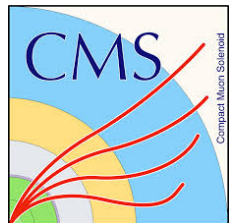


Probing EFT operators in top-Z associated production with machine learning •

Nicolas Tonon, Abideh Jafari, David Walter

14th Physics at Terascale
Helmholtz Alliance Meeting
23–24 Nov. 2021, Hamburg

HELMHOLTZ
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GROSSE HERAUSFORDERUNGEN



Nicolas Tonon (1993-2021)

Will be sorely missing by his colleagues and friends

For his scientific excellence & innovation, and
his enthusiasm and motivation

For his vivacious personality, and
his never-disappearing smile



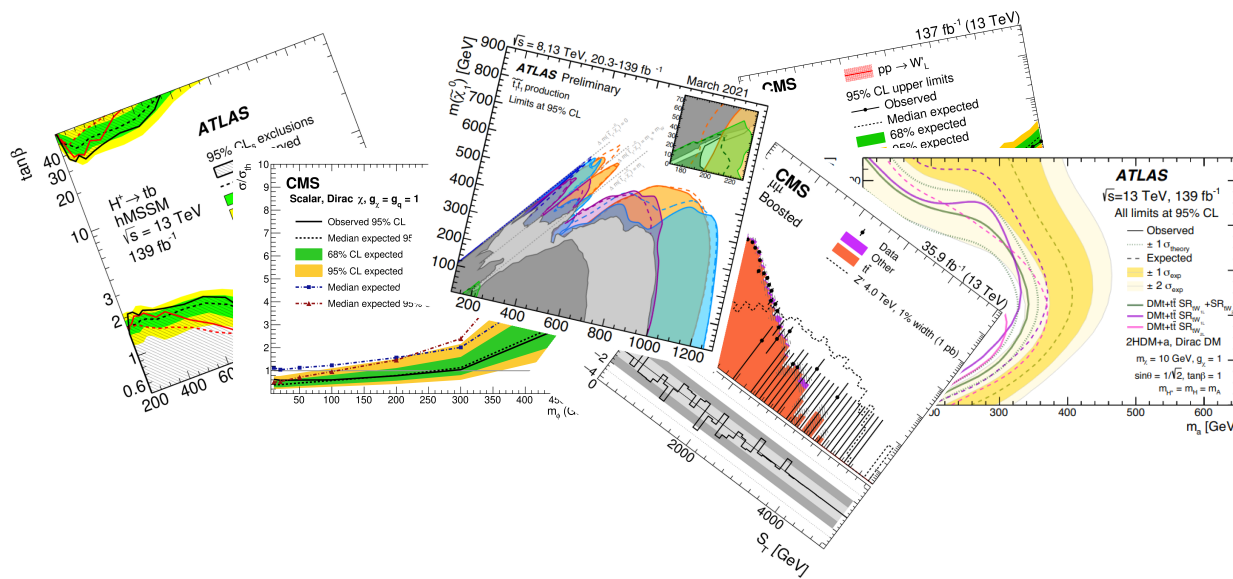
** There is an attempt to preserve Nicolas style in this presentation.
Shadowed images are directly taken from his slides ...*

Top, new physics and the precision era

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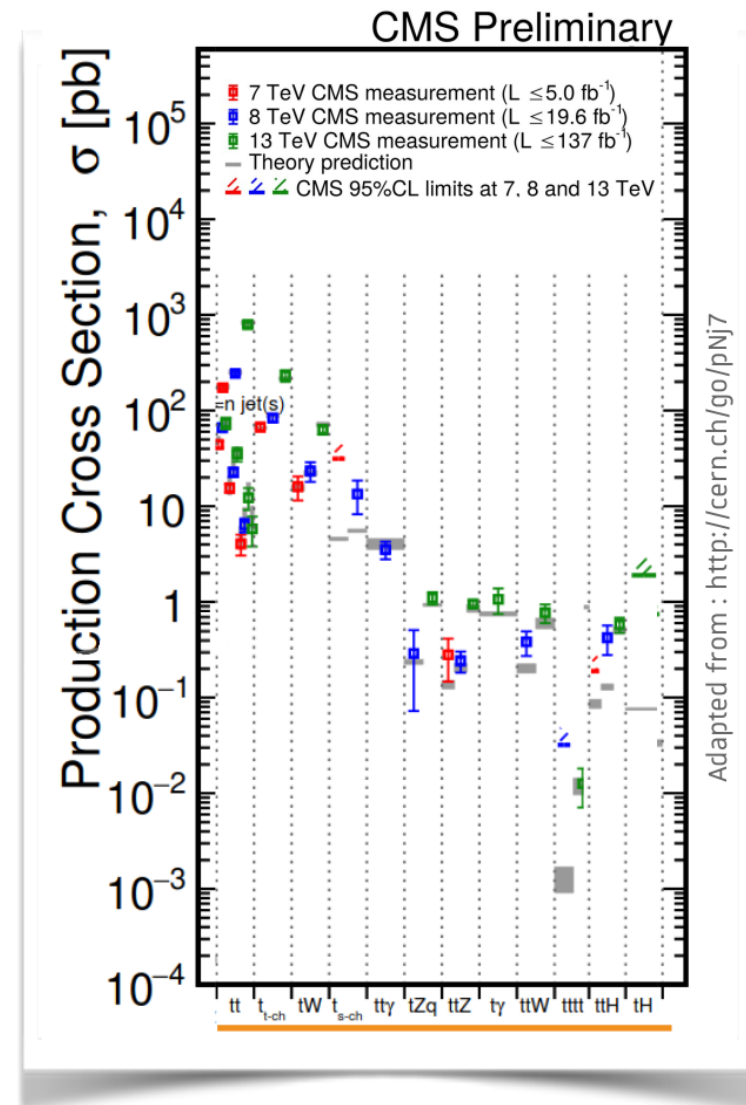
The heaviest known particle

- A portal to new phenomena in many BSM theories
- So far no sign!



