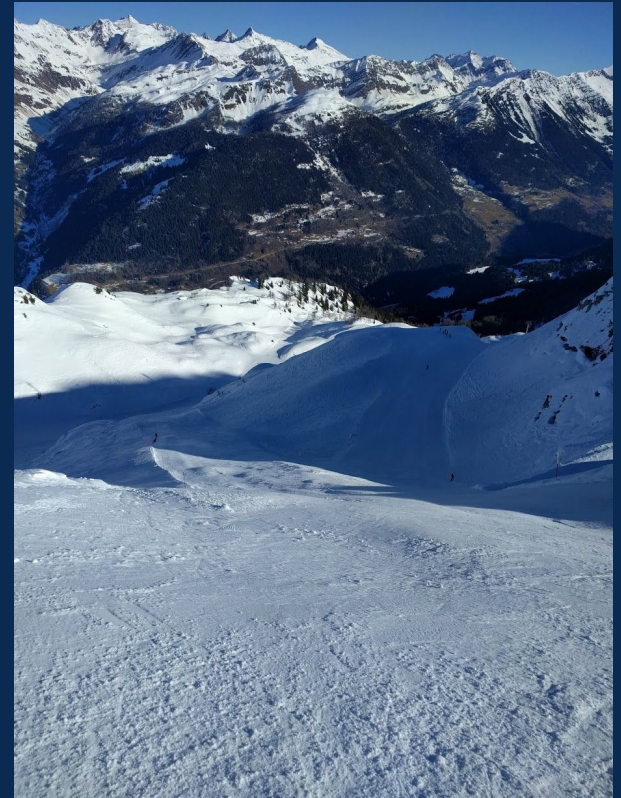


# Modelling and uncertainties for backgrounds to ttH

Frank Siegert

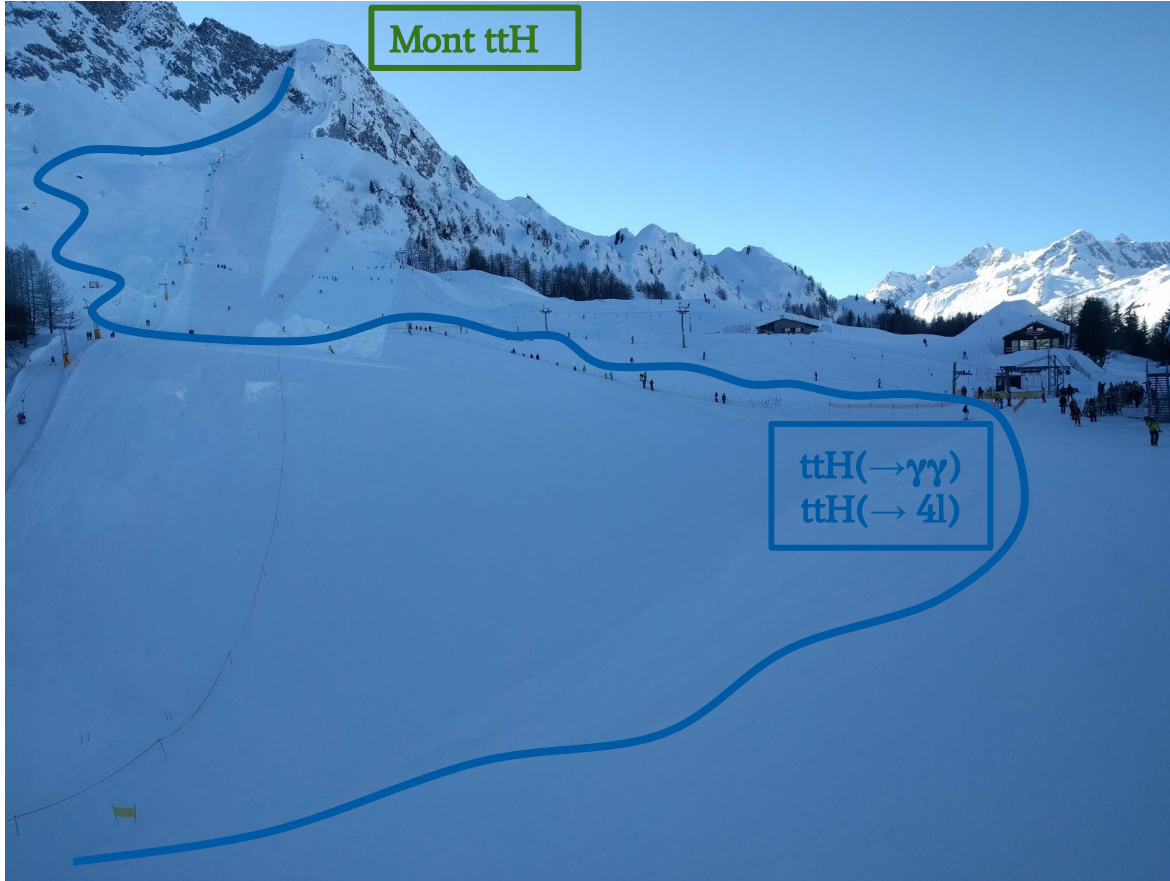
Zürich Phenomenology Workshop, January 2020



Mont ttH



There are different ways to master Mont ttH!

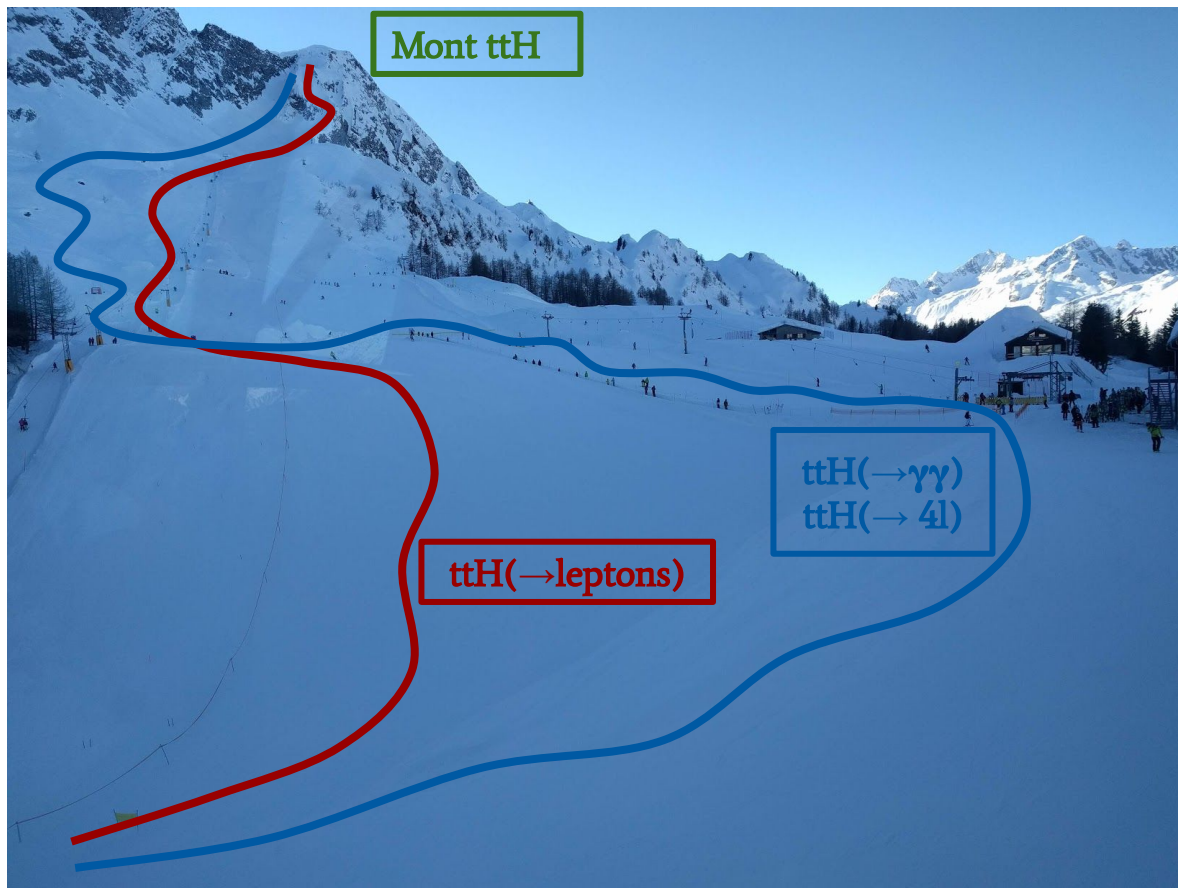


The Slow and Easy:

$$ttH(\rightarrow\gamma\gamma)$$

$$ttH(\rightarrow ZZ\rightarrow 4l)$$

- ▶ ~no background challenge due to clean peak
- ▶ slow (but steady!) progress with data taking



