Search for FCNC single top-quark production at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV with the ATLAS detector


DOI 10.1016/j.physletb.2012.05.022

Publication date 2012

Document Version Final published version

Published in Physics Letters B

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).
Search for FCNC single top-quark production at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV with the ATLAS detector

**ATLAS Collaboration**

**A R T I C L E   I N F O**

Article history:
Received 2 March 2012
Accepted 10 May 2012
Available online 14 May 2012
Editor: H. Weerts

Keywords:
Top physics
Heavy-quark production
FCNC
Single top quark

**A B S T R A C T**

A search for the production of single top-quarks via flavour-changing neutral-currents is presented. Data collected with the ATLAS detector at a centre-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 2.05 fb$^{-1}$, are used. Candidate events with a semileptonic top-quark decay signature are classified as signal- or background-like events by using several kinematical variables as input to a neural network. No signal is observed in the neural network output distribution and a Bayesian upper limit is placed on the production cross-section. The observed upper limit at 95% confidence level on the cross-section multiplied by the $t\to Wb$ branching fraction is measured to be $\delta_{t\to Wb} \times B(t\to Wb) < 3.9$ pb. This upper limit is converted using a model-independent approach into upper limits on the coupling strengths $\kappa_{tgr}/\Lambda < 6.9 \times 10^{-3}$ TeV$^{-1}$ and $\kappa_{cgt}/\Lambda < 1.6 \times 10^{-2}$ TeV$^{-1}$, where $\Lambda$ is the new physics scale, and on the branching fractions $B(t\to u\ell) < 5.7 \times 10^{-5}$ and $B(t\to cg) < 2.7 \times 10^{-4}$.

© 2012 CERN. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

The top quark is the heaviest elementary particle known, with a mass of $m_{top} = 173.2 \pm 0.9$ GeV [1] that is close to the electroweak symmetry breaking scale. For this reason it is an excellent object to test the Standard Model (SM) of particle physics. The properties of the top quark can be studied from proton–proton ($pp$) collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV with the Large Hadron Collider (LHC). Top-quark pair-production via the strong interaction has been measured at the LHC [2,3], and its cross-section is in good agreement with the prediction of the SM. Additionally, top quarks can be singly produced through three different processes: $t$-channel, $Wt$ associated production, and $s$-channel. Only $t$-channel single-top-quark production has been observed so far [4–6]. According to the SM of particle physics, flavour-changing neutral-current (FCNC) processes are forbidden at tree level and suppressed at higher orders due to the Glashow–Iliopoulos–Maiani mechanism [7]. Extensions of the SM with new sources of flavour predict higher rates for FCNCs involving the top quark; these extensions include new exotic quarks [8], new scalars [9,10], supersymmetry [11–14], or technicolour [15] (for a review see Ref. [16]). If the new particles are heavy, which is consistent with the non-observation of low-mass new particles at the Tevatron and LHC, their effects on top-quark FCNCs can be parameterised in terms of a set of dimension-six gauge-invariant operators [17]. The predicted branching fractions for top quarks decaying to a quark and a photon, $Z$ boson, or gluon can be as large as $10^{-5}$ to $10^{-3}$ for certain regions of the parameter space in the models mentioned. For heavy new particles these branching fractions can be large, if the new particles couple strongly to the SM particles.

According to the corresponding values of the unitary Cabibbo–Kobayashi–Maskawa matrix, the top quark decays almost exclusively to a $W$ boson and a $b$ quark. FCNC top-quark decays can be studied directly by searching for final states with the corresponding decay particles [18,19]. However, the $t\to qg$ mode, where $q$ denotes either an up quark $u$ or a charm quark $c$, is almost impossible to separate from generic multijet-production via quantum chromodynamic (QCD) processes, and a much better sensitivity can be achieved in the search for anomalous single top-quark production. In the process studied here, a $u$ or $c$ quark and a gluon $g$ coming from the colliding protons interact to produce a single top-quark. The most general effective Lagrangian $\mathcal{L}_{eff}$ for this process resulting from dimension-six operators contains only tensor couplings [20] and it can be written as [21,22]:

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = g_s \sum_{q=u,c} \frac{K_{qgt}}{\Lambda} \sigma^{\mu\nu} T^a (f_L \bar{q} P_L + f_R \bar{q} P_R) q G_{\mu\nu}^a + h.c.,$$

