

Differential cross-section measurements of an hadronically decaying $t\bar{t}$ -pair produced in association with two b-jets with the ATLAS detector at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

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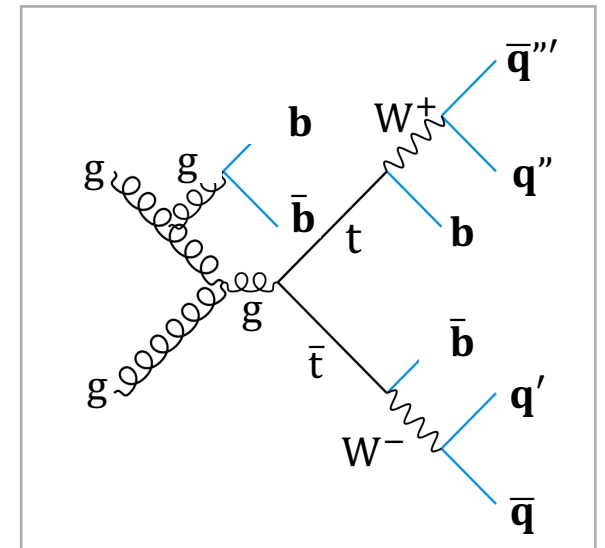
Thursday, 23.03.23



Analysis introduction

- **analysis aim:** fiducial differential and total cross-section measurements for full Run-2 data (139 fb^{-1}) with the ATLAS detector at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$
 - **final state of all hadronic $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$** characterized by **8 jets in the final state (4 among them are b-jets)**
 - **main backgrounds: multi-jet and all hadronic $t\bar{t}$**
 - **motivation:**
 - study **dynamics of heavy quark production**
 - **main background of $t\bar{t}H$ process:**
large uncertainties associated to the $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ modeling
 - total and differential fiducial $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ cross-section measurement by ATLAS in 2019 in dilepton- and lepton+jets decay-channel [JHEP 04 (2019) 046]
 - total all hadronic $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ cross-section measurement by CMS in 2020:
 $\sigma_{t\bar{t}b\bar{b}}^{\text{all had}} = 5.5 \pm 0.3 \text{ (stat.)}_{-1.3}^{+1.6} \text{ (syst.) pb}$ [Phys. Lett. B, Vol. 803 (2020) 135285]
- **this analysis is the first ATLAS + first all hadronic $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ differential cross-section measurement**

$$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b} \rightarrow b\bar{q}q'\bar{b}q''\bar{q}'''b\bar{b}$$



(one possible example of the final-state)

Event-selection based on MC-events

process	MC-sample
all hadronic $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$	Powheg+Pythia8
multi-b	Pythia8 with 4b-filter
all hadronic $t\bar{t}$	Powheg+Herwig7

2 b-jets (DL1r 60% WP) with $p_T > 55$ GeV
and ≥ 2 additional jets with $p_T > 55$ GeV

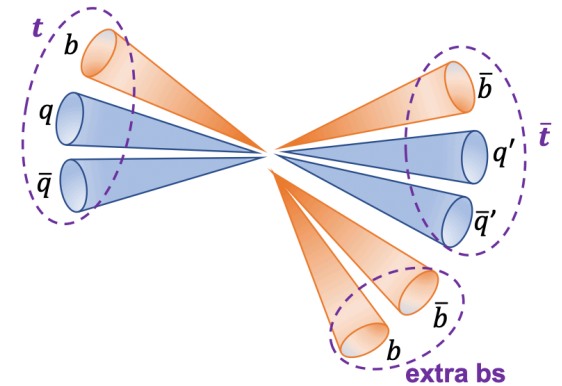
'2b2j'-trigger requires: 4 jets with $p_T \geq 35$ GeV
(2 of them need to be b-tagged)

cut	expected events		
	$t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$	mj(4b)	allhad. $t\bar{t}$
quality cuts (GRL etc.)	2376640.0	7649400.0	46627700.0
no double counting of $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ events in $t\bar{t}$ sample	2376640.0	7649400.0	42873800.0
no events with large mc-weight	2376810.0	7649400.0	42873800.0
no electron with $p_T \geq 25$ GeV	2376070.0	7646500.0	42865300.0
no muon with $p_T \geq 25$ GeV	2375750.0	7646010.0	42861300.0
MET < 60 GeV	1933610.0	6180100.0	36581600.0
≥ 8 jets with $p_T \geq 25$ GeV	338726	269826	2807320.0
pass offline 2b2j trigger cuts	81632.5	103171	299111
pass online 2b2j trigger	74381.9	96019.8	259118
KLFFitter-LLH ≥ -50	64779.2	57720.3	237008
	(~ 3%)	(~ 7‰)	(~ 5‰)

The analysis uses **Particle-Flow** ('PFlow') jets,
jets containing a b-hadron ('b-tagged jets'/'b-jets') are identified using a neural network, **DL1r**.