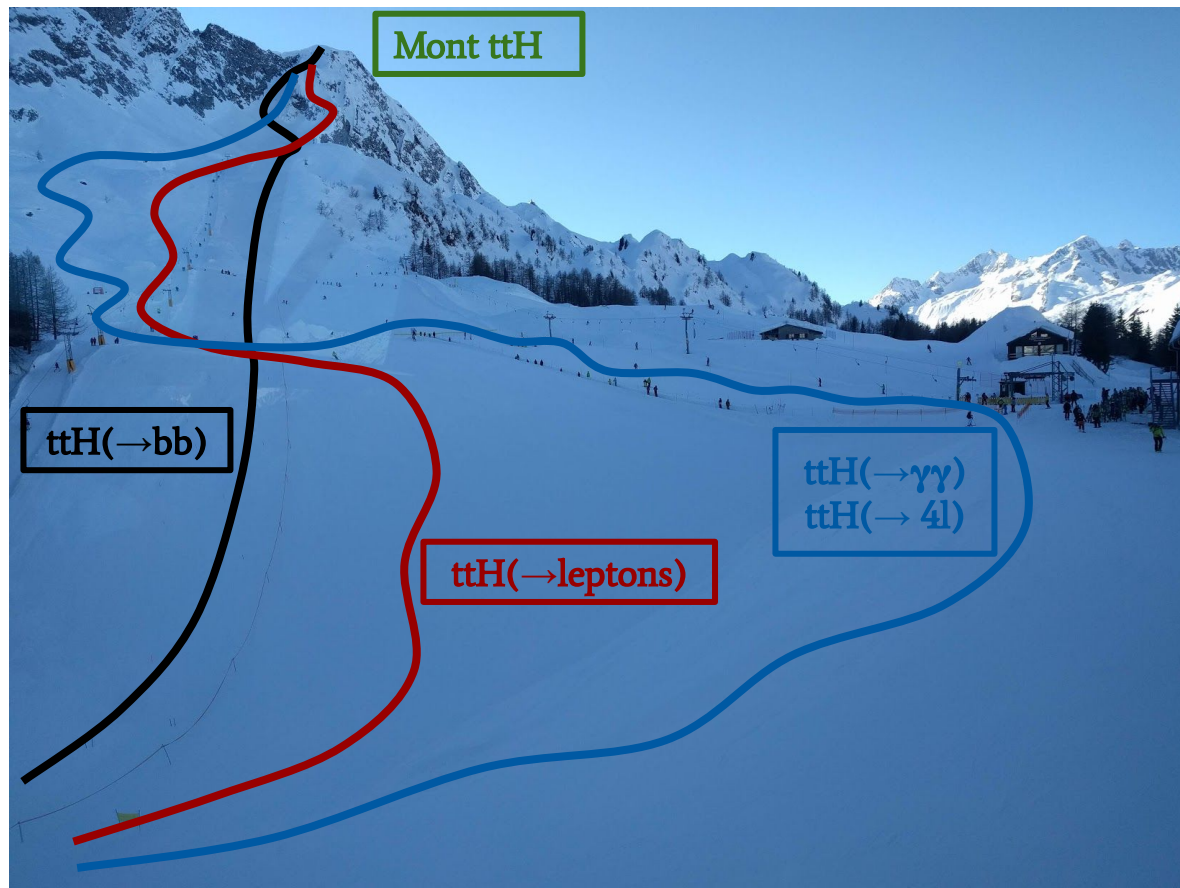
Middle Ground:

$ttH(\rightarrow WW/\tau\tau)$

- ▶ Faster data taking due to higher BRs
- ▶ Background challenges mainly from ttV
  - QCD/EW?
  - Fakes/Exp?

[see Lisa's and Davide's talks]





Steep and Dangerous:

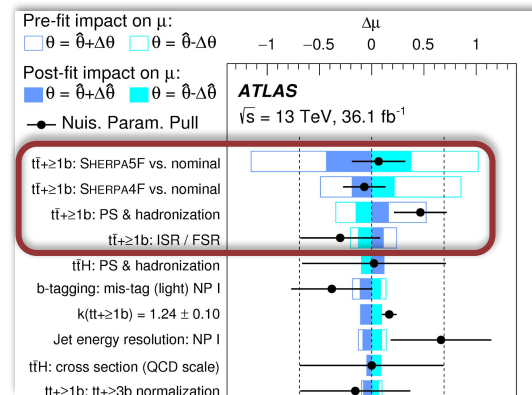
**ttH(→bb)**

- ▶ Highest rate
- ▶ Many pitfalls!

Most seriously:

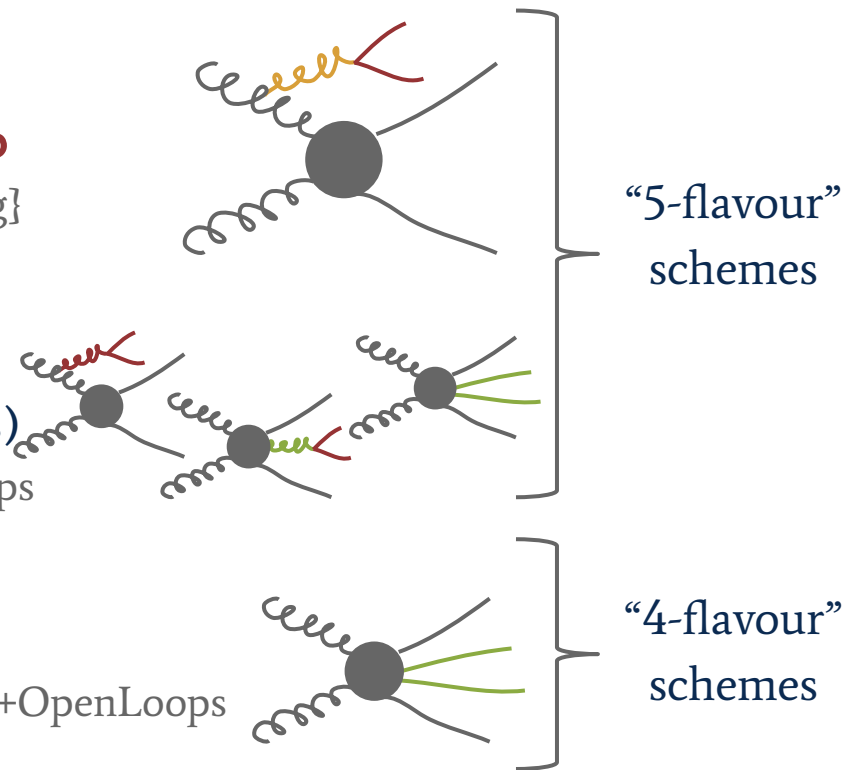
Background modelling  
for  $pp \rightarrow ttbb$

[focus of this talk]



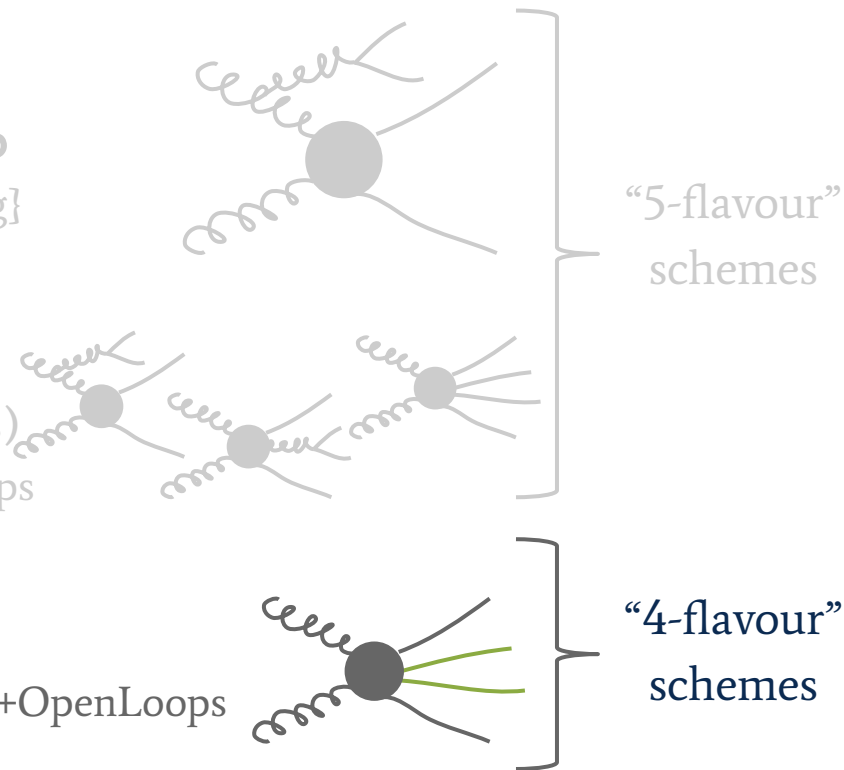
Traditional approaches for ttbb MC predictions:

- ▶ “Inclusive” NLO+PS tt sample with HF production from **parton shower  $g \rightarrow bb$** 
  - e.g. {Powheg,aMC@NLO}+{Pythia,Herwig}
- ▶ Multi-leg merged tt+jets sample with HF from **higher-order MEs** (hard b’s) or **parton shower  $g \rightarrow bb$**  (soft/collinear b’s)
  - e.g. MG5\_aMC+Pythia, Sherpa+OpenLoops
- ▶ NLO+PS ttbb using **matrix elements** with **massive** b-quarks
  - e.g. Powheg+OpenLoops+Pythia8, Sherpa+OpenLoops

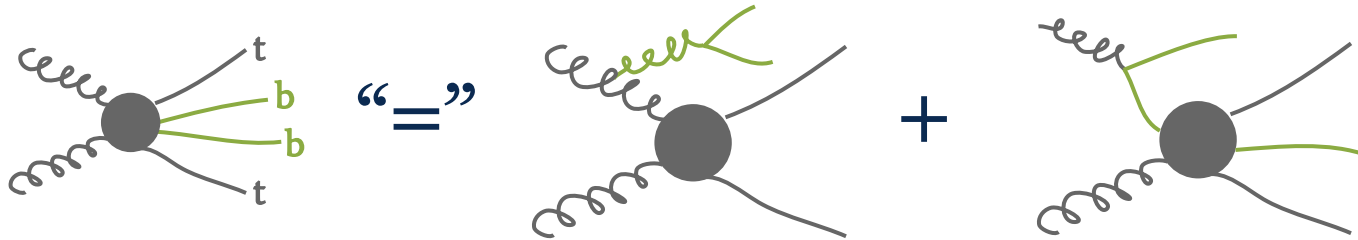


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  - e.g. Powheg+OpenLoops+Pythia8, Sherpa+OpenLoops



- ▶  $2 \rightarrow 4$  NLO QCD matrix elements with massive b-quarks



Final state  $g \rightarrow bb$  **dominant**

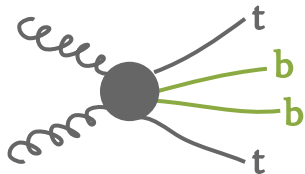
- ▶ massive b's  $\rightarrow$  no (jet) cuts!
- ▶ collinear  $g \rightarrow bb$  produced in ME

No initial state b in 4FS PDFs

- ▶ IS  $g \rightarrow bb$  in ME

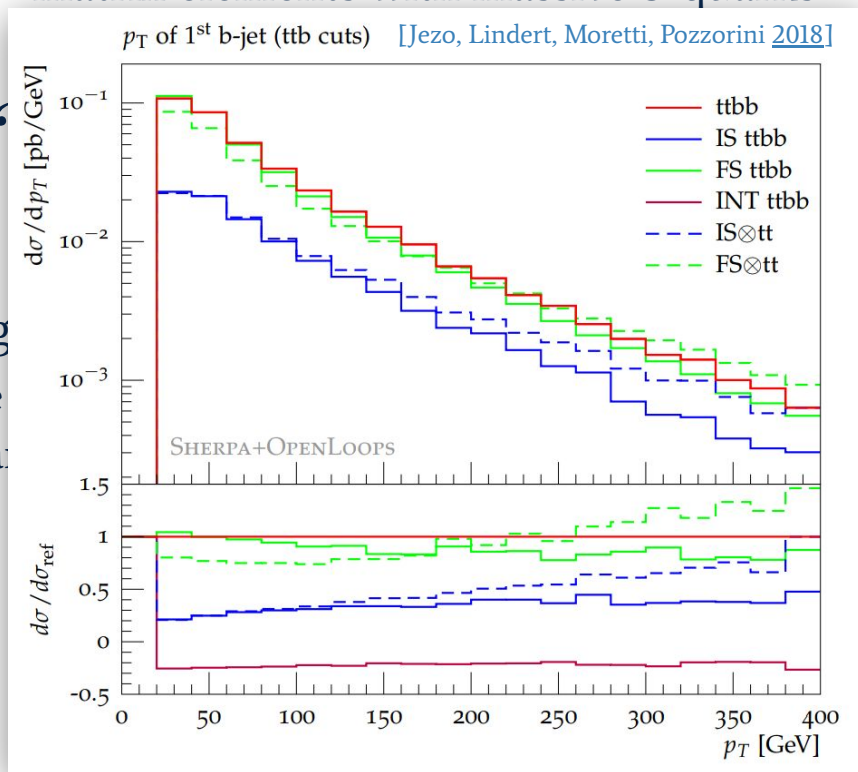


- 2→4 NLO QCD matrix elements with massive b-quarks



Final state g

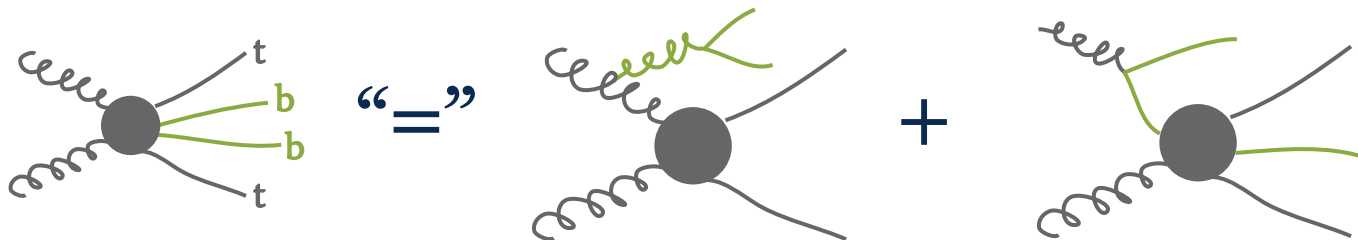
- massive
- collinear



o in 4FS PDFs

ME

- ▶  $2 \rightarrow 4$  NLO QCD matrix elements with massive b-quarks



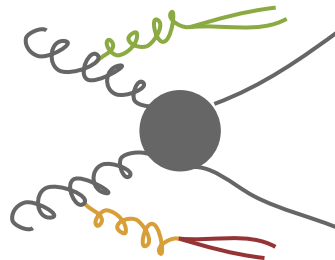
Final state  $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  **dominant**

- ▶ massive b's  $\rightarrow$  no (jet) cuts!
- ▶ collinear  $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  produced in ME

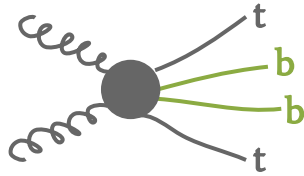
No initial state b in 4FS PDFs

- ▶ IS  $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  in ME

- ▶ Matched to parton shower for additional emissions
  - “**double-splitting**” contribution becomes relevant!



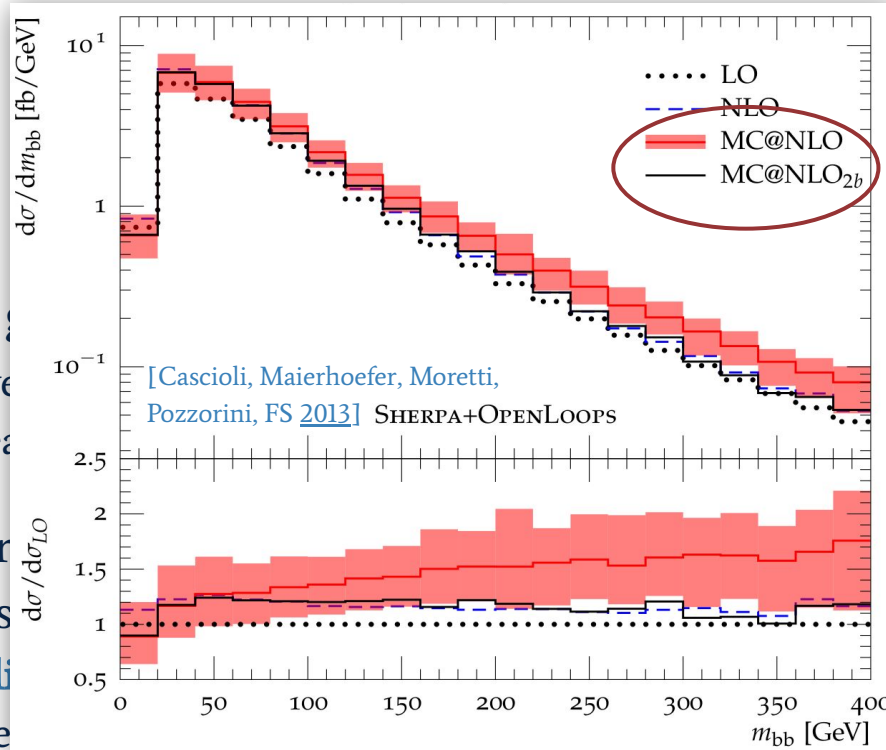
- 2→4 NLO QCD matrix elements with massive b-quarks



Final state

- massive
- collinear

- Matched to parton shower
  - additional emissions
    - “double-splitting” becomes relevant



