{t}W^- : 0.19^{+0.07}_{-0.07} \text{ (stat.) }^{+0.06}_{-0.06} \text{ (syst.) pb}$$

$$t\bar{t}W : 0.80^{+0.12}_{-0.11} \text{ (stat.) }^{+0.13}_{-0.12} \text{ (syst.) pb}$$

$$t\bar{t}Z : 1.00^{+0.09}_{-0.08} \text{ (stat.) }^{+0.12}_{-0.10} \text{ (syst.) pb}$$

theoretical cross sections:

$$t\bar{t}W: 601^{+56}_{-51} \text{ (scale) }^{+25}_{-25} \text{ (pdf) }^{+25}_{-25} (\alpha_s) \text{ fb}$$

$$t\bar{t}Z(\gamma^*): 839^{+80}_{-92} \text{ (scale) }^{+9}_{-9} \text{ (pdf) }^{+11}_{-11} (\alpha_s) \text{ fb}$$

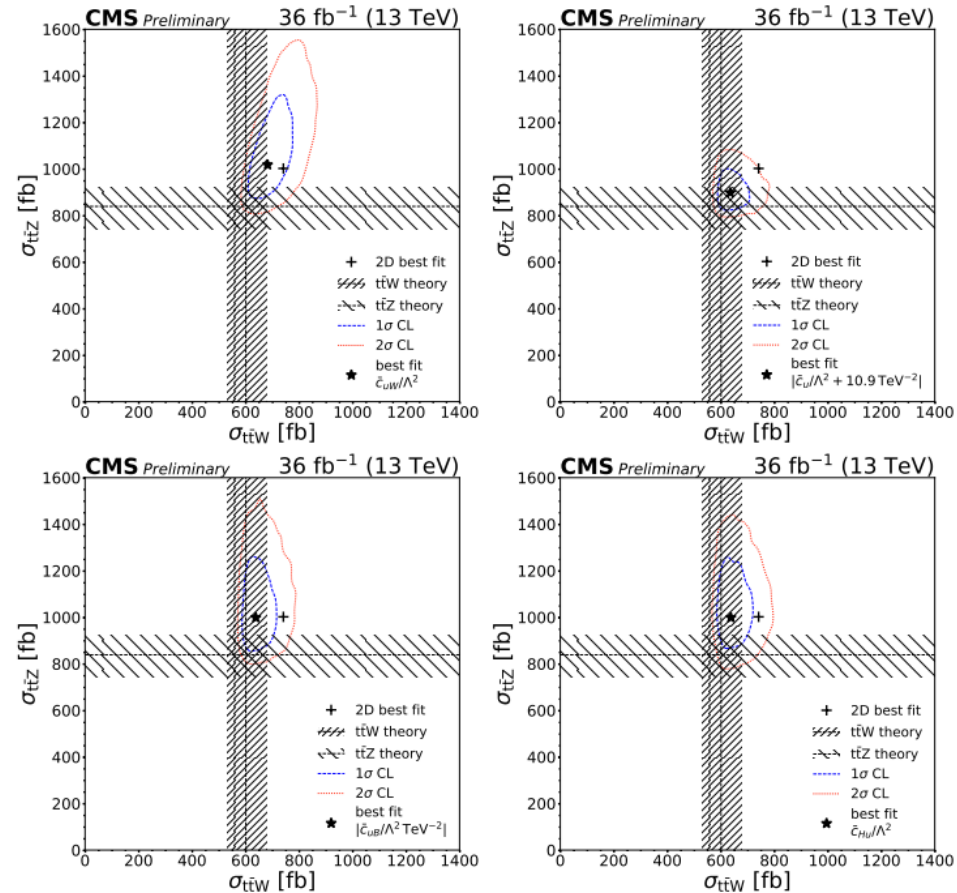
> 5 σ for both processes simultaneously at 13 TeV

$t\bar{t}V$: EFT interpretations

- Effective field theories (EFT), allow to use $t\bar{t}V$ cross section measurements to search in a model-independent way for **new physics (NP)** at energy scales which are not yet experimentally accessible.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda} \sum_i c_i \mathcal{O}_i + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \sum_j c_j \mathcal{O}_j + \dots$$

- Only dimension-6 operators are considered: c_j . One operator is considered each time.
- NP effects on $t\bar{t}H$ as well as $t\bar{t}W$ and $t\bar{t}Z$. Operators which caused significant cross section scaling for $t\bar{t}$, inclusive Higgs, WW , or WZ are excluded.
- Expected 1σ and 2σ CL and observed best fit values for selected Wilson coefficients.