Reconstruction of the all hadronic $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ system

- **full reconstruction** of the top-quark and extra b-quark momenta
 - not trivial as jets cannot be associated uniquely with the partons of the hard-scattering process
 - reconstruction algorithms are used to find the best corresponding match between them
- all hadronic $t\bar{t}$ system:
 - use a likelihood-based method for kinematic fitting '**KL Fitter**'
[Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A748 (2014) 18–25, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A748 (2014) 18–25]
 - extended by us to allow reconstruction for events with ≥ 6 jets in the final-state
 - $\epsilon_{\text{matched}} = \frac{N_{\text{KLF output does match}}}{N_{6 \text{ jets in the event match}}} \approx 32\%$
- extra bs:
 - **order** the remaining b-jets in the event (not selected by KL Fitter) **according to their b-tagging score and choose the two b-jets with highest score**
 - b-jets with same b-tagging score are ordered in p_T



ABCD-method

- **ABCD-method is a standard technique for data-driven estimation of the multi-jet background**

- input: two uncorrelated variables
- then: definition of 4 regions (3 CRs and 1 SR)

- **variables** in this analysis

- $R_{32} = \frac{m_{jj}}{m_{jj}}$ [JHEP 09 (2017) 118]

→ R_{32} **inside**: $R_{32} \in [1.8, 2.4]$ for both tops

→ R_{32} **outside**: $R_{32} \notin [1.8, 2.4]$ for at least 1 top

- **number of b-jets (b) and extra b-jets (ex. b) at b-tagging working points with 60%/85% efficiency**

→ $N_b^{85} \geq 4$ AND $N_{ex\ b}^{85} \geq 2$ AND $N_b^{60} \geq 2$

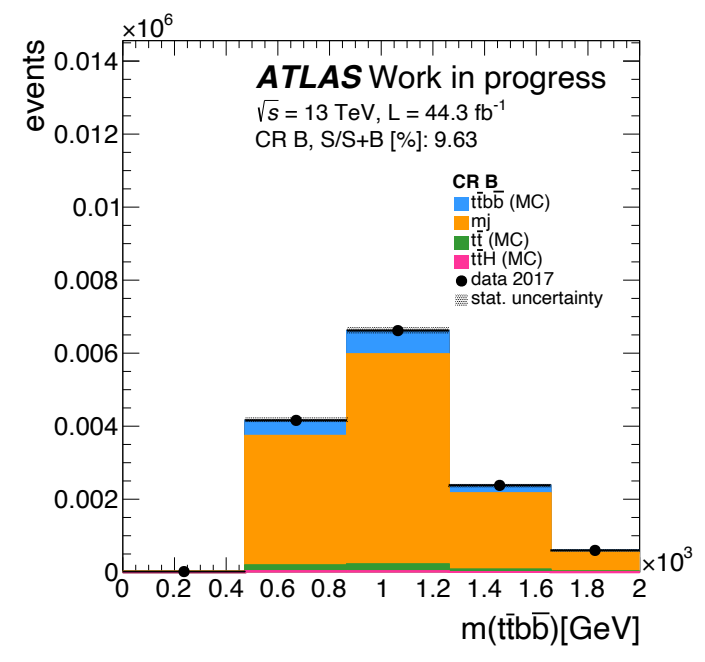
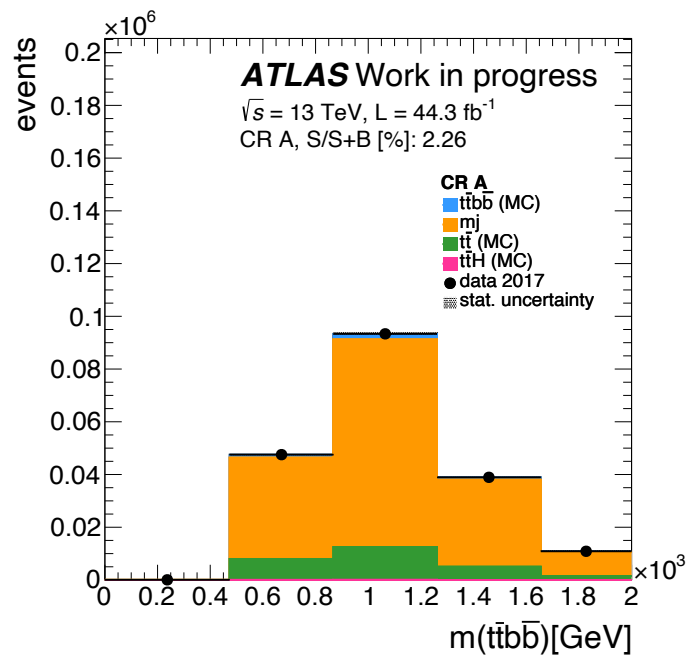
→ $N_b^{85} < 4$ AND $N_{ex\ b}^{85} < 2$ AND $N_b^{60} \geq 2$

	$N_b^{85} < 4$ AND $N_{ex\ b}^{85} < 2$ AND $N_b^{60} \geq 2$	$N_b^{85} \geq 4$ AND $N_{ex\ b}^{85} \geq 2$ AND $N_b^{60} \geq 2$
R_{32} outside	CR A	CR B
R_{32} inside	CR C	SR D

