Search for charged Higgs bosons through the violation of lepton universality in tt events using pp collision data at √s = 7 TeV with the ATLAS experiment


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Search for charged Higgs bosons through the violation of lepton universality in $t\bar{t}$ events using $pp$ collision data at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV with the ATLAS experiment

The ATLAS collaboration

E-mail: atlas.publications@cern.ch

ABSTRACT: In several extensions of the Standard Model, the top quark can decay into a bottom quark and a light charged Higgs boson $H^+$, $t \rightarrow bH^+$, in addition to the Standard Model decay $t \rightarrow bW$. Since $W$ bosons decay to the three lepton generations equally, while $H^+$ may predominantly decay into $\tau\nu$, charged Higgs bosons can be searched for using the violation of lepton universality in top quark decays. The analysis in this paper is based on 4.6 fb$^{-1}$ of proton-proton collision data at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV collected by the ATLAS experiment at the Large Hadron Collider. Signatures containing leptons ($e$ or $\mu$) and/or a hadronically decaying $\tau$ ($\tau_{\text{had}}$) are used. Event yield ratios between $e + \tau_{\text{had}}$ and $e + \mu$, as well as between $\mu + \tau_{\text{had}}$ and $\mu + e$, final states are measured in the data and compared to predictions from simulations. This ratio-based method reduces the impact of systematic uncertainties in the analysis. No significant deviation from the Standard Model predictions is observed. With the assumption that the branching fraction $\mathcal{B}(H^+ \rightarrow \tau\nu)$ is 100%, upper limits in the range 3.2%–4.4% can be placed on the branching fraction $\mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow bH^+)$ for charged Higgs boson masses $m_{H^+}$ in the range 90–140 GeV. After combination with results from a search for charged Higgs bosons in $tt$ decays using the $\tau_{\text{had}}+$jets final state, upper limits on $\mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow bH^+)$ can be set in the range 0.8%–3.4%, for $m_{H^+}$ in the range 90–160 GeV.

KEYWORDS: Hadron-Hadron Scattering
1 Introduction

Several non-minimal Higgs scenarios, e.g. Two Higgs Doublet Models (2HDM) [1] predict the existence of charged Higgs bosons ($H^+$ and $H^-$).\footnote{In the following, charged Higgs bosons are denoted $H^+$, with the charge-conjugate $H^-$ always implied. Hence, $\tau$ denotes a positively charged $\tau$ lepton.} Their observation would clearly indicate physics beyond the Standard Model (SM), because this theory contains no elementary charged scalar particle. In several models, e.g. a type-II 2HDM describing the Higgs sector of the Minimal Supersymmetric extension of the Standard Model (MSSM) [2–6], the main production mode for charged Higgs bosons with a mass $m_{H^+}$ smaller than the top quark mass ($m_{\text{top}}$) is through top quark decays $t \to b H^+$. The dominant source of top quarks at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is through $t\bar{t}$ production.\footnote{Since the cross section for $H^+$ production from events containing a single top quark is much smaller, this production mode is not considered here.}

The combined LEP lower limit on the charged Higgs boson mass is about 90 GeV [7]. Results from direct searches for charged Higgs bosons decaying via $H^+ \to \tau \nu$ using 4.6 fb$^{-1}$ of LHC data were recently presented by the ATLAS collaboration [8], with upper limits on the branching fraction $B(t \to b H^+)$ between 5% and 1% for charged Higgs boson masses ranging from 90 GeV to 160 GeV, respectively. Using about 2 fb$^{-1}$ of LHC data, the CMS collaboration established upper limits on $B(t \to b H^+)$ in the range 4–2% for charged Higgs boson masses between 80 GeV to 160 GeV [9]. In all of these measurements, as well as in this paper (unless otherwise specified), the assumption $B(H^+ \to \tau \nu) = 100\%$ is made.
This paper uses an alternative technique [10] for $H^+$ searches in the mass range 90–160 GeV. Instead of using the shape of discriminating variables in order to search for a local excess of events above the predicted SM background, this analysis is based on the measurement of a ratio of event yields between two $t\bar{t}$ final states, which in turn allows for the cancellation of most of the systematic uncertainties. In top quark decays, $W$ bosons decay equally to leptons of the three generations, while $H^+$ may decay predominantly into $\tau\nu$. Hence, an excess of $t\bar{t}$ events with at least one hadronically decaying $\tau$ lepton ($\tau_{\text{had}}$) in the final state, as compared to the rate for $t\bar{t}$ events with only electrons and/or muons, is a signature for charged Higgs bosons. A measurement of event yield ratios $R_l$ for $t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b} + l\tau_{\text{had}} + N\nu$ and $t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b} + ll' + N\nu$, where $N\nu$ stands for any number of neutrinos and where $l$ and $l'$ are electrons and muons, with $l \neq l'$, is performed:

$$R_l = \frac{B(t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b} + l\tau_{\text{had}} + N\nu)}{B(t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b} + ll' + N\nu)}. \quad (1.1)$$

This study is performed in a model-independent way, and so exclusion limits are given in terms of $B(t \rightarrow bH^+)$, as well as in the $m_h^\text{max}$ scenario [11] of the MSSM. The results are based on 4.6 fb$^{-1}$ of data from $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, collected in 2011 with the ATLAS experiment [12] at the LHC. These data, as well as the simulated samples used in the analysis, are the same as in ref. [8] and are described briefly in section 2. Then, in section 3, an event selection aimed at collecting a data sample enriched in $t\bar{t}$ events is presented, together with the data-driven methods to estimate the backgrounds due to misidentified electrons, muons and hadronically decaying $\tau$ leptons. Exclusion limits in terms of $B(t \rightarrow bH^+)$ and $\tan \beta$ are discussed in section 4, based on the measured ratios among event yields in $\tau_{\text{had}}$+lepton and dilepton final states. Finally, a summary is given in section 5.

