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DOI
10.1140/epjc/s10052-011-1577-6

Publication date
2011

Document Version
Final published version

Published in
European Physical Journal C

Citation for published version (APA):

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Measurement of the top quark-pair production cross section with ATLAS in pp collisions at \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV} \)

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Abstract A measurement of the production cross-section for top quark pairs \((t\bar{t})\) in pp collisions at \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV} \) is presented using data recorded with the ATLAS detector at the Large Hadron Collider. Events are selected in two different topologies: single lepton (electron \( e \) or muon \( \mu \)) with large missing transverse energy and at least four jets, and dilepton (ee, \( \mu\mu \) or \( e\mu \)) with large missing transverse energy and at least two jets. In a data sample of \( 2.9 \text{ pb}^{-1} \), 37 candidate events are observed in the single-lepton topology and 9 events in the dilepton topology. The corresponding expected backgrounds from non-\( t\bar{t} \) Standard Model processes are estimated using data-driven methods and determined to be \( 12\pm 3.9 \) events and \( 2.5\pm 0.6 \) events, respectively. The kinematic properties of the selected events are consistent with SM \( t\bar{t} \) production. The inclusive top quark pair production cross-section is measured to be

\[
\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 145 \pm 31\text{(stat.)}^{+42}_{-27}\text{(syst.)} \text{ pb}.
\]

The measurement agrees with perturbative QCD calculations.

1 Introduction

The observation of top quark pair \((t\bar{t})\) production is one of the milestones for the early LHC physics programme. The measurement of the top quark pair production cross-section \(\sigma_{t\bar{t}}\) in the various decay channels is interesting for several reasons. Uncertainties on the theoretical predictions are now at the level of 10% and a comparison with experimental measurements performed in different channels will ultimately allow a precision test of the predictions of perturbative QCD. In addition, the abundant \(t\bar{t}\) sample which is expected to be produced in the first years of data-taking can be exploited for improving many aspects of detector performance. Finally, \(t\bar{t}\) production is an important background in various searches for physics beyond the Standard Model, and new physics may also give rise to additional \(t\bar{t}\) production mechanisms or modification of the top quark decay channels.

In the Standard Model (SM) \([1–3]\) the \(t\bar{t}\) production cross-section in pp collisions is calculated to be \(164.6^{+11.4}_{-15.7} \text{ pb} \) at approximate NNLO precision \([4, 5]\) at a centre of mass energy \(\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV} \) assuming a top mass of \(172.5 \text{ GeV} \), and top quarks are predicted to decay to a W boson and a \(b\)-quark \((t \rightarrow Wb)\) nearly 100% of the time. Events with a \(t\bar{t}\) pair can be classified as ‘single-lepton’, ‘dilepton’, or ‘all hadronic’ by the decays of the two \(W\) bosons: a pair of quarks \((W \rightarrow q\bar{q})\) or a lepton-neutrino pair \((W \rightarrow \ell\nu)\), where \(\ell\) refers to a lepton. At the Tevatron the dominant production mechanism is \(q\bar{q}\) annihilation, and the \(t\bar{t}\) cross section at \(\sqrt{s} = 1.8 \text{ TeV} \) and at \(\sqrt{s} = 1.96 \text{ TeV} \) have been measured by D0 and CDF \([6–9]\) in all channels. The production of \(t\bar{t}\) at the LHC is dominated by \(gg\) fusion. Recently, the CMS collaboration has presented a cross-section measurement, \(\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 194 \pm 72\text{ (stat.)} \pm 24\text{ (syst.)} \pm 21\text{ (lumi.) pb} \) in the dilepton channel using \(3.1 \text{ pb}^{-1} \) of data \([10]\).

The results described in this paper are based on reconstructed electrons and muons and include small contributions from leptonically decaying tau leptons. The single-lepton mode, with a branching ratio\(^2\) of 37.9% (combining \(e\) and \(\mu\) channels), and the dilepton mode, with a branching ratio of 6.5% (combining ee, \(\mu\mu\) and \(e\mu\) channels), both give rise to final states with at least one lepton, missing transverse energy and jets, some with \(b\) flavour. The cross-section measurements in both modes are based on a straightforward counting method. The number of signal events is

\(^1\)Predictions in the paper are calculated with Hathor \([52]\) with \(m_{\text{top}} = 172.5 \text{ GeV} \), CTEQ66 \([19]\), where PDF and scale uncertainties are added linearly.

\(^2\)The quoted branching ratios are based on the values reported in \([11]\) assuming lepton universality, and include small contributions from leptonically decaying taus.

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obtained in a signal enriched sample after background subtraction. The main background contributions are determined using data-driven methods, since the theoretical uncertainties on the normalisation of these backgrounds are relatively large. For both single-lepton and dilepton channels, alternative methods of signal extraction and/or background estimation are explored. In particular, two template shape fitting methods, which use additional signal regions to exploit the kinematic information in the events, are developed for the single-lepton mode. In this paper these two fitting methods serve as cross-checks of the counting method. The methods also provide alternative data-driven estimates of backgrounds and are expected to become more precise when more data become available.

2 Detector and data sample

The ATLAS detector [12] at the LHC covers nearly the entire solid angle\(^3\) around the collision point. It consists of an inner tracking detector surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, and an external muon spectrometer incorporating three large superconducting toroid magnet assemblies.

The inner-detector system is immersed in a 2 T axial magnetic field and provides charged particle tracking in the range \(|\eta| < 2.5\). The high-granularity silicon pixel detector covers the vertex region and provides typically three measurements per track, followed by the silicon microstrip tracker (SCT) which provides four measurements from eight strip layers. These silicon detectors are complemented by the transition radiation tracker (TRT), which enables extended track reconstruction up to \(|\eta| = 2.0\). In giving typically more than 30 straw-tube measurements per track, the TRT is essential to the inner detector momentum resolution, and also provides electron identification information.

The calorimeter system covers the pseudorapidity range \(|\eta| < 4.9\). Within the region \(|\eta| < 3.2\), electromagnetic calorimetry is provided by barrel and endcap lead-liquid argon (LAr) electromagnetic calorimeters, with an additional thin LAr presampler covering \(|\eta| < 1.8\) to correct for energy loss in material upstream of the calorimeters. Hadronic calorimetry is provided by the steel/scintillating-tile calorimeter, segmented into three barrel structures within \(|\eta| < 1.7\), and two copper/LAr hadronic endcap calorimeters. The solid angle coverage is completed with forward copper/LAr and tungsten/LAr calorimeter modules optimised for electromagnetic and hadronic measurements respectively.

The muon spectrometer comprises separate trigger and high-precision tracking chambers measuring the deflection of muons in a magnetic field with a bending integral from 2 to 8 Tm in the central region, generated by three superconducting air-core toroids. The precision chamber system covers the region \(|\eta| < 2.7\) with three layers of monitored drift tubes, complemented by cathode strip chambers in the forward region, where the background is highest. The muon trigger system covers the range \(|\eta| < 2.4\) with resistive plate chambers in the barrel, and thin gap chambers in the endcap regions.

A three-level trigger system is used to select interesting events. The level-1 trigger is implemented in hardware and uses a subset of detector information to reduce the event rate to a design value of at most 75 kHz. This is followed by two software-based trigger levels, level-2 and the event filter, which together reduce the event rate to about 200 Hz.

Only data where all subsystems described above are fully operational are used. Applying these requirements to \(\sqrt{s} = 7\) TeV \(pp\) collision data taken in stable beam conditions and recorded until 30th August 2010 results in a data sample of 2.9 pb\(^{-1}\). This luminosity value has a relative uncertainty of 11% [13].

3 Simulated event samples

Monte-Carlo simulation samples are used to develop and validate the analysis procedures, to calculate the acceptance for \(t\bar{t}\) events and to evaluate the contributions from some background processes. For the \(t\bar{t}\) signal the next-to-leading order (NLO) generator MC@NLO v3.41 [14–16], is used with an assumed top-quark mass of 172.5 GeV and with the NLO parton density function (PDF) set CTEQ66 [17].

For the main backgrounds, consisting of QCD multi-jet events and \(W/Z\) boson production in association with multiple jets, ALPGEN v2.13 [18] is used, which implements the exact LO matrix elements for final states with up to 6 partons.\(^4\) Using the LO PDF set CTEQ6L1 [19], the following backgrounds are generated: \(W + \) jets events with up to 5 partons, \(Z/\gamma^* + \) jets events with up to 5 partons and with the dilepton invariant mass \(m_{\ell\ell} > 40\) GeV; QCD multi-jet events with up to 6 partons, and diboson \(WW + \) jets, \(WZ + \) jets and \(ZZ + \) jets events. A separate sample of Z boson production generated with PYTHIA is used to cover the region 10 GeV < \(m_{\ell\ell}\) < 40 GeV. For all but the diboson processes, separate samples are generated that include

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\(^3\)In the right-handed ATLAS coordinate system, the pseudorapidity \(\eta\) is defined as \(\eta = - \ln(\tan(\theta/2))\), where the polar angle \(\theta\) is measured with respect to the LHC beamline. The azimuthal angle \(\phi\) is measured with respect to the \(z\)-axis, which points towards the centre of the LHC ring. The \(z\)-axis is parallel to the anti-clockwise beam viewed from above. Transverse momentum and energy are defined as \(p_T = p \sin \theta\) and \(E_T = E \sin \theta\), respectively.

\(^4\)The ‘MLM’ matching scheme of the ALPGEN generator is used to remove overlaps between the \(n\) and \(n+1\) parton samples with parameters \(RCLUS = 0.7\) and \(ETCLUS = 20\) GeV.
$b\bar{b}$ and $c\bar{c}$ quark pair production at the matrix element level. In addition, for the $W +$ jets process, a separate sample containing $W + c +$ jets events is produced. For the small background of single-top production MC@NLO is used, invoking the ‘diagram removal scheme’ [20] to remove overlaps between the single-top and the $t\bar{t}$ final states.

