

Rare processes with top quark

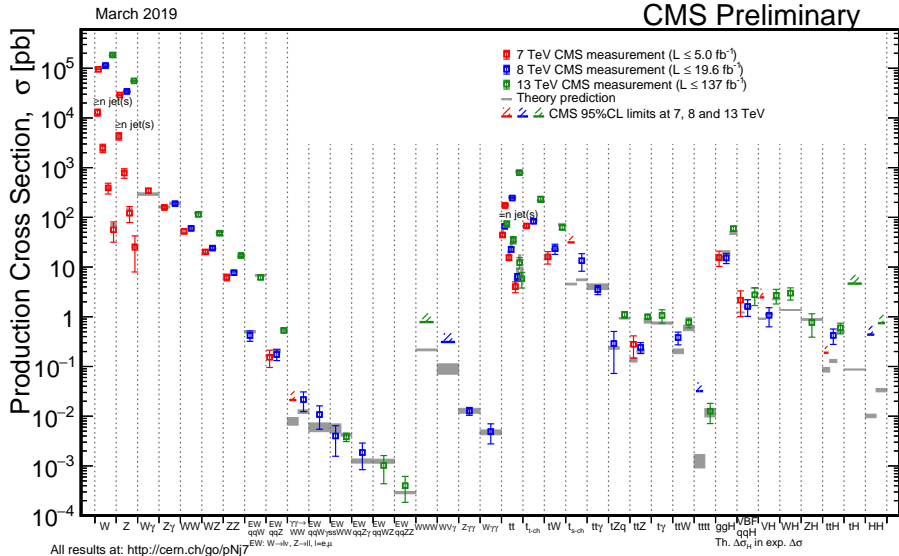
Pieter David

on behalf of the ATLAS and CMS collaborations

Standard Model @ LHC Workshop
23–26 April 2019, University of Zurich



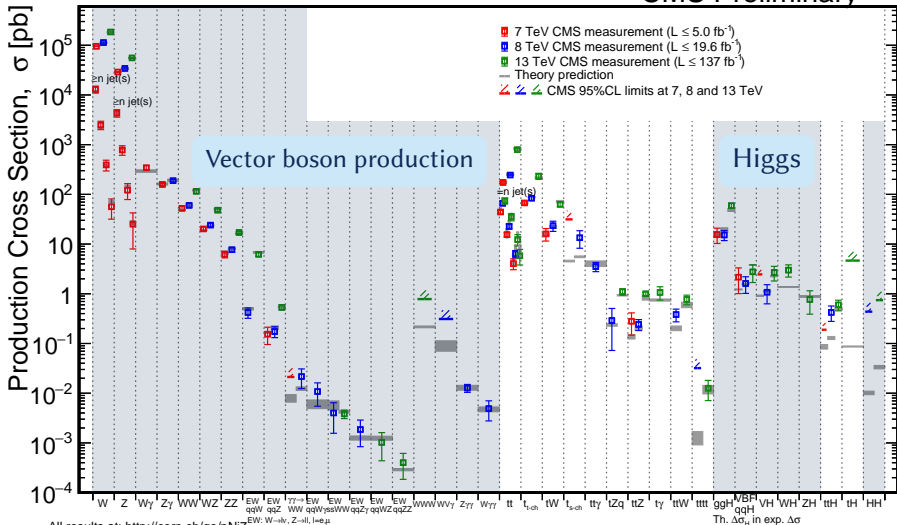
Rare processes with top quark



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March 2019

CMS Preliminary

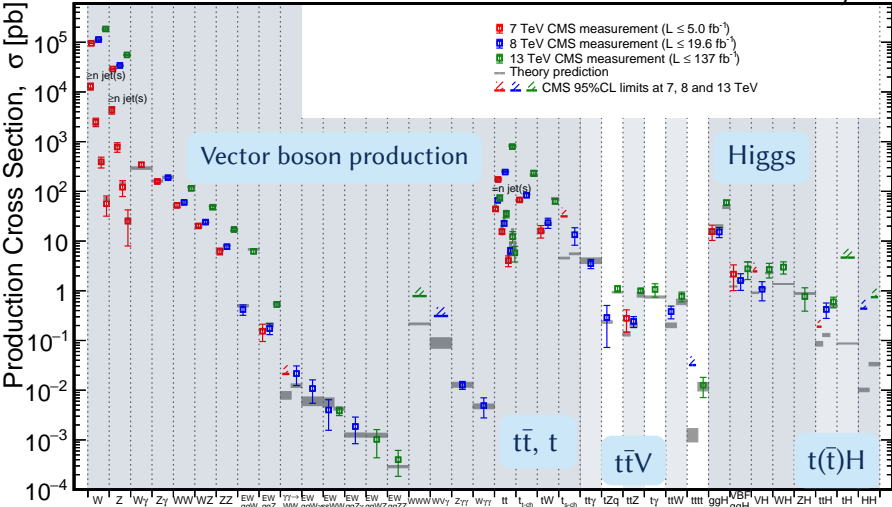


All results at: <http://cern.ch/go/pNj7>

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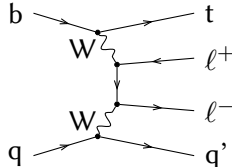
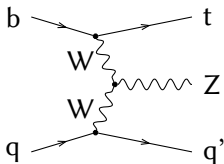
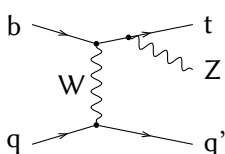
EW: W- ν , Z- ν , l= e,μ

