

# Top quark pair production with taus or no leptons



Michele Gallinaro

LIP Lisbon

(on behalf of the CDF, D0, ATLAS and CMS collaborations)

Introduction
 Cross section measurements with taus
 All-hadronic cross section measurements

Michele Gallinaro -/ "Top pair production with taus or no lepton

#### Taus/jets in top quark decays



Channel	Signature	BR
Dilepton(e/µ)	ee,μμ,eμ + 2 <i>b</i> -jets	4/81
Single lepton	e,μ + jets + 2 <i>b</i> -jets	24/81
All-hadronic	jets + 2 <i>b</i> -jets	36/81
Tau dilepton	<i>e</i> τ, μτ +2 <i>b</i> -jets	4/81
Tau+jets	$\tau$ + jets + 2 <i>b</i> -jets	12/81

- Good fraction of all top quark decays
  - `Tau dileptons' have same rate as  $\ensuremath{\textit{e}/\mu}$  dilepton channel
- Challenging (lower  $p_T$  than e or  $\mu$  due to  $\nu$ 's)
- Involves exclusively 3<sup>rd</sup> generation quarks and leptons
- Probe new physics processes

 $W^{+} \qquad v, \bar{q}^{'}$ 

2

## Tau jet identification

- Taus decay 65% to hadrons (i.e. jets) and 35% to leptons
  - narrow jet with few tracks
  - leptonic tau decays are similar to prompt leptons (lepton  $\textbf{p}_{T}$  is softer, 3-body decay)

#### Hadronic tau decays

- Main background from jets/electrons
- Identified based on decay modes, charged hadrons, and ECAL deposits

#### • CMS: ``Hadron Plus Strips'' (HPS) algorithm

- hadronic tau decays are reconstructed with Particle Flow (PF)
- Uses photon conversion in tracker ( $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$ )
- Combines PF EM particles ( $\gamma$ ,e<sup>±</sup>) in "strips"
- "strips" are combined with PF charged hadrons
- Individual decay modes are reconstructed
- Fake Rate ~3% for 70% efficiency







## Tau jet identification (cont.)

- ATLAS tau-ID uses BDT
  - -Select jets with 1,2, or 3 tracks ( $p_T$ >1 GeV, lead track  $p_T$ >4 GeV)
- Remove overlap with muon or electron
- Remove electrons misidentified as  $\tau_{\text{had}}$  with BDT
- Another BDT to separate  $\tau_{\text{had}}$  and jets
- determine eff/misID from Z/W decays: –BDT medium (ATLAS): τ eff.~63%, fake ~ 3%
- tau ID eff uncertainty: 5-6%
- Efficiency vs pileup: small dependence



# b-tagging

- Many algorithms deployed
- Good separation from light jets and c-jets
- Rely on long lifetime and high-mass of B-hadrons
- Relies on tracks with large impact parameter (IP)
  - Tracks ordered in decreasing IP significance  $(S_{IP})$  (CMS)
  - Jet b-tagged if  $S_{\rm IP}$  above threshold
  - For  $p_T$ =50-80 GeV, tag rate ~76% (mistag rate ~a few%)
- Similar for ATLAS:
  - IP3D: track weights based on  $\rm S_{\rm IP}$
  - SV1 reconstruct inclusive displaced vertex
  - JetFitter: reconstruct multiple vertices along b-hadron line
  - Advanced NN

Operating points (CMS): (tuned at jet  $p_T \sim 80$  GeV)

- Loose: 10% mistag
- Medium: 1% mistag
- Tight: 0.1% mistag





5

#### Tau+lepton final state



- Selection:
  - one isolated lepton (e/ $\mu$ )
  - OS tau
  - at least two jets (one b-tagged)
  - MET
- Determine  $\tau$  fakes from data
  - Expected to be dominated by quark/gluon jets
  - Estimate from multi-jet/W+jets, BDT: use data



6

### Tau fake rate



• Gluon jets have higher multiplicities and softer constituents



## Alternative measurement: fit to BDT

Tau selection: use BDT to select  $\tau_{had}$  vs jet vs elec

#### Measure cross section from fit to BDT

- Exploit SS sample in bkg estimate
- Signal and bkg templates from OS-SS distributions
  - gluon and b-bbar jet bkg contributions cancel out (approximately equal in OS/SS)
- Bkg: 0 b-jet selection to obtain fake  $\tau_{\text{had}}$  template
  - Contribution of true  $\tau_{had}$  evts is subtracted (MC)
  - Derived separately for 1- and 3-prongs
  - Apply MC correction for 0 b-jet to ≥1 b-jet extrapolation
- Signal: fit in ≥1b-tag data sample
  - Use fit to OS-SS BDT with signal+bkg templates
  - Shapes of templates are fixed







