Title
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Permalink
https://escholarship.org/uc/item/5zk331t3

Journal
Physics Letters, Section B: Nuclear, Elementary Particle and High-Energy Physics, 707(5)

ISSN
0370-2693

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Publication Date
2012-02-07

DOI
10.1016/j.physletb.2011.12.055

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Peer reviewed
Measurement of the top quark pair production cross section in \( pp \) collisions at \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV in dilepton final states with ATLAS

**ATLAS Collaboration**

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

Article history:
Received 18 August 2011
Received in revised form 3 December 2011
Accepted 22 December 2011
Available online 28 December 2011
Editor: H. Weerts

Keywords:
Top physics
Heavy quark production
Total cross section

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

A measurement of the production cross section of top quark pairs (\( tt \)) in proton–proton \(( pp \) ) collisions at a center-of-mass energy of 7 TeV recorded with the ATLAS detector at the Large Hadron Collider is reported. Candidate events are selected in the dilepton topology with large missing transverse energy and at least two jets. Using a data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 35 pb\(^{-1} \), a \( tt \) production cross section \( \sigma_{tt} = 177 \pm 20(\text{stat.}) \pm 14(\text{syst.}) \pm 7(\text{lum.}) \) pb is measured for an assumed top quark mass of \( m_t = 172.5 \) GeV. A second measurement requiring at least one jet identified as coming from a \( b \) quark yields a comparable result, demonstrating that the dilepton final states are consistent with being accompanied by \( b \)-quark jets. These measurements are in good agreement with Standard Model predictions.

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1. Introduction

The study of top quarks probes the validity of the Standard Model (SM) and plays an important role in the search for new physics. At the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) the \( tt \) production cross section \( \sigma_{tt} \) in proton–proton \(( pp \) ) collisions at a center-of-mass energy \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV is predicted by an approximate next-to-next-to-leading-order (NNLO) SM calculation to be \( 165^{+11}_{-10} \) pb \([1,2]\). A measurement of \( \sigma_{tt} \) in various decay channels tests perturbative QCD and the description of top quark decay. Moreover, \( tt \) production is an important background in searches for the Higgs boson and physics beyond the Standard Model. The study of \( tt \) events may provide evidence for new physics that modifies the production and/or decay of top quarks.

In the SM the top quark decays to a W boson and a b quark (\( t \to Wb \)) with a branching ratio close to 100% \([3–5]\). The \( tt \) event topologies are determined by the decays of the two W bosons: a pair of quarks (\( W \to q\bar{q} \)) or a lepton–neutrino pair (\( W \to \ell \nu \ell \)), where \( \ell \) refers to an electron, muon or tau lepton and \( \nu \ell \) is the corresponding neutrino. Top quark production in dilepton final states has been previously studied using proton–antiproton collisions at \( \sqrt{s} = 1.96 \) TeV \([6,7]\) and LHC measurements have recently been reported in several final states \([8,9]\). In this Letter, we present a measurement of the \( tt \) production cross section using the dilepton channel, in which both \( W \) bosons decay to leptons. A selected event should exhibit two opposite-sign leptons, unbalanced transverse momentum indicating the presence of neutrinos from the W-boson decays and two \( b \)-quark jets. The measurement is performed with ten times more data than the previous ATLAS observation of \( tt \) production \([9]\).

The \( tt \) dilepton final states can be efficiently selected using kinematic requirements on the final state objects. To further reduce backgrounds and verify that the dilepton final states are accompanied by \( b \)-quark jets, a separate measurement is performed requiring the presence of a jet identified as coming from a \( b \) quark and relaxing the kinematic selection. Both cross section measurements are reported in this Letter. Leptons are either well-identified electron or muon candidates or, to reduce losses from lepton identification inefficiencies, isolated tracks (referred to as track-lepton candidates). Selected events have either two well-identified lepton candidates (ee, \( \mu \mu \) and \( e\mu \)), or one well-identified lepton candidate and one track-lepton candidate (eTL and \( \mu TL \), together creating five separate dilepton channels. Each selected dilepton channel is exclusive, i.e. has no overlap with the other channels. Tau leptons are not explicitly reconstructed, but reconstructed leptons can arise from leptonic tau decays and a track-lepton can arise from all one-prong tau decay modes.