Preisely measured at the LHC

- In multiple production mechanisms, also in association with other particles



Top, new physics and the precision era

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The current situation

Motivates ambitious top physics programme to **reveal new physics** indirectly through precision measurements

An excellent testbed

Effective Field Theory (EFT) framework allows for **systematic & model-independent interpretation** of potential deviations in interactions between SM fields

Effective Field Theory in a nutshell

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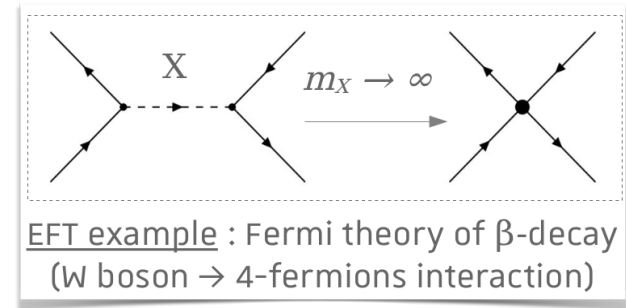
Expansion of the SM Lagrangian *not a new concept*

Wilson coefficients \leftrightarrow interaction strengths

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{EFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \sum_{d,i} \frac{c_i^d}{\Lambda^{d-4}} \mathcal{O}_i^d$$

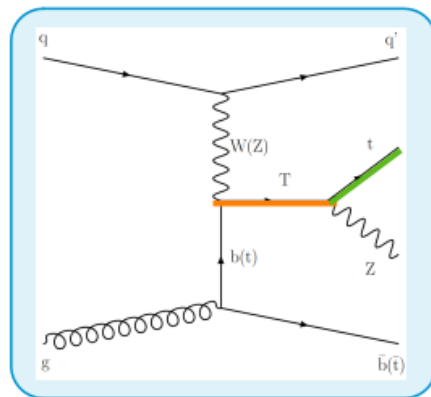
Higher-order operators

BSM energy scale ($\gg E_{\text{LHC}}$)



Powerful in describing BSM theories

- Depending on model and assumptions, each EFT operator can be a composition of BSM states and vice versa



$$L = L_{\text{SM}}^{(4)} + \sum_i \frac{c_i^{(6)}}{\Lambda_i^2} \mathcal{O}_i^{(6)} + \dots$$

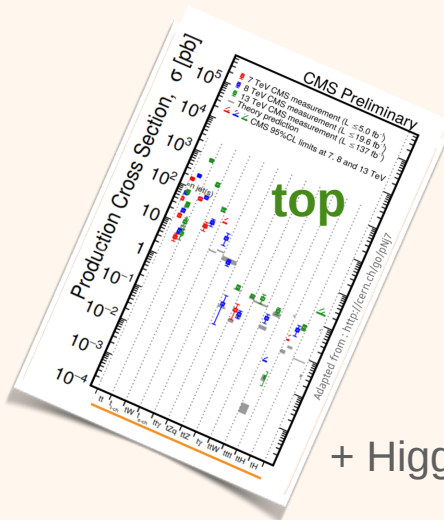
Illustration

VLQ

FCNC

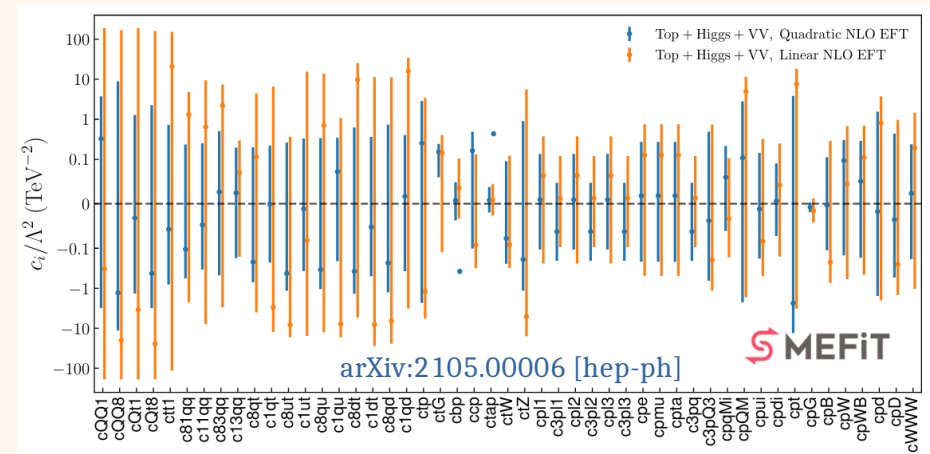
A global approach maximizing the discovery potential

Take measurements,
as many as possible



+ Higgs + B-physics + ...

Simultaneously constrain
as many WC as possible



Important to consider

- ◆ Assess correlations between measurements
- ◆ Consider **all** processes when measuring in a given final state