In simulation, the cross-section of $t\bar{t}$ production is normalised to 164.6 pb obtained from approximate NNLO calculations [4, 5]. The cross-sections for $W/Z +$ jets and diboson with jets have been rescaled by a factor 1.22 to match NNLO calculations of their inclusive cross-sections, as is done in [21]. The QCD multi-jet sample has not been rescaled as it is only used for validation studies.

Unless otherwise noted, all events are hadronised with HERWIG [22, 23], using JIMMY [24] for the underlying event model. Details on generator and underlying event tunes used for these samples are given in [25]. After event generation, all samples are processed by the standard ATLAS detector and trigger simulation [26] and subject to the same reconstruction algorithms as the data.

3.1 Systematic uncertainties on the simulated samples

The use of simulated $t\bar{t}$ samples to calculate the signal acceptance gives rise to systematic uncertainties from the choice of generator, the amount of initial and final state radiation (ISR/FSR) and uncertainties on the PDF. The uncertainty due to the choice of generator is evaluated by comparing the predictions of MC@NLO with those of POWHEG [27] interfaced to both HERWIG or PYTHIA. The uncertainty due to ISR/FSR is evaluated by studies using the ACERMC generator [28] interfaced to PYTHIA, and by varying the parameters controlling ISR and FSR. For the ISR the variation ranges are similar to the ranges used in Perugia Soft and Perugia Hard tunes [29]. For the FSR the parameter variation ranges are larger those recommended and these are taken to be 10%, determined from a comparison of MCFM and MC@NLO predictions, and 5%, determined from MCFM studies on scale and PDF uncertainties.

4 Object and event selection

For both the single lepton and the dilepton analysis, events are triggered by a single lepton trigger (electron or muon) [33]. The detailed trigger requirements vary through the data-taking period due to the rapidly increasing LHC luminosity and the commissioning of the trigger system, but the thresholds are always low enough to ensure that leptons with $p_T > 20$ GeV lie in the efficiency plateau.

The electron selection requires a level-1 electromagnetic cluster with $p_T > 10$ GeV. A more refined electromagnetic cluster selection is required in the level-2 trigger. Subsequently, a match between the selected calorimeter electromagnetic cluster and an inner detector track is required in the event filter. Muons are selected requiring a $p_T > 10$ GeV momentum threshold muon trigger chamber track at level-1, matched by a muon reconstructed in the precision chambers at the event filter.

After the trigger selections, events must have at least one offline-reconstructed primary vertex with at least five tracks, and are discarded if any jet with $p_T > 10$ GeV at the EM scale is identified as out-of-time activity or calorimeter noise [34].

The reconstruction of $t\bar{t}$ events makes use of electrons, muons and jets, and of missing transverse energy $E_T^{miss}$ which is a measure of the energy imbalance in the transverse plane and is used as an indicator of undetected neutrinos.

Electron candidates are required to pass the electron selection as defined in Ref. [33], with $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta_{\text{cluster}}| < 2.47$, where $\eta_{\text{cluster}}$ is the pseudorapidity of the calorimeter cluster associated to the candidate. Candidates in the calorimeter transition region at $1.37 < |\eta_{\text{cluster}}| < 1.52$ are excluded. In addition, the ratio $E/p$ of electron cluster energy measured in the calorimeter to momentum in the tracker must be consistent with that expected for an electron. Also, in order to suppress the background from photon
are refitted using the complete track information from both
tracks found in the inner detector. The final candidates
procedure that takes material effects into account, and matched
then combined starting from the outermost layer, with a pro-

prop momenta in a cone of \(|p_T| < 4\) GeV, and the scalar sum of track transverse

in \(\eta\) (trans \([37]\) which depends upon

ergy scale, using a correction factor obtained from simula-

or photons. These jets are then calibrated to the hadronic en-

sceptrons, the \(\eta\) depends upon the jet is removed in order to avoid double-counting of elec-

trons. The \(\eta\) is also required to be less

GeV after subtraction of the muon \(p_T\). Additionally,

muons are required to have a separation \(\Delta R > 0.4\) from any

jet with \(p_T > 20\) GeV, to further suppress muons from heavy

flavour decays inside jets.

Jets are reconstructed with the anti-\(k_t\) algorithm \([36]\)
\((\Delta R = 0.4)\) from topological clusters \([37]\) of energy de-

posits in the calorimeters, calibrated at the electromagnetic

(EM) scale appropriate for the energy deposited by electrons

or photons. These jets are then calibrated to the hadronic en-

gy scale, using a correction factor obtained from simulation

which depends upon \(p_T\) and \(\eta\). If the closest object
to an electron candidate is a jet with a separation \(\Delta R < 0.2\)
the jet is removed in order to avoid double-counting of elec-
trons as jets.

Jets originating from \(b\)-quarks are selected by exploiting the
long lifetime of \(b\)-hadrons (about 1.5 ps) which leads to
typical flight paths of a few millimetres which are ob-
servable in the detector. The SV0 \(b\)-tagging algorithm \([38]\)
used in this analysis explicitly reconstructs a displaced ver-
tex from the decay products of the long-lived \(b\)-hadron. As
input, the SV0 tagging algorithm is given a list of tracks
associated to the calorimeter jet. Only tracks fulfilling cer-
tain quality criteria are used in the secondary vertex fit. Sec-
dary vertices are reconstructed in an inclusive way start-
ing from two-track vertices which are merged into a com-
mon vertex. Tracks giving large \(\chi^2\) contributions are then
iteratively removed until the reconstructed vertex fulfils cer-
tain quality criteria. Two-track vertices at a radius consist-
tent with the radius of one of the three pixel detector layers

are removed, as these vertices likely originate from mate-
rial interactions. A jet is considered \(b\)-tagged if it contains a
secondary vertex, reconstructed with the SV0 tagging algo-

rithm, with \(L/\sigma(L) > 5.72\), where \(L\) is the decay length and
\(\sigma(L)\) its uncertainty. This operating point yields a 50% \(b\)-
tagging efficiency in simulated \(tt\) events The sign of \(L/\sigma(L)\)
is given by the sign of the projection of the decay length vec-
tor on the jet axis. The typical probability for a light jet to be
mis-identified as a \(b\)-jet ranges from 0.002 to 0.01 for jets
with \(p_T\) ranging 20 and 200 GeV \([38]\).

The missing transverse energy is constructed from the
vector sum of all calorimeter cells contained in topologi-
cal clusters. Calorimeter cells are associated with a parent
physics object in a chosen order: electrons, jets and muons, such that a cell is uniquely associated to a single physics ob-
ject \([39]\). Cells belonging to electrons are calibrated at the
electron energy scale, but omitting the out-of-cluster correc-
tion to avoid double cell-energy counting, while cells be-
longing to jets are taken at the corrected energy scale used
for jets. Finally, the contributions from muons passing selec-
tion requirements are included, and the contributions from
any calorimeter cells associated to the muons are subtracted.
The remaining clustered energies not associated to electrons
or jets are included at the EM scale.

The modelled accuracies and efficiencies are verified by
comparing Monte-Carlo simulations with data in control re-
gions which are depleted of \(tt\) events. Lepton efficiencies
are derived from data in the \(Z\) boson mass window. The ac-
ceptances for the jet multiplicity and \(E_T^{\text{miss}}\) cuts are validated
using a number of control regions surrounding the \(tt\) signal
region in phase-space.

4.1 Systematic uncertainties for reconstructed objects

The uncertainties due to Monte-Carlo simulation modelling
of the lepton trigger, reconstruction and selection efficien-
cies are assessed using leptons from \(Z \to \ell\ell\) and \(Z \to \mu\mu\)
events selected from the same data sample used for the \(tt\)
analyses. Scale factors are applied to Monte-Carlo samples
when calculating acceptances. The statistical and systematic
uncertainties on the scale factors are included in the un-
certainties on the acceptance values. The modelling of the
lepton energy scale and resolution are studied using recon-
structed \(Z\) boson mass distributions, and used to adjust the
simulation accordingly.

The jet energy scale (JES) and its uncertainty are derived by
combining information from test-beam data, LHC collis-
sion data and simulation \([37]\). The JES uncertainty varies in
the range 6–10% as a function of jet \(p_T\) and \(\eta\). The jet en-
gy resolution (JER) and jet finding efficiency measured in
data and in simulation are in agreement. The limited statis-
tical precision of the comparisons for the energy resolution
(14%) and the efficiency (1%) are taken as the systematic
uncertainties in each case.

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5The radius \(\Delta R\) between the object axis and the edge of the object
cone is defined as \(\Delta R = \sqrt{\Delta \phi^2 + \Delta \eta^2}\).
5 Single lepton analysis

5.1 Event selection

The single lepton \( t\bar{t} \) final state is characterised by an isolated lepton with relatively high \( p_T \) and missing transverse energy corresponding to the neutrino from the leptonic \( W \) decay, two \( b \) quark jets and two light jets from the hadronic \( W \) decay.

