Top quark production in association with additional particles at CMS

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tt+X production at CMS

LHC run 2

• CMS collected almost 140 fb⁻¹ of pp collision data at 13 TeV Most top associated processes in precision era

- Studying new final states \rightarrow extremely challenging background handling
- Going differential \rightarrow exploration of new kinematic regimes

Focus of this talk: Standard model measurements



tt+bb measurements

Large background to $t\bar{t}H(H\rightarrow b\bar{b})$ and $t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$

Improve modeling of $t\bar{t}$

Strong test for QCD

Final states

- All hadronic
- Semileptonic
- Dileptonic

Challenges

- b-jet identification \rightarrow flavor tagging
- Many permutations for (b) jet assignment



tt+bb in all hadronic final state

- Target signal with 4 light jets and 4 b jets Large branching fraction Difficult jet assignment
- BDT trained on permutations Large multijet background
- Data driven ABCD method



VS.









tt+bb in all hadronic final state

Binned maximum likelihood fit to 2D distribution

- Largest vs. second largest b-tagging score of "additional jets"
- Simultaneous fit in all regions (ABCD)

Leading uncertainties

• Simulated sample size, QGL modeling

$\sigma_{t\bar{t}b\bar{b}} = 5.5 \pm 0.3 (stat)^{+1.6}_{-1.3} (syst) \text{ pb}$

• Measured excess of 1-2 σ



$t\bar{t}+c\bar{c}$ in dilepton final states

First measurement of $t\bar{t}+c\bar{c}$ cross section Complementary information to $t\bar{t}+b\bar{b}$

Dileptonic final state with \ge 4 jets NN for jet assignment

Use of dedicated charm taggers

 $\Delta_b^c = \frac{P(t\bar{t}c\bar{c})}{P(t\bar{t}c\bar{c}) + P(t\bar{t}b\bar{b})}, \qquad \Delta_L^c = \frac{P(t\bar{t}c\bar{c})}{P(t\bar{t}c\bar{c}) + P(t\bar{t}LF)}$

• Calibrated in tt, W+c and DY+jets topologies via iterative fit





CMS-PAS-TOP-20-003 (submitted to PLB) + CMS-PAS-BTV-20-001

 $\mu_{t\bar{t}c\bar{c}}$ = 0.88 $^{+0.17}_{-0.18}$

+ 0.07 - 0.08

6

8

= 1.2

= 0.9

Fit stat. unc

CMS

 $\mu_{t\overline{t}LL}$

2

Events / bin

10⁷

10⁶

10⁵

10⁴

10³

10²

10

1.5

<u>Data</u> MC

$t\bar{t}+c\bar{c}$ – results

Multidimensional binned maximum likelihood fit

- 2D histogram unrolled into 1D distribution with 16 bins
- $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$, $t\bar{t}c\bar{c}$ and $t\bar{t}LF$

Leading uncertainty

- c-tagging calibration
- Jet energy scale
- QCD ME scales

Results consistent with $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ measurements



41.5 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)

Backgrounds

tīcL

tībL

12

14

Bin number

16

10

tt+other

Data

tīcc

tībb

tŦLL

tīttī

Constrain top Yukawa coupling y_t Sensitive to BSM physics (2HDM, DM, EFT, ...)

Full run 2 data: 137 fb⁻¹

2 same sign leptons or \geq 3 lepton

- Hadronic activity H_T > 300 GeV
- Missing energy $p_T^{miss} > 50 \text{ GeV}$
- ≥2 jets and ≥2 b jets





- Nonprompt: Tight-to-loose ratio
- Charge misid.: Misid. probability

Binned maximum likelihood fit



tīttīt

Both analysis strategies agree (Cut based & BDT) Observed significance of 2.5σ and 2.7σ New CMS limit on top Yukawa coupling y_t!

• By varying tTH backrgound



- Limits on new particles
 - m < 2m_t: neutral scalar (φ) and neutral vector (Z')
 - m > 2m_r: Heavy scalar (H) and pseudoscalar (A)
- Simplified dark matter models

Source	Uncertainty (%)	Impact on $\sigma(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})$ (%)
Integrated luminosity	2.3–2.5	2
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
ttH (normalization)†	25	5
Rare, Xy, tīVV (norm.)†	11-20	< 1
tīZ, tīW (norm.)†	40	3–4
Charge misidentification [†]	20	< 1
Nonprompt leptons†	30-60	3
N ^{ISR/FSR}	1–30	2
$\sigma(t\bar{t}b\bar{b})/\sigma(t\bar{t}jj)^{\dagger}$	35	11

Measurement of the inclusive and differential $t\bar{t}$ +y cross section and EFT interpretation in the single lepton channel at sqrt(s) = 13 TeV CMS-PAS-TOP-18-010

Jet рт = 211 GeV

Jet рт = 213 GeV





- First CMS measurement of $t\bar{t}+\gamma$ at 13TeV
 - Semileptonic final state
- Probes tγ coupling at tree level
- Sensitive to BSM physics
 - e.g. EFT, ...

Photon pT = 175 GeV

Jet рт = 123 GeV

Jet рт = 127 GeV

Muon pT = 55 GeV

$t\bar{t}+\gamma$ inclusive and differential measurement

Signal (genuine) photon:

photon from ISR, top or top decay products

Electron misidentified as photon:

- · Enriched control regions included in the fit
- Also for $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$

Nonprompt photons from hadron decay:

• ABCD method (Shower shape and isolation)

Nonprompt leptons from QCD multijet:

- Template from data (loosened lepton isolation)
- Normalization from measured transfer factor

Simultaneous binned likelihood fit

- 12 signal regions
- 34 control regions



$t\bar{t}+\gamma$ – results

Inclusive



Extracted inclusive cross section:

 $\sigma_{tt\gamma} = 800 \pm 46(syst) \pm 7(stat)$

5.8% uncertainty \rightarrow more precise than theory!

- Background normalization
- ISR/FSR
- Jet energy scale

In agreement with SM predictions

Differential

Fit repeated for each distribution

• $p_{T}(\gamma)$, $|\eta|(\gamma)$ and $\Delta R(I,\gamma)$

Unfolded to particle

• No regularization needed



Summary

Presented most recent CMS results on $t\bar{t}\text{+}X$

- Excess of tt+bb measured in all channels
- First measurement of $t\bar{t}+c\bar{c}$
- Search for $t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$ production and study of its properties
- First CMS measurement of $t\bar{t}$ + γ at 13TeV





41.5 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)

$t\bar{t}+b\bar{b}$ in I+jets and dilepton final states

Lepton + jets

≥6 jets, ≥2 b jets Assignment of additional jets

• Kinematic χ^2 fit

Dilepton

≥4 jets, ≥2 b jets Assignment of additional jets

• Jets with 3rd and 4th highest b-tagging score

Measurement of σ_{ttbb} , σ_{ttjj} and $R_{ttbb/ttjj}$ Binned maximum likelihood fit on b-tagging discriminant of additional jets



tt+bb in I+jets and dilepton final states



Again trend towards higher $t\bar{t}+b\bar{b}$ cross section measured Dominant uncertainties

• Final state radiation, b-tagging, jet energy scale

tttt – neutral scalar (ϕ) and neutral vector (Z')



tttt - Heavy scalar (H) and pseudoscalar (A)



tttt - Dark matter model



tt+γ – response matrices

