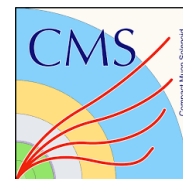


# Inclusive and differential results of top quark pair production from ATLAS+CMS

16<sup>th</sup> International Workshop on Top Quark Physics (TOP2023)

24-29 September 2023, Traverse City, Michigan (USA)

David Walter,  
on behalf of the CMS and ATLAS Collaborations

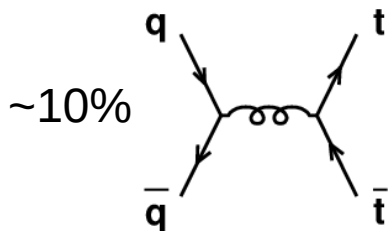
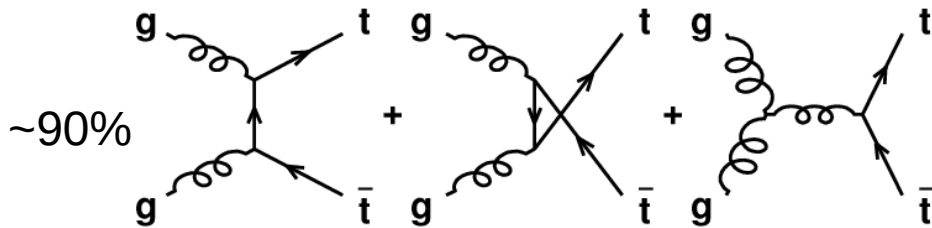
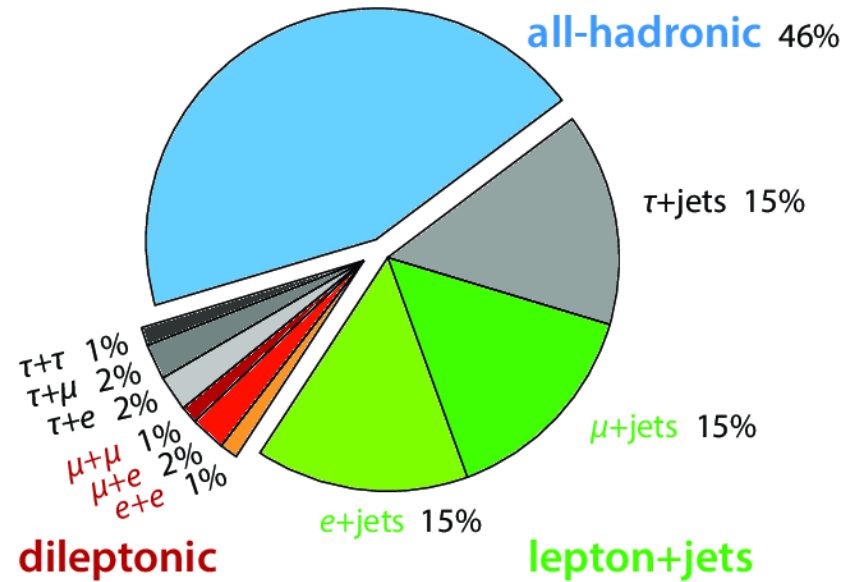


# $t\bar{t}$ production at the LHC

Top is most massive particle of the SM

Produced in pairs in large quantities

- Already ~100M in ATLAS+CMS in Run 3



$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$  theory prediction and measurements at similar precision

- Stringent test of perturbative QCD and EW theory
- Input to Global PDFs fits
- Extraction of  $\alpha_s$ ,  $m_{top}$

# $t\bar{t}$ at 13.6 TeV

ATLAS & CMS effectively collecting run 3 data

- First analyses on  $t\bar{t}$  – CMS result on last years' TOP

$t\bar{t}$  involves variety of different particles

- Distinctive signature
- Uses information of all main detector components
- Great opportunity to validate new data

> 10% increased cross section

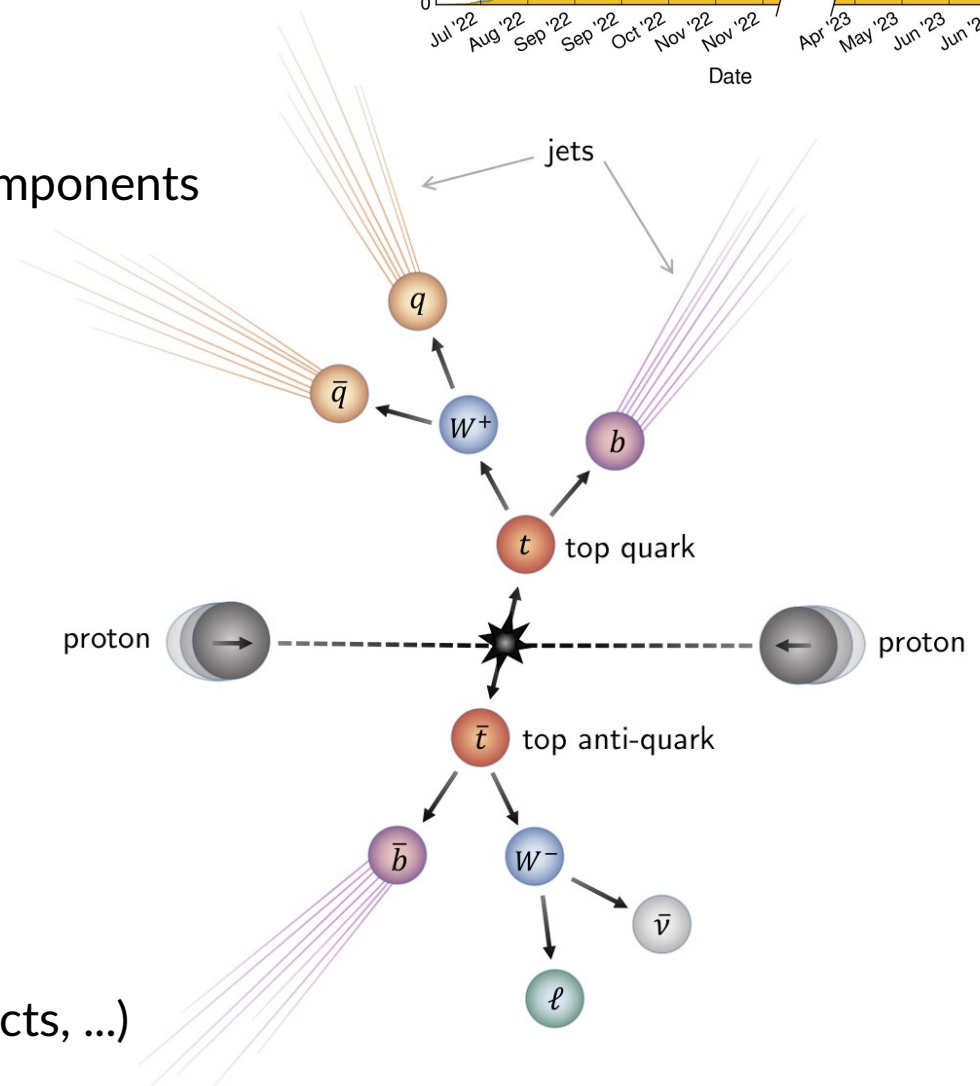
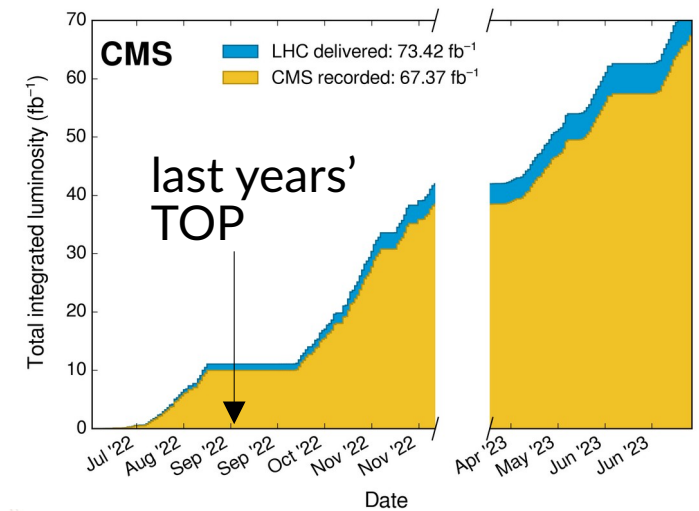
$$\sqrt{s} : 13 \text{ TeV} \rightarrow 13.6 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} : 834 \text{ pb} \rightarrow 924 \text{ pb}$$

Expected uncertainty smaller than expected change in cross section

First meaningful test of the SM at new energy frontier

This year: updated results (luminosity, objects, ...)



# CMS measurement at 13.6TeV

Combination of various channels:  $e\mu$ ,  $ee$ ,  $\mu\mu$ ,  $e$ +jets,  $\mu$ +jets

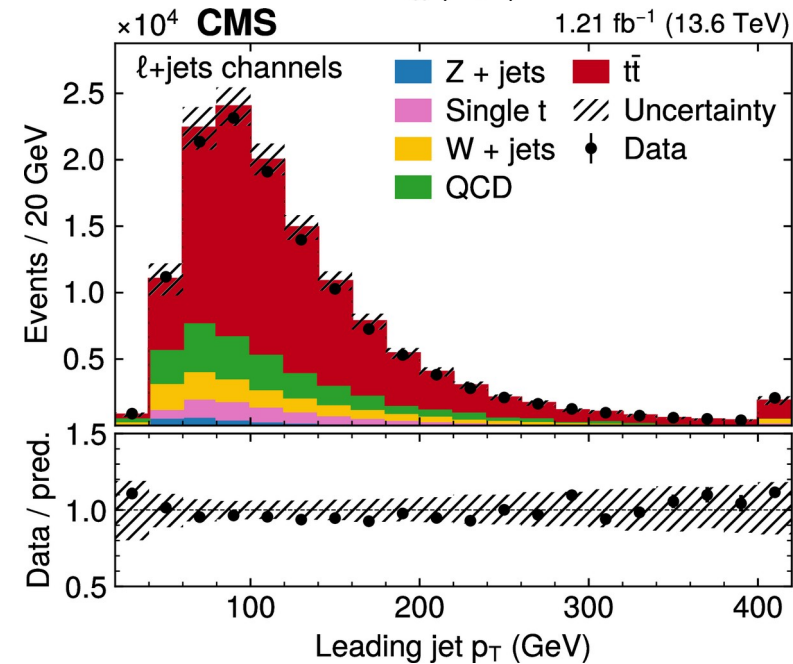
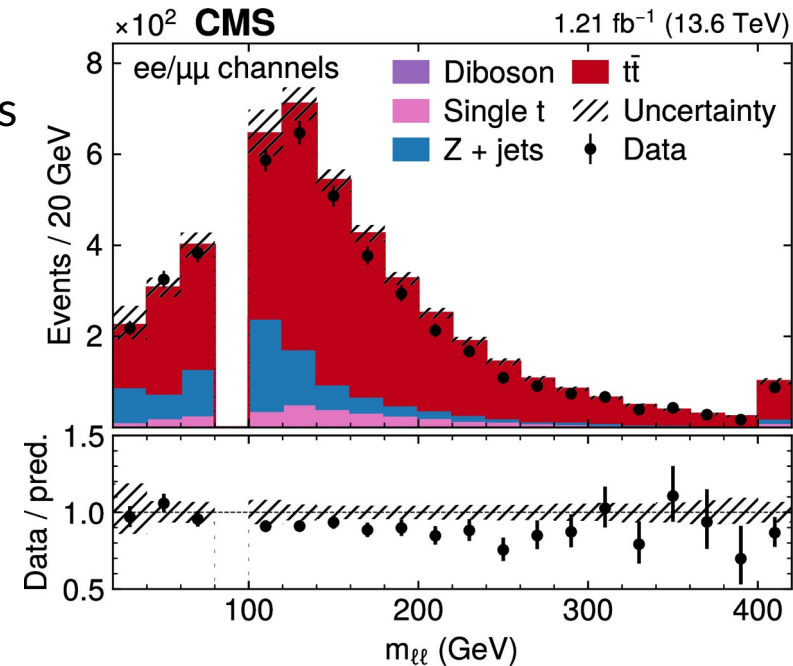
- $\sim 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected in summer 2022