2 ATLAS data and simulated events

The ATLAS detector [12] consists of an inner tracking detector with coverage in pseudorapidity$^3$ up to $|\eta| = 2.5$, surrounded by a thin 2 T superconducting solenoid, a calorimeter system extending up to $|\eta| = 4.9$ for the detection of electrons, photons and hadronic jets, and a large muon spectrometer extending up to $|\eta| = 2.7$ that measures the deflection of muon tracks in the field of three superconducting toroid magnets. A three-level trigger system is used, which reduces the recorded event rate to about 300 Hz.

In ATLAS, electrons are reconstructed by matching clustered energy deposits in the electromagnetic calorimeter to tracks reconstructed in the inner detector, and muons are required to contain matching inner detector and muon spectrometer tracks. The combination of all sub-systems provides precise lepton measurements in the pseudorapidity range $-2.5<\eta<2.5$.

$^3$ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point (IP) in the centre of the detector and the $z$-axis along the beam pipe. The $x$-axis points from the IP to the centre of the LHC ring, and the $y$-axis points upwards. Cylindrical coordinates $(r, \phi)$ are used in the transverse plane, $\phi$ being the azimuthal angle around the beam pipe. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle $\theta$ as $\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$. 

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|\eta| < 2.5. Jets, as well as the magnitude of the missing transverse momentum, \(E_T^{\text{miss}}\), are reconstructed using energy deposits over the full coverage of the calorimeters, up to |\eta| = 4.9. The anti-\(k_t\) algorithm \([13, 14]\) with a radius parameter value of \(R = 0.4\) is used for jet reconstruction. At least 75% of the tracks associated to a jet (weighted by their transverse momenta) must point to the primary vertex, corresponding to the hardest interaction. This requirement on the “Jet Vertex Fraction” \([15]\) allows the identification of jets originating from the hard-scatter interaction. An algorithm combining impact-parameter information with the explicit observation of a secondary vertex \([16]\) is used in order to identify jets initiated by \(b\)-quarks, within |\eta| < 2.4. The working point chosen for this study corresponds to an average efficiency of about 70% for \(b\)-jets with \(p_T > 20\) GeV in \(t\bar{t}\) events and a rejection factor of about 130 for light-quark jets. In order to reconstruct hadronically decaying \(\tau\) leptons, anti-\(k_t\) jets with either one or three associated tracks, depositing \(E_T > 10\) GeV in the calorimeter, are considered as \(\tau\) candidates \([17]\). Dedicated algorithms are used to reject electrons and muons. The \(\tau\) candidates are further required to have a visible transverse momentum \(p_T^{\tau} > 20\) GeV and to be within |\eta| < 2.3. The hadronic \(\tau\) decays are identified using a likelihood criterion designed to discriminate against quark- and gluon-initiated jets. The working point chosen for this study corresponds to an efficiency of about 30% for hadronically decaying \(\tau\) leptons with \(p_T^{\tau} > 20\) GeV in \(Z \rightarrow \tau\tau\) events, leading to a rejection factor of about 100–1000 for jets. Selected \(\tau\) candidates fulfilling the identification criteria are referred to as “\(\tau\) jets”. When objects selected using the criteria above overlap geometrically, the following procedures are applied, in this order: muons are rejected if found within \(\Delta R = \sqrt{\Delta \eta^2 + \Delta \phi^2} < 0.4\) of any jet with \(p_T > 25\) GeV; a \(\tau\) candidate is rejected if found within \(\Delta R < 0.4\) of a \(b\)-tagged jet, or within \(\Delta R < 0.2\) of a selected muon or electron; jets are removed if they are within \(\Delta R < 0.2\) of a selected \(\tau\) jet or electron.

The same full 2011 data set and simulated samples as the analysis in ref. \([8]\) are used, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 4.6 fb\(^{-1}\), with an uncertainty of 3.9% \([18, 19]\). In addition to the SM pair production and decay of top quarks, \(t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b}W^+W^-\), \(t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b}H^+H^-\), \(t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b}H^-W^+\), and \(t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b}H^+H^-\), where charged Higgs bosons decay as \(H^+ \rightarrow \tau\nu\). \(\text{TAUOLA 1.20}\) \([21]\) is used for \(\tau\) decays, and \(\text{PHOTOS 2.15}\) \([22]\) is used for photon radiation from charged leptons. All generated events are propagated through a detailed \(\text{GEANT4}\) simulation \([23, 24]\), and they are reconstructed using the same algorithms as the data.

3 Event selection and background determination

This analysis uses events passing a single-lepton trigger with an \(E_T\) threshold of 20 GeV or 22 GeV for electrons and a \(p_T\) threshold of 18 GeV for muons. In order to select a sample

\[\text{in the simulated SM } t\bar{t} \text{ events, all leptonic } W \text{ decay modes have the same branching fraction (10.8%).}\]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Generator</th>
<th>Cross section [pb]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SM $t\bar{t}$ with at least one lepton $l = e, \mu, \tau$</td>
<td>MC@NLO 4.01</td>
<td>91 (26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single top quark $t$-channel (with $l$)</td>
<td>AcerMC 3.8</td>
<td>21 (28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single top quark $s$-channel (with $l$)</td>
<td>MC@NLO 4.01</td>
<td>1.5 (29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single top quark $Wt$-channel (inclusive)</td>
<td>MC@NLO 4.01</td>
<td>16 (30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W \rightarrow \ell\nu$</td>
<td>ALPGEN 2.13</td>
<td>$3.1 \times 10^4$ (32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell$ with $m(\ell\ell) &gt; 10$ GeV</td>
<td>ALPGEN 2.13</td>
<td>$1.5 \times 10^4$ (33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$WW$</td>
<td>HERWIG 6.520</td>
<td>17 (35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ZZ$</td>
<td>HERWIG 6.520</td>
<td>1.3 (35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$WZ$</td>
<td>HERWIG 6.520</td>
<td>5.5 (35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$H^+$ signal with $B(t \rightarrow bH^+) = 3%$</td>
<td>PYTHIA 6.425</td>
<td>9.9 (20)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Cross sections for the simulated processes and the generators used to model them. All background cross sections are normalised to next-to-next-to-leading-order (NNLO) predictions, except for diboson event production where the next-to-leading-order prediction (NLO) is used. For the diboson events, a filter is applied at the generator level, by requiring at least one electron or muon with $p_T > 10$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.8$.