Th. $\Delta\sigma_H$ in exp. $\Delta\sigma$

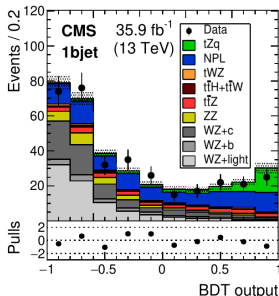
pp → tZq: previous results

$$\sigma_{\text{SM}}^{\text{tZq}, Z \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-} = 94.2 \pm 3.1 \text{ fb}$$

$m(\ell^+ \ell^-) > 30 \text{ GeV}$



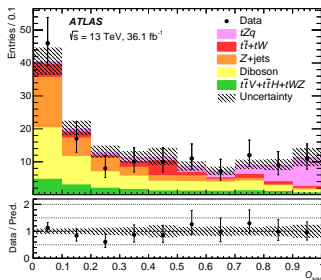
PhysLettB779(2018)358



$$\sigma / \sigma_{\text{SM}} = 1.31^{+0.35}_{-0.33}(\text{stat})^{+0.31}_{-0.25}(\text{syst})$$

3.7(3.1) σ obs. (exp.)

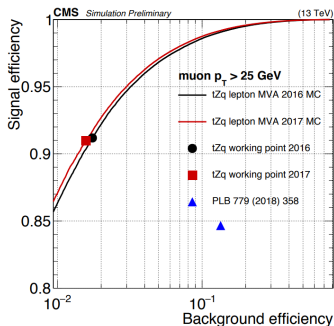
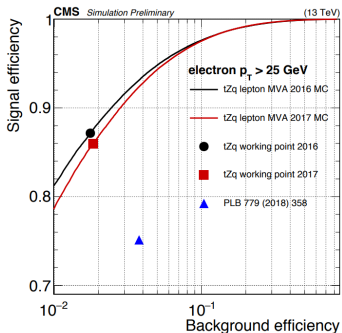
PhysLettB780(2018)557



$$\sigma / \sigma_{\text{SM}} = 0.75 \pm 0.21(\text{stat}) \pm 0.17(\text{syst})$$

4.2(5.4) σ obs. (exp.)

- 2016+2017 data: 77.4 fb^{-1} at 13 TeV
- $Z \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$ and $t \rightarrow bW(\rightarrow \ell'v)$: three-lepton final state, with a b-jet and a forward jet
- Non-prompt and fake lepton background: MVA classifier exploiting identification and isolation information (cone-based and nearest jet), significantly improved with respect to the previous analysis

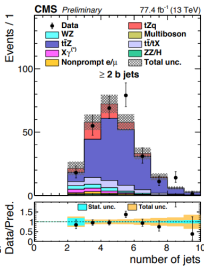
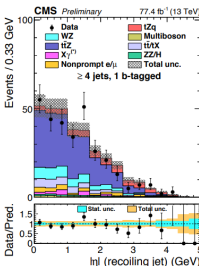
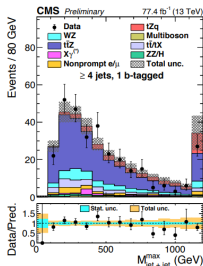
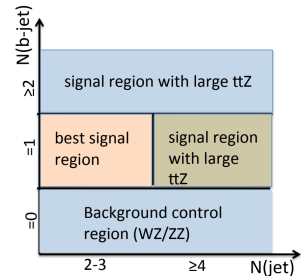
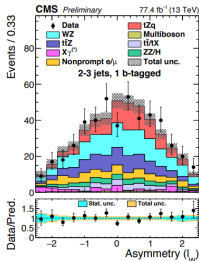
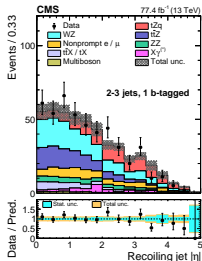
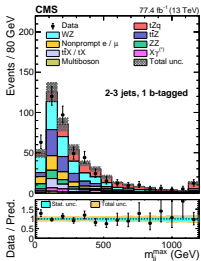




Observation of $pp \rightarrow tZq$

PhysRevLett122(2019)132003

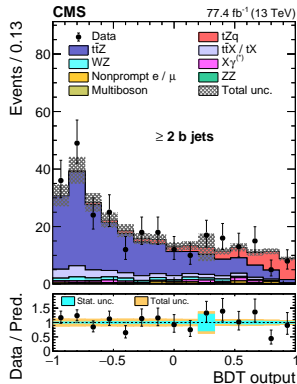
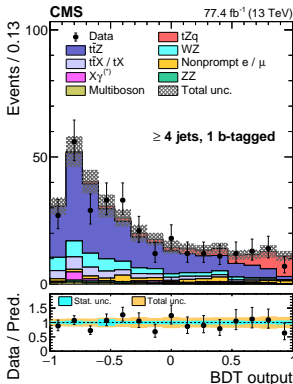
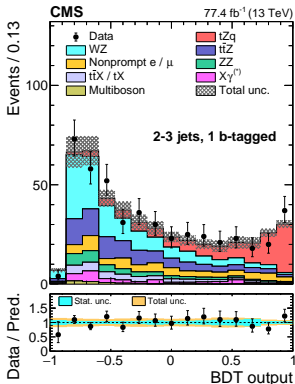
Several kinematic distributions with individually limited separating power, so a kinematic BDT discriminant is trained (in every signal region)