The selection of events for the single-lepton analysis consists of a series of requirements on the reconstructed objects defined in Sect. 4, designed to select events with the above topology. For each lepton flavour, the following event selections are first applied:

- The appropriate single-electron or single-muon trigger has fired.
- The event contains one and only one reconstructed lepton (electron or muon) with \( p_T > 20 \text{ GeV} \). Electrons are required to match the corresponding high-level trigger object.
- \( E_T^{\text{miss}} > 20 \text{ GeV} \) and \( E_T^{\text{miss}} + m_T(W) > 60 \text{ GeV} \). The cut on \( E_T^{\text{miss}} \) rejects a significant fraction of the QCD multi-jet background. Further rejection can be achieved by applying a cut in the \( (E_T^{\text{miss}}, m_T(W)) \) plane; true \( W \rightarrow \ell \nu \) decays with large \( E_T^{\text{miss}} \) have also large \( m_T(W) \), while mis-measured jets in QCD multi-jet events may result in large \( E_T^{\text{miss}} \) but small \( m_T(W) \). The requirement on the sum of \( E_T^{\text{miss}} \) and \( m_T(W) \) discriminates between the two cases.
- Finally, the event is required to have \( \geq 1 \) jet with \( p_T > 25 \text{ GeV} \) and \( |\eta| < 2.5 \). The requirement on the \( p_T \) and the pseudorapidity of the jets is a compromise between the efficiency of the \( t\bar{t} \) events selection, and the rejection of \( W + \text{jets} \) and QCD multi-jet background.

Events are then classified by the number of jets with \( p_T > 25 \text{ GeV} \) and \( |\eta| < 2.5 \), being either 1, 2, 3 or at least 4. These samples are labelled ‘1-jet pre-tag’ through ‘\( \geq 4 \)-jet pre-tag’, where the number corresponds to the jet multiplicity as defined above and pre-tag refers to the fact that no \( b \)-tagging information has been used. Subsets of these samples are then defined with the additional requirement that at least one of the jets with \( p_T > 25 \text{ GeV} \) is tagged as a \( b \)-jet. They are referred to as the ‘1-jet tagged’ through ‘\( \geq 4 \)-jet tagged’ samples.

Figure 1 shows the observed jet multiplicity for events in the pre-tag and tagged samples, together with the sum of all expected contributions as expected from simulation, except for QCD multi-jet, which is taken from a data-driven technique discussed in Sect. 5.2. The largest fraction of \( t\bar{t} \) events is concentrated in \( \geq 4 \)-jets bin of the tagged sample, which is defined as the signal region and used for the \( t\bar{t} \) signal extraction in the primary method described in Sect. 5.5.1. One of the cross-check methods, discussed in Sect. 5.5.2, uses in addition the 3-jet tagged sample for signal extraction. Other

\[ m_T(W) \text{ is the } W\text{-boson transverse mass, defined as } \sqrt{2p_T^e p_T^\nu (1 - \cos(\phi^e - \phi^\nu))} \text{ where the measured missing } E_T \text{ vector provides the neutrino information.} \]
regions are used as control samples for the determination of backgrounds.

Table 1 lists the numbers of events in the four tagged samples, as well as the number of events in the 3-jet and ≥4-jet zero-tag samples, which comprise the events not containing $b$-tagged jets. These events are used for background normalisation in the second cross-check method described in Sect. 5.5.2. For all samples, Table 1 also lists the contributions estimated from Monte Carlo simulation for $t$/$\bar{t}$, $W$ + jets, $Z$ + jets and single-top events. The quoted uncertainties are from object reconstruction and identification. For the data-driven estimates of $W$ + jets and QCD multi-jet, the results of the procedures that will be detailed in Sects. 5.3 and 5.4 are quoted. The uncertainty on the background prediction is mostly systematic and largely correlated between bins, and is also different in the electron and muon channels due to different sample composition in terms of QCD multi-jet and $W$ + jets fractions. QCD multi-jet is larger than $W$ + jets in the electron channel, while it is smaller for muons.

The estimated product of acceptance and branching fraction for $t$/$\bar{t}$ events in the ≥4-jet tagged signal region, measured from Monte-Carlo samples, are $(3.1 \pm 0.7\%)$ and $(3.2 \pm 0.7\%)$ for $e$ + jets and $\mu$ + jets, respectively. About 90% of the selected $t$/$\bar{t}$ events come from the corresponding $t \to W \to e$ or $\mu$ decay including leptonic $\tau$ decays, and the acceptance for those events is $15 \pm 3\%$. The remaining 10% comes from dilepton events where one of the leptons was not reconstructed as electron or muon. The con-
reconstructed multi-jet events only contribute to the signal selection if the final state is a $t\bar{t}$ channel are dominated by events with light quarks and gluons. In the $b$-tagged samples, light-quark and gluon final states are strongly suppressed and their contributions become comparable to those with $b\bar{b}$ pairs, $c\bar{c}$ pairs and single $c$ quarks, which are all of a similar magnitude.

The contribution of $W +$ jets events and QCD multi-jet events to the $\geq 4$-jet bin are both measured with data-driven methods, as detector simulation and/or theoretical predictions are insufficiently precise. The remaining smaller backgrounds, notably single-top production and $Z +$ jets production, are estimated from simulation.

### Table 1 Number of tagged and zero-tag events with different jet multiplicities in (a) the $e +$ jets and (b) the $\mu +$ jets channel.

The observed number of events is shown, together with the Monte-Carlo simulation estimates (MC) for $t\bar{t}$, $W +$ jets, $Z +$ jets and single-top events, normalised to the data integrated luminosity of 2.9 pb$^{-1}$. The data-driven estimates (DD) for QCD multi-jet (see Sect. 5.3) and $W +$ jets (see Sect. 5.4) backgrounds are also shown. The “Total (non $t\bar{t}$)” row uses the simulation estimate for $W +$ jets for all samples. The uncertainties on all data-driven background estimates include the statistical uncertainty and all systematic uncertainties. The numbers in the “Total expected” rows are rounded to a precision commensurate with the uncertainty in the estimate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1-jet tagged</th>
<th>2-jet tagged</th>
<th>3-jet tagged</th>
<th>$\geq 4$-jet tagged</th>
<th>3-jet zero-tag</th>
<th>$\geq 4$-jet zero-tag</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>$e +$ jets channel</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCD (DD)</td>
<td>21.9 ± 3.4</td>
<td>16.4 ± 4.0</td>
<td>4.9 ± 2.7</td>
<td>4.8 ± 3.1</td>
<td>52.0 ± 19</td>
<td>23.0 ± 11</td>
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<tr>
<td>$W +$ jets (MC)</td>
<td>14.5 ± 10</td>
<td>9.5 ± 6.6</td>
<td>3.4 ± 2.7</td>
<td>1.5 ± 1.4</td>
<td>55.1 ± 26</td>
<td>15.1 ± 10</td>
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<td>$W +$ jets (DD)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1.9 ± 1.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>$Z +$ jets (MC)</td>
<td>0.1 ± 0.1</td>
<td>0.3 ± 0.1</td>
<td>0.1 ± 0.1</td>
<td>0.2 ± 0.1</td>
<td>4.6 ± 2.2</td>
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<td>Single top (MC)</td>
<td>1.6 ± 0.3</td>
<td>2.6 ± 0.6</td>
<td>1.3 ± 0.3</td>
<td>0.7 ± 0.2</td>
<td>0.9 ± 0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total (non $t\bar{t}$)</td>
<td>38.1 ± 11</td>
<td>28.8 ± 7.7</td>
<td>9.7 ± 3.8</td>
<td>7.2 ± 3.4</td>
<td>112.6 ± 32</td>
<td>40.2 ± 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>$t\bar{t}$ (MC)</td>
<td>0.6 ± 0.2</td>
<td>4.0 ± 1.0</td>
<td>8.8 ± 1.8</td>
<td>14.9 ± 3.5</td>
<td>4.5 ± 0.8</td>
<td>5.4 ± 1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total expected</td>
<td>39 ± 11</td>
<td>33 ± 8</td>
<td>19 ± 4</td>
<td>22 ± 5</td>
<td>117 ± 32</td>
<td>46 ± 15</td>
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<td>Observed</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>106</td>
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<th>$\geq 4$-jet tagged</th>
<th>3-jet zero-tag</th>
<th>$\geq 4$-jet zero-tag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>$\mu +$ jets channel</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCD (DD)</td>
<td>6.1 ± 2.9</td>
<td>3.4 ± 1.8</td>
<td>1.5 ± 0.8</td>
<td>0.8 ± 0.5</td>
<td>4.9 ± 2.3</td>
<td>1.7 ± 1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W +$ jets (MC)</td>
<td>17.8 ± 12</td>
<td>10.5 ± 7.4</td>
<td>4.3 ± 3.3</td>
<td>1.7 ± 1.6</td>
<td>63.6 ± 28</td>
<td>17.6 ± 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W +$ jets (DD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.2 ± 1.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Z +$ jets (MC)</td>
<td>0.3 ± 0.1</td>
<td>0.4 ± 0.2</td>
<td>0.1 ± 0.1</td>
<td>0.1 ± 0.1</td>
<td>3.3 ± 1.6</td>
<td>1.3 ± 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single top (MC)</td>
<td>1.7 ± 0.4</td>
<td>2.5 ± 0.5</td>
<td>1.5 ± 0.3</td>
<td>0.7 ± 0.2</td>
<td>1.1 ± 0.2</td>
<td>0.3 ± 0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (non $t\bar{t}$)</td>
<td>25.9 ± 13</td>
<td>16.8 ± 7.6</td>
<td>7.4 ± 3.4</td>
<td>3.3 ± 1.7</td>
<td>72.9 ± 29</td>
<td>20.9 ± 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t\bar{t}$ (MC)</td>
<td>0.7 ± 0.2</td>
<td>4.1 ± 1.1</td>
<td>9.0 ± 1.8</td>
<td>15.0 ± 3.4</td>
<td>4.6 ± 0.7</td>
<td>5.5 ± 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expected</td>
<td>27 ± 13</td>
<td>21 ± 8</td>
<td>16 ± 4</td>
<td>18 ± 4</td>
<td>78 ± 29</td>
<td>26 ± 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observed</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.2 Background determination strategy

The expected dominant backgrounds in the single-lepton channel are $W +$ jet events, which can give rise to the same final state as $t\bar{t}$ signal, and QCD multi-jet events. QCD multi-jet events only contribute to the signal selection if the reconstructed $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ is sufficiently large and a fake lepton is reconstructed. Fake leptons originate in misidentified jets or are non-prompt leptons, e.g. from semileptonic decays of heavy quarks.

