



Measurement of the top-anti-top differential production cross section in the all-hadronic final state using the 2016 proton-proton collision data at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

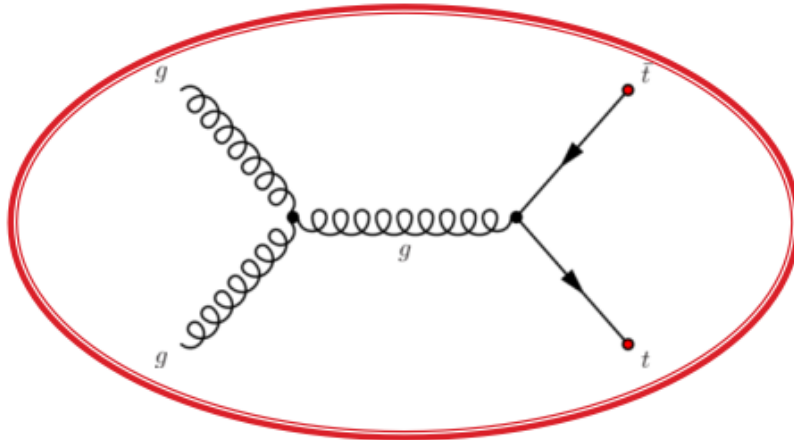
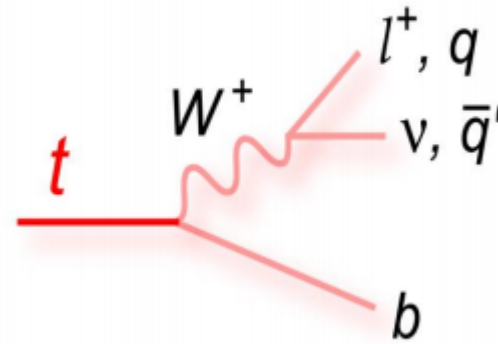
National Technical University of Athens

Conference on Recent Developments in
High Energy Physics and Cosmology

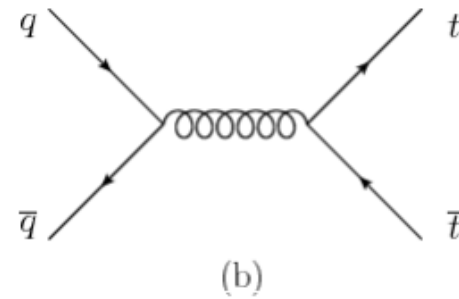
K. Kousouris, G. Tsipolitis, G. Bakas (NTUA), G.Paspalaki (NCSR Demokritos),
I.Papakrivopoulos, A. Castro, F. Celli (INFN Bologna), P. Kumar Mal (NISER)

- Top Quark
- Boosted Jets
- CMS Experiment
- Analysis
- Overview

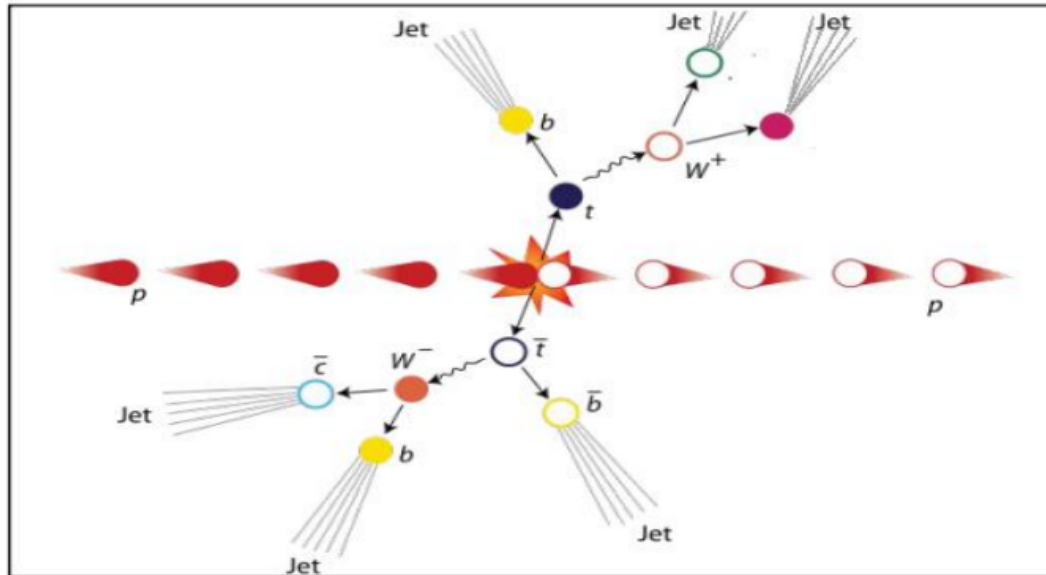
- Mass: $172.44 \pm 0.13 \frac{GeV}{c^2}$
- Top Quark decay:
 - $t \rightarrow W^+ + b$ ($\bar{t} \rightarrow W^- + \bar{b}$)
- Top quark pair production
 - $q + \bar{q} \rightarrow t + \bar{t}$
 - $g + g \rightarrow t + \bar{t}$



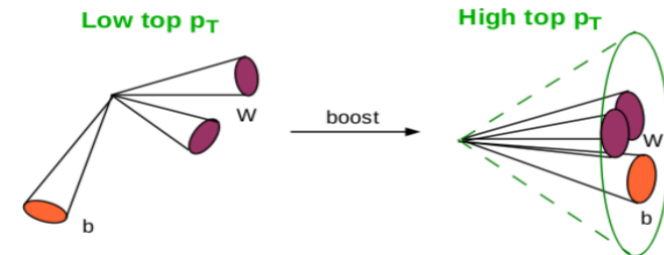
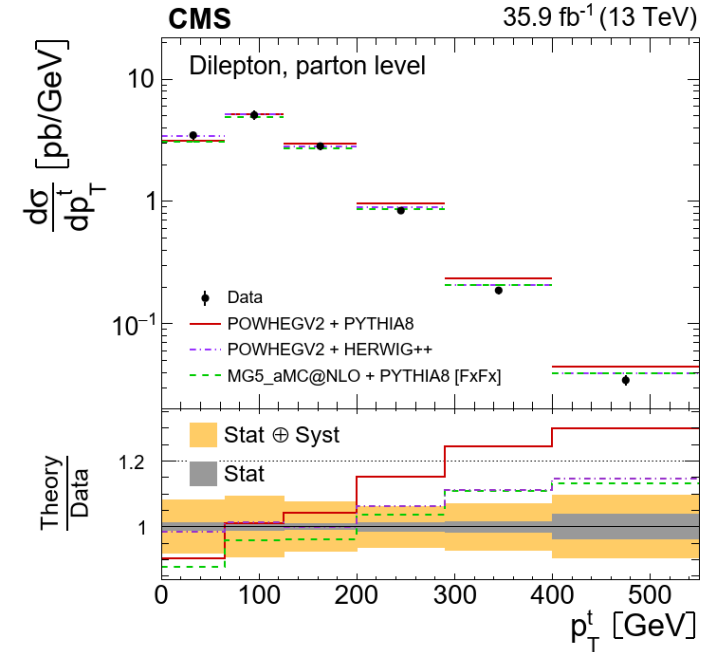
Gluon Fusion is dominant at LHC



1. $t\bar{t} \rightarrow W^+bW^-\bar{b} \rightarrow q\bar{q}b q''\bar{b}\bar{q}''$ (45.7 %) \rightarrow hadronic
2. $t\bar{t} \rightarrow W^+bW^-\bar{b} \rightarrow q\bar{q}'b l^-\bar{\nu}_l\bar{b} + l^+\nu_l b q''\bar{q}'''\bar{b}$ (43.8 %) \rightarrow semileptonic
3. $t\bar{t} \rightarrow W^+bW^-\bar{b} \rightarrow l^+\nu_l b l'\bar{\nu}'\bar{b}$ (10.5 %) \rightarrow dileptonic



- Boosted Jets are jets with high p_T (> 400 GeV)
- Aim is the reconstruction of two big jets that contain the decay products of the top-antitop quark pair decay
- Motivation
 - With resolved hypothesis we measure the top pair cross section up to ~ 500 GeV
 - There is an interesting discrepancy with theory (p_T slope)
 - In order to see what happens in bigger p_T 's \rightarrow boosted
- Why Boosted jets?
 - Single “fat” jet: No combinatorial background
 - At high top p_T the hadronic decay is easier to reconstruct than the leptonic
- In order to identify boosted jets
 - Use of sophisticated reconstruction techniques to identify the substructure within the jet
 - SoftDrop technique to eliminate soft contributions



- CMS is a general purpose detector and its goal is to investigate a wide range of physics

CMS DETECTOR

Total weight : 14,000 tonnes
 Overall diameter : 15.0 m
 Overall length : 28.7 m
 Magnetic field : 3.8 T

STEEL RETURN YOKE
 12,500 tonnes

SILICON TRACKERS
 Pixel (100x150 μm) $\sim 16\text{m}^2 \sim 66\text{M}$ channels
 Microstrips (80x180 μm) $\sim 200\text{m}^2 \sim 9.6\text{M}$ channels

SUPERCONDUCTING SOLENOID
 Niobium titanium coil carrying $\sim 18,000\text{A}$

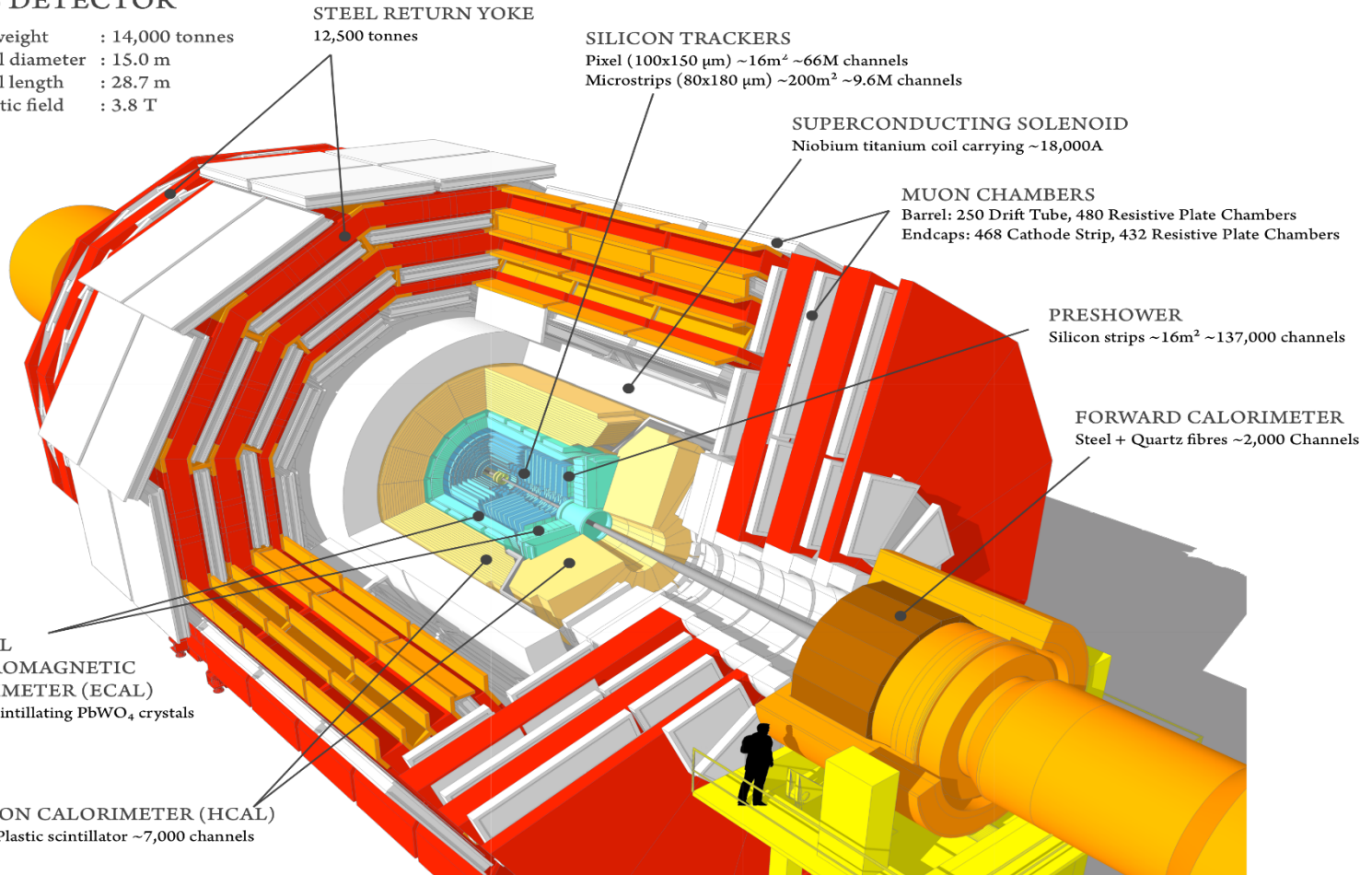
MUON CHAMBERS
 Barrel: 250 Drift Tube, 480 Resistive Plate Chambers
 Endcaps: 468 Cathode Strip, 432 Resistive Plate Chambers

PRESHOWER
 Silicon strips $\sim 16\text{m}^2 \sim 137,000$ channels

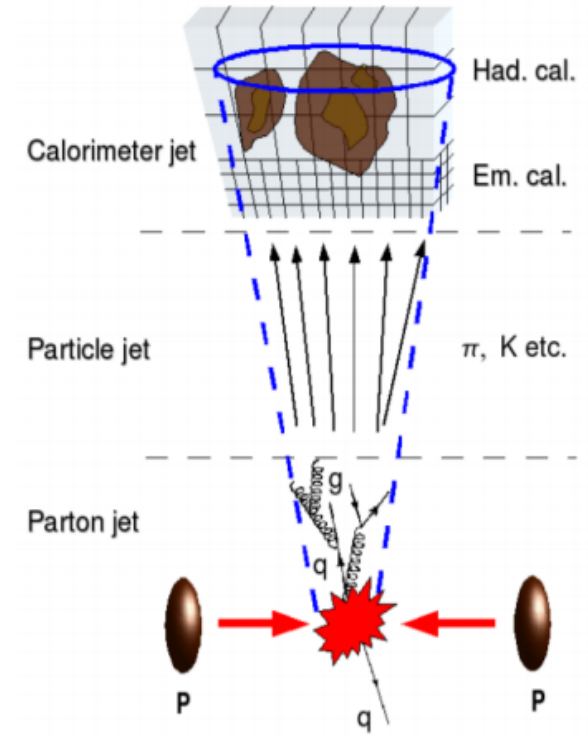
FORWARD CALORIMETER
 Steel + Quartz fibres $\sim 2,000$ Channels

CRYSTAL ELECTROMAGNETIC CALORIMETER (ECAL)
 $\sim 76,000$ scintillating PbWO_4 crystals

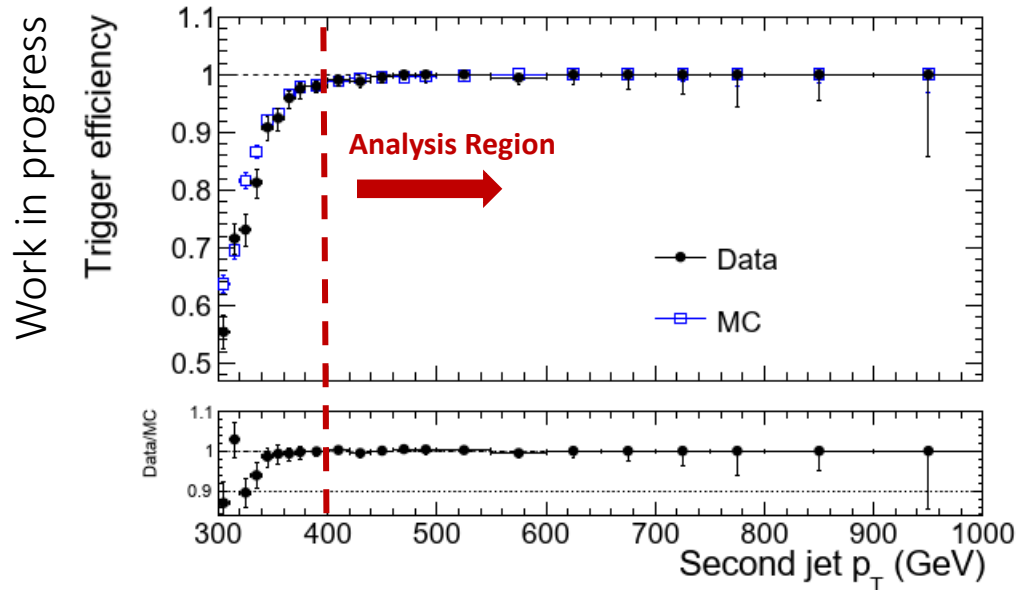
HADRON CALORIMETER (HCAL)
 Brass + Plastic scintillator $\sim 7,000$ channels



- 2016 dataset
 - Very well understood (calibrations, scale factors, etc)
- Trigger:
 - L1: Single Jet with $p_T > 200\text{GeV}$
 - HLT: two AK8 jets, b tagged
- Selection:
 - two AK8 jets with $p_T > 400\text{ GeV}$
 - tagged $t\bar{t}$ event with MVA that uses the jet substructure variables as inputs
 - categories based on subjet b-tagging:
 - 0-btag: control region
 - 2-btag: signal region
 - Background
 - QCD dominant: taken from data
 - Single Top, W/Z +jets are negligible
- Deliverables
 - Differential cross sections in parton level (absolute and normalized)
 - Two observables: top p_T , $t\bar{t}$ system mass

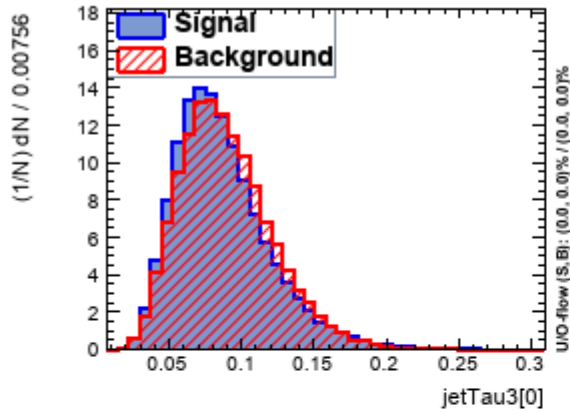


- Level 1 Trigger:
 - L1 SingleJet180 OR L1 SingleJet200
- High Level Trigger:
 - Signal path: HLT_AK8DiPFJet280_200_TrimMass30_BTagCSV p20
 - Aims to capture the decay products of boosted top pair
 - $p_{T,1} > 280$ GeV and $p_{T,2} > 200$ GeV
 - Jet mass > 30 GeV
 - At least one of the 2 jets should be b-tagged
 - Efficiency measured wrt orthogonal muon trigger
 - Control path: HLT_AK8DiPFJet280_200_TrimMass30
 - Same kinematics, no HLT b-tagging

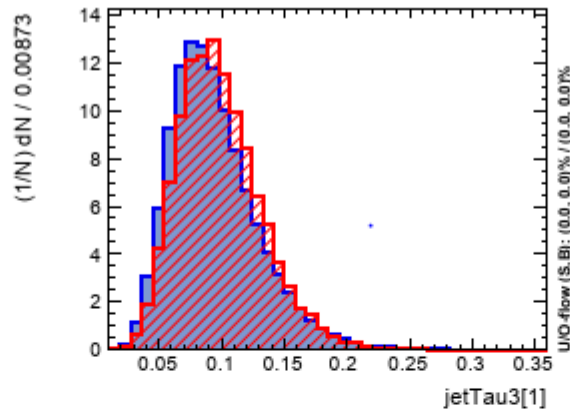


Trigger Efficiency vs
Subleading jet p_T (GeV)

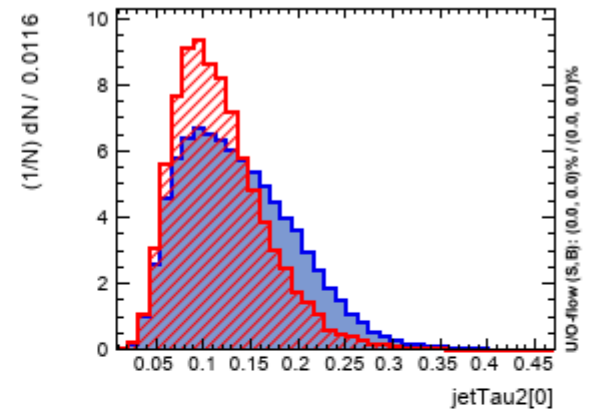
Input variable: jetTau3[0] Work in progress



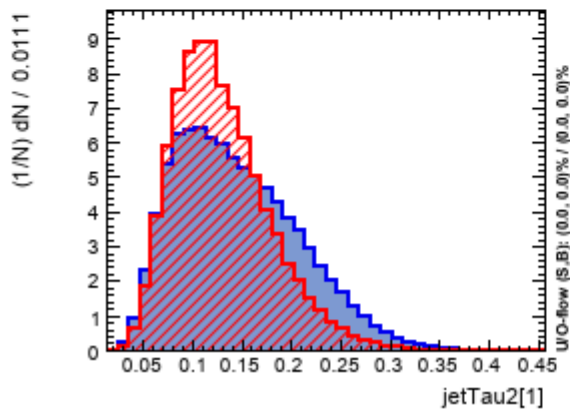
Input variable: jetTau3[1] Work in progress



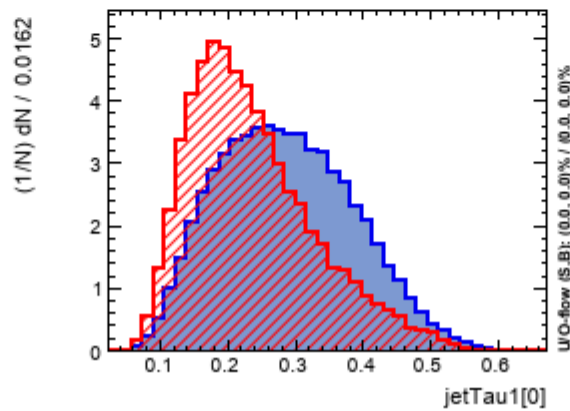
Input variable: jetTau2[0] Work in progress



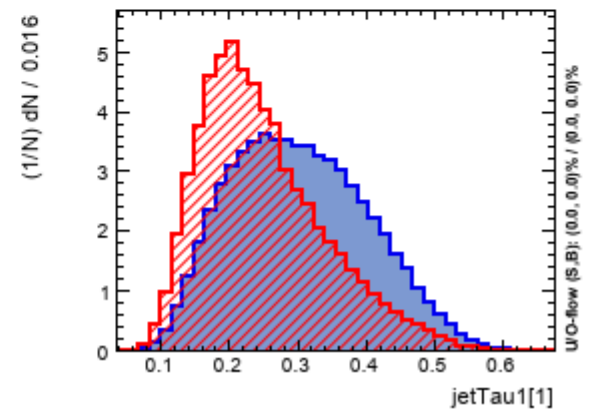
Input variable: jetTau2[1] Work in progress