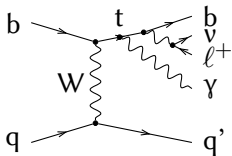
Observation of $pp \rightarrow tZq$

PhysRevLett **122**(2019)132003



$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow tZ(\rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-)q) = 111 \pm 13(\text{stat})_{-9}^{+11}(\text{syst}) \text{ fb} \quad [m(\ell^+ \ell^-) > 30 \text{ GeV}/c^2]$$

$$\sigma/\sigma_{\text{SM}} = 1.18_{-0.13}^{+0.14}(\text{stat})_{-0.10}^{+0.11}(\text{syst})_{-0.04}^{+0.04}(\text{theo})$$



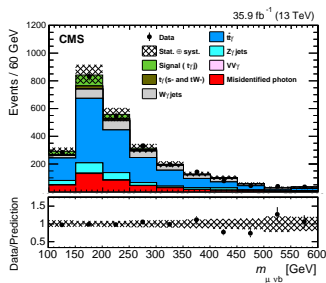
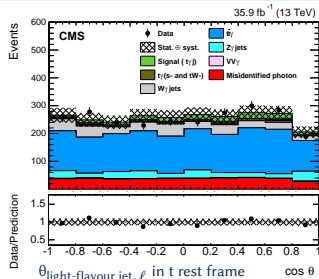
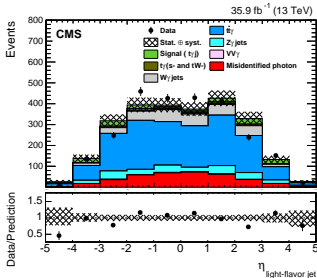
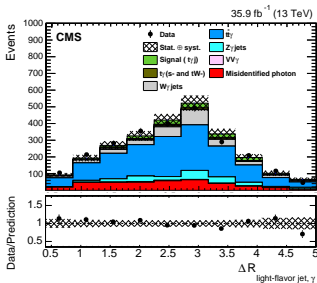
Fiducial region:

$$p_{T,\gamma} > 25 \text{ GeV},$$

$$|\eta_{\gamma}| < 1.44,$$

$$\Delta R(\{\mu, b, j\}, \gamma) > 0.5$$

Single-muon channel:
 exactly one lepton,
 photon, and b-jet,
 $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 30 \text{ GeV}$

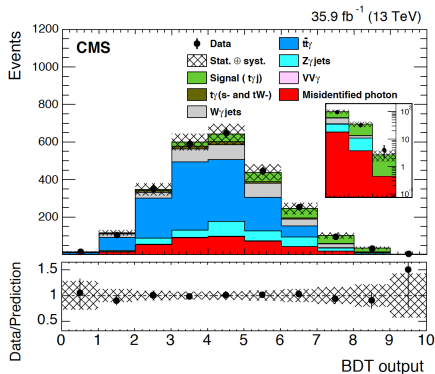




Evidence for $pp \rightarrow t\gamma q$

PhysRevLett**121**(2018)221802

- Template fit to kinematic BDT classifier distribution
- Fake photon backgrounds: data-driven, exploiting independence of photon isolation and shower shape
- Genuine photon backgrounds: $W/Z\gamma$ + jets from simulation, $t\bar{t}\gamma$ from 2b-tag control region



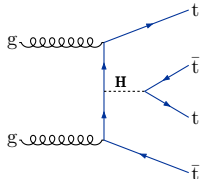
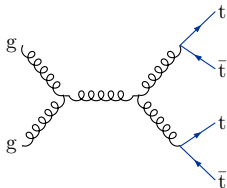
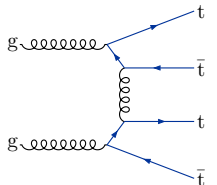
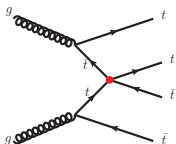
4.4σ (first evidence)

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow t\gamma q) \times \mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow \mu\nu b) = 115 \pm 17(\text{stat}) \pm 30(\text{syst}) \text{ fb}$$

SM value: $81 \pm 4 \text{ fb}$

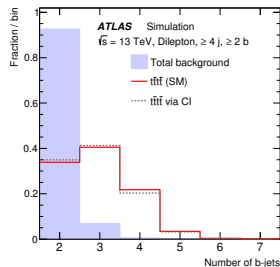
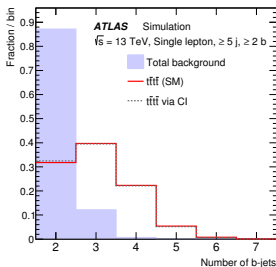
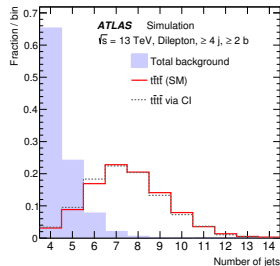
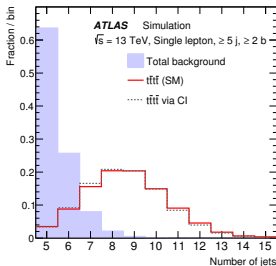
Four-top production in the SM and beyond

