Search for third-generation scalar leptoquarks decaying to a top quark and a tau lepton at root s=13 TeV

The CMS collaboration

2018-09-03

http://hdl.handle.net/10138/246352
https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-018-6143-z

Downloaded from Helda, University of Helsinki institutional repository.

This is an electronic reprint of the original article.

This reprint may differ from the original in pagination and typographic detail.

Please cite the original version.
Search for third-generation scalar leptoquarks decaying to a top quark and a $\tau$ lepton at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

CMS Collaboration*

CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

Received: 7 March 2018 / Accepted: 8 August 2018

© CERN for the benefit of the CMS collaboration 2018

1 Introduction

Leptoquarks (LQs) are hypothetical particles that carry non-zero baryon and lepton quantum numbers. They are charged under all standard model (SM) gauge groups, and their possible quantum numbers can be restricted by the assumption that their interactions with SM fermions are renormalizable and gauge invariant [1]. The spin of an LQ state is either 0 (scalar LQ) or 1 (vector LQ). Leptoquarks appear in theories beyond the SM such as grand unified theories [2–4], technicolor models [5,6] and other compositeness scenarios [7,8], and R-parity-violating (RPV) supersymmetric models [9,10].

Third-generation scalar LQs (LQ3s) have recently received considerable theoretical interest, as their existence can appear in models in which only third-generation quarks and leptons are unified [22,23] and therefore their existence is not constrained by proton decay experiments. All models that predict LQs with masses at the TeV scale and sizable couplings to top quarks and $\tau$ leptons can be probed by the CMS experiment at the CERN LHC.

In proton–proton (pp) collisions LQs are mainly pair produced through the quantum chromodynamic (QCD) quark–antiquark annihilation and gluon–gluon fusion $s$- and $t$-channel subprocesses as shown in Fig. 1. There are also lepton-mediated $t$- and $u$-channel contributions that depend on the unknown lepton-quark-LQ Yukawa coupling, but these contributions to LQ3 production are negligible at the LHC as they require third-generation quarks in the initial state. Hence, the LQ pair-production cross section can be taken to depend only on the assumed values of the LQ spin and mass, and on the center-of-mass energy. The corresponding pair production cross sections have been calculated up to next-to-leading order (NLO) in perturbative QCD [24].

This paper presents the first search for the production of an LQ3 decaying into a top quark and a $\tau$ lepton at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV. The search targets LQ3s with electric charges $-5/3 e$ and $-1/3 e$, where $e$ is the proton charge, and with various possible weak isospin configurations, depending on the model. A previous search for this channel at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV by the CMS Collaboration resulted in a lower mass limit of 685 GeV for an LQ3 with branching fraction $B = 1$ into a top quark and a $\tau$ lepton [25]. Other searches for an LQ3 have targeted the decays $LQ3 \rightarrow b\nu$ and $LQ3 \rightarrow br$ [26–39]. The results of the search presented here are also interpreted in the context of RPV supersymmetric models, where the supersymmetric partner of the bottom quark (bottom squark) decays into a top quark and a $\tau$ lepton via the RPV coupling.

We consider events with at least one electron or muon and at least one $\tau$ lepton, where the $\tau$ lepton undergoes a one- or three-prong hadronic decay, $\tau \rightarrow$ hadron(s) + $\nu_{\tau}$. In LQ3 $LQ3$ events, $\tau$ leptons arise directly from LQ3 decays, as well as from W bosons in the top quark decay chain. Electrons

---

* e-mail: cms-publication-committee-chair@cern.ch
and muons are produced in leptonic decays of W bosons or τ leptons. Two search regions are used in this analysis: a di-τ region with the signature $\ell\ell\ell\ell$, and small background levels from SM processes, which provides high sensitivity for LQ$_3$ masses below 500 GeV, and a region with a single τ lepton in the final state, $\ell\tau_j$, which has higher sensitivity for LQ$_3$ masses above 500 GeV because of a larger signal efficiency. Here, $\ell$ denotes either an electron or a muon. The dominant backgrounds in this search come from $t\bar{t}$+jets and $W$ + jets production, with jets misidentified as hadronically decaying τ leptons. These backgrounds are estimated through measurements in control regions and extrapolated to the signal region.

In this paper, Sect. 2 describes the CMS detector, while Sect. 3 discusses the data samples and the properties of simulated events utilized in the analysis. Section 4 outlines the techniques used for event reconstruction and Sect. 5 describes the selection criteria applied in each analysis channel. The method used for the background estimation is reported in Sect. 6, and systematic uncertainties are detailed in Sect. 7. Finally, Sect. 8 contains the results of the analysis, and Sect. 9 summarizes this work.

2 The CMS detector

The central feature of the CMS apparatus [40] is a superconducting solenoid of 6 m internal diameter, providing a magnetic field of 3.8 T. Within the solenoid volume are a silicon pixel and strip tracker, a lead tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL), and a brass and scintillator hadron calorimeter (HCAL), each composed of a barrel and two end-cap sections. Forward calorimeters extend the pseudorapidity ($\eta$) coverage provided by the barrel and endcap detectors. Electron momenta are estimated by combining the energy measurement in the ECAL with the momentum measurement in the tracker. Muons are measured in gas-ionization detectors embedded in the steel flux-return yoke outside the solenoid. A more detailed description of the CMS detector, together with a definition of the coordinate system used and the relevant kinematic variables, can be found in Ref. [40].

Events of interest are selected using a two-tiered trigger system [41], where the first level is composed of custom hardware processors and selects events at a rate of around 100 kHz within a time interval of less than 4 µs. The second level, known as the high-level trigger, uses a version of the full event reconstruction software optimized for fast processing, and reduces the event rate to around 1 kHz before data storage.

3 Data sample and simulated events

The search for LQ$_{3S}$ presented here uses pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV recorded with the CMS detector in 2016. The data sample corresponds to an integrated luminosity of 35.9 fb$^{-1}$ [42].