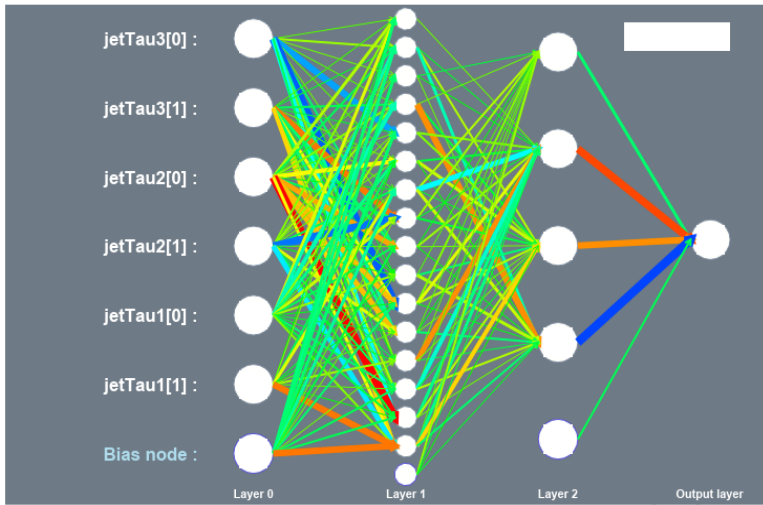
Input variable: jetTau1[0] Work in progress



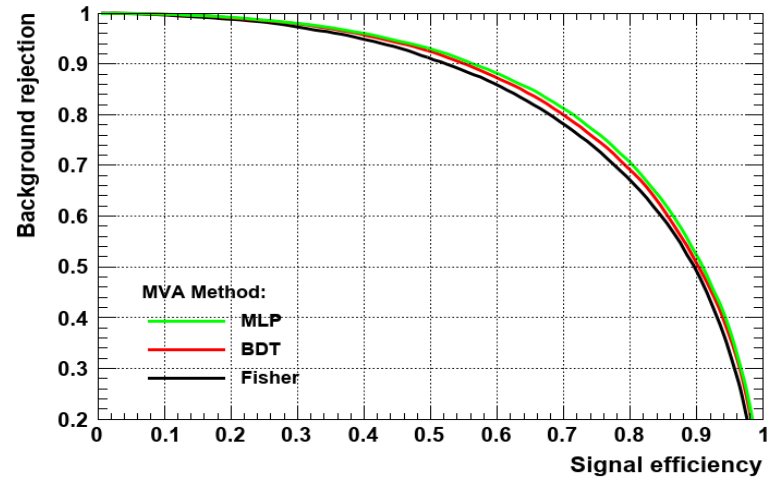
Input variable: jetTau1[1] Work in progress



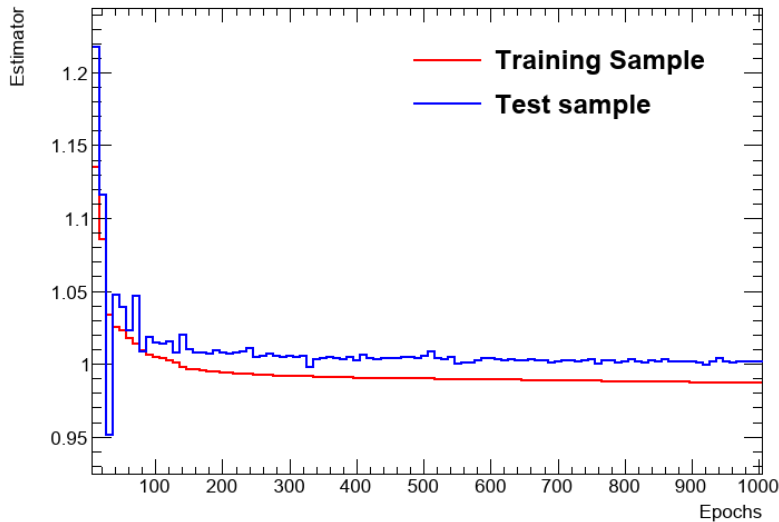
Discriminating variables used for separation of the $t\bar{t}$ from the QCD events



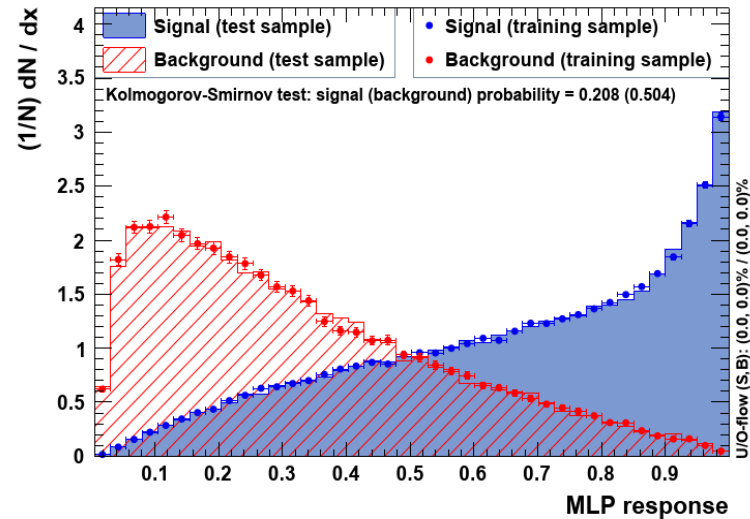
Background rejection versus Signal efficiency Work in progress



MLP Convergence Test Work in progress



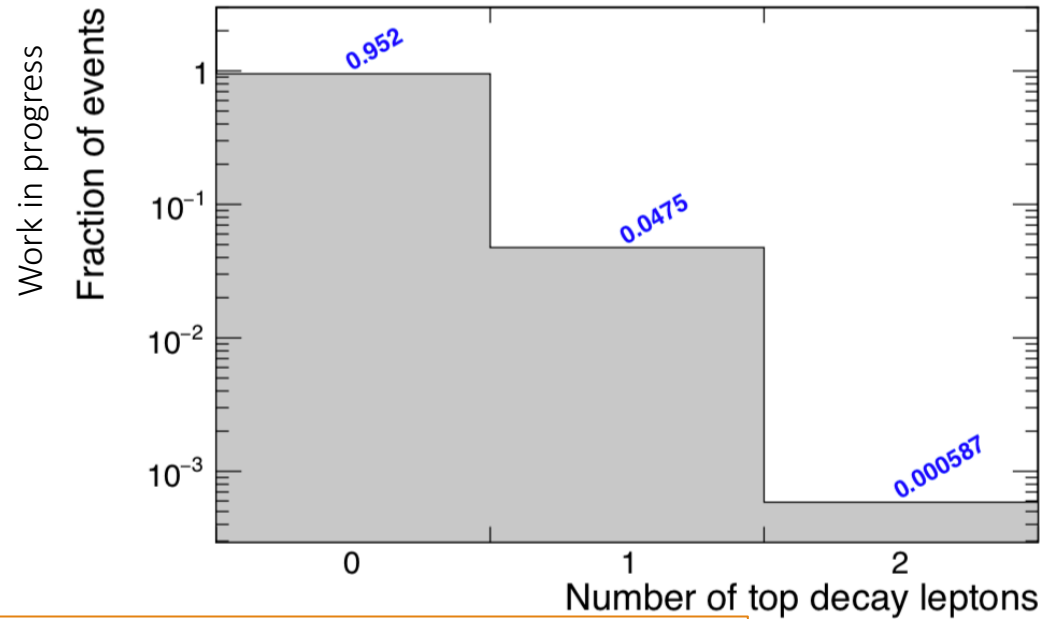
TMVA overtraining check for classifier: MLP Work in progress



Baseline Selection

| Observable | Requirement |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| N_{jets} | > 1 |
| N_{leptons} | $= 0$ |
| $p_T^{\text{jet}1,2}$ | $> 400 \text{ GeV}$ |
| $m_{SD}^{\text{jet}1,2}$ | $(50, 300) \text{ GeV}$ |

Selected jets: AK8 PF+CHS

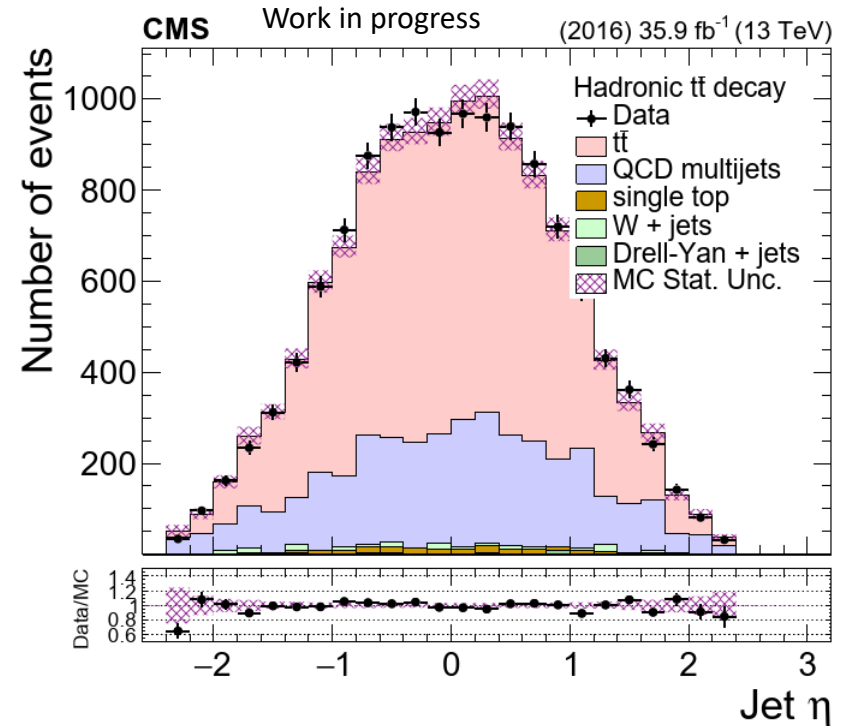
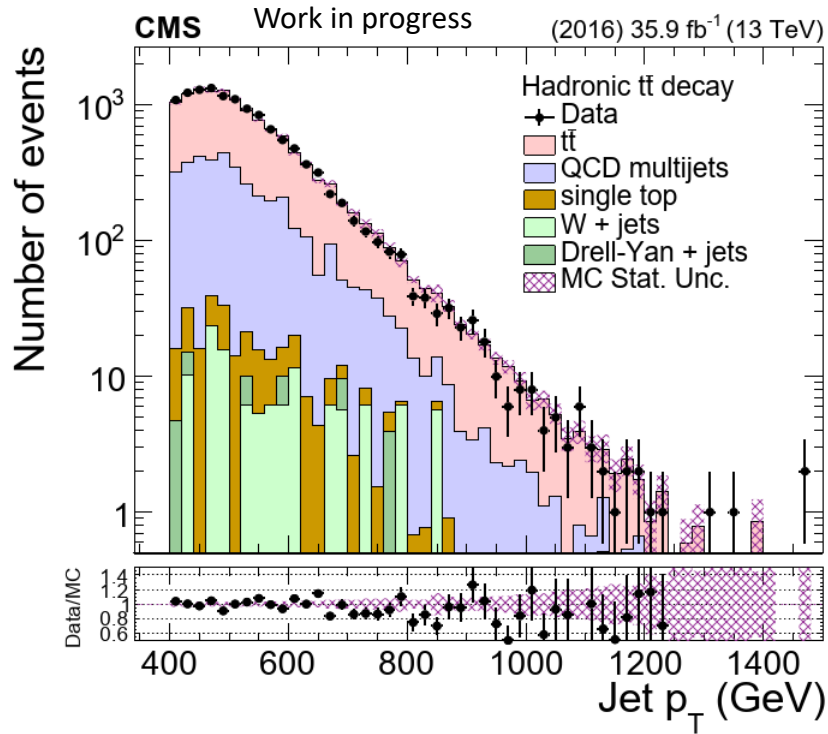