Possible with the access to the data

Towards a global EFT measurement

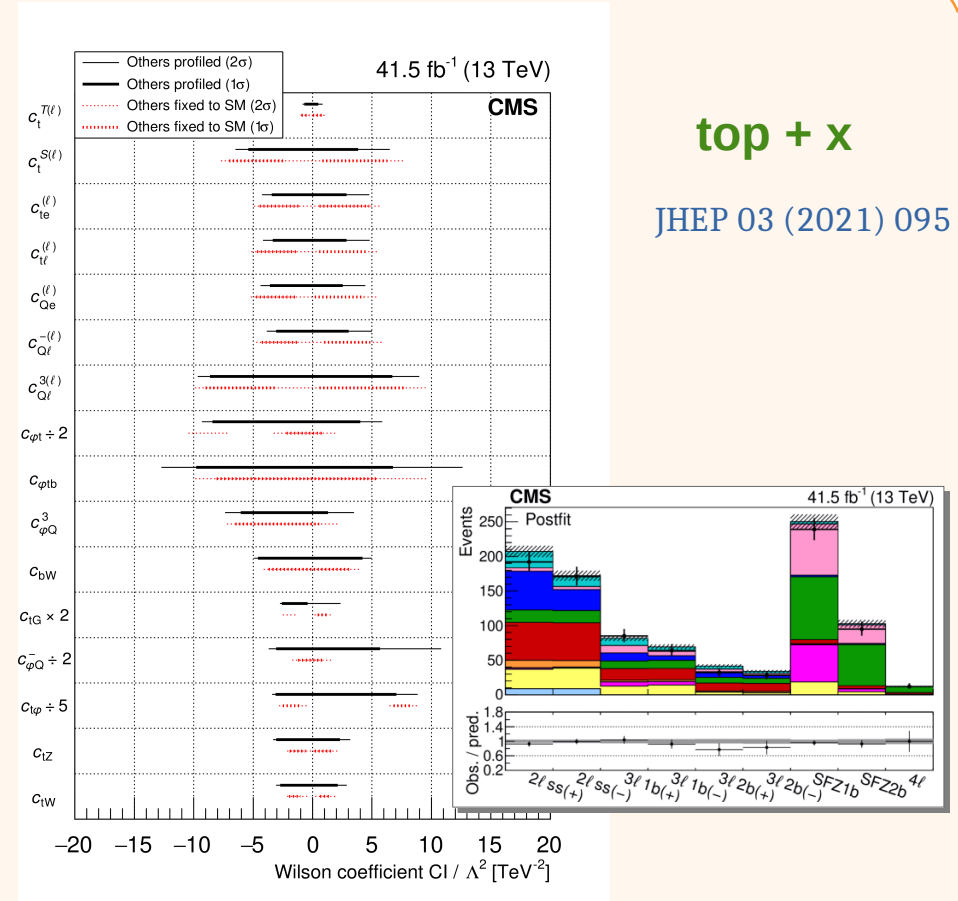
7

- ◆ An experimental example in the multi-lepton final state

Operators involving two quarks and one or more bosons			
Operator	Definition	WC	Lead processes affected
$\dagger O_{u\varphi}^{(ij)}$	$\bar{q}_i u_j \bar{\varphi} (\varphi^\dagger \varphi)$	$c_{t\varphi} + ic_{t\varphi}^I$	$t\bar{t}H, tHq$
$O_{\varphi q}^{1(ij)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu q_j)$	$c_{\varphi Q} + c_{\varphi Q}^3$	$t\bar{t}H, t\bar{t}l\nu, t\bar{t}l\bar{l}, tHq, t\bar{l}q$
$O_{\varphi q}^{3(ij)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu^I \varphi)(\bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_j)$	$c_{\varphi Q}^3$	$t\bar{t}H, t\bar{t}l\nu, t\bar{t}l\bar{l}, tHq, t\bar{l}q$
$O_{\varphi u}^{(ij)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger i\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \varphi)(\bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu u_j)$	$c_{\varphi t}$	$t\bar{t}H, t\bar{t}l\nu, t\bar{t}l\bar{l}, t\bar{l}q$
$\dagger O_{\varphi ud}^{(ij)}$	$(\varphi^\dagger iD_\mu \varphi)(\bar{u}_i \gamma^\mu d_j)$	$c_{\varphi tb} + ic_{\varphi tb}^I$	$t\bar{t}H, t\bar{l}q, tHq$
$\dagger O_{uW}^{(ij)}$	$(\bar{q}_i \sigma^{\mu\nu} \tau^I u_j) \bar{\varphi} W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$c_{tW} + ic_{tW}^I$	$t\bar{t}H, t\bar{t}l\nu, t\bar{t}l\bar{l}, tHq, t\bar{l}q$
$\dagger O_{dW}^{(ij)}$	$(\bar{q}_i \sigma^{\mu\nu} \tau^I d_j) \varphi W_{\mu\nu}^I$	$c_{bW} + ic_{bW}^I$	$t\bar{t}H, t\bar{t}l\bar{l}, tHq, t\bar{l}q$
$\dagger O_{uB}^{(ij)}$	$(\bar{q}_i \sigma^{\mu\nu} u_j) \bar{\varphi} B_{\mu\nu}$	$(c_{WtW} - c_{tZ})/s_W + i(c_{WtW}^I - c_{tZ}^I)/s_W$	$t\bar{t}H, t\bar{t}l\nu, t\bar{t}l\bar{l}, tHq, t\bar{l}q$
$\dagger O_{uG}^{(ij)}$	$(\bar{q}_i \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^A u_j) \bar{\varphi} G_{\mu\nu}^A$	$g_s(c_{tG} + ic_{tG}^I)$	$t\bar{t}H, t\bar{t}l\nu, t\bar{t}l\bar{l}, tHq, t\bar{l}q$

Operators involving two quarks and two leptons			
Operator	Definition	WC	Lead processes affected
$O_{\ell q}^{1(ijkl)}$	$(\bar{\ell}_i \gamma^\mu \ell_j)(\bar{q}_k \gamma^\mu q_l)$	$c_{Q\ell}^{-(\ell)} + c_{Q\ell}^{3(\ell)}$	$t\bar{t}l\nu, t\bar{t}l\bar{l}, t\bar{l}q$
$O_{\ell q}^{3(ijkl)}$	$(\bar{\ell}_i \gamma^\mu \tau^I \ell_j)(\bar{q}_k \gamma^\mu \tau^I q_l)$	$c_{Q\ell}^{3(\ell)}$	$t\bar{t}l\nu, t\bar{t}l\bar{l}, t\bar{l}q$
$O_{\ell u}^{(ijkl)}$	$(\bar{\ell}_i \gamma^\mu \ell_j)(\bar{u}_k \gamma^\mu u_l)$	$c_{t\ell}^{(\ell)}$	$t\bar{t}l\bar{l}$
$O_{e\bar{q}}^{(ijkl)}$	$(\bar{e}_i \gamma^\mu e_j)(\bar{q}_k \gamma^\mu q_l)$	$c_{Qe}^{(\ell)}$	$t\bar{t}l\bar{l}, t\bar{l}q$
$O_{eu}^{(ijkl)}$	$(\bar{e}_i \gamma^\mu e_j)(\bar{u}_k \gamma^\mu u_l)$	$c_{te}^{(\ell)}$	$t\bar{t}l\bar{l}$
$\dagger O_{\ell equ}^{1(ijkl)}$	$(\bar{\ell}_i e_j) \varepsilon (\bar{q}_k u_l)$	$c_t^{S(\ell)} + ic_t^{SI(\ell)}$	$t\bar{t}l\bar{l}, t\bar{l}q$
$\dagger O_{\ell equ}^{3(ijkl)}$	$(\bar{\ell}_i \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_j) \varepsilon (\bar{q}_k \sigma_{\mu\nu} u_l)$	$c_t^{T(\ell)} + ic_t^{TI(\ell)}$	$t\bar{t}l\nu, t\bar{t}l\bar{l}, t\bar{l}q$