The leading order (LO) Monte Carlo (MC) program PYTHIA 8.205 [43] is used to simulate the LQ$_3$ pair production signal process. Both LQ$_{3S}$ are required to decay into a top quark and a τ lepton, and polarization effects from the chiralities of the top quark and the τ lepton have been neglected. The signal samples are generated for LQ$_3$ masses ranging from 200 to 2000 GeV.

The principal background processes, top quark pair production ($t\bar{t}$) via the strong interaction and electroweak single top quark production in the $t$-channel and $tW$ processes, are simulated with the NLO generator POWHEG (v1 is used for the single top $tW$ processes and v2 for the single top $t$-channel and $t\bar{t}$ processes) [44–49]. The $s$-channel process of single top quark production is generated at NLO using the program MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO (v2.2.2) [50]. Other background processes involve W and Z boson production in association with jet radiation. These processes are generated with MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO (v2.2.2), with W boson production at NLO and Z boson production at LO level. The matrix element generation of W and Z boson production is matched to the parton shower emissions with the Frixione and Frixione [51] and MLM [52] algorithms, respectively. Background processes from QCD multijet production are simulated with PYTHIA 8.205. For all generated events, PYTHIA 8.205 is used for the description of the parton shower and hadronization. In the parton shower, the underlying event tune CUETP8M1 [53,54] has been applied for all samples except for $t\bar{t}$ and single top quark production in the $t$-channel, which use the underlying event tune CUETP8M2T4 [53,54]. The event generation is performed using the NNPDF 3.0 parton distribution functions (PDFs) [55], for all events. The detector response is modeled with the GEANT4 [56] suite of programs.
4 Event reconstruction

Event reconstruction is based on the CMS particle-flow (PF) algorithm [57], which combines information from all subdetectors, including measurements from the tracking system, energy deposits in the ECAL and HCAL, and tracks reconstructed in the muon detectors. Based on this information, all particles in the event are reconstructed as electrons, muons, photons, charged hadrons, or neutral hadrons.

Interaction vertices are reconstructed using a deterministic annealing filtering algorithm [58,59]. The reconstructed vertex with the largest value of summed physics-objects \( p_T^2 \) is taken to be the primary pp interaction vertex. The physics objects are jets, clustered using the jet finding algorithm [60,61] with the tracks assigned to the vertex as inputs, and the associated missing transverse momentum, taken as the negative vector sum of the \( p_T \) of those jets. Charged particles associated with other interaction vertices are removed from further consideration.

Muons are reconstructed using the information collected in the muon detectors and the inner tracking detectors, and are measured in the range \( |\eta| < 2.4 \). Tracks associated with muon candidates must be consistent with muons originating from the primary vertex, and are required to satisfy a set of identification requirements. Matching muon detector information to tracks measured in the silicon tracker results in a \( p_T \) resolution for muons with \( 20 < p_T < 100 \text{ GeV} \) of 1.3–2.0% in the barrel and better than 6% in the endcaps. The \( p_T \) resolution in the barrel is better than 10% for muons with \( p_T \) up to 1 TeV [62].

Electron candidates are reconstructed in the range \( |\eta| < 2.5 \) by combining tracking information with energy deposits in the ECAL. Candidates are identified [63] using information on the spatial distribution of the shower, the track quality and the spatial match between the track and electromagnetic cluster, the fraction of total cluster energy in the HCAL, and the level of activity in the surrounding tracker and calorimeter regions. The transverse momentum \( p_T \) resolution for electrons with \( p_T \approx 45 \text{ GeV} \) from \( Z \rightarrow ee \) decays ranges from 1.7% for nonshowering electrons in the barrel region to 4.5% for electrons showering in the endcaps [63].

Jets are clustered using PF candidates as inputs to the anti-\( k_T \) algorithm [60] in the FASTJet 3.0 software package [61], using a distance parameter of 0.4. For all jets, corrections based on the jet area [64] are applied to the energy of the jets to remove the energy contributions from neutral hadrons from additional pp interactions in the same or adjacent bunch crossings (pileup collisions). Subsequent corrections are used to account for the nonlinear calorimetric response in both jet energy and mass, as a function of \( \eta \) and \( p_T \) [65]. The jet energy resolution amounts typically to 15% at 10 GeV, 8% at 100 GeV, and 4% at 1 TeV [66]. Corrections to the jet energy scale and the jet energy resolution are propagated to the determination of the missing transverse momentum [66]. Jets associated with b quarks are identified using the combined secondary vertex v2 algorithm [67,68]. The working point used for jet b tagging in this analysis has an efficiency of \( \approx 65\% \) (in tt simulated events) and a mistag rate (the rate at which light-flavor jets are incorrectly tagged) of approximately 1% [68].

Hadronically decaying \( \tau \) leptons are reconstructed with the hadron-plus-strips (HPS) algorithm [69] and are denoted by \( \tau_h \). The HPS algorithm is based on PF jets and additionally includes photons originating from neutral pion decays. Energy deposits in the ECAL are reconstructed in “strips” elongated in the direction of the azimuthal angle \( \phi \), to take account of interactions in the material of the detector and the axial magnetic field. These deposits are associated with one or three charged tracks to reconstruct various hadronic decay modes of \( \tau \) leptons. To suppress backgrounds from light-quark or gluon jets, a \( \tau_h \) candidate is required to be isolated from other energy deposits in the event. The isolation criterion is based on the scalar \( p_T \) sum \( I_\tau \) of charged and neutral PF candidates within a cone of radius \( \sqrt{(\Delta \eta)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2} = 0.5 \) around the \( \tau_h \) direction, excluding the \( \tau_h \) candidate. The isolation criterion is \( I_\tau < 1.5 \text{ GeV} \) [70].