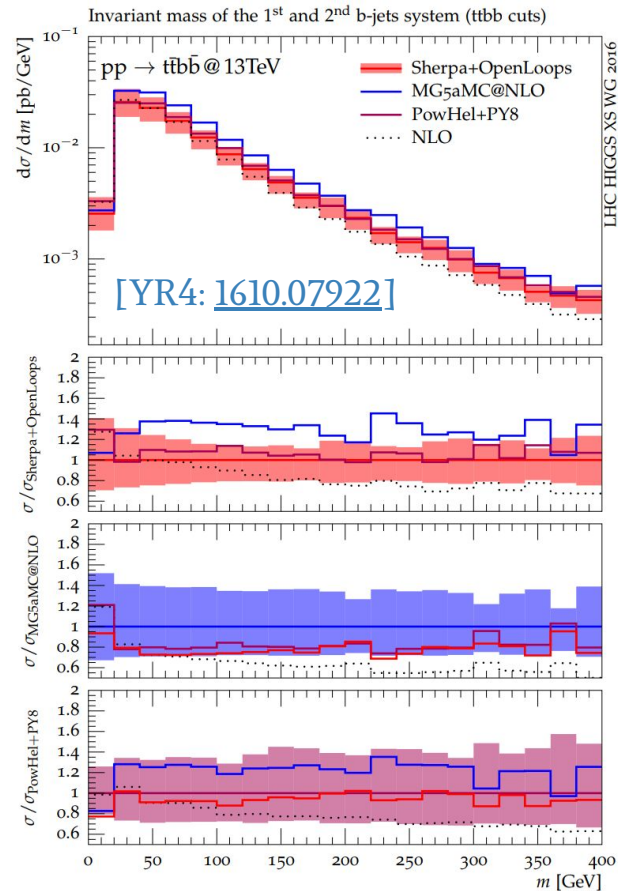
in 4FS PDFs

ME

# The past

- ▶ Several tools on the market
  - Sherpa + OpenLoops [[1309.5912](#)]
  - PowHel + Pythia/Herwig [[1709.06915](#)]
  - PowhegBox + OpenLoops + Pythia/Herwig [[1802.00426](#)]
  - MG5\_aMC + Pythia/Herwig
  - Herwig7 + OpenLoops
  
- ▶ History of out-of-the-box comparisons:
  - Large discrepancies
  - Partially due to large perturbative uncertainties
  - But also beyond!
    - » Parton Shower?
    - » NLO+PS matching algorithm?

Improve or accept as **uncertainties** (and kill ttH(bb):)?

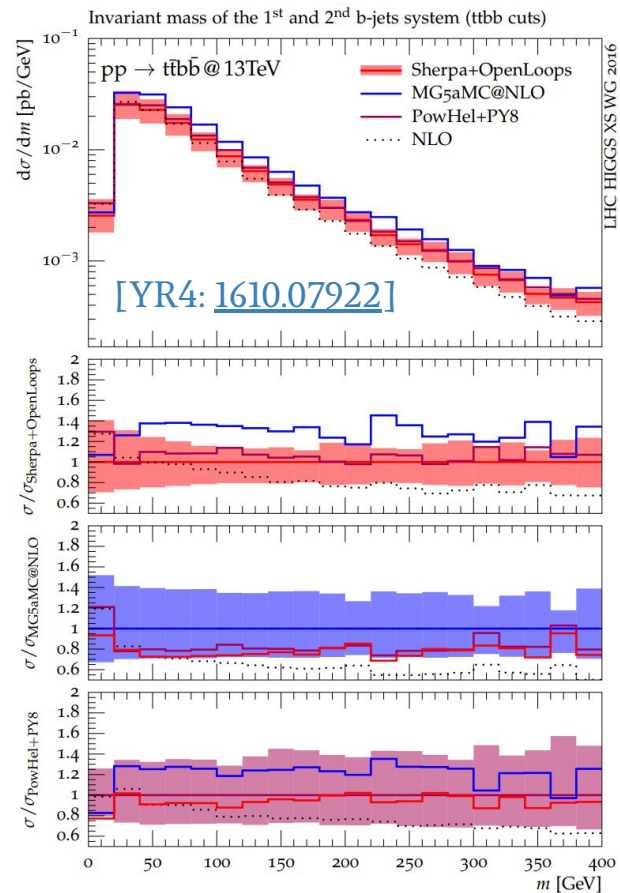


- ▶ Several tools on the market
  - Sherpa + OpenLoops [[1309.5912](#)]
  - PowHel + Pythia/Herwig [[1709.06915](#)]
  - ... [[1709.06915](#)]

Arguably one of the most complex processes for NLO+PS matching

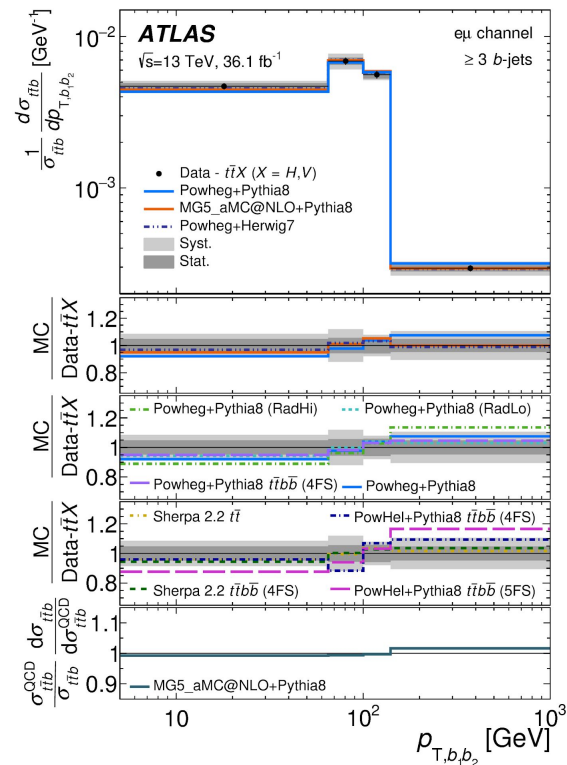
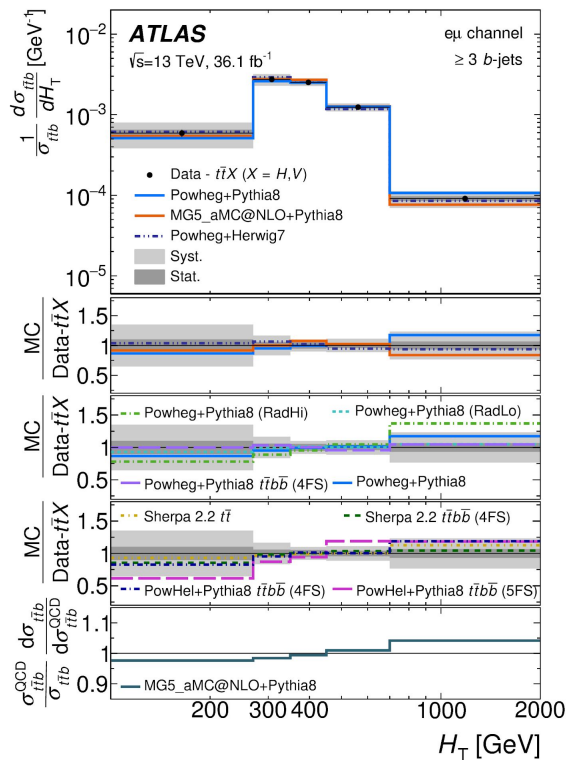
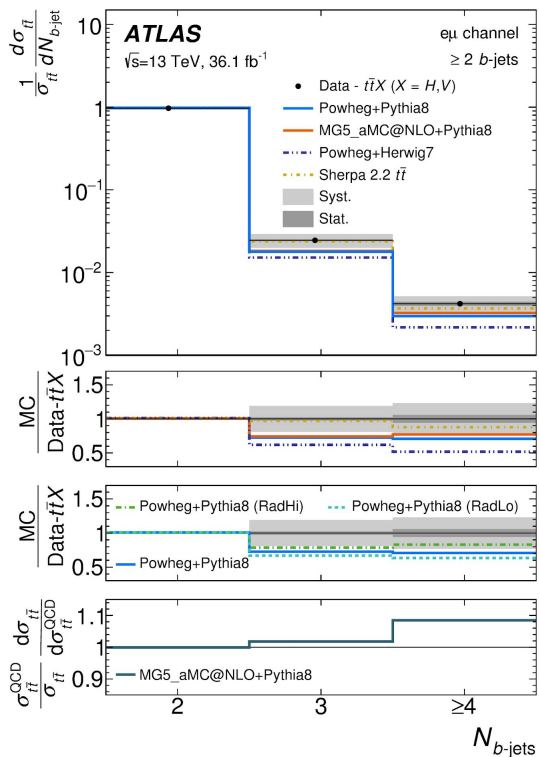
→ Strong challenge to understand unc's as prototype for other processes!

Improve or accept as **uncertainties** (and kill ttH(bb):)?