The number of candidate events in the selected sample is corrected for background contributions from \( Z/\gamma^* + \text{jets} \), single top and diboson production, and from events with misidentified lepton candidates. The cross section is measured taking into account the \( tt \) signal acceptance. The primary background contributions are estimated using complementary data samples to reduce the uncertainties associated with the simulation and theoretical calculations of background rates.

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2. Detector and data sample

The ATLAS detector [10] at the LHC covers nearly the entire solid angle\(^1\) around the collision point. It consists of an inner tracking detector (ID) comprising a silicon pixel detector, a silicon microstrip detector (SCT), and a transition radiation tracker, providing tracking capability within \(|\eta| < 2.5\). The ID is surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid providing a 2 T magnetic field, and by liquid-argon (LAr) electromagnetic sampling calorimeters with high granularity. An iron-scintillator tile calorimeter provides hadronic energy measurements in the central rapidity range \((|\eta| < 1.7)\). The end-cap and forward regions are instrumented with LAr calorimetry for both electromagnetic and hadronic energy measurements up to \(|\eta| < 4.9\). The calorimeter system is surrounded by a muon spectrometer incorporating three superconducting toroid magnet assemblies.

A three-level trigger system is used to select the high-p\(_T\) events for this analysis. The level-1 trigger is implemented in hardware and uses a subset of the detector information to reduce the rate to a design value of at most 75 kHz. This is followed by two software based trigger levels, that together reduce the event rate to about 200 Hz. The analyses use collision data with a center-of-mass energy of \(\sqrt{s} = 7\) TeV recorded in 2010 with an integrated luminosity of 35.3 \pm 1.2 \, \text{pb}^{-1} \[11\].

3. Simulated samples

Monte Carlo (MC) simulation samples are used to calculate the \(t\bar{t}\) acceptance and to evaluate the contributions from those background processes that are difficult to estimate from complementary data samples. All MC processes are processed with the GEANT4 [12] simulation of the ATLAS detector [13] and events are passed through the same analysis chain as the data.

The generation of \(t\bar{t}\) and single top quark events uses the MC@NLO generator [14–16] with the CTEQ6.6 [17] parton distribution function (PDF) set and a design value of at most 75 kHz. This is followed by two software based trigger levels, that together reduce the event rate to about 200 Hz. The analyses use collision data with a center-of-mass energy of \(\sqrt{s} = 7\) TeV recorded in 2010 with an integrated luminosity of 35.3 \pm 1.2 \, \text{pb}^{-1} \[11\].

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Drell–Yan events (\(Z/\gamma^* + \text{jets}\)) are modeled with the ALPGEN generator using the MLM matching scheme [20] and the CTEQ6L1 [21] PDF set. The \(Z/\gamma^* + \text{jets}\) samples, including light and heavy flavor jets, are normalized to NNLO calculations from the FEWZ program [22] with a \(K\)-factor of 1.25. Background contributions from the W + jets final states come primarily from events where the W boson decays leptonically and the second lepton candidate is a misidentified jet. They are estimated using auxiliary data samples. All MC simulated events are hadronized using the Herwig shower model [23,24] supplemented by the JIMMY underlying event model [25]. Both hadronization programs are tuned to data using the ATLAS MC10 tune [26]. Diboson WW, WZ and ZZ events are modeled using the ALPGEN generator normalized with \(K\)-factors of 1.26 (WW), 1.28 (WZ) and 1.30 (ZZ) to match the total cross section from NLO QCD predictions using calculations with the MCFM program [27].

For backgrounds, such as W + jets and QCD multijet events, that are mainly selected through non-prompt or misidentified leptons, simulated MC samples are not used, but instead data-driven estimations are employed (see Section 6).