(1)

where the $K_{qgt}$, $K_{cgt}$ are dimensionless parameters that relate the strength of the new coupling to the strong coupling constant $g_s$. $\Lambda$ is the new physics scale, related to the mass cutoff scale above which the effective theory breaks down. $T^a$ are the Gell-Mann matrices [23] and $\sigma^{\mu\nu} = \frac{i}{2}[\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu]$ transforms as a tensor under the Lorentz group. For the $T^a_{ij}$ are chiral parameters normalised such that: $|f_L^q|^2 + |f_R^q|^2 = 1$. The operator $P_L = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \gamma^5)$ performs a left-handed projection, while $P_R = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \gamma^5)$ performs
a right-handed projection, where $\gamma^5$ represents the chirality operator. $G^q_{\mu\nu}$ is the gauge-field tensor of the gluon and $t$ and $q$ are the fermion fields of the top and light quark, respectively.

The existence of FCNC operators allows not only the production of top quarks via $qg \rightarrow t$, but also the decays $t \rightarrow qg$. In the allowed region of parameter space for $k_{gg}/\Lambda$ an experimentally favourable situation occurs when the FCNC production cross-section for single top-quarks is several picobarns, while the branching fraction for FCNC decays is very small, and top quarks can thus be reconstructed in the SM decay mode $t \rightarrow Wb$. The $W$ boson can decay into quark-antiquark pairs ($W \rightarrow q\bar{q}_2$) or a lepton-neutrino pair ($W \rightarrow \ell\nu$). In this analysis only the decay into a lepton-neutrino pair, the leptonic decay, is considered. Thus the complete process searched for is $qg \rightarrow t \rightarrow W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)b$. Selected events are characterised by an isolated high-energy lepton (electron or muon), missing transverse momentum from the neutrino and exactly one jet, produced by the hadronisation of the $b$ quark. Events with a $W$ boson decaying into a $\tau$ lepton, where the $\tau$ decays into an electron or a muon are also selected. The process studied here can be differentiated from SM single top-quark production because the latter is usually accompanied by additional jets.

This analysis is the first search for FCNCs involving quarks and gluons at the LHC. A search for the $2 \rightarrow 1$ process $qg \rightarrow t$ was performed by CDF [24], while D0 set limits on $k_{gg}/\Lambda$ and $k_{gg}/\Lambda$ by analysing the $2 \rightarrow 2$ processes $q\bar{q} \rightarrow t\bar{u}, ug \rightarrow tg$, and $gg \rightarrow t\bar{u}$ and their c quark analogues [25].

2. Data sample and simulation

The ATLAS detector [26] is built from a set of cylindrical subdetectors, which cover almost the full solid angle around the interaction point.

ATLAS is composed of an inner tracking system close to the interaction point, surrounded by a superconducting solenoid providing a 2 T axial magnetic field, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, and a muon spectrometer. The electromagnetic calorimeter is a high-granularity liquid-argon (LAr) sampling calorimeter with lead absorber. An iron-scintillator tile calorimeter provides hadronic energy measurements in the central pseudorapidity range. The endcap and forward regions are instrumented with LAr calorimeters for both electromagnetic and hadronic energy measurements. The muon spectrometer consists of three large superconducting toroids, a system of trigger chambers, and precision tracking chambers.

This analysis is performed using $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV pp-collision data recorded by ATLAS between March 22 and August 22, 2011. Only the periods in which all the subdetectors were operational are considered, resulting in a data sample with a total integrated luminosity of 2.05 $\pm$ 0.08 fb$^{-1}$ [27,28].

Detector and trigger simulations are performed with the standard simulation of ATLAS within the GEANT4 [29,30] framework. The same offline reconstruction methods used with data events are applied to the simulated samples. Minimum bias events generated by PYTHIA [31] are used to simulate multiple pp interactions, corresponding to the LHC operation with 50 ns bunch separation and an average of six additional pp interactions per bunch crossing.

For the simulation of FCNC production of single top-quarks, PROTONS [32] is used. The top quarks decay as expected in the SM, and only the leptonic decay of the $W$ boson is considered. $W$ bosons decaying into a $\tau$ lepton, where the $\tau$ decays into an electron or a muon are included in both the signal and all background samples. The CTEQ6 [33] leading-order (LO) parton distribution functions (PDFs) are used and the hadronisation of signal events is simulated with PYTHIA using the AMBT1 tunes [34] to the ATLAS collision data. It has been verified that the kinematics of the signal process are independent of the a priori unknown FCNC coupling.