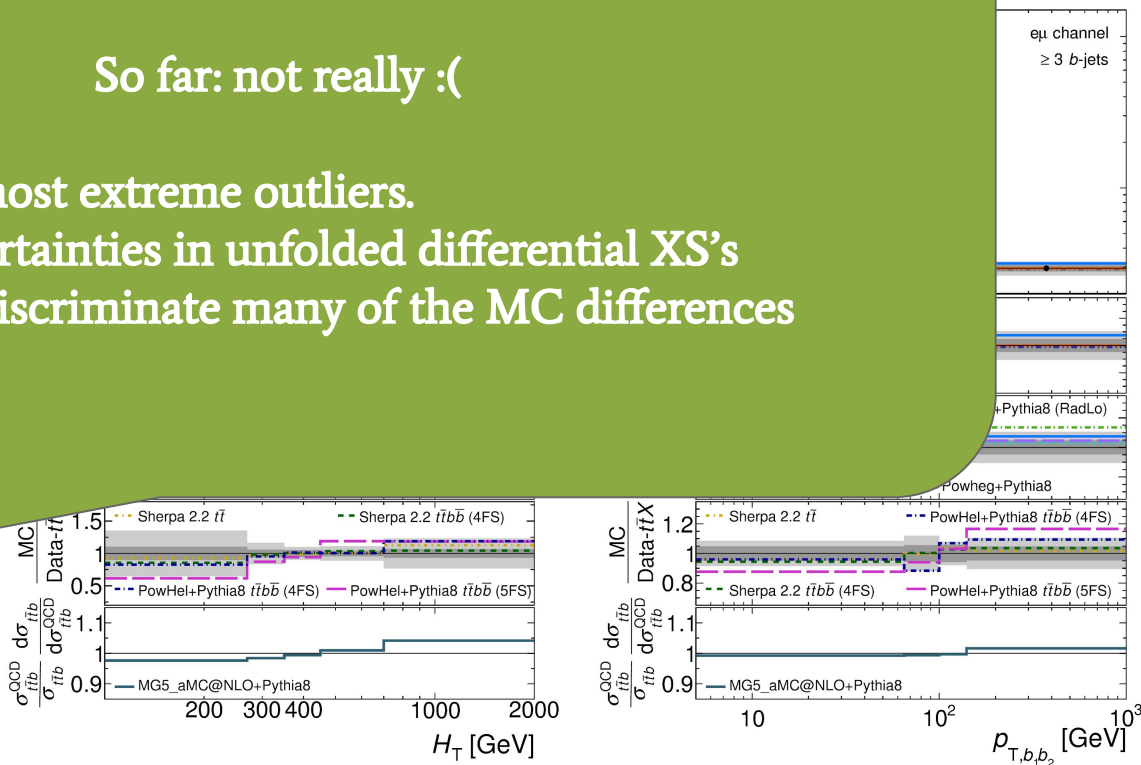
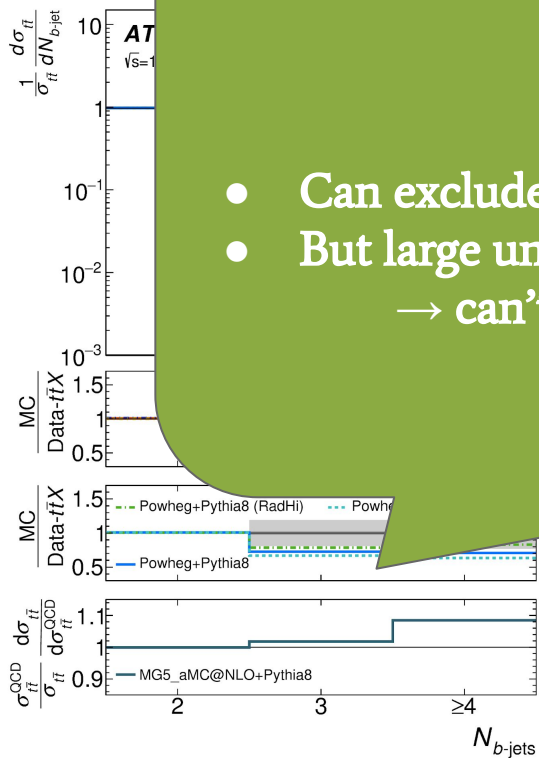
► ATLAS measurement of differential  $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$  XS at 13 TeV [[1811.12113](#)]



▶ AT

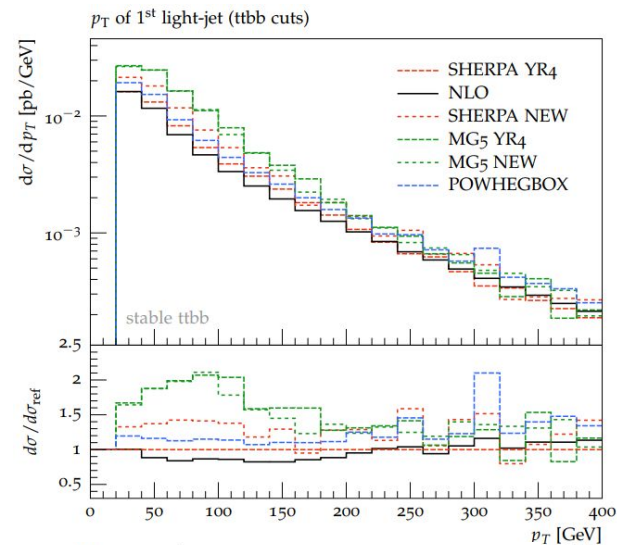
So far: not really :(

- Can exclude most extreme outliers.
- But large uncertainties in unfolded differential XS's  
→ can't discriminate many of the MC differences



# The present

- ▶ Tuned comparison effort to compare matching and parton shower between various tools
  - Isolate algorithmic unc's in:
    - NLO+PS matching
    - Parton shower (e.g. recoil scheme effects)
- ▶ New input from PowhegBox implementation and ttbbj NLO calculation helps pin down discrepancies
- ▶ Common [Rivet routine](#) for tt+1b and tt+2b final states in context of ttH subgroup in HXSWG

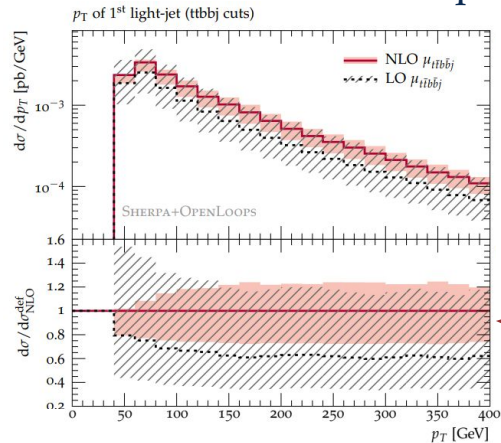


Tool	MC@NLO	Powheg	Pythia 8.2	Herwig 7.1.2	Sherpa2.2.4	MC contacts
SHERPA2.2+OPENLOOPS	x				x	F. Siegert, J. Krause
MG5_AMC@NLO	x		x	x		M. Zaro
MATCHBOX+OPENLOOPS	x			x		C. Reuschle, R. Posdkubka
POWHEG+HELAC		x	x	x		M.V. Garzelli, A. Kardos
POWHEGBOX+OPENLOOPS		x	x	x		T. Jezo, J. Lindert
	3	2	3	4	1	+ S. Pozzorini

- Differences suspected as combination of 2 effects in MC@NLO matching:

$$d\sigma^{(\text{NLO}+\text{PS})} = d\Phi_B \underbrace{\bar{\mathcal{B}}}_{\text{unresolved}} \left[ \Delta(t_0, \mu_Q^2) + \int_{t_0}^{\mu_Q^2} dt \underbrace{\frac{\mathcal{R}_{\text{PS}}}{\mathcal{B}}}_{\text{resolved, singular} \equiv \mathbb{S}} \Delta(t, \mu_Q^2) \right] + d\Phi_R \underbrace{[\mathcal{R} - \mathcal{R}_{\text{PS}}]}_{\text{resolved, non-singular} \equiv \mathbb{H}}$$

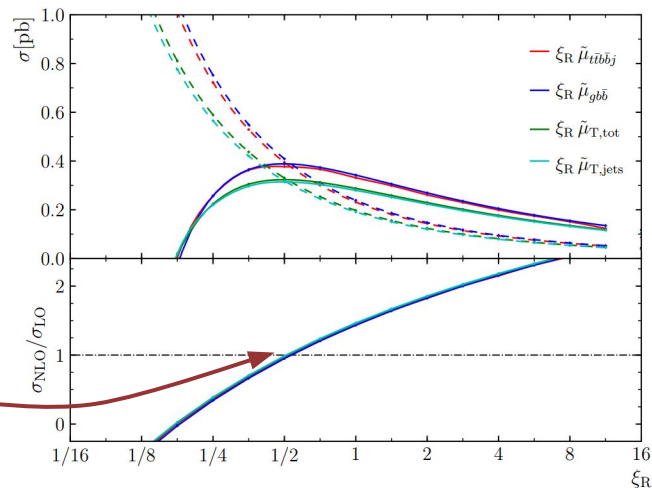
- large K-factor  $\sim 1.9$
- spuriously large  $\mathcal{R}_{\text{PS}}$  in MC@NLO matching with MadGraph5\_aMC@NLO + Pythia/Herwig



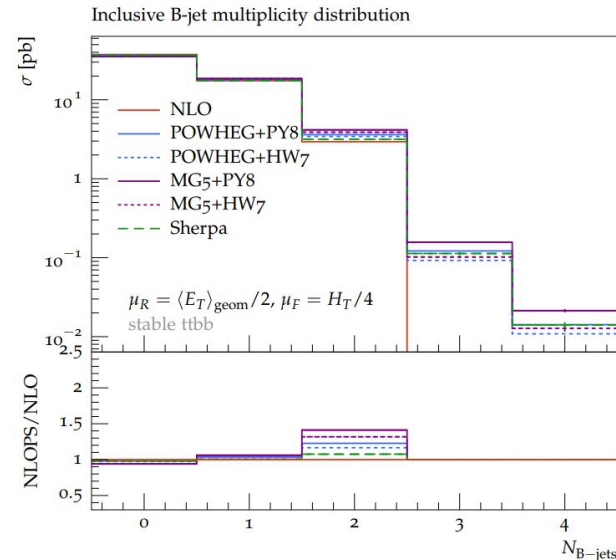
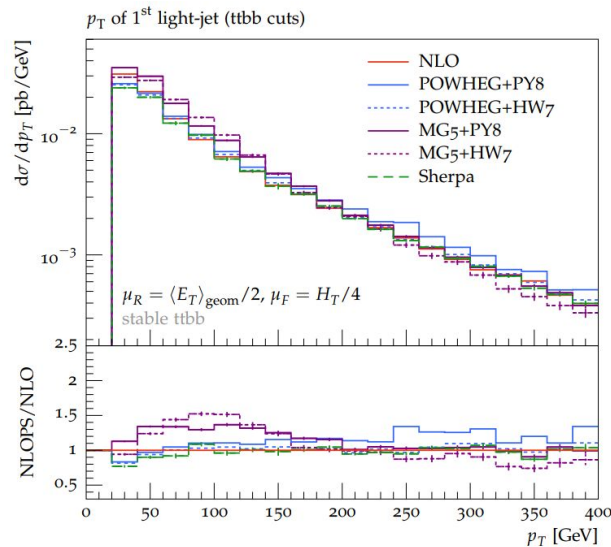
- Fixed-order studies of **ttbbj@NLO** with OpenLoops2+Sherpa [Buccioni, Kallweit, Pozzorini, Zoller 2019]

- Reduced  $\mu_R$  stabilises K-factor
- No significant shape distortions

New benchmark for NLO+PS progs!



- ▶ Application of reduced scale to tuned NLO+PS comparisons
  - improved agreement between NLO+PS tools for light-jet  $p_T$
  - still sizable  $O(40\%)$  differences in  $N_{2b}$  region → origin?



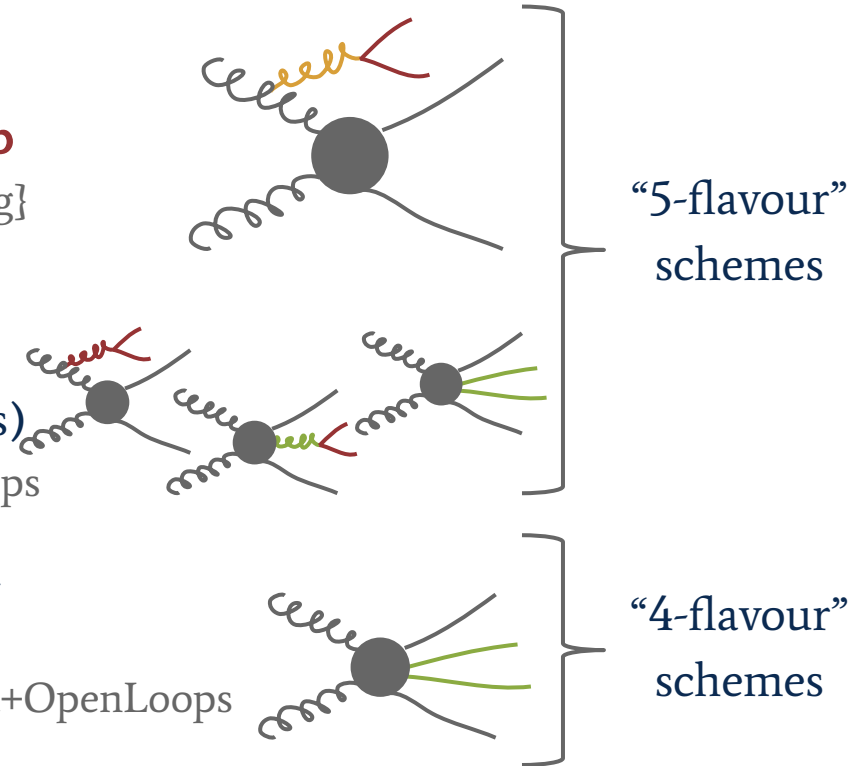
- ▶ Direct benchmark studies of **MC vs. tbbj@NLO** starting now  
 → Aim: Uncertainty prescription for experimental analyses



The One future

Traditional approaches for ttbb MC predictions:

- ▶ “Inclusive” NLO+PS tt sample with HF production from **parton shower  $g \rightarrow bb$** 
  - e.g. {Powheg,aMC@NLO}+{Pythia,Herwig}
- ▶ Multi-leg merged tt+jets sample with HF from **higher-order MEs** (hard b’s) or **parton shower  $g \rightarrow bb$**  (soft/collinear b’s)
  - e.g. MG5\_aMC+Pythia, Sherpa+OpenLoops
- ▶ NLO+PS ttbb using **matrix elements** with **massive** b-quarks
  - e.g. Powheg+OpenLoops+Pythia8, Sherpa+OpenLoops



Traditional approaches for ttbb MC predictions:

- ▶ “Inclusive” NLO+PS tt sample with HF production from **parton shower  $g \rightarrow bb$** 
  - e.g. {Powheg,aMC@NLO}+{Pythia,Herwig}



“5-flavour”  
schemes

- ▶ Multi-leg merged tt+jets sample with HF from **higher-order MEs (hard b’s)** or **parton shower  $g \rightarrow bb$  (soft/collinear b’s)**
  - e.g. {MC@NLO,OpenLoops,Sherpa}+{Pythia8,Herwig}



“4-flavour”  
schemes

**Combining 4-flavour ttbb  
and 5-flavour tt+jets?**

- ▶ NLO+PS ttbb using **matrix elements with massive b-quarks**
  - e.g. Powheg+OpenLoops+Pythia8, Sherpa+OpenLoops

aka "Multi-jet merging in a variable flavour number scheme"

[Höche, Krause, FS 2019]

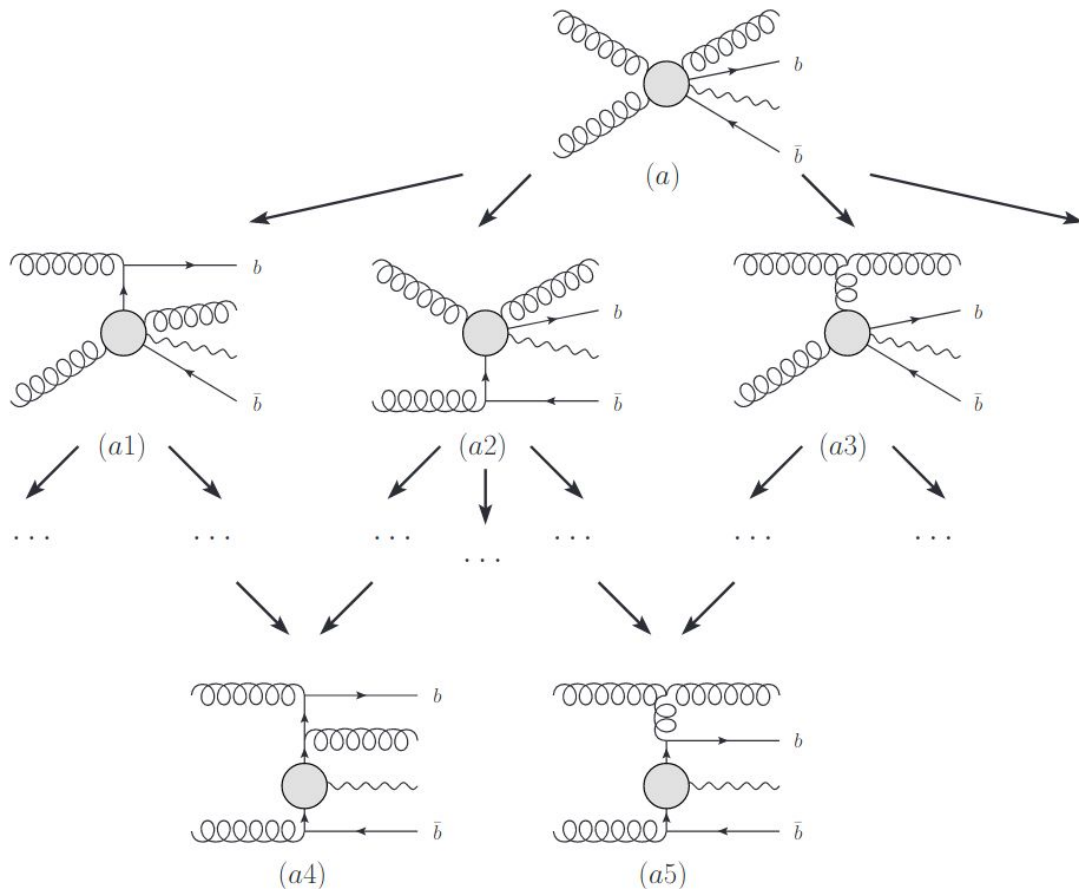


### Three main ingredients for Fusing:

1. Interpreting ttbb as merged contribution
2. **Overlap removal**
3. Matching 4F/5F in PDFs and  $\alpha_s$

Can be applied for LO and NLO merging!

- ▶ HFOR used before in experiments in simplified form
  - $dR(b,b) > 0.4 \rightarrow$  keep from ttbb ME
  - $dR(b,b) < 0.4 \rightarrow$  keep from tt ME + bb from PS
  
- ▶ Here: from multi-leg merging prescription
  - Cluster **full event at PS level** using “reverse shower”
  - Look at **leading two emissions**
    - » Heavy Flavour  $\rightarrow$  keep from **ttbb NLO+PS** simulation (“**direct component**”)
    - » Light Flavour  $\rightarrow$  keep from **tt+jets MEPS@NLO** (“**fragmentation component**”)
- $\Rightarrow$  Sub(sub)leading  $g \rightarrow bb$  splittings not from ttbb ME, but from ttjjjj ME or from PS.
  
- ▶ (Extra: caution with b’s from “FSR” in top decay products!)



X+jets candidates:

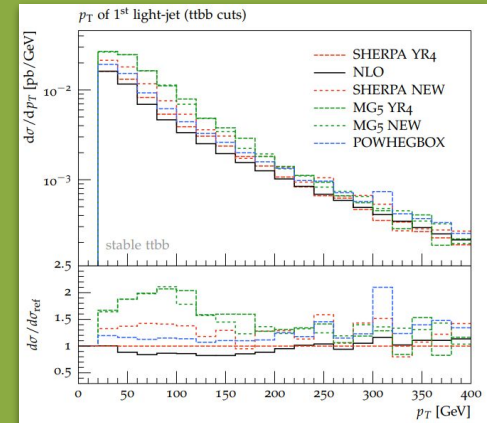
- (a)  $\rightarrow$  (a3)  $\rightarrow$  (a5)  
 “soft light jet, hard b-jets”  
 $\rightarrow$  **direct component**
  - vetoed from X+jets
- ...
- (a)  $\rightarrow$  (a2)  $\rightarrow$  (a5)  
 “soft b-jets, hard light jet”  
 $\rightarrow$  **fragmentation component**
  - kept in X+jets
  - not produced in X+bb (Sud’s)
- (a)  $\rightarrow$  (...)  $\rightarrow$  (a4)  
 $\rightarrow$  **fragmentation component**

(At NLO all these would be direct.)

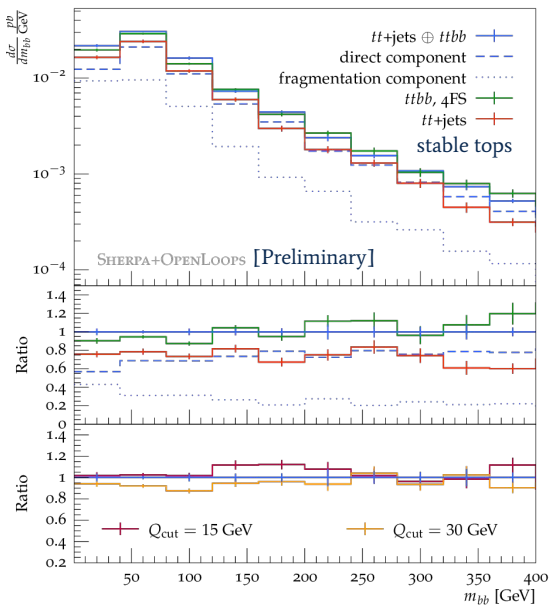
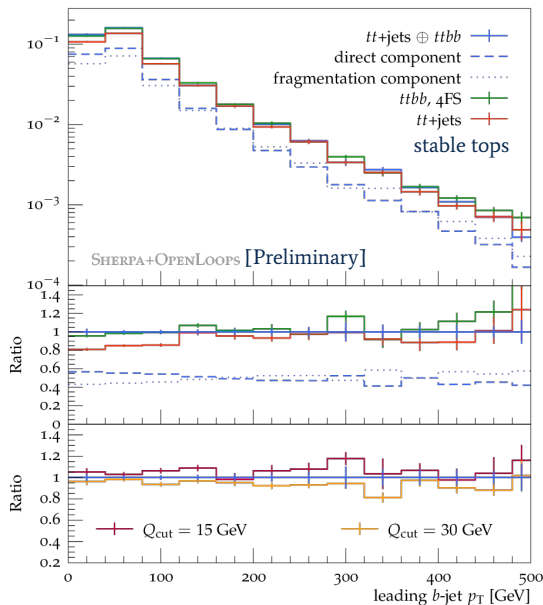
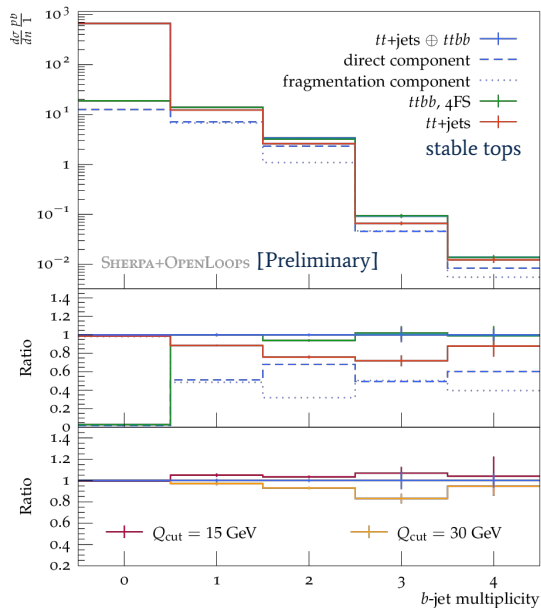


- ▶ **“Inverse” hierarchies** treated naturally
  - Emissions from gluon in  $g \rightarrow bb$  relevant for  $ttbb$  [Ridolfi, Ubiali, Zaro 2019]
  - Particularly relevant for configurations with hard (additional) gluons and soft b’s!
    - » Not freaks:  $\langle p_T^{\text{jet}} \rangle \sim 10 \times \langle p_T^{\text{bjet2}} \rangle!$
  
- ▶ Formally reproduces **FONLL** [Forte, Napoletano, Ubiali 2016] at accuracy of ME/PS used
  - “MC implementation” of  $\sigma^{\text{FONLL}} = \sigma^{(5)} - \sigma^{(4),(0)} + \sigma^{(4)}$
  - Currently many developments in parton shower land → soon NLL showers based on NLO splitting functions
  
- ▶ Consistent treatment of  $tt$ +jets and  $ttbb$ : explore **correlation** strategies

## Remember:



- Implemented in Sherpa 2.2 and applied as fusion of  
**MEPS@NLO tt + 0,1j@NLO + 2,3j@LO** and **massive ttbb@NLO**



- 2-bjet production dominated by direct component, but 1-bjet observables with  $\sim$ equal contributions from direct and fragmentation configurations!

Englisch	Deutsch ▲
-	ADJ schwer   schwerer   am schwersten ... ⊕ SYNO diffizil   heikel ... ⊕
heavy {adj}	<b>schwer</b> [auch fig.]
difficult {adj}	<b>schwer</b> [hart, anstrengend, schwierig]

- Which problems do we need to tackle?
  - **ATLAS & CMS:** Rely significantly on NLO+PS tt so far!  
More accurate theory with NLO ttbb used only to reweight HF fractions (ATLAS) or for cross-checks (CMS)
  - **Theory:** Large perturbative ttbb uncertainties even enlarged by NLO+PS algorithms
  - **Both:** More rigorous combination of tt+jets and ttbb predictions.

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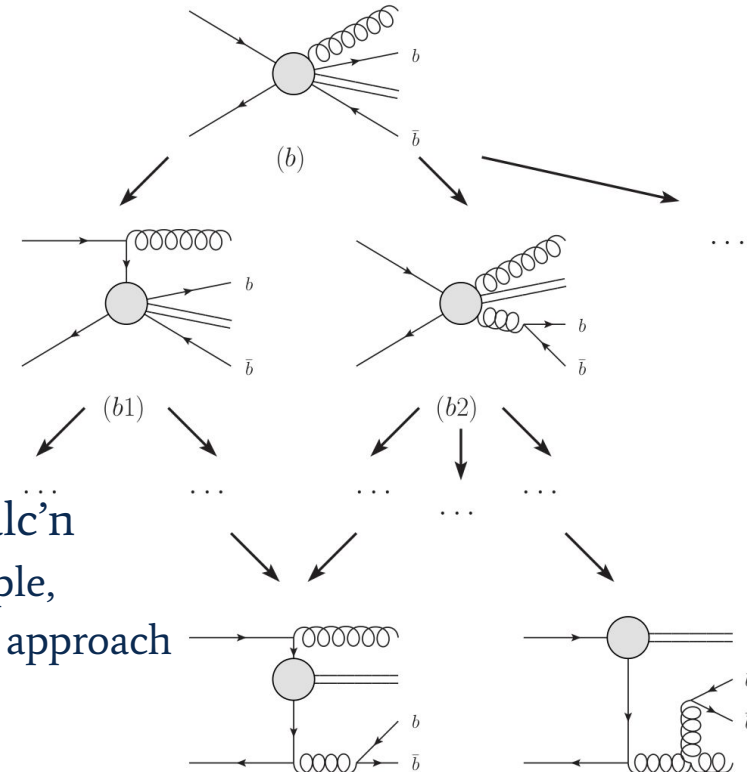
Thanks for your attention!

# Backup

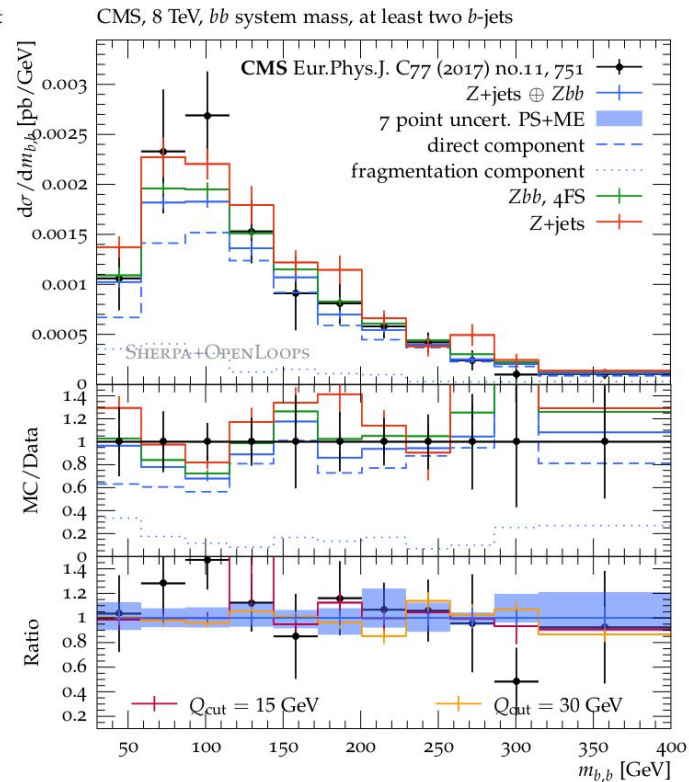
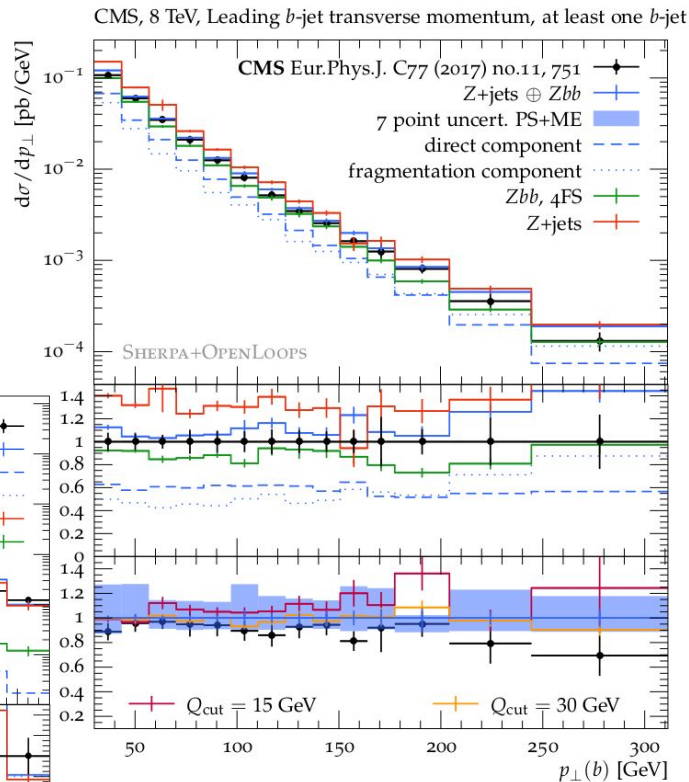
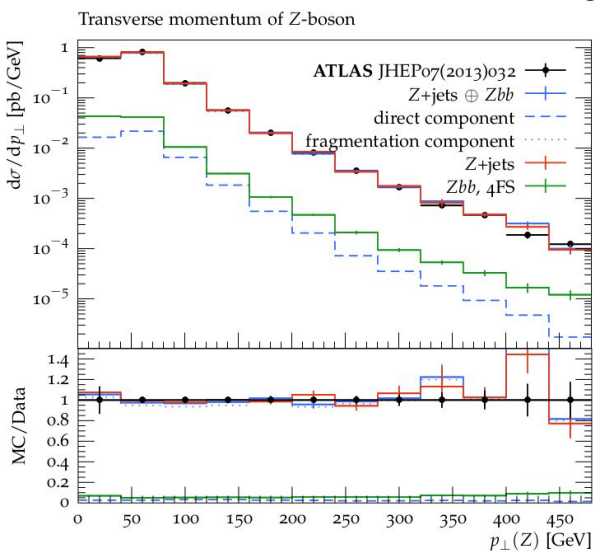
- ▶ ttj(j(...)) matrix elements treated in regular **tt+jets MEPS@NLO**:

- clustering to get topology of ME emissions (“shower history”)
- core scale based on 2→2 process
- application of  $\alpha_S(\mu_R^2) \rightarrow \alpha_S(p_T^2)$  reweighting for each emission
- application of Sudakov factors  $\Delta(t_1, t_2)$  along internal lines (event vetoes) for correct resummation properties

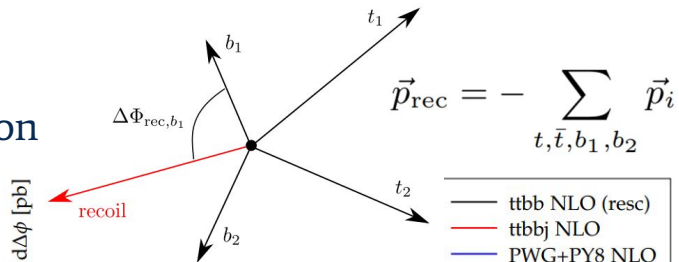
- ▶ Now: Same applied to **ttbb NLO+PS** massive calc'n
  - remains separate standalone ttbb NLO+PS sample, but generated consistent with multi-leg merged approach



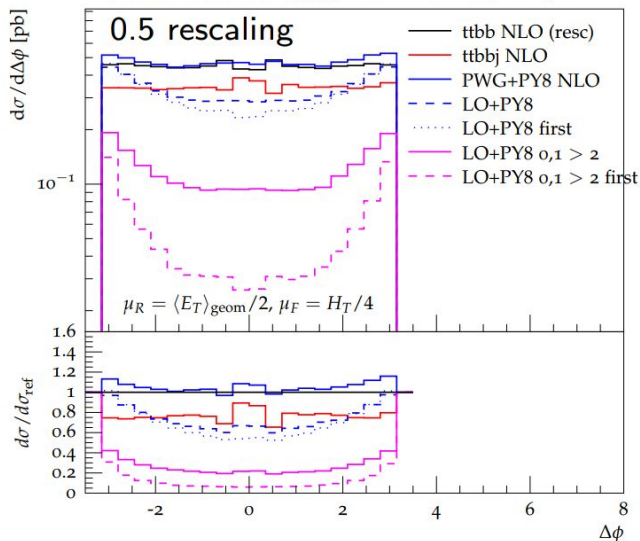
- ▶ Implementation in Sherpa 2.2
- ▶ First application to Z+HF, compared to CMS 8 TeV data



- ▶ Large shower recoil effect on b-jets
  - strong recoil to b-jet in Pythia8 already in 1<sup>st</sup> emission  
→ ruled out by ttbbj NLO
  - survives in MC@NLO matching procedures



Azimuthal correlation  $\Delta\phi_{\text{rec}, b_1}$  between recoil and 1<sup>st</sup> b-jet



- ▶ Have to accept these differences as matching uncertainties?
- ▶ Not surprising, since  $\langle p_T^{\text{jet}} \rangle \sim 10 \times \langle p_T^{\text{bjet2}} \rangle!$

How to reduce uncertainties in hard jet configurations?