Changes w.r.t. preliminary result:

- New jet reconstruction algorithm
  - Pileup per particle probability identification (PUPPI)
- Free floating lepton efficiencies  $\rightarrow$  dedicated scale factors

QCD multijet events in  $l$ +jets channels

- Estimated in data from matrix/fake rate method
  - Fake rate measured in 1 jet events
  - Applied to events in anti iso region



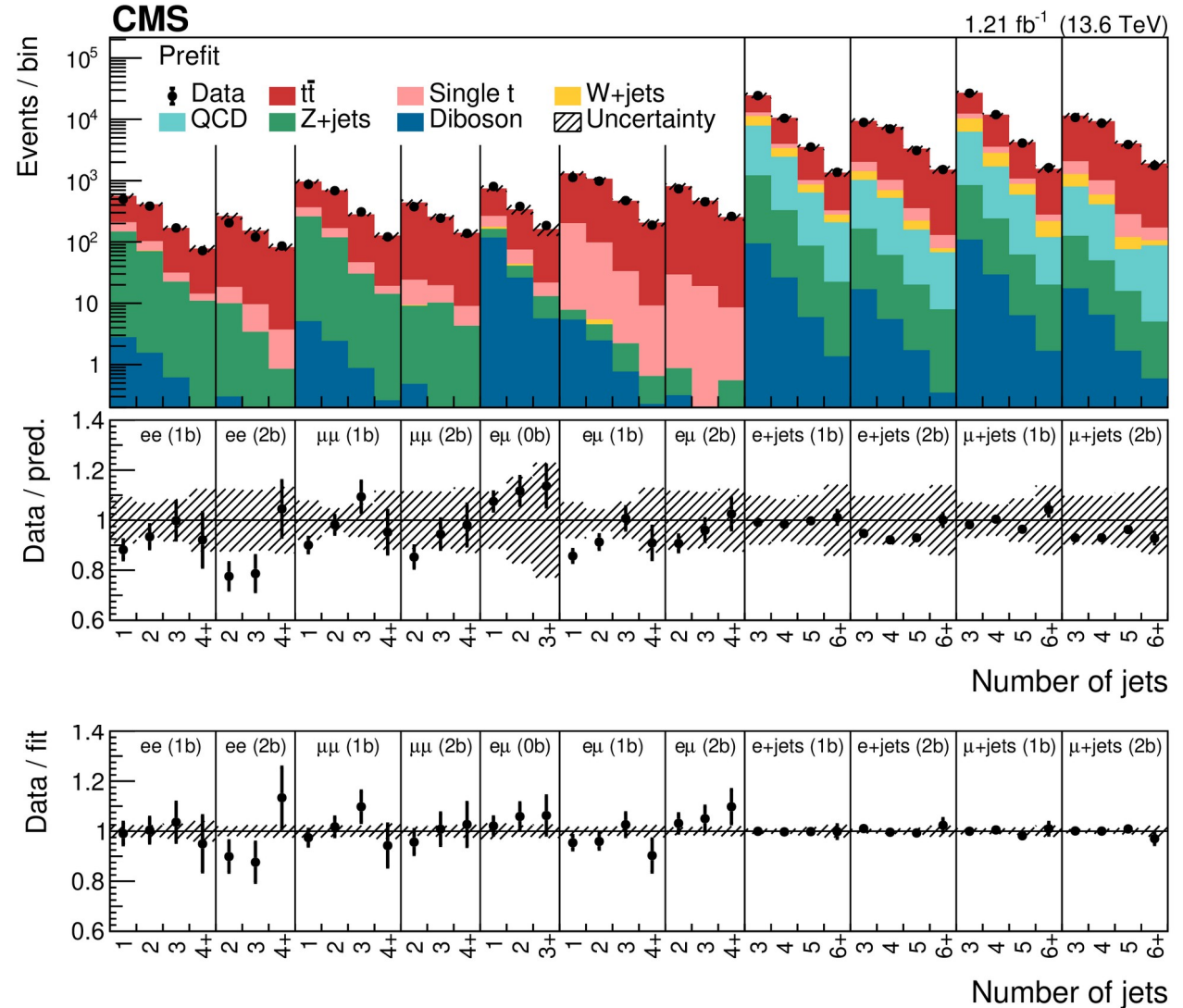
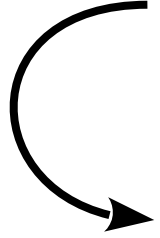
# CMS measurement at 13.6TeV

Likelihood fit performed in bins of:

- Lepton flavor
- Number of b-jets
- Number of jets

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 881 \pm 23(\text{stat} + \text{syst}) \pm 20(\text{lumi})\text{pb}$$

~11% → ~3.5%



# ATLAS measurement at 13.6TeV

Measurement targets most pure  $e\mu$  channel

- Updated using full 2022 data,  $29\text{fb}^{-1}$

Simultaneously extracting  $\sigma_Z$  in  $ee$  and  $\mu\mu$  channels

Using b-tag counting – minimize b-tagging systematic

$$N_1 = L\sigma_{t\bar{t}}\epsilon_{e\mu}2\epsilon_b(1 - C_b\epsilon_b) + N_1^{\text{bkg}},$$

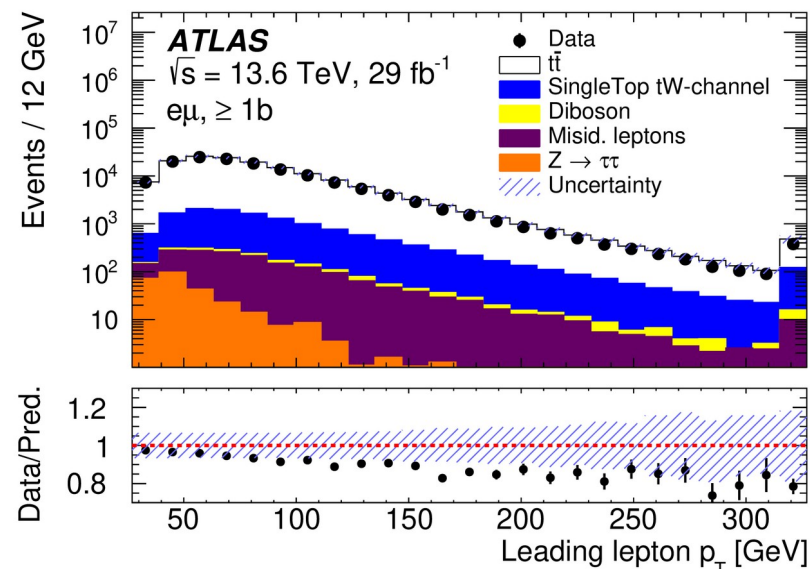
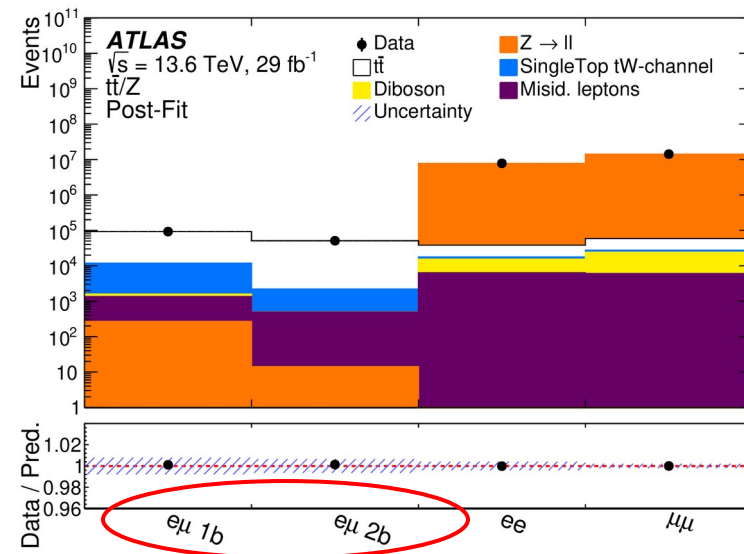
$$N_2 = L\sigma_{t\bar{t}}\epsilon_{e\mu}C_b\epsilon_b^2 + N_2^{\text{bkg}},$$

Results

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 850 \pm 3(\text{stat}) \pm 18(\text{syst}) \pm 20(\text{lumi})\text{pb}$$

$\sim 11\% \rightarrow \sim 3.2\%$

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{\text{NNLO+NNLL}} = 924^{+32}_{-40}\text{pb}$$



# ATLAS uncertainties

Luminosity  
Leptons  
Signal modeling

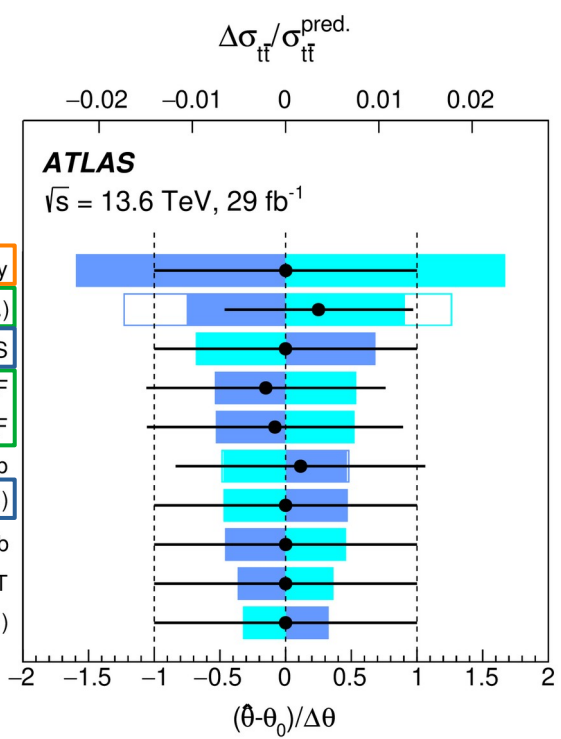
Moderate pulls & constraints

Pre-fit impact on  $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ :  
 $\theta = \hat{\theta} + \Delta\theta$   
 $\theta = \hat{\theta} - \Delta\theta$

