

Search for CLFV in the production and decay of top quarks using trilepton final states

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On behalf of the CMS Collaboration

Moriond EW, La Thuile, 18-25 March



Introduction

- Charged lepton flavor violation (CLFV) is highly suppressed in the Standard Model (SM)
- CLFV provides a clear signature for new physics
- Top quarks are abundantly produced at the LHC
 - They can be used as a good probe for CLFV searches
- Existing searches involving $e\mu\tau q$ interaction
 - compatible with the SM
 - ATLAS^a: 3ℓ channel, top decay mode **only**
 - CMS: 2ℓ channel, top production **and** decay mode
- This talk presents results from a **new CMS search** that combines the advantages of both searches
 - 3ℓ channel → lower background yield than 2ℓ channel
 - Top production mode → adds $10 \times$ signal yield

^a new results on $\mu\tau\tau q$ interaction [ATLAS-CONF-2023-001] is also consistent with the SM

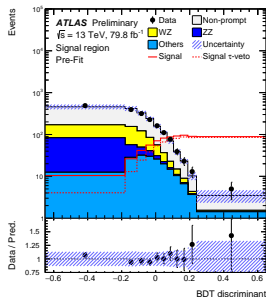


Figure 1: [ATLAS-CONF-2018-044](#)

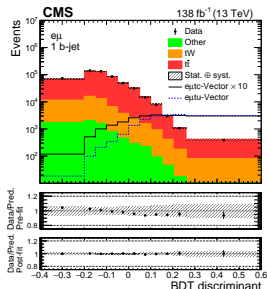


Figure 2: [arXiv:2201.07859](#)

Analysis overview

- Data collected by CMS in 2016-2018: $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, $\int \mathcal{L} dt = 138 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
- Targeting top production and decay signals in 3ℓ (e or μ) final states
 - $e\mu t$ and $e\mu c$ interactions are considered
- Parameterising signals with Dimension-6 effective field theory (EFT) operators
 - Eleni/Sergio's talk contains more materials on EFT

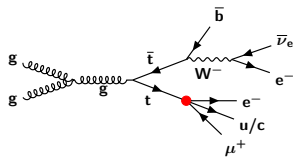


Figure 3: Top decay

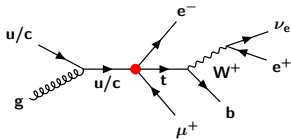


Figure 4: Top production

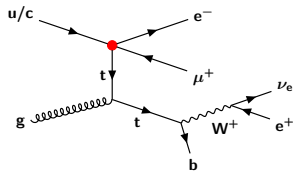


Figure 5: Top production

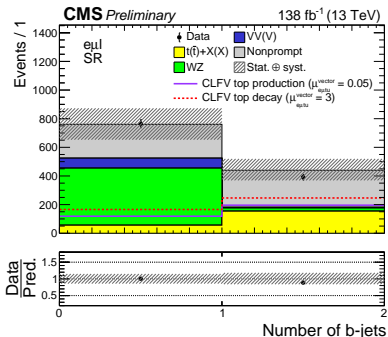
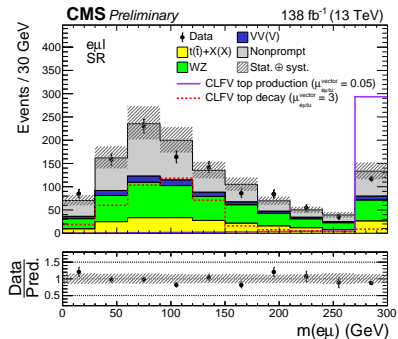
- Nonprompt backgrounds \rightarrow data-driven method
- Prompt backgrounds \rightarrow MC simulation

Signal region (prefit)

Signal region (SR) selection

One oppositely charged $e\mu$ pair + an extra ℓ ,
at least one jet, no more than one b-jet,
 $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 20$ GeV, Z mass veto (50-106 GeV)

Nonprompt backgrounds and WZ
production \rightarrow dominant background



- SR is further subdivided to target different CLFV signal modes
- SR1: $m(e\mu) < 150$ GeV \rightarrow Top decay enriched
- SR2: $m(e\mu) > 150$ GeV \rightarrow Top production enriched