All possible operators & processes



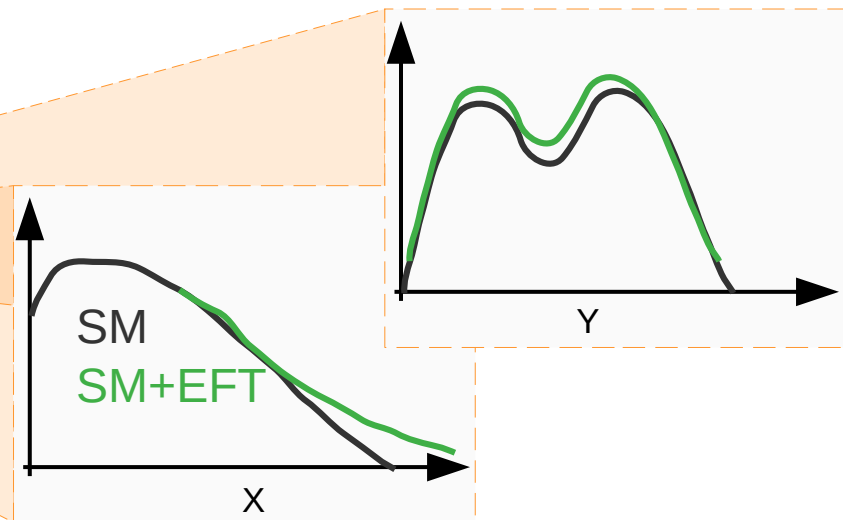
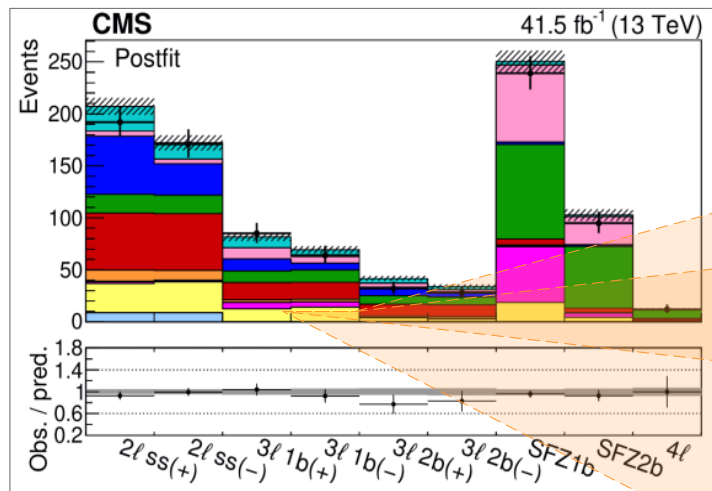
Global limits using event yields in categories

EFT and Multivariate Techniques

Machine Learning (ML)

- *EFT operators usually ...*
 - impact both cross section & kinematics
 - introduce new coupling structures leading to **subtle kinematics modifications**
 - **correlate** deviations in many different processes/observables (expected patterns)
 - No single observable can constrain full parameter space

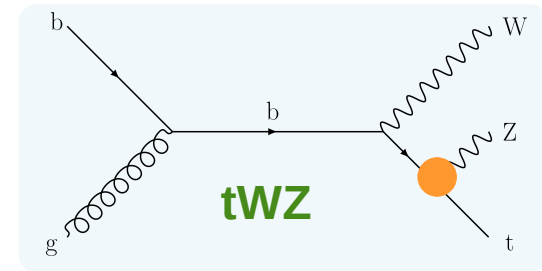
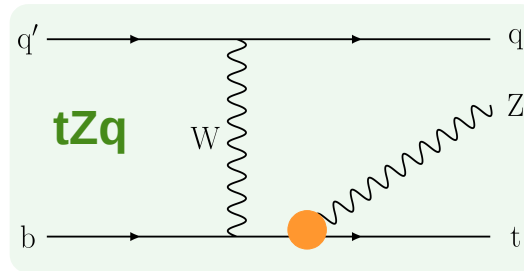
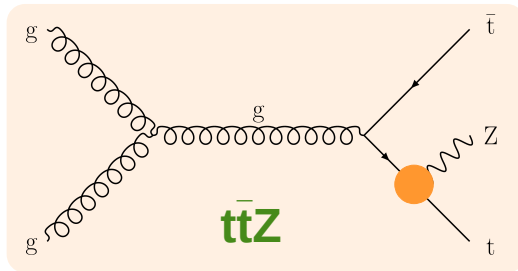
⇒ **Perfect match for machine-learning (ML) techniques !**



Probing top-Z interactions with ML

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- ◆ Three processes including top quark and Z boson in 3 ℓ and 4 ℓ final state



- Target 3 top-Z associated production modes
 - Complementary, probe similar EFT operators
- Consider up to 5 operators simultaneously
- Analysis strategy entirely optimized to search for EFT effects
 - Simulated at detector-level (\rightarrow Direct measurement \neq reinterpretation)

138 fb⁻¹



Use novel machine-learning techniques to improve sensitivity to WCs

Reference :



- ◆ Probing effective field theory operators in the associated production of top quarks with a Z boson in multilepton final states at $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV, [arXiv:2107.13896](#) (Submitted to JHEP)
- Learning to detect new top-quark interactions, [CERN Courier](#) (Sep/Oct 2021)

Simulation of signal with EFT

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- ◆ Dim6top model used arXiv:1802.07237
 - Operators affecting top-Z couplings (*conserving CP, lepton & baryon numbers*)
 - Interference with SM for ttZ and tZq

$$\mathcal{O}_{tZ}, \mathcal{O}_{tW}, \mathcal{O}_{\phi Q}^-, \mathcal{O}_{\phi Q}^3 \text{ and } \mathcal{O}_{\phi t}$$

- ◆ Full simulation including EFT weights at generator level

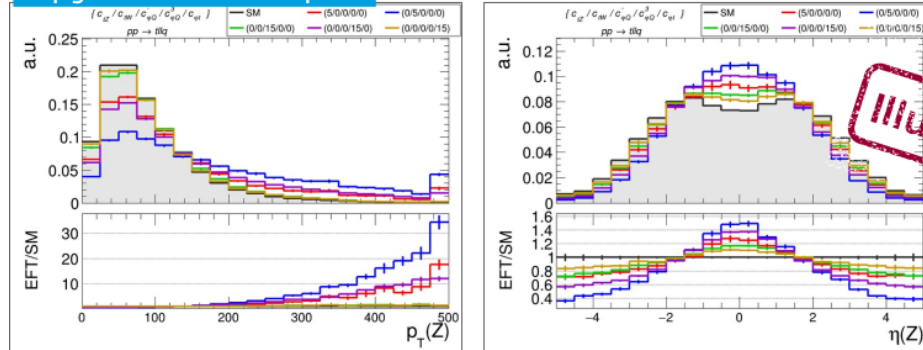
Event weight

$$w(\vec{c}) = \underbrace{S_0}_{\text{SM}} + \underbrace{\sum_j S_{1,j} \frac{c_j}{\Lambda^2}}_{\text{SM-EFT interference}} + \underbrace{\sum_j S_{2,j} \frac{c_j^2}{\Lambda^4}}_{\text{Pure-EFT (quadratic)}} + \underbrace{\sum_{j,k} S_{3,jk} \frac{c_j}{\Lambda^2} \frac{c_k}{\Lambda^2}}_{\text{EFT-EFT interference}} \rightarrow \text{WC}$$

Coefficients to determine per event

- ◆ Possible to model any observable in any EFT scenario
 - Correlations between observables preserved