In the pre-tag samples both $W +$ jets and QCD multi-jet events are dominated by events with light quarks and gluons. In the $b$-tagged samples, light-quark and gluon final states are strongly suppressed and their contributions become comparable to those with $b\bar{b}$ pairs, $c\bar{c}$ pairs and single $c$ quarks, which are all of a similar magnitude.
5.3 Background with fake and non-prompt leptons

5.3.1 Background estimate in the $\mu + \text{jets}$ channel

In the $\mu + \text{jets}$ channel, the background to ‘real’ (prompt) muons coming from ‘fake’ muons in QCD multi-jet events, is predominantly due to final states with a non-prompt muon. As all other processes ($t\bar{t}$, $W + \text{jets}$, $Z + \text{jets}$ and single-top) in this channel feature a prompt muon from a $W$ or $Z$ boson decay, it is sufficient to estimate the number of events with a non-prompt muon to quantify the QCD multi-jet background.

The number of events in the sample with a non-prompt muon can be extracted from the data by considering the event count in the signal region with two sets of muon identification criteria. The ‘standard’ and ‘loose’ criteria comprise the standard muon definition described in Sect. 4, with and without, respectively, the requirements on the lepton isolation.

The procedure followed at this point is a so-called ‘matrix method’: the number of events selected by the loose and by the standard cuts, $N_{\text{loose}}$ and $N_{\text{std}}$ respectively, can be expressed as linear combinations of the number of events with a ‘real’ (prompt) or a ‘fake’ muon:

\begin{equation}
N_{\text{loose}} = rN_{\text{real}} + N_{\text{fake}}, \\
N_{\text{std}} = rN_{\text{real}} + fN_{\text{fake}}, \tag{1}
\end{equation}

where $r$ is the fraction of ‘real’ (prompt) muons in the loose selection that also pass the standard selection and $f$ is the fraction of ‘fake’ (non-prompt) muons in the loose selection that also pass the standard selection. If $r$ and $f$ are known, the number of events with non-prompt muons can be calculated from (1) given a measured $N_{\text{loose}}$ and $N_{\text{std}}$. The relative efficiencies $r$ and $f$ are measured in data in control samples enriched in either prompt or non-prompt muons. The key issue in selecting these control regions is that they should be kinematically representative of the signal region so that the measured control-region efficiency can be applied in the signal region.

An inclusive $Z \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ control sample is used to measure the prompt muon efficiency $r = 0.990 \pm 0.003$. No statistically significant dependence on the jet multiplicity is observed. For the measurement of the non-prompt muon efficiency two control regions are used: a Sample A with low missing transverse energy ($E_{T}^{\text{miss}} < 10 \text{ GeV}$) and at least one jet with $p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$, and a Sample B with the nominal missing transverse energy requirement ($E_{T}^{\text{miss}} > 20 \text{ GeV}$), at least one jet with $p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$, and a high muon impact parameter significance. Sample A is dominated by QCD multi-jet events as most QCD multi-jet events have little real $E_{T}^{\text{miss}}$ and the cross-section is comparatively large. The contribution from events with prompt muons from $W/Z + \text{jets}$ which remains in the $E_{T}^{\text{miss}} < 10 \text{ GeV}$ region has to be subtracted. Since the contribution of these processes is not accurately known, it is evaluated in an iterative procedure: the initial value obtained for $f$ is used to predict the number of leptons in the full $E_{T}^{\text{miss}}$ range. The excess of candidate lepton events in data is attributed to prompt muons from $W/Z + \text{jets}$, whose contribution to the $E_{T}^{\text{miss}} < 10 \text{ GeV}$ region is then subtracted, obtaining a new value for $f$. The procedure converges in few iterations and it results in $f = 0.382 \pm 0.007$, where the quoted uncertainty is statistical only. Sample B is kinematically close to the signal region, but the large impact parameter significance requirement selects muons that are incompatible with originating from the primary vertex and the sample is thus enriched in non-prompt muons. Here a value $f_B = 0.295 \pm 0.025$ is measured, where the uncertainty is again statistical only.

Since both samples A and B are reasonable, but imperfect, approximations of the signal region in terms of event kinematics, the unweighted average $f = 0.339 \pm 0.013$ (stat.)$\pm 0.061$ (syst.) is taken as the central value. The systematic uncertainty is determined by half the difference between the control regions, multiplied by $\sqrt{2}$ to obtain an unbiased estimate of the underlying uncertainty, assuming that the two control regions have similar kinematics as the signal region. A single value of $f$ is used to estimate the background in each of the four pre-tag $\mu + \text{jets}$ samples using (1). The validity of this approach has been verified on samples of simulated events.

For the tagged samples, the estimated background in each pre-tag sample is multiplied by the measured probability for a similar QCD multi-jet event to have at least one $b$-tagged jet. This results in a more precise measurement of the tagged event rate than a measurement of $f$ in a tagged control sample, which has a large statistical uncertainty due to the relatively small number of tagged events. The $b$-tagging probabilities for QCD multi-jet events are $0.09 \pm 0.02$, $0.17 \pm 0.03$, $0.23 \pm 0.06$ and $0.31 \pm 0.10$ for 1 through $\geq 4$-jet, respectively. These per-event $b$-tag probabilities have been measured in a sample defined by the pre-tag criteria, but without the $E_{T}^{\text{miss}}$ cut, and by relaxing the muon selection to the loose criteria. The systematic uncertainty on this per-event tagging probability is evaluated by varying the selection criteria of the sample used for the measurement.

The estimated yields of QCD multi-jet events in the tagged $\mu + (1, 2, 3 \text{ and } \geq 4\text{-jet})$, zero-tag $\mu + (3 \text{ and } \geq 4\text{-jet})$ and the pre-tag $\mu + (1 \text{ and } 2\text{-jet})$ are summarised in Table 1(b) and also shown in Table 2. Figure 2(a) shows the distribution of $m_T(W)$ for the 1-jet pre-tag sample without the $E_{T}^{\text{miss}} + m_T(W)$ requirement, while Figs. 2(b) and (c) show $m_T(W)$ for the 2-jet pre-tag and for the 2-jet tagged samples respectively after the $E_{T}^{\text{miss}} + m_T(W)$ requirement.
Table 2 Observed event yields in the pre-tag 1-jet and 2-jet samples and estimated contributions from non-W processes and $W \rightarrow \tau\nu$. The estimation for QCD multi-jet events is data-driven (DD), all other estimates are based on simulation (MC). The last row gives the number of $W(l\nu) +$ jet events, estimated as the observed event count minus all other contributions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1-jet pre-tag e</th>
<th>1-jet pre-tag $\mu$</th>
<th>2-jet pre-tag e</th>
<th>2-jet pre-tag $\mu$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Observed</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>1593</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCD multijet (DD)</td>
<td>517 ± 89</td>
<td>65 ± 28</td>
<td>190 ± 43</td>
<td>20.0 ± 9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W(\tau\nu) +$ jets (MC)</td>
<td>39 ± 10</td>
<td>43 ± 11</td>
<td>11.7 ± 4.4</td>
<td>13.6 ± 5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Z +$ jets (MC)</td>
<td>19.0 ± 9.1</td>
<td>48 ± 12</td>
<td>11.6 ± 5.2</td>
<td>14.0 ± 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t\bar{t}$ (MC)</td>
<td>1.7 ± 0.8</td>
<td>1.7 ± 0.8</td>
<td>7.0 ± 3.0</td>
<td>7.7 ± 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>single-$\tau$ (MC)</td>
<td>4.4 ± 0.7</td>
<td>5.0 ± 0.8</td>
<td>5.2 ± 0.8</td>
<td>5.1 ± 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diboson (MC)</td>
<td>4.8 ± 4.8</td>
<td>5.7 ± 5.7</td>
<td>3.8 ± 3.8</td>
<td>4.4 ± 4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (non $W(l\nu) +$ jets)</td>
<td>585 ± 90</td>
<td>168 ± 33</td>
<td>229 ± 44</td>
<td>65 ± 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated $W(l\nu) +$ jets</td>
<td>1230 ± 100</td>
<td>1425 ± 52</td>
<td>175 ± 49</td>
<td>305 ± 23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 2 Distributions of $m_T(W)$. Top row—$\mu +$ jets channel: a the 1-jet pre-tag sample (where the $E_{\text{miss}}^T + m_T(W)$ requirement is not applied), b the 2-jet pre-tag sample and c the 2-jet tagged sample. Bottom row—$e +$ jets channel: d the 1-jet pre-tag sample, e the 2-jet pre-tag sample and f the 3-jet tagged sample. In each plot data are compared to the sum of the data-driven QCD estimate plus the contributions from $W/Z +$ jets and top from simulation. The background uncertainty on the total expectation is represented by the hatched area.
Good agreement is observed comparing the data to the estimated rate of QCD multi-jet events summed with the other (non-QCD) simulation predictions.

The full QCD multi-jet background estimation procedure has been validated by applying the procedure on a sample of simulated events and comparing the result with the known amount of QCD multi-jet background in the sample. The systematic uncertainty on the $\mu + \text{jets}$ multi-jet background estimate is due to the control region uncertainty described above, and up to a relative 30% uncertainty originating from the method validation studies on the simulation and, for the tagged samples, the uncertainty originating from the per-event $b$-tagging probabilities.