Post-fit impact on  $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ :  
 $\theta = \hat{\theta} + \Delta\theta$   
 $\theta = \hat{\theta} - \Delta\theta$

● Nuis. Param. Pull

- Luminosity
- Muon isolation SF (MLLWINDOW.)
- $t\bar{t}$  modelling PS
- Electron isolation SF
- Electron reconstruction SF
- Pileup
- Top  $p_T$  rew. (NNLO QCD  $e\mu$ )
- Misid. norm.  $e\mu$  1b
- JVT
- Single top DSvsDR ( $e\mu$ )



# CMS uncertainties

Luminosity (externalized)  
Leptons  
B tagging

Significant pulls & constraints

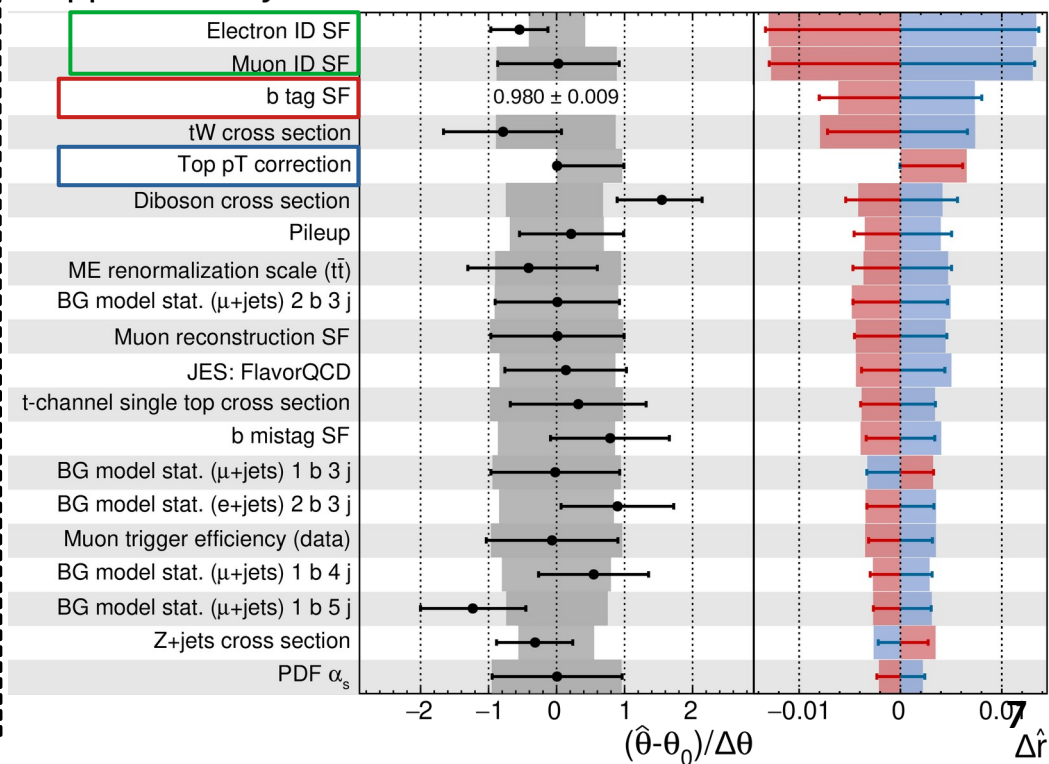
- Expected from in situ measurement via channel combination

## CMS

### Supplementary

● Fit constraint (obs.)    ● +1 $\sigma$  impact (obs.)    ● -1 $\sigma$  impact (obs.)  
 ■ Fit constraint (exp.)    ■ +1 $\sigma$  impact (exp.)    ■ -1 $\sigma$  impact (exp.)

$\hat{r} = 0.959 \pm 0.025$

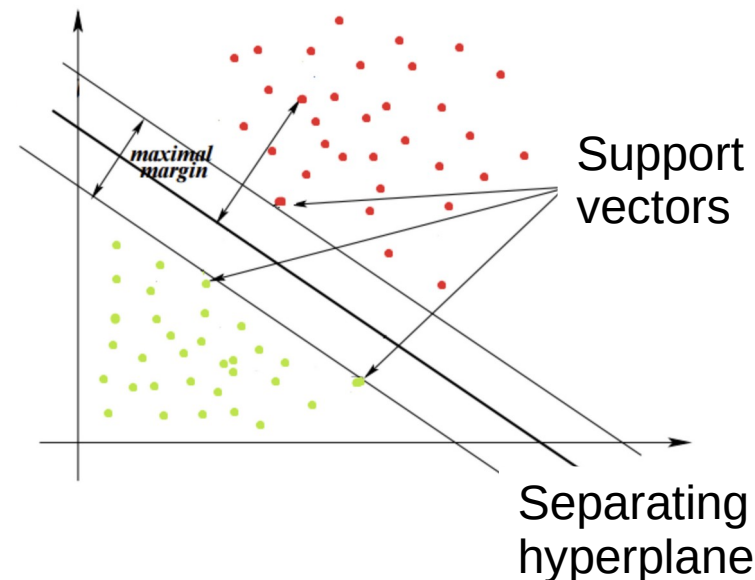
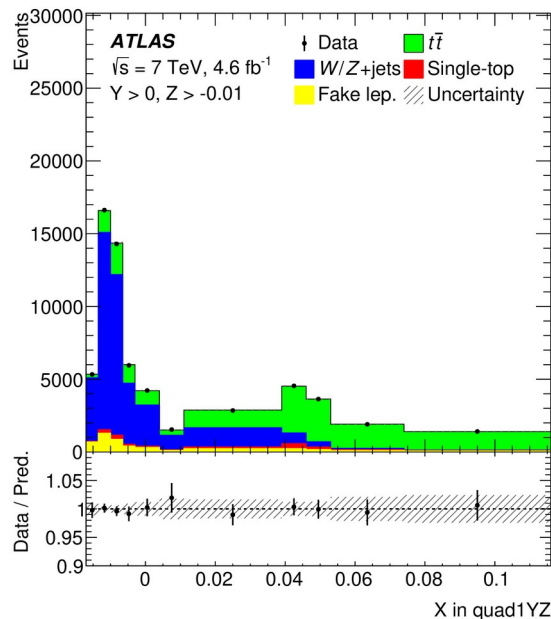
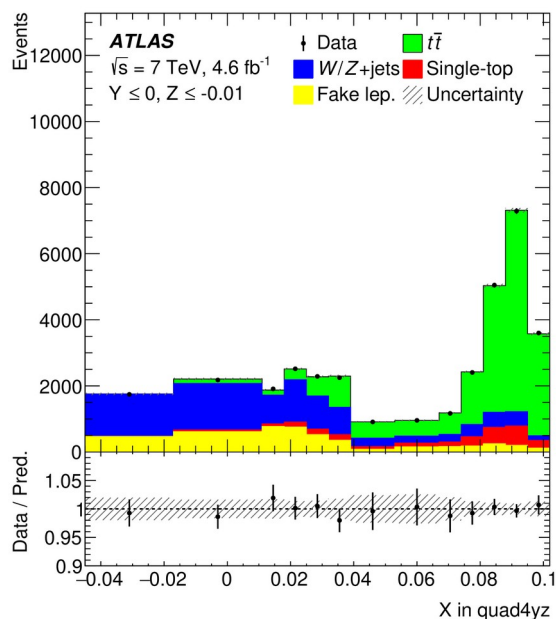


# $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ at 7 TeV using support vector machines

lepton+jets channel, using full 2011 data:  $4.6\text{fb}^{-1}$

3 SVMs  $\rightarrow$  3 dimensional space to construct multi-class discriminant

- $t\bar{t}$  vs.  $W/Z+b\bar{b}$  vs others
- Discriminating variables in 4 regions



Firm mathematical foundation  
 Simple geometric interpretation  
 Minimum is global minimum  
 Robust against overtraining

Profile likelihood fit results in

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 168.5 \pm 0.7(\text{stat})_{-5.9}^{+6.2}(\text{syst})_{-3.2}^{+3.4}(\text{lumi})\text{pb}$$

Consistent with SM

$\sim 2\sigma$  tension to ATLAS 7TeV dileptonic

Improved precision w.r.t previous ATLAS result in lepton+jets channel at 7TeV 12%  $\rightarrow$  4%



# Jet substructure in boosted $t\bar{t}$ events at 13TeV

Understanding/modeling of jet substructure

- Input for jet identification, tuning studies, ...

Test color reconnection, parton shower, hadronization

- Energy flow of jet (e.g. quarks vs. gluons)
- Three and two prong structure (e.g. top tagging)

Using full Run 2 pp data:  $140\text{fb}^{-1}$

Lepton+jets channel:

- Large-R jet with  $p_T > 350\text{GeV}$
- Matrix method for nonprompt leptons

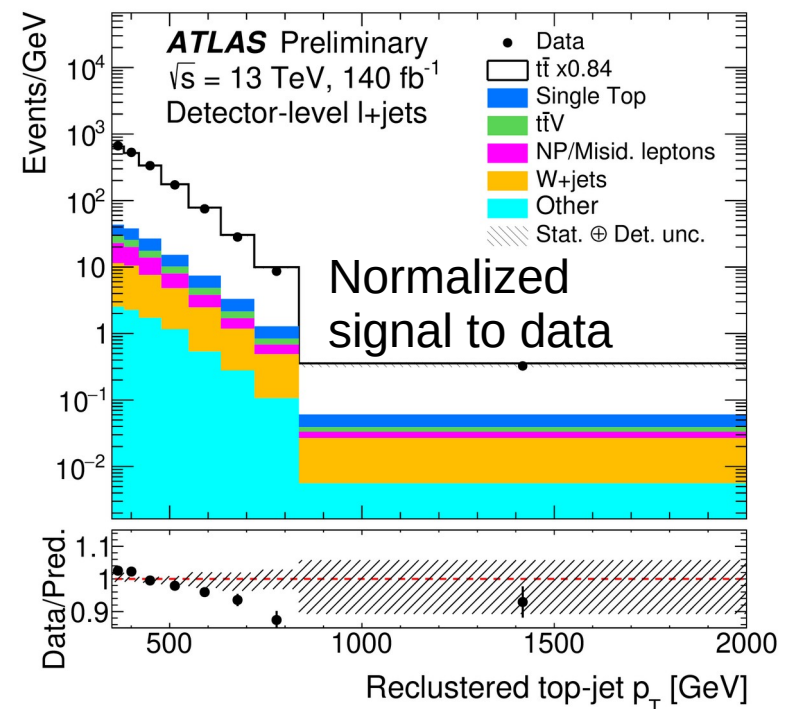
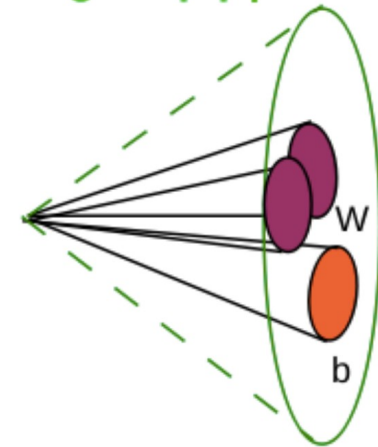
All-hadronic final state:

- Two large-R jets with  $p_T > 500$  (350) GeV
- ABCD method for multijet background

Excess in data of 15-20% observed

- Consistent with  $p_T(\text{top})$  mismodeling

High top  $p_T$



# Jet substructure in boosted $t\bar{t}$ events at 13TeV

Differential cross sections measured at particle level

- 8 Measured variables
- Iterative Bayesian unfolding

Leading uncertainties

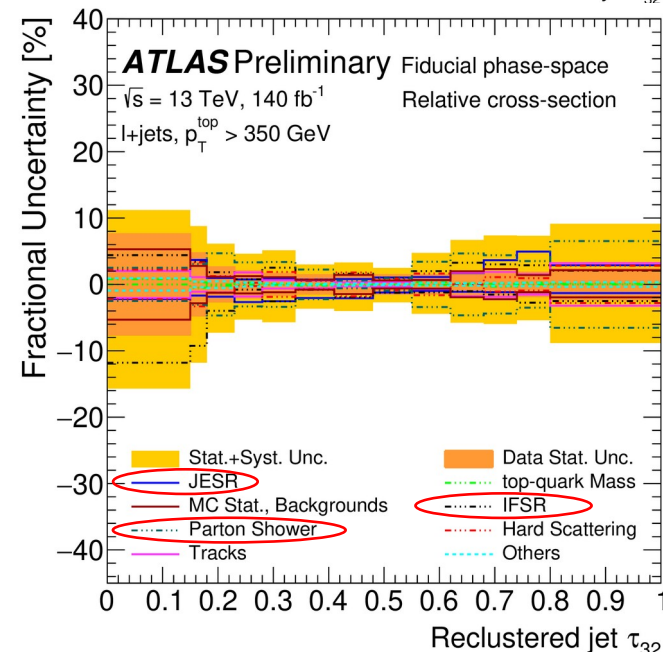
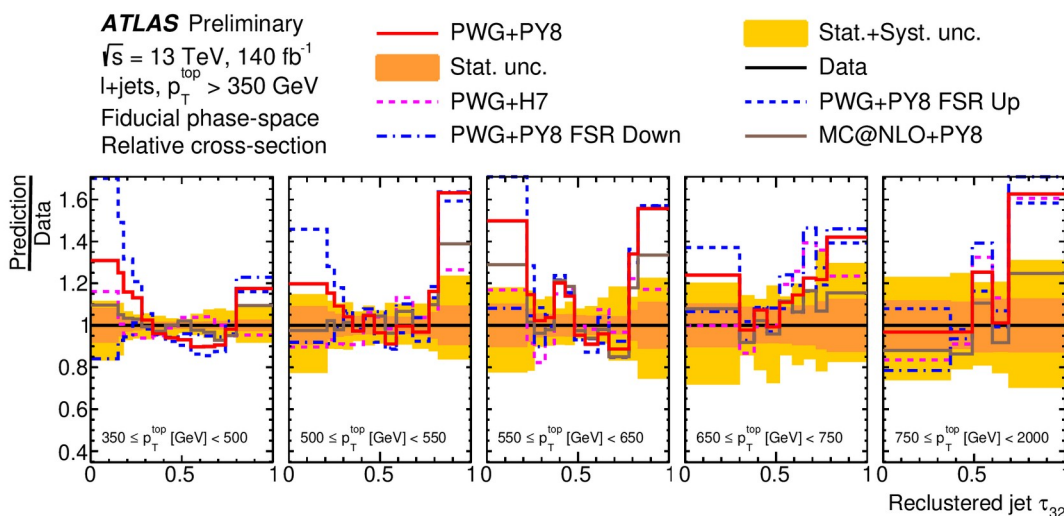
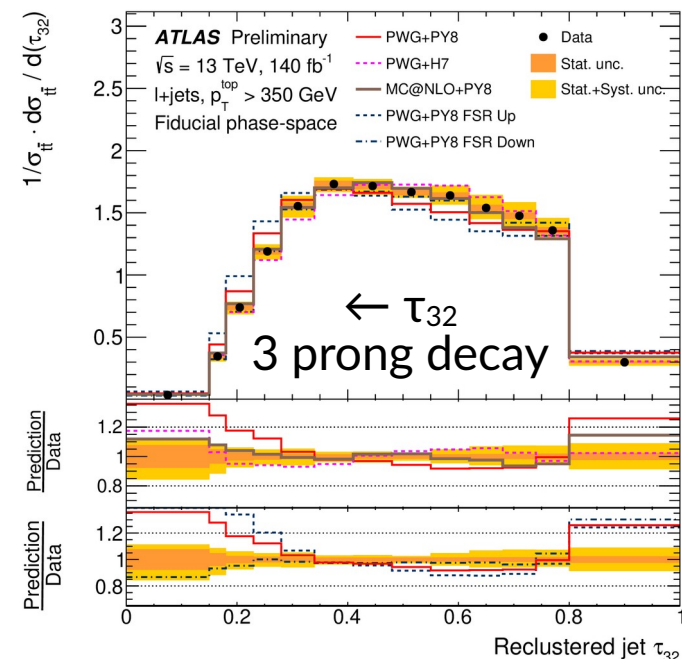
- Modeling: ISR/FSR, Parton shower
- Experimental: JES/JER

Qualitative and quantitative assessment

- E.g. FSR Up disfavored by data

Correlations with  $m(\text{top})$  and  $p_T(\text{top})$  are of particular interest in use of tagger for analyses

- 2D distributions measured



# $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ in $e\mu$ channel at 13TeV

Using full Run 2 pp data:  $140\text{fb}^{-1}$

- Background for mis. ID leptons from SS events
- Correction for  $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$  from  $Z \rightarrow ee/\mu\mu$
- Correction of lepton isolation scale factors in  $t\bar{t}$
- B-tag counting method (w/o fit)

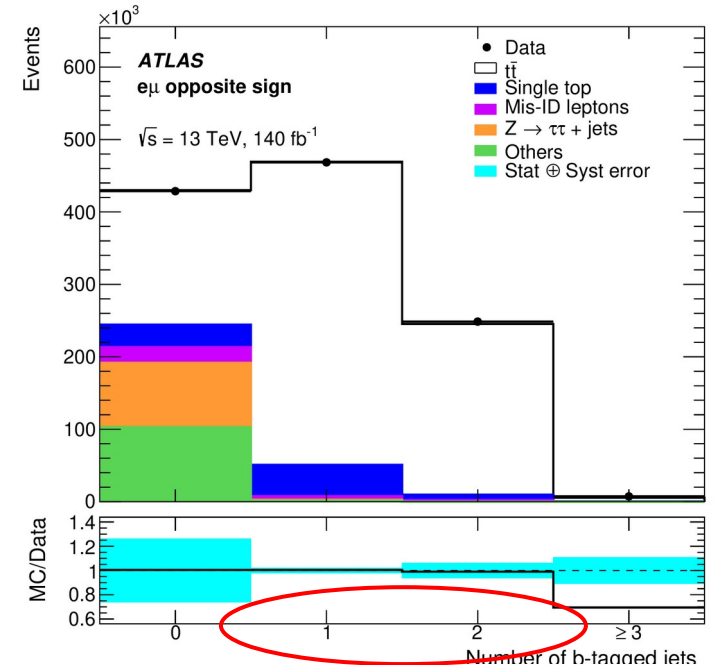
$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 829 \pm 1(\text{stat}) \pm 13(\text{syst}) \pm 8(\text{lumi}) \pm 2(\text{beam})\text{pb}$$

Leading systematics:

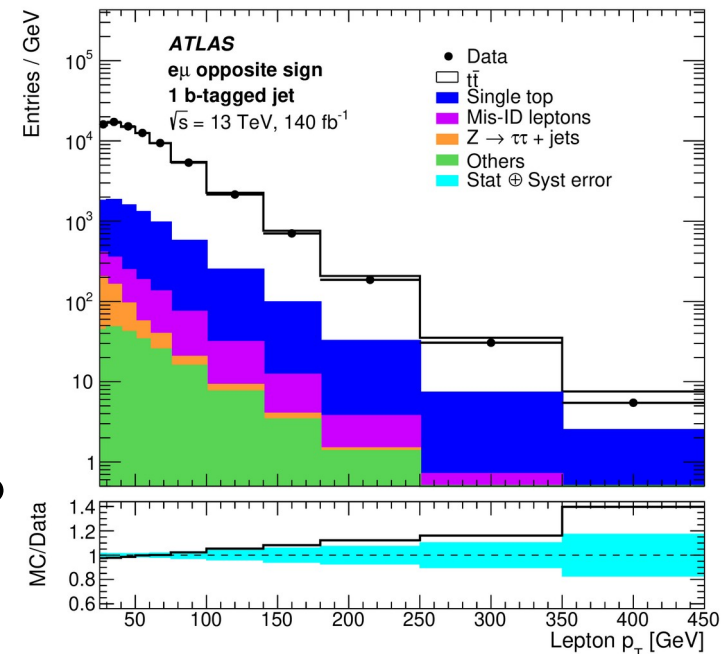
- Luminosity (0.93% see [link](#))
- Top  $p_T$  reweighting (0.6%)
- $tW$  background (0.6%)
- Lepton selection

In agreement with theory

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{\text{NNLO+NNLL}} = 832_{-29}^{+20}(\text{scale})_{-23}^{+23}(m_{\text{top}})_{-35}^{+35}(\text{PDF} + \alpha_s)\text{pb}$$