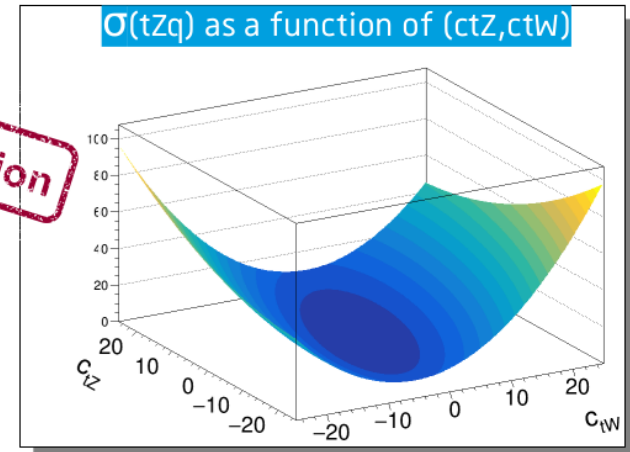
tZq generator-level plots



$$(C_{tW} = C_{tZ} = 5, \text{ and } C_{\phi Q}^- = C_{\phi Q}^3 = C_{\phi t} = 15)$$

Illustration

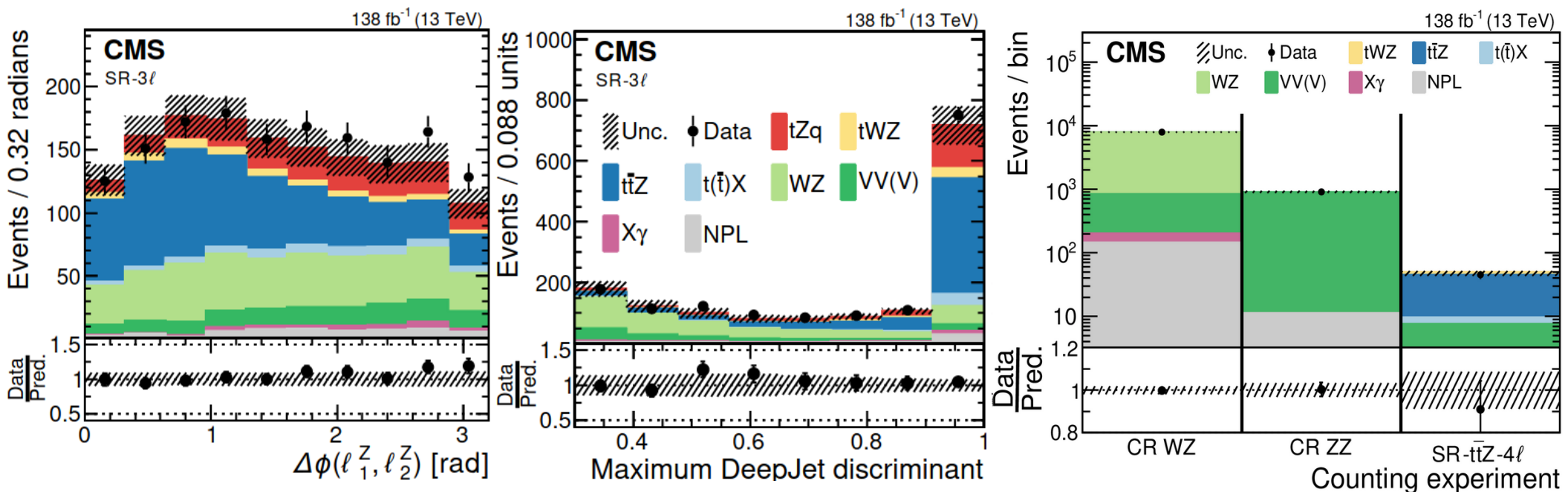
$\sigma(tZq)$ as a function of (c_{tZ}, c_{tW})



Event selection and reconstruction

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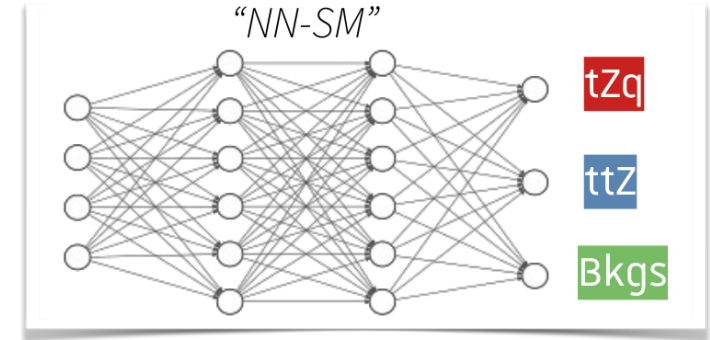
- ◆ Events selected with at least three isolated leptons
- ◆ A **Z boson** candidate with $|m_{\ell\ell} - 91| < 15$ GeV
- ◆ A **top quark** candidate with the remaining lepton, $p_{T, \text{miss}}$, and a b-jet
 - DNN-base b-tagging ($\epsilon \sim 75$ % / mistag ~ 1 %)
- ◆ Allowing for add. jets (also with broad $|\eta|$ for tZq)
- ◆ Divided to SR and CR's based on lepton and (b-)jet multiplicities



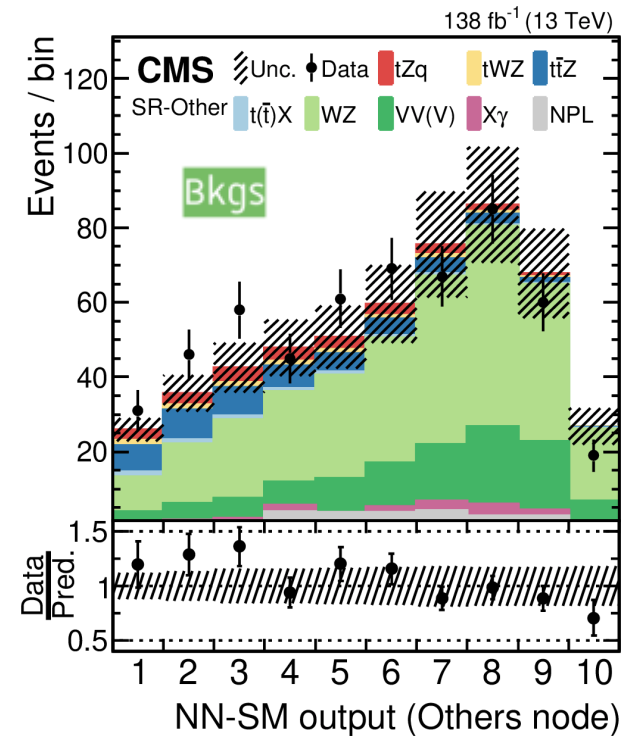
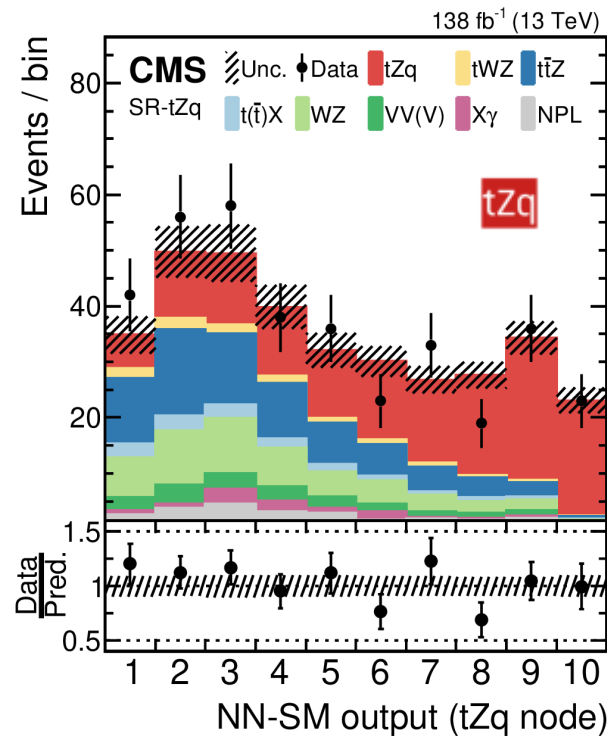
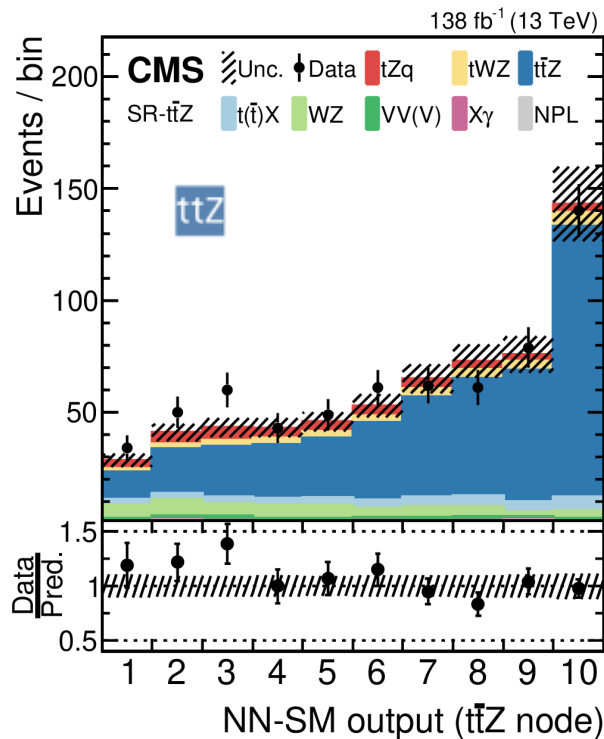
ML for top-Z events against backgrounds

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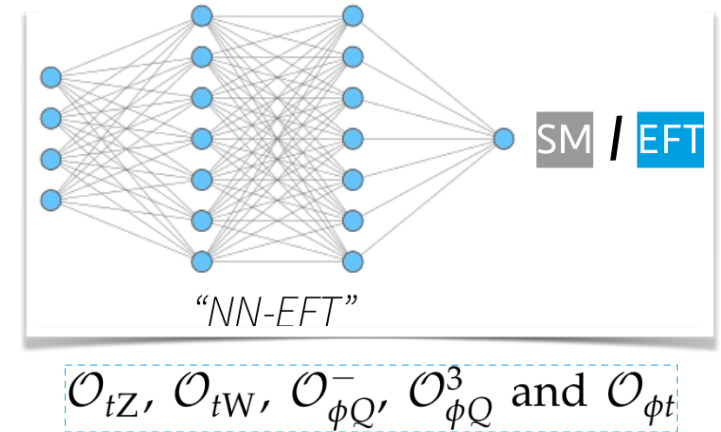
- ◆ **SR-3l** drives the analysis' sensitivity
 - Sub-divided based on **DNN** discriminant
- ◆ Multiclass classifier trained
 - 3 orthogonal subregions based on events maximum node value



➞ Obtain categories very pure in targeted processes!



- ◆ **Binary** classifier to separate SM from SM+EFT for various non-zero WC's
 - Learn **non-trivial patterns** due to new physics out of high-dimensional data
 - Construct **optimized** observables
- ◆ Separate trainings for tZq & ttZ
- ◆ Separate trainings for individual operators & all 5 simultaneously



SM/EFT interference included in training for first time in LHC analysis

- Difficulty : shapes of kinematic distributions depend on WC values
 - Train under many different scenarios, NNs learn to interpolate between WC values

ML for EFT against SM

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- Binary classifier for various