5.3.2 Background estimate in the $e + \text{jets}$ channel

In the $e + \text{jets}$ channel, the background consists of both non-prompt electrons and fake electrons where the latter include both electrons from photon conversion and misidentified jets with high EM fractions. The relative magnitude of the non-prompt and fake components is not well known, as it depends on the details of electron misreconstruction effects that are not perfectly modelled in the simulation as well as on the fraction of QCD multi-jet events with non-prompt electrons in the final state. As the ratio also varies with the event kinematics, the method of (1), which relies on a representative control region to measure the input values of $f$, is not well suited for the electron channel.

A method, based on a binned likelihood template fit of the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ distribution, is used for the background estimate. For each previously defined pre-tag and tagged sample, the data are fitted to a sum of four templates describing the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ distribution of the QCD multi-jet, $t\bar{t}$, $W + \text{jets}$ and $Z + \text{jets}$ components respectively. The fit is performed in the region with $E_T^{\text{miss}} < 20 \text{ GeV}$ which is complementary to the signal region. To improve the statistical precision the requirement on $E_T^{\text{miss}} + m_T(W)$ is not applied. The templates for the $t\bar{t}$, $W + \text{jets}$ and $Z + \text{jets}$ components are taken from Monte-Carlo simulation, while the templates for the QCD multi-jet $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ distributions are obtained from two data control samples. In the first sample called 'jet-electrons', events are selected which have, instead of the standard electron, an additional jet which passes the standard electron kinematic cuts and has at least 4 tracks and an EM fraction of 80–95%. In the second sample called 'non-electrons', the standard event selection is applied, except that the electron candidate must fail the track quality cut in the innermost layers of the tracking detector.

The fraction of QCD multi-jet events in the signal region is calculated by extrapolating the expected fraction of events for each component to the signal region using the template shape and accounting for the efficiency of the $E_T^{\text{miss}} + m_T(W)$ cut for each template. The output of the fit is $\rho_{\text{QCD}}$, the predicted fraction of QCD multi-jet events in the signal region, which is then multiplied by the observed event count. Since both control samples are approximations of the signal region in terms of event kinematics, the unweighted average of $\rho_{\text{QCD}}$ predicted by the template fits using the jet-electron and non-electron templates, respectively, is taken for the QCD multi-jet component. The uncertainty on $\rho_{\text{QCD}}$ has a component from the template fit uncertainty, a component that quantifies the uncertainty related to the choice of control sample, evaluated as the difference in $\rho_{\text{QCD}}$ from the two samples divided by $\sqrt{2}$, and a component related to the method calibration performed on simulation samples. The latter varies between 2% and 36% depending on the sample.

The results for the QCD multi-jet background contribution to the $e + \text{jets}$ channel are summarised in Table 1(a), and are also shown in Table 2. The estimates for the tagged $e + \text{jets}$ samples are performed directly in tagged control samples which have a sufficiently large number of events, and no per-event $b$-tagging probabilities are used.

Figure 2 (bottom row) shows the distributions of $m_T(W)$ for (d) the $e + 1$-jet pre-tag, (e) the $e + 2$-jet pre-tag, and (f) the $e + 3$-jet tagged samples. Acceptable agreement is observed between data and the sum of the QCD multi-jet background estimated with the fitting method and the other backgrounds estimated from simulation.

5.4 $W + \text{jets}$ background

The data-driven estimate for the $W + \text{jets}$ background in both electron and muon channels is constructed by multiplying the corresponding background contribution in the pre-tag sample by the per-event $b$-tagging probability:

$$W_{\text{tagged}} = W_{\text{pre-tag}} \cdot f_{\text{tagged}}.$$  \hfill (2)

Here $W_{\text{pre-tag}}$ is an estimate of the $W + \text{jets}$ event count in the pre-tag $\geq N$ jet sample and $f_{\text{tagged}}$ is the fraction of these events that are tagged, calculated as

$$f_{\text{tagged}} = f_{\geq 2\text{-jet}} \cdot f_{\text{cor}},$$  \hfill (3)

where $f_{\text{tagged}}$ is a measurement of the $W + \text{jets}$ tag fraction in the 2-jet sample and $f_{\geq 2\text{-jet}}$ accounts for the difference in flavour composition between the 2-jet and $\geq N$ jet samples as well as differences in the per-flavour event tagging probabilities, which may lead to different event rates after $b$-tagging.

For the first ingredient, $W_{\text{pre-tag}}$, the fact that the ratio of $W + n + 1$ jets to $W + n$ jets is expected to be approximately constant as a function of $n$ is exploited [40–42]. This is supported by the good agreement with the Standard Model ex-
pectation as shown in Fig. 1. The number of $W$ events in the ≥4-jet pre-tag sample can thus be estimated as

$$W_{\text{pre-tag}}^{≥4\text{-jet}} = W_{\text{pre-tag}}^{2\text{-jet}} \cdot \sum_{n=2}^{∞} \left( \frac{W_{\text{pre-tag}}^{2\text{-jet}}}{W_{\text{pre-tag}}^{1\text{-jet}}} \right)^n,$$  (4)

where the sum is used to extrapolate to a sample with four or more jets. These rates are obtained by subtracting the estimated non-$W$ boson contributions from the event count in the pre-tag 1-jet and 2-jet bins. The QCD multi-jet contribution is estimated from data as described in Sect. 5.3 and simulation-based estimates are used for the other backgrounds. The scaling behaviour of (4) does not apply to $W \rightarrow ℓν$ events as their selection efficiency depends significantly on the jet multiplicity. This contribution is subtracted from the observed event count in the $W_{\text{pre-tag}}^{1\text{-jet}}$ and $W_{\text{pre-tag}}^{2\text{-jet}}$ control samples and is estimated separately in the electron and the muon channel using the simulation to predict the ratio of $(W \rightarrow ℓν/W \rightarrow ℓν)$. The data-driven technique is used for the estimation of the $W \rightarrow ℓν$ background in the electron channel and the $W \rightarrow ℓν$ background in the muon channel. Table 2 compares the observed event yields in both the 1-jet and 2-jet samples with the estimated pre-tag backgrounds for both the electron and muon channels. Figures 2(b) and (e) show the $m_T(W)$ distribution for the 2-jet pre-tag samples in the muon and electron channels, respectively.

The ratio between the 2-jet and 1-jet rates is measured with significantly poorer precision in the electron channel, because of the larger QCD multi-jet contamination. Since the ratio between the 2-jet and 1-jet rates is expected to be independent of the $W$ boson decay mode, the muon channel estimation is used also for the electron channel, giving

$$W_{\text{pre-tag}}^{≥4\text{-jet}} = 11.2 \pm 2.2(\text{stat.}) \pm 4.0(\text{syst.}) , \quad e \text{ channel},$$

$$W_{\text{pre-tag}}^{≥4\text{-jet}} = 18.9 \pm 4.1(\text{stat.}) \pm 5.0(\text{syst.}) , \quad μ \text{ channel}.$$

The leading systematic uncertainties are the uncertainty on the purity of the low jet multiplicity control samples and the uncertainty associated with the assumption that the $(W + n + 1 \text{ jets})/(W + n \text{ jets})$ ratio is constant. The latter relative uncertainty has been evaluated to be 24% from the results reported in [43].

For the second ingredient, $f_{\text{tagged}}^{2\text{-jet}}$, the pre-tag yield is taken from Table 2 and the pre-tag non-$W$ boson backgrounds (also from Table 2) are subtracted from this yield. This gives an estimate of the $W + \text{jets}$ contribution in the 2-jet pre-tag sample. The same is done in the tagged sample: the estimated non-$W$ boson backgrounds, as shown in Table 1, are subtracted from the measured yield after applying the tagging criteria resulting in an estimate of the $W + \text{jets}$ contribution in the 2-jet sample after tagging. The ratio of the tagged to the pre-tag contributions represents the estimate of the fraction of tagged events in the 2-jet sample

$$f_{\text{tagged}}^{2\text{-jet}} = 0.060 \pm 0.018(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.007(\text{syst.}) .$$

This quantity is computed from the muon channel only, due to the large uncertainty originating from the QCD multi-jet contamination in the electron channel. Figures 2(b) and (c) show the distribution of the transverse mass $m_T(W)$ for the $μ+\text{jets}$ 2-jet pre-tag and tagged samples respectively. Clear $W$ signals are evident in both samples.

The final ingredient, the correction factor $f_{2\rightarrow 4\geq}^{\text{corr}}$, is defined as $f_{2\rightarrow 4\geq}^{\text{corr}} = f_{\text{tagged}}^{≥4\text{-jet}}/f_{\text{tagged}}^{2\text{-jet}}$. It is obtained from simulation studies on ALPGEN $W + \text{jets}$ events and is determined to be:

$$f_{2\rightarrow 4\geq}^{\text{corr}} = 2.8 \pm 0.8(\text{syst.}) .$$  (5)

The quoted uncertainty on $f_{2\rightarrow 4\geq}^{\text{corr}}$ reflects uncertainties on the assumed flavour composition of the pre-tag 2-jet sample, the uncertainty on the scaling factors for the $b$-tagging efficiency for $b$, $c$ and light-quark jets, and the uncertainty on the ratio of fractions in the 2-jet bin and the ≥4-jet bin for $W + b\bar{b}$ + jets, $W + c\bar{c}$ + jets and $W + c + jets$. The leading uncertainty on $f_{2\rightarrow 4\geq}^{\text{corr}}$ is due to the uncertainty on the predicted ratios of flavour fractions in the 2-jet and ≥4-jet bin. This is estimated by the variation of several ALPGEN generator parameters that are known to influence these ratios [18], and adds up to a relative 40%–60% per ratio. The uncertainty on the flavour composition in the 2-jet bin, while large in itself, has a small effect on $f_{2\rightarrow 4\geq}^{\text{corr}}$ due to effective cancellations in the ratio.