$\sim 1.8\%$



# Differential $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ in $e\mu$ channel at 13TeV

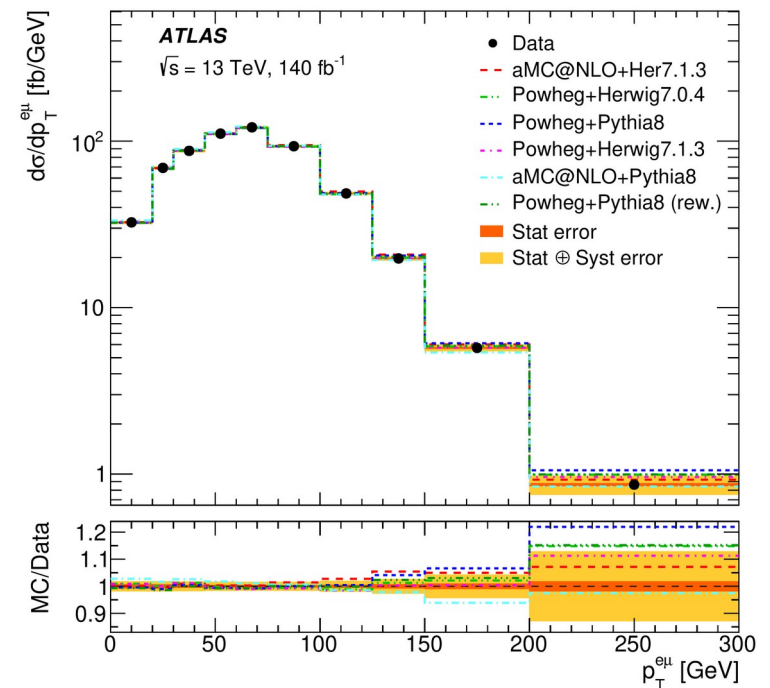
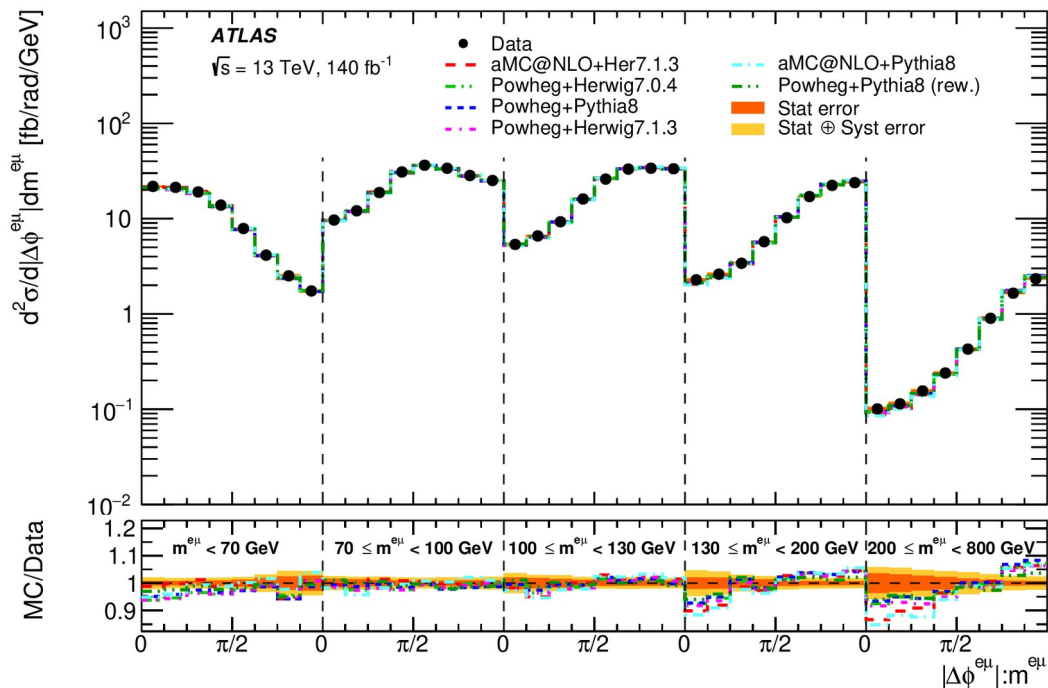
Bin by bin unfolding

Single and double differential cross sections at particle level

- 8 kinematic variables for lepton

No generator able to describe measurement in all bins

- Mismodeling is enhanced in double differential measurements
- E.g. data suggests leptons to be less separated, especially at high masses



# Differential $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ in dilepton channel at 13TeV

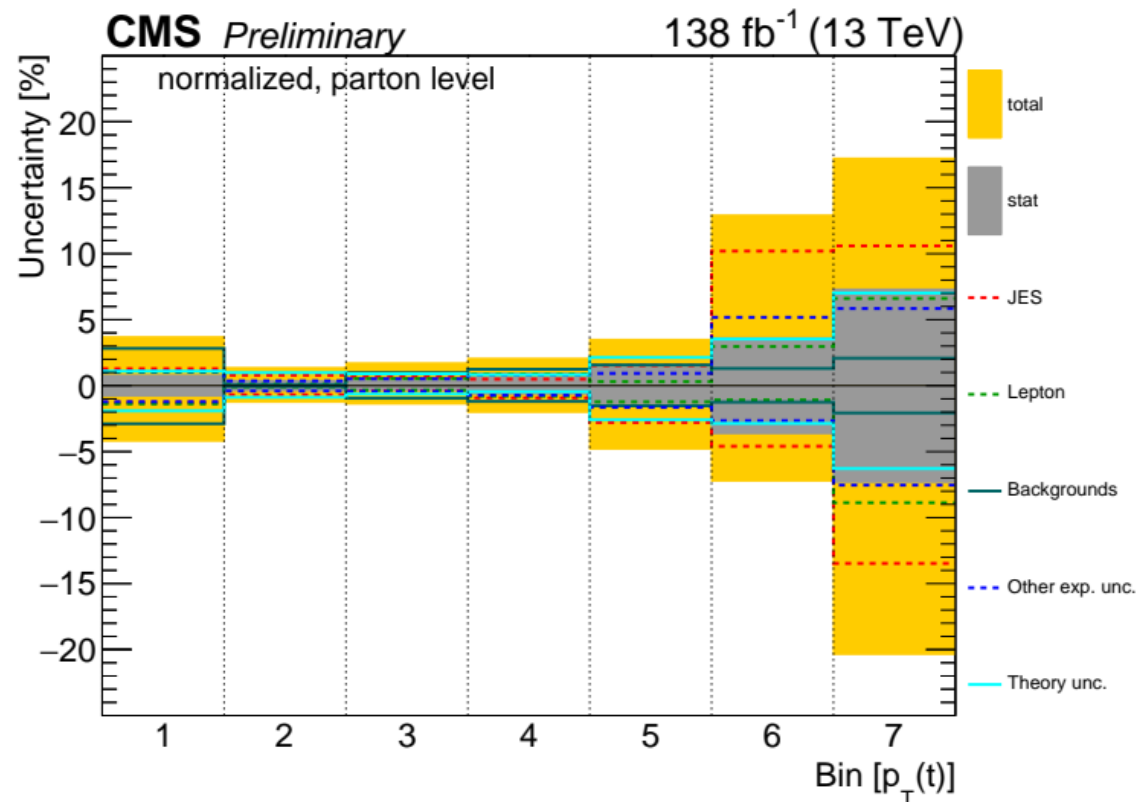
1D, 2D and 3D cross sections measured using full Run 2 data

- Unfolded results at parton and particle level from  $\chi^2$  fit using TUnfold
- Full event reconstruction (two versions)

Uncertainties reduced by factor of 2 w.r.t. previous results

Dominated by:

- Jet energy scale
- backgrounds
- lepton selection



# Differential $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ in dilepton channel at 13TeV

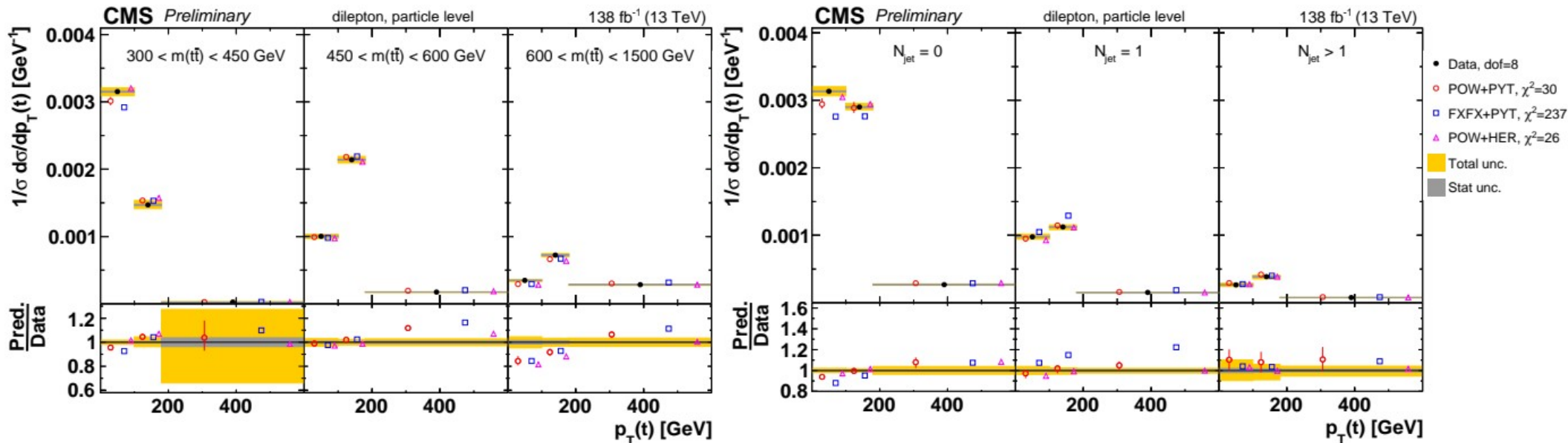
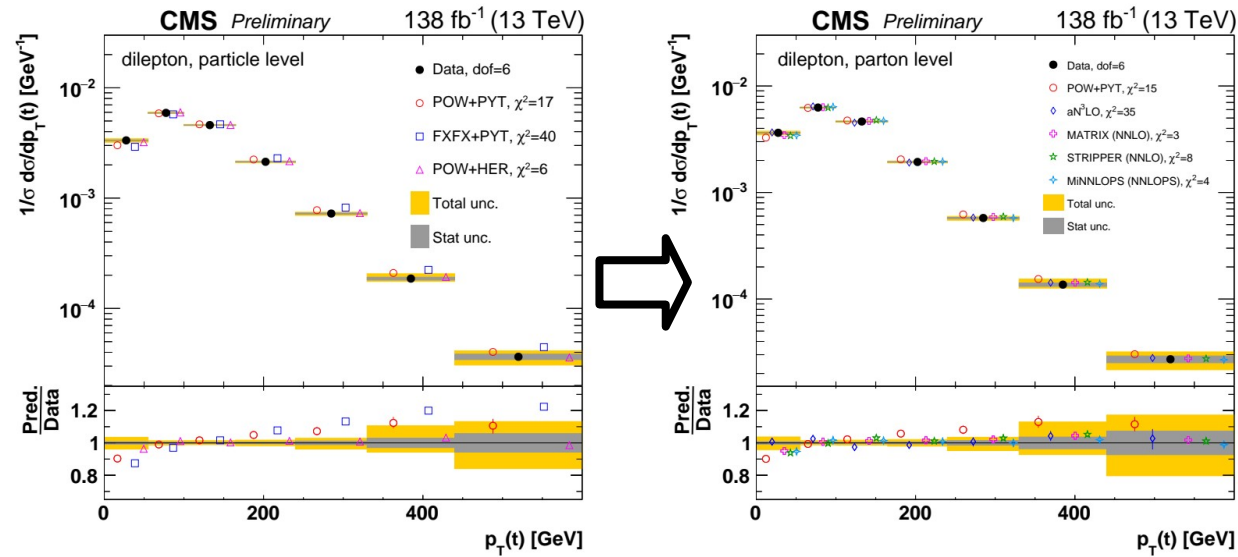
Compared to

- NLO event generators
- beyond NLO calculations
- PDF sets

Higher order predictions improve  $p_T(\text{top})$  modeling

Further insight from 2D distributions

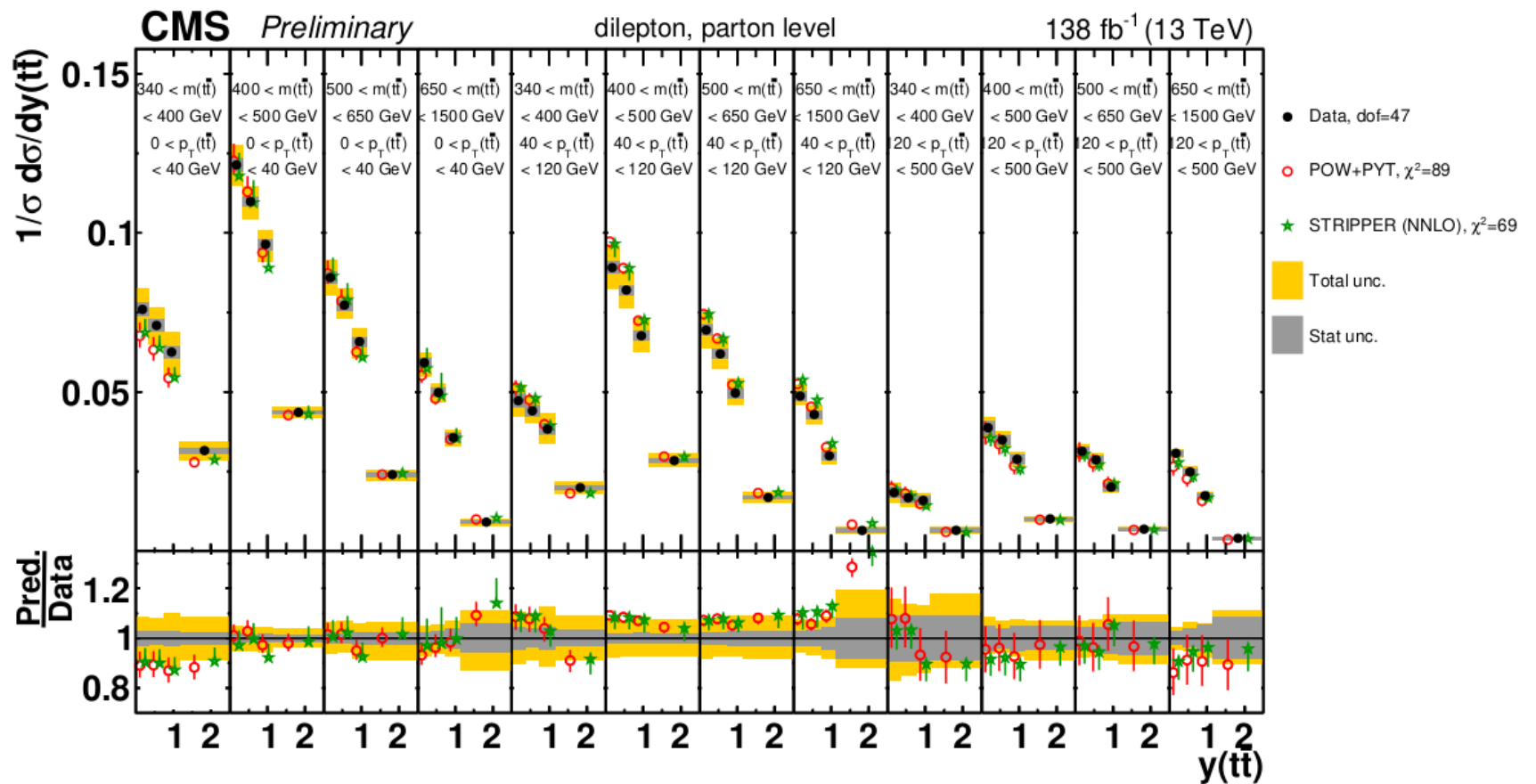
- Mismodeling of  $p_T(t)$  enhanced in high  $m(tt)$  and localized at low  $N_{\text{jet}}$  multiplicity



# Differential $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ in dilepton channel at 13TeV

None of the predictions describe data well in all bins

- Deviations increase in multi-differential cross sections
- Promising input for future PDF fits – in particular for gluon PDF at large  $x$



# Summary

$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$  now measured at 6 different energies

- Generally good agreement with trend towards lower values

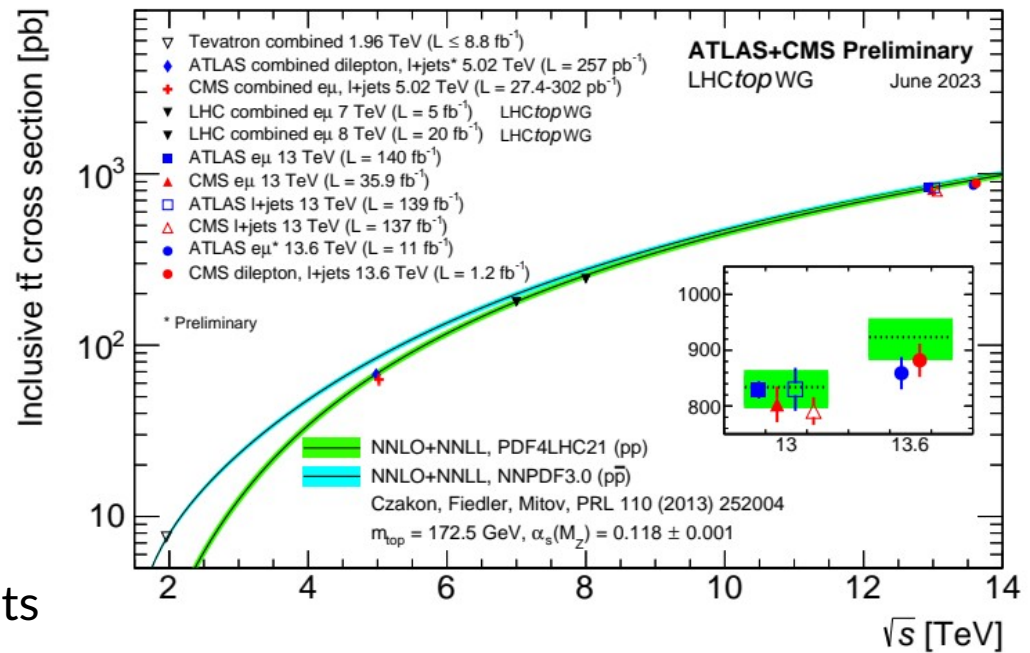
Most precise measurements using full Run 2 data

- Multi differential cross section measurements reveal mismodeling in several regions
- Valuable input to global PDF fits /  $\alpha_s$ ,  $m_{\text{top}}$  extraction

New methodologies/techniques required to go beyond this precision

Many related topics not covered in this talk

- $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$  in proton-lead collisions [[ATLAS-CONF-2023-063](#)] (see talk)
- $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$  at 5 TeV [[JHEP 06 \(2023\) 138](#)] (see talk)
- $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$  differential to test Lorentz invariance violation [[CMS-PAS-TOP-22-007](#)] (see talk)
- ...





Backup

# $t\bar{t}$ at 5TeV

ATLAS and CMS collected pp data at 5TeV in heavy ion reference runs

- Low PU – low trigger thresholds, clean events

ATLAS measurement in dilepton and l+jets channels

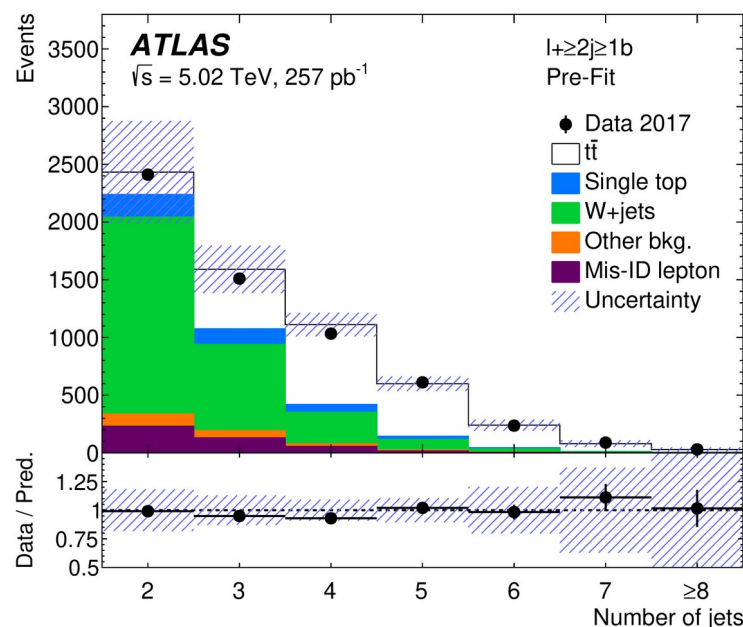
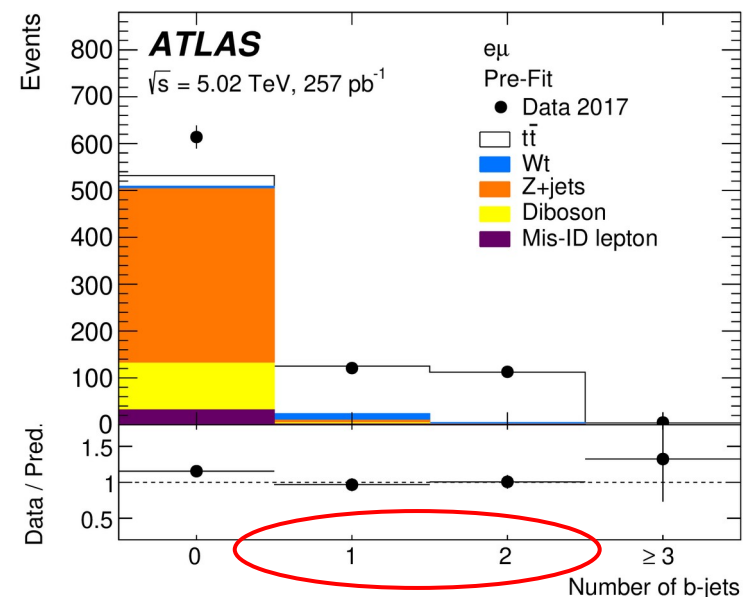
Dilepton:  $e\mu$ ,  $ee$ ,  $\mu\mu$

- b-tag counting method (binned in  $m_{ll}$  for  $ee$ ,  $\mu\mu$ )
- Result statistics limited

Lepton + jets

- Matrix method for QCD background
- BDTs in different jet/bjet categories
- Result systematics limited:
  - W bkg., luminosity

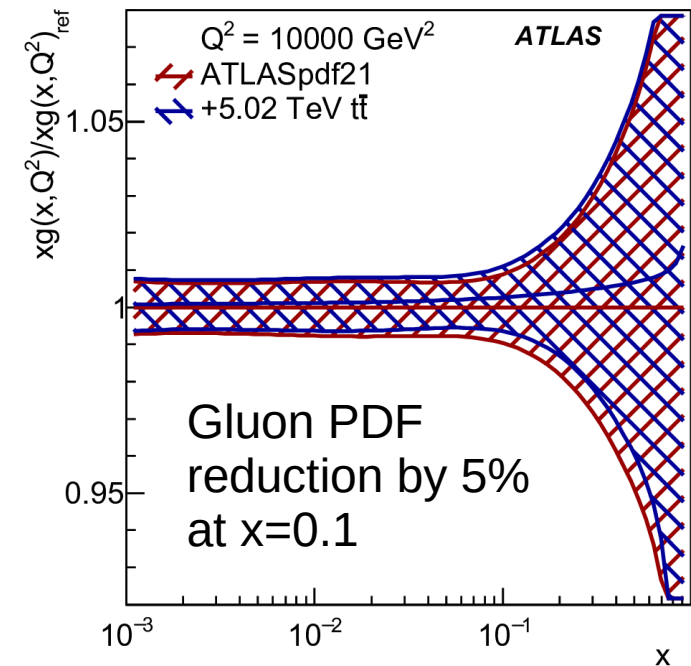
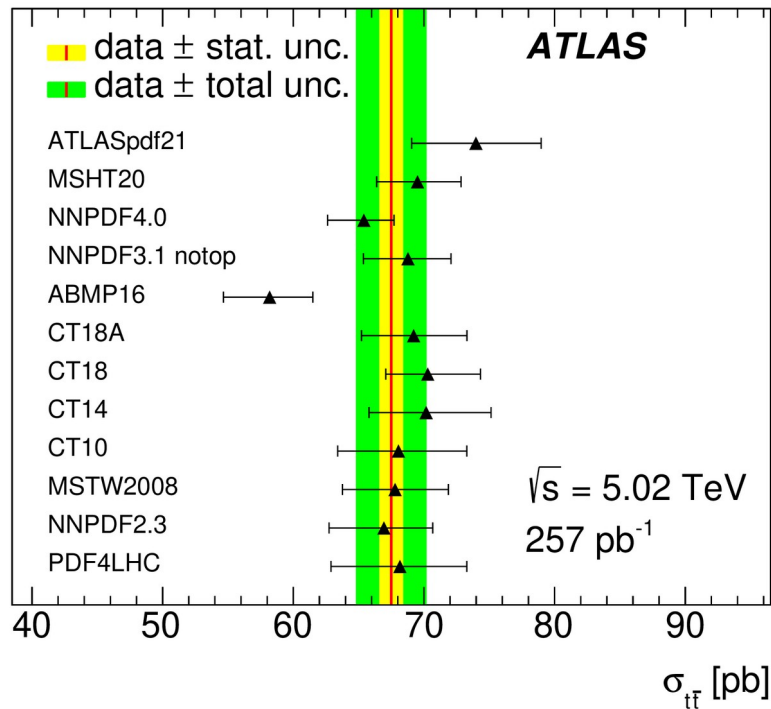
Both channels combined using convino



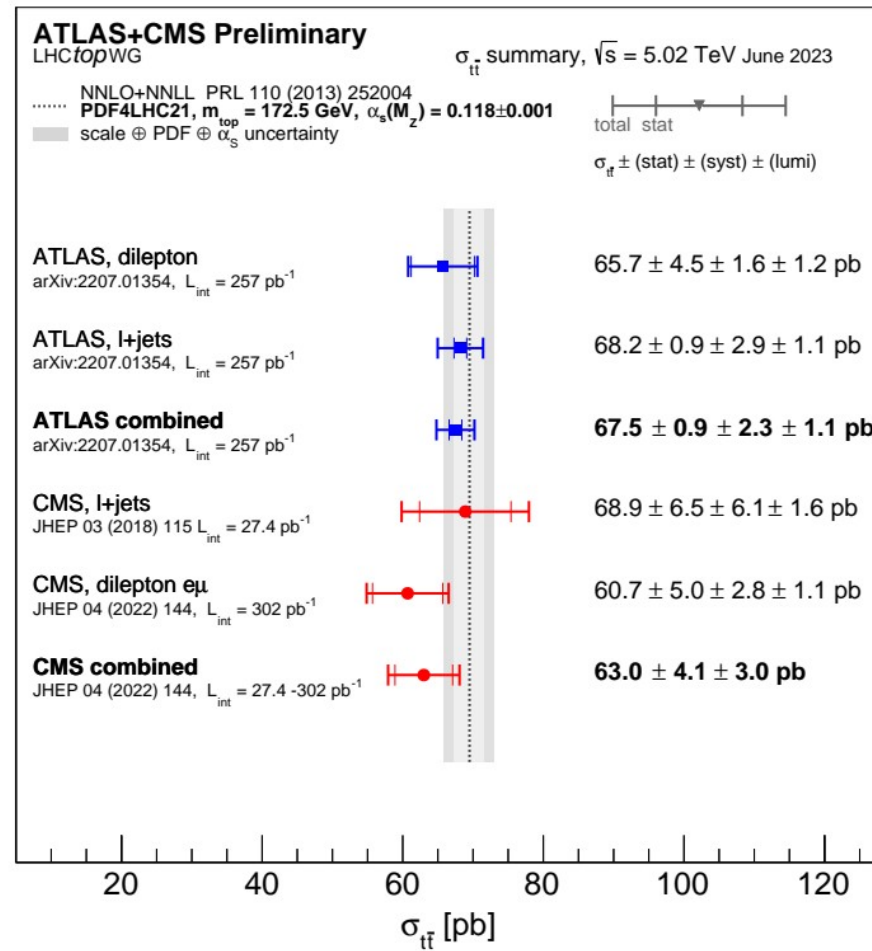
# $t\bar{t}$ at 5TeV

Increased fraction of qq initiated events

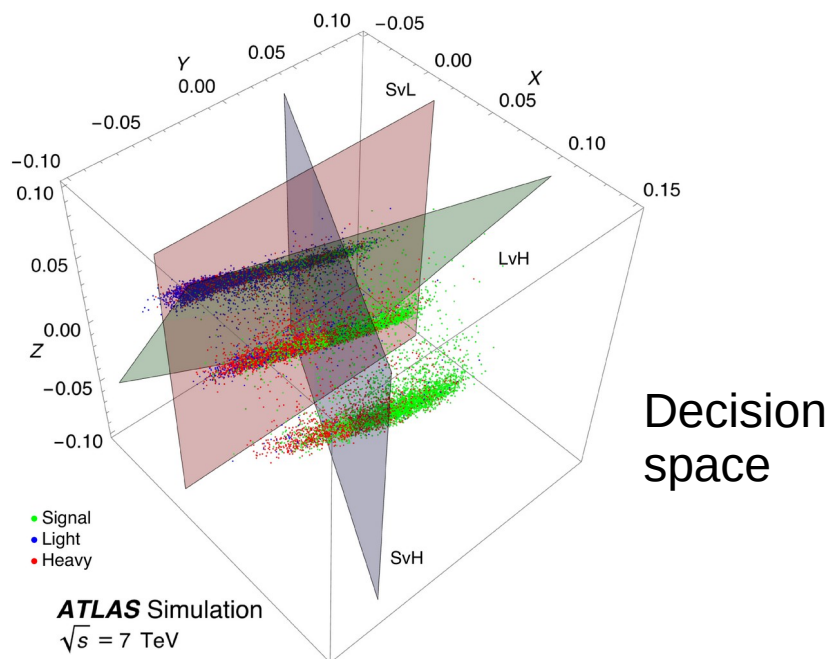
- 11% at 13TeV  $\rightarrow$  25% at 5TeV
- Complementary constraints on gluon PDF



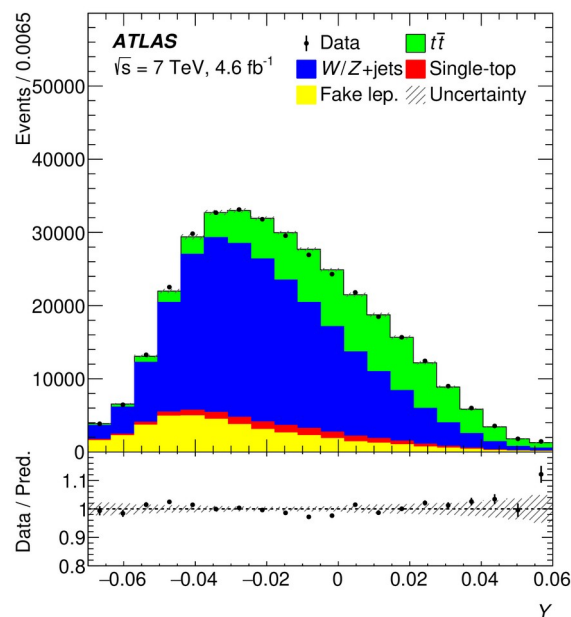
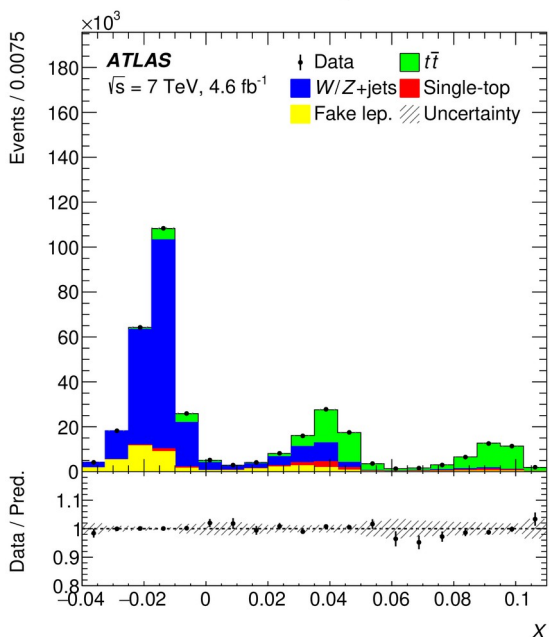
# $t\bar{t}$ at 5TeV



# $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ at 7 TeV using support vector machines



Number	Feature	Divided by
1	$E_T^{\text{miss}}$ [GeV]	250
2	$\phi(E_T^{\text{miss}})$ [radians]	$2\pi$
3	Lepton $E$ [GeV]	400
4	Lepton $p_{\parallel}$ [GeV]	400
5	Lepton $p_z$ [GeV]	400
6	Mass(lepton+jets) [GeV]	750
7	Fox-Wolfram moment 1	1
8	Fox-Wolfram moment 2	1
9	Fox-Wolfram moment 3	1
10	Fox-Wolfram moment 4	1
11	Fox-Wolfram moment 5	1
12	Sum all jets $E_T$ [GeV]	500
13	Sum all jets $E$ [GeV]	750
14	Sum all jets $p_{\parallel}$ [GeV]	750
15	Sum all jets $p_{\perp}$ [GeV]	750
16	Sum all jets $p_z$ [GeV]	750
17	$H_T$ [GeV]	500
18	$p$ -tensor eigenvalue 1	1
19	$p$ -tensor eigenvalue 2	1
20	Number of jets	10
21	Number of $b$ -tags	10