- Learn out of distribution

5D training

- Separate

- Separate

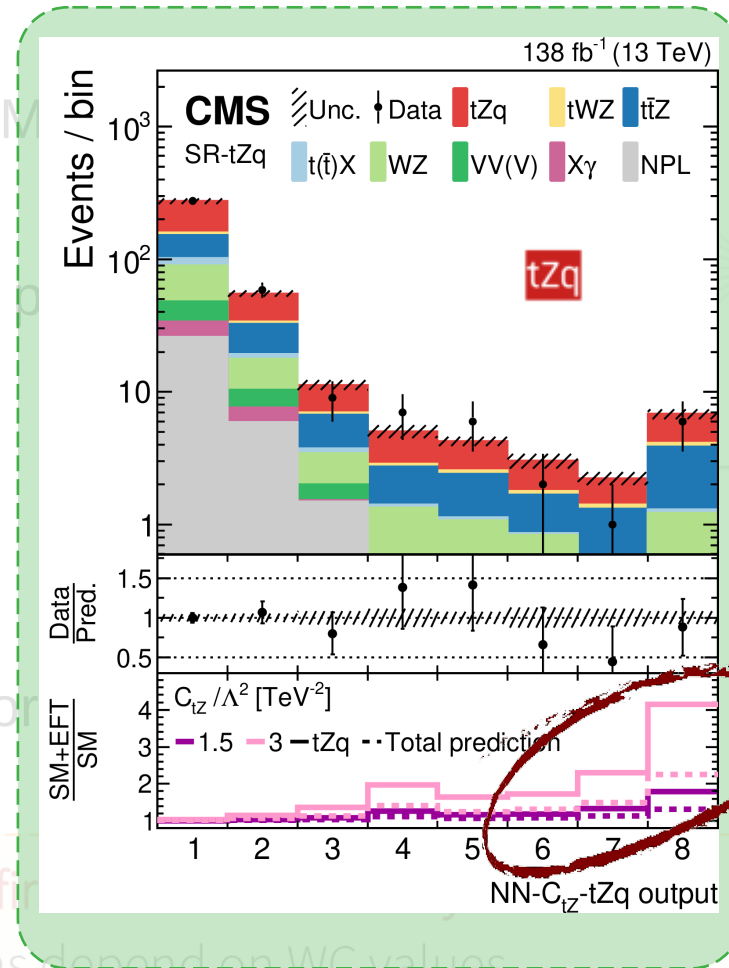
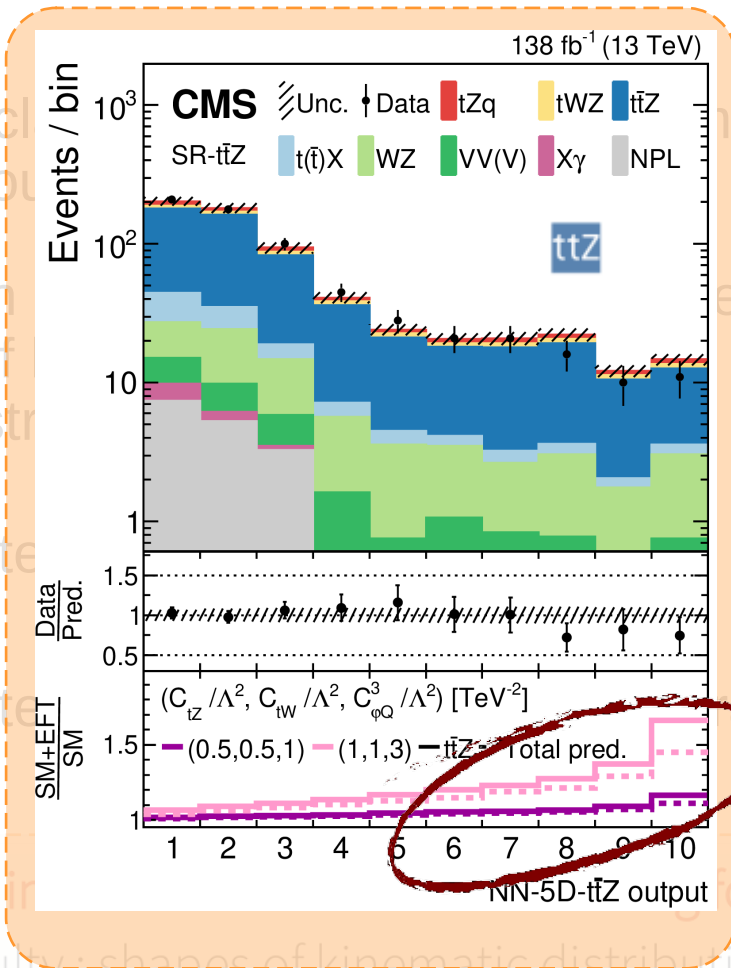
SM/EFT

- Difficulty: shapes of kinematic distributions depend on WC values

→ Train under many different scenarios, NNs learn to distinguish between WC values