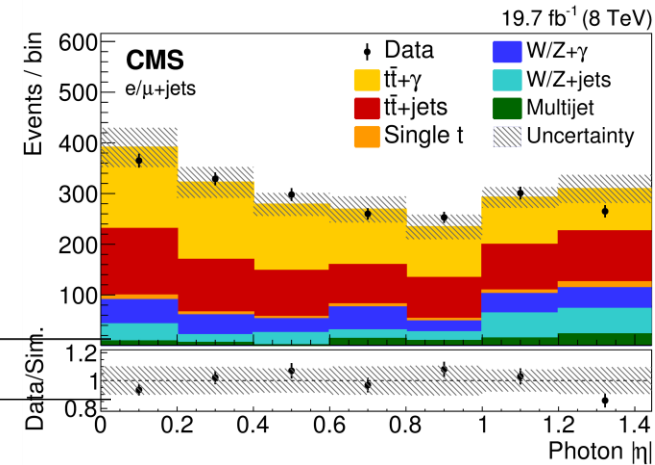
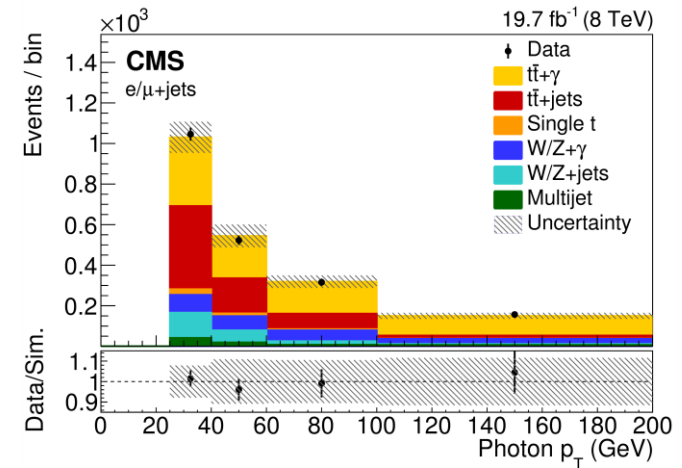


Wilson coefficient	1σ CL [TeV $^{-2}$]	2σ CL [TeV $^{-2}$]	Best fit [TeV $^{-2}$]	1σ CL [TeV $^{-2}$]	2σ CL [TeV $^{-2}$]
$ \bar{c}_{uB}/\Lambda^2 $	[0.0, 1.5]	[0.0, 2.1]	1.6	[0.0, 2.3]	[0.0, 2.8]
$ \bar{c}_u/\Lambda^2 + 10.9 \text{ TeV}^{-2} $	[2.3, 15.2]	[0.0, 18.6]	11.1	[2.7, 15.6]	[0.0, 19.1]
\bar{c}_{uW}/Λ^2	[-1.6, 1.5]	[-2.2, 2.1]	1.8	[-2.4, -0.8] and [0.7, 2.4]	[-3.0, 2.9]
\bar{c}_{Hu}/Λ^2	[-9.1, -6.5] and [-1.6, 1.1]	[-10.1, 2.0]	-9.4	[-10.3, -8.1] and [0.1, 2.1]	[-11.2, -6.6] and [-1.5, 3.0]

$t\bar{t}\gamma$ cross section measurement

CMS-TOP-14-008, 1706.08128, sub. to JHEP

- Measure $t\bar{t}\gamma$ cross-section relative to the $t\bar{t}$ cross section
- Event selection:
 - exactly 1 lepton, at least 3 jets (1 b jet) and 1 photon
- Two categories of background:
 - Top events with fake photon ($t\bar{t}$)
 - Non-top events with real photon ($W\gamma, Z\gamma$)
 - Measure the top quark purity after top quark and photon selection using a fit in an invariant mass of three jets with highest pT (M_3)
 - Measure the photon purity using a fit to the photon charged hadron isolation, separates real photon events from other backgrounds (data-driven approach)
- Apply likelihood fit to the top quark purity, photon purity and number of top quark events simultaneously to extract number of $t\bar{t}\gamma$ events