### Cross section: tau+lepton channel

Reconstruct mass in ttbar events with taus • Fit number of signal and bkg events



Good agreement between measurements and predictions  $\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 186 \pm 13 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 20 \text{ (syst.)} \pm 7(\text{lumi.)} \text{ pb}$  ATLAS  $\pm 13\%$  $\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 143 \pm 14(\text{stat.}) \pm 22(\text{syst.}) \pm 3(\text{lumi.}) \text{ pb}$  CMS  $\pm 18\%$ 

### Tau dileptons and $B(t \rightarrow \tau v b)$



## Tau+jets

- BR~15%
- Main background: QCD multi-jets, ttbar (all-had)
- Multi-jet trigger (+b or  $\tau$ )
- Event selection:
  - –one  $\tau_h$  (>40 GeV) and at least 4/5 jets
  - –≥2 b-tagged jets
  - -MET significance or MET
  - -lepton veto



CMS

### Extract signal

#### fit number of tracks

- -3-component fit (tau/el, q-jet, g-jet)
- signal template from MC
  - -large bkg from misID electrons
- bkg template from sideband  $\mathbf{S}_{\text{MET}}$
- good separation btw signal/bkg





### Likelihood fit

#### fit number of tracks

- -3-component fit (tau/el, q-jet, g-jet)
- signal template from MC
  - -large bkg from misID electrons
- bkg template from sideband  $\mathbf{S}_{\text{MET}}$
- good separation btw signal/bkg
- Binned likelihood fit of n<sub>track</sub>
  - -soft constrain tau/ele and q-jet
  - stat unc determined from shape fit
    pseudo-expts to determine syst unc
- Calculate number of events and measure cross section





13

#### Neural network

#### Backgrounds

- -large QCD multi-jet bkg (~90%)
- -control sample from data (b-veto)
- -Other bkg from MC
- Training with simulated signal and multi-jet templates from data
- binned log-likelihood fit

Source	Events
Signal $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \tau_h + jets$	$383 \pm 29$ (fit)
Multijet	$2392 \pm 29$ (fit) $\pm 120$ (syst.)
Other tī	$151 \pm 4$ (stat.) $\pm 37$ (syst.)
W + jets	$62 \pm 8 (\text{stat.}) \pm 14 (\text{syst.})$
Single top	$41 \pm 1$ (stat.) $\pm 8$ (syst.)
Z+jets	$21 \pm 2$ (stat.) $\pm 4$ (syst.)
Total backgrounds	$2667 \pm 31$ (stat.) $\pm 127$ (syst.)
Data	3050





#### Tau+jets final state



## Tau+jets

- $\bullet$  Measure  $m_{top}$  and ttbar cross section
- Use NN to reduce multi-jet bkg
- Training from multi-jet data
- Optimize signal significance:  $S_{exp}/\sqrt{S_{obs}}$
- Binned likelihood fit
- Measure cross section from #events:



$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 8.8 \pm 3.3(\text{stat}) \pm 2.2(\text{syst}) \text{ pb} \begin{array}{c} \text{CDF} \\ \pm 45\% \\ \text{o}_{t\bar{t}} = 6.9^{+1.2}_{-1.2}(\text{stat})^{+0.8}_{-0.7}(\text{syst}) \pm 0.4(\text{lumi}) \text{ pb} \\ \pm 22\% \\ \text{Michele Gallinaro - "Top pair production with taus or no leptons" - Top2013@Durbach - Sept. 14-19, 2013 \\ \text{Id} \\ \text{DO} \\ \text{Id} \\ \text{DO} \\ \text{Stat} \\ \text{$$

### All-hadronic channel

- Fully hadronic final state
- BR~46%
- Main background: multi-jets
- Six jets and no leptons in the final state
- Rely on multi-jet trigger
- Event selection
  - –≥6 jets
  - -2 b-tagged jets,  $\varepsilon_{b}$ ~50-60%, mistag~0.1%
  - -Kinematic fit exploits the topology of ttbar events
  - -MET significance