The energies and resolutions as well as the selection efficiencies for all reconstructed jets and leptons are studied in data and simulated events [62,63,66,68,70]. Based on these studies, the simulation is corrected to match the data.

5 Event selection and categorization

In the online trigger system, events with an isolated muon (or electron) with \( p_T > 24 (27) \text{ GeV} \) and \( |\eta| < 2.4 (2.1) \) are selected in the muon (electron) channel. We select events offline containing exactly one isolated muon (or electron) with \( p_T > 30 \text{ GeV} \) and \( |\eta| < 2.4 (2.1) \). For the electron channel, a veto is applied to events with a muon to avoid overlap between the two channels. At least one \( \tau_h \) lepton with \( p_T > 20 \text{ GeV} \) and \( |\eta| < 2.1 \) and at least two jets with \( p_T > 50 \text{ GeV} \) and \( |\eta| < 2.4 \) are required. Events are selected if a third jet with \( p_T > 30 \text{ GeV} \) and \( |\eta| < 2.4 \) is present, and any additional jets are only considered if they have \( p_T > 30 \text{ GeV} \). The magnitude of the missing transverse momentum, \( p_T^{\text{miss}} \), is required to be above 50 GeV. Further, the events are divided into two categories corresponding to the number of observed LQ candidates, allowing the sensitivity to be enhanced over a broad range of LQ masses. The event selection was chosen to maximize the expected significance of a possible LQ signal. A summary of the selection criteria for both categories is given in Table 1 and described below.
leptons, but the cross sections for these processes are small. The selection criteria in this category are adapted to provide good sensitivity for low LQ masses.

Each event is required to contain an OS $t_\tau t_\tau$ pair. If the event contains more than one $t_\tau t_\tau$ pair, the OS pair with the largest scalar $p_T$ sum is selected. Moreover, the leading and subleading $t_\tau$ must satisfy $p_T > 65$ and 35 GeV, respectively.

In this category a counting experiment is performed, as the number of expected background events is too small for results to benefit from a shape-based analysis.

### 6 Background estimation

The background in this analysis consists of samples of events that are selected because of jets misidentified as $t_\tau$ leptons and events with one electron or muon together with one or more $t_\tau$ leptons.

In the following, events from $t\bar{t}$ and $W + \text{jets}$ production that contain at least one misidentified $t_\tau$ lepton are obtained from control regions (CRs) separately defined for the two search regions (SRs) A and B. We consider the following contributions: the $t\bar{t}$ background that consists of only misidentified $t_\tau$ leptons (or exactly one misidentified $t_\tau$ lepton as in category A), denoted by $t\bar{t}_t$, the $t\bar{t}$ background that consists of (at least) one $t_\tau$ lepton and (at least) one misidentified $t_\tau$ lepton (only used in category B), denoted by $t\bar{t}_p +t$, and the $t\bar{t}$ background that consists of one $t_\tau$ lepton, denoted by $t\bar{t}_p$.

An extrapolation method is used to derive the background due to misidentified $t_\tau$ leptons. The normalization, and in category A also the shape, of the $t\bar{t}$ background is estimated using

$$N_{t\bar{t}, \text{data}}^{\text{SR}} = \left( \frac{N_{\text{data}}^{\text{SR}} - N_{\text{other, MC}}^{\text{CR}}}{N_{t\bar{t}, \text{MC}}^{\text{SR}} - N_{t\bar{t}, \text{MC}}^{\text{CR}}} \right) \frac{N_{t\bar{t}, \text{MC}}^{\text{SR}}}{N_{t\bar{t}, \text{MC}}^{\text{CR}}},$$

where $N$ is the total number of events for the respective process in the signal region or control region and where “other” denotes all non-$t\bar{t}$ background processes that are estimated from simulation. The contribution to the background from events with $t_\tau$ leptons only is estimated from simulated events.

### 6.1 Backgrounds in category A

In each subcategory of category A, the largest fraction of background events originates from $t\bar{t}$ production. The second largest source of background events arises from $W + \text{jets}$ production, while minor contributions come from single top quark and $Z + \text{jets}$ production.

The $t\bar{t}_t$ background and the $W + \text{jets}$ background that contain a misidentified $t_\tau$ lepton are derived from a single

### 5.1 Category A: $t_\tau +$ jets

In this category, exactly one $t_\tau$ lepton is required in addition to the presence of one electron or muon. High $p_T$ requirements are applied to maximize the sensitivity at high LQ masses. The leading jet is required to have $p_T > 150$ GeV.

In addition we define two subcategories based on the electric charges of the particles in the $t_\tau$ pair: opposite-sign (OS) and same-sign (SS). Events passing the OS $t_\tau$ pair requirement must contain at least four jets and have $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 100$ GeV. For both subcategories, we require that the leading tau lepton has $p_T > 100$ GeV and that there is at least one b-tagged jet. Finally the events are divided into two regions of $S_T$, where $S_T$ is the scalar $p_T$ sum of all selected jets, leptons, and $p_T^{\text{miss}}$. In the low (high)-$S_T$ search regions, events must satisfy $S_T < 1200 (\geq 1200)$ GeV. This division adds sensitivity for LQ masses of 600 GeV and higher.

The top quarks originating from the decay of a heavy LQ are expected to be produced with larger $p_T$ than the top quarks produced in background processes. Therefore, the transverse momentum distribution of the top quark candidate decaying into hadronic jets ($p_T^t$) gives discrimination power between background and signal events, and a measurement of the $p_T^t$ spectrum is performed in category A.

A kinematic reconstruction of the top quark candidate is performed by building top quark hypotheses using between one and five jets. Because of the presence of multiple hypotheses in each event, we choose the hypothesis in which the reconstructed top quark mass is closest to the value of 172.5 GeV.

The statistical evaluation in this category is performed through a template-based fit to the measured $p_T^t$ distribution.