enriched in $t\bar{t}$ events, the following requirements are made:

- one charged lepton $l$ ($e, \mu$) having $E_T > 25$ GeV ($e$) or $p_T > 25$ GeV ($\mu$) and matched to the corresponding trigger object;

- at least two jets having $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$, including exactly two $b$-tags;

- either exactly one $\tau$ jet with $p_T^\tau > 25$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.3$ with no additional charged lepton, or exactly one additional charged lepton $l'$ with $E_T$ or $p_T$ above 25 GeV and a different flavour than the trigger-matched lepton;

- $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 40$ GeV.

At this stage, the selected events are classified into two categories according to the single-lepton trigger that they fire: an electron trigger (EL) or a muon trigger (MU). Each category contains $\tau_{\text{had}}^+\text{-lepton}$ and dilepton ($ll'$) events. The lepton appearing first in the final state is, by convention, matched to the corresponding trigger object. The EL category therefore consists of $e + \tau_{\text{had}}$ and $e + \mu$ events, while the MU category contains $\mu + \tau_{\text{had}}$ and $\mu + e$ events. Events firing both a single-electron trigger and a single-muon trigger are assigned to both categories, and accounted for in the combined limit setting, see section 4.3.

The analysis uses the generalised transverse mass $m_{T2}^H$ [36] as a selection variable. By construction, it gives an event-by-event lower bound on the mass of the charged ($W$ or Higgs) boson produced in the top quark decay. Hence, it is larger than the true charged Higgs boson mass $m_{H^+}$ and smaller than $m_{\text{top}}$. For incorrect pairings of $\tau$ jets or leptons with $b$-jets, the numerical determination of $m_{T2}^H$ may fail, hence only events with $m_{T2}^H > 0$ are kept in the following.
3.1 Backgrounds due to misidentified electrons and muons

A significant background for the search described in this paper consists of events with reconstructed electrons and muons arising from the semileptonic decay of hadrons with $b$- or $c$-quarks, from the decay-in-flight of $\pi$ or $K$ mesons and, in the case of electrons, from $\pi^0$ mesons, photon conversions or shower fluctuations. These are referred to as “misidentified leptons” in the following. Two data samples are defined, which differ only in the lepton identification criteria. The tight sample corresponds to the selection used in the analysis and contains mostly events with real leptons. The loose sample is obtained by loosening the isolation and identification requirements, and it contains mostly events with misidentified leptons.\(^5\) The efficiencies $p_r$ and $p_m$ for a real or misidentified lepton, respectively, to be detected as a tight lepton, are determined from data, with the same method as in ref. [8]. In the final parameterisation of $p_r$ and $p_m$, dependencies on the pseudorapidity of the lepton, its distance $\Delta R$ to the nearest jet and the leading jet $p_T$ are taken into account. Based on these efficiencies, the number of misidentified leptons passing the final requirements can be calculated by weighting each event in the data sample with one loose lepton, according to the following per-lepton weights $w_l$:

- for a loose but not tight lepton, $w_{IL} = \frac{p_mp_r}{(p_r - p_m)}$;
- for a tight lepton, $w_{IT} = \frac{p_m(p_r - 1)}{(p_r - p_m)}$.

3.2 Backgrounds due to misidentified $\tau$ jets

About 51% of the simulated $t\bar{t}$ events in the $\tau_{\text{had}} + \text{lepton}$ final state contain a $\tau$ jet matched to a hadronically decaying $\tau$ lepton at the generator level. In the other events, the $\tau$ jet is called “misidentified”. It originates from leptons ($e$, $\mu$) in 3% of the simulated events and hadronic objects (initiated by light quarks, $b$-quarks or gluons) in 46%. Data-driven methods are used in order to determine the probability of misidentification from electrons and hadronic jets. In the case of electrons, the misidentification probabilities are measured using a $Z \to ee$ control region in the data [17] and then applied to the simulated events, as in the analysis in ref. [8]. The majority of misidentified $\tau$ jets in the final event selection originate from jets, for which the misidentification probability depends on the initial parton (light quark, heavy-flavour quark or gluon). All jet types occur in $t\bar{t}$ events, and it is not possible to accurately predict the fraction of each of them, potentially leading to a large systematic uncertainty on the jet $\to \tau_{\text{had}}$ misidentification probability. However, the influence of all jet types other than light-quark jets can effectively be eliminated by categorising all events in terms of the charge of the lepton relative to the $\tau$ jet as opposite-sign (OS) or same-sign (SS) events. All processes with gluon and $b$-quark jets produce positively and negatively charged misidentified $\tau$ objects at the same rate. On the other hand, the light-quark jet component in SS events represents both charge misreconstruction and quarks which fragment such that the leading charged particle does not have the same charge as the initial quark. Giving a negative weight to the SS events therefore cancels, on

\(^5\)By construction, the tight sample is a subset of the loose sample.
average, the gluon and heavy-flavour-quark jet contributions from the OS events, leaving only light-quark jets misidentified as $\tau$ jets.

The rate at which light-quark jets are misidentified as $\tau$ candidates is derived using a region enriched with $W + >2$ jets events\(^6\) in the data, selected by requiring:

- exactly one electron or muon with $E_T$ or $p_T$ larger than 25 GeV;
- at least one $\tau$ candidate;
- at least two jets in addition to the $\tau$ candidate(s), none of them being $b$-tagged;
- $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 40$ GeV.