- SM NLO QCD: $9.2^{+2.9}_{-2.4}$ fb [JHEP07(2014)079],
SM NLO QCD+EW: $12.0^{+2.0}_{-2.5}$ fb [JHEP02(2018)031]
- Enhanced in many BSM theories, also sensitive to the top quark Yukawa coupling $|y_t|$
- Large $t\bar{t}$ + jets background
- Multilepton ($l^\pm l'^\pm, \geq 3l$) final states: non-prompt lepton and $t\bar{t}V$ backgrounds, but much reduced $t\bar{t}$ +jets
- Single lepton or opposite-sign dilepton final states: reconstruct almost complete final state (2–3 hadronic top decays)



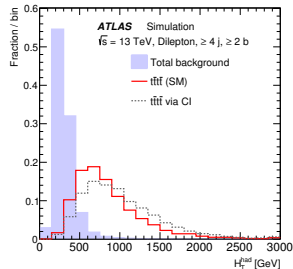
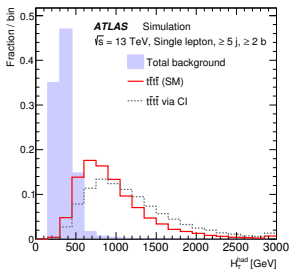
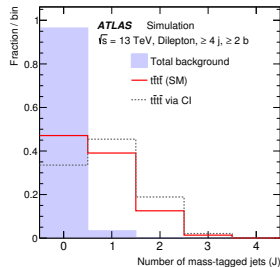
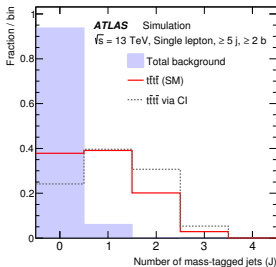
Preselection: 1 (2 opposite-sign) lepton(s) and least 5 (4) jets, with two b-tags; Z veto in same-flavour dilepton, and MET cuts in 1ℓ

Selected $R = 0.4$ jets reclustered in $R = 1.0$ jets to reconstruct hadronic top decays, “mass-tagged” if $p_T > 200$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.0$, $m > 100$ GeV



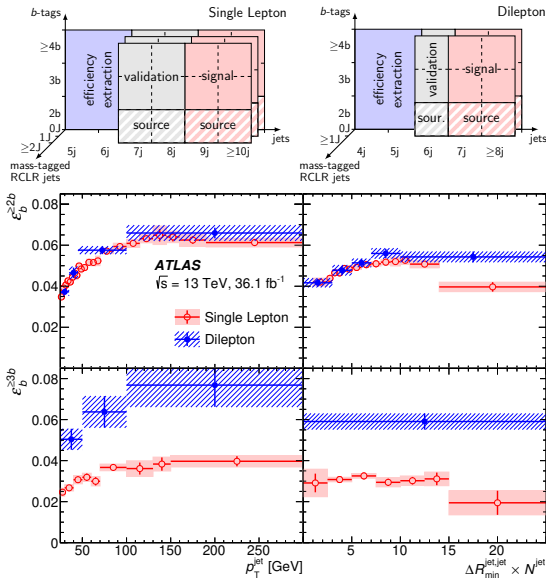
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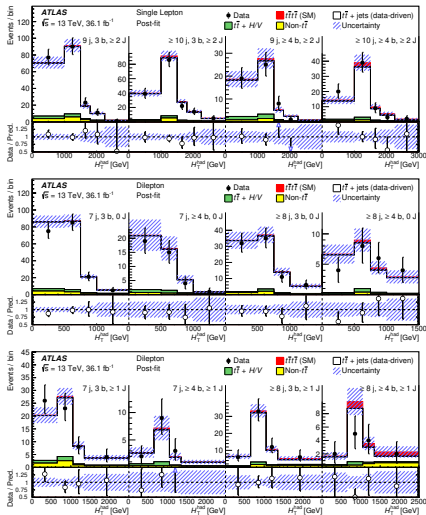
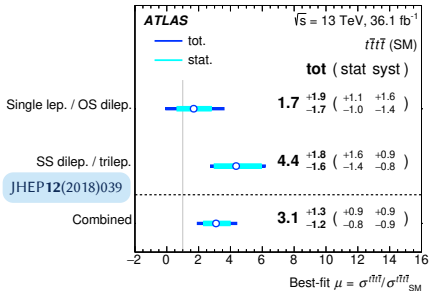
Data-driven technique to estimate $t\bar{t} + \text{jets}$: probability to tag an additional b-jet derived from the low jet multiplicity region, as a function of p_T and $\Delta R_{\min}^{\text{jet,jet}} \times N^{\text{jet}}$, and corrected bin-by-bin from MC