4. Object selection

Electron candidates are reconstructed from energy deposits in the calorimeter, which are then associated to reconstructed tracks of charged particles in the ID. The candidates are required to pass a stringent selection [28], which uses calorimeter and tracking variables, and are required to have \(p_T > 20\) GeV and \(|\eta| < 2.47\). Electrons in the transition region between the barrel and endcap calorimeters, defined as \(1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52\), are excluded.

Muon candidates are reconstructed [29] by searching for track segments in different layers of the muon chambers. These segments are combined starting from the outermost layer and matched with tracks found in the ID. The candidates are refit using the complete track information from both detector systems and are required to satisfy \(p_T > 20\) GeV and \(|\eta| < 2.5\).

Both lepton candidates are required to be isolated to reduce backgrounds arising from jets and to suppress the selection of leptons from heavy flavor decays inside jets. For electron candidates, the transverse energy \(E_T\) deposited in the calorimeter and not associated to the electron is summed in a cone in \(\eta-\phi\) space of radius \(\Delta R = 0.2\) around the electron. This \(E_T\) is required to be less than 4 GeV. For muon candidates, both the corresponding calorimeter isolation \(E_I\) and the analogous track isolation transverse momentum \((p_T)\) must be less than 4 GeV in a cone of \(\Delta R = 0.3\). The track isolation \(p_T\) is calculated from the sum of the track transverse momenta for tracks with \(p_T > 1\) GeV around the muon candidate. Additionally, muon candidates must be separated by a distance \(\Delta R > 0.4\) from any jet with \(p_T > 20\) GeV, further suppressing muon candidates from heavy flavor decays.

Muon candidates arising from cosmic rays are rejected by removing candidate pairs that are back-to-back in the \(r-\phi\) plane and that have transverse impact parameter relative to the beam axis \(|d_0| > 0.5\) mm.

Track-lepton candidates are defined by an ID track with \(p_T > 20\) GeV and a series of quality cuts optimized for high efficiency and discrimination between signal and the main background (non-Z boson background, see Section 6). Tracks must have at least six SCT hits and at least one hit in the innermost pixel layer. They also must have \(|d_0| < 0.2\) mm, and the uncertainty on the momentum measurement must be less than 20\%. Tracks have to be isolated from other nearby tracks: the track isolation as defined for muon candidates, but using tracks with \(p_T > 0.5\) GeV, must be less than 2 GeV. The use of track-lepton candidates primarily recovers acceptance losses from uninstrumented regions in the muon system and calorimeter transition regions.

Jets are reconstructed with the \(anti-k_t\) algorithm [30] with radius parameter \(R = 0.4\) starting from energy clusters of adjacent calorimeter cells. These jets are calibrated by first correcting the jet energy using the scale established for electromagnetic objects and then performing a further correction to the hadronic energy scale using \(p_T\) - and \(\eta\)-dependent correction factors obtained from simulation [31]. Jets are corrected for additional energy deposits from the presence of multiple pp interactions. The jets used in the analysis are required to have no electron candidate or, in case of leptons + jet events (see Section 5), no track-lepton candidate within \(\Delta R = 0.4\), \(p_T > 20\) GeV and \(|\eta| < 2.5\).

Jets are identified as b-quark candidates using the JETPROD b-tagging algorithm [32]. This algorithm takes all well-measured
tracks associated with a given jet and forms a p-value for the hypothesis that the set of tracks comes from a common primary vertex of a $pp$ interaction, taking into account the track measurement uncertainties. The $p$-value requirement results in a $b$-tagging efficiency of $\approx 70\%$ per jet in $tt$ candidate events, and a mistag rate of order $1\%$ for both light-quark and gluon jets.