### 5.2 Category B: $t_\tau t_\tau +$ jets

In this category events are required to have at least two $t_\tau$ leptons and one electron or muon. This requirement of two $t_\tau$ leptons removes a large fraction of the SM background processes. The exception to this exclusion of SM backgrounds are diboson production events that contain one or more $t_\tau$ leptons, but the cross sections for these processes are small. The selection criteria in this category are adapted to provide good sensitivity for low LQ masses.

Each event is required to contain an OS $t_\tau t_\tau$ pair. If the event contains more than one $t_\tau t_\tau$ pair, the OS pair with the largest scalar $p_T$ sum is selected. Moreover, the leading and subleading $t_\tau$ must satisfy $p_T > 65$ and 35 GeV, respectively.

In this category a counting experiment is performed, as the number of expected background events is too small for results to benefit from a shape-based analysis.

### Table 1 Summary of selection criteria in event categories A ($t_\tau +$ jets) and B ($t_\tau t_\tau +$ jets), where $\ell = \mu, e$. In category A, the two subcategories, OS and SS, are defined by the charge of the $t_\tau$ pair. The fit variable used in each category is also shown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category A</th>
<th>Category B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jet selection</td>
<td>$\geq 4$ jets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$p_T^{\text{miss}}$ selection</td>
<td>$p_T^{\text{miss}} &gt; 100$ GeV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_T$ selection</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fit variable</td>
<td>$p_T$ in two $S_T$ bins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© Springer
control region (CR$_A$), which is defined through the same selection requirements as for the SR, but with an inverted isolation requirement for the $\tau_h$ lepton.

The shape of the $p_T^{\ell}$ distribution is compared between the CR$_A$ and SR in simulated $t\bar{t}$ and $W + $ jets events. Since the inversion of the $\tau_h$ isolation criterion introduces kinematic differences between the SRs and CRs, the jet multiplicity and $p_T^{\ell}$ are corrected in order to reproduce the shape of the $t\bar{t}$ and $W + $ jets backgrounds in the SRs [71], as shown in Fig. 2.

Once the kinematic distributions in the CR$_A$ are corrected, we use Eq. (1) to extrapolate the $t\bar{t}$ and $W + $ jets background yields to the SR. In this equation, we replace $N^{t\bar{t}, W + $jets$}$ for category A.


6.2 Backgrounds in category B

In category B, the dominant background also originates from $t\bar{t}$ production. As the fraction of misidentified electrons and muons was found to be negligible in this analysis, at least one of the two $\tau_h$ leptons is mimicked by a jet. Thus, background events from $t\bar{t}$ production consist either of only misidentified $\tau_h$ leptons or one $\tau_h$ lepton and one misidentified $\tau_h$ lepton, plus an electron or a muon. A separate CR is defined for each component. The strategy for determining this background in category B is shown in Fig. 3.

The first control region (CR$_{B1}$) is defined by inverting the isolation criterion for all $\tau_h$ leptons with respect to the isolation criterion applied in the SR. The region CR$_{B1}$ is used to extrapolate the $t\bar{t}$ background to the SR. In contrast to the SR, the charge criterion on the $\tau_h$ lepton is removed and the leading $\tau_h$ lepton must have $p_T < 100$ GeV to avoid overlap between the control region CR$_{B1}$ and control region CR$_A$. The $t\bar{t}$ background normalization is then derived as in Eq. (1).

A second control region (CR$_{B2}$) to estimate the $t\bar{t}_{p+f}$ background is defined, in which at least one isolated and at least one nonisolated $\tau_h$ lepton are required. In contrast to the SR, the charge criterion on the $\tau_h$ lepton is removed and the leading $\tau_h$ lepton must have $p_T < 45$ GeV. The event must have an opposite-sign $\ell\tau_h$ pair. For this requirement, the pair with the largest summed $p_T$ is chosen. In addition, the events must satisfy $M_T(\ell, p_T^{\text{miss}}) > 100$ GeV, where $M_T(\ell, p_T^{\text{miss}})$ is the transverse mass of the lepton-$p_T^{\text{miss}}$ system and defined as

$$M_T(\ell, p_T^{\text{miss}}) = \sqrt{2 p_T^\ell p_T^{\text{miss}} (1 - \cos[\Delta \phi(p_T^\ell, p_T^{\text{miss}})])}.$$ 

The largest non-$t\bar{t}_{p+f}$ fraction in control region CR$_{B2}$ arises from the $t\bar{t}$ events. The estimate of this background is derived
from the control region CRB1 and extrapolated to the control region CRB2 by using the extrapolation method as in Eq. (1). Once the \( t\bar{t}f \) background is estimated from CRB1, it is subtracted from CRB2. The \( t\bar{t}p+T \) background is extrapolated to the SR by using the extrapolation method as in Eq. (1).

7 Systematic uncertainties

Systematic uncertainties can affect both the overall normalization of background components, and the shapes of the \( p_T \) distributions for signal and background processes. Uncertainties in the MC simulation are applied to all simulated distributions for signal and background processes. Uncertainties.