Uncertainty from the relative normalisation of different contributions is partially cancelled



- Template fit to $H_T^{\text{had}} = \sum p_T^j$ in bins of (b-)jet multiplicity
- Remaining $t\bar{t} + b(c)$ modeling and background statistical uncertainty dominate systematic uncertainty

Observed (expected) upper limit:
 47(33) fb, i.e. $5.1(3.6_{-1.8}^{+2.9}) \times \text{SM}$





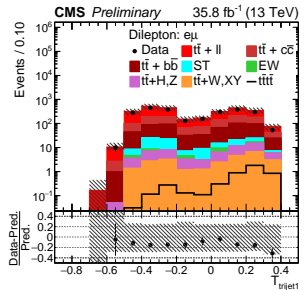
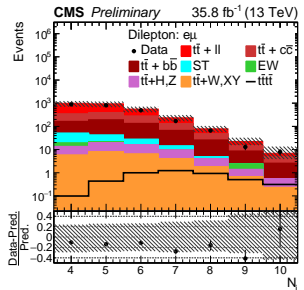
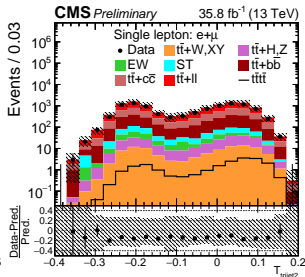
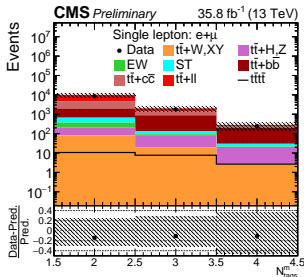
SM four-top production in 1ℓ and $\ell^+\ell^-$ final states

CMS-PAS-TOP-17-019

35.8 fb^{-1} (2016)

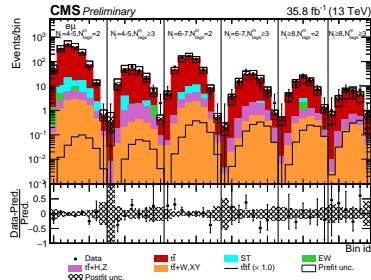
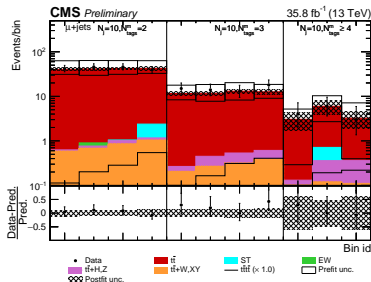
At least 7 (μ^\pm), 8 (e^\pm) or 6 (dilepton) jets and at least two b-tags

A BDT (using dijet and trijet masses, angles, b-tags etc.) is used to identify hadronic top decays 3-jet combinations



- A second BDT per jet multiplicity (final state) for single (di)lepton, using (b-)jet multiplicity, kinematic variables (H_T , “reduced” event variables for single lepton) and event topology information, combined fit to response in (b-)jet multiplicity bins
- $\sigma(\bar{t}\bar{t} + b\bar{b})/\sigma(\bar{t}\bar{t} + jj)$ constrained from the CMS measurement [PhysLettB776(2018)355]

Observed (expected) upper limit:
 $48(52_{-17}^{+26})$ fb, i.e. $5.2(5.7_{-1.8}^{+2.9}) \times SM$





- 137 fb^{-1} (2016+2017+2018)
- $t\bar{t}W$, $t\bar{t}Z$ and $t\bar{t}H$ background: NLO QCD with $N_{\text{jets}}^{\text{ISR/FSR}}$ reweighting (from dileptonic $t\bar{t}$), and heavy flavour fraction corrected using the measured $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}/t\bar{t}jj$ ratio from [PhysLettB776(2018)355] ($\times 1.7 \pm 0.6$)
- Baseline selection: $H_T > 300 \text{ GeV}$, $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 50 \text{ GeV}$, ≥ 2 jets, b-tagged jets and leptons, $Z \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$ control region for $t\bar{t}Z$
- Cut-based: $t\bar{t}W$ control region $N_j \leq 5$
- BDT: trained on lepton, jet, and b-tag multiplicities and kinematic variables

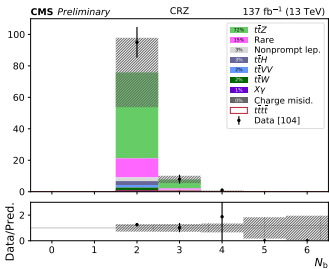
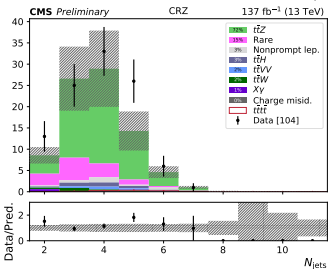
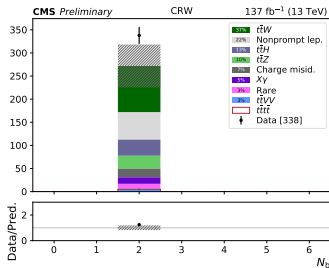
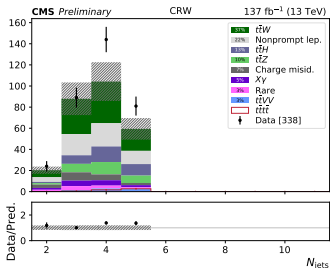
Cut-based signal regions