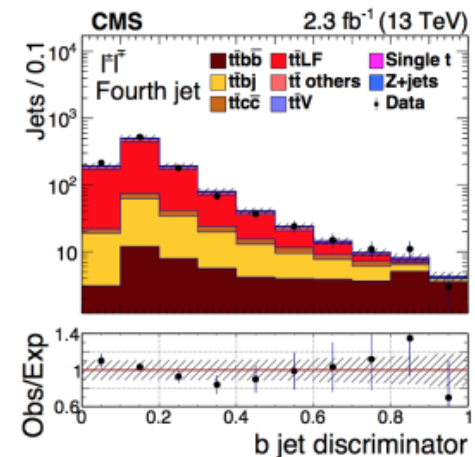
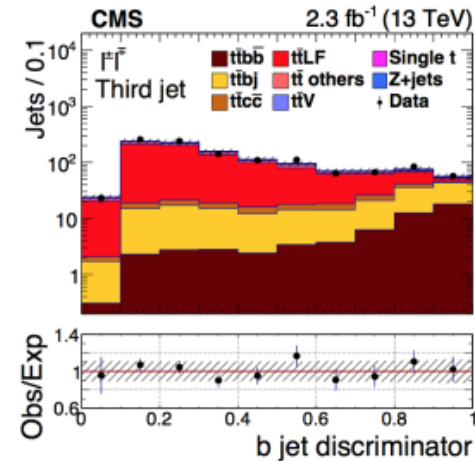
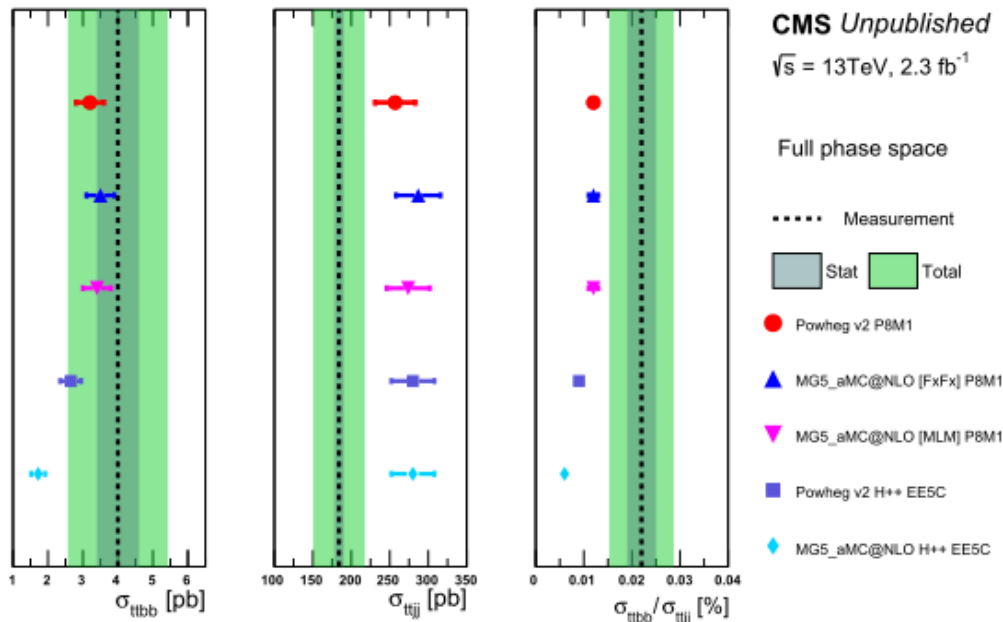
Category	R	$\sigma_{t\bar{t}+\gamma}^{\text{fid}}$ (fb)	$\sigma_{t\bar{t}+\gamma} \mathcal{B}$ (fb)
e+jets	$(5.7 \pm 1.8) \times 10^{-4}$	138 ± 45	582 ± 187
μ +jets	$(4.7 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-4}$	115 ± 32	453 ± 124
Combination	$(5.2 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-4}$	127 ± 27	515 ± 108
Theory	—	—	592 ± 71 (scales) ± 30 (PDFs)

$t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$, $t\bar{t}j\bar{j}$ and ratio measurements

- Essential to understand the $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ and $t\bar{t}j\bar{j}$ processes for the study of the $t\bar{t}H(b\bar{b})$ production mode of the Higgs.
 - $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ is the main irreducible background for $t\bar{t}H$ searches in the $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ mode, $t\bar{t}j\bar{j}$ is the reducible background faking b-jets.
- Event selection:
 - exactly 2 OS leptons, at least 4 jets (at least 2 b jet)
 - The leading and sub-leading in the b-tag discriminator value jet corresponds to the b jet from top in 85% cases
 - The b tagging discriminator for 3rd and 4th jets are used to separate $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ from other processes and for the fit
- Main uncertainties: JES & JER, b tagging, the choice of MC generator and scale in parton shower.