- The uncertainty in the integrated luminosity measurement recorded with the CMS detector in the 2016 run at \( \sqrt{s} = 13 \) TeV is 2.5% [42].
- The following uncertainties in the normalization of the background processes are included:
  - 5.6% in the \( t\bar{t} \) production cross sect. [72] for \( t\bar{t} \) events that include \( \tau \) leptons,
  - 10% for single top quark [73–75], W+jets, and Z+jets production [76],
  - 20% for diboson production [77–79].
- The estimation of pileup effects is based on the total inelastic cross section. This cross section is determined to be 69.2 mb. The uncertainty is taken into account by varying the total inelastic cross section by 5% [80].
- Simulated events are corrected for lepton identification, trigger, and isolation efficiencies. The corresponding scale factors are applied as functions of \( |\eta| \) and \( p_T \). The systematic uncertainties due to these corrections are taken into account by varying each scale factor within its uncertainty.
- The scale factors for the jet energy scale and the jet energy resolution are determined as functions of \( |\eta| \) and \( p_T \) [66]. The effect of the uncertainties in these scale factors are considered by varying the scale factors within their uncertainties. These variations are propagated to the measurement of the \( p_T^{\text{miss}} \).
- Scale factors for the b tagging efficiencies are applied. These scale factors are measured as a function of the jet \( p_T \) [68]. The corresponding uncertainty is taken into account by varying the scale factors within their uncertainties.
- Various uncertainties in the \( \tau \) lepton reconstruction are considered. An uncertainty of 5% in the \( \tau \) lepton identification is applied, with an additional uncertainty of 0.2 \( p_T/(1 \) TeV). An uncertainty of 3% in the \( \tau \) lepton energy scale is taken into account, and an uncertainty in the charge misidentification rate of 2% is applied [70].
- Parton distribution functions from the NNPDF 3.0 set are used to generate simulated events for both background and signal samples. The uncertainties in the PDFs are determined according to the procedure described in Ref. [81]. The associated PDF uncertainties in the signal acceptance are estimated following the prescription for the LHC [81].
- We consider uncertainties in the renormalization (\( \mu_R \)) and factorization (\( \mu_F \)) scales by varying the respective scales, both simultaneously and independently, by factors between 0.5 and 2.
- We apply an uncertainty in the background estimation method by varying the extrapolation factors for background processes without \( \tau \) leptons within their uncertainties. An additional uncertainty due to the correction factors used to reweight events in control region CR\( A \) is applied.

The systematic uncertainties with the largest effects on the most important background processes and on the signal are summarized in Table 2. The most important background processes are the \( t\bar{t}f \), \( t\bar{t}p \) and W + jets, and \( t\bar{t}p+T \) backgrounds derived from data, and the \( t\bar{t}p \) background taken from simulation. Also shown is the systematic uncertainty associated with the signal produced by an LQ\( 3 \) whose mass is 700 GeV. The impact of the different sources of uncertainty varies for different processes. The uncertainty due to the variation in the scales \( \mu_R \) and \( \mu_F \) has a large impact on the \( t\bar{t}p \) background, and is derived from simulation. The uncertainty in the \( \tau \) lepton identification has the largest effect on the signal sample. For the backgrounds derived from several CRs, the uncertainty in the extrapolation factor has the largest impact.

8 Results

The results of all search categories in the electron and muon channels are combined in a binned-likelihood fit. A statistical template-based analysis, using the measured \( p_T \) distributions in category A and a counting experiment with the events measured in category B, is performed by using the THETA software package [82]. Each systematic uncertainty discussed in Sect. 7 is accounted for by a nuisance parameter in the likelihood formation.

The post-fit \( p_T \) distributions in the electron and muon channels in category A are shown in Figs. 4 and 5, respec-
Table 2 Summary of largest systematic uncertainties for the $t\bar{t}$ (and $W+$jets) and $t\bar{t}_P+t$ backgrounds derived from data, for the $t\bar{t}_P$ background obtained from simulation and for a leptoquark signal with a mass of 700 GeV. Shown are the ranges of uncertainties, which are dependent on the search regions and the lepton channel type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uncertainty</th>
<th>Category A</th>
<th>Category B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$t\bar{t}$</td>
<td>$t\bar{t}_P$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scales ($\mu_F, \mu_R$) (%)</td>
<td>26–42</td>
<td>1–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\tau$ ID (%)</td>
<td>8–9</td>
<td>0–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bkg. estimate (%)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6–18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 4 Distributions of $p_T^T$ for events in the electron channel passing the full selection in category A. The events are separated into OS (upper), SS (lower), low $S_T$ (left) and high $S_T$ (right) categories. The hatched areas represent the total uncertainties of the SM background. In the bottom panel, the ratio of data to SM background is shown together with statistical (dark gray) and total (light gray) uncertainties of the total SM background.
Fig. 5 Distributions of $p_T^t$ for events in the muon channel passing the full selection in category A. The events are separated into OS (upper), SS (lower), low $S_T$ (left) and high $S_T$ (right) categories. The hatched areas represent the total uncertainties of the SM background. In the bottom panel, the ratio of data to SM background is shown together with statistical (dark gray) and total (light gray) uncertainties of the total SM background.

diagram
pair production of scalar LQs at NLO accuracy [24] is shown as the dashed line. The dotted lines indicate the uncertainty due to the PDFs and to variations of the renormalization and factorization scales by factors of 0.5 and 2.

Production cross sections of 0.6 pb for LQ3 masses of 300 GeV and of about 0.01 pb for masses up to 1.5 TeV are excluded at 95% CL under the assumption of \( B = 1 \) for LQ3 decays to a top quark and \( \tau \) lepton. Comparing these limits with the NLO cross sections, LQ3 masses up to 900 GeV (930 GeV expected) can be excluded.

Exclusion limits with varying branching fractions \( B \) are presented in Fig. 6 (bottom), where limits on the complementary LQ3 \( \rightarrow b\nu \) (\( B = 0 \)) decay channel are also included. The results for \( B = 0 \) are obtained from a search for pair-produced bottom squarks [38] with subsequent decays into \( b \) quark and neutralino pairs, in the limit of vanishing neutralino masses. Scalar LQ3S can be excluded for masses below 1150 GeV for \( B = 0 \) and for masses below 700 GeV over the full \( B \) range. For the assumptions of a LQ with symmetric couplings under the SM gauge symmetry and with decays to only \( b\nu \) and \( \tau \), \( B \) can only take values of 1 or 0.5. When these assumptions are lifted, \( B \) can take all possible values between 0 and 1. Note that if upper limits on \( B \) are to be used to constrain the lepton-quark-LQ3 Yukawa couplings, \( \lambda_{b\nu} \) and \( \lambda_{\tau\tau} \), kinematic suppression factors that favor \( b\nu \) decay over the \( \tau \) decay have to be considered as well [26,27].