Applying (2) and (3) the estimated yields for $W + \text{jets}$ in the ≥4-jet tagged samples are

$$W_{\text{tagged}}^{≥4\text{-jet}} = 1.9 \pm 0.7(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.9(\text{syst.}) , \quad e \text{ channel},$$

$$W_{\text{tagged}}^{≥4\text{-jet}} = 3.2 \pm 1.2(\text{stat.}) \pm 1.2(\text{syst.}) , \quad μ \text{ channel} .$$

as reported in Table 1.

5.5 Cross-section measurement

5.5.1 Counting-based measurement of the cross-section in the ≥4-jet bin

In the ≥4-jet tagged sample the $t\bar{t}$ signal yield is obtained by subtracting the estimated rate of all backgrounds from the observed event yield. This method depends crucially on the understanding of the background, but makes minimal assumptions on $t\bar{t}$ signal properties for the yield calculation. For the QCD multi-jet and $W + \text{jets}$ backgrounds, the data-driven estimates described in detail in Sects. 5.3 and 5.4 are used, while for the expected background from $Z + \text{jets}$ and
single-top production, simulation estimates are used. Table 1 shows the complete overview of background contributions that are used in this calculation. The observed yields, the total expected background yields and the resulting \( t\bar{t} \) signal yields for the \( e + \) jets, \( \mu + \) jets and combined channels are shown in Table 3.

The product of acceptance and branching fraction of \( t\bar{t} \) events in the \( \geq 4 \)-jet tagged signal region, measured from Monte-Carlo samples and quoted in Sect. 5.1, is used together with the value of the integrated luminosity to extract the cross-section (\( \sigma_{t\bar{t}} \)) from the observed event yield. The resulting cross-sections are shown in Sect. 5.5.3.

**Table 3** Observed event yield, estimated total background and \( t\bar{t} \) signal using the counting method in the \( b \)-tagged \( \geq 4 \)-jet bin, for electrons and muons separately and combined. The total background consists of the sum of individual backgrounds listed in Table 1, choosing the data-driven estimate for \( W + \) jets (instead of the simulation-based \( W + \) jets estimate used in the 'total (non-\( t\bar{t} \))' row of Table 1). The uncertainty on the total background includes statistical uncertainties in control regions and systematic uncertainties. The first quoted uncertainty on the \( t\bar{t} \) signal yield is statistical, while the second is from the systematics on the background estimation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>( e + ) jets</th>
<th>( \mu + ) jets</th>
<th>Combined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Observed</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated background</td>
<td>7.5 ± 3.1</td>
<td>4.7 ± 1.7</td>
<td>12.2 ± 3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t\bar{t} )</td>
<td>9.5 ± 4.1 ± 3.1</td>
<td>15.3 ± 4.4 ± 1.7</td>
<td>24.8 ± 6.1 ± 3.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 provides a detailed breakdown of the total systematic uncertainties on the cross-section for this method. The components listed under ‘Object selection’ relate to sources discussed in Sect. 4.1. The components listed under ‘Background rates’ relate to the uncertainties on background estimates detailed in Sects. 5.3 and 5.4. The components listed under ‘Signal simulation’ relate to sources discussed in Sect. 3.1. The largest systematic uncertainty is due to the normalisation of the QCD multi-jet background in the \( e + \) jets channel, followed by the uncertainties which affect mainly the \( t\bar{t} \) acceptance, like jet energy reconstruction, \( b \)-tagging and ISR/FSR. The dependence of the measured cross-section on the assumed top-quark mass is small. A change of \( \pm 1 \) GeV in the assumed top-quark mass results in a change of \( \mp 1\% \) in the cross-section.

While not used in the counting method, further information can be gained from the use of kinematic event properties: in the \( t\bar{t} \) candidate events, three of the reconstructed jets are expected to come from a top quark which has decayed into hadrons. Following [21], the hadronic top quark candidate is empirically defined as the combination of three jets (with \( p_T > 20 \) GeV) having the highest vector sum \( p_T \). This algorithm does not make use of the \( b \)-tagging information and selects the correct combination of the reconstructed jets in about 25% of cases. The observed distributions of the invariant mass (\( m_{jjj} \)) of the hadronic top quark candidates in the various \( \geq 4 \)-jet samples, shown in Figs. 3(a)–(c), demonstrate good agreement between the data and the
Distributions of the invariant mass of the 3-jet combination having the highest \( p_T \) for a the \( \geq 4 \)-jet tagged \( e + \) jets sample, b the \( \geq 4 \)-jet tagged \( \mu + \) jets sample, c the \( \geq 4 \)-jet tagged samples combined and d the combined 3-jet tagged sample. The data is compared to the sum of all expected contributions. For the totals shown, simulation estimates are used for all contributions except QCD multi-jet, where a data-driven technique is used. The background uncertainty on the total expectation is represented by the hatched area.

Fig. 3

signal + background expectation. Figure 3(d) highlights a substantial contribution of \( t\bar{t} \) signal events in the 3-jet tagged sample and demonstrates further information which is also not exploited by the baseline counting method.

5.5.2 Fit based cross-section measurement in the 3-jet and \( \geq 4 \)-jet samples

A complementary approach to measuring the cross-section exploits the data in both the 3-jet and \( \geq 4 \)-jet samples. With the current data sample, it provides an important cross-check of the counting method, as it makes different physics assumptions for the signal and background modelling. This technique is expected to become more precise once more data has been collected.

In the first approach (A), the tagged 3-jet and \( \geq 4 \)-jet samples are used. The \( m_{jjj} \) distribution for each sample is described by the sum of four templates for \( t\bar{t}, \ W + \) jets, QCD multi-jet and other backgrounds respectively. This method fits simultaneously the \( t\bar{t} \) and \( W + \) jets components, relying mostly on shape information. The shapes of the templates for \( t\bar{t}, \ W + \) jets and smaller backgrounds are taken from simulation. The template for the QCD multi-jet background is taken from a data sample using a modified lepton definition, which requires at least one of the selection criteria listed in Sect. 4 to fail. A constraint is introduced on the ratio of the \( W + \) jets yields in the 3-jet and \( \geq 4 \)-jet samples, based on the simulation expectation of this ratio and accounting for its systematic uncertainty. This ratio and its uncertainty is similar to the \( J_{2 \rightarrow 4}^{\text{corr}} \) correction factor discussed in Sect. 5.4, and is calculated with the same procedure. Additionally, the
W + jets yields in the $e +$ jets and $\mu +$ jets channels are related by their respective acceptances.

In the second approach (B), the tagged and zero-tag ≥4-jet samples are used to extract the cross section, with a template describing the sum of all backgrounds in each of these two samples. The 3-jet zero-tag and tagged samples, which have more background and less signal, are used to perform an auxiliary measurement of the fraction of the background that is tagged. This fraction is applied as a constraint on the relative rate of background events in the ≥4-jet zero-tag and ≥4-jet tagged samples. A simulation-based correction is applied to the 3-jet tagged background fraction to obtain the 4-jet tagged background fraction that accounts for expected differences in the background composition. The assumed rate of $t\bar{t}$ events in the 3-jet bin, used in the determination of the background yield in that bin, is iteratively adjusted to the measured cross-section. The template for $t\bar{t}$ and the relative contributions to the different samples are taken from simulation. As the shape of the $W +$ jets background is compatible with the shape of the QCD background within the statistical uncertainty, the template for the sum of all backgrounds, is taken from a QCD multi-jet enhanced sample in data.

5.5.3 Results

The cross-sections obtained with the baseline counting method in the $e +$ jets and $\mu +$ jets channels are shown in Table 5. The fit methods make different assumptions about the signal and background and therefore serve as good cross-checks; their cross-sections are also shown in Table 5 and are in good agreement with those obtained from the baseline counting method. Additionally, the estimate for the $W +$ jets background in ≥4-jet tagged sample as measured in fit A is in agreement with the estimate quoted in Sect. 5.4. Table 5 also shows the cross-section obtained with the counting method for the $e +$ jets and $\mu +$ jets channels, combined using the procedure described in Sect. 7. For the fit methods, the combined cross-sections are obtained from a simultaneous fit to the electron and muon samples.

Table 5 Inclusive $t\bar{t}$ cross-section measured in the single-lepton channel using the counting method and the template shape fitting techniques (A and B). The uncertainties represent respectively the statistical and systematic uncertainty including luminosity. The top row shows the counting-method results that are used for the combination presented in Sect. 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>$e +$ jets $\pm$</th>
<th>$\mu +$ jets $\pm$</th>
<th>$e/\mu +$ jets combined $\pm$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counting $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ [pb]</td>
<td>105 ± 46</td>
<td>168 ± 49</td>
<td>142 ± 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitted $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$(A) [pb]</td>
<td>98 ± 58</td>
<td>167 ± 68</td>
<td>130 ± 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitted $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$(B) [pb]</td>
<td>110 ± 50</td>
<td>134 ± 52</td>
<td>118 ± 34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The systematic uncertainties of both fit-based methods are dominated by acceptance-related systematic uncertainties. Compared to the counting method, both fit-based techniques have a reduced sensitivity to the QCD multi-jet background rate but have method specific systematics: the ratio of tagged $W +$ jets in the 3-jet and ≥4-jet bins and shape-modelling uncertainties for fit A, and the modelling of the $b$-tagged fraction for fit B. This trade-off results in a comparable total uncertainty for both methods compared to the counting method.

6 Dilepton analysis

6.1 Event selection

The dilepton $t\bar{t}$ final state is characterised by two isolated leptons with relatively high $p_T$, missing transverse energy corresponding to the neutrinos from the $W$ leptonic decays, and two $b$ quark jets. The selection of events in the signal region for the dilepton analysis consists of a series of kinematic requirements on the reconstructed objects defined in Sect. 4 and designed to select an orthogonal sample to the one described in Sect. 5.1:

- Exactly two oppositely-charged leptons ($ee$, $\mu\mu$ or $e\mu$) each satisfying $p_T > 20$ GeV, where at least one must be associated to a leptonic high-level trigger object.
- At least two jets with $p_T > 20$ GeV and with $|\eta| < 2.5$ are required, but no $b$-tagging requirements are imposed.
- To suppress backgrounds from $Z +$ jets and QCD multi-jet events in the $ee$ channel, the missing transverse energy must satisfy $E_{T,miss} > 40$ GeV, and the invariant mass of the two leptons must differ by at least 5 GeV from the $Z$ boson mass, i.e. $|m_{ee} - m_Z| > 5$ GeV. For the muon channel, the corresponding requirements are $E_{T,miss} > 30$ GeV and $|m_{\mu\mu} - m_Z| > 10$ GeV.
- For the $e\mu$ channel, no $E_{T,miss}$ or $Z$ boson mass veto cuts are applied. However, the event $H_T$, defined as the scalar sum of the transverse energies of the two leptons and all selected jets, must satisfy $H_T > 150$ GeV to suppress backgrounds from $Z +$ jets production.
- To remove events with cosmic-ray muons, events with two identified muons with large, oppositely signed transverse impact parameters ($d_0 > 500$ µm) and consistent with being back-to-back in the $r - \phi$ plane are discarded.

The $E_{T,miss}$, $Z$ boson mass window, and $H_T$ cuts are derived from a grid scan significance optimisation on simulated events which includes systematic uncertainties. The estimated $t\bar{t}$ acceptance, given a dilepton event, in each of the dilepton channels are $14.8 \pm 1.6\%$ ($ee$), $23.3 \pm 1.8\%$ ($\mu\mu$) and $24.8 \pm 1.2\%$ ($e\mu$). The corresponding acceptances including the $t\bar{t}$ branching ratios are $0.24\%$ ($ee$), $0.38\%$.
Fig. 4 The $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ distribution in the signal region for a the $ee$ channel without the $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 40$ GeV requirement, b the $\mu\mu$ channel without the $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 30$ GeV requirement, and c the distribution of the $H_T$, defined as the scalar sum of the transverse energies of the two leptons and all selected jets, in the signal region without the $H_T > 150$ GeV requirement.

Fig. 5 Jet multiplicities for the signal region omitting the $N_{\text{jets}} \geq 2$ requirement in a the $ee$ channel, b the $\mu\mu$ channel and c the $e\mu$ channel.

($\mu\mu$) and 0.81% ($e\mu$). The final numbers of expected and measured events in the signal region are shown in Table 6. Figure 4 shows the predicted and observed distributions of $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ for the $ee$ and $\mu\mu$ channels and of $H_T$ for the $e\mu$ channel. The predicted and observed multiplicities of all jets and $b$-tagged jets are compared in Figs. 5 and 6 for each channel individually, and in Fig. 7 for all channels combined. Figure 7(b) shows that a majority of the selected events have at least one $b$-tagged jet, consistent with the hypothesis that the excess of events over the estimated background originates from $t\bar{t}$ decay. In each of these plots the selection has been relaxed to omit the cut on the observable shown.

6.2 Background determination strategy

The expected dominant backgrounds in the dilepton channel are $Z$ boson production in association with jets, which can give rise to the same final state as $t\bar{t}$ signal, and $W +$ jets. The latter can only contribute to the signal selection if the event contains at least one fake lepton.

Both $Z +$ jets background and backgrounds with fake leptons are estimated from the data. The contributions from remaining electroweak background processes, such as single-top, $WW$, $ZZ$ and $WZ$ boson production are estimated from Monte-Carlo simulations.
6.3 Non-Z lepton backgrounds

True $t\bar{t}$ dilepton events contain two leptons from $W$ boson decays; the background comes predominantly from $W +$ jets events and single-lepton $t\bar{t}$ production with a fake lepton and a real lepton, though there is a smaller contribution with two fake leptons coming from QCD multi-jet production. As in the single-lepton analysis, in the case of muons, the dominant fake-lepton mechanism is a semi-leptonic decay of a heavy-flavour hadron, in which a muon survives the isolation requirement. In the case of electrons, the three mechanisms are heavy flavour decay, light flavour jets with a leading $\pi^0$ overlapping with a charged particle, and conversion of photons. Here ‘fake’ is used to mean both non-prompt leptons and $\pi^0$'s, conversions etc misidentified as leptons taken together.

The ‘matrix method’ introduced in Sect. 5.3.1 is extended here to measure the fraction of the dilepton sample that comes from fake leptons. A looser lepton selection is defined, and then it is used to count the number of observed dilepton events with zero, one or two tight (‘T’) leptons together with two, one or zero loose (‘L’) leptons, respectively ($N_{LL}$, $N_{TL}$ and $N_{LT}$, $N_{TT}$, respectively). Then two probabilities are defined, $r(f)$, to be the probability that real (fake) leptons that pass the loose identification criteria, will also pass the tight criteria. Using $r$ and $f$, linear expressions are then obtained for the observed yields as a function of the number of events with zero, one and two real leptons.
together with two, one and zero fake leptons, respectively (\(N_{\text{FF}}, N_{\text{FR}}\) and \(N_{\text{RR}}, N_{\text{RR}}\), respectively).

The method explicitly accounts for the presence of events with two fake leptons. These linear expressions form a matrix that is inverted in order to extract the real and fake content of the observed dilepton event sample:

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
N_{\text{TT}} \\
N_{\text{TL}} \\
N_{\text{LT}} \\
N_{\text{LL}}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{r^2}{r(1-r)} & \frac{r f}{r(1-r)} & \frac{f r}{(1-r)f} & \frac{f^2}{(1-f)^2} \\
\frac{r(1-f)}{(1-r)f} & \frac{(1-r)f}{(1-f)^2} & \frac{(1-f)r}{(1-r)(1-f)} & \frac{(1-r)(1-f)}{(1-f)^2} \\
\end{bmatrix}
\times \begin{bmatrix}
N_{\text{RR}} \\
N_{\text{FR}} \\
N_{\text{RF}} \\
N_{\text{FF}}
\end{bmatrix}.
\]

For muons, the loose selection is identical to the one described in Sect. 5.3.1. For loose electrons, the \(E/p\) cut and isolation requirements are dropped, and the ‘medium’ electron identification criteria as defined in Ref. [33] is replaced with the corresponding loose definition, with looser electron criteria.

The efficiency for a real loose lepton to pass the full tight criteria, \(r\), is measured in data in a sample of \(Z \rightarrow \ell\ell\) events as a function of jet multiplicity. The corresponding efficiency for fake leptons, \(f\), is measured in data in events with a single loose lepton, which are dominated by QCD di-jet production. Contributions from real leptons due to \(W + \text{jets}\) in the fake lepton control region are subtracted using simulated data.

The dominant systematic uncertainty on the \(W + \text{jets}\) background, as determined by the matrix method, comes from the possible difference in the mixture of processes where the efficiency for fake leptons \(f\) is measured, di-jet events and, where it is applied, the signal region. For electrons, a larger contribution is expected from heavy flavour events in the signal region due to \(t\bar{t} \rightarrow \ell\nu b jbjb\) events. This effect is accounted for by measuring the dependence of the efficiency for fake leptons on the heavy-flavour fraction and calculating a corrected efficiency for fake leptons based on the expected heavy-flavour fraction in the signal region in simulation studies. The fake estimate in the data includes contributions from events with tight and loose leptons, whose contributions have opposite signs. This can lead to some negative background estimates in the case of small statistics, but always consistent with zero. The results of the matrix method for the non-\(Z\) background are shown in Table 7 for 0, 1 and \(\geq 2\) jet bins. The results for the signal region (\(\geq 2\) jets) is also reported in Table 6.

The most important cross-check comes from comparing the matrix method with two additional methods. The first (the ‘weighting method’) uses fake candidates in the single lepton sample and a fake rate to build an event weight for the fake lepton event. It uses a less restrictive loose definition and so probes the extrapolation of the fake rate \(f\) to the signal region. The method gives results consistent with the matrix method, as shown in Table 7. The second (the ‘fitting method’) makes no assumptions about the relative mixture of fake-lepton mechanisms, but uses data-derived templates in variables which can discriminate between real and fake leptons to fit for the fake-lepton fraction in the signal region. These variables are the expected lepton isolation and the number of high-threshold hits in the transition radiation tracker, allowing to distinguish electrons from heavy flavour decays or conversions. For the signal region the fitting method predicts \(0.01^{+0.97}_{-0.29} \pm 0.01\) non-\(W\) boson events for the \(ee\) channel, \(0.01^{+0.29}_{-0.01} \pm 0.01\) for the \(\mu\mu\) channel, and \(0.13^{+0.42}_{-0.13} \pm 0.14\) for the \(e\mu\) channel. The estimate from the

---

**Table 6** The full breakdown of the expected \(t\bar{t}\)–signal and background in the signal region compared to the observed event yields, for each of the dilepton channels (MC is simulation based, DD is data driven). All systematic uncertainties are included.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(ee)</th>
<th>(\mu\mu)</th>
<th>(e\mu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Z + \text{jets (DD)})</td>
<td>0.25 ± 0.18</td>
<td>0.67 ± 0.38</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Z \rightarrow \tau \tau + \text{jets (MC)})</td>
<td>0.07 ± 0.04</td>
<td>0.14 ± 0.07</td>
<td>0.13 ± 0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-(Z) leptons (DD)</td>
<td>0.16 ± 0.18</td>
<td>−0.08 ± 0.07</td>
<td>0.47 ± 0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single top (MC)</td>
<td>0.08 ± 0.02</td>
<td>0.07 ± 0.03</td>
<td>0.22 ± 0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibosons (MC)</td>
<td>0.04 ± 0.02</td>
<td>0.07 ± 0.03</td>
<td>0.15 ± 0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (non (t\bar{t}))</td>
<td>0.60 ± 0.27</td>
<td>0.88 ± 0.40</td>
<td>0.97 ± 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t\bar{t}) (MC)</td>
<td>1.19 ± 0.19</td>
<td>1.87 ± 0.26</td>
<td>3.85 ± 0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expected</td>
<td>1.79 ± 0.38</td>
<td>2.75 ± 0.55</td>
<td>4.82 ± 0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 7** Overview of the estimated non-\(Z\) background yields in the signal region using two different data-driven methods with their statistical and systematic uncertainties respectively. The matrix method is the baseline method, the weighting method is used as a cross-check.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>(N_{\text{jets}})</th>
<th>(ee)</th>
<th>(\mu\mu)</th>
<th>(e\mu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matrix</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>−0.07 ± 0.05 ± 0.05</td>
<td>−0.09 ± 0.05 ± 0.07</td>
<td>0.00 ± 0.01 ± 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.09 ± 0.14 ± 0.07</td>
<td>−0.03 ± 0.03 ± 0.04</td>
<td>0.28 ± 0.20 ± 0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(\geq 2)</td>
<td>0.16 ± 0.17 ± 0.06</td>
<td>−0.08 ± 0.04 ± 0.06</td>
<td>0.47 ± 0.26 ± 0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighting</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.03 ± 0.03 ± 0.02</td>
<td>0.34 ± 0.14 ± 0.32</td>
<td>0.00 ± 0.04 ± 0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.06 ± 0.04 ± 0.06</td>
<td>0.10 ± 0.07 ± 0.11</td>
<td>0.08 ± 0.06 ± 0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(\geq 2)</td>
<td>0.10 ± 0.06 ± 0.08</td>
<td>0.00 ± 0.04 ± 0.04</td>
<td>0.10 ± 0.05 ± 0.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
fitting method is based on data in the signal region, whereas
the other methods provide estimates for the signal region
based on measurement in control regions.

6.4 Z + jets background

Although the $t\bar{t}$ event selection is designed to reject $Z + \text{jets}$
events, a small fraction of events which populate the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$
tails and dilepton invariant mass more than 5 GeV (for $ee$)
or 10 GeV (for $\mu\mu$) away from the $Z$ boson mass will en-
ter the signal sample. These events are difficult to model in
simulations due to large uncertainties on the non-Gaussian
missing energy tails, the $Z$ boson cross-section for higher jet
multiplicities, and the lepton energy resolution. The $Z + \text{jets}$
events are expected to have significant $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ tails, primarily
originating from mis-measurements of the jet energies.

The $Z + \text{jets}$ background is estimated by extrapolating
from a control region orthogonal to the top quark signal re-
gion. This control region is defined using the cuts for the
signal sample. These events are difficult to model in
simulations due to large uncertainties on the non-Gaussian
missing energy tails, the $Z$ boson cross-section for higher jet
multiplicities, and the lepton energy resolution. The $Z + \text{jets}$
events are expected to have significant $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ tails, primarily
originating from mis-measurements of the jet energies.

6.5 Cross-section determination in the dilepton channels

The cross-section is measured in each dilepton channel
and translated into an inclusive $t\bar{t}$ cross-section using the $W \rightarrow ℓν$
and $τ \rightarrow ℓνντ$ branching ratios. The cross-sections and
uncertainties in the individual channels are estimated using
the likelihood method as will be described in Sect. 7. The
cross-sections are summarised in Table 9, and the break-
down of the individual sources of cross-section uncertain-
ties are listed in Table 10. The dependence of the mea-
sured cross-section on the assumed top-quark mass is small.
A change of ±1 GeV in the assumed mass results in a change
of ±0.5% in the cross-section.

7 Combination of the single lepton
and the dilepton channels

The combined measurement of the $t\bar{t}$ production cross-
section is based on a likelihood fit in which the number of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>$σ_{\ell\ell}$ [pb]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ee$</td>
<td>$193^{+243}_{-152}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\mu\mu$</td>
<td>$185^{+184}_{-124}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$eμ$</td>
<td>$129^{+100}_{-72}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>$151^{+78}_{-62}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
expected events is modelled as
\[ N^\text{exp}(\sigma_{\ell\ell}, \alpha_j) = L \cdot \epsilon_{\ell\ell}(\alpha_j) \cdot \sigma_{\ell\ell} + \sum_{bkg} L \cdot \epsilon_{bkg}(\alpha_j) \cdot \sigma_{bkg}(\alpha_j) + N_{DD}(\alpha_j), \]
where \( L \) is the integrated luminosity, \( \epsilon_{\ell\ell} \) is the signal acceptance, \( \epsilon_{bkg} \), \( \sigma_{bkg} \) are the efficiency and cross-section for backgrounds as obtained from MC simulation respectively, and \( N_{DD} \) is the number of expected events from data-driven estimates. The acceptance and background estimates depend on sources of systematic uncertainty labelled as \( \alpha_j \). The likelihood for a single channel is defined as
\[
\mathcal{L}(\sigma_{\ell\ell}, L, \alpha_j) = \text{Poisson}(N_{\text{obs}} | N^\text{exp}(\sigma_{\ell\ell}, \alpha_j)) \\
\times \text{Gauss}(L_0 | L, \delta_L) \times \prod_{j \in \text{syst}} \Gamma_j(\alpha_j),
\]
Similarly, the traditional hybrid Bayesian-frequentist approach in which the \( \alpha_j \) are randomised in an ensemble of pseudo-experiments finds a signal significance consistent with the results from the likelihood method within 0.1\( \sigma \). The results also agree with those obtained from an alternative method based on a purely Bayesian methodology.

### 8 Summary

Measurements of the \( \bar{t}t \) production cross-section in the single-lepton and dilepton channels using the ATLAS detector are reported. In a sample of 2.9 pb\(^{-1}\), 37 \( \bar{t}t \) candidate events are observed in the single-lepton topology, as well as 9 candidate events in the dilepton topology, resulting in a measurement of the inclusive \( \bar{t}t \) cross-section of

\[
\sigma_{\bar{t}t} = 145 \pm 31^{+42}_{-27} \text{ pb}.
\]

This is the first ATLAS Collaboration measurement making simultaneous use of reconstructed electrons, muons, jets, \( b \)-tagged jets and missing transverse energy, therefore exploiting the full capacity of the detector. The combined measurement, consisting of the first measurement of the \( \bar{t}t \) cross-section in the single-lepton channel at the LHC and a measurement in the dilepton channel, is the most precise measurement to date of the \( \bar{t}t \) cross-section at \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV.

The cross-sections measured in each of the five sub-channels are consistent with each other and kinematic properties of the selected events are consistent with SM \( \bar{t}t \) production. The measured \( \bar{t}t \) cross-section is in good agreement with the measurement in the dilepton channel by CMS [10],...
as well as with NLO QCD predictions [47–51] and the approximate NNLO top quark cross-section calculation [52]. Figure 9 shows the ATLAS and CMS measurements together with previous Tevatron measurements [6–9].

With the prospect of accumulation of larger data samples, the statistical and systematic uncertainty on the $t\bar{t}$ cross-section will decrease and a precise measurement can challenge the SM prediction based on QCD calculations and constrain the parton distribution functions. Larger samples of $t\bar{t}$ events will also be instrumental in precision studies of the production, mass and decay properties of top quarks, and be vital in new physics searches in which SM $t\bar{t}$ production is an important background.

Acknowledgements We wish to thank CERN for the efficient commissioning and operation of the LHC during this initial high-energy data-taking period as well as the support staff from our institutions without whom ATLAS could not be operated efficiently.

We acknowledge the support of ANPCyT, Argentina; YerPhI, Armenia; ARC, Australia; BMWF, Austria; ANAS, Azerbaijan; SSTC, Belarus; CNPq and FAPESP, Brazil; NSERC, NRC and CFI, Canada; CERN; CONICYT, Chile; CAS, MOST and NSFC, China; CONCILCIA, Colombia; MEYS (MSMT), MPO and CCRC, Czech Republic; DFN, DSNRC and Lundbeck Foundation, Denmark; ARTEMIS, European Union; IN2P3-CNRS, CEA-DSM/IRFU, France; GNAS, Georgia; BMBF, DFG, HGF, MPG and AvH Foundation, Germany; GSRT, Greece; ISF, MINERVA, GIF, DIP and Benoziyo Center, Israel; INFN, Italy; MEXT and JSPS, Japan; CNRST, Morocco; FOM and NWO, Netherlands; RCN, Norway; MNISW, Poland; GRICES and FCT, Portugal; MEYS (MECTs), Romania; MES of Russia and ROSATOM, Russian Federation; JINR, MSTD, Serbia; MSSR, Slovakia; AARS and MVZT, Slovenia; DST/NRF, South Africa; MICINN, Spain; SRC and Wallenberg Foundation, Sweden; SER, SNSF and Cantons of Bern and Geneva, Switzerland; NSC, Taiwan; TAEK, Turkey; STFC, the Royal Society and Leverhulme Trust, United Kingdom; DOE and NSF, United States of America.

The crucial computing support from all WLCG partners is acknowledged gratefully, in particular from CERN and the ATLAS Tier-1 facilities at TRIUMF (Canada), NDGF (Denmark, Norway, Sweden), CC-IN2P3 (France), KIT/GridKA (Germany), INFN-CNAF (Italy), NL-T1 (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), ASGC (Taiwan), RAL (UK) and BNL (USA) and in the Tier-2 facilities worldwide.

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