CMS-TOP-16-010

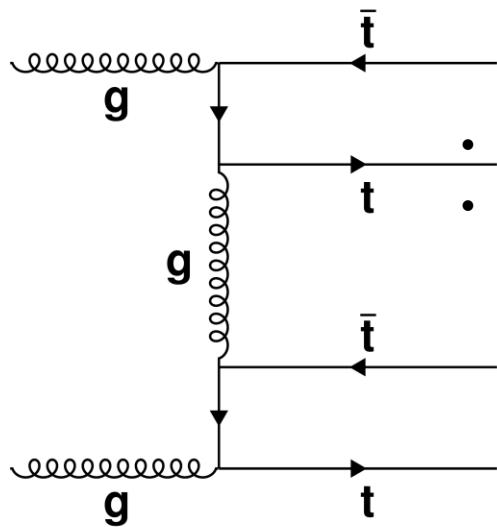
[1705.10141](#) sub. to PLB



Search for $t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$

1702.06164, sub. to PLB

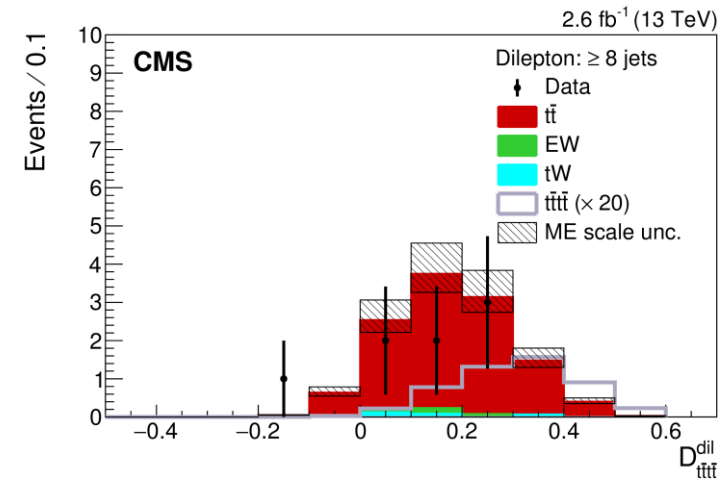
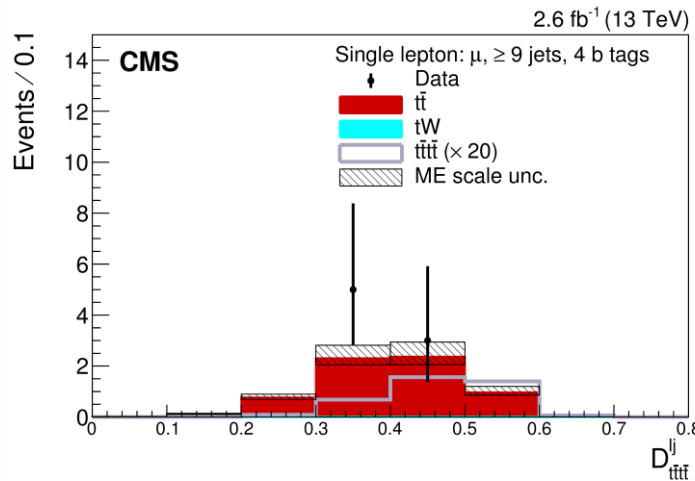
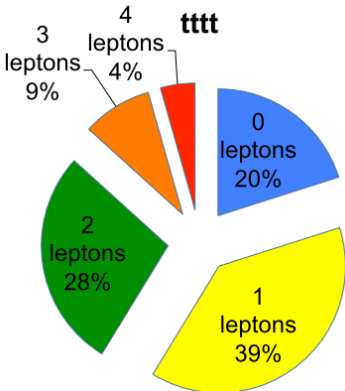
SUSY SS 21 (1704.07323), sub. to EPJC