# $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ at 7 TeV combination

# Jet substructure – variables

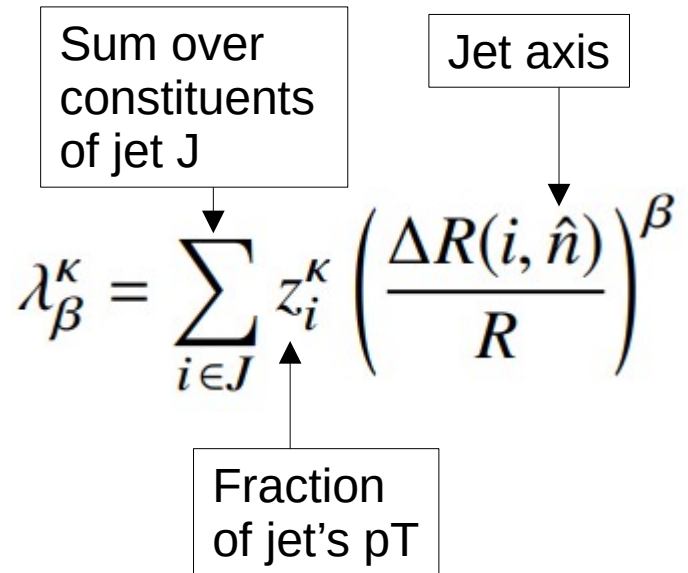
## 8 Measured variables

- Les Houches angularity (LHA):  $\lambda_{0.5}^1$ 
  - Broadness of jet: separate quark/gluon jets
- Dispersion:  $\lambda_0^2$
- Scaled  $p_T$  dispersion  $p_{T,d,*}$   
(Mitigate correlation with particle multiplicity)
  - Momentum distribution of jet constituents
- Energy Correlation Functions (ECFs) ratios C3 and D2
- N-subjettiness  $\tau_3, \tau_{32} \equiv \tau_3/\tau_2, \tau_{21} \equiv \tau_2/\tau_1$ 
  - E.g. 3 prong jet has  $\tau_3 \rightarrow 0$

$$\tau_N = \frac{1}{d_0} \sum_k p_{T,k} \min \{ \Delta R_{1,k}, \Delta R_{2,k}, \dots, \Delta R_{N,k} \},$$

$$\text{with } d_0 = \sum_k p_{T,k} R_0.$$

D2 and  $\tau_{32}$  measured in 2D with  $m(\text{top})$  and  $p_T(\text{top})$



$$\lambda_\beta^\kappa = \sum_{i \in J} z_i^\kappa \left( \frac{\Delta R(i, \hat{n})}{R} \right)^\beta$$

# Jet substructure – modeling and jets

Nominal setup: Powheg+Pythia

Parton shower and hadronization uncertainty: Powheg+Herwig

PS matching: comparing to **MG5\_aMC@NLO**+Pythia

Jet reconstruction:

- Trimmed large-R (1.0) jets from calorimeter → all-hadronic channel
- Small-R jets (0.4) using tracking and calorimeter with particle flow
- Trimmed large-R (1.0) reclustered (RC) from small-R jets → lepton+jet channel
  - Good resolution, pileup subtraction
- Variable-R track jets using variable-R algorithm ( $p_T$  dependent 0.02-0.4)

Only charged components of top quark jets considered

- Resolution improvement of 50% w.r.t. previous results
- Reduced uncertainties



# Jet substructure – Signal and background

All-hadronic: use top tagging with DNN via unbiased tag and probe procedure

- 16 categories in: N(top quark tags), N(b tags)
- Signal region: both large-R jets b tagged, one being top tagged

Backgrounds:

- MC for tW, tt, W, Z, ttV
- Misidentified lepton in lepton+jet channel
  - Matrix method: loose and tight leptons
- Multijet background for all-hadronic channel
  - ABCD method

Signal regions

Validation regions

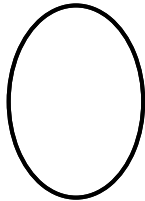
Control regions

		1 <sup>st</sup> large-R jet			
		t0b0	t1b0	t0b1	t1b1
2 <sup>nd</sup> large-R jet	t1b1	J	K	L	S
	t0b1	B	D	H	N
	t1b0	E	F	G	M
	t0b0	A	C	I	O

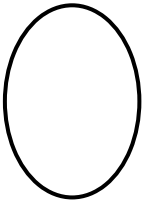
# CMS 13TeV dilepton channel

PDF sensitivity

Sensitivity to pQCD



Sensitivity to top mass



Additional PDF sensitivity

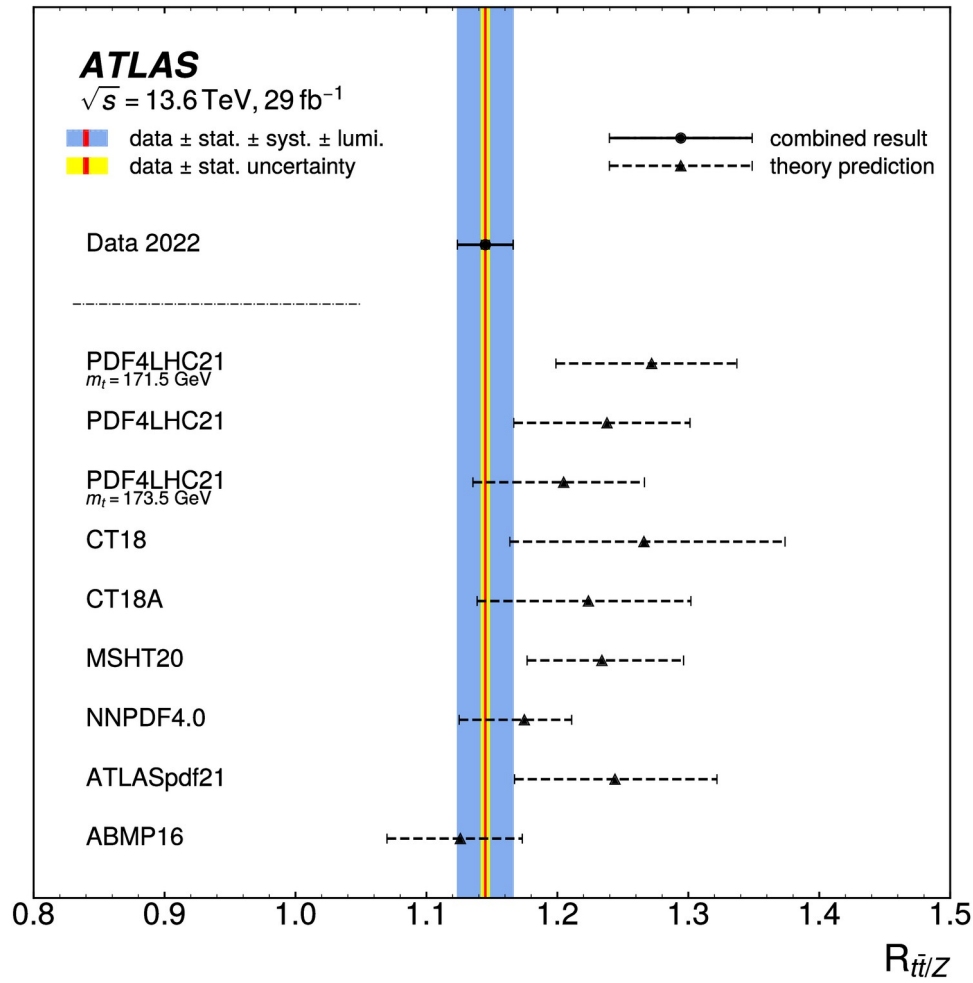
# ATLAS measurement at 13.6TeV

Measurement of  $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$  to  $\sigma_Z$  ratio is sensitive to gluon to quark PDF ratio

- Luminosity uncertainty cancels out in ratio

$$R_{t\bar{t}/Z} = 1.145 \pm 0.003(\text{stat}) \pm 0.021(\text{syst}) \pm 0.002(\text{lumi})\text{pb}$$

Good agreement with compared PDF sets

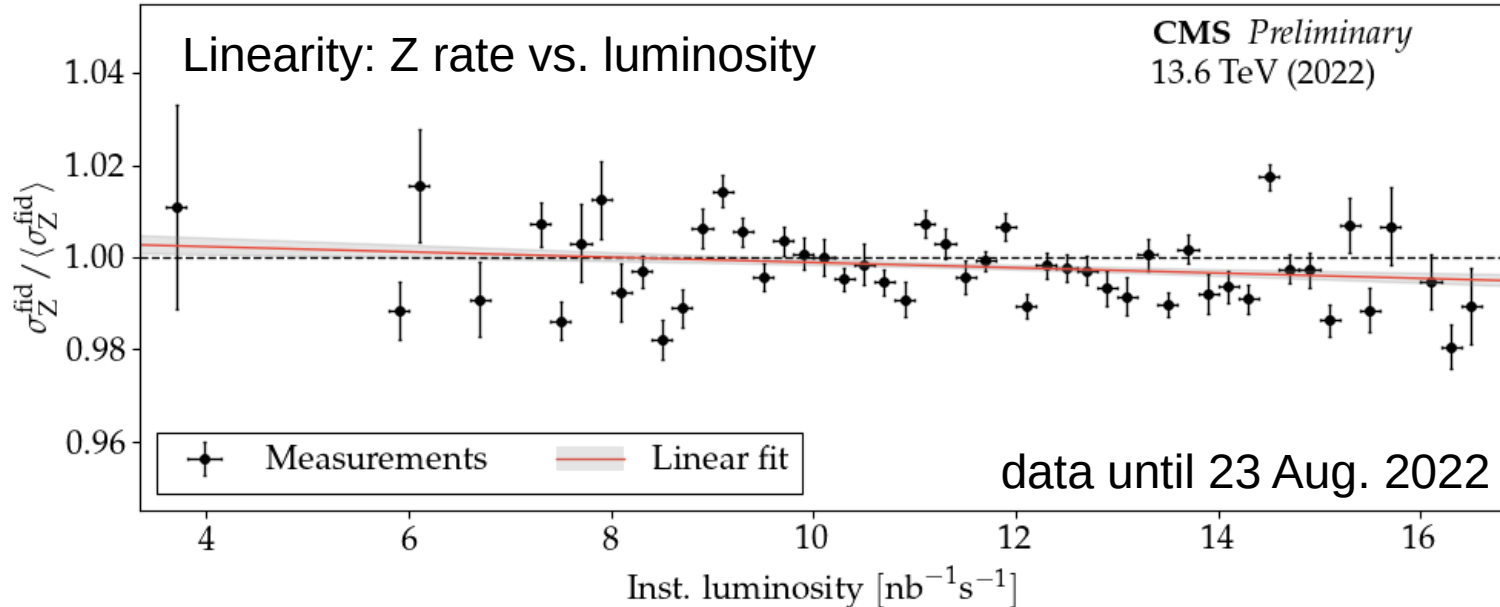


# $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$ and luminosity

Luminosity is crucial input for  $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$  measurements

Z boson rate to measure luminosity ([\[CMS-DP-2023-003\]](#))

- Used to cross check luminosity measurement in CMS
- Evaluate linearity and time stability → good agreement



Promising method also for high precision luminosity determination

- First complete estimate of systematic uncertainty on 2017 data by CMS ([\[arXiv:2309.01008\]](#))
- See also: poster sessions