BDT discriminant (prefit)

- One binary BDT is trained for each SR
- Different signal samples are combined in training

Figure 6: SR1: BDT targeting top decay

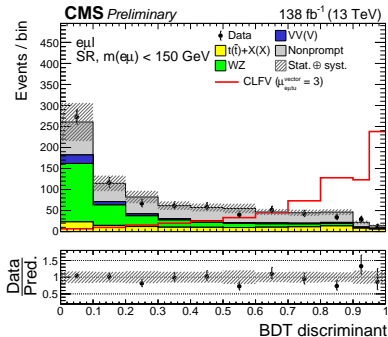
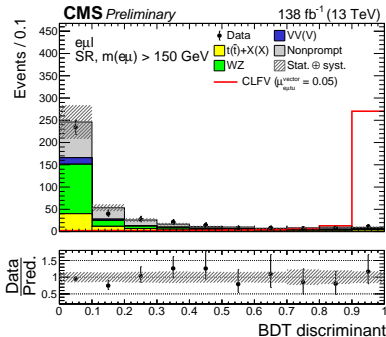


Figure 7: SR2: BDT targeting top production



- No significant excess over SM expectations
- Full BDT distributions are used to set limits

Results

- Observed upper limits @ 95% CL on branching fractions of $t \rightarrow e\mu q$, $q=u/c$

Int. type	$\mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow e\mu u) \times 10^{-7}$	$\mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow e\mu c) \times 10^{-7}$
Tensor	0.23	2.58
Vector	0.16	1.99
Scalar	0.09	1.05

Figure 8: Upper limits on branching fractions

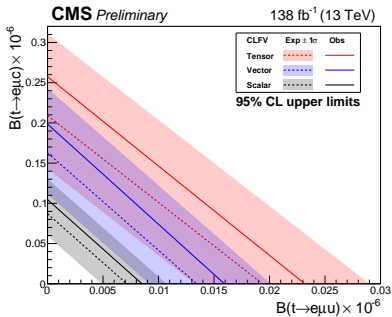
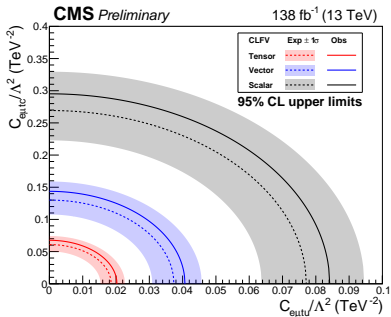


Figure 9: Upper limits on Wilson coefficients



- Most stringent limits on $\mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow e\mu q)$ to date
- One (two) order(s) of magnitude improvement w.r.t. previous CMS (ATLAS) results

Summary

[CMS-PAS-TOP-22-005]

- A **new CMS search** for charged lepton flavor violation is presented
 - 3ℓ (e or μ) channel
 - Targeting top production and decay
- No significant excess is observed over the prediction from the Standard Model
- Improving the existing upper limits on $\mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow e\mu q)$ by **one order of magnitude**

Thank you for listening!

Back up

EFT operators and signal cross sections

- **Effective Lagrangian:** $\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \sum_a \mathbf{C}_a^{(6)} \mathbf{O}_a^{(6)} + \mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{\Lambda^4})$
- **Vector-like operators are combined in this analysis**