N_ℓ	N_b	N_{jets}	Region	
2	2	≤ 5	CRW	
		6	SR1	
		7	SR2	
		≥ 8	SR3	
	3	5	SR4	
		6	SR5	
		7	SR6	
		≥ 8	SR7	
		≥ 4	≥ 5	SR8
	≥ 3	2	5	SR9
6			SR10	
≥ 7			SR11	
≥ 3		4	SR12	
		5	SR13	
		≥ 6	SR14	
inverted Z-veto			CRZ	



SM four-top production in $\ell^\pm \ell'^\pm$ and $\geq 3\ell$ final states

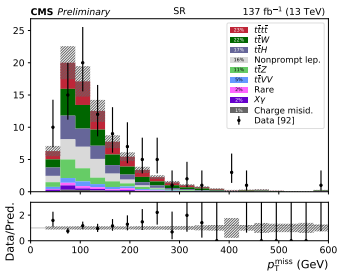
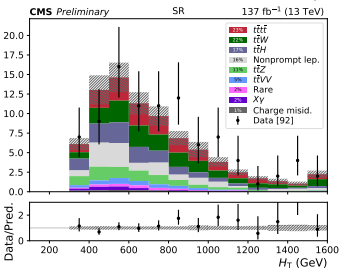
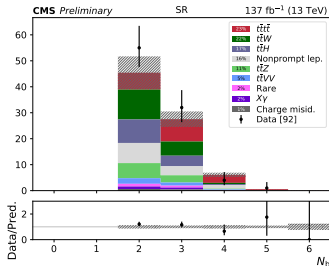
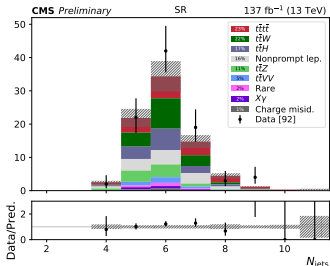
CMS-PAS-TOP-18-003





SM four-top production in $\ell^\pm \ell'^\pm$ and $\geq 3\ell$ final states

CMS-PAS-TOP-18-003





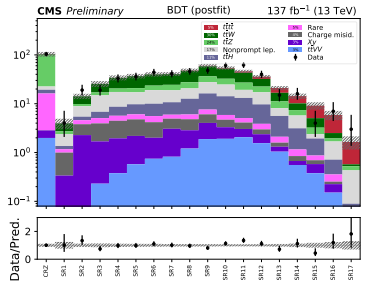
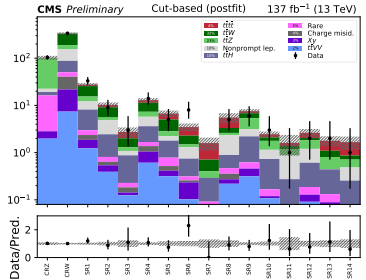
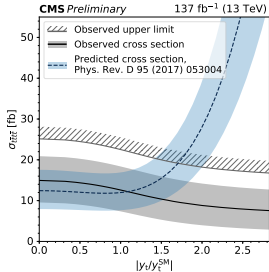
SM four-top production in $\ell^\pm \ell'^\pm$ and $\geq 3\ell$ final states

CMS-PAS-TOP-18-003

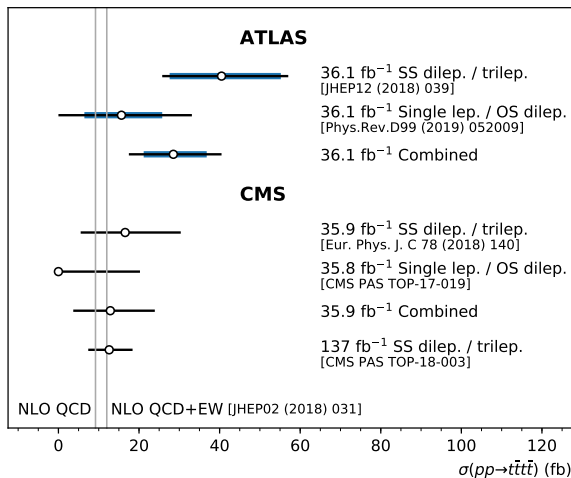
Observed (expected) upper limit:
22.5 fb ($8.4_{-2.6}^{+3.9}$) (BDT)

Best-fit: $12.6_{-5.2}^{+5.8}$ fb, $2.6(2.7)\sigma$ from zero

Systematic on $t\bar{t}X+(b-)$ jets (from measured $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}/t\bar{t}jj$ ratio): 11% impact on $\sigma(t\bar{t}t)$, most important, together with experimental jet-related uncertainties