### Background and likelihood fit

- Reconstruct ttbar system from jets and fit with least  $\chi^2$  method
  - Reconstruct both W bosons
  - $-m_{top1}=m_{top2}$  are free parameters
  - b-jets are taken as b-quark candidates
- Take permutation with smallest  $\chi^2$
- Derive mass templates from selected events after kinematic fit
- Templates are inputs for likelihood fit for cross section measurement
  - Signal and background templates
  - Multi-jet template from data (no b-tag)
  - Signal fraction is a free parameter
- Measure cross section



### All hadronic

**Events** 

786741

 $21\,783$ 

3136

Fraction of  $t\bar{t}$ 

0.02

0.18

0.41

- Large BR, but large bkg
- Select at least 6 jets
  - b-tagging reduces combinatorics
- Top cross section from unbinned maximum likelihood to the reconstructed top mass

Selection

At least 6 jets

Kinematic fit

At least two b-tags

- Multijet QCD is main background (from data)
  - Use same selection without b-tag req.
  - Re-weigh mass spectrum from anti-tagged sample

dominant syst.: JES, b-tag

Fit top quark mass (signal from generator, background data-driven)

 $\sigma(pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}) = 168 \pm 12 \text{ (stat.)} ^{+60}_{-57} \text{ (syst.)} \pm 7 \text{ (lum.) pb}$   $139 \pm 10 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 26 \text{ (syst.)} \pm 3 \text{ (lum.) pb}$   $CMS \pm 20\%$ 





#### All-hadronic @ Tevatron

#### Similar selections:

- Select events with  $\geq 6$  jets
- ≥1(2) b-tag CDF(D0)
- kinematics + NN
- Signal fraction ~12/15% (D0/CDF)

 $\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{CDF} & \pm 16\% \\
\sigma_{t\bar{t}} &= 7.2 \pm 0.5(\text{stat}) \pm 1.0(\text{syst}) \pm 0.4(\text{lum}) \text{ pb} \\
6.9 \pm 1.3(\text{stat}) \pm 1.4(\text{sys}) \pm 0.4(\text{lum}) \text{ pb} \\
D0 & \pm 28\%
\end{array}$ 



20

### Is there a charged Higgs?

 If anomalous tau production in ttbar decays there may be contribution from charged Higgs





21

#### **Cross section ratios**



#### Combination of more channels

- Search for charged Higgs boson
- Use  $\tau_{had}$ +lep and  $\tau_{had}$ +jets final states – compare to eµ yields
- Search for anomalous decays





$$\mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow bH^+)$$

## Charged Higgs (cont.)

- Search in τ<sub>had</sub>+jet final state
  Light charged Higgs:
  - $t\bar{t} \rightarrow [H^+b] [W^-\bar{b}] \rightarrow [(\tau^+ + \nu_\tau)b] [q\bar{q}\bar{b}]$
- Heavy charged Higgs  $gg \rightarrow [\bar{t}b] \ [H^+] \rightarrow [(q\bar{q}\bar{b})b] \ [\tau^+ + \nu_\tau]$





### Summary

- Measurements involving taus or no leptons
- Sensitive to BSM searches
- Uncertainties dominated by systematics



#### ⇒ Good agreement with SM expectations



### Tau dilepton: systematic uncertainties



- Misidentified taus
  - 13% (10%) for  $e\tau$  ( $\mu\tau)$
- Tau ID
  - 6%
- JES/JER/MET
  - 6%
- b-jet tagging/mistag
  - 5%



- b-tagging
   8-9%
- ISR/FSR
  - 4-5%
- Tau ID
  - 3%
- JES/JER/MET - 2-3%

#### Tau+jets: systematic uncertainties



- JES
  - 11%
- τ<sub>had</sub> ID - 9%
- Trigger
  - 7%
- τ<sub>had</sub> energy correction
   – 7%
- output fit and MC stat
  - 8%



- ISR/FSR
  - 15%
- evt generator
   11%
- b-tagging
   9%
- Hadronisation model
  - 6%
- JES – 5%

#### All hadronic: systematic uncertainties



- JES
  - 10%
- Background
   9%
- b-tagging
  - 6%
- Total
  - 20%



- JES
  - +20/-11%
- b-tagging
   17%
- ISR/FSR
  - 17%
- Shower/hadron model
  - 13%
- Multi-jet trigger
  - 10%
- Total - +36/-34%



### b-tagging performance



#### Tau identification