Int. type	Operator	Int. type	samples	xsection(fb)	precision
vector	$O_{lq}^{(1)ijkl} = (\bar{l}_i \gamma^\mu l_j)(\bar{q}_k \gamma^\mu q_l)$ $O_{lu}^{ijkl} = (\bar{l}_i \gamma^\mu l_j)(\bar{u}_k \gamma^\mu u_l)$ $O_{\bar{e}q}^{ijkl} = (\bar{e}_i \gamma^\mu e_j)(\bar{q}_k \gamma^\mu q_l)$ $O_{\bar{e}u}^{ijkl} = (\bar{e}_i \gamma^\mu e_j)(\bar{u}_k \gamma^\mu u_l)$	vector	top production via u quark	$634_{-90}^{+113} \pm 8$	LO
			top production via c quark	$58_{-7}^{+9} \pm 8$	LO
			top decay via u/c quark	$32_{-1.1}^{+0.8} \pm 1.3$	NNLO
		scalar	$O_{lequ}^{(1)ijkl} = (\bar{l}_i e_j) \varepsilon (\bar{q}_k u_l)$ $O_{lequ}^{(3)ijkl} = (\bar{l}_i \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_j) \varepsilon (\bar{q}_k \sigma_{\mu\nu} u_l)$	scalar	top production via u quark
top production via c quark	$12.1_{-1.6}^{+2.0} \pm 1.8$				LO
top decay via u/c quark	$4_{-0.1}^{+0.1} \pm 0.2$				NNLO
scalar	$O_{lequ}^{(1)ijkl} = (\bar{l}_i e_j) \varepsilon (\bar{q}_k u_l)$	tensor	top production via u quark	$2908_{-401}^{+503} \pm 37$	LO
tensor	$O_{lequ}^{(3)ijkl} = (\bar{l}_i \sigma^{\mu\nu} e_j) \varepsilon (\bar{q}_k \sigma_{\mu\nu} u_l)$		top production via c quark	$292_{-35}^{+42} \pm 37$	LO
			top decay via u/c quark	$187_{-6}^{+5} \pm 8$	NNLO

Table 1: Relevant Dimension-6 EFT operators

Table 2: Signal cross sections given by [arXiv:2201.07859](https://arxiv.org/abs/2201.07859)

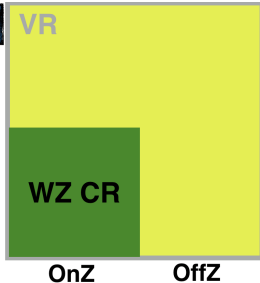
Event regions

- Events are required to contain exactly three leptons and $|\sum_i q_{e_i}| = 1$
- Events are further categorized based on lepton flavor-composite
- OnZ: $50 \text{ GeV} < m_{\ell\bar{\ell}} < 106 \text{ GeV}$

Table 3: Definitions of different event regions

Channel	Region	OnZ	OffZ	$p_T^{\text{miss}} > 20 \text{ GeV}$	# jets ≥ 1	# b jets ≤ 1
$eee/\mu\mu\mu$	VR	-	-	-	-	-
	WZ CR	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
$e\mu\ell$	SR	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
	VR	✓	-	-	-	-
	WZ CR	✓	-	✓	✓	✓

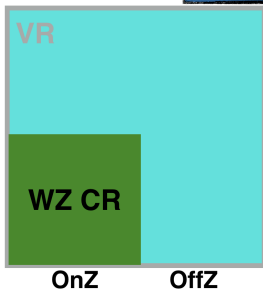
$\mu\mu\mu$



$n_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$
 $n_{\text{bjet}} \leq 1$
 $\text{MET} > 20$

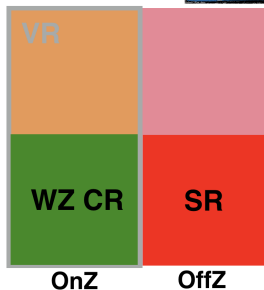


eee



$n_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$
 $n_{\text{bjet}} \leq 1$
 $\text{MET} > 20$

$e\mu\ell$



Validation of the data-driven method (prefit)

[arXiv:1407.5624]

- We use the “**matrix method**” to estimate nonprompt backgrounds
- Three validation regions (VR) are used to validate this method

Figure 10: eee-VR: leading lepton η

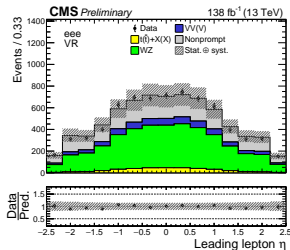


Figure 11: $e\mu\ell$ -VR: leading lepton η

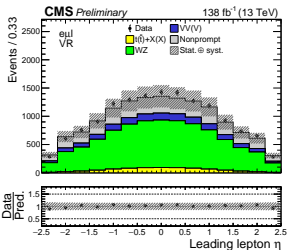
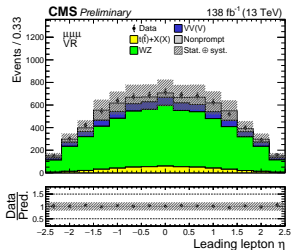