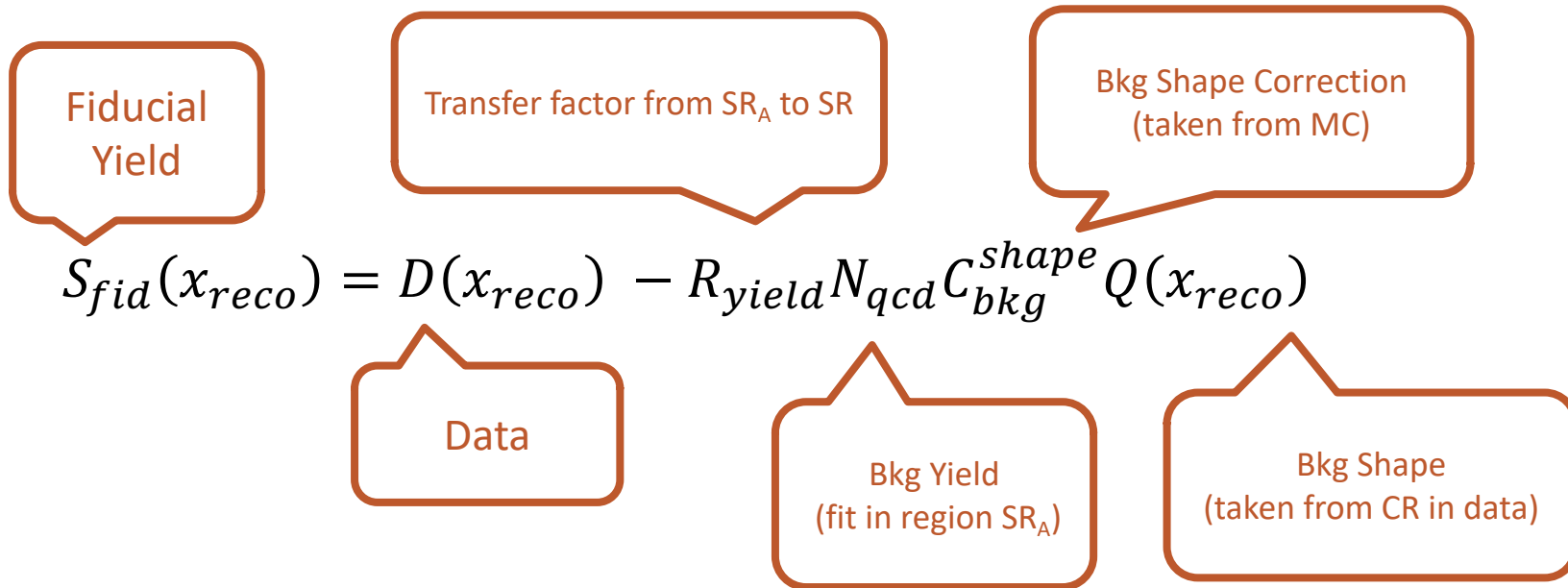
From signal selection almost 95% of the decays are hadronic

Table: Selection requirements per analysis region

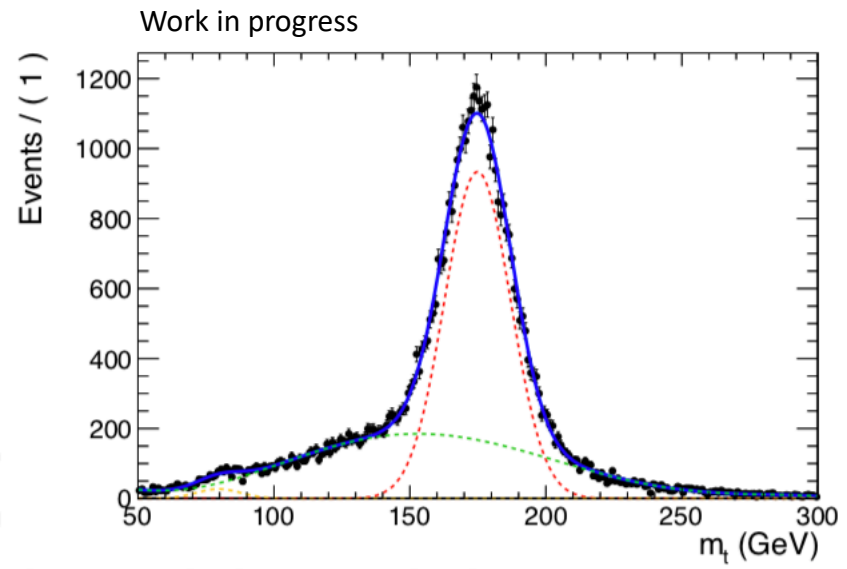
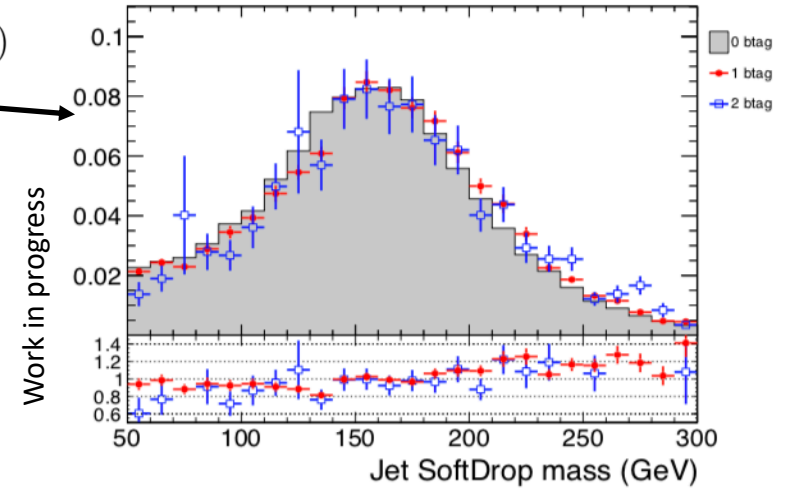
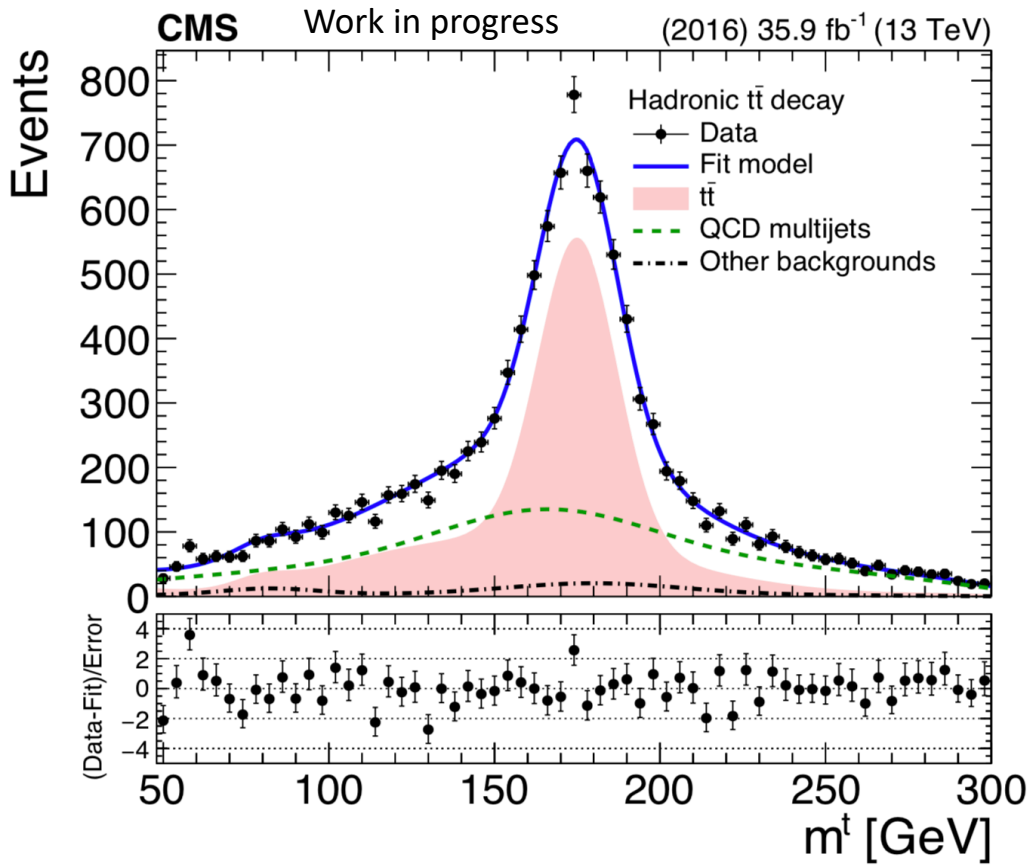
| Region | Trigger | Offline Requirements | Purpose |
|--------|---------|--|---------------------------|
| SR | signal | $\text{Base}+NN > 0.8+\text{cat.} = 2+m_{SD}^{\text{jet}1,2} \in (120, 220) \text{ GeV}$ | signal region |
| SR_A | signal | $\text{Base}+NN > 0.8+\text{cat.} = 2$ | QCD fit region |
| SR_B | signal | $\text{Base}+\text{cat.} = 2+m_{SD}^{\text{jet}1,2} \in (120, 220) \text{ GeV}$ | signal systematics region |
| CR | control | $\text{Base}+NN > 0.8+\text{cat.} = 0+m_{SD}^{\text{jet}1,2} \in (120, 220) \text{ GeV}$ | QCD control region |

| Process | Yield |
|------------|-------|
| $t\bar{t}$ | 3978 |
| QCD | 2171 |
| W+jets | 51 |
| Z+jets | 12 |
| Single Top | 83 |
| Data | 6295 |





$$D(m^t) = N_t \bar{t} T(m^t; k_{\text{scale}}, k_{\text{res}}) + N_{\text{qcd}} (1 + k_{\text{slope}} m^t) Q(m^t) + N_{\text{bkg}} B(m^t)$$



Parton Level selection

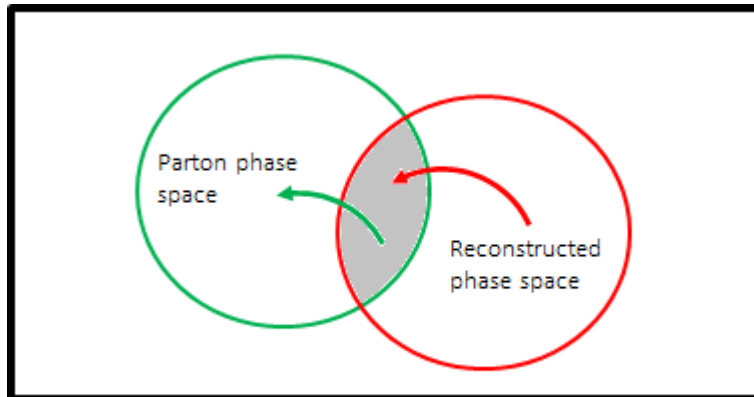
| Observable | Requirement |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| $p_T^{t,\bar{t}}$ | $> 400 \text{ GeV}$ |
| $ \eta^{t,\bar{t}} $ | < 2.4 |
| $m_{t\bar{t}}$ | $> 800 \text{ GeV}$ |

$$\frac{d\sigma_i^{\text{unf}}}{dx} = \frac{1}{\mathcal{L} \cdot \Delta x_i} \cdot \frac{1}{f_{2,i}} \cdot \sum_j \left(R_{ij}^{-1} \cdot f_{1,j} \cdot S_j \right)$$

Reco and parton over reco

Reco and parton over parton

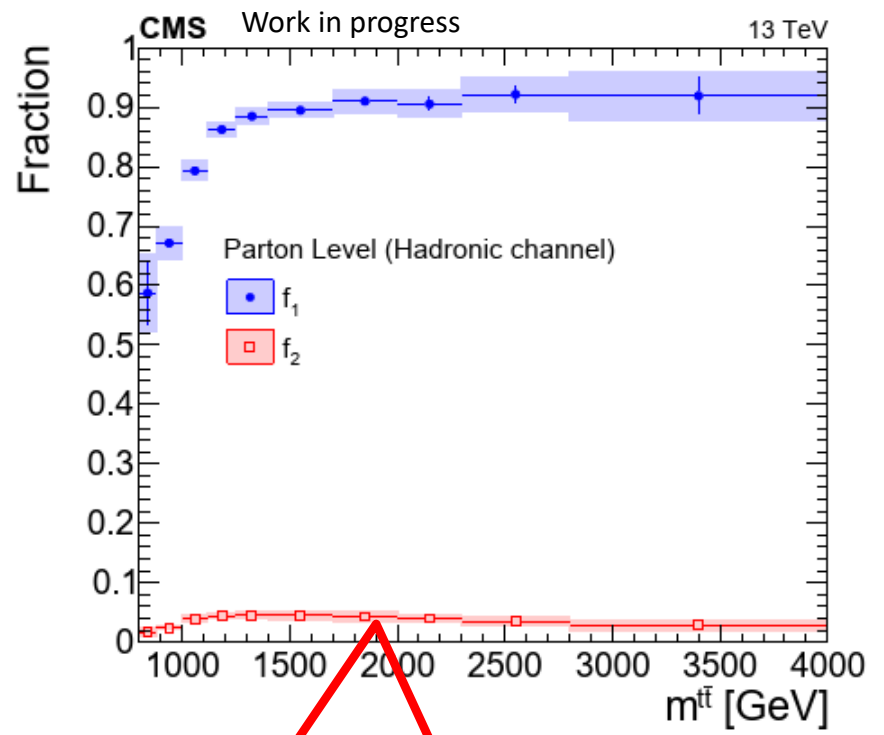
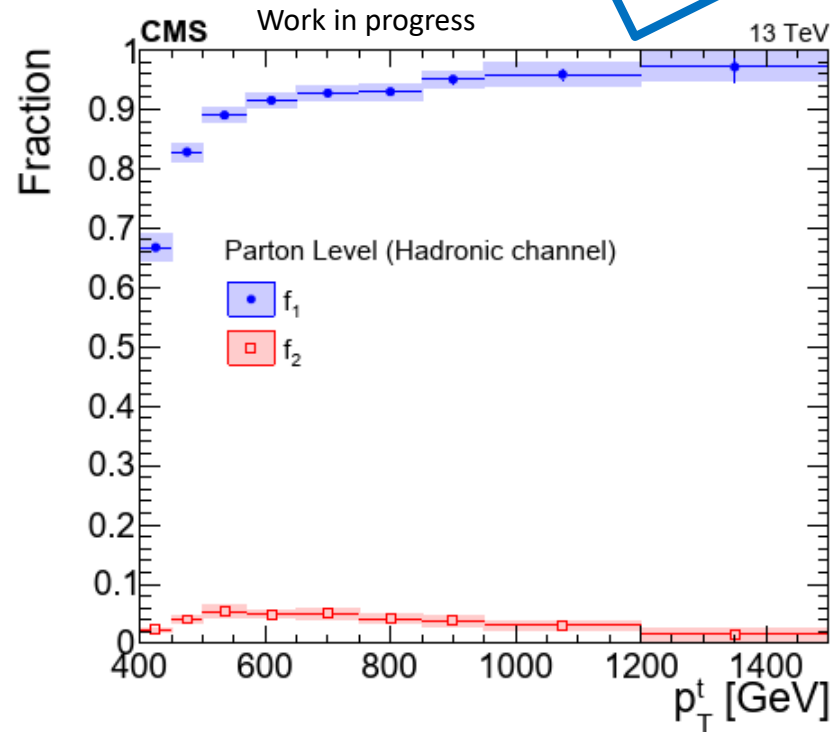
Migration matrix



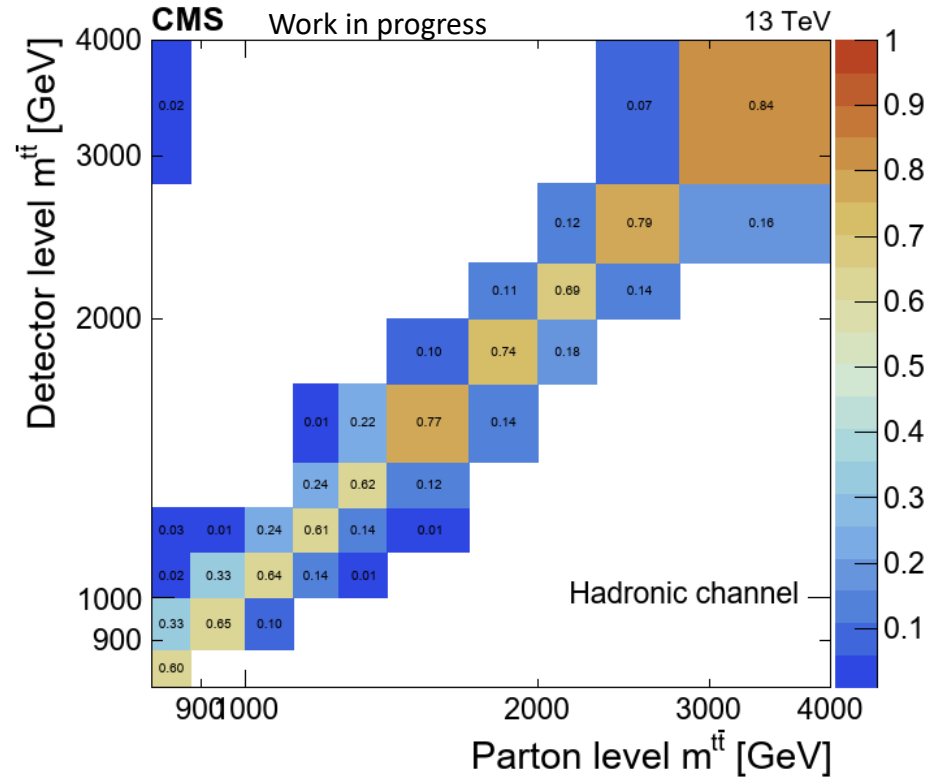
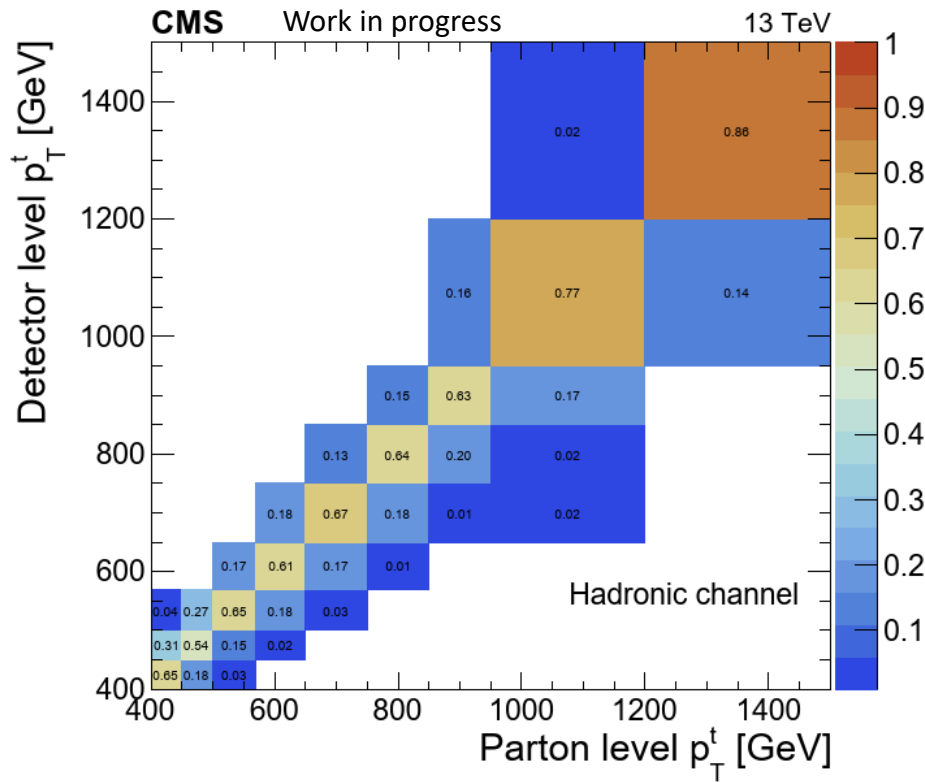
Unfolding is done using simple response matrix inversion without regularization

Extrapolation factors for parton level

f_1 : fraction of reco events in the reco+parton phase space

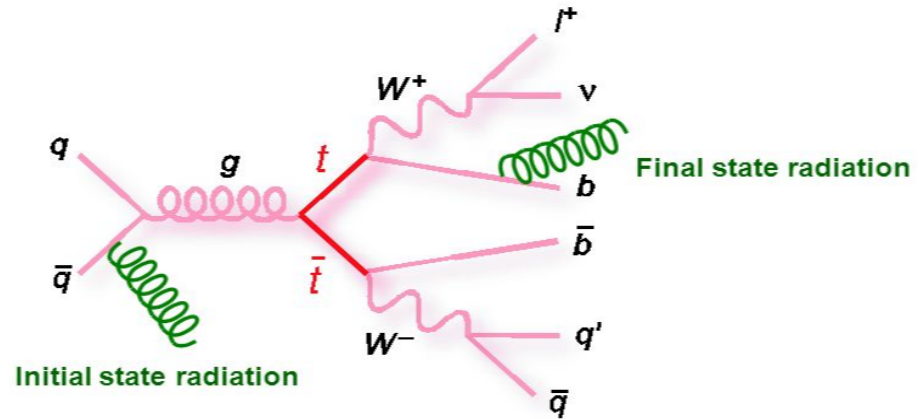


f_2 : fraction of parton events in the reco+parton phase space



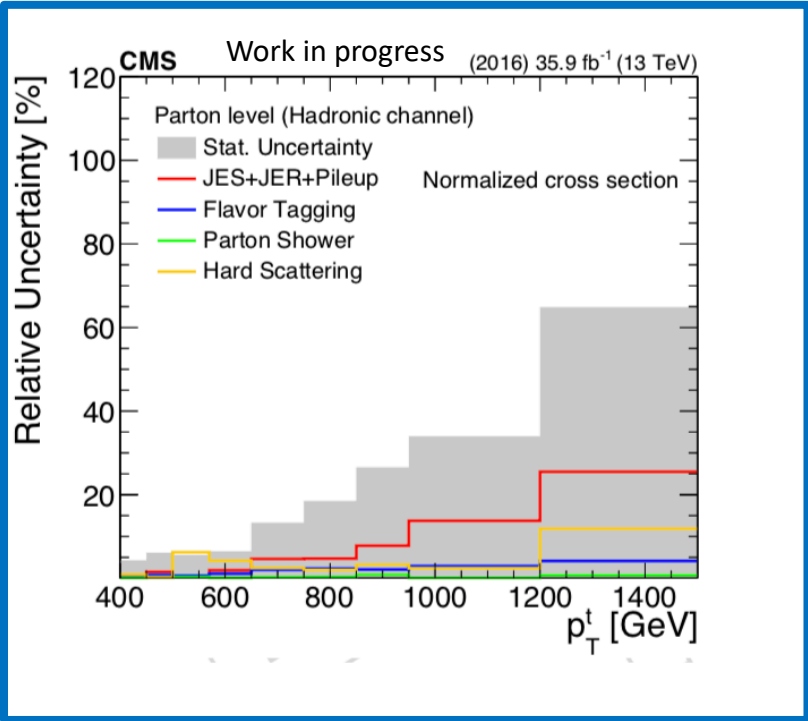
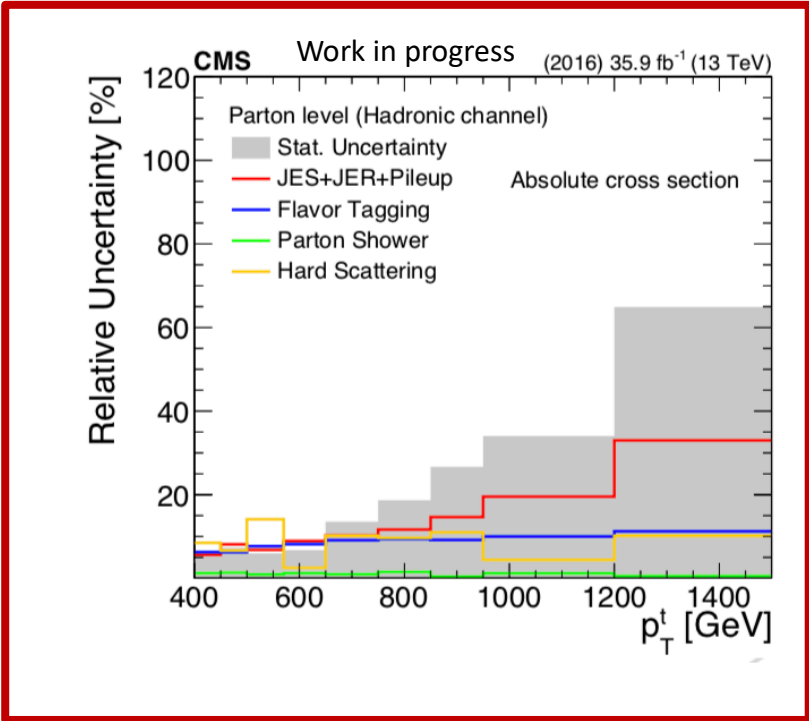
- Experimental:
 - QCD background prediction
 - Statistics
 - Jet Energy Scale
 - Jet Energy Resolution
 - B tagging efficiency

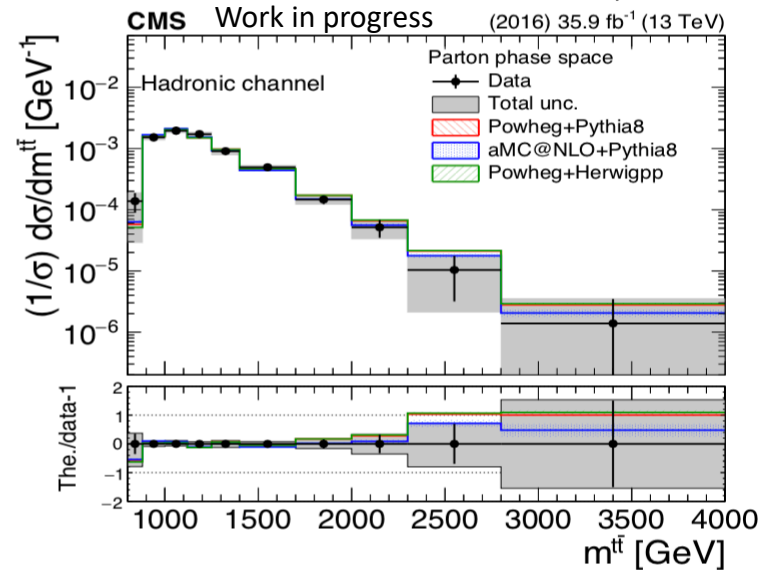
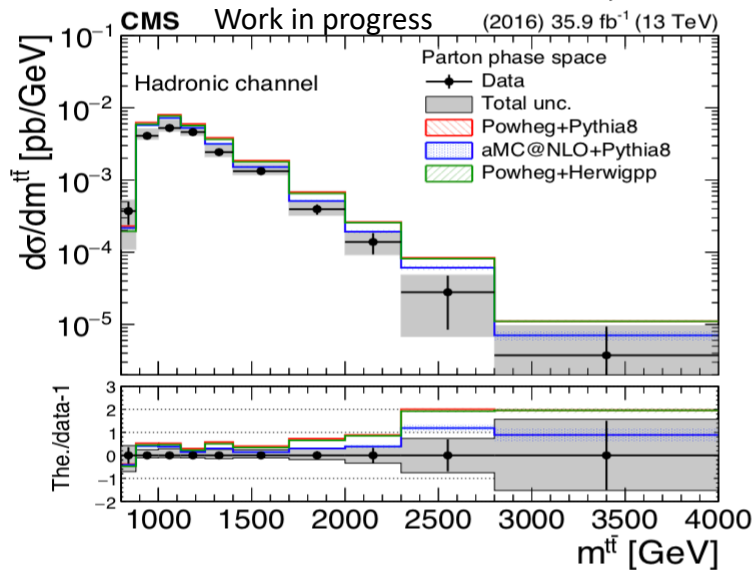
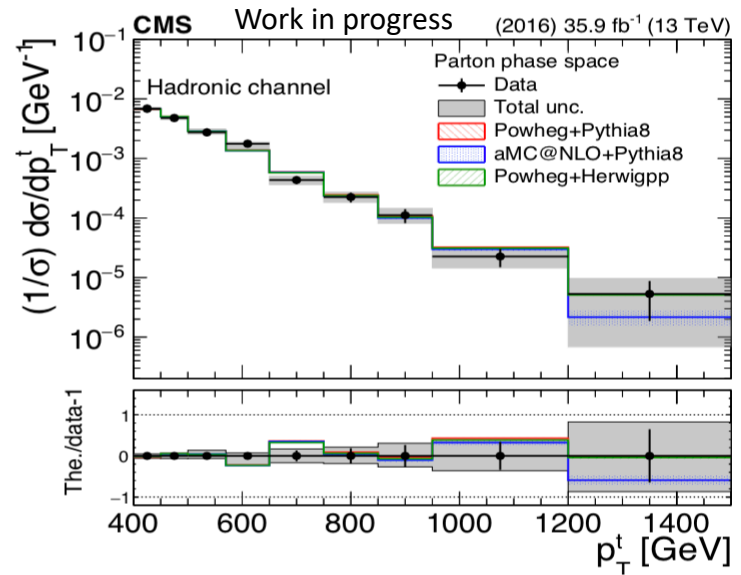
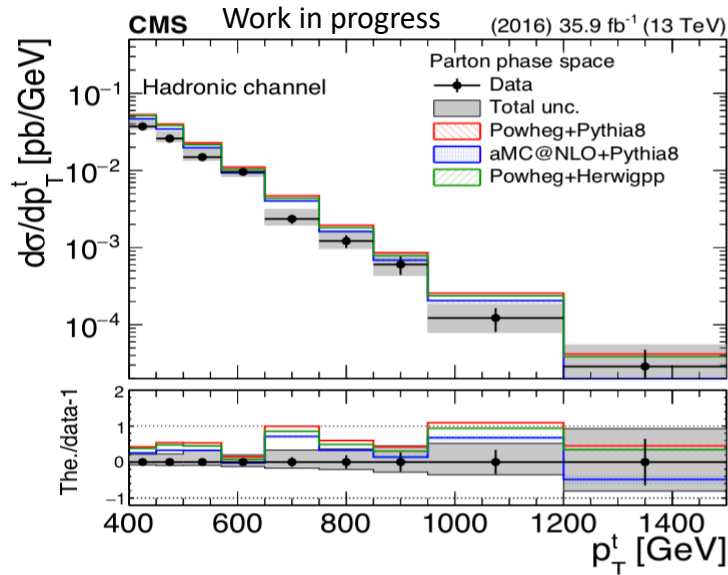
- Theoretical:
 - Affect the extrapolation factors (f_1 , f_2) and the migration matrices for the unfolding procedure
 - ISR (Initial State Radiation)
 - FSR (Final State Radiation)
 - CMS tuned set of MC parameters for Pythia 8



Uncertainties for the parton level measurements (absolute)

Uncertainties for the parton level measurements (normalized)





- We have studied the $t\bar{t}$ production in proton-proton collisions at 13TeV energy recorded by the CMS detector
- Performed measurement of the differential $t\bar{t}$ cross section with boosted top quarks in the all hadronic channel , using 2016 data
- Presented the differential $t\bar{t}$ cross sections for two observables: inclusive top p_T , $m_{t\bar{t}}$
 - The results are presented in the parton phase space
 - Absolute and normalized cross sections
- Results
 - Comparison with MC models: **Powheg+Pythia8**, **Powheg+Hewig++**, **aMC@NLO+Pythia8**
 - Shapes show overall compatibility with theory
 - Systematically lower cross section in data (*this is a known effect also reported by ATLAS and other CMS measurements*)

Thank you for your attention!

BACKUP SLIDES

- Reconstruct the jet mass by removing soft contributions from pileup and collinear emissions

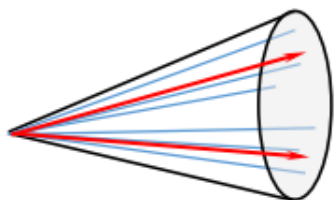
$$\frac{\min(p_{T1}, p_{T2})}{p_{T1} + p_{T2}} > z_{cut} \times \left(\frac{\Delta R_{12}}{R_0}\right)^\beta$$

- CMS: $z_{cut} = 0.1$ and $\beta = 0$, $R_0 = 0.8$
- This means that $\frac{\min(p_{T1}, p_{T2})}{p_{T1} + p_{T2}} > 0.1$
- Technique goes backwards to de-cluster the jet → keeps only the objects that have a p_T no smaller than 10% of the “central” p_T of the jet
- Suppress contributions from secondary sources

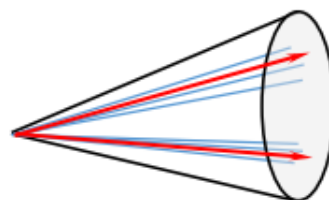
- The NN combines the τ_1, τ_2, τ_3 of the two leading jets, where τ_N is the subjetiness and N is the number of prong jets
- Prong jets are the number of jets that determine the substructure of the boosted jets
- The τ_i is defined as

$$\tau_i = \frac{1}{\sum_k p_{T,k} R_0} \sum_k p_{T,k} \min(\Delta R_{1k}, \Delta R_{2k}, \dots, \Delta R_{ik})$$

- Where ΔR_{ik} is the angular separation between constituent k and candidate subjet i
- $R_0 = 0.8$ for AK8 clustering



High τ_2 (constituents spread out)



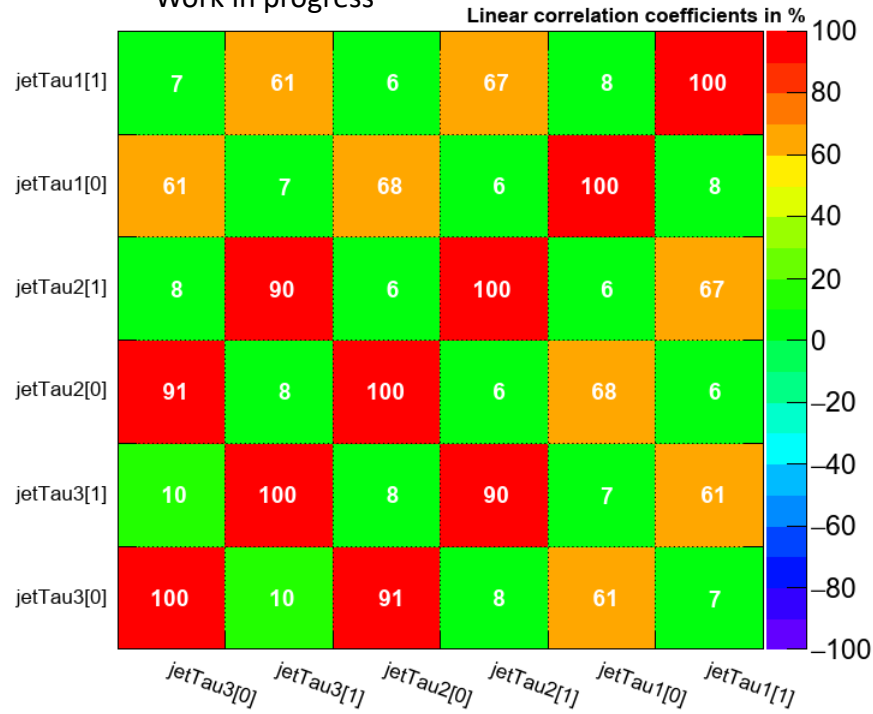
Low τ_2 (constituents close to subjet axes)

Clusters with exactly N subjets will have small τ_N

If $\tau_N \approx 1$, cluster most likely has more than N subjets

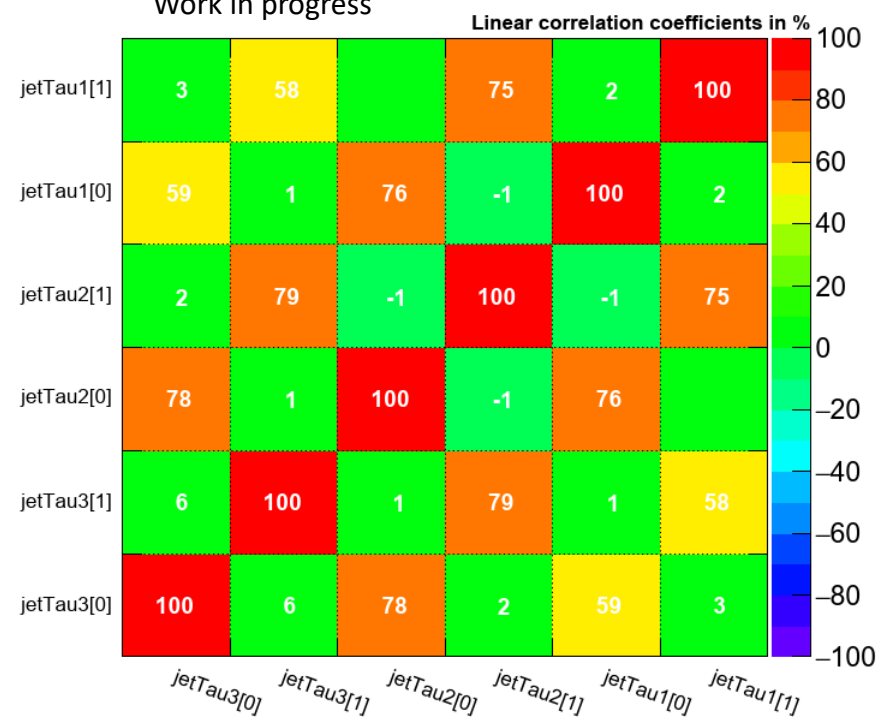
Correlation Matrix (background)

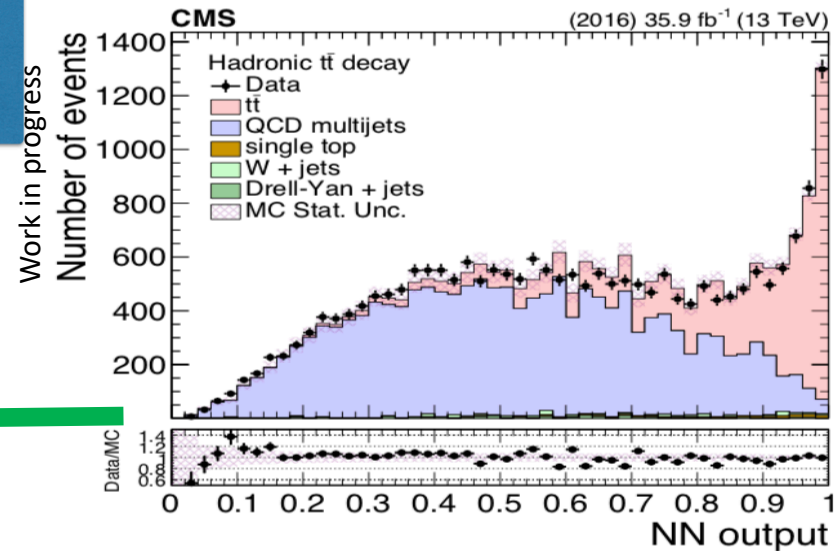
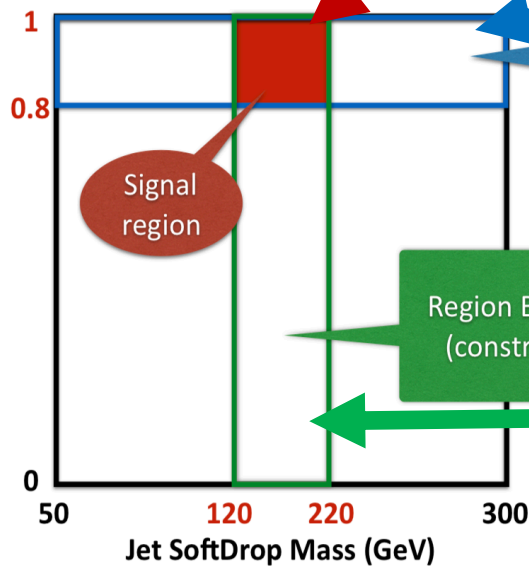
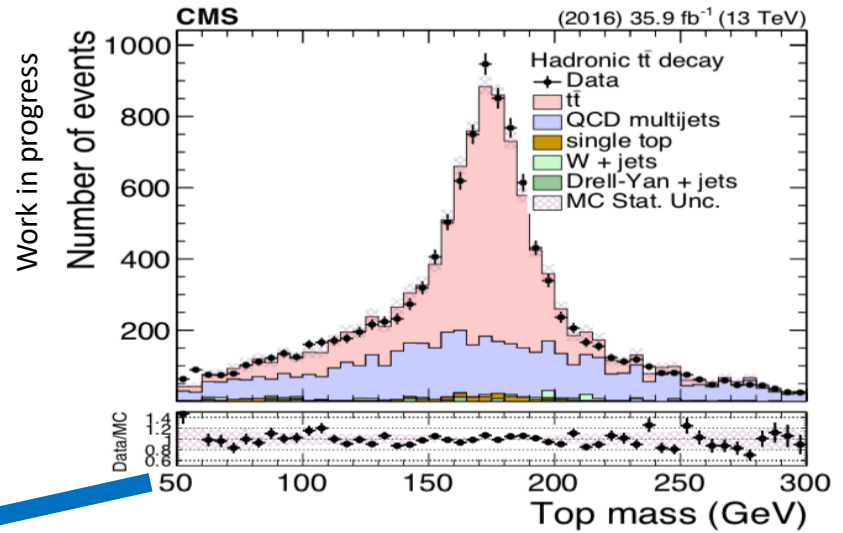
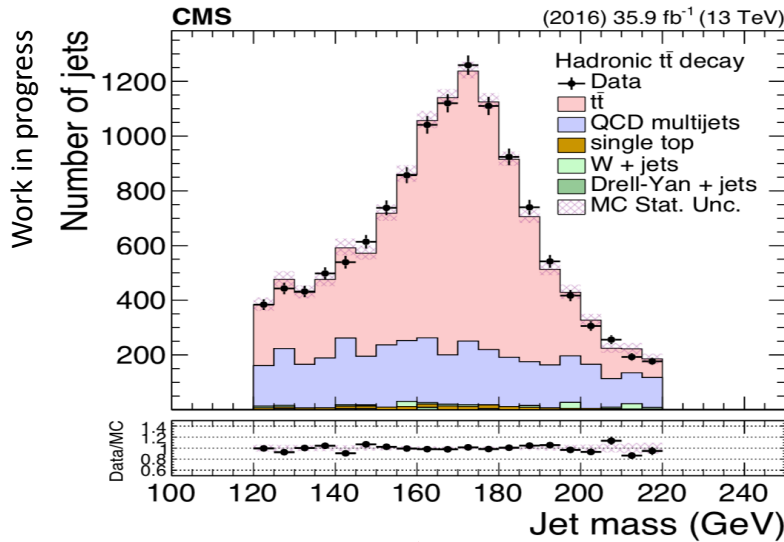
Work in progress

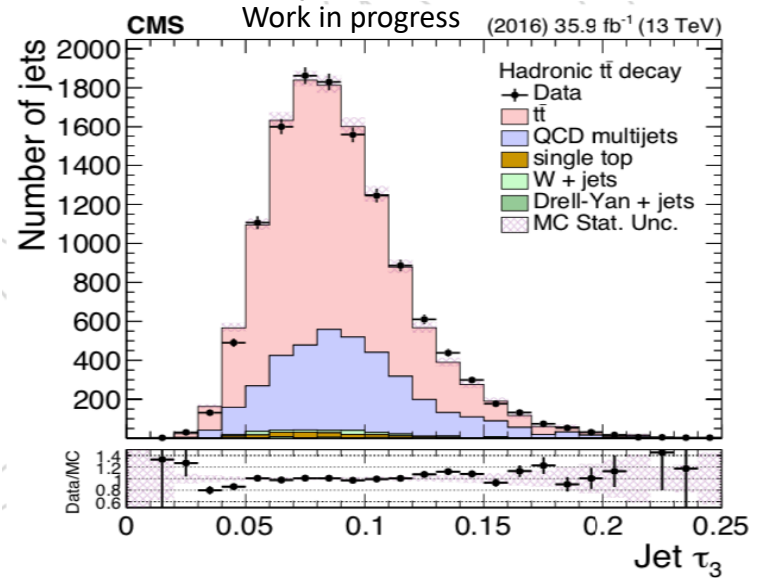
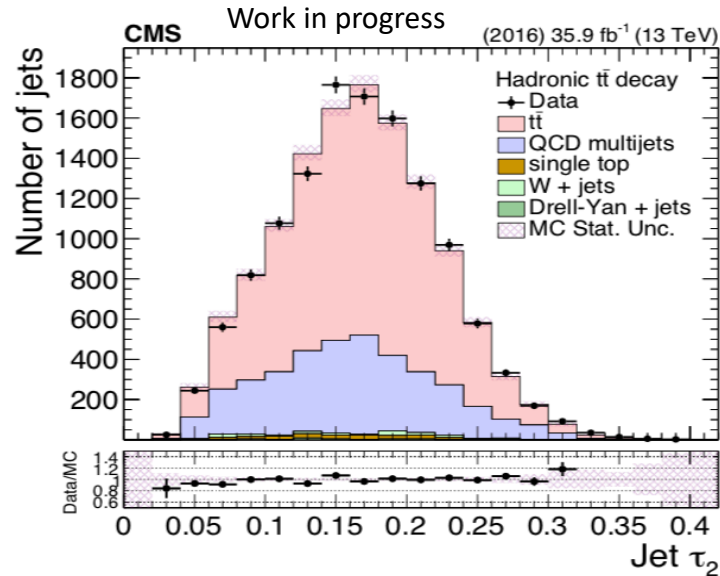
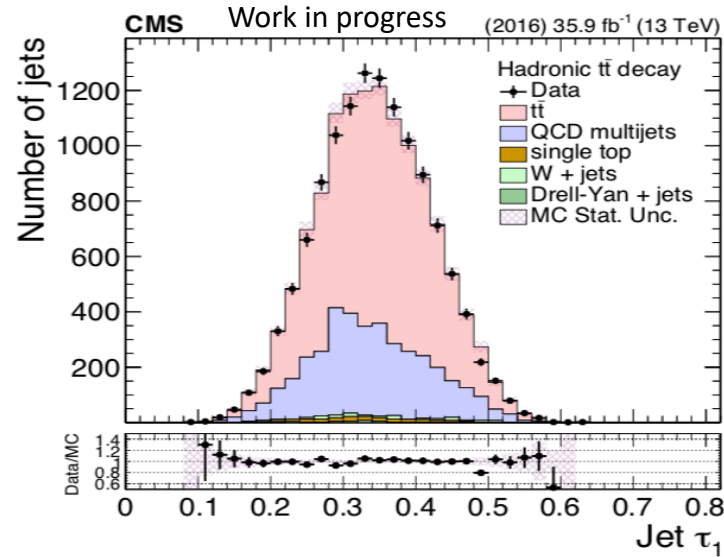


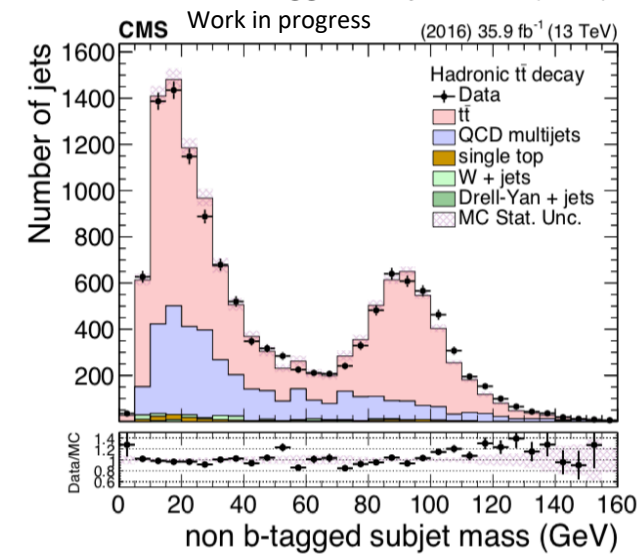
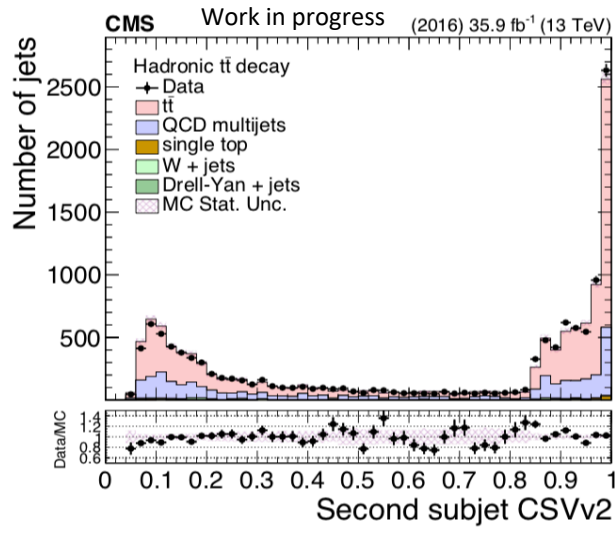
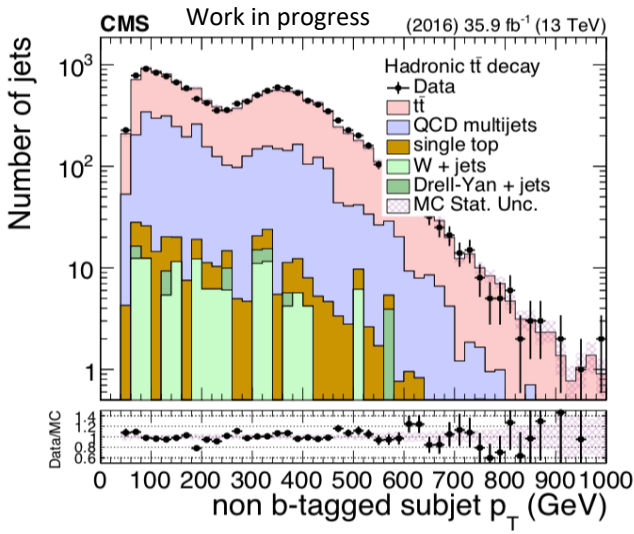
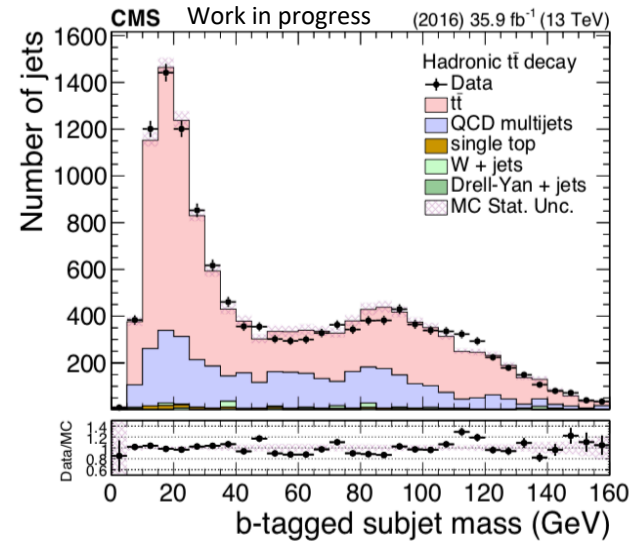
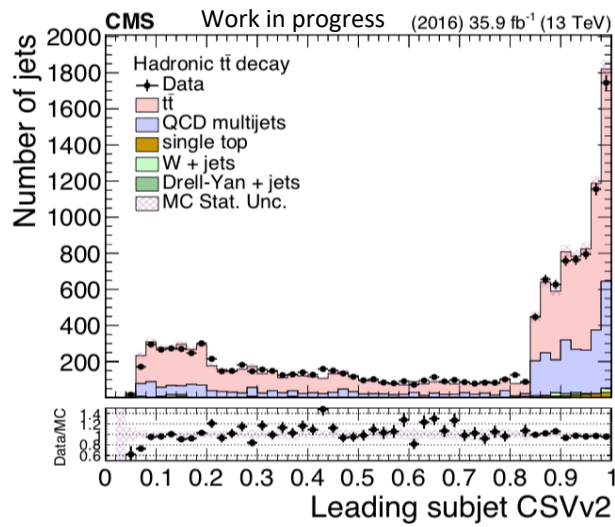
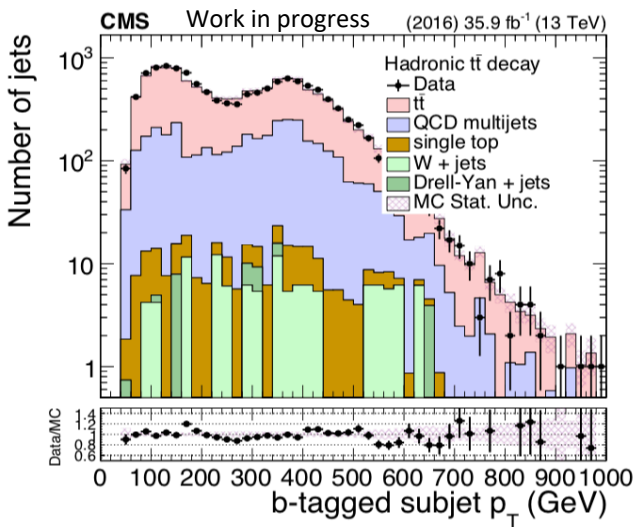
Correlation Matrix (signal)

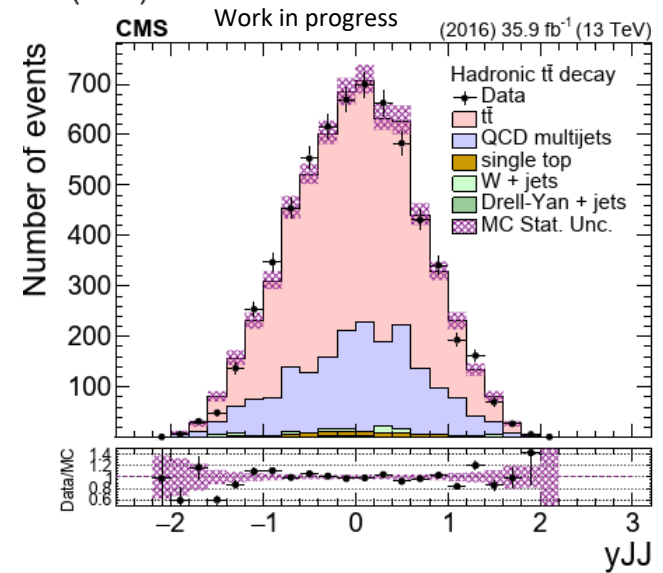
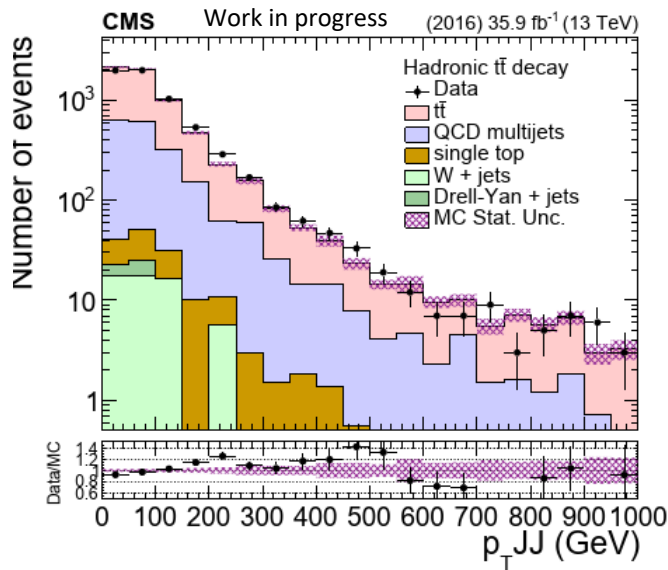
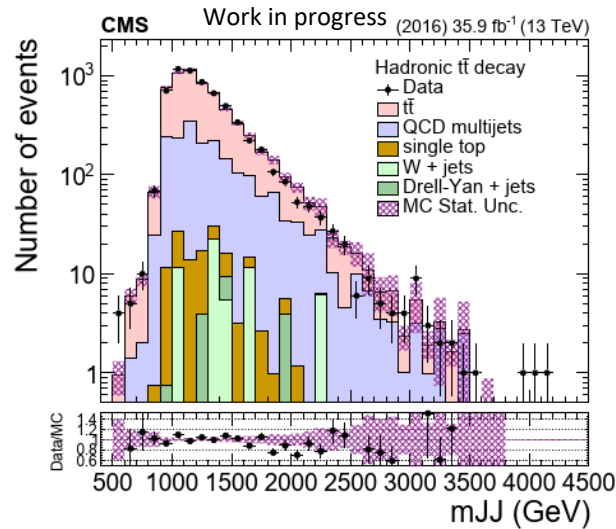
Work in progress











Particle Level selection

| Observable | Requirement |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| N_{jets} | > 1 |
| $p_{\text{T}}^{\text{jet}1,2}$ | $> 400 \text{ GeV}$ |
| $ \eta^{\text{jet}1,2} $ | < 2.4 |
| $m_{\text{SD}}^{\text{jet}1,2}$ | $(120, 220) \text{ GeV}$ |
| m_{jj} | $> 800 \text{ GeV}$ |

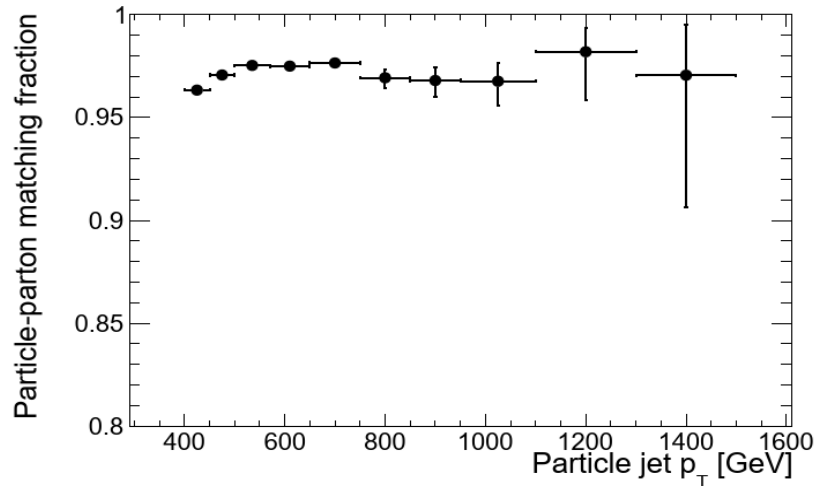
$$\frac{d\sigma_i^{\text{unf}}}{dx} = \frac{1}{\mathcal{L} \cdot \Delta x_i} \cdot \frac{1}{f_{2,i}} \cdot \sum_j \left(R_{ij}^{-1} \cdot f_{1,j} \cdot S_j \right)$$

Reco and particle over reco

Reco and particle over particle

Migration matrix

Work in progress



Particle to parton matching efficiency