In order to reduce the contribution from events with a true $\tau$ lepton, mostly from $Z +$jets events, a requirement on the transverse mass $m_T$ is made:

$$m_T = \sqrt{2p_T^l E_T^{\text{miss}}(1 - \cos \Delta \phi_{l,\text{miss}})} > 30 \text{ GeV},$$

where $\Delta \phi_{l,\text{miss}}$ is the azimuthal angle between the lepton and the direction of the missing momentum. The $W + >2$ jets events are classified as OS and SS events using the charges of the lepton and the $\tau$ candidate. Figure 1 shows the $m_T$ distribution for OS, SS and OS-SS events fulfilling the $W + >2$ jets selection. This demonstrates the cancellation of heavy-flavour-quark and gluon contributions.

The number of tracks associated to jets misidentified as $\tau$ candidates is found to be poorly modelled in simulation. Events in the data tend to have fewer $\tau$ candidates with one or three tracks (this explains the differences between data and simulation in figure 1). In order to correct the $\tau$ candidate selection efficiencies in simulation, $\tau$ track multiplicity scale factors are derived using OS-SS events fulfilling the $W + >2$ jets selection, and are then applied to all jets misidentified as $\tau$ candidates in the simulation: $0.71 \pm 0.03$ for 1-track $\tau$ candidates; $0.92 \pm 0.03$ for 3-track $\tau$ candidates, where the errors are only statistical.

The probability for a light-quark jet to be misidentified as a $\tau$ jet is measured in the data and is binned in $p_T^\tau$, the number of associated tracks $N_{\text{track}}^\tau$ (one or three), and the number of tracks $N_{\text{iso track}}$ found within $0.2 < \Delta R < 0.4$ of the $\tau$ candidate. For each bin, the $\text{jet} \rightarrow \tau_{\text{had}}$ misidentification probability is defined as the number of objects passing the $\tau$ identification based on the likelihood criterion divided by the number prior to requiring identification. OS events are given a weight +1 and SS events are given a weight −1, in both the numerator and denominator of the $\text{jet} \rightarrow \tau_{\text{had}}$ misidentification probability. After OS-SS subtraction, the selected events mostly contain $\tau$ candidates coming from light-quark jets and, to a much lesser extent, electrons, muons, and true hadronically decaying $\tau$ leptons. Figure 2 shows the measured values of the $\text{jet} \rightarrow \tau_{\text{had}}$ misidentification probability in $W + >2$ jets events selected from the data, after OS-SS subtraction. These are used to scale all simulated events in the signal region. Events fulfilling the requirements listed in the beginning of this section, in which the selected $\tau$ object originates from a jet (of any type), are weighted by the misidentification probabilities. An additional weighting factor (+1 for OS events and −1 for SS events) is then used to perform the OS-SS subtraction.

\(^6\)The leading process in this control region is $gq \rightarrow W q'$. 

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Figure 1. Distributions of the transverse mass $m_T$ for events fulfilling the $W + >2$ jets selection, without the requirement $m_T > 30$ GeV. Each colour corresponds to a type of generator-level particle matched to a $\tau$ candidate (i.e. the highest energy particle within a cone of radius $\Delta R = 0.2$ around the $\tau$ candidate is considered). The SS events are (a) given a weight of $-1$ and (b) subtracted from the OS events. All simulated SM processes are considered.

Figure 2. Probability for a light-quark jet to be misidentified as a 1-track or 3-track $\tau$ jet, measured in a region enriched with OS-SS $W + >2$ jets events in the data, as a function of (a) $p_T^\tau$ and (b) the number of tracks $N_{\text{track}}^\text{iso}$ found within $0.2 < \Delta R < 0.4$ of the $\tau$ jet.

4 Results

4.1 Computation of event yield ratios

For each of the four final states considered here ($e + \tau_{\text{had}}$, $e + \mu$, $\mu + \tau_{\text{had}}$ and $\mu + e$), the OS-SS event yield $N$ can be split into two contributions: from $t\bar{t}$ events (where the top quarks may decay into both $bW$ and $bH^+$) and from all other SM processes except $t\bar{t} \rightarrow bbW^+W^-$. The contributions from $t\bar{t}$ events are expressed as a function of the
cross section $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$, the integrated luminosity $\mathcal{L}$, the branching fraction $B \equiv \mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow bH^+)$, as well as the selection efficiencies $\epsilon_{W^+W^-}$, $\epsilon_{H^+W^-}$, $\epsilon_{H^-W^+}$ and $\epsilon_{H^+H^-}$ for, respectively, \( t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b}W^+W^- \), \( t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b}H^+W^- \), \( t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b}H^-W^+ \) and \( t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b}H^+H^- \) events, in each of the four final states considered here:

\[
\mathcal{N} = \sigma_{t\bar{t}} \times \mathcal{L} \times \left[ (1 - B)^2 \epsilon_{W^+W^-} + B (1 - B) (\epsilon_{H^+W^-} + \epsilon_{H^-W^+}) + B^2 \epsilon_{H^+H^-} \right] + \mathcal{N}_{\text{Others}}. \tag{4.1}
\]

In turn, event yield ratios are defined as:

\[
R_e = \frac{\mathcal{N}(e + \tau_{\text{had}})}{\mathcal{N}(e + \mu)} \quad \text{and} \quad R_\mu = \frac{\mathcal{N}(\mu + \tau_{\text{had}})}{\mathcal{N}(\mu + e)}. \tag{4.2}
\]

The event yields in the $\tau_{\text{had}}$+lepton and dilepton final states are summarised in table 2 for the background-only hypothesis, as well as in the presence of a 130 GeV charged Higgs boson in the top quark decay. The predicted values in the SM-only hypothesis and the measured values of the ratios $R_e$ and $R_\mu$ are summarised in table 3. Note that the event yields for dilepton final states become smaller in the presence of a charged Higgs boson in top quark decays, despite the fact that a $\tau$ lepton decays into an electron or muon more often than a $W$ boson. This results from the fact that electrons and muons produced in the decay chain $t \rightarrow bH^+ \rightarrow b\tau\nu \rightarrow b\ell + N\nu$ are, on average, softer than those coming from $t \rightarrow bW \rightarrow bl + N\nu$.