Figure 12: $\mu\mu\mu$ -VR: leading lepton η



- Good agreement between observed data and prediction in all three VRs

More SR observables (predit)

Figure 13: SR: leading lepton η

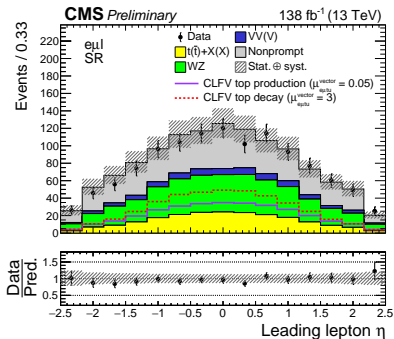
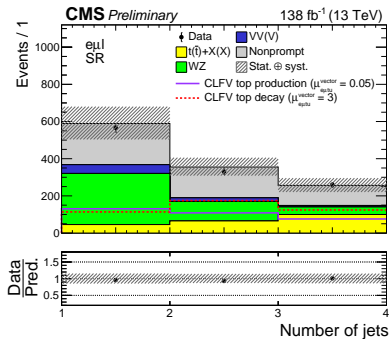


Figure 14: SR: number of jets



- Good agreement between observed data and prediction in the SR

BDT discriminant (postfit)

- A profile likelihood function $\mathcal{L}(\mu, \theta)$ is constructed using full BDT distributions
- A maximum likelihood fit is performed by maximalizing $\mathcal{L}(\mu, \theta)$

Figure 15: SR1: BDT targeting top decay

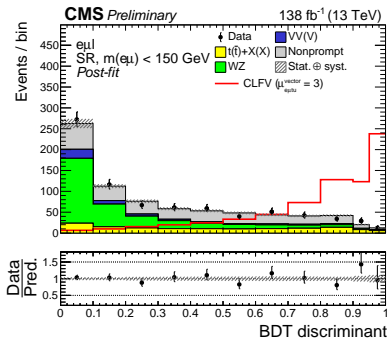
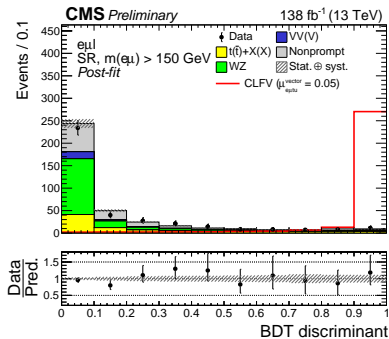


Figure 16: SR2: BDT targeting top production



Upper limits

[arXiv:1007.1727]

- Upper limit on individual Wilson coefficient is obtained using **asymptotic formula**
- Other Wilson coefficients set to zero
- Upper limits on Wilson coefficients are converted to upper limits on $\mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow e\mu q)$

Table 4: Upper limits at the 95% CL on the different CLFV signals

CLFV coupling	Interaction type	$C_{e\mu tq}/\Lambda^2$ (TeV^{-2})		$\mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow e\mu q) \times 10^{-6}$	
		Exp (68% range)	Obs	Exp (68% range)	Obs
$e\mu tu$	tensor	0.019 (0.015-0.023)	0.020	0.019 (0.013-0.029)	0.023
	vector	0.037 (0.031-0.046)	0.041	0.013 (0.009-0.020)	0.016
	scalar	0.077 (0.064-0.095)	0.084	0.007 (0.005-0.011)	0.009
$e\mu tc$	tensor	0.061 (0.050-0.074)	0.068	0.209 (0.143-0.311)	0.258
	vector	0.130 (0.108-0.159)	0.144	0.163 (0.111-0.243)	0.199
	scalar	0.269 (0.223-0.330)	0.295	0.087 (0.060-0.130)	0.105