

# Inclusive and differential cross section measurements of $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ production in the lepton+jets channel at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

Emanuel Pfeffer on behalf of the CMS Collaboration | TOP 2023 Conference, Traverse City, MI, USA



# Why ttbb?

## 3 key aspects:



challenging to model due to massive b quark and difference in energy scales of top and b quark



important test of perturbative QCD calculations



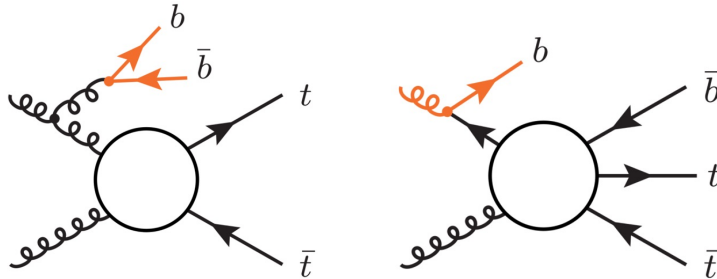
leading background for searches such as ttH with  $H \rightarrow bb$  and tttt

# Differences in ttbb modelling



## tt at ME at NLO (5FS)

- ttbb described by **tt matrix elements** at NLO ( $m_b = 0$ ) and  **$g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  shower splittings**
- Residual uncertainties difficult to quantify

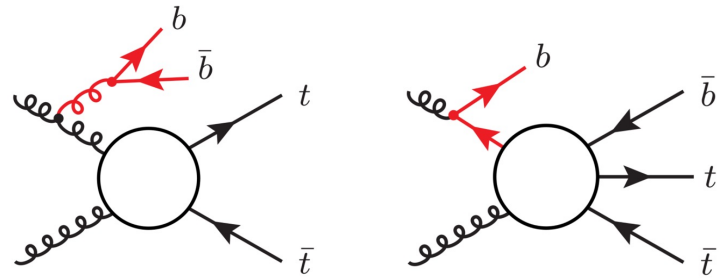


➤ Additional b-jets from **parton shower**



## ttbb at ME at NLO (4FS)

- ttbb described by **ttbb matrix elements** at NLO ( $m_b > 0$ )
- Theoretically preferred option for ttbb modelling

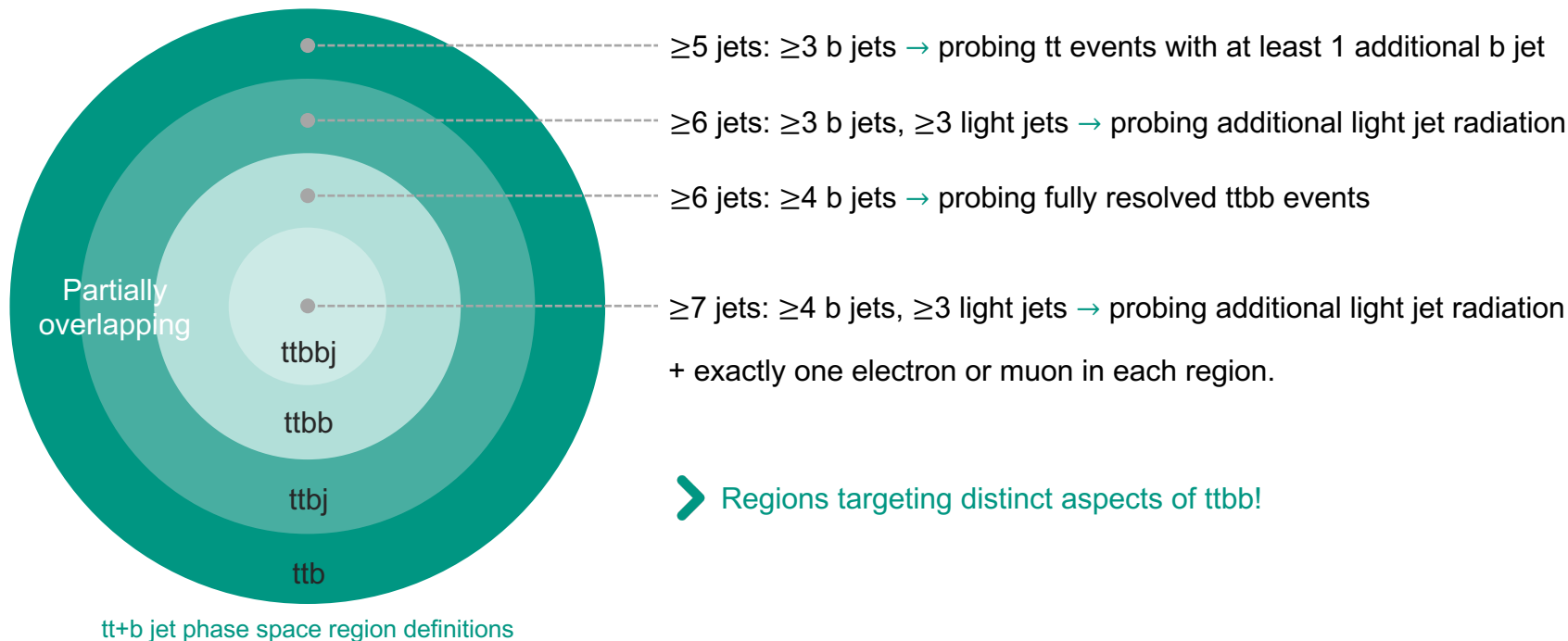


➤ Additional b-jets from **matrix elements**  
→ expect larger scale variations

# Modelling approaches

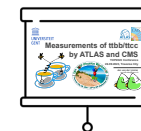
Generator setup	Different ME calculations		Tune	PDF set	$h_{\text{damp}}$	Different scale choices in simulations	
	Process/ME order	Generator/Shower				Scales	
POWHEG+P8 $t\bar{t}$ 5FS	$t\bar{t}$ / NLO	POWHEG v2/ PYTHIA 8.240	CP5	5FS NNPDF3.1 NNLO	$1.379m_t$	$\mu_F = \mu_R = m_{T,t}$	<p>Note different pre-factors!</p>
POWHEG+H7 $t\bar{t}$ 5FS	$t\bar{t}$ / NLO	POWHEG v2/ HERWIG 7.13	CH3	5FS NNPDF3.1 NNLO	$1.379m_t$	$\mu_F = \mu_R = m_{T,t}$	
POWHEG+OL+P8 $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ 4FS	$t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ / NLO	POWHEG-BOX-RES/ PYTHIA 8.240	CP5	4FS NNPDF3.1 NNLO as 0118	$1.379m_t$	$\mu_R = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{i=t,\bar{t},b,\bar{b}} m_{T,i}^{1/4}$ , $\mu_F = H_T/4$	
SHERPA+OL $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ 4FS	$t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ / NLO	SHERPA 2.2.4	SHERPA	4FS NNPDF3.0 NNLO as 0118	—	$\mu_R = \prod_{i=t,\bar{t},b,\bar{b}} m_{T,i}^{1/4}$ , $\mu_F = H_T/2$	
MG5_aMC+P8 $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ 4FS	$t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ / NLO	MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO v2.4.2/ PYTHIA 8.230	CP5	4FS NNPDF3.1 NNLO as 0118	—	$\mu_F = \mu_R = \sum m_T$	
MG5_aMC+P8 $t\bar{t}$ +jets FxFx 5FS	$t\bar{t}$ +jets FxFx/ NLO [ $\leq 2$ jets]	MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO v2.6.1/ PYTHIA 8.240	CP5	5FS NNPDF3.1 NNLO	—	$\mu_F = \mu_R = \sum m_T$ , $q_{\text{Cut}} = 40 \text{ GeV}$ , $q_{\text{CutME}} = 20 \text{ GeV}$	

# Phase space regions for XS measurement



# Observables

$\sigma_{\text{fid}}$	Observable	5j3b	6j4b	6j3b3l	7j4b3l	
	Inclusive cross section	✓	✓	✓	✓	XS inclusive
Global observables						Global observables covering various aspects of all jets
	$N_{\text{jets}}$ Jet multiplicity	✓	✓			
	$N_{\text{b}}$ b jet multiplicity	✓				
	$H_{\text{T}}^{\text{b}}$ Scalar $p_{\text{T}}$ sum of all jets	✓	✓			
	$H_{\text{T}}^{\text{b,light}}$ Scalar $p_{\text{T}}$ sum of all b jets	✓	✓			
🔍	$H_{\text{T}}^{\text{light}}$ Scalar $p_{\text{T}}$ sum of all light jets			✓	✓	
Observables related to b jets						Jet kinematics, preferably b jets not from tt (3 <sup>rd</sup> /4 <sup>th</sup> b jet)
	$p_{\text{T}}(\text{b}_3)$ $p_{\text{T}}$ of third hardest b jet	✓	✓			
	$ \eta(\text{b}_3) $ $ \eta $ of third hardest b jet	✓				
	$p_{\text{T}}(\text{b}_4)$ $p_{\text{T}}$ of fourth hardest b jet		✓			
	$ \eta(\text{b}_4) $ $ \eta $ of fourth hardest b jet		✓			
Observables considering all pairs of b jets (bb)						All b jets
🔍	$\Delta R_{\text{bb}}^{\text{avg}}$ Average $\Delta R$ of all bb pairs		✓			
	$m_{\text{bb}}^{\text{max}}$ Highest invariant mass among all bb pairs		✓			
Observables related to the pair of b jets closest in $\Delta R$ (bb <sup>extra</sup> )						Observables based on closest b jets in $\Delta R$ , b <sup>extra</sup> preferably b jets not from tt
	$p_{\text{T}}(\text{b}_1^{\text{extra}})$ $p_{\text{T}}$ of leading extra b jet		✓			
	$ \eta(\text{b}_1^{\text{extra}}) $ $ \eta $ of leading extra b jet		✓			
	$p_{\text{T}}(\text{b}_2^{\text{extra}})$ $p_{\text{T}}$ of subleading extra b jet		✓			
	$ \eta(\text{b}_2^{\text{extra}}) $ $ \eta $ of subleading extra b jet		✓			
🔍	$\Delta R(\text{bb}^{\text{extra}})$ $\Delta R$ of bb <sup>extra</sup> pair		✓			
🔍	$ \eta(\text{bb}^{\text{extra}}) $ $ \eta $ of bb <sup>extra</sup> pair		✓			
🔍	$m(\text{bb}^{\text{extra}})$ invariant mass of bb <sup>extra</sup> pair		✓			
	$p_{\text{T}}(\text{bb}^{\text{extra}})$ $p_{\text{T}}$ of bb <sup>extra</sup> pair		✓			
Observables related to the pair of b jets not from tt decay (bb <sup>add.</sup> )						Observables based on DNN identification targeting b jets not from tt
	$p_{\text{T}}(\text{b}_1^{\text{add.}})$ $p_{\text{T}}$ of leading additional b jet		✓*			
	$ \eta(\text{b}_1^{\text{add.}}) $ $ \eta $ of leading additional b jet		✓*			
	$p_{\text{T}}(\text{b}_2^{\text{add.}})$ $p_{\text{T}}$ of subleading additional b jet		✓*			
	$ \eta(\text{b}_2^{\text{add.}}) $ $ \eta $ of subleading additional b jet		✓*			
	$\Delta R(\text{bb}^{\text{add.}})$ $\Delta R$ of bb <sup>add.</sup> pair		✓*			
	$ \eta(\text{bb}^{\text{add.}}) $ $ \eta $ of bb <sup>add.</sup> pair		✓*			
	$m(\text{bb}^{\text{add.}})$ invariant mass of bb <sup>add.</sup> pair		✓*			
	$p_{\text{T}}(\text{bb}^{\text{add.}})$ $p_{\text{T}}$ of bb <sup>add.</sup> pair		✓*			
Observables related to extra light jets						Extra light jet radiation
	$p_{\text{T}}(\text{J}_1^{\text{extra}})$ $p_{\text{T}}$ of leading extra light jet			✓	✓	
	$ \Delta\phi(\text{J}_1^{\text{extra}}, \text{b}_{\text{soft}}) $ $\Delta\phi$ of leading extra light jet and softest b jet			✓	✓	



Talk by  
Jan van der Linden

🔍 = covered in this talk



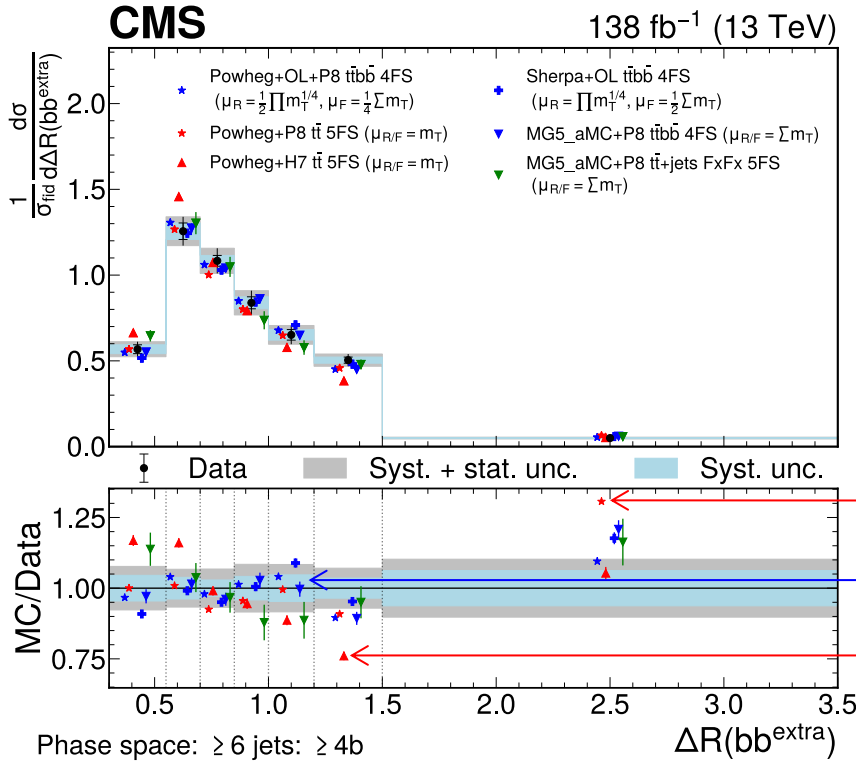
Poster by  
Juhee Song





# Cherry-picked differential cross section results

# Diff. XS results: Probing two closest b jets



## Target the b jet origin

- Sensitive to b modelling
- Potential preference of additional b jet modelling in PS (tt 5FS) or ME (ttbb 4FS)



## Findings

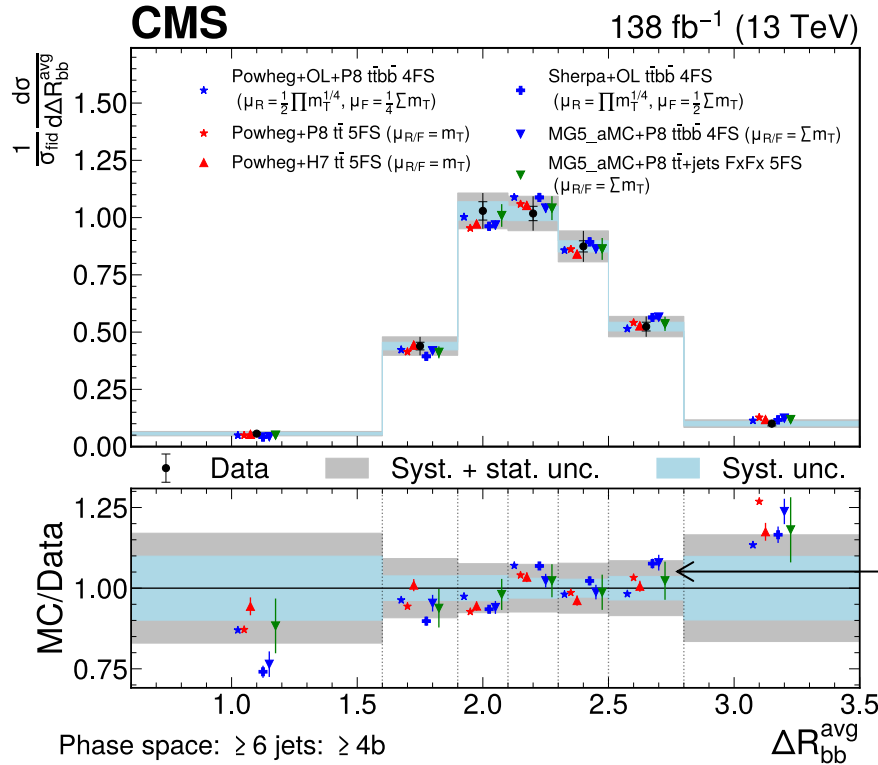
- tt (5FS) Pow+P8: prediction of too *large* distances  $\Delta R$
- ttbb (4FS) simulations: *good* description of  $\Delta R$
- tt (5FS) Pow+H7: prediction of too *small* distances  $\Delta R$



Divergent behavior of tt/ttbb also seen in ATLAS+CMS comparison: [arXiv:2301.11670](https://arxiv.org/abs/2301.11670)



# Diff. XS results: Probing spatial relations



Target the average distance of b jets

→ very important input feature in ttH with H→bb analyses for discriminator trainings



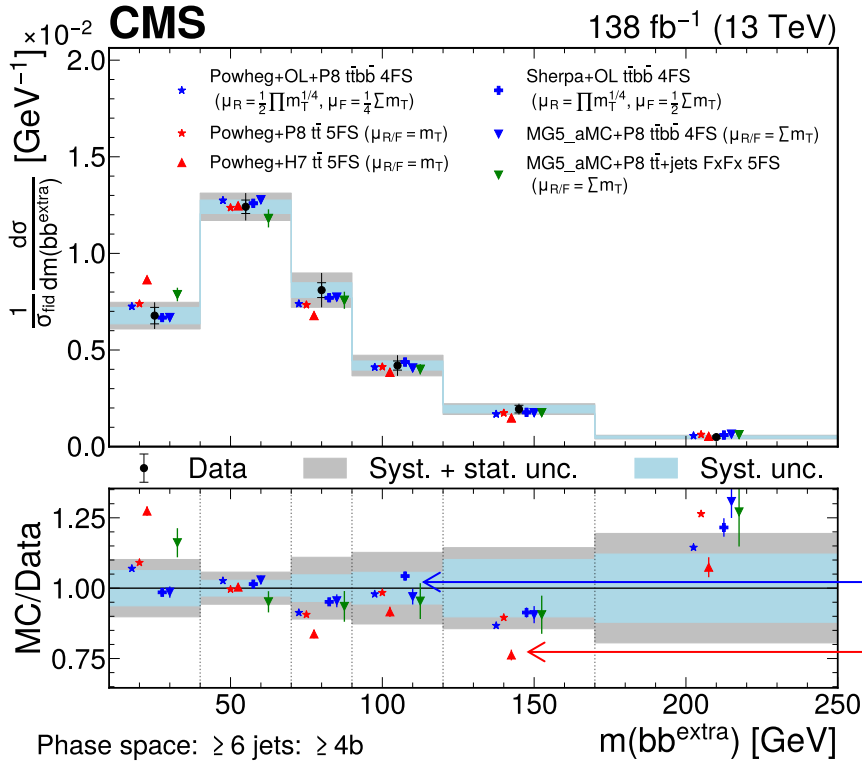
Findings

In *all* simulations: prediction of too large distances  $\Delta R$



Large uncertainties, mostly statistically limited!

# Diff. XS results: Probing two closest b jets



Target the closest b jets invariant mass



Findings

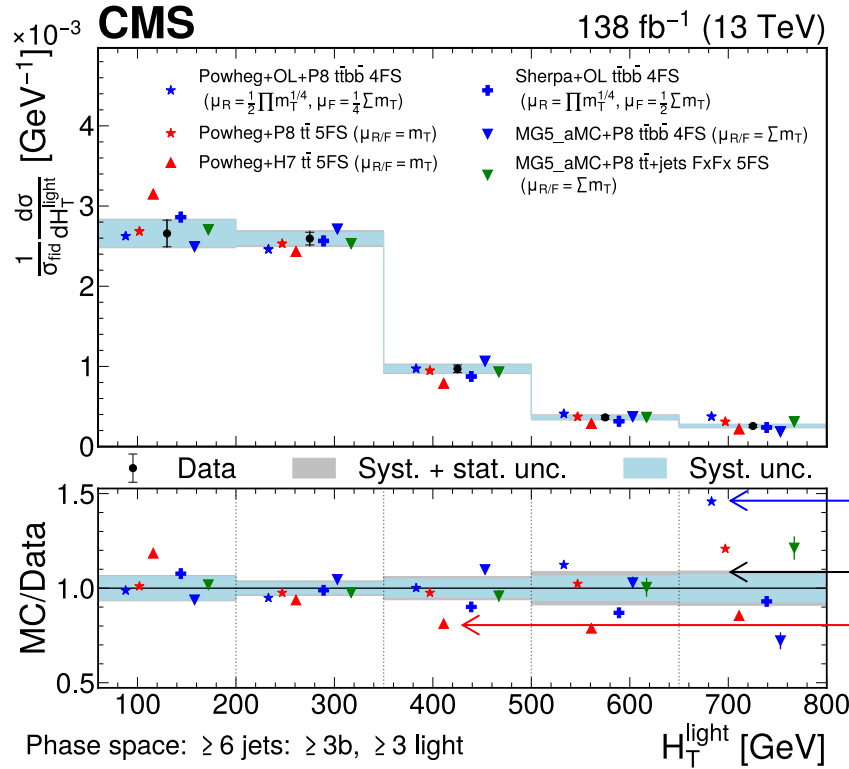
ttbb (4FS) simulations: *good* description of inv. masses

tt (5FS) Pow+H7: prediction of too *small* inv. masses



Similar behavior for invariant masses as for  $\Delta R$  of the closest two b jets!

# Diff. XS results: Probing additional light jets



Target jet  $p_T$  of light jets through  $H_T$



Findings

← ttbb (4FS) Powheg+Pythia8:  $p_T$  of light jets too high

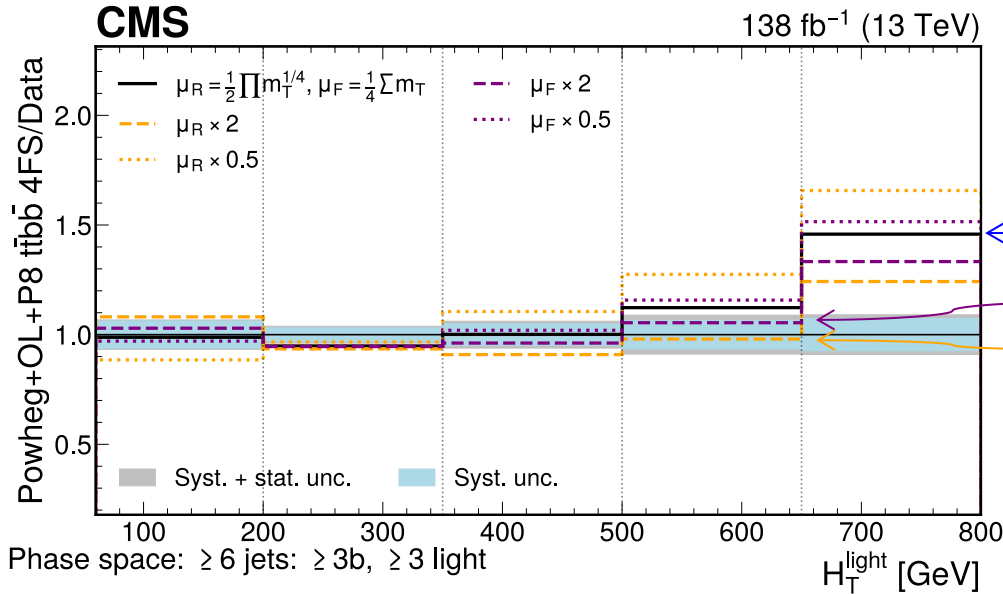
← Other simulations: decent modelling of light jets

← tt (5FS) Powheg+Herwig7: very soft light jets



Mis-modelling visible!

# Diff. XS results: Probing additional light jets



How could the mis-modelling be improved?

Nominal line of  $tt\bar{b}\bar{b}$  (4FS) Powheg+Pythia8 simulation from previous slide

Factorization scale multiplied by a factor of 2

Renormalization scale multiplied by a factor of 2

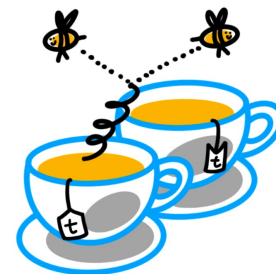


Not necessarily a problem of the generator, but doubling  $\mu_R$  and  $\mu_F$  tend to describe light jet  $p_T$  better!

# Summary

Measurements of cross sections of ttbb production in the lepton+jets channel at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV with  $138 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ :

- ✓ Results compared to the predictions of several event generators and settings
- ✓ None of them simultaneously describe all measured distributions in various phase space regions
- ✓  $\geq 6$  jets:  $\geq 4$  b jets: predictions compatible with the data within larger experimental uncertainties
- ✓ Other phase spaces: mis-modelling in predictions visible
- ✓ Rivet routine available to test generators!



ttbb measurement



Measurement helps tune and refine theoretical predictions and better assess theoretical uncertainties estimated from various ttbb event generators.

```
def main(args, config):
    logger.info(args)
    import numpy as np
    np.random.seed(int(config['seed']))
    import ROOT
    ROOT.gConfig.IgnoreCommandLineOptions = True
    import root_numpy
    import matplotlib as mpl
    mpl.use('Agg')
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

    import tensorflow as tf
    logger.debug(tf.__file__)
    tf.set_random_seed(int(config['seed']))
    from keras import set_session
    tconfig = tf.ConfigProto()
    tconfig.gpu_options.allow_growth = True
    set_session(tf.Session(config=tconfig))

    from sklearn import preprocessing, model_selection
    import keras_models
    from keras.callbacks import ReduceLROnPlateau,
        EarlyStopping, ModelCheckpoint

    # Extract list of variables
    variables = config["variables"]
    classes = config["classes"]
    logger.debug("Use variables:")
    for v in variables:
        logger.debug("%s", v)

    # Load training dataset
    if args.condition:
        args.balanced_batches = True
        args = ['2016', '2017', '2018']
    else:
        args = ['any']
```

# Backup





# Sources of uncertainty

		Relative uncertainty (%)			
		5j3b	6j3b3l	6j4b	7j4b3l
Exp.	Uncertainty source				
	Integrated luminosity	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.8
	Pileup reweighting	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5
	Lepton and trigger	1.1	0.9	1.9	1.8
	JES, JER	2.1	1.6	3.5	5.7
b tagging	4.5	3.9	7.0	9.1	
Theory	$\mu_R$ and $\mu_F$ scales	2.8	6.8	8.2	12
	Top quark $p_T$ modelling	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.3
	PDF	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.9
	PS scales	2.8	2.7	2.4	1.5
	ME-PS matching ( $h_{\text{damp}}$ )	0.4	0.9	1.3	2.8
	Underlying event	0.4	<0.1	0.4	0.4
	Colour reconnection	1.1	1.5	1.9	4.5
	b quark fragmentation	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Inclusive $t\bar{t}C$ cross section	0.5	0.3	1.9	2.6
	MC statistical	0.8	1.6	2.4	2.8
	Total systematic uncertainty	6.0	8.7	13	17
	Statistical uncertainty	0.6	1.2	2.2	3.3
	Total uncertainty	6.0	8.8	13	17