The results presented here can be directly interpreted in the context of pair produced down-type squarks decaying into top quark and \( \tau \) lepton pairs. Such squarks appear in RPV SUSY scenarios and correspond to LQs with \( B = 0.5 \). These squarks are excluded up to a mass of 810 GeV, and the decay mode is dominated by the RPV coupling \( \lambda_{333}' \) [84].

### 9 Summary

A search has been conducted for pair production of third-generation scalar leptoquarks (LQ3S) decaying into a top quark and a \( \tau \) lepton. Proton–proton collision data recorded in 2016 at a center-of-mass energy of 13 TeV, corresponding...
to an integrated luminosity of 35.9 fb⁻¹, has been analyzed. The search has been carried out in the ℓτh+jets and ℓτhT_3h+jets channels, where ℓ is either an electron or muon and T_3 indicates a tau lepton decaying to hadrons. Standard model backgrounds due to misidentified τ leptons are derived from control regions. The measured transverse momentum distributions for the reconstructed top quark candidate are analyzed in four search regions in the ℓτh+jets channel. The observed number of events are found to be in agreement with the background predictions.

Upper limits on the production cross section of LQ₃ pairs are set between 0.6 and 0.01 pb at 95% confidence level for LQ₃ masses between 300 and 1700 GeV, assuming a branching fraction of $B = 1$. The scalar LQ₃s are excluded with masses below 900 GeV, for $B = 1$. This result represents the most stringent limits to date on LQ₃s coupled to τ leptons and top quarks and constrains models explaining flavor anomalies in the b quark sector through contributions from scalar LQs.

Acknowledgements We congratulate our colleagues in the CERN accelerator departments for the excellent performance of the LHC and thank the technical and administrative staffs at CERN and at other CMS institutes for their contributions to the success of the CMS effort. In addition, we gratefully acknowledge the computing centers and personnel of the Worldwide LHC Computing Grid for delivering so effectively the computing infrastructure essential to our analyses. Finally, we acknowledge the enduring support for the construction and operation of the LHC and the CMS detector provided by the following funding agencies: BMWFW and FWF (Austria); FNRS and FWO (Belgium); CNPq, CAPES, FAPERJ, and FAPESP (Brazil); MES (Bulgaria); CERN; CAS, MoST, and NSFC (China); COLCIENCIAS (Colombia); MSES and CSF (Croatia); RPF (Cyprus); SENESCYT (Ecuador); MoER, ERC IUT, and ERDF (Estonia); Academy of Finland, MEC, and HIP (Finland); CEA and CNRS/IN2P3 (France); BMBF, DFG, and HGF (Germany); GSRT (Greece); NKFIA (Hungary); DAE and DST (India); IPM (Iran); SFI (Ireland); INFN (Italy); MSI and NRF (Republic of Korea); LAS (Lithuania); MOE and UM (Malaysia); BUAP, CINVES- TAV, CONACYT, LNS, SEP, and UASLP-FAI (Mexico); MBIE (New Zealand); PAEC (Pakistan); MSHE and NSC (Poland); FCT (Portugal); JINR (Dubna); MON, RosAtom, RAS, RFBR and RAEP (Russia); MESTD (Serbia); SEIDI, CPAN, PCTI and FEDER (Spain); Swiss Funding Agencies (Switzerland); MST (Taipei); ThEPCenter, IPST, STAR, and NSTDA (Thailand); TUBITAK and TAEK (Turkey); NASU and SFFR (Ukraine); STFC (United Kingdom); DOE and NSF (USA). Individuals have received support from the Marie-Curie program and the European Research Council and Horizon 2020 Grant, contract No. 675440 (European Union); the Leventis Foundation; the A. P. Sloan Foundation; the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation; the Belgian Federal Science Policy Office; the Fonds pour la Formation à la Recherche dans l’Industrie et dans l’Agriculture (FRIA-Belgium); the Agentschap voor Innovatie door Wetenschap en Technologie (IWT-Belgium); the F.R.S.-FNRS and FWO (Belgium) under the “Science in Factory - EOS” – be.h project n. 30820817; the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MEYS) of the Czech Republic; the Lendület ("Momentum") Program and the János Bolyai Research Scholarship of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the New National Excellence Program ÚNKP, the NKFIA research grants 123842, 123959, 124845, 124850 and 125105 (Hungary); the Council of Science and Industrial Research, India; the HOMING PLUS program of the Foundation for Polish Science, cofinanced by European Union, Regional Development Fund, the Mobility Plus program of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, the National Science Center (Poland), contracts Harmonia 2014/14/M/ST2/00428, Opus 2014/13/B/ST2/02543, 2014/15/B/ST2/03998, and 2015/19/B/ST2/02861, Sonata-bis 2012/ 07/E/ST2/01406; the National Priorities Research Program by Qatar National Research Fund; the Programa Estatal de Fomento de la Investigación Científica y Técnica de Excelencia María de Maeztu, grant MDM-2015-0509 and the Programa Severo Ochoa del Principado de Asturias; the Thalis and Aristeia programs cofinanced by EU-ESF and the Greek NSRF; the Rachadapisek Sompot Fund for Postdoctoral Fellowship, Chulalongkorn University and the Chulalongkorn Academic into Its 2nd Century Project Advancement Project (Thailand); the Welch Foundation, contract C-1845; and the Weston Havens Foundation (USA).

Open Access This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. Funded by SCOAP3.