Also for tZq

Also for ttZ and other individual WC's

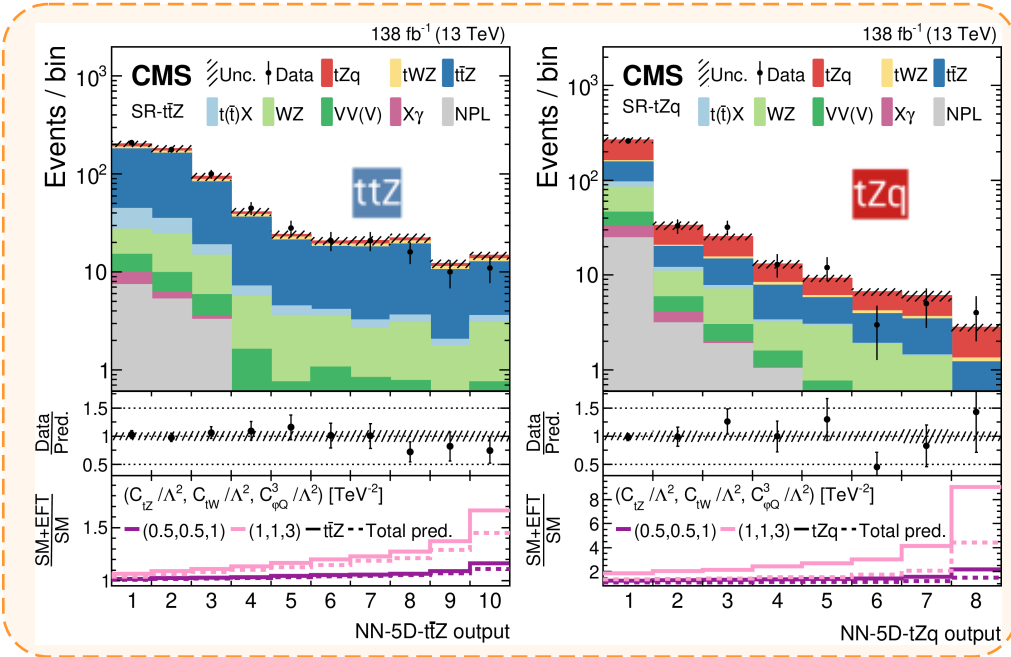


SM / EFT

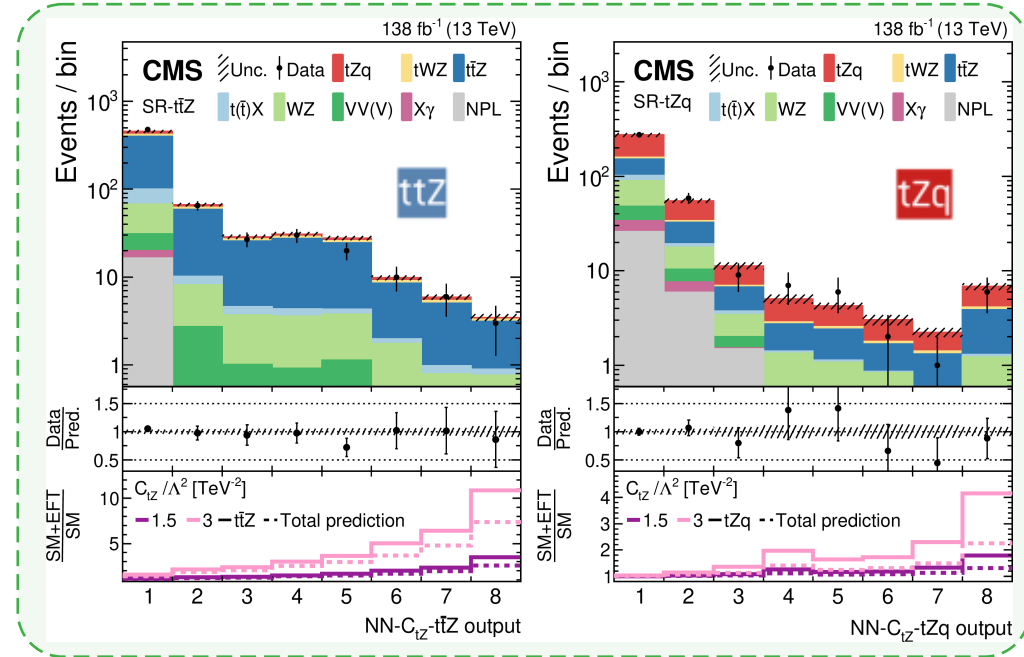
1D training

Signal extraction

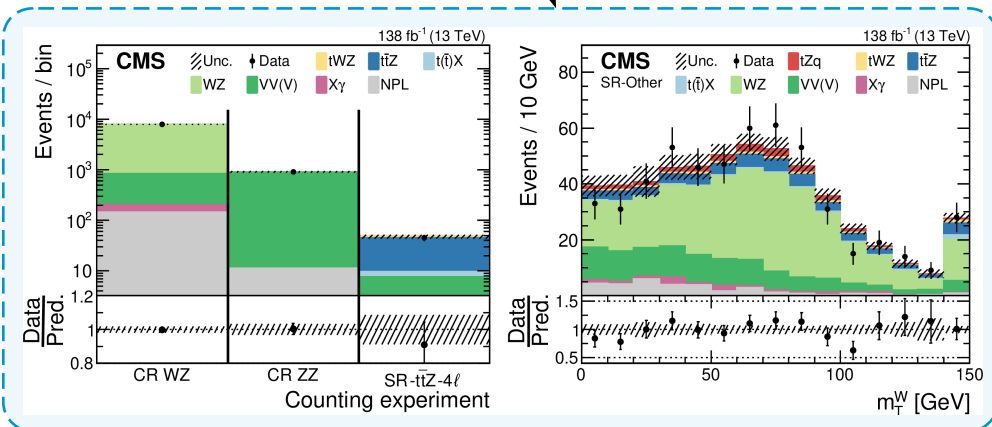
15



5D fit



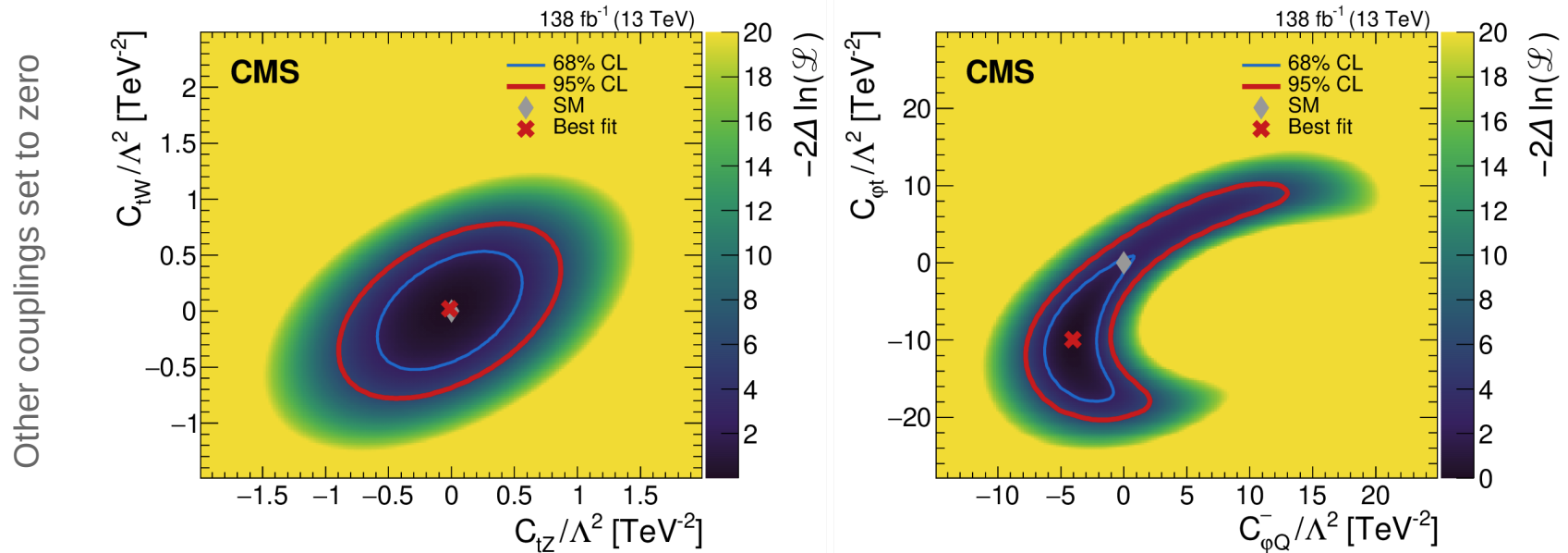
1D fit



- ◆ Simultaneous fit of 6 regions per year, for every and *all* couplings

- Significant sensitivity gains using **optimal** observables
 - 20–70%** reduction in widths of confidence intervals wrt counting experiment

WC / Λ^2 [TeV^{-2}]	95% CL confidence intervals			
	Other WCs fixed to SM		5D fit	
	Expected	Observed	Expected	Observed
c_{tZ}	$[-0.97, 0.96]$	$[-0.76, 0.71]$	$[-1.24, 1.17]$	$[-0.85, 0.76]$
c_{tW}	$[-0.76, 0.74]$	$[-0.52, 0.52]$	$[-0.96, 0.93]$	$[-0.69, 0.70]$
$c_{\varphi Q}^3$	$[-1.39, 1.25]$	$[-1.10, 1.41]$	$[-1.91, 1.36]$	$[-1.26, 1.43]$
$c_{\varphi Q}^-$	$[-2.86, 2.33]$	$[-3.00, 2.29]$	$[-6.06, 14.09]$	$[-7.09, 14.76]$
$c_{\varphi t}$	$[-3.70, 3.71]$	$[-21.65, -14.61] \cup [-2.06, 2.69]$	$[-16.18, 10.46]$	$[-19.15, 10.34]$



- Constrain top-electroweak EFT operators with $t(\bar{t})Z$ production in multilepton channels
 - EFT effects parameterized at detector-level via event weights
- Rely on novel ML techniques to enhance sensitivity to EFT
 - Significant sensitivity gains from shape information
 - Not the 'new default', but complementary tool with great potential – active research area !
- Obtain **best direct limits to date** from multilepton final states on several Wilson coefficients
 - All 95 % CL confidence intervals contain the SM predictions