Several SM processes are expected to have the same final-state topology as the signal. Samples of simulated events for the $t$-channel and $Wt$ single top-quark processes are generated by the ACRMC program [35] with the CTEQ6 LO PDFs and hadronised with PYTHIA; for the $s$-channel process, the MC@NLO [36] generator with the CTEQ6.6 [37] PDFs interfaced to HERWIG [38] and JIMMY [39].

The ALPGEN [40] program with the CTEQ6 LO PDFs is interfaced to HERWIG and JIMMY to generate $W + j$, $Wb$, $Wc$, $Wc$ and $Z + j$ events with up to five additional partons. To remove overlaps between the $n$ and $n + 1$ parton samples the MLM matching scheme [40] is used. The double counting between the inclusive $W + n$ parton samples and samples with associated heavy-quark pair-production is removed utilising an overlap-removal method based on $\Delta R$ matching. The parameters of HERWIG, with the MRST LO** [41] PDFs, and JIMMY are tuned to ATLAS collision data with the corresponding AUET1 tunes [42]. Diboson backgrounds from WW, WZ and ZZ events are simulated using HERWIG. For the generation of SM $tt$ events the MC@NLO generator with the CTEQ6.6 PDFs is used. The parton shower and the underlying event are added using HERWIG and JIMMY.

3. Event selection

Events are considered only if they were accepted by a single-lepton trigger [43]. The single-muon trigger threshold was $p_T = 18$ GeV, and the single-electron trigger threshold was raised from an $E_T$ of 20 GeV to 22 GeV for higher LHC luminosities.

Electron candidates are defined as clusters of cells in the electromagnetic calorimeter associated with a well-measured track fulfilling several quality requirements [44]. Electron candidates are required to satisfy $p_T > 25$ GeV and $|\eta_{clus}| < 2.47$, where $\eta_{clus}$ is the pseudorapidity of the cluster of energy deposits in the calorimeter. A veto is placed on candidates in the calorimeter barrel-endcap transition region, $1.37 < |\eta_{clus}| < 1.52$, where there is limited calorimeter instrumentation. High-$p_T$ electrons associated with the $W$-boson decay can be mimicked by hadronic jets reconstructed as electrons, electrons from decays of heavy quarks, and photon conversions. Since signal electrons from the $W$-boson decay are typically isolated from hadronic jet activity, these backgrounds can be suppressed via isolation criteria which require minimal calorimeter activity and only low track $p_T$ in an $\eta$–$\phi$ cone around the electron candidate. Calorimeter isolation requires the sum of the $E_T$ in cells within a cone of $\Delta R = 0.3$ around each electron with $p_T > 25$ GeV to satisfy $\sum E_T(\Delta R < 0.3)/p_T < 0.15$. Similarly, the scalar sum of the $p_T$ of tracks around the electron must satisfy $\sum p_T(\Delta R < 0.3)/p_T < 0.15$. The electron track $p_T$ and the $E_T$ in associated cells are excluded from $\sum p_T(\Delta R < 0.3)$ and $\sum E_T(\Delta R < 0.3)$, respectively. Muon candidates are reconstructed by matching track segments or complete tracks in the muon spectrometer with the inner detector tracks. The final candidates are required to have a transverse momentum $p_T > 25$ GeV and to be in the pseudorapidity region of $|\eta| < 2.5$. Isolation criteria are applied to reduce background events in which a high-$p_T$
muon is produced in the decay of a heavy quark. For the transverse energy within a cone of $\Delta R = 0.3$ about the muon direction, $\sum E_T (\Delta R < 0.3)/p_T < 0.15$ is required, while the scalar sum of transverse momenta of additional tracks inside a $\Delta R = 0.3$ cone around the muon must satisfy $\sum p_T (\Delta R < 0.3)/p_T < 0.10$. Candidate events are required to have exactly one isolated lepton ($\ell$). 

Jets are reconstructed using the anti-$k_t$ algorithm [45] with the distance parameter $R$ set to 0.4. The jets are then corrected from the raw calorimeter response to the energies of the reconstructed particles using $p_T$- and $\eta$-dependent factors, derived from simulated events and validated with data [46]. Since the signal process gives rise to only one high-$p_T$ jet, exactly one reconstructed jet with $p_T > 25$ GeV is required.

The magnitude of the missing transverse momentum $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ is defined as $E_T^{\text{miss}} = |E_T^{\text{miss}}|$, where $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ is calculated using the calibrated three-dimensional calorimeter energy clusters associated with the jet together with either the calibrated calorimeter energy cluster associated with an electron or the $p_T$ of a muon track [47]. Transverse energy deposited in calorimeter cells but not associated with any high-$p_T$ object is also included in the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ calculation. Due to the presence of a neutrino in the final state of the signal process, $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 25$ GeV is required. To further reduce the number of multijet background events, which are characterised by low $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ and low values of reconstructed $W$-boson transverse mass $m_W^{T} = \sqrt{2[p_T^W E_T^{\text{miss}} - p_T^W E_T^{\text{miss}}]}$, the event selection requires $m_W^{T} > 60$ GeV.

Finally, the selected jets have to be identified ($b$-tagged) as a $b$-quark jet. The tagging algorithm exploits the properties of a $b$-quark decay in a jet using neural-network techniques and the reconstruction of a secondary vertex, and has an identification efficiency measured to be about 57% in $t\bar{t}$ events [48]. Only 0.2% of light-quark jets and 10% of $c$-quark jets are mis-tagged as $b$-quark jets. The following samples are defined for this analysis: a "$b$-tagged sample" with exactly one $b$-tagged jet, and a "pre-tagged sample" without any $b$-tagging requirement.

Assuming a cross-section of 1 pb for FCNC single top-quark production, about 113 signal events in 2.05 fb$^{-1}$ of collision data are expected in the $b$-tagged sample.

The normalisations for the various background processes are estimated either by using the experimental data or by using Monte Carlo simulation scaled to the theoretical cross-section predictions. For the $W + j$ets and $Z + j$ets backgrounds the kinematic distributions are modelled using simulated events, while the inclusive cross-sections are calculated to next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) with FEWZ [49]. The dominant $W + j$ets background process is $Wc$ production, whose $k$-factor is obtained by comparing the NLO and LO cross-sections calculated using MCFM [50]. The $W + (1 j)$ and $Z + (1 j)$ background normalisation uncertainties are estimated from the uncertainty in the cross-section of the $W/Z + (0 j)$ process and the uncertainty in the cross-section ratio of $W/Z + (1 j)$ to $W/Z + (0 j)$. A cross-section uncertainty of 4% is assigned for the $W/Z + (0 j)$ process. Variations consistent with experimental data are made in ALPGEN to the factorisation and normalisation scale and to the matching parameters, and yield a 24% uncertainty on the cross-section ratio. Background contributions from the heavy-quark processes $Wb$, $Wc$ and $Wc$ have relative uncertainties of 50%, estimated using a tag-counting method in control regions. The $t\bar{t}$ cross-section is normalised to the approximate NNLO-predicted value obtained using HATHOR [51]. The SM single top-quark production cross-section is also calculated to approximate NNLO [52–54]. A theoretical uncertainty of 10% is assigned for SM top-quark production. The normalisation of the cross-section for production of diboson events is obtained using NLO cross-section predictions and has an uncertainty of 5%.

Multijet events may be selected if a jet is misidentified as an isolated lepton or if the event has a non-prompt lepton that appears isolated. A binned maximum-likelihood fit to the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ distribution is used to estimate the multijet background normalisation. A template of the multijet background is modelled using electron-like jets selected from jet-triggered collision data and is referred to as a jet-electron model. Each jet has to fulfil the same $p_T$ and $\eta$ requirements as a signal lepton, contain at least four tracks to reduce the contribution from converted photons, and deposit 80–95% of its energy in the electromagnetic calorimeter. The uncertainty in the multijet background normalisation is estimated to be 50% by fitting the distribution of $m_W^{T}$ instead of $E_T^{\text{miss}}$, and using jet-electron models built from jet-triggered data samples with different average numbers of inelastic $pp$ interactions per event. The shape of the jet-electron data sample is used to model the multijet background shape in the electron and muon channels. The validity of the model in both channels is verified by comparing distributions of multijet-sensitive variables to observed data.

In the $b$-tagged sample 26223 events are observed in data compared to a prediction of 24000 ± 7000 events from our estimates of SM backgrounds. Table 1 summarises the event yield for each of the background processes considered. Each event yield uncertainty in Table 1 combines the statistical uncertainty, originating from the limited size of the used samples, with the uncertainty in the cross-section or normalisation.

4. Data analysis

Given the large uncertainty in the expected background and the small number of expected signal events estimated in Section 3, multivariate analysis techniques are used to separate signal events from background events. We use a neural-network classifier [55] that combines a three-layer feed-forward neural network with a complex robust preprocessing. In order to improve the performance and to avoid overtraining, Bayesian regularisation [56] is implemented during the training process. The network infrastructure consists of one input node for each of the 11 input variables plus one bias node, 13 nodes in the hidden layer, and one output node which gives a continuous output in the interval $[-1, 1]$. The training is done with a mixture of 50% signal and 50% background events using about 650000 events, where the different background processes are weighted according to their expected numbers of events.

The $qg \rightarrow t \rightarrow b\nu\bar{t}$ process is characterised by three main differences from SM processes that pass the event selection cuts. Firstly, in single top-quark production via FCNCs, the top quark is produced almost without transverse momentum. Therefore the $p_T$ distribution of the top quark is much softer than the $p_T$ distribution of top quarks produced through SM top-quark production,
and the $W$ boson and $b$ quark from the top-quark decay are almost back-to-back with an opening angle near $\pi$. Secondly, unlike in the $W/Z +$ jet and diboson backgrounds, the $W$ boson from the top-quark decay has a very high momentum and its highly-boosted decay products have small opening angles. Lastly, the top-quark charge asymmetry differs between FCNC processes and SM processes. The FCNC processes are predicted to produce four times more single top quarks than anti-top quarks, whereas in SM single top-quark production and all other SM backgrounds this ratio is at most two. All possible discriminating variables such as momenta, relative angles, pseudorapidity, reconstructed particles masses, and lepton electric charge were explored, including variables obtained from the reconstructed $W$ boson and the top quark. To reconstruct the four-momentum of the $W$ boson, the neutrino four-momentum is derived from the measured $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$, since it cannot be measured directly. The neutrino longitudinal momentum, $p_{\nu}$, is calculated by imposing a kinematic constraint on the $m_W$ invariant mass. The twofold ambiguity is resolved by choosing the smallest $|p_{\nu}|$ solution, since the $W$ boson is expected to be produced with small pseudorapidity. The top-quark candidate is reconstructed by adding the four-momentum of the $b$-tagged jet to the four-momentum of the reconstructed $W$ boson.

Eleven variables were selected as input to the neural network after testing for each variable the agreement between the background model and observed events in both the large sample of pretagged events and the $b$-tagged sample. The first ten variables are the charge and the $p_T$ of the lepton, the $p_T$, $\eta$ and mass of the $b$-tagged jet, the $\Delta R$ between the $b$-tagged jet and the charged lepton, the $\Delta R$ between the $b$-tagged jet and the reconstructed $W$ boson, the opening angle $\Delta \phi$ between the directions of the $b$-tagged jet and the reconstructed $W$ boson, the $p_T$ of the $W$ boson and the reconstructed top-quark mass. The last variable considered in the neural network is the $W$-boson helicity. This is calculated as $\cos \theta^*$, the cosine of the angle between the momentum of the charged lepton in the $W$-boson rest-frame and the momentum of the $W$ boson as seen in the top-quark rest-frame. Table 2 shows a summary of the used variables ordered by their importance. The importance of the variables is estimated using an iterative procedure, removing one variable at a time and recalculating the separation power. The ordering is done in terms of relevance defined as standard deviations of the additional separation power given by each variable. Distributions of the three most important variables in the pretagged sample and the $b$-tagged sample, normalised to the number of observed events, are shown in Fig. 1. Since the neural network benefits from the correlation between variables and is trained to separate the signal process from all background processes, the naively expected variables are not the most important ones, but variables, which are highly correlated to them.

The resulting neural network output distributions for the various processes, scaled to the number of observed events in the

![Fig. 1](image-url)

**Fig. 1.** Kinematic distributions of the three most significant variables normalised to the number of observed events for the pretagged selection (top) and in the $b$-tagged selection (bottom), for the electron and muon channel combined: (a), (d) transverse momentum of the $W$ boson, (b), (e) $\Delta R$ between the jet and the lepton and (c), (f) charge of the lepton. In these distributions the signal contribution is shown stacked on top of the backgrounds, with a normalisation corresponding to a cross-section of $100 \text{ pb}$. The hatched band indicates the statistical uncertainty from the sizes of the simulated samples and the uncertainty in the background normalisation.

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Significance ($\sigma$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$p_T^W$</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta R(b\text{-jet}, \text{lep})$</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepton charge</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M_{4\text{lep}}$</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M_{b\text{-jet}}$</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\eta_{b\text{-jet}}$</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta \phi(W, b\text{-jet})$</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$p_T^{lep}$</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$p_T^{b\text{-jet}}$</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\cos \theta^*$</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta R(W, b\text{-jet})$</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta R(W, b\text{-jet})$</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
certainty of up to 2.5%, depending on the jets. Additional uncertainties due to multiple light quarks in the samples and mis-measurements due to close-by interactions due to different compositions of jets initiated by gluons or hadrons. To evaluate the effect of momentum scale uncertainties, the event selection is repeated with the lepton momentum varied up and down by the uncertainty. For the momentum resolution uncertainties, the event selection is repeated with the lepton momentum smeared. The uncertainty in the jet energy scale, derived using information from test-beam data, collision data, and simulation varies between 2.5% and 8% (3.5% and 14%) in the central (forward) region, depending on jet $p_T$ and $\eta$ [46]. This includes uncertainties due to different compositions of jets initiated by gluons or light quarks in the samples and mis-measurements due to close-by jets. Additional uncertainties due to multiple $pp$ interactions are as large as 5% ($7\%$) in the central (forward) region. Here, the central region is defined as $|\eta| < 0.8$. An additional jet energy scale uncertainty of up to 2.5%, depending on the $p_T$ of the jet, is applied for $b$-quark jets due to differences between jets initiated by gluons or light quarks as opposed to jets containing $b$-hadrons. To evaluate the effect of these uncertainties the energy of each jet is scaled up or down by the uncertainty and the change is also propagated to the missing transverse momentum calculation. An uncertainty of 2% is assigned for the jet reconstruction efficiency based on the agreement between efficiencies measured in minimum bias and QCD dijet events and simulated events [57]. For the $b$-tagging efficiencies and mis-tag rates, jet $p_T$- and $\eta$-dependent scale factors are applied to match simulated distributions with observed distributions and have uncertainties from 8–16% and 23–45%, respectively [48].

Systematic effects from mis-modelling in event generators are estimated by comparing different generators and varying parameters for the event generation. The effect of parton shower and hadronisation modelling uncertainties is evaluated by comparing two AcerMC samples interfaced to HERWIG and PYTHIA, respectively. The amount of initial and final state radiation is varied by modifying parameters in PYTHIA. The parameters are varied in a range comparable to those used in the Perugia Soft/Hard tune variations [58]. These uncertainties, the parton shower modelling and variations of initial and final state radiation are evaluated for all processes involving top quarks including the signal. The impact of the choice of PDFs in the simulation is studied by re-weighting the events according to PDF uncertainty eigenvector sets (CTEQ6.6, MSTW2008 [59]) and estimated following the procedure described in [60]. The uncertainties for the two PDF sets are added in quadrature. To account for uncertainties connected with the simulation of the $W + \text{jets}$ sample several parameters in the generation of these samples are varied and event kinematics are compared. The uncertainty in the measured integrated luminosity is estimated to be 3.7%.

The dominant uncertainties are the uncertainties in the jet energy scale, the initial and final state radiation variations, and uncertainties in the $b$-tagging efficiencies and mis-tag rates.

5. Systematic uncertainties

Systematic uncertainties affect the signal acceptance, the normalisation of the individual backgrounds, and the shape of the neural network output distributions. All uncertainties described below lead to uncertainties in the rate estimation as well as distortions of the neural network output distribution and are implemented as such in the statistical analysis.

The momentum scale and resolution, as well as the trigger and identification efficiency for single leptons is measured in collision data using $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$, $W \rightarrow e\nu$ decays and corrective scale factors are applied to the simulation. Uncertainties on these factors as functions of the lepton kinematics are around 5%. To evaluate the effect of momentum scale uncertainties, the event selection is repeated with the lepton momentum varied up and down by the uncertainty. For the momentum resolution uncertainties, the event selection is repeated with the lepton momentum smeared. The uncertainty in the jet energy scale, derived using information from test-beam data, collision data, and simulation varies between 2.5% and 8% (3.5% and 14%) in the central (forward) region, depending on jet $p_T$ and $\eta$ [46]. This includes uncertainties due to different compositions of jets initiated by gluons or light quarks in the samples and mis-measurements due to close-by jets. Additional uncertainties due to multiple $pp$ interactions are as large as 5% ($7\%$) in the central (forward) region. Here, the central region is defined as $|\eta| < 0.8$. An additional jet energy scale uncertainty of up to 2.5%, depending on the $p_T$ of the jet, is applied for $b$-quark jets due to differences between jets initiated by gluons or light quarks as opposed to jets containing $b$-hadrons. To evaluate the effect of these uncertainties the energy of each jet is scaled up or down by the uncertainty and the change is also propagated to the missing transverse momentum calculation. An uncertainty of 2% is assigned for the jet reconstruction efficiency based on the agreement between efficiencies measured in minimum bias and QCD dijet events and simulated events [57]. For the $b$-tagging efficiencies and mis-tag rates, jet $p_T$- and $\eta$-dependent scale factors are applied to match simulated distributions with observed distributions and have uncertainties from 8–16% and 23–45%, respectively [48].

Systematic effects from mis-modelling in event generators are estimated by comparing different generators and varying parameters for the event generation. The effect of parton shower and hadronisation modelling uncertainties is evaluated by comparing two AcerMC samples interfaced to HERWIG and PYTHIA, respectively. The amount of initial and final state radiation is varied by modifying parameters in PYTHIA. The parameters are varied in a range comparable to those used in the Perugia Soft/Hard tune variations [58]. These uncertainties, the parton shower modelling and variations of initial and final state radiation are evaluated for all processes involving top quarks including the signal. The impact of the choice of PDFs in the simulation is studied by re-weighting the events according to PDF uncertainty eigenvector sets (CTEQ6.6, MSTW2008 [59]) and estimated following the procedure described in [60]. The uncertainties for the two PDF sets are added in quadrature. To account for uncertainties connected with the simulation of the $W + \text{jets}$ sample several parameters in the generation of these samples are varied and event kinematics are compared. The uncertainty in the measured integrated luminosity is estimated to be 3.7%.

The dominant uncertainties are the uncertainties in the jet energy scale, the initial and final state radiation variations, and uncertainties in the $b$-tagging efficiencies and mis-tag rates.

6. Results

A Bayesian statistical analysis [61,62] using a binned likelihood method applied to the neural network output distributions for the electron and muon channel combined is performed to measure or set an upper limit on the FCNC single top-quark production cross-section.

Systematic uncertainties and their correlations among processes are included with a direct sampling approach where the same Gaussian shift is applied to each source, process, and bin for a given uncertainty. The posterior density function (pdf) is obtained by creating a large number of samples of systematic shifts. A separate likelihood distribution is obtained for each sample, and the final pdf is then the average over all of the individual likelihoods. This pdf gives the probability of the signal hypothesis as a function of the signal cross-section. Since no significant rate of FCNC single top-quark production is observed, an upper limit is set by integrating the pdf. To estimate the a priori sensitivity, we
Fig. 3. Distribution of the posterior probability function including all systematic uncertainties for (a) the expected upper limit and (b) the observed upper limit at 95% C.L.

use a pseudo-dataset corresponding to the prediction from simulations (Asimov dataset) [63] and treated in the same way as the observed dataset. The resulting expected upper limit at 95% confidence level (C.L.) on the anomalous FCNC single top-quark production cross-section including all systematic uncertainties is 2.4 pb, while the corresponding observed upper limit is 3.9 pb, as shown in Figs. 3(a) and 3(b), respectively. To visualise the observed upper limit in the neural network output distribution Fig. 4 shows the FCNC single top-quark process scaled to observed upper limit on top of the SM background processes. As a cross-check we performed the full statistical analysis only for events with NN output $> 0$, which yields an observed upper limit at 95% C.L. of 5.9 pb. Using the NLO predictions for the FCNC single top-quark production cross-section [64,65], the measured upper limit on the production cross-section is converted into limits on the coupling constants $\kappa_{ugt}/\Lambda$ and $\kappa_{cgt}/\Lambda$. Assuming $\kappa_{cgt}/\Lambda = 0$ one finds $\kappa_{ugt}/\Lambda < 6.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$ TeV$^{-1}$ and assuming $\kappa_{ugt}/\Lambda = 0$ one finds $\kappa_{cgt}/\Lambda < 1.6 \cdot 10^{-2}$ TeV$^{-1}$. Fig. 5(a) shows the distribution of the upper limit for all possible combinations. Using the NLO calculation [66], upper limits on the branching fractions $B(t \rightarrow ug) < 5.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$ assuming $B(t \rightarrow cg) = 0$, and $B(t \rightarrow cg) < 2.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$ assuming $B(t \rightarrow ug) = 0$ are derived, as shown in Fig. 5(b).

7. Conclusion

In summary, a data sample selected to consist of events with an isolated electron or muon, missing transverse momentum and a $b$-quark jet has been used to search for FCNC production of single top-quarks at the LHC. No evidence for such processes is found and the upper limit at 95% C.L. on the production cross-section is 3.9 pb. The limits set on the coupling constants $\kappa_{ugt}/\Lambda$ and $\kappa_{cgt}/\Lambda$...
and $\kappa_{gg}/\Lambda$ and the branching fractions $B(t \to u g) < 5.7 \cdot 10^{-5}$ assuming $B(t \to c g) = 0$, and $B(t \to c g) < 2.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$ assuming $B(t \to u g) = 0$ are the most stringent to date on FCNC single top-quark production processes for $qg \to t$ and improve on the previous best limits [25] by factors of 4 and 15, respectively.

Acknowledgements

We thank CERN for the very successful operation of the LHC, 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 CF, Canada; CERN; CONICYT, Chile; CAS, MOST and NSFC, China; COCOPCIENCIAS, Colombia; MSTM CR, MPO CR and VSC CR, Czech Republic; DLRF, DSNRC and Lundbeck Foundation, Denmark; EPLANET and ERC, European Union; ENMR, France; GANAS, 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; PRIN, IN2P3 (France); KIT/GridKA (Germany), INFN-CNAF (Italy), NL-T1 (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), ASGC (Taiwan), RAL (UK) and the Tier-2 facilities worldwide.

Open access

This article is published Open Access at sciencedirect.com. It is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 3.0, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original authors and source are credited.

References

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>City, Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barcelona (IMB-CNM), University of Valencia and CSIC, Valencia, Spain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departments of Physics &amp; Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stony Brook, NY, United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brighton, United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics, Technion – Israel Inst. of Technology, Haifa,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University, Tel Aviv, Israel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(TRIUMF, BC) Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON, Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, 1-1-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennozai, Osaka, Osaka, Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and Technology Center, Tufts University, Medford, MA, United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Nariño, Bogota, Colombia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irvine, CA, United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehovot, Israel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Würzburg, Germany</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fachbereich C Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven, CT, United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domaine scientifique de la Doua, Centre de Calcul CNRS/IN2P3, Villeurbanne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedex, France</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty of Science, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Also at Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC) and Departamento de Física     |
  Atómica, Molecular y Nuclear and Departamento de Ingeniería Electrónica     |
  y Instituto de Microelectrónica de Barcelona (IBB-CNM), University of     |
  Valencia and CSIC, Valencia, Spain                                         |
- Also at Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC), University of Valencia,    |
  CSIC, Valencia, Spain                                                     |
- Also at Departamento de Partículas – LIP, Lisboa, Portugal.                |
- Also at Facultade de Ciencias and CNUL, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa,   |
  Portugal.                                                                |
- Also at Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory,      |
  Didcot, United Kingdom                                                    |
- Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver, BC, Canada.                                    |
- Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno, CA,   |
  United States                                                            |
- Also at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia.                |
- Also at Fermilab, Batavia, IL, United States.                             |
- Also at Department of Physics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal.  |
- Also at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy.                    |
- Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada.                      |
- Also at Department of Physics, Middle East Technical University, Ankara,  |
  Turkey.                                                                  |
- Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, LA, United States.             |
- Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London,   |
  London, United Kingdom                                                    |
- Also at Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal, QC,  |
  Canada.                                                                  |
- Also at Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South   |
  Africa.                                                                  |
- Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku,       |
  Azerbaijan.                                                              |
- Also at Institut für Experimentalphysik, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg,    |
  Germany.                                                                |
- Also at Department of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China.      |
- Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France. |
- Also at School of Physics and Engineering, Sun Yat-sen University,        |
  Guangzhou, China.                                                        |
- Also at Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Institute of Physics, Academia    |
  Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan                                                   |
- Also at DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de     |
  l'Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique), Gif-sur-Yvette,|
  France.                                                                  |
- Also at Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland.   |
- Also at Departamento de Física, Universidad de Minho, Braga, Portugal.    |
- Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina,|
  Columbia, SC, United States.                                             |
- Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research        |
  Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary.                                  |
- Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, United States.  |
- Also at Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland.   |
- Also at LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France.               |
- Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield,     |
  Sheffield, United Kingdom.                                               |
- Also at Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom.|
- Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan.            |
- Also at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor,     |
  MI, United States                                                        |
- Also at Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and |
  Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France.                   |
- Deceased.                                                                |