References


Belle Collaboration, Observation of $B^+ \rightarrow D^{(*)+} \tau \nu_c$ and evidence for $B^+ \rightarrow D^{(*)+} \tau \nu_c$ at Belle. Phys. Rev. D 82, 072005 (2010). https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.82.072005. arXiv:1005.2302


CMSCollaboration

YerevanPhysicsInstitute,Yerevan,Armenia
A.M.Sirunyan,A.Tumasyan

InstitutfürHochenergiephysik,Vienna,Austria
W.Adam,F.Ambrogi,E.Asilar,T.Bergauer,J.Brandstetter,E.Brandolini,M.Dragicevic,J.Erö,A.EscalanteDelValle,
M.Flechl,M.Friedl,R.Frühwirth1,V.M.Ghete,J.Grossmann,J.Hrubec,M.Jeitler1,A.König,N.Krammer,
I.Krätschmer,D.Liko,T.Madlener,I.Mikulec,E.Pree,N.Rad,H.Rohringer,J.Schieck1,R.Schöfbeck,M.Spanring,
D.Spitzbart,A.Taurok,W.Waltenberger,J.Wittmann,C.-E.Wulz1,M.Zarucki

InstituteforNuclearProblems,Minsk,Belarus
V.Chekovskiy,V.Mossolov,J.SuarezGonzalez

UniversiteitAntwerpen,Antwerpen,Belgium
E.A.DeWolf,D.DiCroce,X.Janssen,J.Lauwers,M.Pieters,M.VanDeKlundert,H.VanHaevermaet,
P.VanMechelen,N.VanRemortel

VrijeUniversiteitBrussel,Brussel,Belgium
S.AbuZeid,F.Blekman,J.D’Hondt,I.DeBruyn,J.DeClercq,K.Deroover,G.Floruis,D.Lontkovskyyi,S.Lowette,
I.Marchesini,S.Moortgat,L.Moreels,Q.Python,K.Skovpen,S.Tavernier,W.VanDoninck,P.VanMulders,I.VanParijs

UniversitéLibredeBruxelles,Bruxelles,Belgium
D.Beghin,B.Bilin,H.Brun,B.Clerbaux,G.DeLendecker,H.Delannoy,B.Dorney,G.Fasanella,L.Favart,
R.Goldouzian,A.Grebenyuk,A.K.Kalsi,T.Lenzi,J.Luetich,T.Maerschalk,T.Seva,E.Starling,C.VanderVelde,
P.Vanlaer,D.Vannerom,R.Yonamine,F.Zenoni

GhentUniversity,Ghent,Belgium
M.Vit,N.Zaganidis

UniversitéCatholiquedeLouvain,Louvain-la-Neuve,Belgium
H.Bakhshiansohi,O.Bondu,S.Brochet,G.Bruno,C.Caputo,A.Caudron,P.David,S.DeVisscher,C.Delaere,
M.Delcourt,B.Francois,A.Giammanco,G.Krintiras,V.Lemaitre,A.Magitteri,A.Mertens,M.Musich,
K.Piotrzkowski,L.Quertenmont,A.Saggio,M.VidalMarono,S.Wertz,J.Zobec

CentroBrasileirodePesquisasFisicas,RiodeJaneiro,Brazil

UniversidadeestadodeRiodeJaneiro,RiodeJaneiro,Brazil
E.BelchiorBatistaDasChagas,W.Carvalho,J.Chinellato3,E.Coelho,E.M.DaCosta,G.G.DaSilveira4,
D.DeJesusDamiao,S.FonsecaDeSouza,L.M.HuertasGuativa,H.Malbouisson,M.MedinaJaime5,
M.MeloDeAlmeida,C.MoraHerrera,L.Mundim,H.Nogima,L.J.SanchezRosas,A.Santoro,A.Sznajder,M.Thiel,
E.J.TonelliManganote5,F.TorresDaSilvaDeAraujo,A.VilelaPereira

UniversidadeEstadualPaulista6,UniversidadeFederaldoABCb,SãoPaulo,Brazil
S.Ahuja6,C.A.Bernardes6,T.R.FernandezPerezTomei6,E.M.Gregores6,P.G.Mercadanteb,S.F.Novaes6,
SandraS.Padula6,D.RomeroAbad6,J.C.RuizVargas6

InstituteforNuclearResearchandNuclearEnergy,BulgarianAcademyofSciences,Sofia,Bulgaria
A.Aleksandrov,R.Hadjiiiska,P.Iaydjiev,A.Marinov,M.Misheva,M.Rodozov,M.Shopova,G.Sultanov

UniversityofSofia,Sofia,Bulgaria
A.Dimitrov,L.Litov,B.Pavlov,P.Petkov

BeihangUniversity,Beijing,China
W.Fang6,X.Gao6,L.Yuan
Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing, China

State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Peking University, Beijing, China
Y. Ban, G. Chen, J. Li, Q. Li, S. Liu, Y. Mao, S. J. Qian, D. Wang, Z. Xu

Tsinghua University, Beijing, China
Y. Wang

Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, Colombia
C. Avila, A. Cabrera, C. A. Carrillo Montoya, L. F. Chaparro Sierra, C. Florez, C. F. González Hernández, J. D. Ruiz Alvarez, M. A. Segura Delgado

University of Split, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture, Split, Croatia
B. Courbon, N. Godinovic, D. Lelas, I. Puljak, P. M. Ribeiro Cipriano, T. Sculac

University of Split, Faculty of Science, Split, Croatia
Z. Antunovic, M. Kovac

Institute Rudjer Boskovic, Zagreb, Croatia
V. Brigljevic, D. Ferencek, K. Kadija, B. Mesic, A. Starodumov, T. Susa

University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus

Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic
M. Finger, M. Finger Jr.

Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Quito, Ecuador
E. Carrera Jarrin

Academy of Scientific Research and Technology of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Egyptian Network of High Energy Physics, Cairo, Egypt
A. A. Abdelalim, S. Elgammal, A. Ellithi Kamel

National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Tallinn, Estonia
S. Bhowmik, R. K. Dewanjee, M. Kadastik, L. Perrini, M. Raidal, C. Veelken

Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
P. Eerola, H. Kirschenmann, J. Pekkanen, M. Voutilainen

Helsinki Institute of Physics, Helsinki, Finland
J. Havukainen, J. K. Heikkilä, T. Järvinen, V. Karimäki, R. Kinnunen, T. Lampén, K. Lassila-Perini, S. Laurila, S. Lehti, T. Lindén, P. Luukka, T. Mäenpää, H. Siikonen, E. Tuominiemi

Lappeenranta University of Technology, Lappeenranta, Finland
T. Tuuva

IRFU, CEA, Université Paris-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France

Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, Ecole polytechnique, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Palaiseau, France
The University of Iowa, Iowa City, USA

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

The University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA

Kansas State University, Manhattan, USA
A. Ivanov, K. Kaadze, Y. Maravin, A. Mohammadi, L. K. Saini, N. Skhirtladze

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, USA
F. Rebassoo, D. Wright

University of Maryland, College Park, USA

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA

University of Mississippi, Oxford, USA
J. G. Acosta, S. Oliveros

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, USA

State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, USA
J. Dolen, A. Godshalk, C. Harrington, I. Iashvili, D. Nguyen, A. Parker, S. Rappoccio, B. Roozbahani

Northeastern University, Boston, USA

Northwestern University, Evanston, USA

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, USA

The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA
Princeton University, Princeton, USA

University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, USA
S. Malik, S. Norberg

Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA

Purdue University Northwest, Hammond, USA
T. Cheng, N. Parashar

Rice University, Houston, USA

University of Rochester, Rochester, USA
A. Bodek, P. de Barbaro, R. Demina, Y. t. Duh, T. Ferbel, M. Galanti, A. Garcia-Bellido, J. Han, O. Hindrichs, A. Khukhunaishvili, K. H. Lo, P. Tan, M. Verzetti

The Rockefeller University, New York, USA
R. Ciesielski, K. Goulianos, C. Mesropian

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, USA

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA
A. G. Delannoy, J. Heideman, G. Riley, K. Rose, S. Spanier, K. Thapa

Texas A&M University, College Station, USA

Texas Tech University, Lubbock, USA

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA
M. W. Arenton, P. Barria, B. Cox, R. Hirosky, M. Joyce, A. Ledovskoy, H. Li, C. Neu, T. Sinthuprasith, Y. Wang, E. Wolfe, F. Xia

Wayne State University, Detroit, USA

University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA

† Deceased

1: Also at Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, Austria
2: Also at IRFU; CEA; Université Paris-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France
3: Also at Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas, Brazil
4: Also at Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil
5: Also at Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Pelotas, Brazil
6: Also at Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium
7: Also at Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia
8: Also at Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia
9: Also at Helwan University, Cairo, Egypt
10: Now at Zewail City of Science and Technology, Zewail, Egypt
11: Now at British University in Egypt, Cairo, Egypt
12: Now at Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt
13: Also at Department of Physics; King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
14: Also at Université de Haute Alsace, Mulhouse, France
15: Also at Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics; Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
16: Also at Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
17: Also at CERN; European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland
18: Also at RWTH Aachen University; III. Physikalisches Institut A, Aachen, Germany
19: Also at University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
20: Also at Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany
21: Also at MTA-ELTE Lendület CMS Particle and Nuclear Physics Group; Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
22: Also at Institute of Nuclear Research ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary
23: Also at Institute of Physics; University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary
24: Also at Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar, India
25: Also at Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, India
26: Also at Shoolini University, Solan, India
27: Also at University of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India
28: Also at University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka
29: Also at Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran
30: Also at Yazd University, Yazd, Iran
31: Also at Plasma Physics Research Center; Science and Research Branch; Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran
32: Also at Università degli Studi di Siena, Siena, Italy
33: Also at INFN Sezione di Milano-Bicocca; Università di Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy
34: Also at International Islamic University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
35: Also at Malaysian Nuclear Agency; MOSTI, Kajang, Malaysia
36: Also at Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, Mexico City, Mexico
37: Also at Warsaw University of Technology; Institute of Electronic Systems, Warsaw, Poland
38: Also at Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow, Russia
39: Now at National Research Nuclear University ‘Moscow Engineering Physics Institute’ (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia
40: Also at St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia
41: Also at University of Florida, Gainesville, USA
42: Also at P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia
43: Also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, USA
44: Also at Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk, Russia
45: Also at Faculty of Physics; University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
46: Also at INFN Sezione di Pavia; Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
47: Also at University of Belgrade; Faculty of Physics and Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia
48: Also at Scuola Normale e Sezione dell’INFN, Pisa, Italy
49: Also at National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece
50: Also at Riga Technical University, Riga, Latvia
51: Also at Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland
52: Also at Stefan Meyer Institute for Subatomic Physics (SMI), Vienna, Austria
53: Also at Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul, Turkey
54: Also at Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey
55: Also at Piri Reis University, Istanbul, Turkey
56: Also at Gaziosmanpasa University, Tokat, Turkey
57: Also at Adiyaman University, Adiyaman, Turkey
58: Also at Izmir Institute of Technology, Izmir, Turkey
59: Also at Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Turkey
60: Also at Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey
61: Also at Kafkas University, Kars, Turkey
62: Also at Istanbul Bilgi University, Istanbul, Turkey
63: Also at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
64: Also at School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom
65: Also at Monash University; Faculty of Science, Clayton, Australia
66: Also at Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, La Laguna, Spain
67: Also at Bethel University, St. Paul, USA
68: Also at Utah Valley University, Orem, USA
69: Also at Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA
70: Also at Beykent University, Istanbul, Turkey
71: Also at Bingol University, Bingol, Turkey
72: Also at Erzincan University, Erzincan, Turkey
73: Also at Sinop University, Sinop, Turkey
74: Also at Mimar Sinan University; Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey
75: Also at Texas A&M University at Qatar, Doha, Qatar
76: Also at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea