

Top quark pair production cross section measurements with the ATLAS detector



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DESY (Zeuthen)

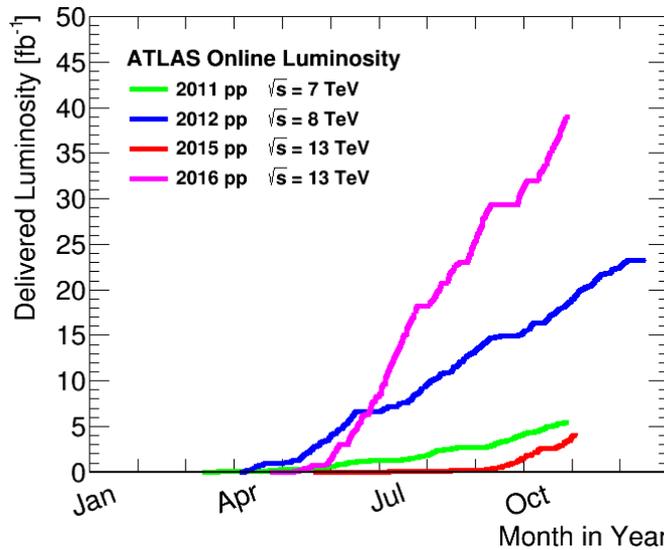
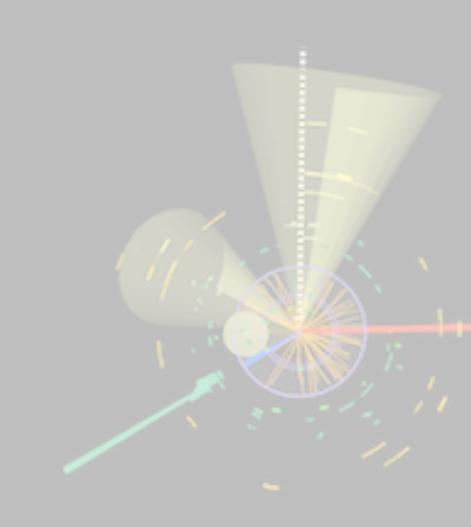
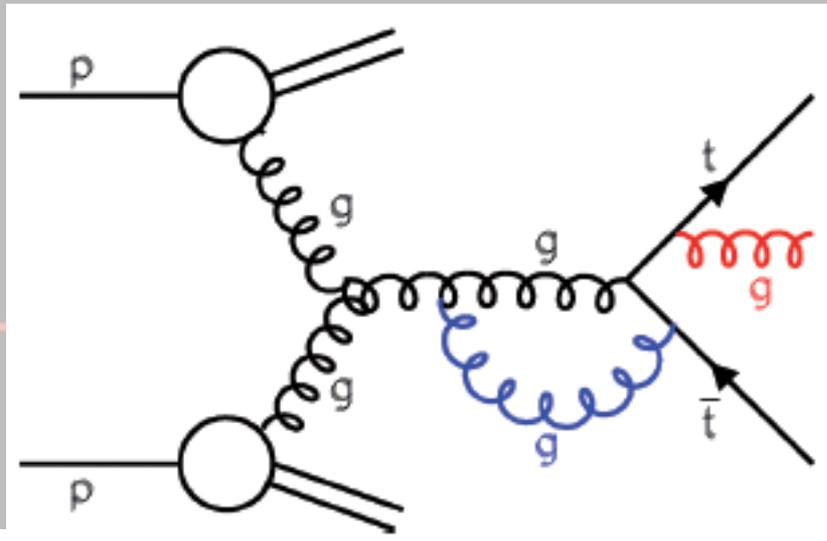
On behalf of ATLAS collaboration

DIS 2017

Birmingham, UK

April 3-7, 2017

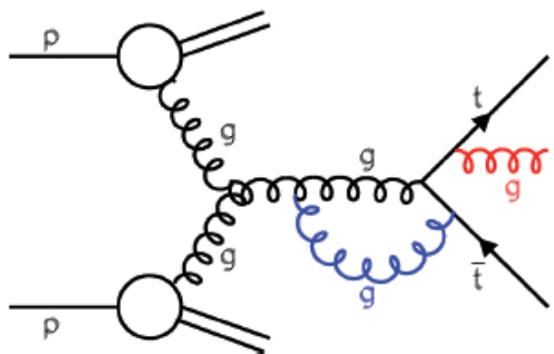
Top pair production at ATLAS



| Energy (TeV) | No. of events produced |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 7 | 0.8 M @ 4.6 fb ⁻¹ |
| 8 | 5.1 M @ 20.3 fb ⁻¹ |
| 13 (2015) | 2.6 M @ 3.2 fb ⁻¹ |
| 13 (2016) | 27 M @ 33 fb ⁻¹ |

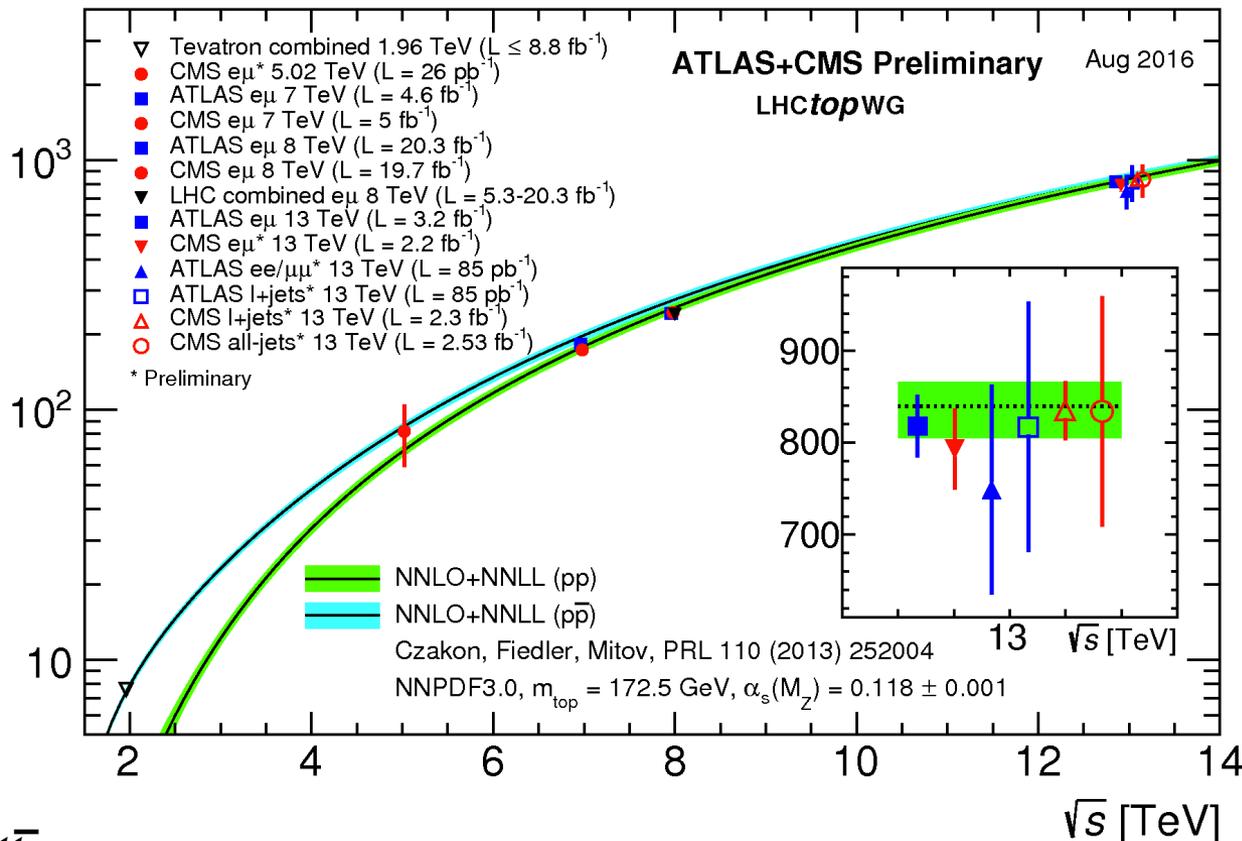
- Constrain SM parameters: PDFs, α_s , M_{top} , ...
- Test pQCD
- Probe new physics

Top pair production at ATLAS



Precision of inclusive cross section measurement better than theory!

Inclusive $t\bar{t}$ cross section [pb]



@ $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ ($e\mu$ channel):
 Uncertainty of ATLAS inclusive $t\bar{t}$ cross section measurement : **4.4%**
 Theory uncertainty : **5.5%**

ATLAS 13 TeV data, 3.2 fb^{-1} :

$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 818 \pm 8 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 27 \text{ (syst.)} \pm 19 \text{ (lumi)} \pm 12 \text{ (beam)} \text{ pb}$

$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} / \sigma_Z$ cross section ratio

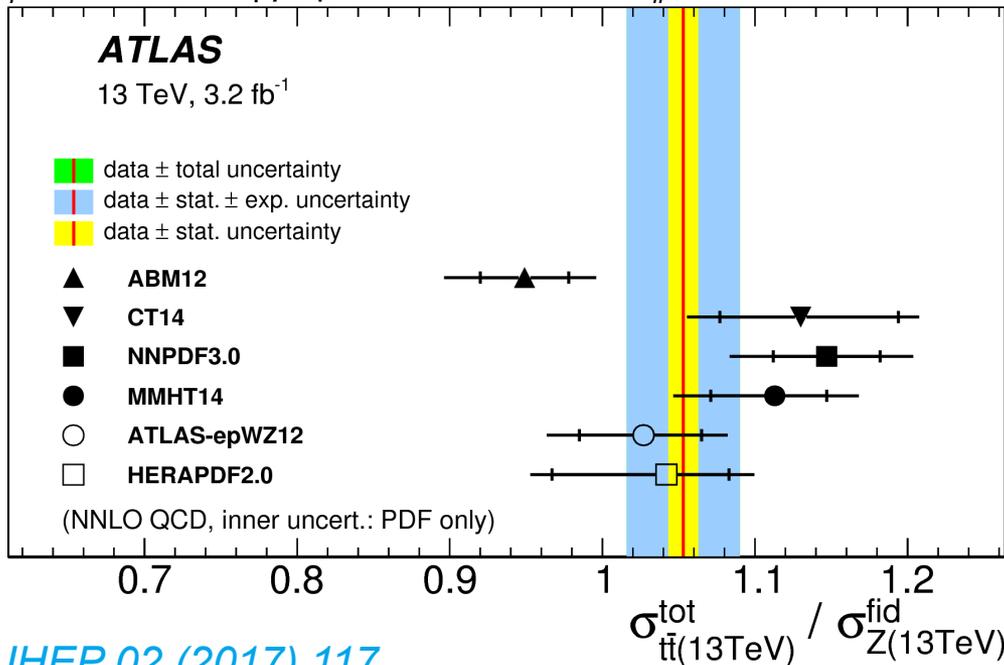


Measurements at \sqrt{s}
= 7, 8 and 13 TeV

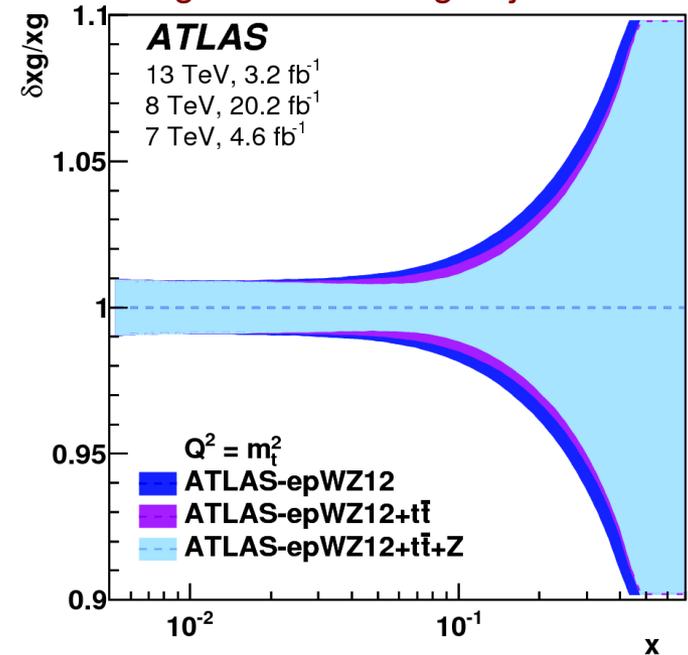
- Sensitive to gluon-to-quark PDFs ratio
- Cancellation of several uncertainties in cross section ratio
- Data compared to state-of-the-art NNLO calculations using various PDF sets
 - ATLAS measurement precision is better than theory precision
 - theory uncertainties for $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{\text{tot}} / \sigma_Z^{\text{fid}}$ ratio dominated by PDFs uncertainties, M_{top} and QCD scale choice
 - data agree best with ATLAS-epWZ12 PDF set, and disfavor ABM12 PDF set

fiducial definition for Z production:

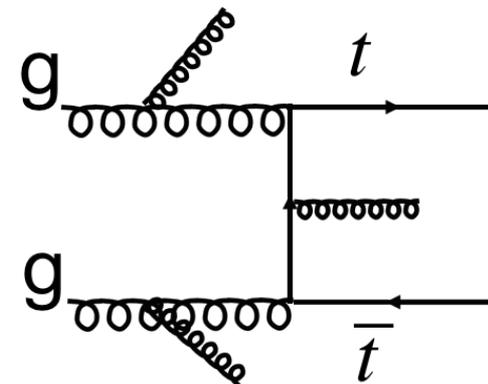
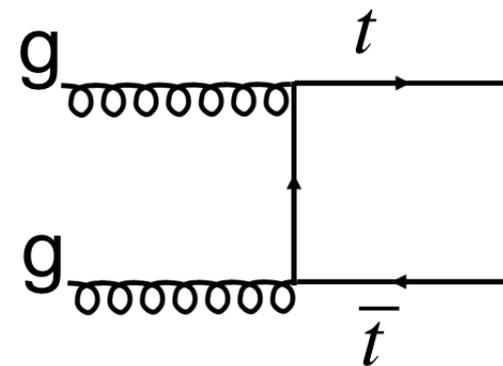
$p_T^{\text{lep}} > 25 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta^{\text{lep}}| < 2.5$, $66 \text{ GeV} < m_{ll} < 116 \text{ GeV}$



Data have constraining power for gluon PDF at high Bjorken x

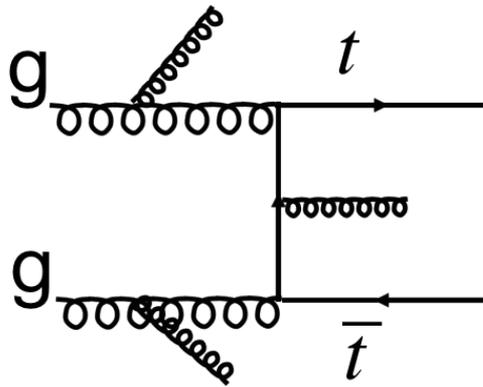


- > Differential measurements provide **stronger tests of pQCD and SM**
 - increase sensitivity to gluon PDF at high momentum fraction, QCD coupling constant α_s , top quark mass, etc....
- > Measurement of QCD radiation jets produced with $t\bar{t}$ is crucial for **tuning MC generator** parameters
 - improve modelling of parton shower and hadronisation in various region of phase space
 - tune matching procedures and merging parameters of matrix element generators
 - improve top kinematic measurements
- > $t\bar{t}$ + jets is **interesting background** for rare SM processes (e.g. $t\bar{t}H$) and many new physics models
 - differential distributions are more sensitive in probing new physics



- > Quantities which are directly measurable with the detector
 - **no. of jets** : additional jets produced with $t\bar{t}$ are sensitive to p_T of $t\bar{t}$ system and modeling of I/FSR
 - **jet p_T** : leading b -jet p_T sensitive to top p_T modeling
additional jet p_T sensitive to $t\bar{t}$ system modeling
 - **top p_T , $m^{t\bar{t}}$** : NLO QCD modeling and probe new physics
 - **$t\bar{t}$ system $p_T^{t\bar{t}}$, $H_T^{t\bar{t}}$, $\Delta\Phi^{t\bar{t}}$, out-of-plane momentum $|p_{out}^{t\bar{t}}|$** : sensitive to shower models, I/FSR
 - **top rapidity y , $y^{t\bar{t}}$, longitudinal boost $y_B^{t\bar{t}} = (y^{t,1} + y^{t,2}) / 2$** : sensitive to PDFs
 - **production angles, in Collin-Soper frame $\cos\Theta^*$, and in center of mass frame $\chi^{t\bar{t}} = \exp(|y^{t,1} - y^{t,2}|)$** : sensitive to new physics at very high p_T
- > Some of these measurements in various channels of top quark decays and in resolved and boosted regimes
- > Check for consistent picture of QCD

Unfolding of detector-level measurements

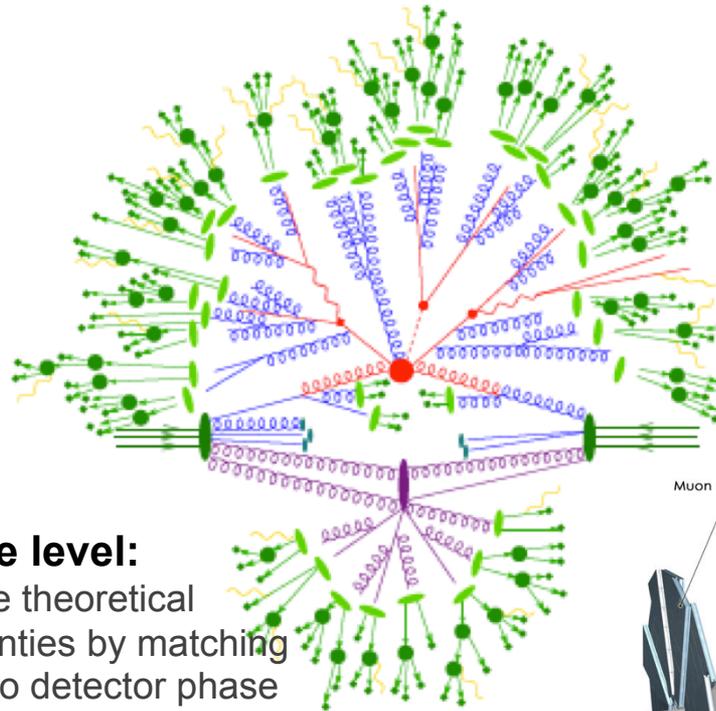


Parton level:
directly probes the ME,
PDFs, α_s , M_{top} , etc...

but, large model
dependence and hence
large uncertainties

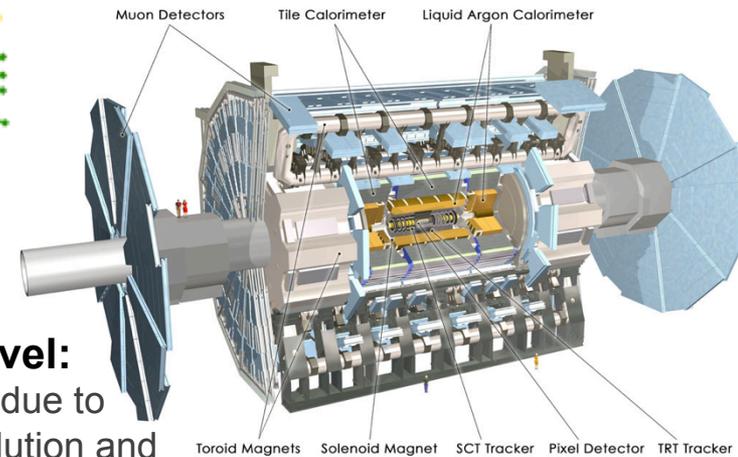
Particle level:
minimize theoretical
uncertainties by matching
closely to detector phase
space

suffers mostly by non-
perturbative effects
(parton shower,
fragmentation,
hadronisation, PDFs ...)

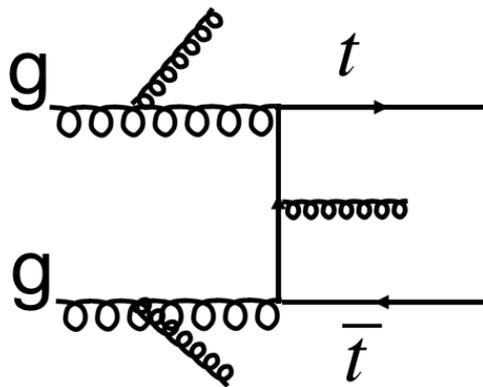


Detector level:
inefficiencies due to
detector resolution and
response

detector dependent
modeling



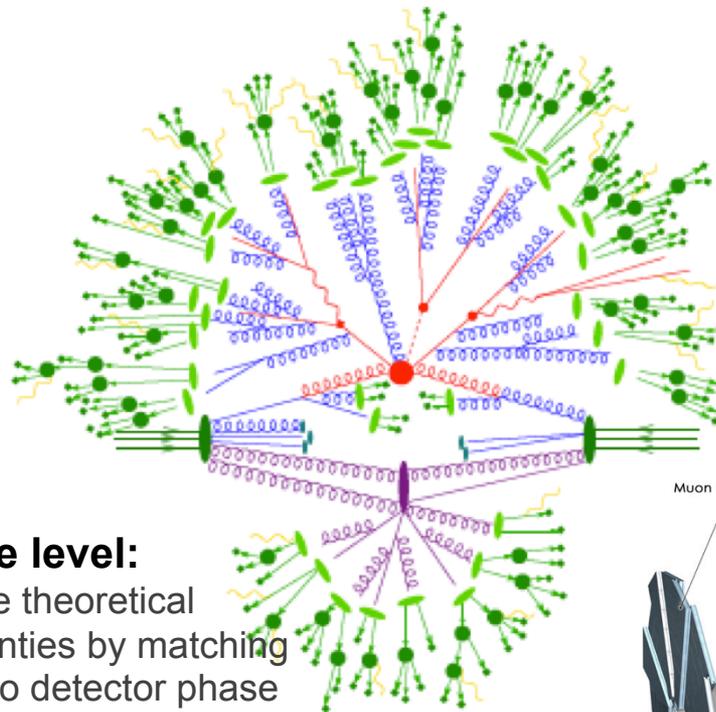
Unfolding of detector-level measurements



Parton level:
directly probes the ME,
PDFs, α_s , M_{top} , etc...

but, large model
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↓
**Parton level ATLAS
measurements
available at $\sqrt{s} = 7,$
 8 TeV, but **this talk**
will focus on
recent particle-
level results**

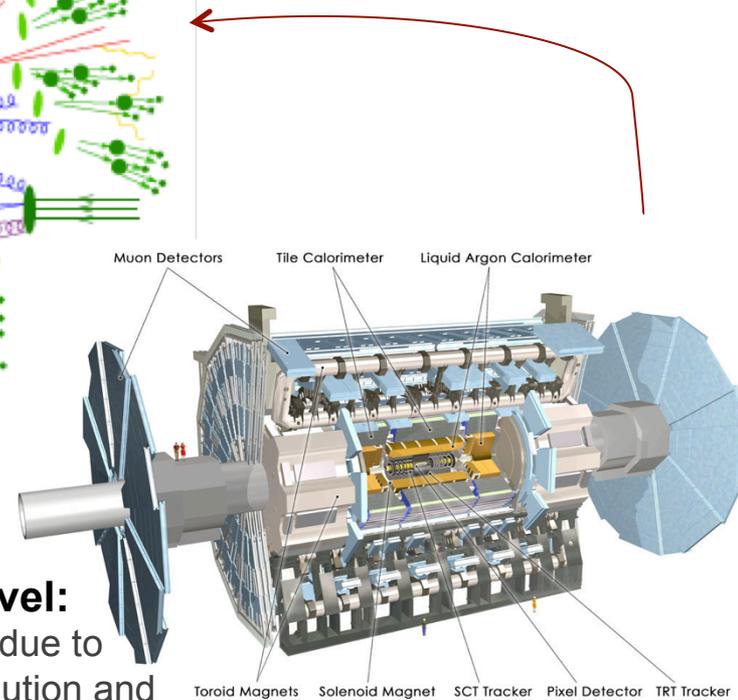


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Detector level:
inefficiencies due to
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Event selection :

1 oppositely charged $e\mu$ pair

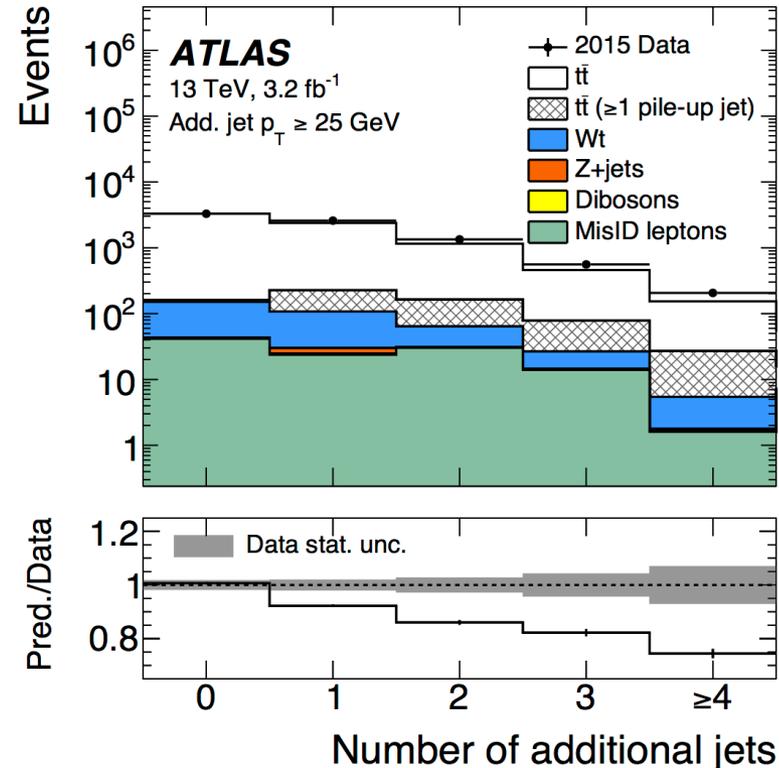
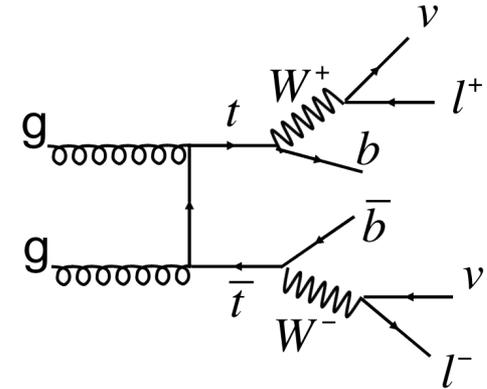
- 1 electron: $p_T > 25$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.47$ (excluding the crack, $1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$)
- 1 muon: $p_T > 25$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.5$

≥ 2 anti- k_T $R=0.4$ jets ($p_T > 25$ GeV) and ≥ 2 b -tags (77% efficiency)

No requirement on top reconstruction

< 5% background

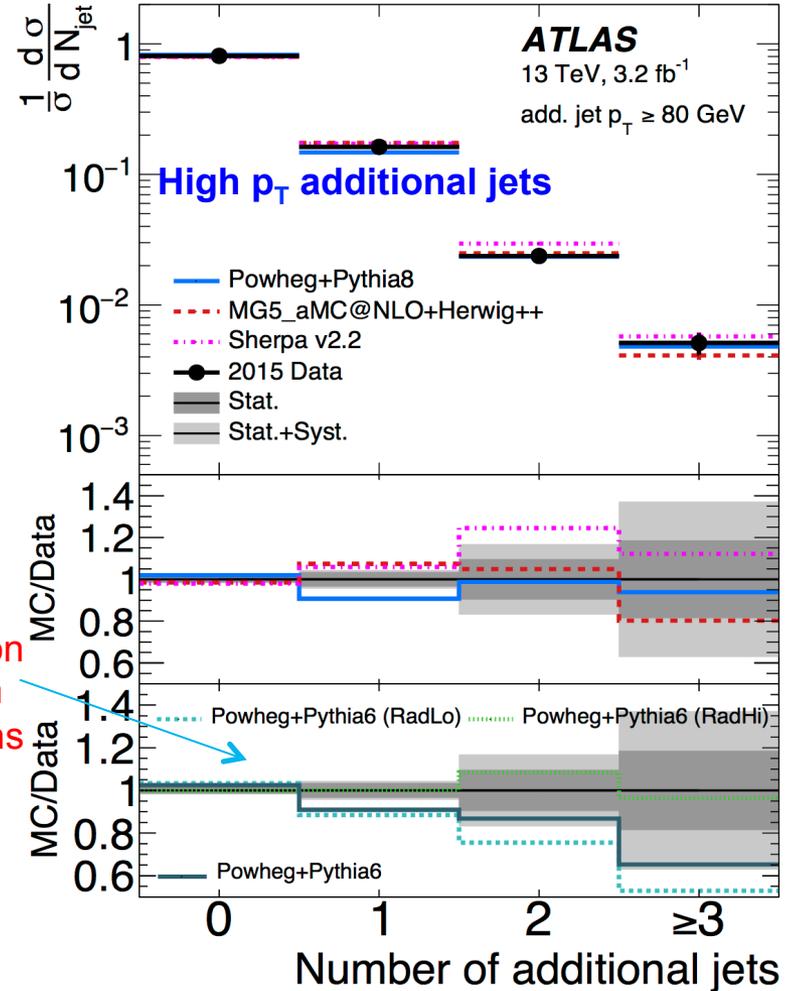
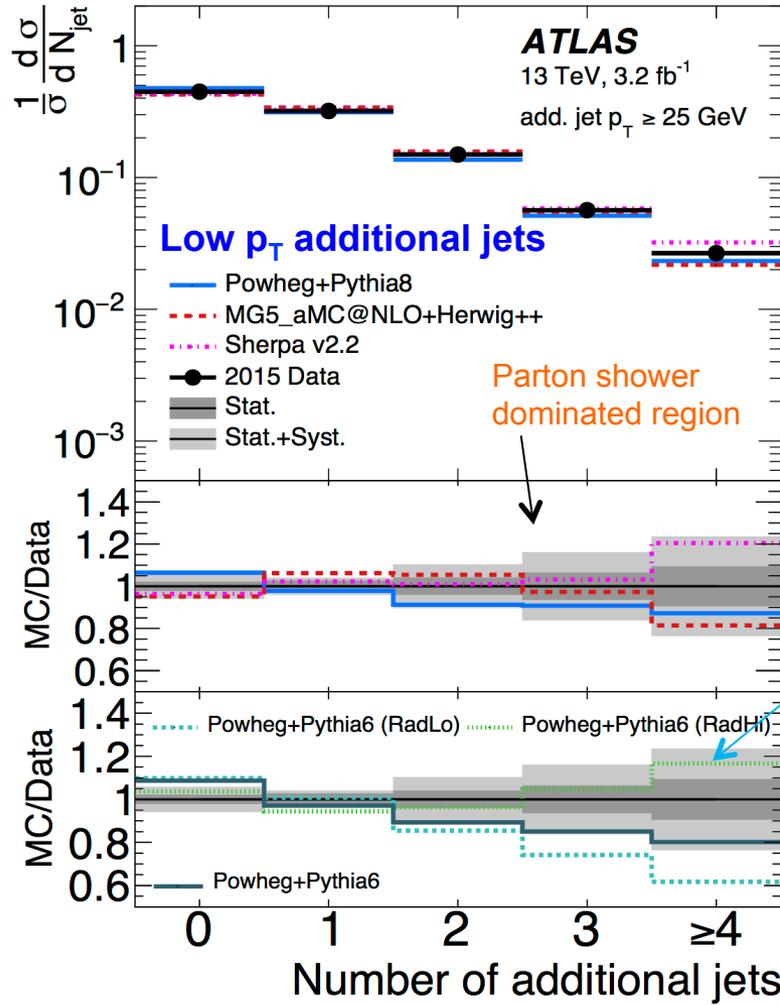
- di-lepton channel has less ambiguity in identification of additional jets
- detector-level distribution from data show discrepancy at higher jet multiplicity bins



Jet multiplicity distribution @ particle-level



➤ **Fiducial phase space:** (1 $e\mu$ pair and ≥ 2 b -jets with $p_T > 25$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.5$, and ΔR (lepton, jet) > 0.4)



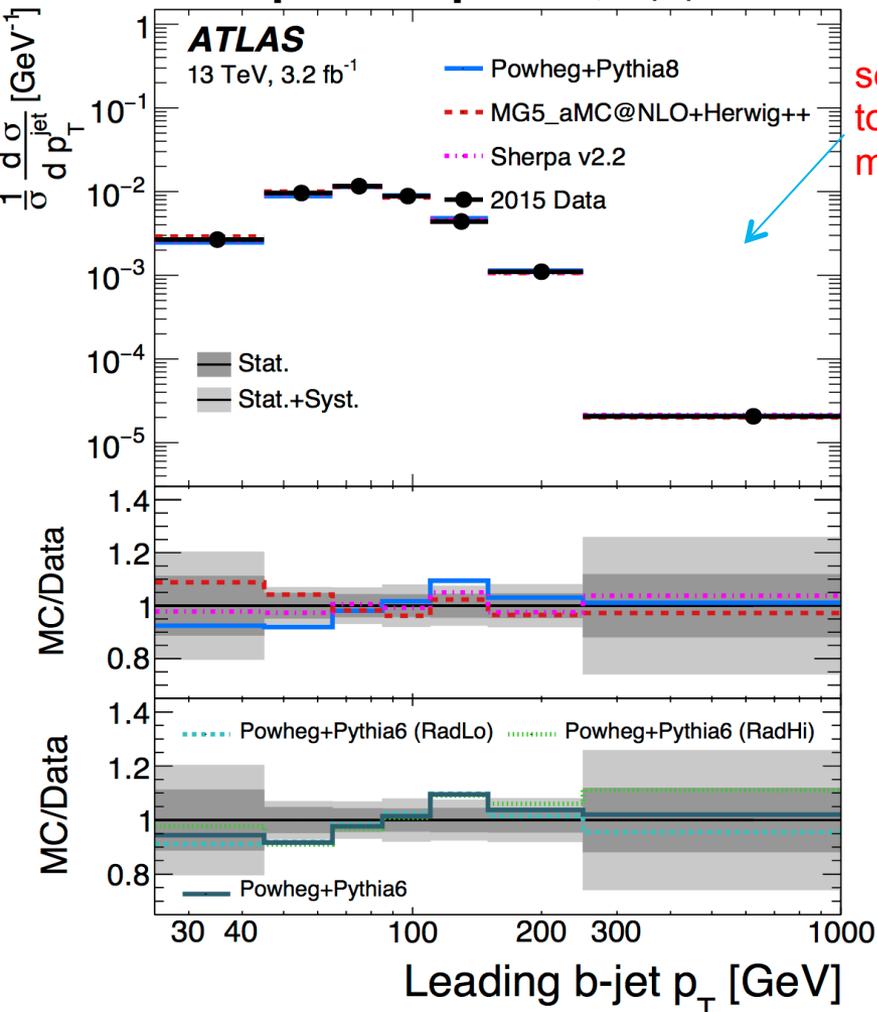
dependence on QCD radiation scale variations

Predictions from Powheg+Pythia8, MG5_aMC@NLO+Herwig++ and Sherpa vary within 10%- 20% reasonable description of data within total uncertainties of measurement

Jet spectra @ particle level

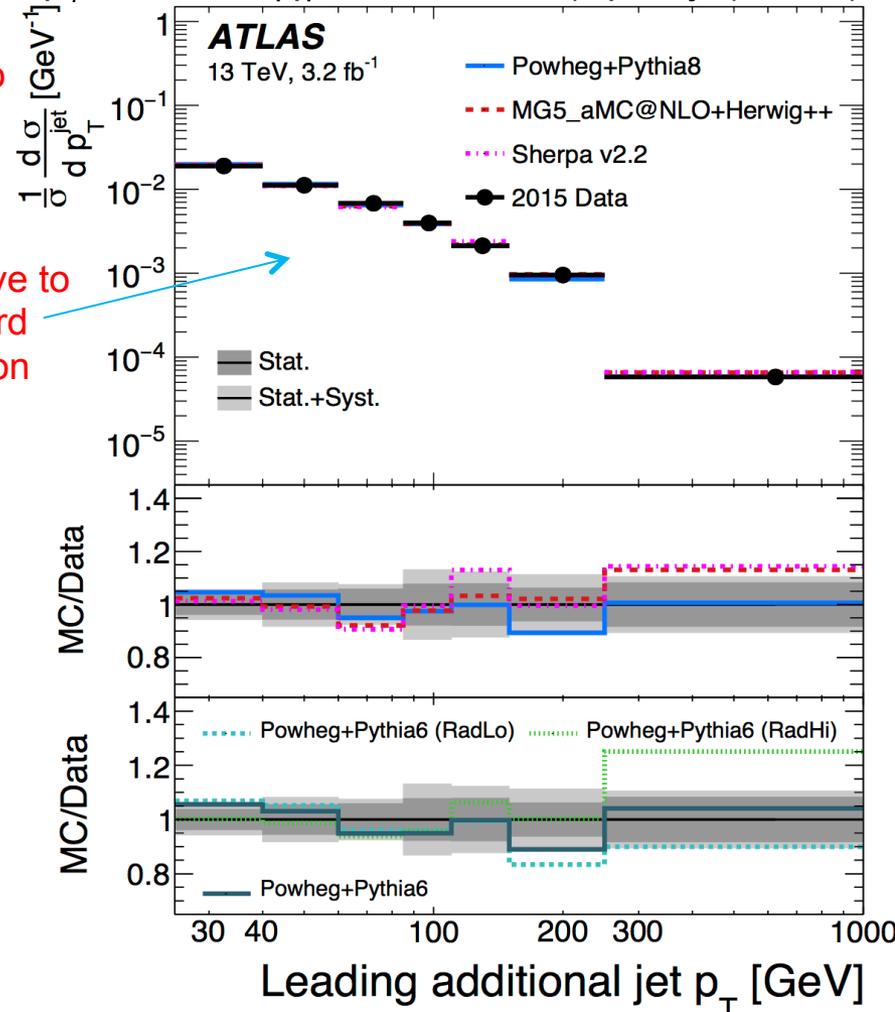


➤ **Fiducial phase space:** (1 $e\mu$ pair and ≥ 2 b -jets with $p_T > 25$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.5$, and $\Delta R(\text{lepton}, \text{jet}) > 0.4$)



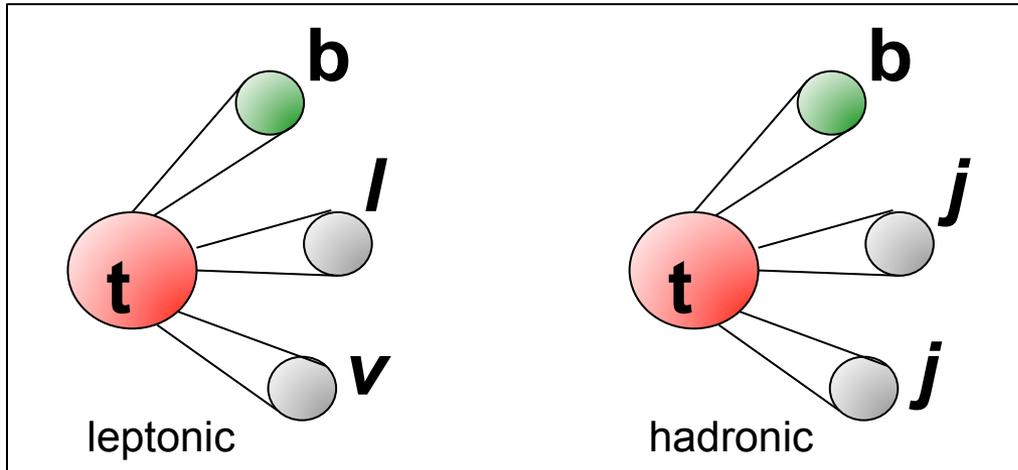
sensitive to top p_T modeling

sensitive to first hard emission

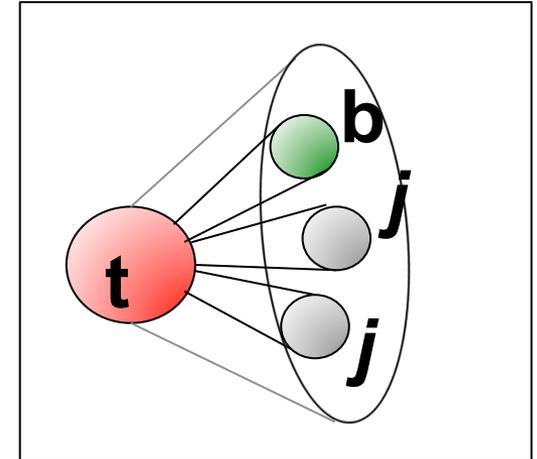


Predictions from Powheg+Pythia8, MG5_aMC@NLO+Herwig++ and Sherpa vary within 10% give reasonable description of data within total uncertainties

Resolved



Boosted: $\Delta R \approx 2 M_{top}/p_T^t$



Dilepton channel :

[TOP-2016-04; arXiv:1612.05220](#)

- two tops reconstruction using neutrino weighting algorithm
- two η solutions for each ν , based on constraints on M_W and M_{top}
- pick solution giving smallest difference in measured and estimated missing E_T

Lepton+jets channel :

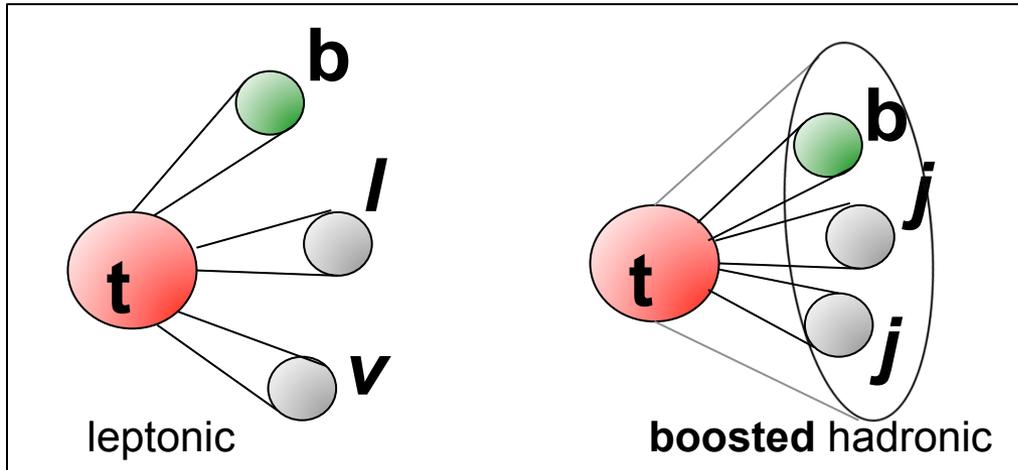
[JHEP 06 \(2015\) 100](#)
[ATLAS-CONF-2016-040](#)

- one b -jet associated to closest lepton in ΔR to kinematically reconstruct leptonic top
- resolved hadronic top**: one b -jet combined with other close-by jets to identify hadronic top based on constraints on M_W and M_{top}

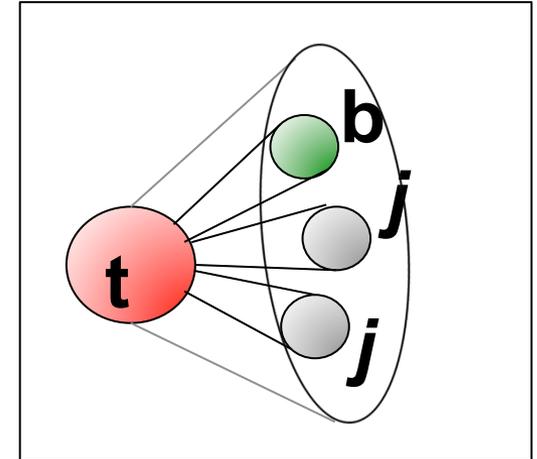
All-hadronic channel:

[ATLAS-CONF-2016-100](#)

- Top taggers for large radius ($R = 1.0$) anti- k_T jets using substructure, jet mass and presence of b -jet
- two tops reconstruction in **boosted regime**



Boosted: $\Delta R \approx 2 M_{top}/p_T^t$



Dilepton channel :

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- two tops reconstruction using neutrino weighting algorithm
- two η solutions for each ν , based on constraints on M_W and M_{top}
- pick solution giving smallest difference in measured and estimated missing E_T

Lepton+jets channel :

[JHEP 06 \(2015\) 100](#)
[ATLAS-CONF-2016-040](#)

- one jet associated to closest lepton in ΔR to kinematically reconstruct leptonic top
- boosted hadronic top**: one large radius ($R = 1.0$) anti- k_T jet, which is top-tagged using jet substructure and jet mass information

All-hadronic channel:

[ATLAS-CONF-2016-100](#)

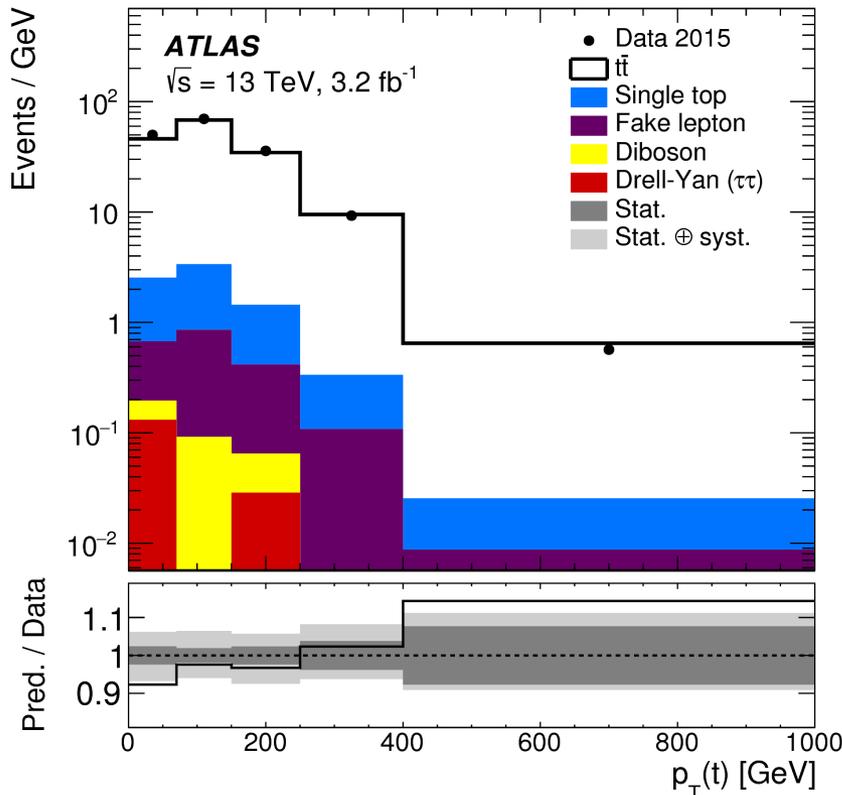
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≥ 2 anti- k_T $R=0.4$ jets ($p_T > 25$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.5$) and ≥ 1 **b-tag** (77% efficiency)



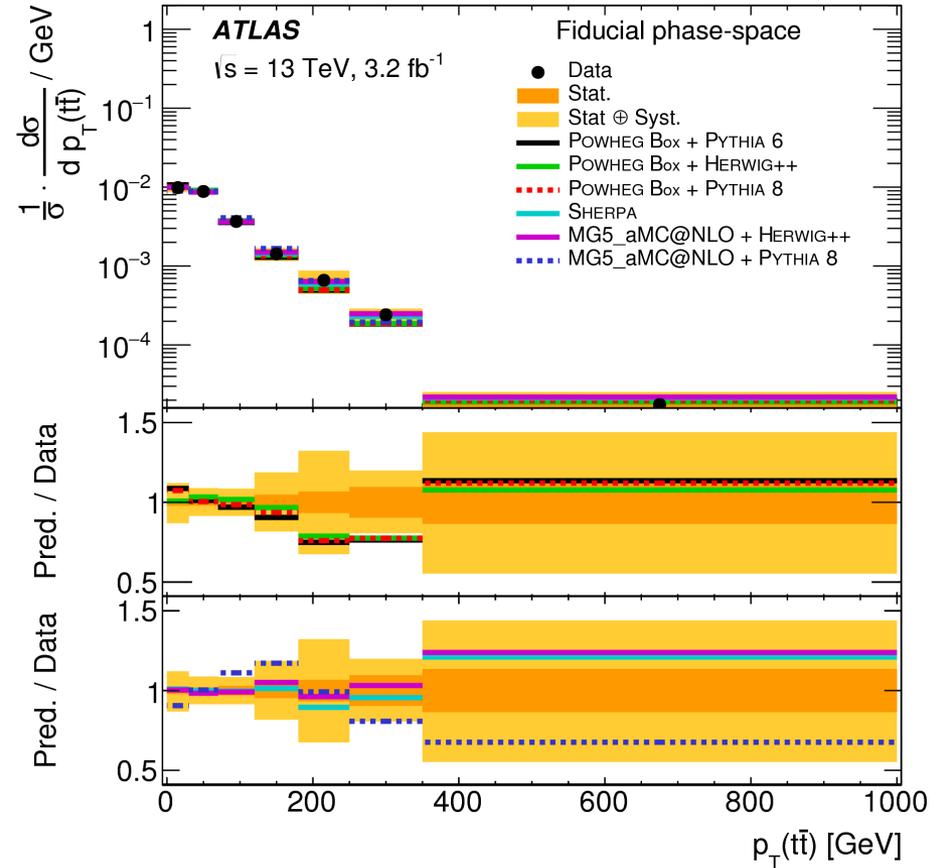
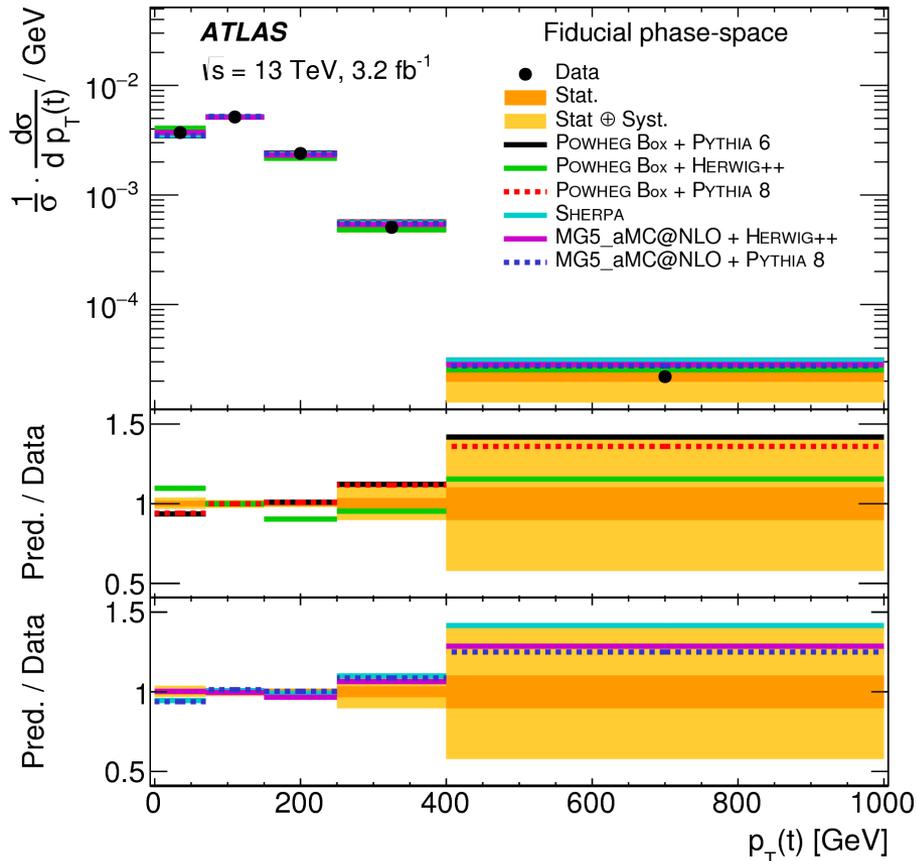
Background $\approx 5\%$ after kinematic reconstruction of top via neutrino weighting
 (dominated by Wt and mis-identified leptons)

- Trend in detector-level p_T of top showing softer spectra in data compared to nominal prediction

Top kinematic measurements in dilepton channel



- Absolute and normalised distributions in fiducial phase space (2 semi-leptonic pseudo-top quarks):

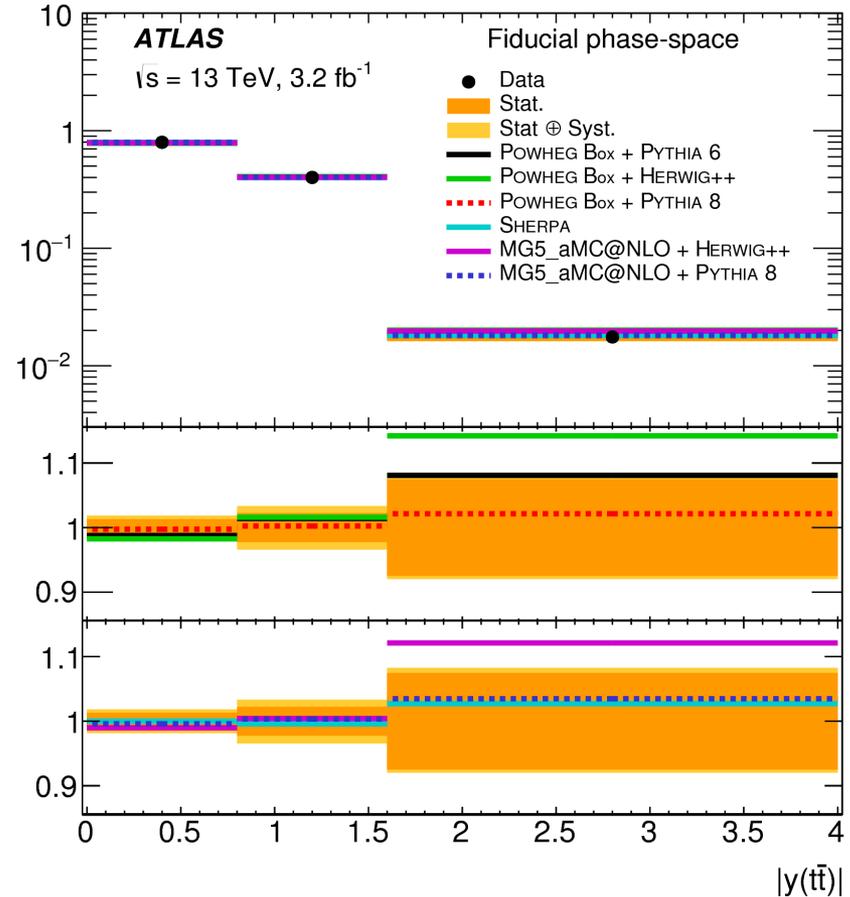
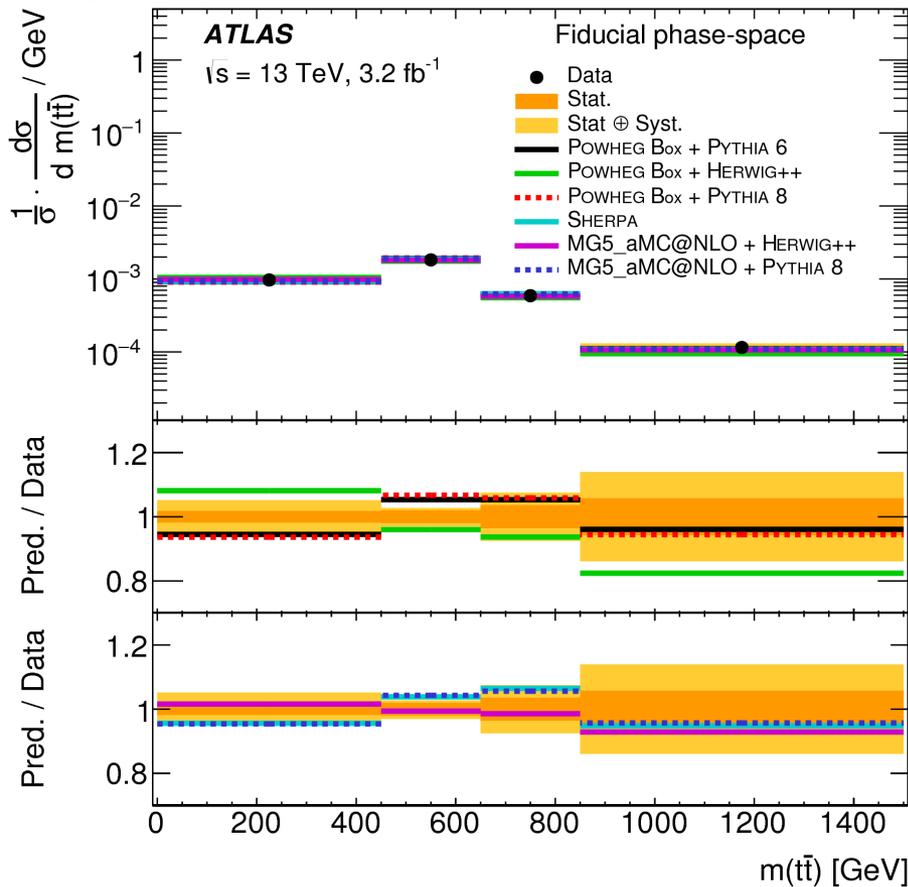


- Measurement uncertainties dominated by JES and signal modelling
 - main uncertainties due to signal modeling arise from PS modeling
- Most predictions agree within large uncertainties (largest difference is seen in Powheg+Herwig++)

Top kinematic measurements in dilepton channel



- Absolute and normalised distributions in fiducial phase space (2 semi-leptonic pseudo-top quarks):



- Measurement uncertainties dominated by JES and signal modelling
- NLO generators interfaced with Herwig++ show deviation at high $y^{t\bar{t}}$

sensitive to PDFs

$$x = \frac{M(t\bar{t})}{\sqrt{s}} e^{\pm y(t\bar{t})}$$

Top kinematic measurements in lepton+jets channel



Event selection :

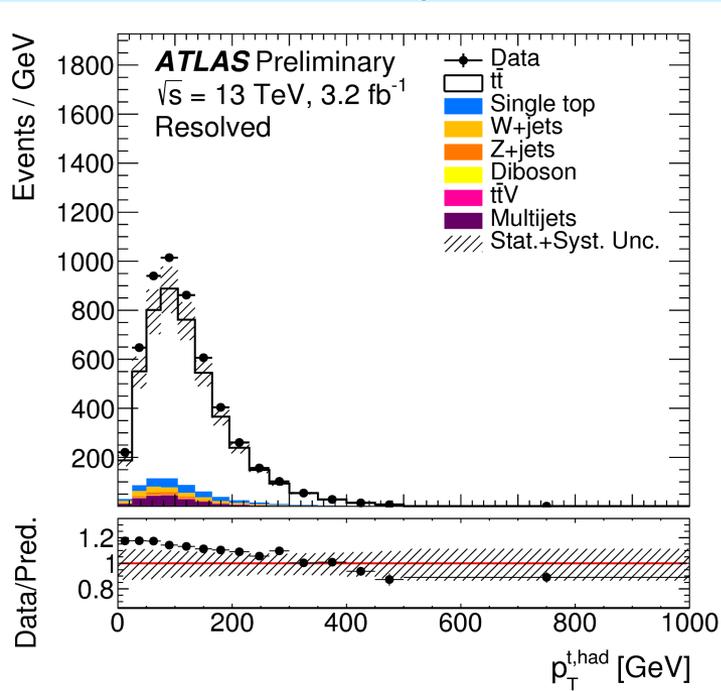
1 electron ($p_T > 25$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.47$ (excluding $1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$)), or 1 muon ($p_T > 25$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.5$)

Resolved jet selection:

≥ 4 anti- k_T **small $R = 0.4$** jets ($p_T > 25$ GeV)

- ≥ 2 **b-tag** (77% efficiency)

~ 13% background



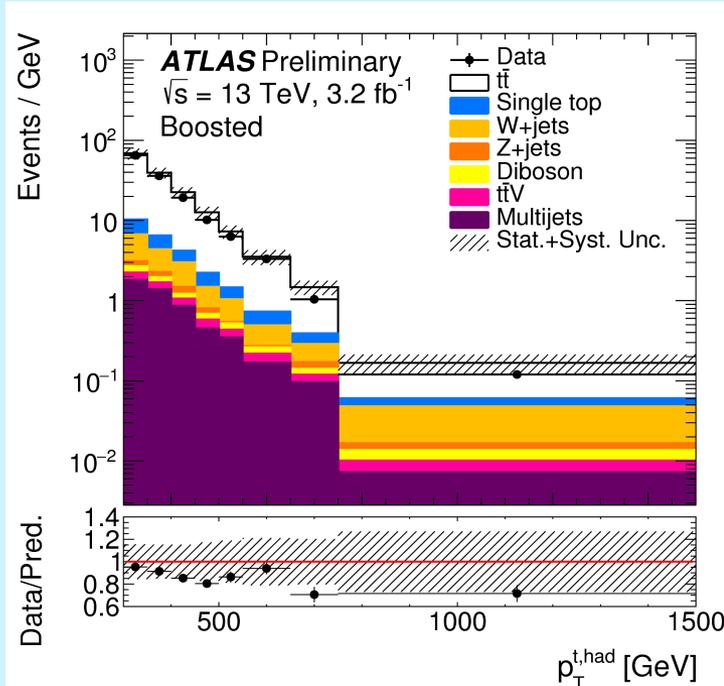
Boosted jet selection:

≥ 1 anti- k_T **small $R = 0.4$** jets and $\Delta R(\text{jet, lep}) < 2.0$

≥ 1 anti- k_T **large $R = 1.0$** jets ($p_T > 300$ GeV) top-tagged jet @ 80% efficiency (separated in ΔR from small R jet and lepton)

≥ 1 **b-tag** anti- k_T $R = 0.4$ jet (closest to lepton or within large R jet)

missing $E_T > 20$ GeV, $(M_T^W + \text{missing } E_T) > 60$ GeV



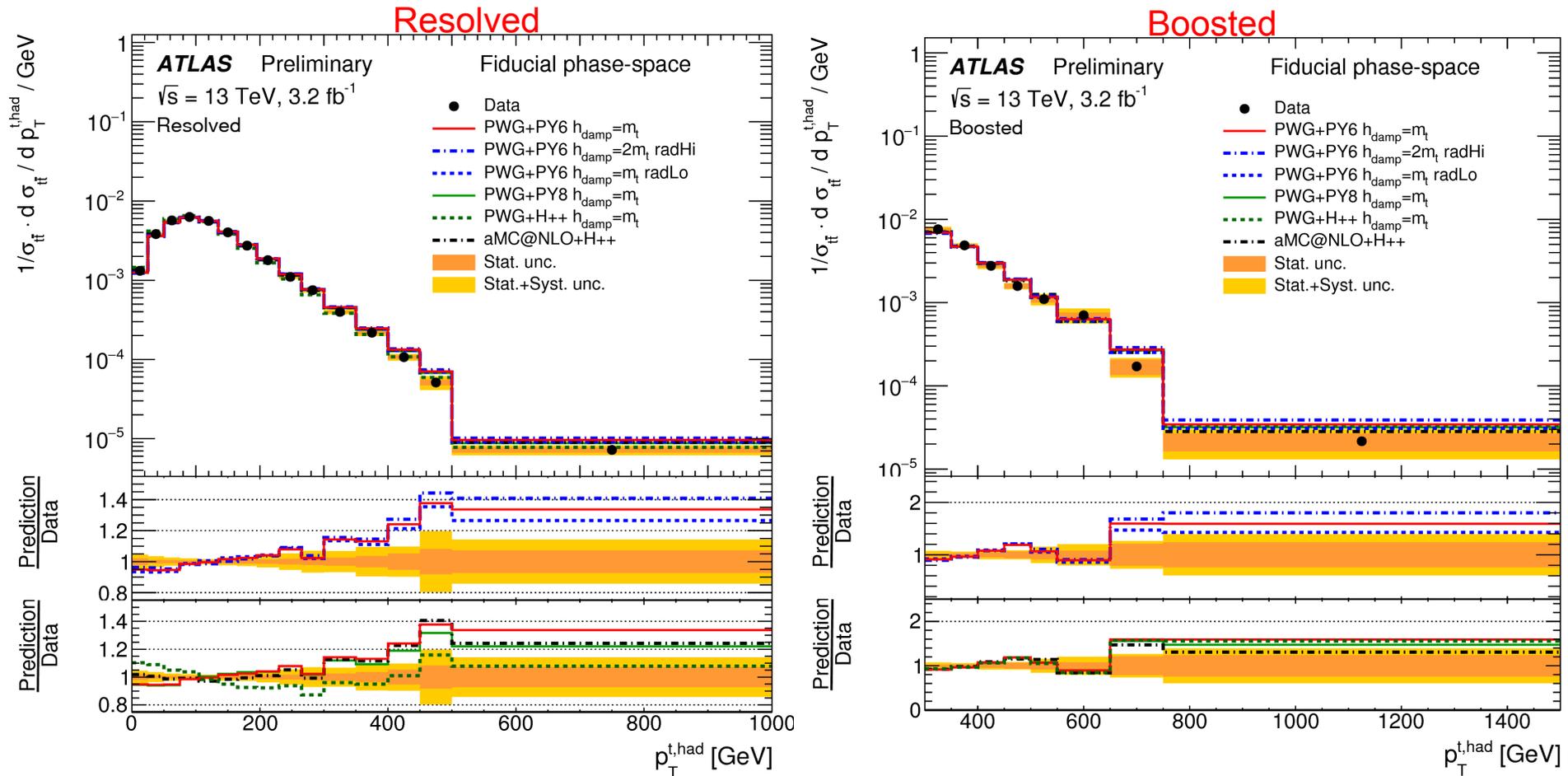
~ 17% background

Top kinematic measurements in lepton+jets channel



Absolute and normalised distribution measurement in fiducial phase space

$p_T^{t, had}$ measurements reaching TeV scale with 20% - 40% precision

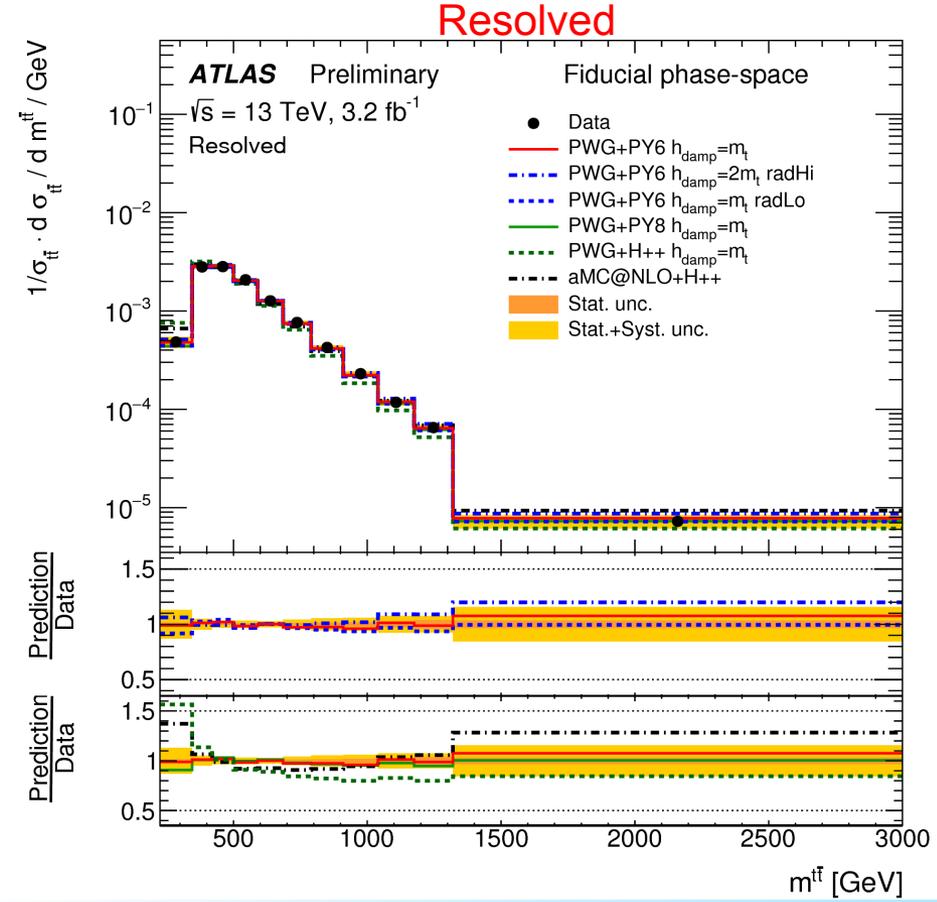
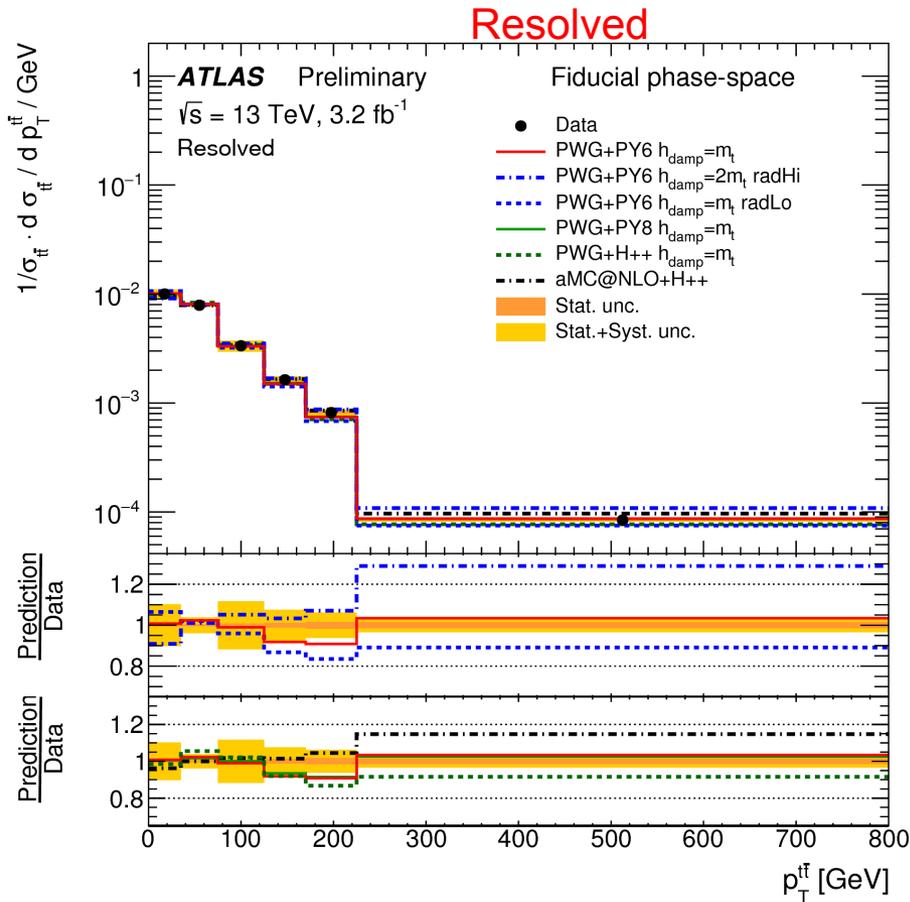


Data show softer p_T^t than most MC predictions both in resolved and boosted topologies
 boosted topology suffers from larger systematic uncertainties

Top kinematic measurements in lepton+jets channel



Absolute and normalised distribution measurement in fiducial phase space



$p_T^{t\bar{t}}$ show large sensitivity to QCD radiation scale variations

NLO generators interfaced with Herwig++ show notable deviations in $m^{t\bar{t}}$ spectra (modern Herwig7 may have different behaviour)

$y^{t\bar{t}}$ exhibits similar comparison between data & NLO predictions as seen in di-lepton channel

Top kinematic measurements in all-hadronic channel



Event selection (boosted regime):

≥ 2 anti- k_T $R = 1.0$ jets; lead jet $p_T > 500$ GeV, 2nd leading jet $p_T > 350$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.0$

- top-tagging @ 50% efficiency (sub-jettiness ratio, $122.5 \text{ GeV} < M_J < 222.5 \text{ GeV}$)

≥ 2 b -tag anti- k_T $R = 0.4$ jets ($p_T > 25$ GeV) @ 70% efficiency; each matched to one top-tagged jet

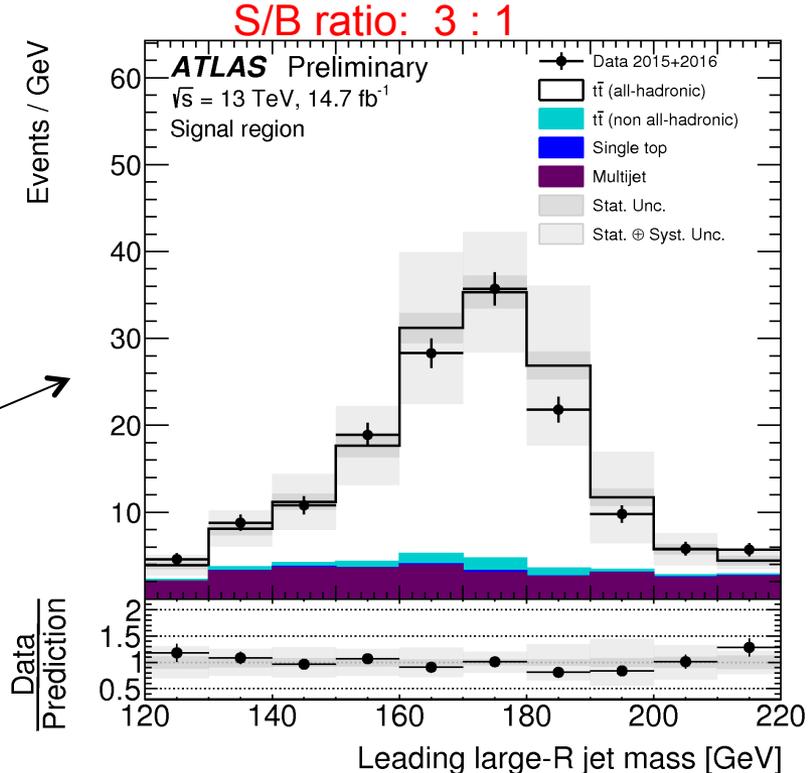
No electron or muon ($p_T > 25$ GeV)

- Dominant background due to multi-jets production is estimated using data from various control regions

| | 0 t | 1 t | 2 t |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 0 b | A | D | G |
| 1 b | B | E | H |
| 2 b | C | F | S |

$$\text{Multi-jet} = \frac{1}{2} (G/A + H/B) \times C$$

Validation region



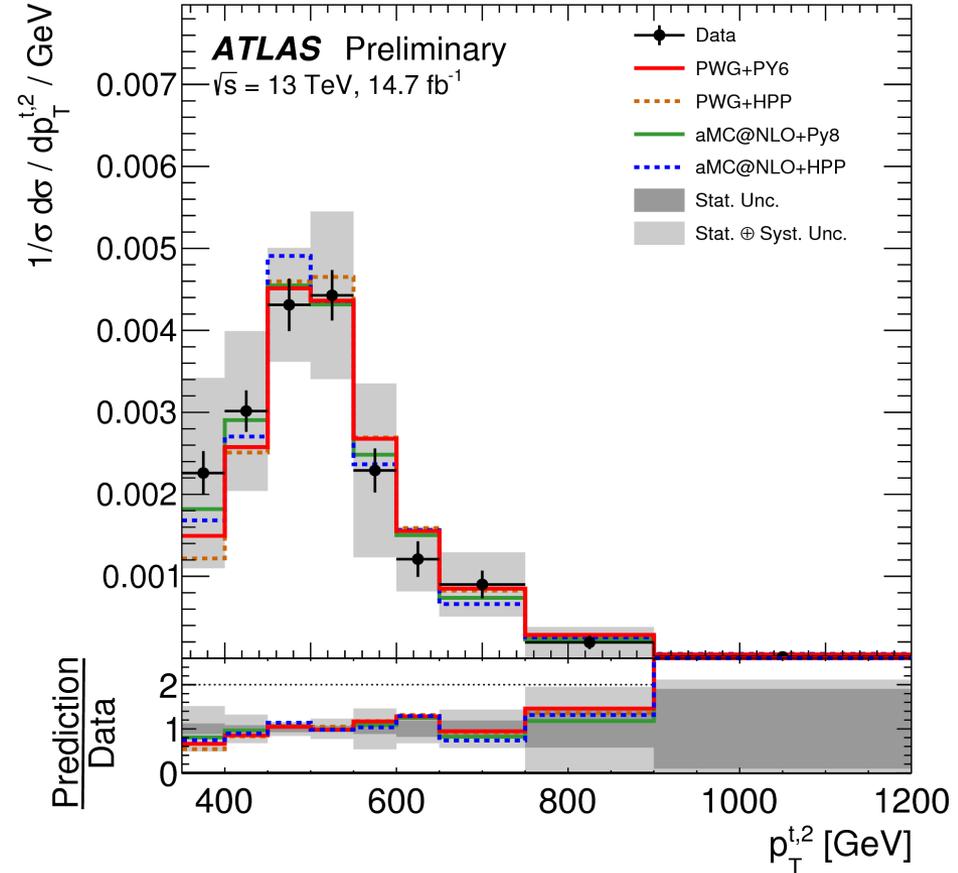
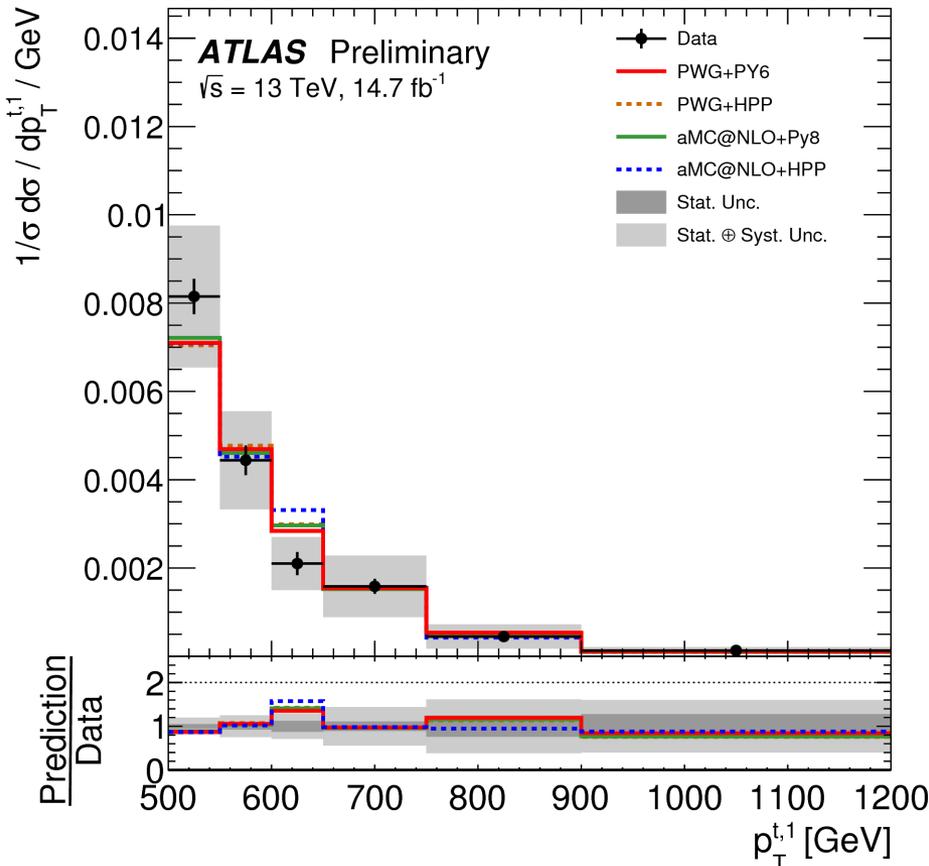
Top jets p_T in all-hadronic channel



Normalised distribution measurements in fiducial phase space:

≥ 2 large $R = 0.1$ jets: $p_T^{t,1} > 500$ GeV; $p_T^{t,2} > 350$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.0$, each jet contain b -hadron

$|M_J - M_{top}| < 50$ GeV; No electron or muon



Data agree with NLO predictions within uncertainties:

- measurement uncertainties dominated by large R jet calibration and signal modelling

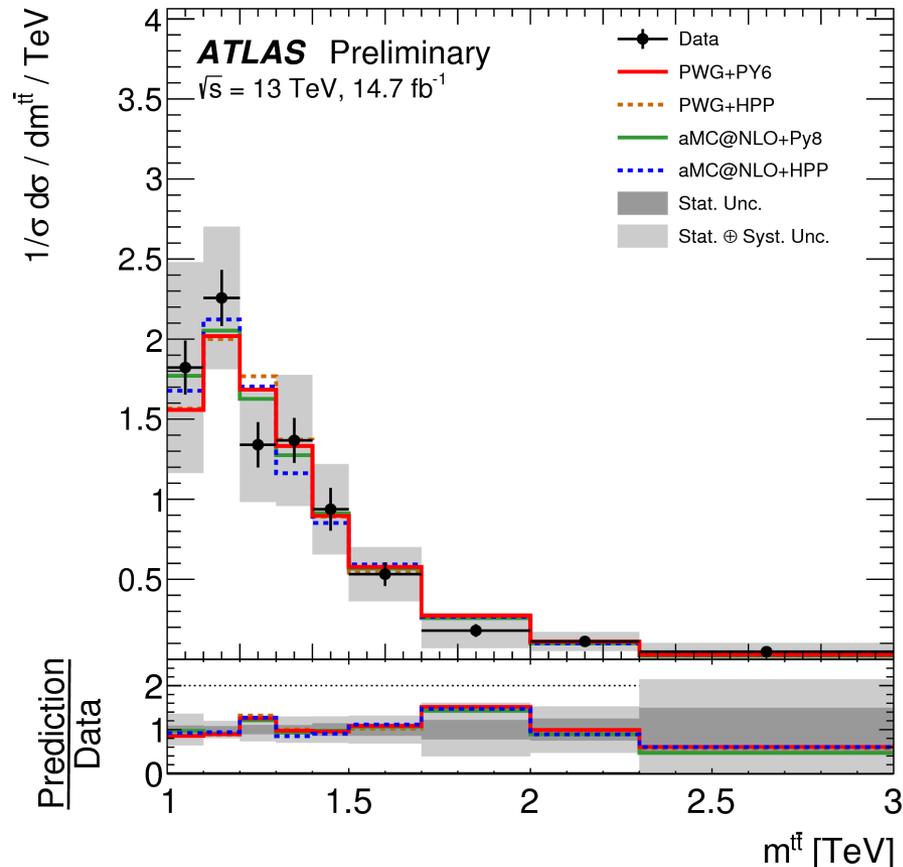
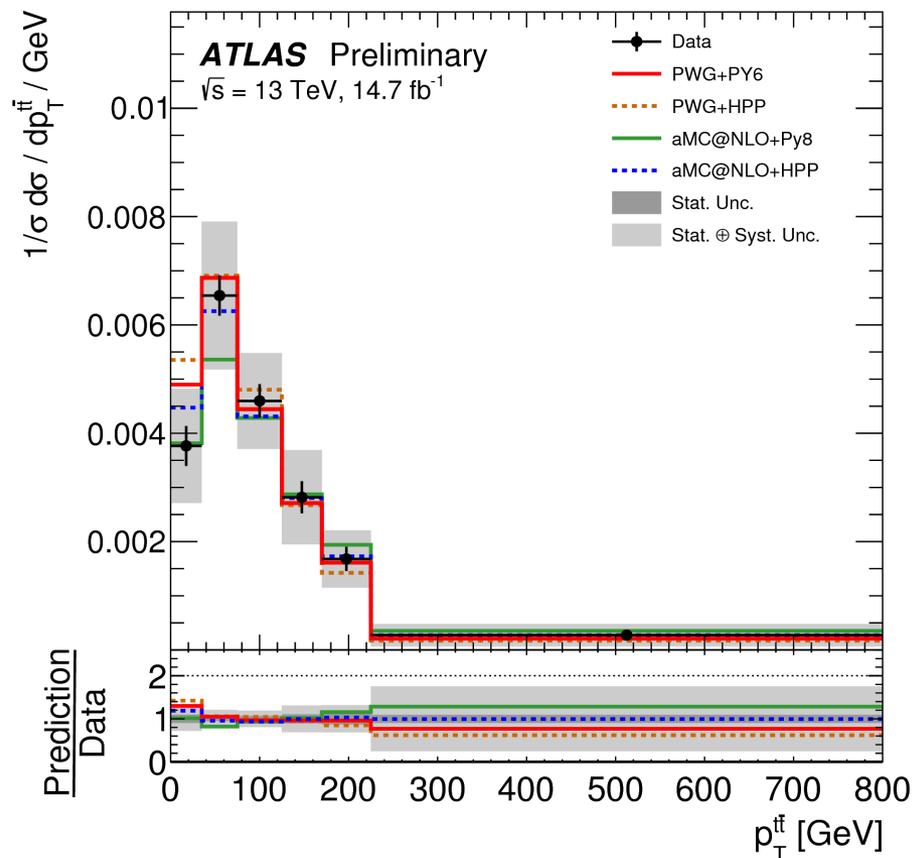
$t\bar{t}$ system distributions in all-hadronic channel



Normalised distribution measurements in fiducial phase space:

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$|M_J - M_{top}| < 50$ GeV; No electron or muon



Data agree with NLO predictions within uncertainties for $p_T^{t\bar{t}}$, $m^{t\bar{t}}$ and production angles

- > Inclusive cross section measurements have reached precisions equivalent or better than theory precision
 - significant constraining power to gluon PDFs at high Bjorken $x \sim 0.1$
- > Several differential measurements from ATLAS with $t\bar{t}$ events exploring large phase space which are sensitive to QCD modelling and MC generators tuning
 - measurements probing TeV scale
- > Data is in general comparable with NLO predictions within uncertainties
 - small tension between measurement and NLO predictions for some quantities (e.g top p_T)
- > Measurements sensitive to QCD radiations already very useful in tuning the MC generators
- > Looking forward to exploit full potential of the LHC data

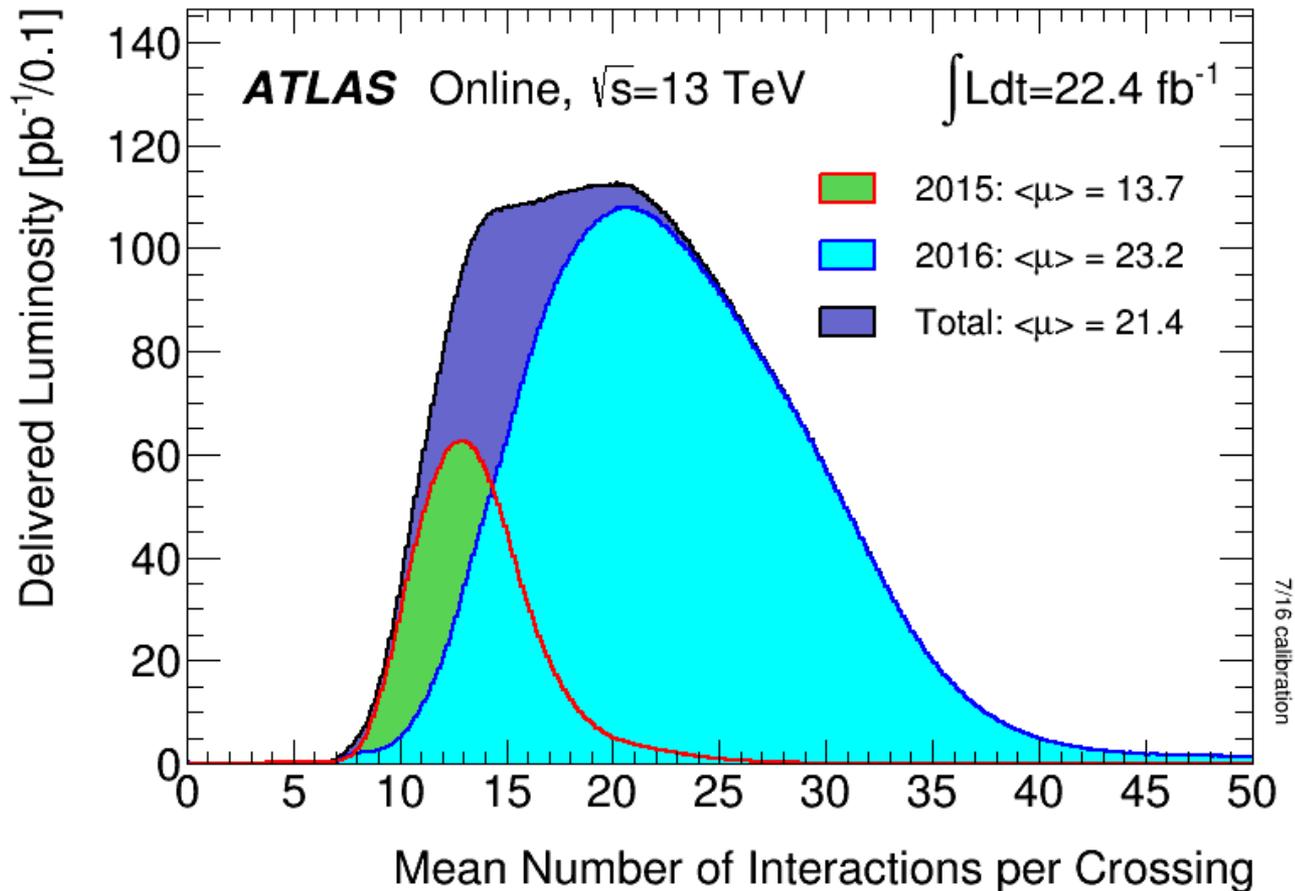
For more results, please see: [TopPublicResults](#)

THANKS!

Back-ups

Pile-up

- Mean number of interactions per bunch crossing with 25 ns bunch spacing
- Simulated in the MC by overlaying the number of inelastic interactions from pp collision in the same bunch crossing and in the previous bunch crossing



Particle level LHCTopWG prescription: (from stable particles ($\tau > 30$ ps))

> **Electron/muon :**

- prompt (directly from W/Z or from tau (not originated from hadrons)) and corrected for radiative effect by adding 4-momenta for prompt photon within $\Delta R < 0.1$

> **Missing E_T :**

- event level quantity determined from sum of 4-momenta of neutrinos from W/Z (including the neutrinos from tau decays), but not from hadrons

> **Jets :**

- clustering of stable particles (excluding the electrons, muons, photons and neutrinos used in selected leptons and missing E_T constructions) using anti- k_T algorithm with $R = 0.4$
- jet is flavored tag as b -jet, if a b -hadron is ghost matched to jet

> **Overlap removal :**

- events where leptons are within $\Delta R < 0.4$ of jets are discarded

> **Pseudo-top-quark :**

- identified from algorithms based on constraints on ΔR separation, M_W , M_{top} using the selected leptons, jets and missing E_T

> Fiducial phase space:

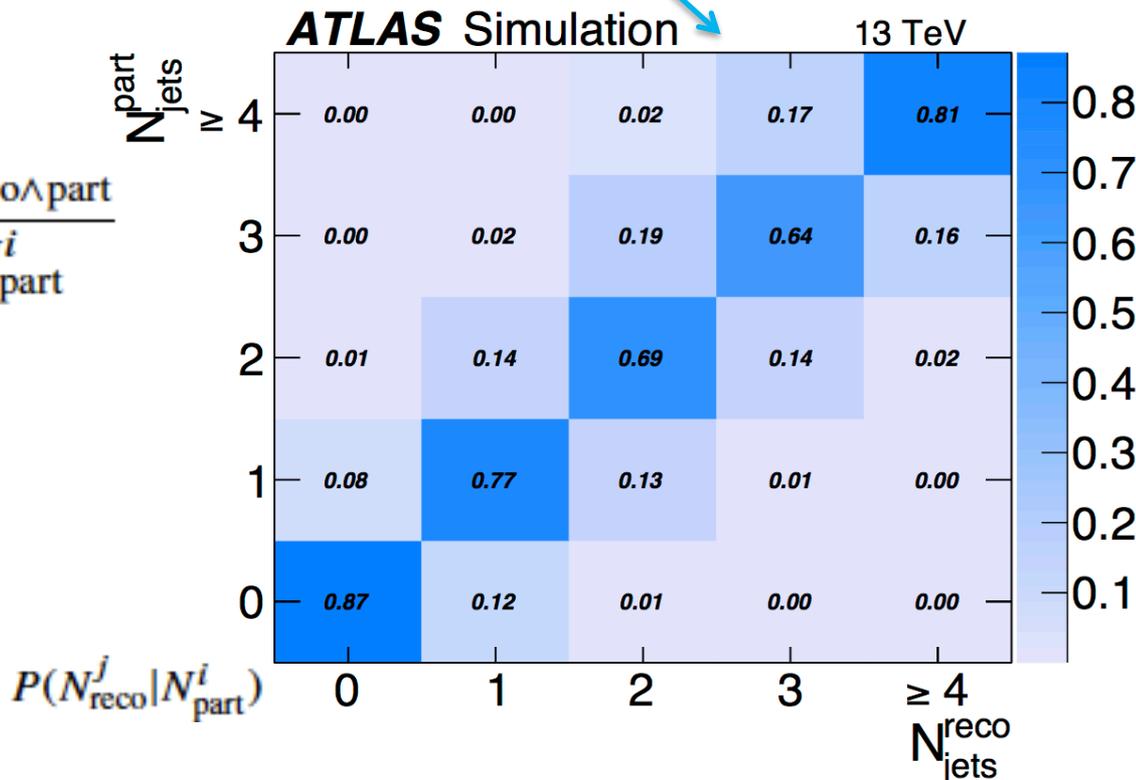
$$N_{\text{unfold}}^i = \frac{1}{f_{\text{eff}}^i} \cdot \sum_j (M^{-1})_{\text{reco},j}^{\text{part},i} \cdot f_{\text{accept}}^j (N_{\text{data}}^j - N_{\text{bg}}^j)$$

bin-by-bin efficiency correction

migration correction via iterative Bayesian unfolding

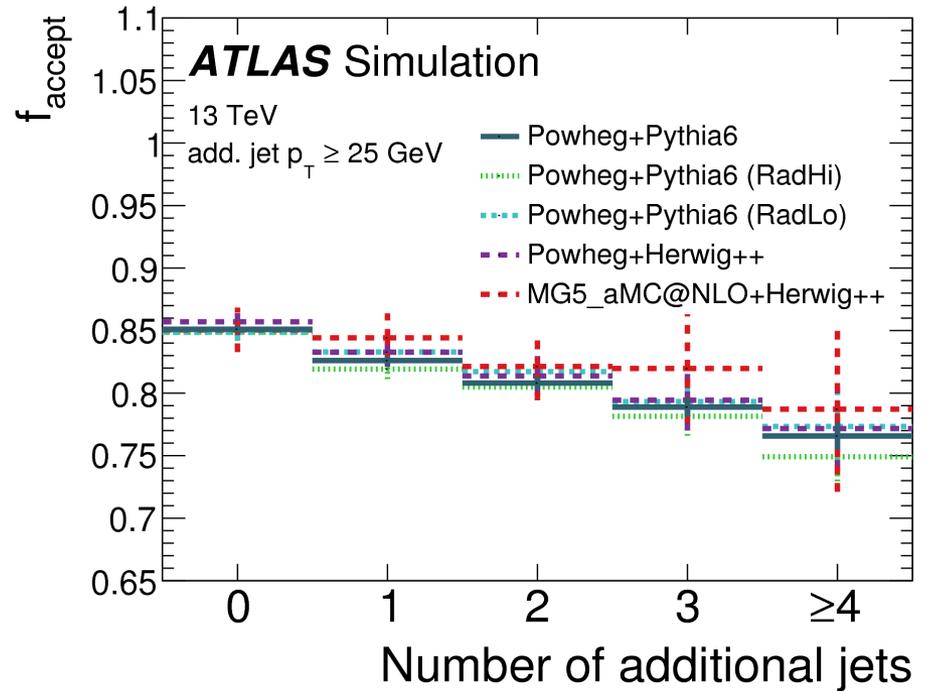
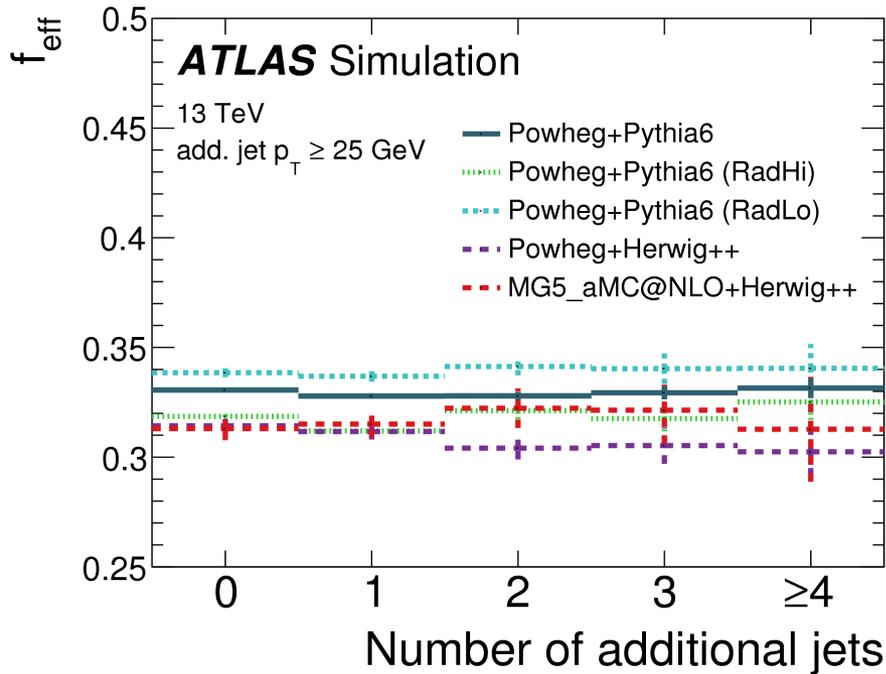
bin-by-bin acceptance correction:
(correct for events passing selection at reco-level, but failing at particle-level)

$$f_{\text{eff}}^i = \frac{N_{\text{reco} \wedge \text{part}}^i}{N_{\text{part}}^i}$$



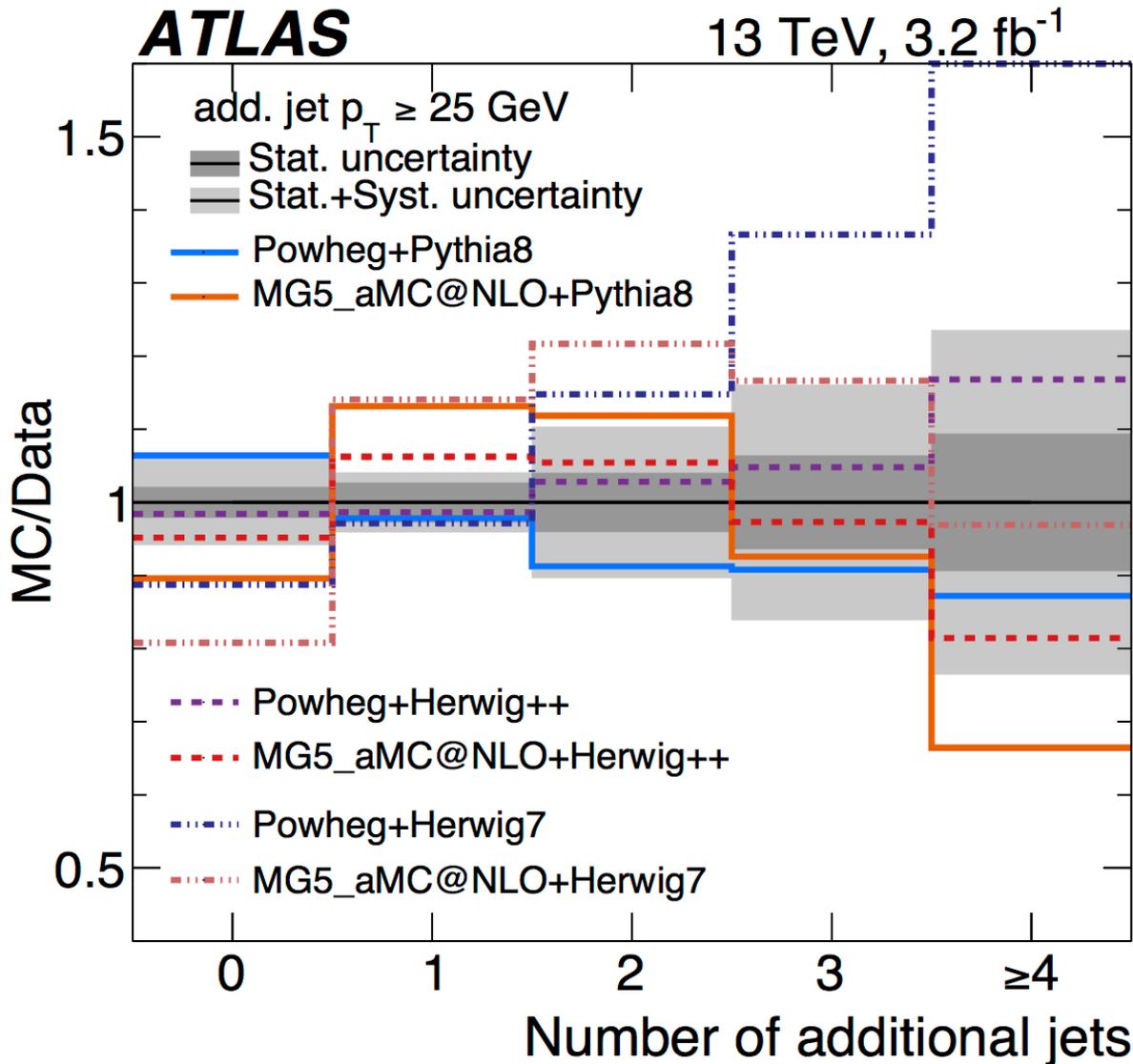
$$f_{\text{accept}}^j = \frac{N_{\text{reco} \wedge \text{part}}^j}{N_{\text{reco}}^j}$$

$t\bar{t}$ + jets signal efficiency and acceptance corrections



$$f_{\text{eff}}^i = \frac{N_{\text{reco} \wedge \text{part}}^i}{N_{\text{part}}^i}$$

$$f_{\text{accept}}^j = \frac{N_{\text{reco} \wedge \text{part}}^j}{N_{\text{reco}}^j}$$



Larger deviations in additional jets activity predictions when using same PS, but different ME
 → matching between ME and PS plays important role

MG5_aMC@NLO+Pythia8, Powheg+Herwig7, and MG5_aMC@NLO+Herwig7 do not give good descriptions of data

| Relative uncertainty in [%] in additional jets multiplicity | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sources | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ≥ 4 |
| Data statistics | 2.1 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 |
| JES/JER | 5.0 | 1.8 | 7.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 |
| <i>b</i> -tagging | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| ISR/FSR modelling | 0.4 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 6.0 |
| Signal modelling | 1.9 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 11.0 |
| Other | 1.4 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 5.0 |
| Total | 6.0 | 4.0 | 10.0 | 16.0 | 24.0 |

Uncertainties dominated by jet energy scale/resolution, signal modeling, and statistics

Larger uncertainties in higher multiplicity bins

High correlations (50% - 70%) in uncertainties in neighboring bins of higher jet multiplicity due to migrations

Important to take into account the correlation across bins in quantitative comparison of measurements with predictions via statistical tests

Quantitative comparison of $t\bar{t}$ +jets measurements and predictions

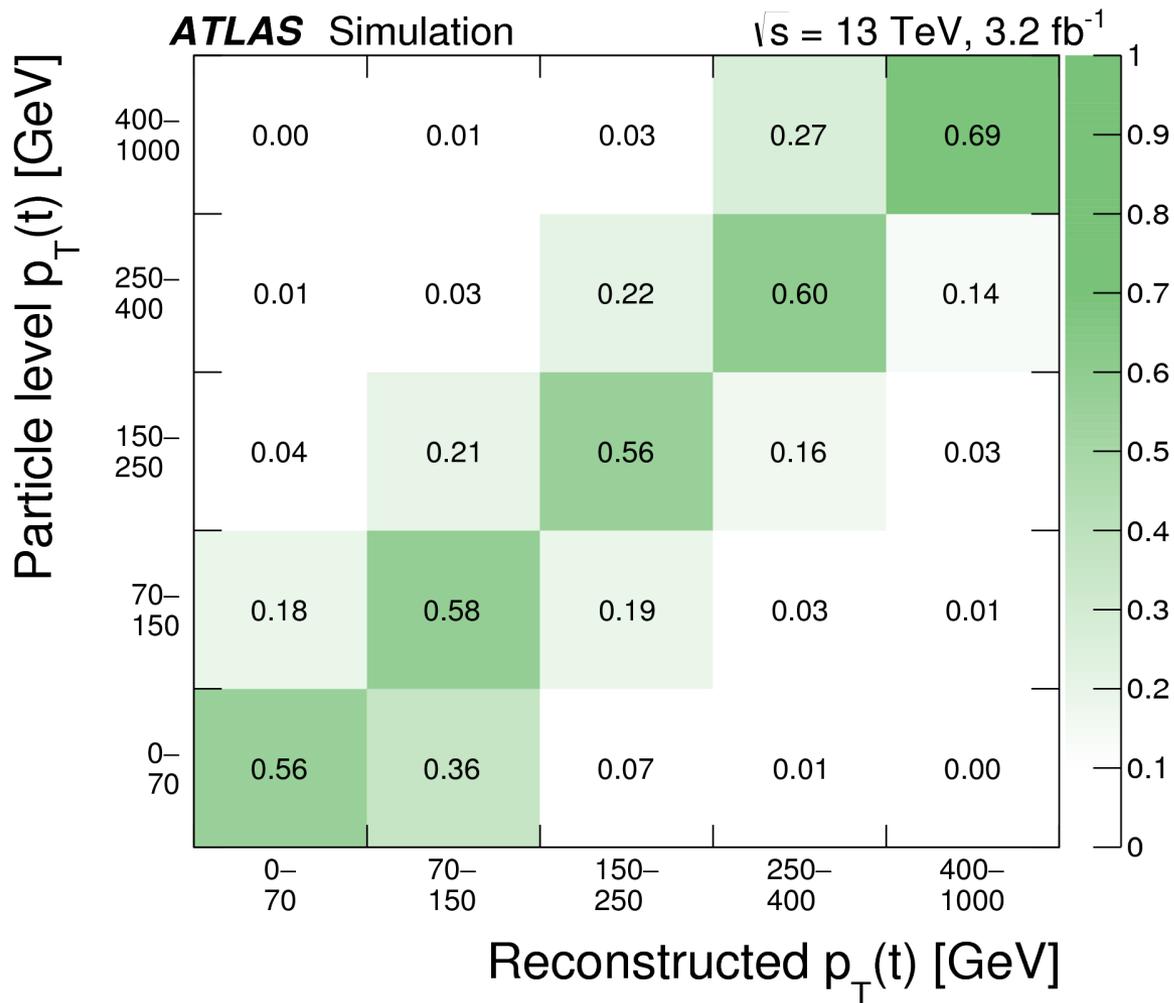
$$\chi^2 = S_{n-1}^T \text{Cov}_{n-1}^{-1} S_{n-1}$$

| Generator | $p_T > 25$ GeV | | $p_T > 40$ GeV | | $p_T > 60$ GeV | | $p_T > 80$ GeV | |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| | χ^2/NDF | p -value |
| POWHEG+PYTHIA6 | 0.82/4 | 0.94 | 0.83/3 | 0.84 | 1.01/3 | 0.80 | 1.82/3 | 0.61 |
| POWHEG+PYTHIA8 | 0.43/4 | 0.98 | 0.90/3 | 0.83 | 0.64/3 | 0.89 | 1.09/3 | 0.78 |
| POWHEG+HERWIG++ | 0.51/4 | 0.97 | 0.88/3 | 0.83 | 1.46/3 | 0.69 | 2.58/3 | 0.46 |
| POWHEG+HERWIG7 | 8.62/4 | 0.07 | 4.87/3 | 0.18 | 3.17/3 | 0.37 | 2.57/3 | 0.46 |
| MG5_aMC@NLO+PYTHIA8 | 5.51/4 | 0.24 | 3.10/3 | 0.38 | 2.25/3 | 0.52 | 2.20/3 | 0.53 |
| MG5_AMC@NLO+HERWIG++ | 1.28/4 | 0.86 | 0.49/3 | 0.92 | 0.34/3 | 0.95 | 0.40/3 | 0.94 |
| MG5_AMC@NLO+HERWIG7 | 3.14/4 | 0.54 | 4.31/3 | 0.23 | 3.57/3 | 0.31 | 2.87/3 | 0.41 |
| SHERPA v2.2 | 0.43/4 | 0.98 | 0.85/3 | 0.84 | 0.74/3 | 0.86 | 0.79/3 | 0.85 |
| POWHEG+PYTHIA6 (RadHi) | 1.20/4 | 0.88 | 1.06/3 | 0.79 | 0.22/3 | 0.97 | 0.22/3 | 0.97 |
| POWHEG+PYTHIA6 (RadLo) | 4.15/4 | 0.39 | 2.05/3 | 0.56 | 2.08/3 | 0.56 | 2.87/3 | 0.41 |

Unfolding of top kinematic distributions in dilepton channel



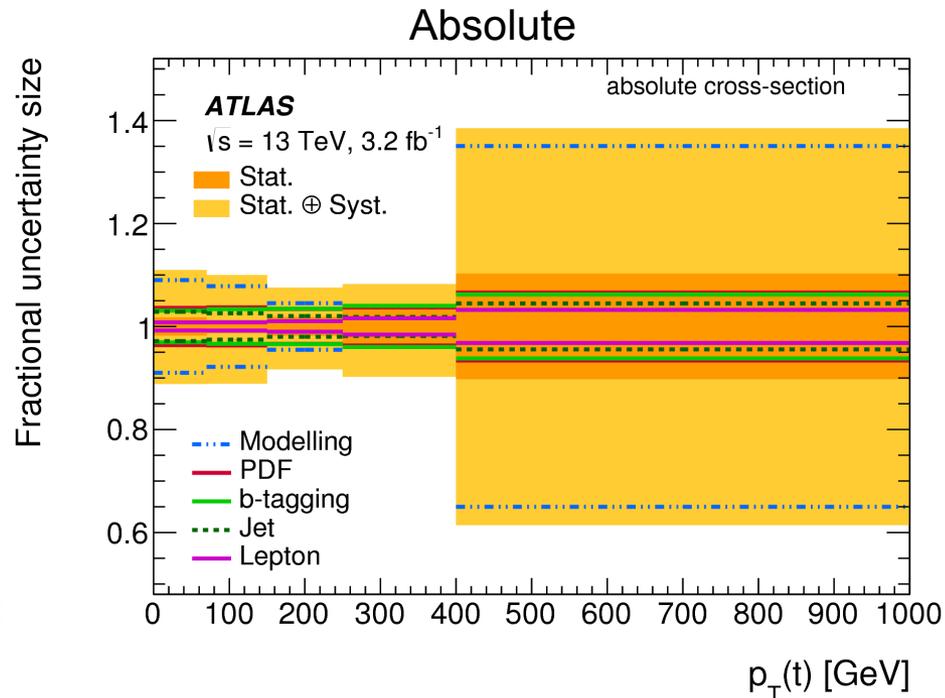
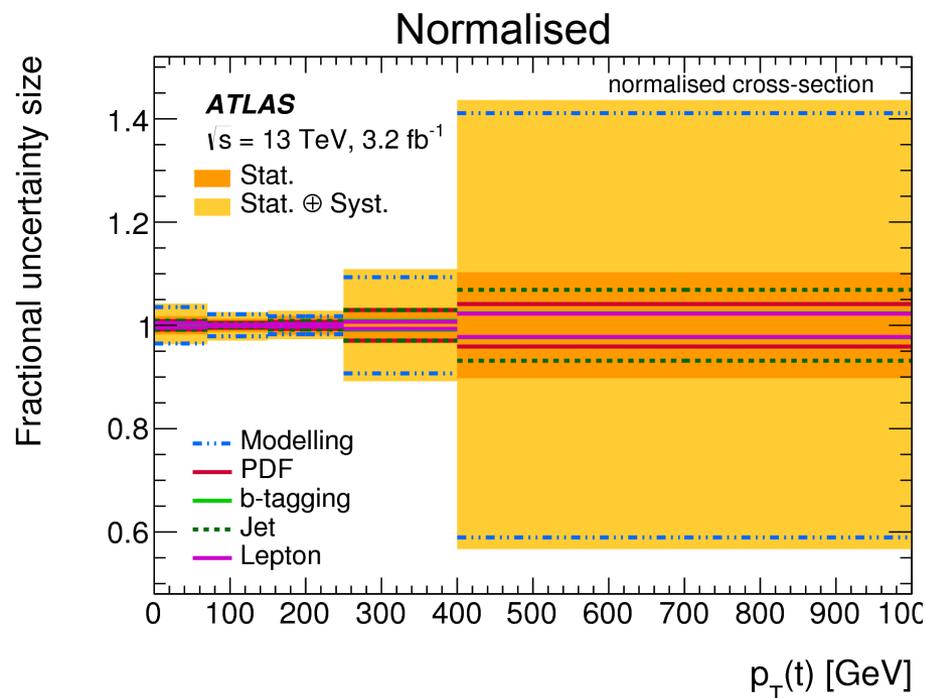
- Fiducial phase space (2 semi-leptonic pseudo-top quarks):



Uncertainties associated with top kinematic measurements in dilepton channel



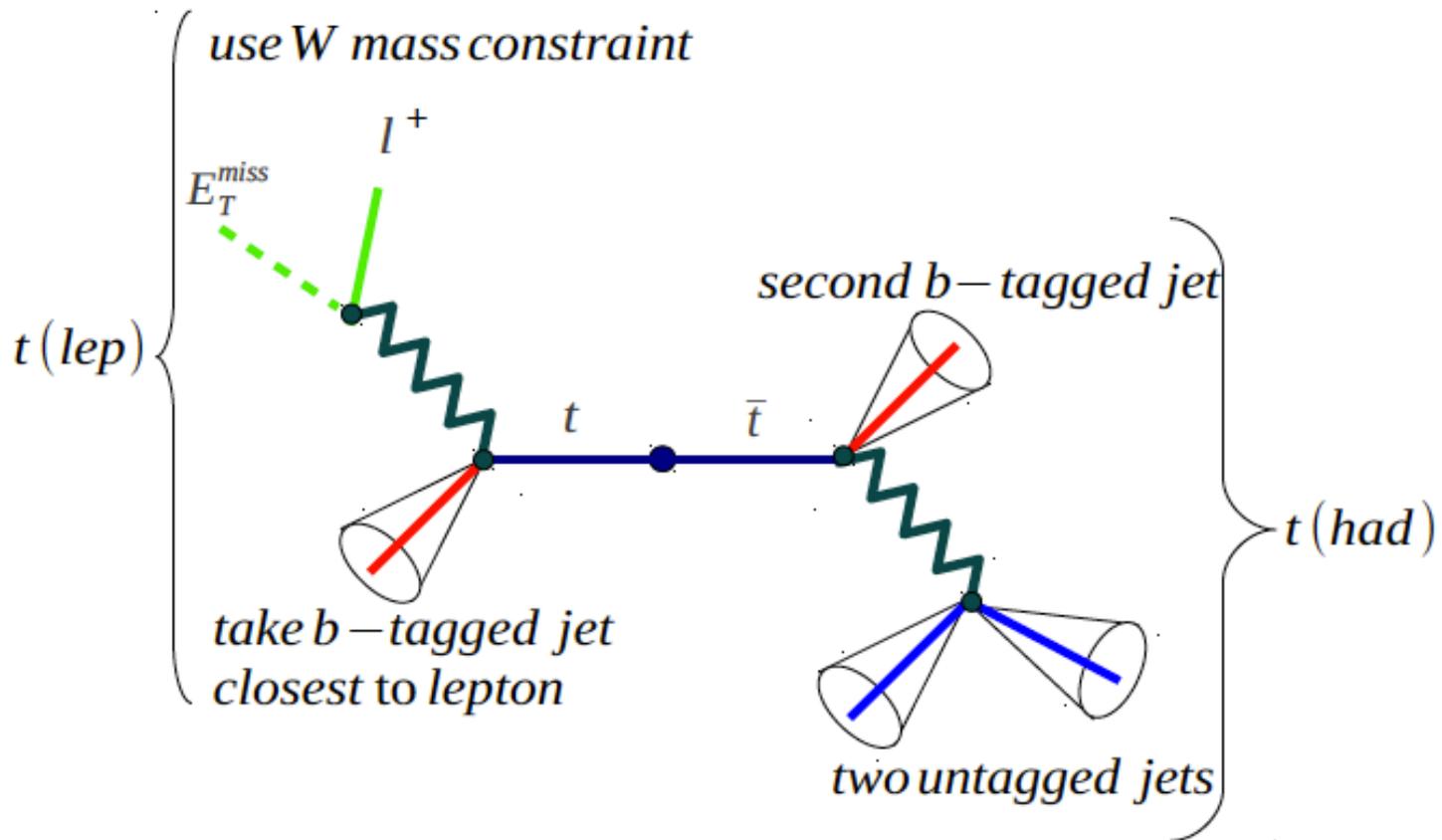
- Fiducial phase space: (2 semi-leptonic pseudo-top quarks)



- Measurement uncertainties dominated by JES and signal modeling

Pseudo-top

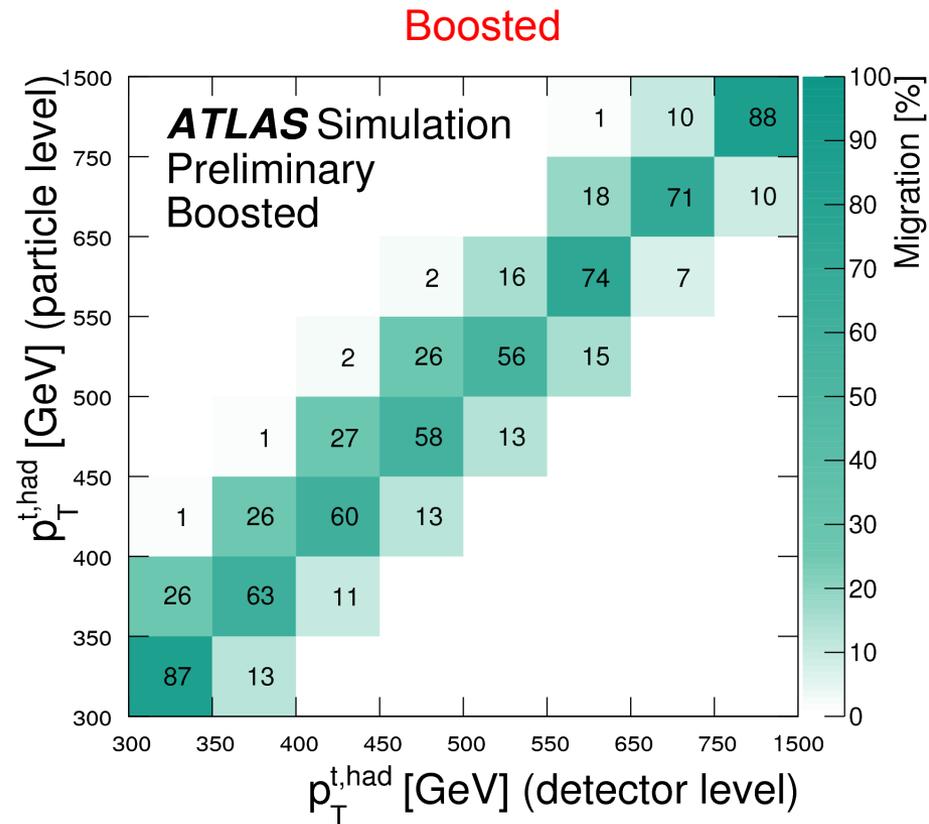
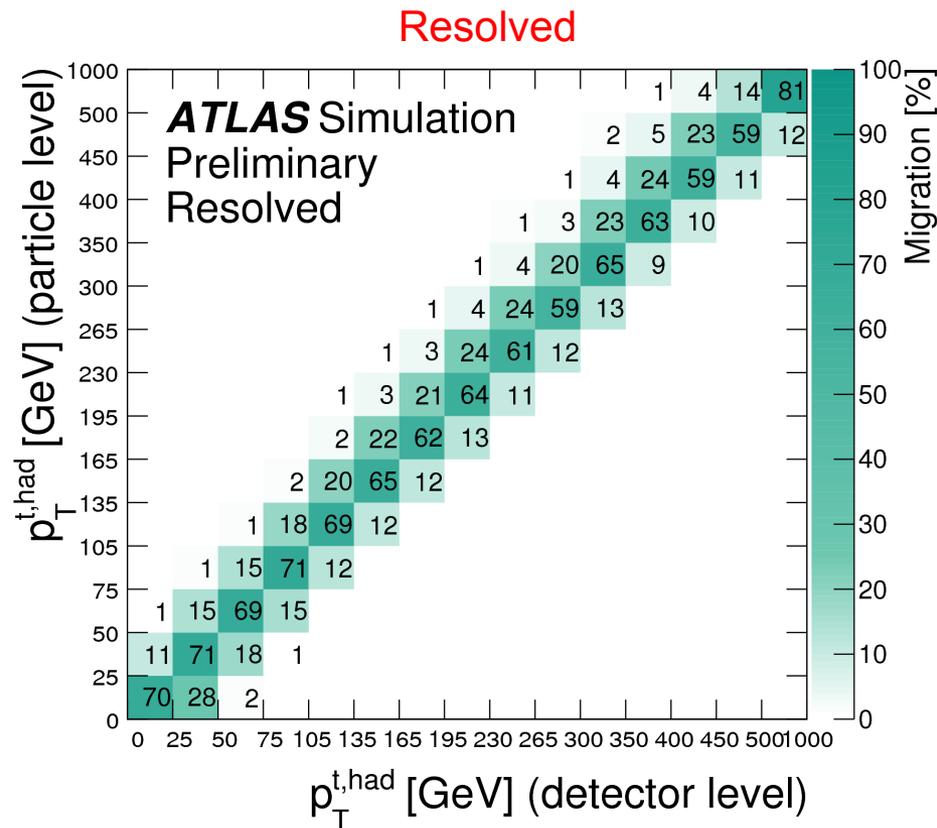
Full event reconstruction with pseudo-top algorithm
Same algorithm for detector-level and particle-level



Unfolding of top kinematic distributions in lepton+jet channel



➤ Fiducial phase space (1 semi-leptonic pseudo-top quark, 1 hadronic top):

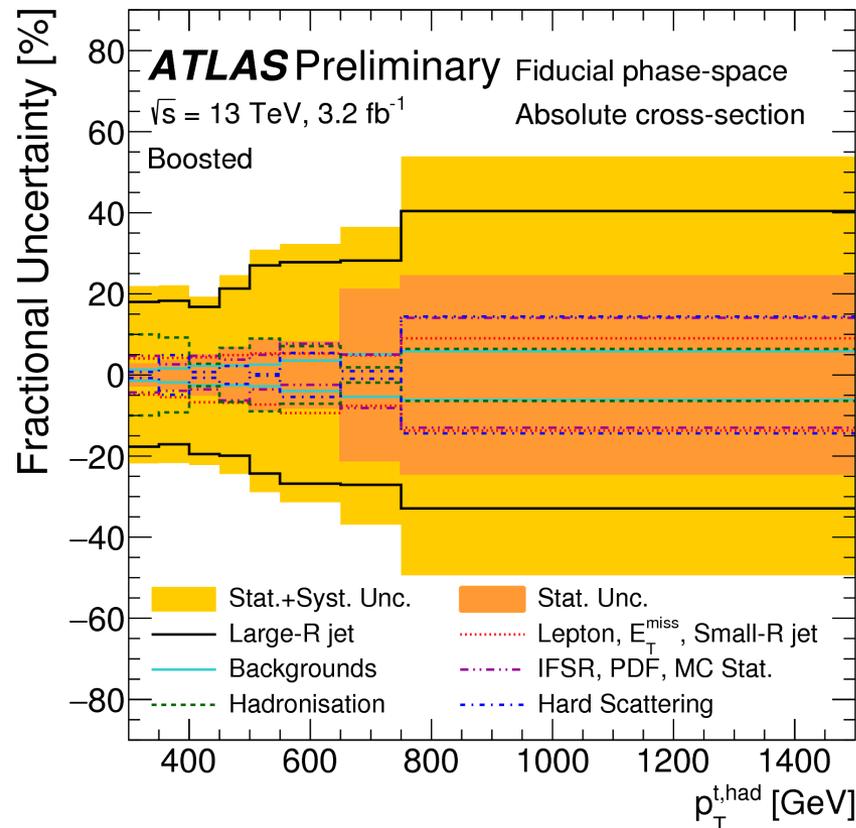
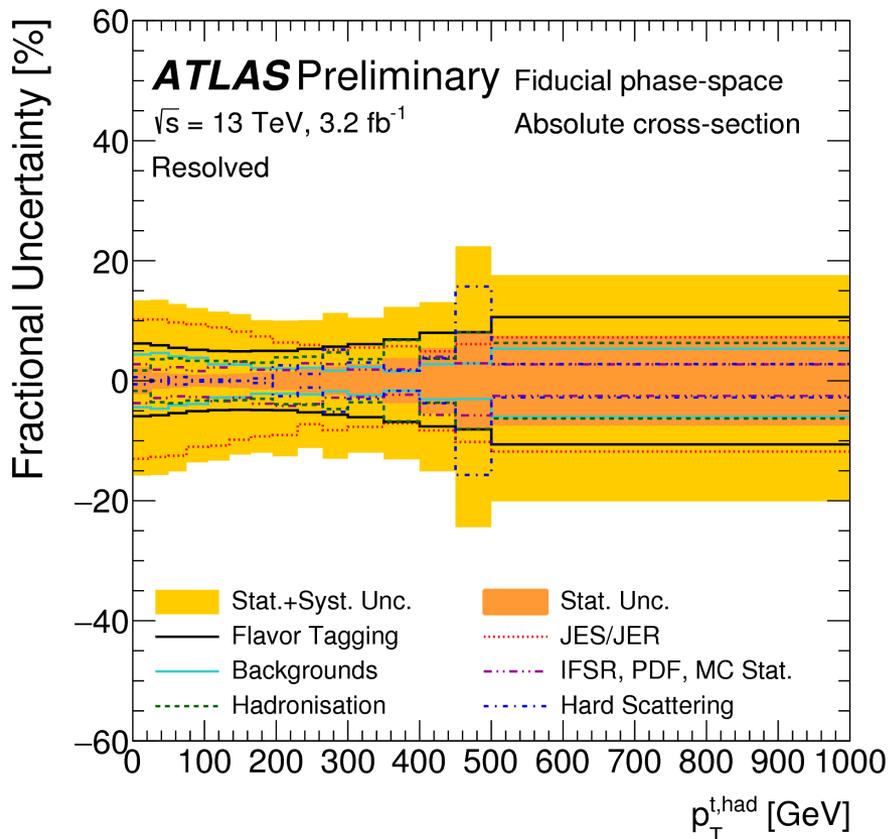


Uncertainties associated with top kinematic measurements in lepton+jets channel



Resolved

Boosted



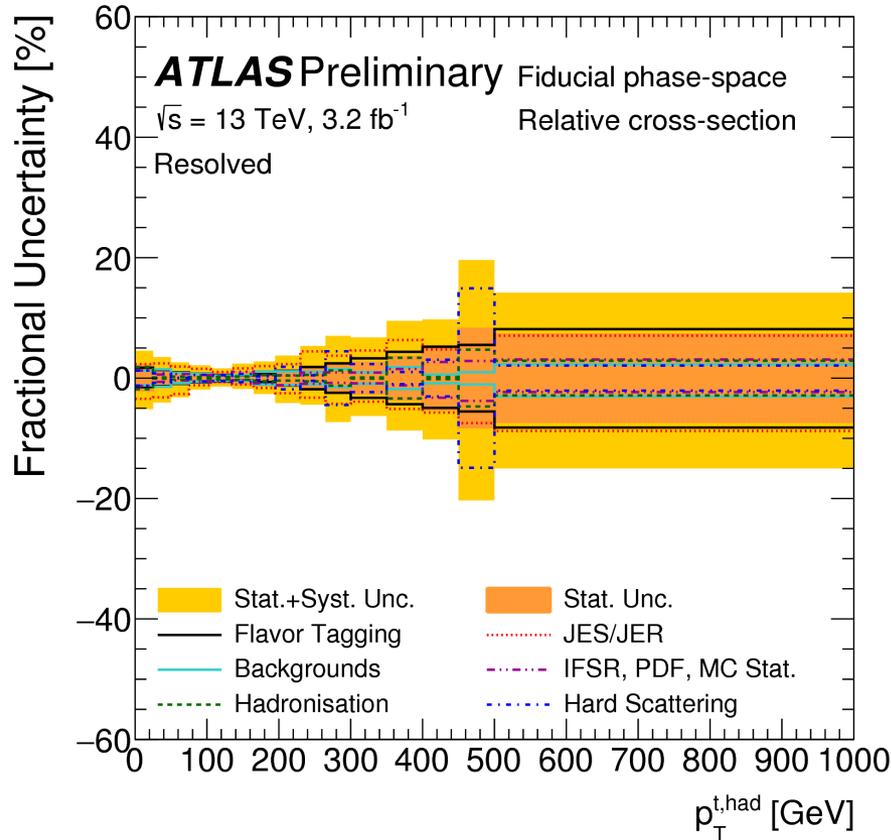
Uncertainties associated with absolute cross section

Uncertainties associated with top kinematic measurements in lepton+jets channel

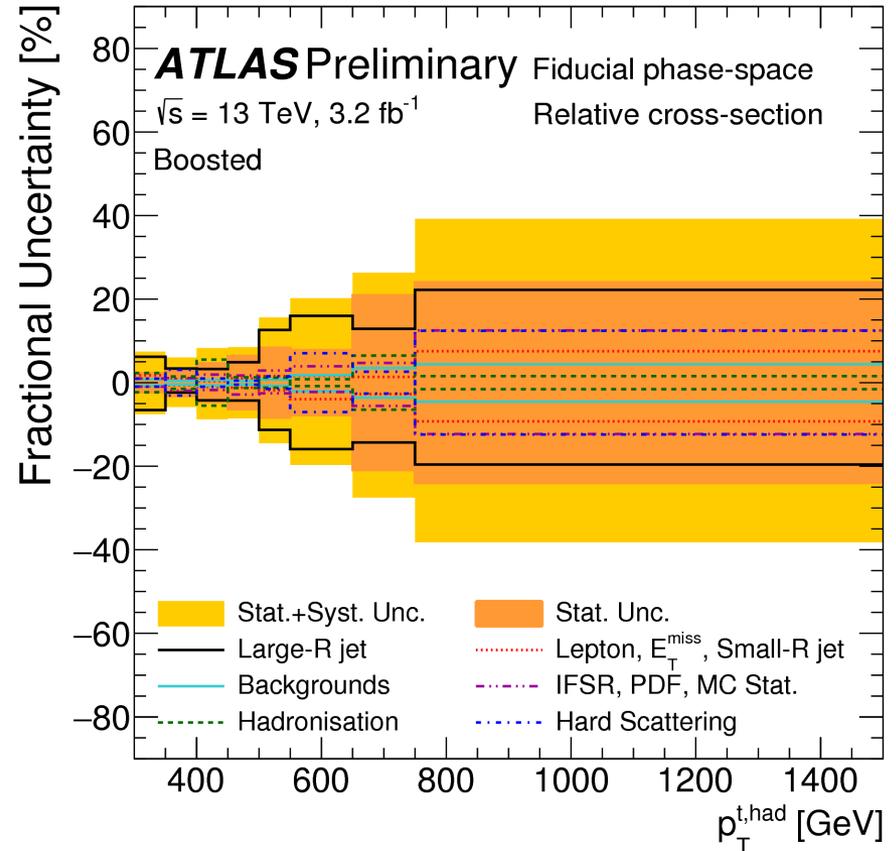


- $p_T^{t, \text{had}}$ measurements reaching TeV scale with $\sim 20\%$ precision

Resolved



Boosted



Uncertainties associated with normalised cross section

$t\bar{t}$ system distributions in all-hadronic channel



Normalised distribution measurements in fiducial phase space:

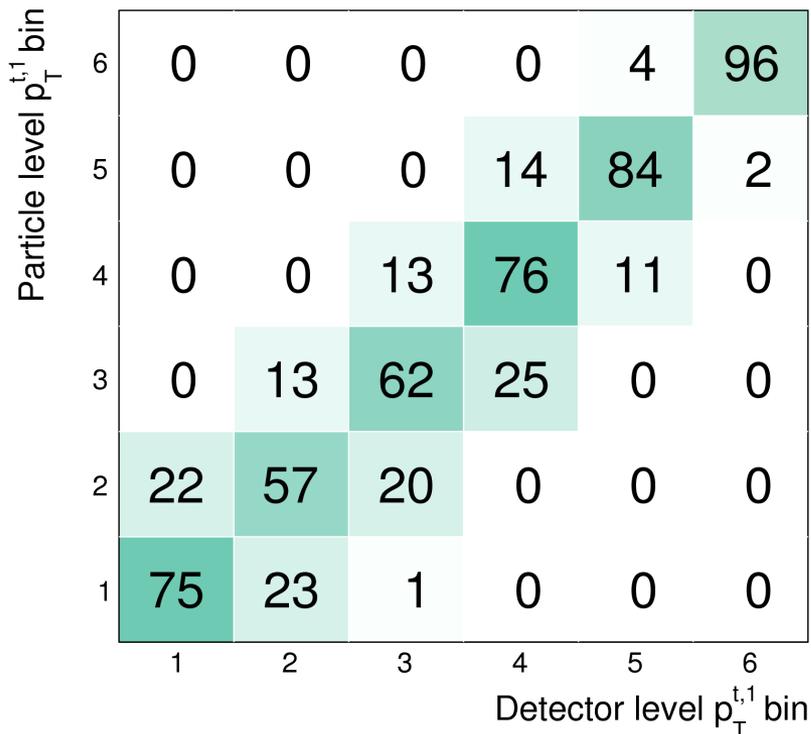
≥ 2 large $R=0.1$ jets: $p_T^{t,1} > 500$ GeV; $p_T^{t,2} > 350$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.0$, each jet contain b -hadron

$|M_J - M_{\text{top}}| < 50$ GeV; No electron or muon

ATLAS Simulation Preliminary

Fiducial phase-space bin-to-bin migrations

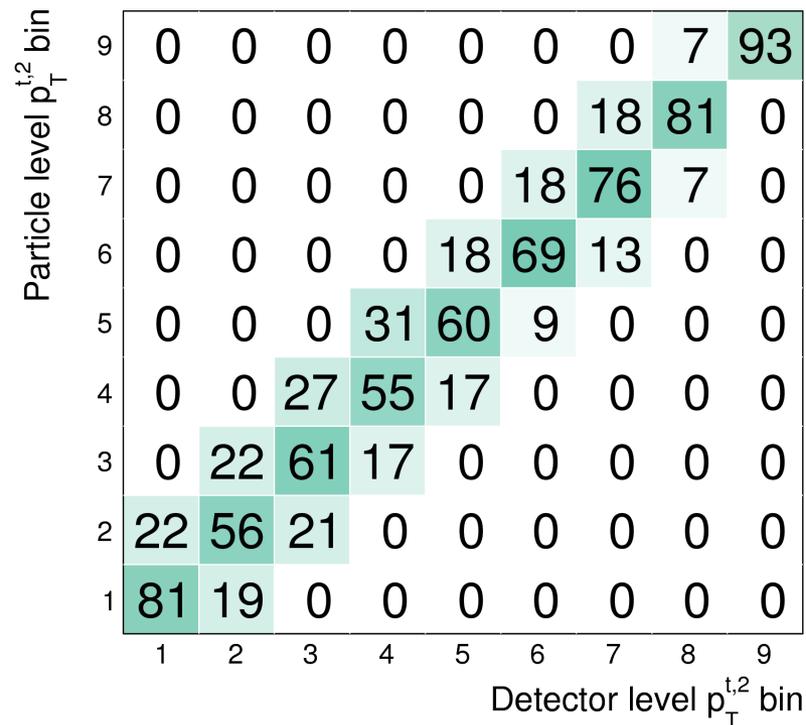
$\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV



ATLAS Simulation Preliminary

Fiducial phase-space bin-to-bin migrations

$\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV



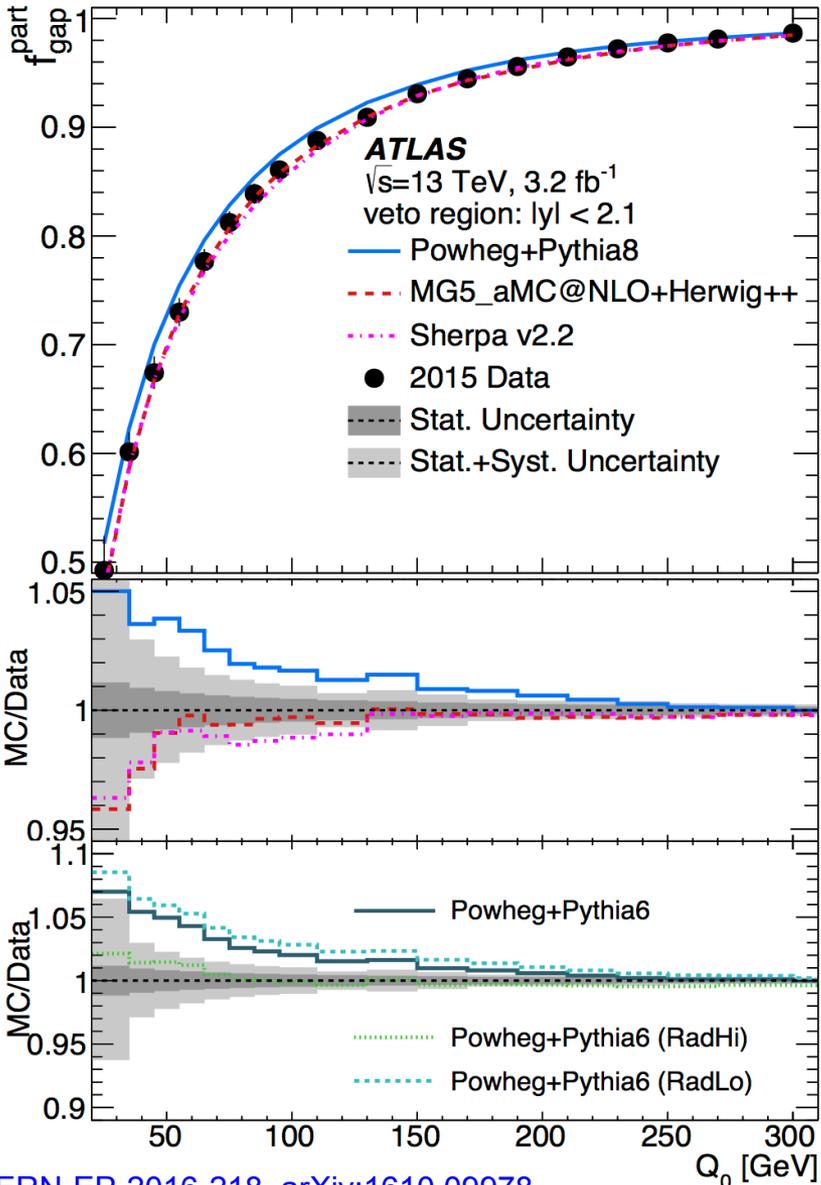
$t\bar{t}$ + jets signal Monte Carlo

- > Several state-of-the-art calculations available in market
- > NLO ME generators
 - Powheg, Madgraph5_aMC@NLO, MEPS@NLO Sherpa
 - Powheg and Madgraph5_aMC@NLO can produce first real emission with LO accuracy
 - Madgraph5_aMC@NLO (FxFx) and Sherpa can produce 1 or 2 additional jets with NLO accuracy, but not yet used commonly due to having some technical limitations
- > Parton shower generators
 - Pythia6/8, Herwig++/7, MEPS@NLO matching with Sherpa PS
 - for shower, hadronisation and underlying event modeling

$t\bar{t}$ +jets signal Monte Carlo

| Sample name | ME generator | PS/UE generator | ME PS/UE PDF | PS tune | Matching (Merging) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Powheg+Pythia6 | POWHEG-BOX r2330.3 | Pythia6 6.427 | CT10 CTEQ6L1 | P2012 | Powheg ($h_{\text{damp}} = m_{\text{top}}$) |
| Powheg+Pythia8 | POWHEG-BOX v3026 (v2) | Pythia8 8.210 | NNPDF3.0NLO NNPDF2.3LO | A14 | Powheg ($h_{\text{damp}} = [0.5 m_{\text{top}}, 2.0 m_{\text{top}}]$) |
| Powheg+Herwig++ | POWHEG-BOX r2330.3 | Herwig++ 2.7.1 | CT10 CTEQ6L1 | UE-EE-5 | Powheg |
| Powheg+Herwig7 | POWHEG-BOX r2330.3 | Herwig7 7.0.1 | CT10 MMHT2014lo68cl | H7-UE-MMHT | Powheg |
| MG5_aMC@NLO+Herwig++ | Madgraph5_aMC@NLO 2.2.1 | Herwig++ 2.7.1 | NNPDF3.0NLO CTEQ6L1 | UE-EE-5 | MC@NLO |
| MG5_aMC@NLO+Herwig7 | Madgraph5_aMC@NLO 2.2.1 | Herwig7 7.0.1 | NNPDF3.0NLO MMHT2014lo68cl | H7-UE-MMHT | MC@NLO |
| MG5_aMC@NLO+Pythia8 | Madgraph5_aMC@NLO 2.2.1 | Pythia8 8.183 | NNPDF3.0NLO NNPDF2.3LO | A14 | MC@NLO |
| MG5_aMC@NLO+Pythia8 (LO) | Madgraph5_aMC@NLO 2.2.1 | Pythia8 8.210 | NNPDF3.0NLO NNPDF2.3LO | A14 | CKKW-L (merging) |
| MG5_aMC@NLO+Pythia8 (FxFx) | Madgraph5_aMC@NLO 2.3.3 | Pythia8 8.210 | NNPDF3.0NLO NNPDF2.3LO | A14 (FxFx, $\mu_Q = 70$ GeV) | MC@NLO |
| Sherpa | Sherpa 2.2 | Sherpa | NNPDF3.0NLO | default | MC@NLO (MEPS@NLO, $Q = 30$ GeV) |

Gap fraction measurements for additional jets in $t\bar{t}$ +jets event

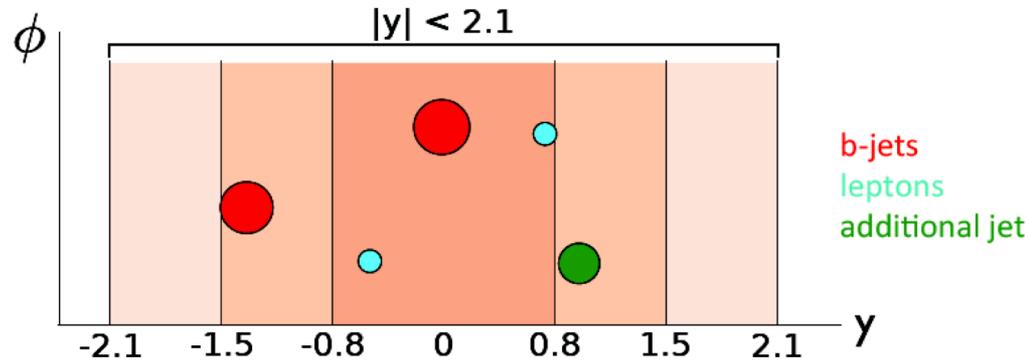


$$f_{\text{gap}}(Q_0) = \frac{n(Q_0)}{N_{t\bar{t}}}$$

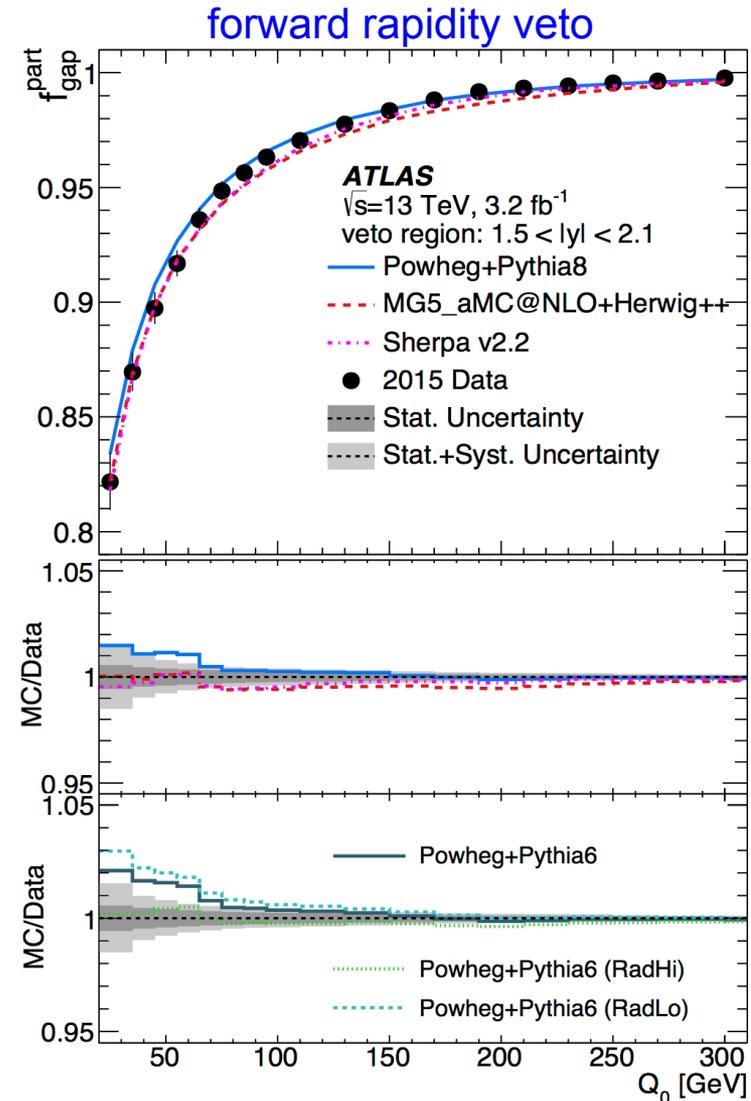
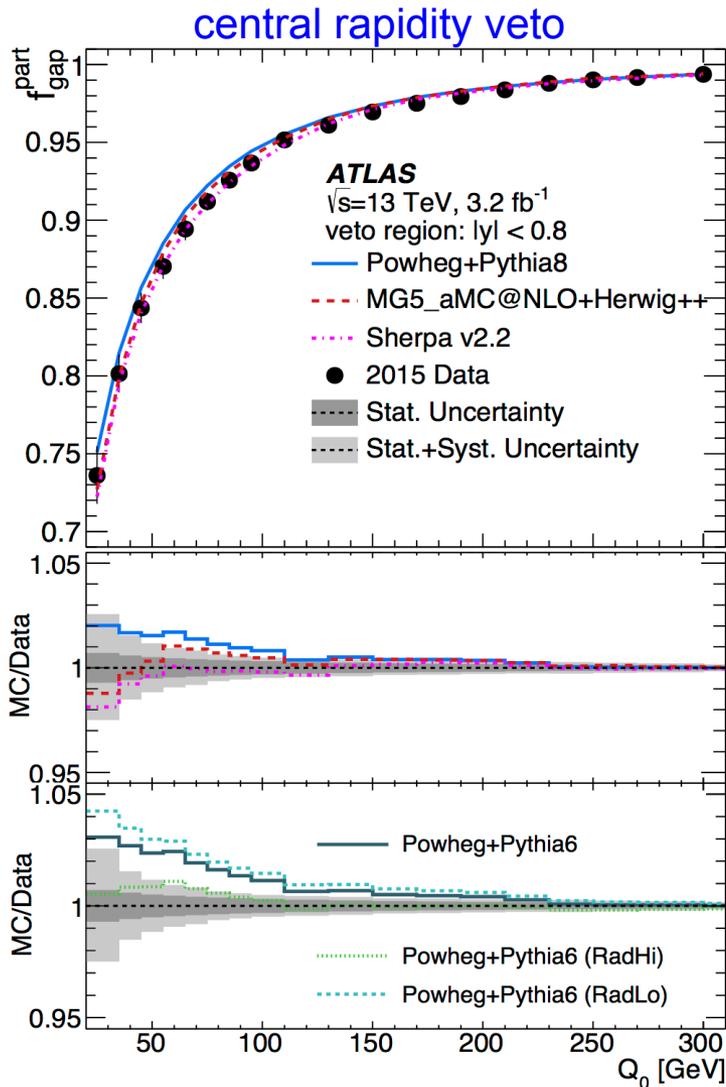
gap: range in rapidity with no additional jets

Fraction of events with no additional jet activity above a certain p_T threshold (Q_0) in various rapidity regions

- sensitive to first hard emission modeling
 - hardest emission in a certain rapidity region does not necessarily mean hardest in the entire event
- complementary to jet multiplicity measurement, probe multiple thresholds Q_0 for additional jets

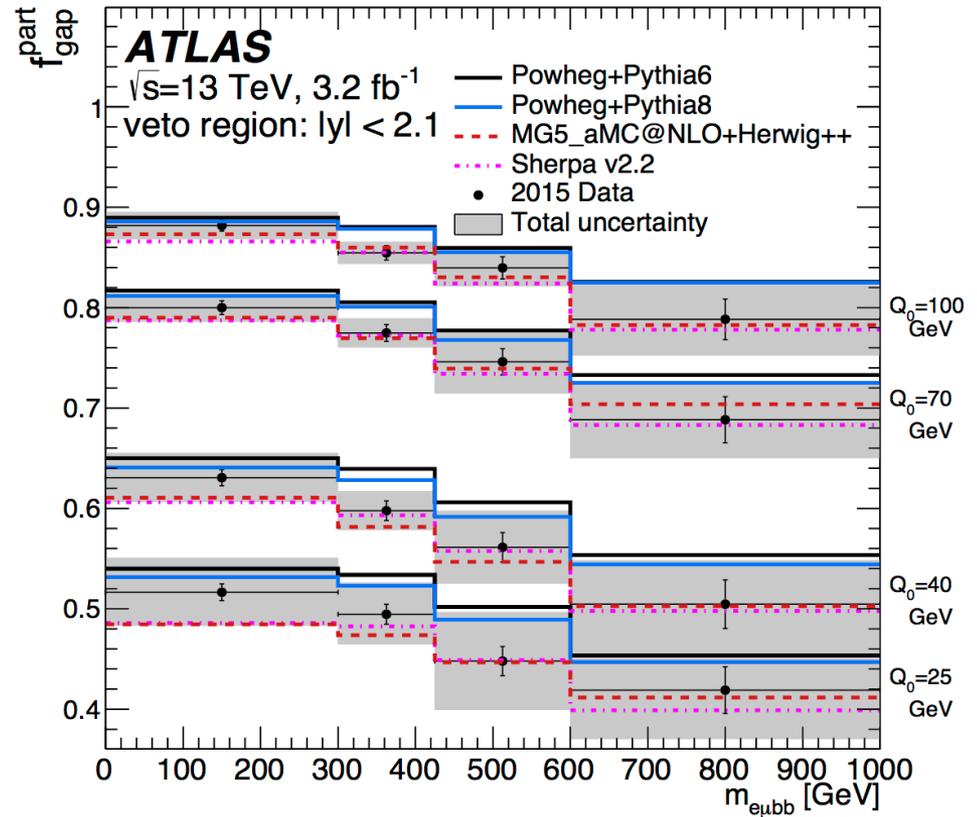
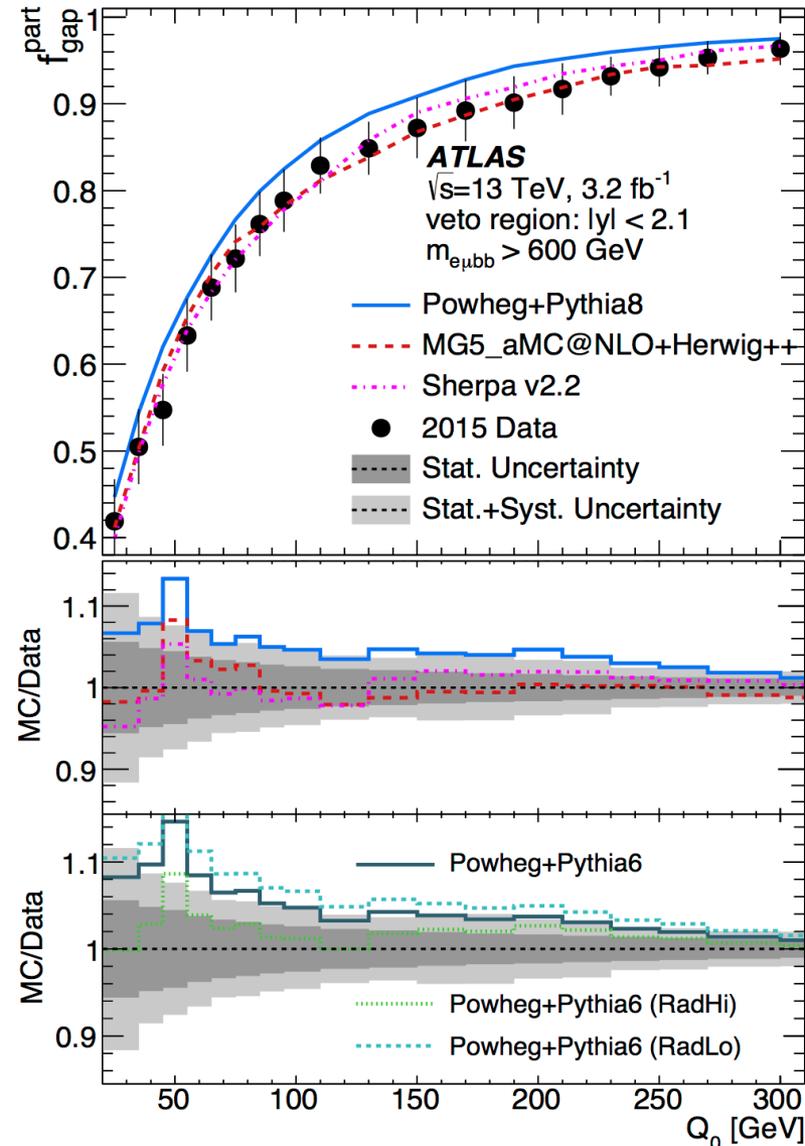


Gap fraction measurements for additional jets in $t\bar{t}$ +jets event



Gap fractions for exclusive rapidity regions do not add up to gap fraction in an inclusive rapidity range

Gap fraction measurements for various mass regions in $t\bar{t}$ +jets events



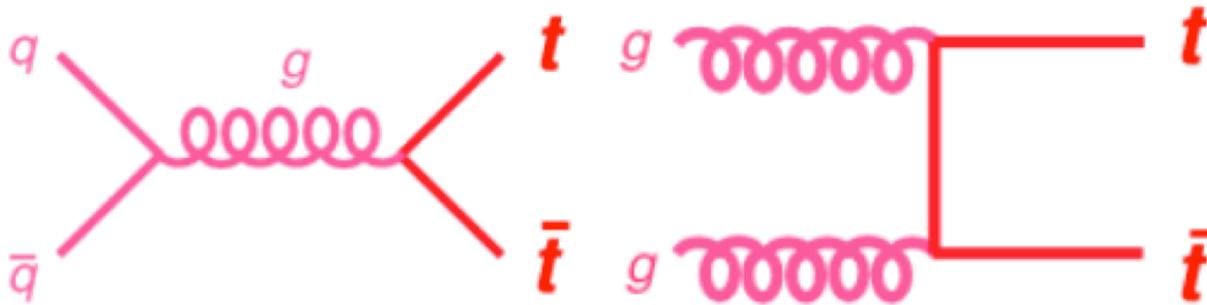
- Numbers of additional jets depend on invariant mass of $t\bar{t}$ system
 - Higher mass \rightarrow more additional jets

Top quark production

$$m_{\text{top}} = 173.34 \pm 0.27 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.71 \text{ (syst)} \text{ GeV}$$

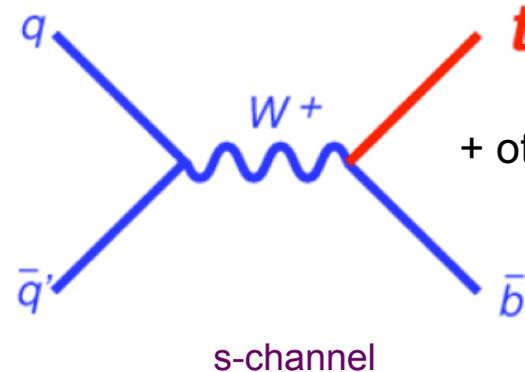
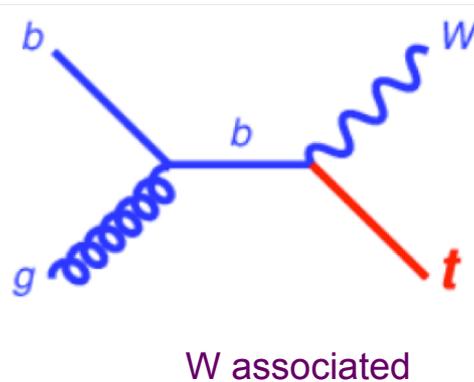
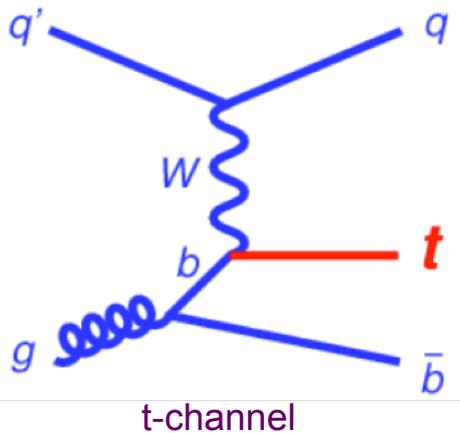
Tevatron + LHC combined 2014
[arXiv:1403.4427](https://arxiv.org/abs/1403.4427)

Strong production



+ other LO diagrams
+ higher orders

Weak production



+ other LO diagrams
+ higher orders ...