Figure 3 shows the variation of the event yields $\mathcal{N}(e + \tau_{\text{had}})$, $\mathcal{N}(e + \mu)$, $\mathcal{N}(\mu + \tau_{\text{had}})$ and $\mathcal{N}(\mu + e)$ with $\mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow bH^+)$, for a charged Higgs boson mass of 130 GeV. The presence of $H^+ \rightarrow \tau\nu$ in a fraction of the top quark decays leads to an increase of the number of $t\bar{t}$ events with a lepton and a $\tau$ jet. In combination with a small decrease of the number of dilepton $t\bar{t}$ events, this leads to an increase of the ratios $R_e$ and $R_\mu$. The sensitivity of this analysis to charged Higgs bosons is determined by the rate at which the ratios $R_e$ and $R_\mu$ change with $\mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow bH^+)$, which depends on the selection efficiencies $\epsilon_{H^+W^-}$, $\epsilon_{H^-W^+}$, $\epsilon_{H^+H^-}$ and, in turn, on the charged Higgs boson mass. For $m_{H^+} = 150 \, (160)$ GeV, the rate at which the ratios $R_e$ and $R_\mu$ change with $\mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow bH^+)$ is found to be two (five) times smaller than for $m_{H^+} = 130$ GeV. Indeed, the selection efficiencies $\epsilon_{H^+W^-}$, $\epsilon_{H^-W^+}$, $\epsilon_{H^+H^-}$ are reduced for $m_{H^+}$ values in the vicinity of $m_{\text{top}}$, because the $b$-jet arising from $t \rightarrow bH^+$ becomes softer when the mass difference $m_{\text{top}} - m_{H^+}$ is smaller.

### 4.2 Systematic uncertainties

Systematic uncertainties arise from the simulation of the electron and muon triggers, from the reconstruction and identification efficiencies of the physics objects, as well as from the energy/momentum scale and resolution for these objects. In order to assess their impact, the selection cuts of this analysis are re-applied after shifting a particular parameter by its ±1 standard deviation uncertainty, while other parameters are fixed. The largest instrumental systematic uncertainties are for jets. In comparison, the systematic uncertainties arising from the reconstruction and identification of electrons, muons and $\tau$ jets are small. All instrumental systematic uncertainties are propagated to the reconstructed $E_{T}^{\text{miss}}$. 

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Table 2. Expected OS-SS event yields after all selection cuts in $\tau_{\text{had}}$+lepton and dilepton channels, compared with 4.6 fb$^{-1}$ of ATLAS data. The numbers shown for a hypothetical 130 GeV $H^+$ signal correspond to $B(t \rightarrow bH^+) = 3\%$. The contribution of $t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b}WW$ events to the background is scaled accordingly. Statistical and systematic uncertainties are combined.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>OS-SS event yields</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Misidentified electrons or muons</td>
<td>$e + \tau_{\text{had}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W/Z$+jets &amp; diboson</td>
<td>$-0.8 \pm 3.0$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single top quark</td>
<td>$2.1 \pm 0.9$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t\bar{t}$</td>
<td>$3.3 \pm 0.8$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\sum \text{SM}$</td>
<td>$111 \pm 25$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>$116 \pm 25$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t\bar{t}$ with $t \rightarrow bH^+$ (130 GeV)</td>
<td>$30 \pm 4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prediction with signal</td>
<td>$139 \pm 28$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misidentified electrons or muons</td>
<td>$\mu + \tau_{\text{had}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W/Z$+jets &amp; diboson</td>
<td>$0.2 \pm 1.0$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single top quark</td>
<td>$2.6 \pm 1.6$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t\bar{t}$</td>
<td>$4.6 \pm 0.9$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\sum \text{SM}$</td>
<td>$131 \pm 28$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>$138 \pm 29$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t\bar{t}$ with $t \rightarrow bH^+$ (130 GeV)</td>
<td>$35 \pm 4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prediction with signal</td>
<td>$166 \pm 32$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Predicted (in the SM-only hypothesis) and measured values of the event yield ratios $R_e$ and $R_\mu$. For the values of the ratios predicted using simulation, the statistical and systematic uncertainties are combined.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>$R_e$</th>
<th>$R_\mu$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SM value</td>
<td>$0.105 \pm 0.012$</td>
<td>$0.166 \pm 0.017$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measured value</td>
<td>$0.115 \pm 0.010$ (stat)</td>
<td>$0.165 \pm 0.015$ (stat)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The $t\bar{t}$ cross section used in this analysis is $\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 167_{-18}^{+17}$ pb [26]. To estimate systematic uncertainties arising from the $t\bar{t}$ generation and the parton shower model, the acceptance is computed for $t\bar{t}$ events produced with either MC@NLO interfaced to HERWIG and JIMMY [37] for the hadronisation and the underlying event, or POWHEG [38] interfaced to PYTHIA. Systematic uncertainties on initial- and final-state radiation are computed using $t\bar{t}$ samples generated with AcerMC interfaced to PYTHIA, where the relevant parameters in PYTHIA are varied in a range given by current experimental data [39]. These systematic uncertainties are dominated by the difference in modelling the numbers of tracks $N_{\text{track}}$ and $N_{\text{track}}^{\text{iso}}$ in, respectively, the core and isolation regions of the jets misidentified as $\tau$.
candidates. The various simulated $t\bar{t}$ samples are reweighted so that the $N_{\text{track}}^\tau$ and the $N_{\text{iso}}^\tau$ distributions match before the systematic uncertainties on the $t\bar{t}$ generation, the parton shower model, as well as initial- and final-state radiation, are evaluated.

For the signal samples, which are generated with PYTHIA (i.e. without higher-order corrections), no alternative generator is available, hence the systematic uncertainty is set to the relative difference in acceptance between $t\bar{t}$ events generated with MC@NLO interfaced to HERWIG/JIMMY and with AcerMC, which is also a leading-order generator, interfaced to PYTHIA. For the systematic uncertainty coming from initial- and final-state radiation, the same simulated samples as for the SM $t\bar{t}$ events are used. In the evaluation of the systematic uncertainties for the signal samples, only $\tau$ jets matched to true hadronically decaying $\tau$ leptons in the generated events are considered.

For the backgrounds with misidentified leptons, the largest systematic uncertainties arise from the sample dependence: the misidentification probabilities are calculated in a control region dominated by gluon-initiated events, but later used in a data sample with a higher fraction of quark-initiated events. The total systematic uncertainty on the backgrounds with misidentified leptons is 38% for electron-triggered events and 49% for muon-triggered events. It corresponds to the relative variation of the number of events with exactly one trigger-matched lepton and two jets, after having considered all systematic uncertainties. The requirement of having two $b$-jets in the event does not have a significant impact on these systematic uncertainties and neither does the presence of a second lepton.

For the estimation of backgrounds with jets misidentified as hadronically decaying $\tau$ leptons, the systematic uncertainty on the scale factors associated with the number of tracks is determined by varying the requirement on the jet multiplicity and the magnitude of the subtraction of $\tau$ candidates matched to a true electron, muon or $\tau$ lepton in the

\[ \Delta N_{\text{track}}^\tau / \Delta N_{\text{iso}}^\tau \]

\[ \Delta N_{\text{track}}^\tau / \Delta N_{\text{iso}}^\tau \]

\[ m_{\tau} = 130 \text{ GeV} \]

\[ m_{\tau} = 130 \text{ GeV} \]

\[ \text{Figure 3. Relative variation with } B(t \to bH^+) \text{ of (a) the event yields } N(e + \tau_{\text{had}}), N(e + \mu) \text{ and their ratio, as well as (b) } N(\mu + \tau_{\text{had}}), N(\mu + e) \text{ and their ratio, assuming the presence of a 130 GeV charged Higgs boson in } t\bar{t} \text{ events.} \]

\[ \text{Both variables are reweighted in a correlated way.} \]
generated events. This uncertainty is 7% for 1-track \( \tau \) jets and 11% for 3-track \( \tau \) jets. In addition, systematic uncertainties on the jet \( \rightarrow \tau_{\text{had}} \) misidentification probability arise from statistical uncertainties due to the limited control sample size, the differences between misidentification probabilities computed in the region enriched with \( W + > 2 \) jets events and the signal region, as well as the small contamination from true \( \tau \) leptons (including those possibly coming from \( H^+ \rightarrow \tau \nu \)) in the region enriched with \( W + > 2 \) jets events.

Some of the systematic uncertainties above affect the \( \tau_{\text{had}} \)+lepton and dilepton event yields in the same manner and, as a result, have a limited impact on \( R_e \) and \( R_\mu \). Systematic uncertainties arising from jets and \( E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}} \) are common to all reconstructed events in the simulation, hence they should cancel in the ratios \( R_e \) and \( R_\mu \). However, due to the use of data-driven background estimates and because of the removal of geometric overlaps between reconstructed objects, some of these systematic uncertainties still have a minor impact. In the EL (MU) category, the systematic uncertainties related to the trigger-matched electron (muon) are the same for the \( e + \tau_{\text{had}} \) and \( e + \mu \) (\( \mu + \tau_{\text{had}} \) and \( \mu + e \)) events, thereby not affecting the predicted value of the ratio \( R_e \) (\( R_\mu \)). Those coming from the reconstructed muon (electron) only affect event yields in the denominator, and hence the ratio. Similarly, the systematic uncertainties coming from the \( \tau \) jets and their misidentification probabilities only affect the numerator of \( R_e \) and \( R_\mu \), hence they do have an impact on the analysis. This is also the case for systematic uncertainties on the backgrounds with misidentified leptons, which have a larger contribution in the dilepton events, i.e. on the denominator of \( R_e \) and \( R_\mu \). Table 4 shows how these ratios (in the SM-only hypothesis) change when shifting a particular parameter by its \( \pm 1 \) standard deviation uncertainty.

### 4.3 Exclusion limits

To test the compatibility of the data with the background-only or the signal+background hypotheses, a profile likelihood ratio \([40]\) is used with \( R_e \) and \( R_\mu \) as the discriminating variables. The systematic uncertainties are incorporated via nuisance parameters, and the one-sided profile likelihood ratio, \( q_{\mu} \), is used as a test statistic. No significant deviation from the SM prediction is observed in 4.6 fb\(^{-1}\) of data. Exclusion limits are set on the branching fraction \( B(t \rightarrow bH^+) \) by rejecting the signal hypothesis at the 95% confidence level (CL) using the \( CL_s \) procedure \([41]\). These limits are based on the asymptotic distribution of the test statistic \([40]\). They are first set for electron-triggered and muon-triggered events separately (see figure 4), and then using a global event yield ratio \( R_{e+\mu} \) defined as:

\[
R_{e+\mu} = \frac{\mathcal{N}(e + \tau_{\text{had}}) + \mathcal{N}(\mu + \tau_{\text{had}})}{\mathcal{N}(e + \mu) + \mathcal{N}_{\text{OR}}(\mu + e)},
\]

where \( \mathcal{N}_{\text{OR}}(\mu + e) \) is the event yield in the \( \mu + e \) channel after removing the dilepton events that simultaneously fire a single-electron trigger and a single-muon trigger, as those already appear in \( \mathcal{N}(e + \mu) \). The fraction of dilepton events common to the \( \mu + e \) and \( e + \mu \) final states is about 42% in the data. Using this global event yield ratio, upper limits in the range 3.2%–4.4% can be placed on \( B(t \rightarrow bH^+) \) for charged Higgs boson masses in the range 90–140 GeV, as shown in figure 5 and table 5.
### Table 4
Relative variation of the ratios $R_e$ and $R_\mu$ in the SM-only hypothesis after shifting a particular parameter by its ±1 standard deviation uncertainty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$m_{H^+}$ (GeV)</th>
<th>90</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>110</th>
<th>120</th>
<th>130</th>
<th>140</th>
<th>150</th>
<th>160</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95% CL observed limit on $B(t \rightarrow bH^+)$ using the ratio $R_{e+\mu}$</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(expected) limit on $B(t \rightarrow bH^+)$ using the ratio $R_{e+\mu}$</td>
<td>(3.1%)</td>
<td>(3.3%)</td>
<td>(3.0%)</td>
<td>(3.1%)</td>
<td>(3.3%)</td>
<td>(4.0%)</td>
<td>(6.7%)</td>
<td>(16.8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5
Observed (expected) 95% CL upper limits on $B(t \rightarrow bH^+)$ derived from the event yield ratio $R_{e+\mu}$, as a function of the charged Higgs boson mass, obtained for an integrated luminosity of 4.6 fb$^{-1}$ and with the assumption that $B(H^+ \rightarrow \tau\nu) = 1$. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$m_{H^+}$ (GeV)</th>
<th>90</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>110</th>
<th>120</th>
<th>130</th>
<th>140</th>
<th>150</th>
<th>160</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$B(t \rightarrow bH^+)$</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In a previously published search for charged Higgs bosons [8], based on the data collected in 2011 with ATLAS, upper limits on $B(t \rightarrow bH^+)$ were derived using various distributions of discriminating variables in $\tau_{\text{had}}+\text{jets}$, $\tau_{\text{had}}+\text{lepton}$ and lepton+jets final states. The most sensitive channel was $\tau_{\text{had}}+\text{jets}$, except for low values of $m_{H^+}$. A new set of combined upper limits on $B(t \rightarrow bH^+)$ is derived, using the transverse mass distribution of $\tau_{\text{had}}+\text{jets}$ events from ref. [8] and the global event yield ratio $R_{e+\mu}$, as shown in figure 6 and table 6. Since a lepton veto is applied for charged Higgs boson searches in $\tau_{\text{had}}+\text{jets}$ final states, there is no correlation between such events and those selected in this study to determine the event yield ratios. With this combination of upper limits, charged Higgs bosons can be excluded for values of the branching fraction $B(t \rightarrow bH^+)$ larger than ...
Figure 6. Upper limits on $\mathcal{B}(t \to bH^+) \times \mathcal{B}(H^+ \to \tau\nu)$ derived from the transverse mass distribution of $\tau_{\text{had}}+\text{jets}$ events in ref. [8] and the event yield ratio $R_{e+\mu}$, as a function of the charged Higgs boson mass, obtained for an integrated luminosity of 4.6 pb$^{-1}$ and with the assumption $\mathcal{B}(H^+ \to \tau\nu) = 1$. The solid line in the figure is used to denote the observed 95% CL upper limits, while the dashed line represents the expected exclusion limits. The green and yellow regions show the 1σ and 2σ error bands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$m_{H^+}$ (GeV)</th>
<th>90</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>110</th>
<th>120</th>
<th>130</th>
<th>140</th>
<th>150</th>
<th>160</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95% CL observed (expected) limit on $\mathcal{B}(t \to bH^+)$ using $R_{e+\mu}$ and $\tau_{\text{had}}+\text{jets}$</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% CL observed (expected) limit in ref. [8]</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6. Observed (expected) 95% CL upper limits on $\mathcal{B}(t \to bH^+)$ derived using $\tau_{\text{had}}+\text{jets}$ events in ref. [8] and the ratio $R_{e+\mu}$, as a function of the charged Higgs boson mass, obtained for an integrated luminosity of 4.6 pb$^{-1}$ and assuming that $\mathcal{B}(H^+ \to \tau\nu) = 1$. The exclusion limits published in ref. [8] are also shown for comparison purposes.

0.8% to 3.4%, for $m_{H^+}$ between 90 GeV and 160 GeV. These exclusion limits represent an improvement with respect to those published in ref. [8].

In figure 7, the combined limit on $\mathcal{B}(t \to bH^+ \times \mathcal{B}(H^+ \to \tau\nu)$ is interpreted in the context of the $m_{h^\text{max}}$ scenario [11] of the MSSM. The following relative theoretical uncertainties on $\mathcal{B}(t \to bH^+)$ are considered [42, 43]: 5% for one-loop electroweak corrections missing from the calculations, 2% for missing two-loop QCD corrections, and about 1% (depending on $\tan \beta$) for $\Delta_b$-induced uncertainties, where $\Delta_b$ is a correction factor for the running $b$-quark mass [44]. These uncertainties are added linearly, as recommended by the LHC Higgs cross-section working group [43].
Figure 7. Limits for charged Higgs boson production from top quark decays in the $m_{H^+}$-$\tan\beta$ plane, derived using $\tau_{\text{had}}$+jets events in ref. [8] and the ratio $R_{e+\mu}$, in the context of the $m^{\text{max}}_{h}$ scenario of the MSSM. The 1σ band around the observed limit (dashed lines) shows the theoretical uncertainties. Values below $\tan\beta = 1$, where the calculations in the MSSM become non-perturbative, are not considered, as the results become unphysical.

Assuming that the boson recently discovered at the LHC [45, 46] is one of the neutral MSSM Higgs bosons, only a certain region in the $m_{H^+}$-$\tan\beta$ plane is still allowed for a given scenario [47]. If the new boson is the lightest neutral MSSM Higgs boson ($h^0$), it would imply $\tan\beta > 3$ and $m_{H^+} > 155$ GeV. However, the allowed region depends strongly on MSSM parameters which, on the other hand, do not affect the charged Higgs boson production and decay significantly. Thus, by adjusting these MSSM parameters, the region in which the Higgs boson mass can take a value of about 125 GeV can be changed significantly, while the ATLAS exclusion region shown here is relatively stable with respect to these changes. Should the recently discovered boson instead be the heavier CP-even Higgs boson ($H^0$), the additional constraint from $m_{h^0} \approx 125$ GeV only leads to an upper limit of roughly $m_{H^+} < 150$ GeV, with suppressed couplings for $h^0$. If the recently discovered particle is an MSSM Higgs boson, excluding a low-mass charged Higgs boson would thus imply that it is the lightest neutral state $h^0$.

5 Conclusions

Charged Higgs bosons have been searched for in $t\bar{t}$ events, in the decay mode $t \rightarrow bH^+$ followed by $H^+ \rightarrow \tau\nu$. A total of 4.6 fb$^{-1}$ of $pp$ collision data at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, recorded in 2011 with the ATLAS experiment at the LHC, is used. Event yield ratios are measured in the data and compared to the predictions from simulations, between electron-triggered $e + \tau_{\text{had}}$ and $e + \mu$ events, and between muon-triggered $\mu + \tau_{\text{had}}$ and $\mu + e$ events, in order to search for a violation of lepton universality in $t\bar{t}$ events. This method reduces the impact of several systematic uncertainties in the analysis. Data-driven methods and
simulation are employed to estimate the number of background events. The observed data are found to be in agreement with the SM predictions. Assuming $\mathcal{B}(H^+ \to \tau \nu) = 100\%$, upper limits at the 95% confidence level in the range 3.2\%–4.4\% have been placed on the branching fraction $\mathcal{B}(t \to b H^+)$ for charged Higgs boson masses in the range 90–140 GeV. For charged Higgs boson masses below 110 GeV, this analysis improves the previously published limits on $\mathcal{B}(t \to b H^+)$, based on direct searches for charged Higgs bosons in $t\bar{t}$ decays using the lepton+jets, $\tau_{\text{had}}$+jets and $\tau_{\text{had}}$+lepton final states. When the results of the present analysis are combined with the results from the search for charged Higgs bosons in $t\bar{t}$ decays using the $\tau_{\text{had}}$+jets final state \cite{8}, upper limits on $\mathcal{B}(t \to b H^+)$ are set in the range 0.8\%–3.4\%, for $m_{H^+}$ between 90 GeV and 160 GeV.

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Institut de Física d’Altes Energies and Departament de Física de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and ICREA, Barcelona, Spain

(a) Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade; (b) Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley CA, United States of America

Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany

Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom

(a) Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul; (b) Division of Physics, Dogus University, Istanbul; (c) Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep; (d) Department of Physics, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

(a) INFN Sezione di Bologna; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston MA, United States of America

Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham MA, United States of America

(a) Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro; (b) Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora; (c) Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei; (d) Instituto de Física, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY, United States of America

(a) National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest; (b) University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest; (c) West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania

Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa ON, Canada

CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago IL, United States of America

(a) Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago; (b) Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile

(a) Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; (b) Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui; (c) Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu; (d) School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong; (e) Physics Department, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China

Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Clermont Université and Université Blaise Pascal and CNRS/IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand, France

Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY, United States of America

Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, København, Denmark

(a) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Arcavata di Rende, Italy

AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow, Poland

The Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland

Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX, United States of America

Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson TX, United States of America

DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany

Institut für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany

Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technical University Dresden, Dresden, Germany

Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham NC, United States of America

SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
Belarus
National Scientific and Educational Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Republic of Belarus

Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge MA, United States of America

Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal QC, Canada

P.N. Lebedev Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia

Moscow Engineering and Physics Institute (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia

D.V. Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany

Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany

Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan

(a) INFN Sezione di Napoli; (b) Dipartimento di Scienze Fisiche, Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM, United States of America

Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands

Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb IL, United States of America

Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia

Department of Physics, New York University, New York NY, United States of America

Ohio State University, Columbus OH, United States of America

Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan

Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman OK, United States of America

Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater OK, United States of America

Palacký University, RCPTM, Olomouc, Czech Republic

Center for High Energy Physics, University of Oregon, Eugene OR, United States of America

LAL, Université Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France

Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan

Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom

(a) INFN Sezione di Pavia; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy

Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA, United States of America

Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina, Russia

(a) INFN Sezione di Pisa; (b) Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA, United States of America

(a) Laboratorio de Instrumentacao e Fisica Experimental de Particulas - LIP, Lisboa, Portugal; (b) Departamento de Fisica Teorica y del Cosmos and CAFPE, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain

Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Praha, Czech Republic

Czech Technical University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic

Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic

State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia

Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom

Physics Department, University of Regina, Regina SK, Canada

Ritsumeikan University, Kusatsu, Shiga, Japan
and Departamento de Ingeniería Electrónica and Instituto de Microelectrónica de Barcelona (IMB-CNM), University of Valencia and CSIC, Valencia, Spain

Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, Canada

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC, Canada

Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom

Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel

Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany

Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven CT, United States of America

Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia

Centre de Calcul de l'Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villeurbanne, France

a Also at Department of Physics, King’s College London, London, United Kingdom
b Also at Laboratorio de Instrumentacao e Fisica Experimental de Particulas - LIP, Lisboa, Portugal
c Also at Faculdade de Ciencias and CFNUL, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal
d Also at Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
e Also at Department of Physics, University of Johannesberg, Johannesberg, South Africa
f Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada
g Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno CA, United States of America
h Also at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia
i Also at Department of Physics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
j Also at Department of Physics, UASLP, San Luis Potosi, Mexico
k Also at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy
l Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada
m Also at Department of Physics, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey
n Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States of America
o Also at Dep Fisica and CEFITEC of Faculdade de Ciencias e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Caparica, Portugal
p Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
q Also at Dipartimento di Fisica, Universita La Sapienza, Roma, Italy
r Also at DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l'Univers), CEA Saclay
(s) (Commissariat à l’Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
as Also at Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
at Also at Departamento de Fisica, Universidade de Minho, Braga, Portugal
au Also at Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX, United States of America
av Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, Columbia SC, United States of America
aw 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 of America

Also at International School for Advanced Studies (SISSA), Trieste, Italy

Also at Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland

Also at LAL, Université Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France

Also at Faculty of Physics, M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

Also at Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY, United States of America

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 Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America

Also at Discipline of Physics, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa

* Deceased