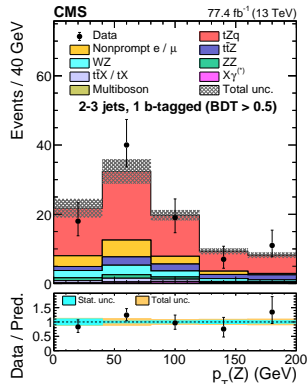
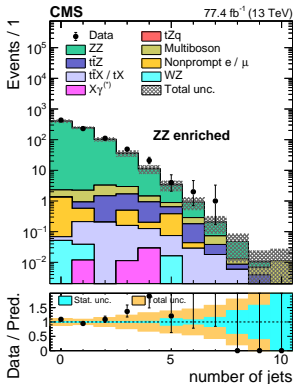
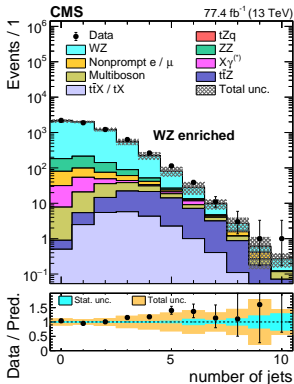
SM four-top production: LHC run 2 results so far



Conclusions

- Rare processes with top quarks are sensitive to beyond the SM interactions
- Many processes are explored for the first time at the LHC – and most presented analyses do not use the full $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV data sample yet
- Experimental challenge: large backgrounds ($t\bar{t}+(b/c)\text{-jets}$, $t\bar{t}Z\dots$)
- With increasing statistical sensitivity, precise theory predictions – also (and sometimes especially) for backgrounds – become more and more important to make the most out of the data

Additional material





SM four-top production in $\ell^\pm \ell'^\pm$ and $\geq 3\ell$ final states

CMS-PAS-TOP-18-003

Source	Uncertainty (%)	Impact on the $t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$ cross section (%)
Integrated luminosity	2.3–2.5	3
Pileup	0–5	1
Trigger efficiency	2–7	2
Lepton selection	2–10	2
Jet energy scale	1–15	9
Jet energy resolution	1–10	6
b tagging	1–15	6
Size of simulated sample	1–25	<1
Scale and PDF variations †	10–15	2
ISR/FSR (signal) †	5–15	2
$t\bar{t}H$ (normalization) †	25	5
Rare, $X\gamma$, $t\bar{t}V\bar{V}$ (norm.) †	11–20	<1
$t\bar{t}Z$, $t\bar{t}W$ (norm.) †	40	3–4
Charge misidentification †	20	<1
Nonprompt leptons †	30–60	3
$N_{\text{jets}}^{\text{ISR/FSR}}$ †	1–30	2
$\sigma(t\bar{t}b\bar{b})/\sigma(t\bar{t}j\bar{j})$ †	35	11

- $t\bar{t}+ \geq 1b$ fraction: 50% (NLO Powheg + Pythia versus Sherpa + OpenLoops)
- $t\bar{t}+ \geq 1c$ fraction: 50% (same as above, no theory prediction)
- PS: Herwig++ instead of Pythia,
- ME: MG5_aMC@NLO instead of Powheg
- ISR/FSR and scale variations: by changing μ_R , μ_F , and $h_{\text{damp}} (\times 2)$
- NNLO top p_T reweighting
- Additional $t\bar{t}+ \geq 1b$ uncertainty from comparing 4-flavour SherpaOL with nominal 5-flavour Powheg+Pythia

Uncertainty source	$\pm\Delta\mu$	
$t\bar{t}$ +jets modeling	1.2	-0.96
Background-model statistical uncertainty	0.91	-0.85
Jet energy scale and resolution, jet mass	0.38	-0.16
Other background modeling	0.26	-0.20
b-tagging efficiency and mis-tag rates	0.33	-0.10
JVT, pileup modeling	0.18	-0.073
$t\bar{t} + H/V$ modeling	0.053	-0.055
Luminosity	0.050	-0.026
Total systematic uncertainty	1.6	-1.4
Total statistical uncertainty	1.1	-1.0
Total uncertainty	1.9	-1.7

Data-driven method removes “normalization” uncertainties, only changes in kinematic distributions and “bin migrations” remain



$t\bar{t}(X)+(b/c)$ in SM four-top 1ℓ and $\ell^+\ell'^-$ searches

CMS-PAS-TOP-17-019

- Powheg + Pythia, with NNLO top p_T reweighting (varied within $\pm 1\sigma$)
- Scale variations: $\mu_R, \mu_F \times 2, h_{\text{damp}} = 1.581m_t \times_{0.6}^{1.4} (1\sigma)$
- ISR and FSR parton shower scales varied by a factor two up and down
- UE CUETP8M2T4 tune variations
- PDF uncertainty: NNPDF, MMHT14 and CT10
- $t\bar{t}+b\bar{b}$: varied within $\pm 1\sigma$ from the measured [PhysLett**B776**(2018)355]
 $\sigma(t\bar{t}b\bar{b})/\sigma(t\bar{t}j\bar{j}) = 0.022 \pm 0.003(\text{stat}) \pm 0.006(\text{syst})$

Top quark associated production

- Top quark decay: dominated by $t \rightarrow Wb$ (V_{tb} coupling)
- Associated production gives access to top-boson and to BSM couplings

LPCC
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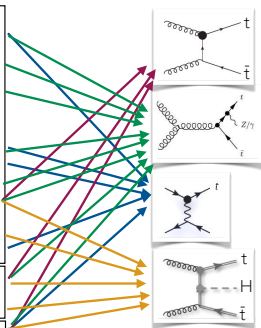