Measure the cross-section, **SM expectation: $9.2^{+2.9}_{-2.4}$ fb**

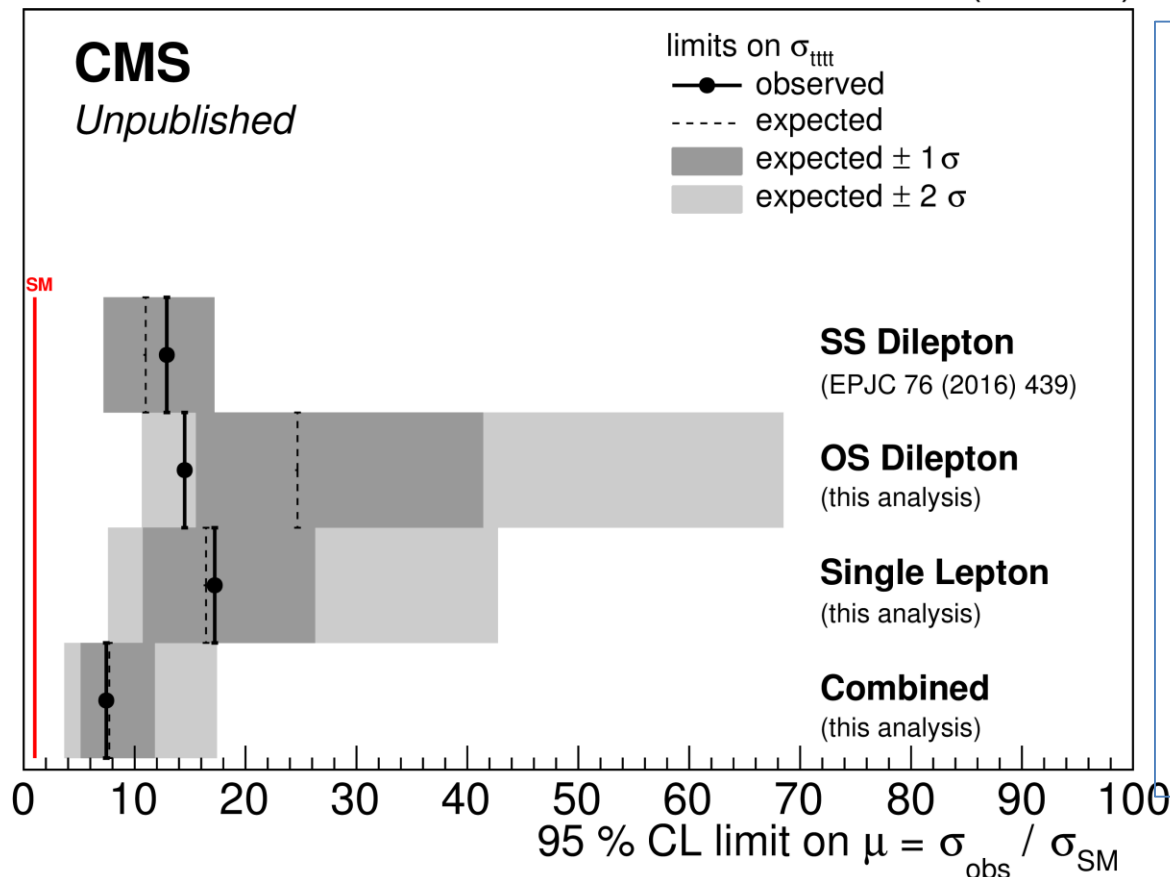
BSM models leads to enhanced four top production cross-section

- Selection: 1 or 2 isolated leptons (W decay), large jet and b-jet multiplicity and hadronic energy. Discrimination comes from the number of top and b quarks, event activity and topology
- Main background, $t\bar{t}$ + jets, other backgrounds: DY, W+jets, single top, ttW, ttZ, ttH
- Presence of additional hadronically decaying top quarks distinguishes $t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$ from $t\bar{t}$. Use a BDT to rank reconstructed tops built from tri-jet candidates. Largest systematic uncertainty: variation of QCD scale choice at ME
- No deviation from background-only is expected and observed the limits on cross-section are set
- Splitting the BDT distribution into categories significantly improves the sensitivity of the limit fit.



Search for $t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$

2.6 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)



SUSY same charge 2l
1704.07323, 36 / fb

when treating this process as signal, its observed (expected) cross section limit is determined to be **42 (27⁺¹³ -8) fb at 95% CL**, to be compared to the SM expectation of **9.2^{+2.9} -2.4 fb**

Summary

- Measurement of $t\bar{t}V$ ($V=W,Z$) cross-sections were performed by CMS at 13 TeV with comparable statistical and systematic uncertainties of about 15%.
 - EFT operators in the top sector started to be studied and constrained.
- $t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$ and $t\bar{t}\gamma$ are statistical limited and with new data measurements will be improved.
- $t\bar{t}bb$, $t\bar{t}jj$ and its ratio has been measured.
- The production of top pairs with associated bosons or other top or b quarks is a very active research field at the LHC.