The missing transverse energy ($E_T^{\text{miss}}$) calculation begins with the vector sum of transverse momenta of all jets with $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 4.5$. The transverse energies of electron candidates are added. The contributions from all well-identified muon candidates and calorimeter clusters not belonging to a reconstructed object are also included. To suppress backgrounds from $Z/\gamma^* +$ jets, the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ is corrected by the $p_T$ of the track-lepton in muon + track events if the $\Delta p_T$ between the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ and track direction is less than 0.15 and there is no muon candidate within $\Delta R = 0.05$ of the track-lepton candidate. This properly accounts for the contribution to $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ of track-lepton candidates.

5. Event selection

The analysis requires events selected online by an inclusive single-lepton trigger ($e$ or $\mu$). The detailed trigger requirements vary through the data-taking period, due to the rapidly increasing LHC luminosity and the commissioning of the trigger system, but with a trigger threshold that ensures full efficiency for the lepton candidates with $p_T > 20$ GeV that are used in the analysis. To ensure that the event was triggered by the selected lepton candidates, one of the well-identified leptons and the trigger object are required to match within $\Delta R < 0.15$.

Events are required to have a primary interaction vertex with at least five tracks. The event is discarded if any jet with $p_T > 20$ GeV fails quality cuts designed to reject jets arising from out-of-time activity or calorimeter noise [33]. If an electron candidate and a muon candidate share a track, the event is also discarded.

The selection of events in the signal region consists of a series of kinematic requirements on the reconstructed objects. The requirements on $E_T^{\text{miss}}$, the dilepton invariant mass ($m_{\ell\ell}$), and the scalar $p_T$ sum of all selected jets and leptons ($H_T$) are optimized using simulated events for maximum significance, defined as $S/\sqrt{S + \sigma_b^2}$ where $S$ is the expected number of signal events and $\sigma_b$ is the total uncertainty on the number of background events, $B$.

The presence of exactly two oppositely-charged well-identified lepton candidates is required. If only one well-identified lepton candidate is found, the event is retained if an oppositely charged track-lepton candidate is present, forming a lepton + track candidate event. Events must have at least two jets with $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$. Furthermore, events in all channels other than $e\mu$ are required to have $m_{\ell\ell} > 15$ GeV in order to reject backgrounds from bottom quark production and vector meson decays.

The following additional kinematic requirements are made:

- Events in the $ee$ and $\mu\mu$ channels must satisfy $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 40$ GeV, and $m_{\ell\ell}$ must differ by at least 10 GeV from the $Z$-boson mass, $m_Z$, to suppress backgrounds from $Z/\gamma^* +$ jets and multijet events.
- Events in the $e\mu$ channel have no $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ or $m_{\ell\ell}$ cuts applied. In this case, remaining background from $Z/\gamma^* +$ jets production is suppressed by requiring $H_T > 130$ GeV.
- The lepton + track event candidates must have $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 40$ GeV, $H_T$ (including the track-lepton) $> 150$ GeV, $|m_{\ell\ell} - m_Z| > 10$ GeV.

The requirement of at least one $b$-tagged jet using the jet Prob algorithm allows for a kinematic event selection that can be optimized further. To define the $b$-tagged sample, the selection described above is modified to require only events with two well-identified lepton candidates; the lepton + track candidates are discarded. The dilepton invariant mass must satisfy $|m_{\ell\ell} - m_Z| > 5$ GeV, and the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ and $H_T$ requirements are modified to $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 30$ GeV and $H_T > 110$ GeV.

The overall $tt$ signal efficiencies with respect to all $tt$ events (to all dilepton events) are 1.69% (16.1%) and 1.23% (11.7%) for the untagged and tagged analyses, respectively.