Operators and processes

$$\begin{aligned}
 O_{\varphi Q}^{(3)} &= i\frac{1}{2}y_t^2 (\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^L \varphi) (\bar{Q}\gamma^\mu \tau^I Q) \\
 O_{\varphi Q}^{(1)} &= i\frac{1}{2}y_t^2 (\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi) (\bar{Q}\gamma^\mu Q) \\
 O_{\varphi t} &= i\frac{1}{2}y_t^2 (\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi) (\bar{t}\gamma^\mu t) \\
 O_{\varphi b} &= i\frac{1}{2}y_t^2 (\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi) (\bar{b}\gamma^\mu b) \\
 O_{tW} &= y_t g_w (\bar{Q}\sigma^{\mu\nu} \tau^I t) \tilde{\varphi} W_{\mu\nu}^I \\
 O_{bW} &= y_b g_w (\bar{Q}\sigma^{\mu\nu} \tau^I b) \tilde{\varphi} W_{\mu\nu}^I \\
 O_{tB} &= y_t g_Y (\bar{Q}\sigma^{\mu\nu} t) \tilde{\varphi} B_{\mu\nu} \\
 O_{tG} &= y_t g_s (\bar{Q}\sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A t) \tilde{\varphi} G_{\mu\nu}^A \\
 O_{t\varphi} &= (\varphi^\dagger \varphi) (\bar{Q}t\tilde{\varphi}) \\
 O_{\varphi tb} &= i(\varphi^\dagger D_\mu \varphi) (\bar{t}\gamma^\mu b)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 O_G &= g_s f^{ABC} G_\mu^{A\nu} G_\nu^B G_\mu^C \\
 O_{\varphi G} &= g_s^2 (\varphi^\dagger \varphi) G_\mu^A G^{A\mu}
 \end{aligned}$$

4-fermion ops

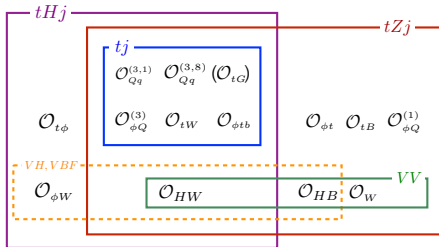


Top WG - Nov 2016 - CERN

5

Fabio Maltoni

- $t\gamma j$ and tZj probe the same dim-6 operators as $t\bar{t}\gamma$ and $t\bar{t}Z$, but without (at LO) the QCD and 4-fermion operators that also enter inclusive $t\bar{t}$ production
- No QCD interactions at LO, so QCD corrections are small and well-predicted
- High-energy tail sensitive to $\mathcal{O}_{\phi Q}^{(3)}$
- Complementary constraints to those from other processes



\mathcal{O}_W	$\varepsilon_{IJK} W_{\mu\nu}^I W^{J,\nu\rho} W_{K,\rho}^{\mu}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi Q}^{(3)}$	$i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \tau_I \varphi)(\bar{Q} \gamma^\mu \tau^I Q) + \text{h.c.}$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi W}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi - \frac{v^2}{2}) W_I^{\mu\nu} W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi Q}^{(1)}$	$i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{Q} \gamma^\mu Q) + \text{h.c.}$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi WB}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \tau_I \varphi) B^{\mu\nu} W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi t}$	$i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{t} \gamma^\mu t) + \text{h.c.}$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi D}$	$(\varphi^\dagger D^\mu \varphi)^\dagger (\varphi^\dagger D_\mu \varphi)$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi tb}$	$i(\bar{\varphi} D_\mu \varphi)(\bar{t} \gamma^\mu b) + \text{h.c.}$
$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi \square}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi) \square (\varphi^\dagger \varphi)$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi q}^{(1)}$	$i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu q_i) + \text{h.c.}$
$\mathcal{O}_{t\varphi}$	$(\varphi^\dagger \varphi - \frac{v^2}{2}) \bar{Q} t \tilde{\varphi} + \text{h.c.}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi q}^{(3)}$	$i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \tau_I \varphi)(\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_i) + \text{h.c.}$
\mathcal{O}_{tW}	$i(\bar{Q} \sigma^{\mu\nu} \tau_I t) \tilde{\varphi} W_{\mu\nu}^I + \text{h.c.}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varphi u}$	$i(\varphi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu u_i) + \text{h.c.}$
\mathcal{O}_{tB}	$i(\bar{Q} \sigma^{\mu\nu} t) \tilde{\varphi} B_{\mu\nu} + \text{h.c.}$	$\mathcal{O}_{Qq}^{(3,1)}$	$(\bar{q}_i \gamma_\mu \tau_I q_i)(\bar{Q} \gamma^\mu \tau^I Q)$
\mathcal{O}_{tG}	$i(\bar{Q} \sigma^{\mu\nu} T_A t) \tilde{\varphi} G_{\mu\nu}^A + \text{h.c.}$	$\mathcal{O}_{Qq}^{(3,8)}$	$(\bar{q}_i \gamma_\mu \tau_I T_A q_i)(\bar{Q} \gamma^\mu \tau^I T^A Q)$

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