6. Backgrounds

The $tt$ event selection is designed to reject $Z/\gamma^* +$ jets events. However, a small fraction of such events will remain in the signal sample primarily due to $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ mismeasurements. These events are difficult to model properly in simulations due to large uncertainties on the non-Gaussian tails of the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ distribution, on the $Z$ boson cross section for higher jet multiplicities and on the lepton energy resolution. To estimate the $Z/\gamma^* +$ jets background (the $Z \rightarrow \tau \tau$ channel is not considered here) in a data-assisted way, the number of $Z/\gamma^* +$ jets events is measured in a control region orthogonal to the $tt$ dilepton signal region. The control region is formed by events with the same jet requirements as the signal region, but with $|m_{\ell\ell} - m_Z| < 10$ GeV and a lower $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ cut ($E_T^{\text{miss}} > 15$ GeV for the lepton + track event candidates and $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 30$ GeV for the others). Contamination in the control region from signal and background processes considered in the analysis is predicted by MC simulations and is subtracted. A scale factor, the ratio between the number of events predicted in the signal and control regions, is determined using MC simulations and is used to extrapolate the $Z/\gamma^* +$ jets event rate from the control region measured in data into the signal region. Although the predictions from MC calculations agree with the data-driven estimates, the estimates have smaller uncertainties.

Non-$Z$ boson backgrounds mainly come from $W +$ jets, $t\bar{t}$ production with a single lepton in the final state and single top production. Such background events contain non-prompt leptons (e.g. leptons coming from $b$-hadron decays) or misidentified leptons arising from jets (e.g. lighter hadron decays with a leading $p_T^\gamma$ decaying to photons). The term “fake lepton” refers to both misidentified and non-prompt lepton candidates.

The yield of background events with two well-identified lepton candidates that contain at least one fake lepton is estimated from data using a matrix method [9]. From data control regions the probability for single loose leptons to pass the full identification cuts (tight leptons) is measured. A loose lepton refers to a lepton candidate that passes less isolation criteria. The control regions are selected such that either dominantly real or fake leptons are selected by the looser cuts. The probability for real leptons is measured from the $Z \rightarrow ee$ and $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ control regions. The probability for fake leptons is measured in a data sample dominated by dijet production with events containing one loose lepton candidate and having low $E_T^{\text{miss}}$. These probabilities enter a matrix that relates the numbers of observed dilepton candidate events with every combination of loose or tight leptons with the numbers of events from the sources of either real leptons or objects that might result in a fake lepton candidate. The matrix is inverted in order to estimate the real and fake content of the observed event sample.

In the lepton + track channels, the largest source of non-$Z$ boson backgrounds are events with a fake track lepton candidate. This background rate is determined from a $\gamma +$ jets data sample selected with photon triggers. The fake rate is applied to a second
sample enriched in $W + \text{jets}$ events with exactly one lepton and no track leptons but using the same kinematic cuts as for the signal sample. In this second sample the fake probabilities are summed over all jets in all events and the fake rates are calculated as a function of the jet multiplicity.

The contributions from other electroweak background processes with two real leptons (other EW), such as single top, $Z \rightarrow \tau \tau$, $WW$, $ZZ$ and $WZ$ production are estimated from Monte Carlo simulations and found to be relatively small. The numbers of background events estimated with each method are included in Table 1.

The modeled acceptances, efficiencies and data-driven background estimation methods are validated by comparing Monte Carlo predictions with data in control regions that are depleted of $t\bar{t}$ events but have similar kinematics. In particular, the $E_{\text{miss}}$, $m_{\ell \ell}$ and jet multiplicity distributions in a sample of $Z$ boson candidates defined by requiring $|m_{\ell \ell} - m_Z| < 10$ GeV and low $E_{\text{miss}}$ are compared to MC predictions and are in good agreement with data.

The background contributions after requiring at least one $b$-tagged jet are determined using the same techniques described above to evaluate the rate of the background sources before making the $b$-tag requirement. Measured light quark and gluon jet rejection factors [34] are then applied to estimate the number of background events that remain in the candidate sample.

### 7. Systematic uncertainties

The uncertainties due to MC simulation modeling of the lepton trigger, lepton and track-lepton reconstruction and selection efficiencies are assessed using $Z \rightarrow ee$ and $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ candidate events found in the same data sample used for the $t\bar{t}$ analyses before applying $Z$ boson veto requirements. Scale factors are applied to MC samples when calculating acceptances to account for any observed differences in predicted and observed efficiencies. The modeling of lepton momentum scale and resolution is studied using the $m_\ell$ distributions of $Z/\gamma^* + \text{jets}$ candidate events, and the simulation is adjusted accordingly. The acceptance uncertainty from the lepton modeling is dominated by the electron selection efficiency uncertainty.

The jet energy scale (JES) and its uncertainty are derived by combining information from test-beam data, LHC collision data and simulation [35]. For the selected jets, the JES uncertainty varies in the range 2–8% as a function of jet $p_T$ and $\eta$. The jet energy resolution and jet reconstruction efficiency measured in data and in simulation are compared and are in good agreement. The statistical uncertainties on the comparisons, 10% and 1–2% for the energy resolution and the efficiency, respectively, are taken as systematic uncertainties associated with these effects. The effect on the acceptance is dominated by the JES uncertainty.

The systematic uncertainty in the efficiency of the JetProB tag-  

The uncertainty in the kinematic distribution of the $t\bar{t}$ signal events gives rise to systematic uncertainties in the signal acceptance, with contributions from the choice of generator, the modeling of initial and final state radiation (ISR/FSR) and the PDFs. The generator uncertainty is evaluated by comparing the MC@NLO MC predictions with those of the POWHEG MC [36–38] interfaced to both HERWIG or PYTHIA [39] shower models. The uncertainty due to ISR/FSR is evaluated using the AcerMC generator [40] interfaced to the PYTHIA shower model, and by varying the parameters controlling ISR and FSR in a range consistent with experimental data [41]. Finally, the PDF uncertainty is evaluated using a range of current PDF sets [9]. The dominant uncertainty in this category of systematics is the modeling of ISR/FSR and generator choice.

For $Z/\gamma^* + \text{jets}$ background events the normalization uncertainty is modeled by separately considering events with a given jet multiplicity. While the cross section in the $0$-jet multiplicity sample has 4% uncertainty, the extrapolation to each following jet multiplicity increases the uncertainty by an additional 24% [42].

Overall normalization uncertainties on the backgrounds from single top quark and diboson production are taken to be 10% [43, 44] and 5% [45], respectively.

The systematic uncertainties from the background estimates employing complementary samples include the statistical uncertainties as well as the systematic uncertainties arising from the objects and MC estimates that are used in the methods. The uncertainty on the data-driven $Z/\gamma^* + \text{jets}$ estimation is included by varying the $E_{\text{miss}}$ cut in the control region by $\pm 5$ GeV. An additional systematic uncertainty for the fake track-lepton estimate is derived from the difference in the observed and predicted number of fake events in control regions, defined as opposite sign events with zero or one jet without an $H_T$ cut or as same sign-events with more than one jet. Both data-driven methods are limited primarily by the statistical uncertainty in the number of events in the respective control regions.

### 8. Cross section measurement

The expected and measured numbers of events in the signal region after applying all selection cuts for each of the individual dilepton channels are shown in Table 1. A total of 154 candidate events is observed for the analysis without $b$-tagging, 104 events in the well-identified dilepton channels and 50 events in the lepton + track channels. A total of 98 candidate events are observed in the analysis using $b$-tagging, with 84 events in common with the untagged analysis.

In Fig. 1 the distributions of the jet multiplicity are shown for the $ee$, $\mu\mu$ and $e\mu$ channels and the sum of all five channels together with the expectation for $35$ pb$^{-1}$. The distributions of $E_{\text{miss}}$ for the sum of the $ee$ and $\mu\mu$ channels, the sum of the track-lepton channels and of $H_T$ for the $e\mu$ channel are shown in Fig. 2 and for the $b$-tag analysis in Fig. 3. All requirements are applied except on the variable whose distribution is shown in the figure.

The dominant background in the $ee$ and $\mu\mu$ channels is $Z/\gamma^* + \text{jets}$ production. The next largest background are events with fake leptons. From simulation it is found that this is mainly $W + \text{jets}$ production with an additional lepton candidate (mostly from $b$-quark decays).

The cross section results are obtained with a likelihood fit [46] in which the probability of observing a number of signal and background events, $N_{\text{sig}}^{\text{obs}}$, in each channel $i$ is modeled by a Poisson distribution, $P$, given an expected number of events, $N_{\text{tot}}^{i \text{exp}}$. The integrated luminosity, $L$, is modeled with a Gaussian distribution, $\mathcal{G}$, about its central value, $L_0$. The variation in $N_{\text{tot}}^{i \text{exp}}$ due to each systematic source $j$ is modeled with a Gaussian distribution, $G_j$, for the associated nuisance parameter $\alpha_j$, where $\alpha_j = \pm 1$ represents the $\pm 1$ standard deviation variation of the systematic source. The cross section, $\sigma_{\text{sig}}$, is left as a free parameter in the fit of the likelihood function:

$$L(\sigma_{\text{sig}}, L, \alpha) = \prod_{i \in \text{channel}} P(N_{\text{tot}}^{i \text{obs}} | N_{\text{tot}}^{i \text{exp}}(\alpha))$$
Table 1

Full breakdown of the expected $t\bar{t}$ signal and background events compared to the observed event yields for each dilepton channel. For the expected number of events a $t\bar{t}$ cross section of $165^{+10}_{-6}$ pb [1,2] is used. All systematic uncertainties are included and correlations between different background sources are taken into account. The fake leptons category includes both misidentified and non-prompt lepton candidates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>Un-tagged</th>
<th>Tagged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$Z/\gamma \to ee/\mu\mu$</td>
<td>$1.1 \pm 0.5$</td>
<td>$2.6 \pm 1.3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Z/\gamma \to \tau\tau$</td>
<td>$0.4 \pm 0.3$</td>
<td>$0.2 \pm 0.1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fake leptons</td>
<td>$0.5 \pm 0.1$</td>
<td>$0.6 \pm 0.1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single top</td>
<td>$1.0 \pm 0.9$</td>
<td>$0.5 \pm 0.5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diboson</td>
<td>$0.5 \pm 0.1$</td>
<td>$0.2 \pm 0.1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$3.6 \pm 1.2$</td>
<td>$4.1 \pm 1.4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predicted $t\bar{t}$</td>
<td>$10.9 \pm 1.2$</td>
<td>$11.1 \pm 1.4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>$15.2 \pm 2.0$</td>
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<table>
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<th>$eT\ell$</th>
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<td>57</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>49</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 1. Jet multiplicity distributions for the signal region omitting the $N_{\text{jets}} \geq 2$ requirement in (a) the $ee$ channel, (b) the $\mu\mu$ channel, (c) the $e\mu$ channel, and (d) all five channels combined. The fake lepton contribution in (d) is the sum of the fake track-lepton and the fake lepton contribution. Contributions from diboson and single top events are summarized as ‘other EW’. The uncertainty on the data points are statistical uncertainties only, whereas the uncertainty bands include statistical and systematic uncertainties.

Fig. 2. The $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ distribution in the signal region without the $E_T^{\text{miss}} \geq 40$ GeV requirement (a) for the $ee$ and $\mu\mu$ channels and (b) for the lepton + track channels. Fake denotes the contribution from fake track-leptons. The $H_T$ distribution in the signal region for the $e\mu$ channel is shown in (c) without the $H_T > 130$ GeV requirement. Contributions from diboson and single top events are summarized as ‘other EW’. In all figures the last bin contains the overflow. The uncertainty on the data points are statistical uncertainties only, whereas the uncertainty bands include statistical and systematic uncertainties.

$$ \times G(L_o|L, \sigma_L) \times \prod_{j \in \text{syst}} G_j(0|\sigma_j, 1). $$

The cross section is inferred from the profile likelihood ratio $\lambda(\sigma_{\text{sig}}) = C(\sigma_{\text{sig}}, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{\sigma}) / C(\sigma_{\text{sig}}, \hat{\lambda}, \hat{\sigma})$, where a single circumsphere represents the maximum likelihood estimate (MLE) of the parameter and the double circumsphere represents the conditional MLE for a given $\sigma_{\text{sig}}$. Ensembles of pseudo-data are generated for $N_{\text{obs}}$ and the resulting estimate of $\sigma_{\text{sig}}$ is confirmed to be unbiased. Additionally, the variance of $\sigma_{\text{sig}}$ is found to be consistent with the curvature of the profile likelihood at its minimum and with the mean square spread observed in the ensemble tests. Table 2 lists the uncertainties for each contribution from the data and MC statistics, the uncertainties related to the object selection (grouped in lepton, track-lepton, jet, $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ and b-jet uncertainties), the background estimation methods and the uncertainties on the simulated samples. The variation of the cross section due to the luminosity uncertainty is obtained by repeating the likelihood minimization while fixing the luminosity to the nominal value $\pm 1$ standard deviation. For the final result the luminosity uncertainty is
the difference of the total uncertainties for the likelihood function with and without the luminosity term. Table 3 summarizes the cross sections extracted from the profile likelihood ratio for the individual channels and for the combination of all channels for the analysis with and without a b-tagging requirement, respectively.

9. Results

The top quark pair production cross section is measured using events selected by requiring two oppositely-charged lepton candidates, at least two additional jets and missing transverse energy. The result is

$$\sigma_{tt} = 177 \pm 20(\text{stat.}) \pm 14(\text{syst.}) \pm 7(\text{lum.}) \text{ pb}.$$

A measurement made requiring at least one of the jets to be identified as a b-quark jet results in

$$\sigma_{bb} = 194 \pm 23(\text{stat.}) \pm 18(\text{syst.}) \pm 7(\text{lum.}) \text{ pb}.$$

The two measurements agree with each other, taking into account that from all events 14% (tagged analysis) and 45% (untagged analysis) of the events are uncorrelated, and that the b-tagging systematic uncertainty is also uncorrelated. The agreement confirms that the candidate events are consistent with arising from top quark pair production.

The measured cross sections are in good agreement with a simulation of the SM prediction of 165 ± 11 pb.

Fig. 3. The $E_T^{miss}$ distributions for the (a) ee and (b) $\mu\mu$ channels omitting the $E_T^{miss}$ requirement, and (c) the $H_T$ distribution for the $e\mu$ channel omitting the $H_T$ requirement, in each case after b-tagging has been applied. Contributions from diboson and single top events are summarized as ‘other EW’. The last bin in all figures contains the overflow.

The uncertainty on the data points are statistical uncertainties only, whereas the uncertainty bands include statistical and systematic uncertainties.

Table 3
Measured cross sections in each dilepton channel, and the combination of the untagged and tagged channels with their statistical and systematic uncertainties. The luminosity uncertainty is not included here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>$\sigma_{\ell\ell}$ (pb)</th>
<th>$\sigma_{b\ell\ell}$ (pb)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ee</td>
<td>202.8 ± 30</td>
<td>202.8 ± 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\mu\mu$</td>
<td>192.4 ± 17</td>
<td>192.4 ± 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee</td>
<td>175.0 ± 24</td>
<td>175.0 ± 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\mu\mu$</td>
<td>110.7 ± 36</td>
<td>110.7 ± 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>171 ± 22 ± 15</td>
<td>194 ± 23 ± 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 CFI, Canada; CERN; CONICYT, Chile; CAS, MOST and NSFC, China; COLCIENCIAS, Colombia; MSMT CR, MPO CR and VSC CR, Czech Republic; DNRF, DNSRC and Lundbeck Foundation, Denmark; ARTEMIS, European Union; IN2P3-CNRS, CEA-DSM/IRFU, France; CNAS, Georgia; BMBF, DFG, 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;
ATLAS Collaboration