- **'bin-wise' ABCD method** to obtain bin contents $n_i^{SR\ D}$ of multi-jet distribution in SR D: $n_i^{SR\ D} = \frac{n_i^{CR\ B}}{n_i^{CR\ A}} * n_i^{CR\ C}$

- **performs well: good agreement with data** (see next slide)

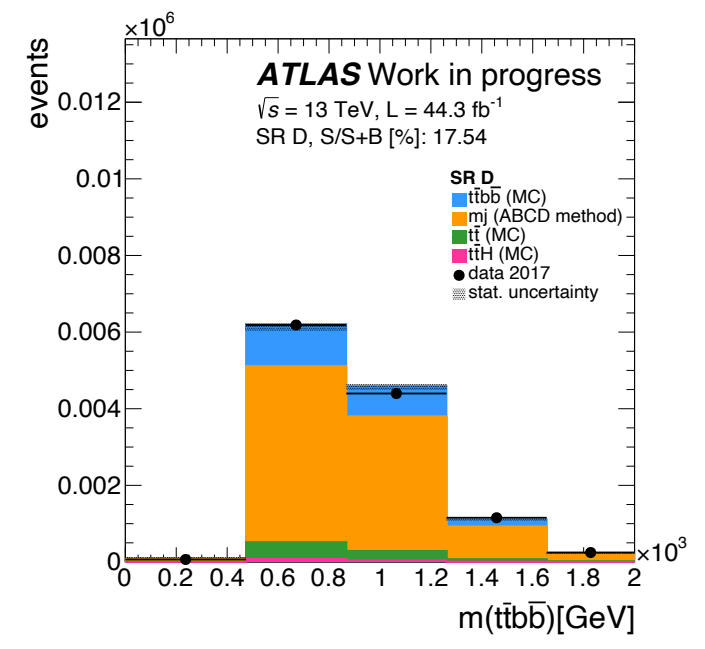
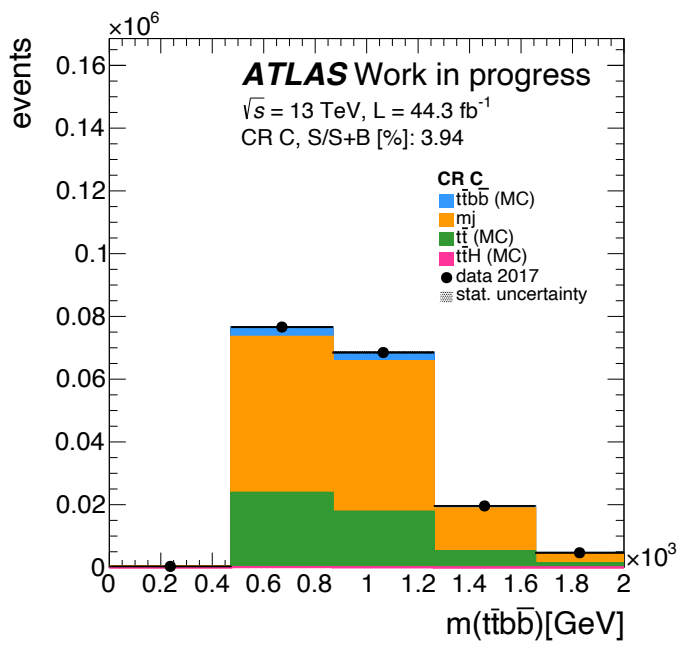
R_{32}
outside



$m(t\bar{t}b\bar{b})$

- expected events from simulation (stack plots) compared to 2017 data

R_{32}
inside

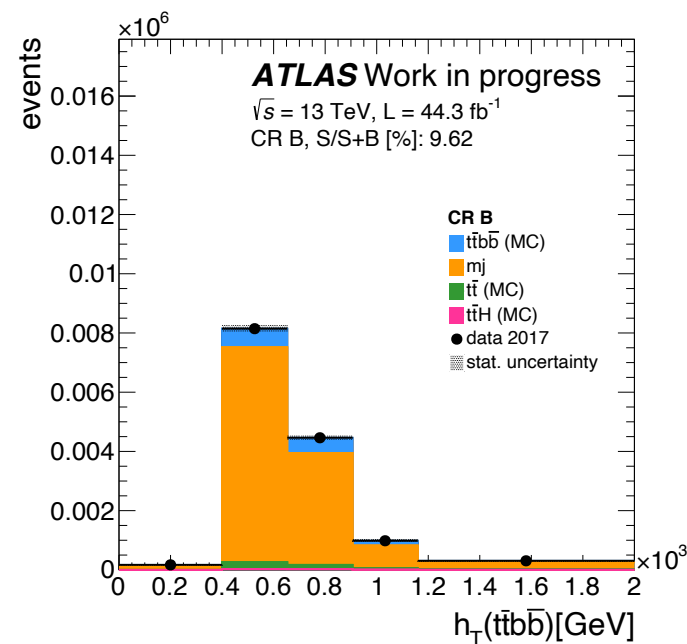
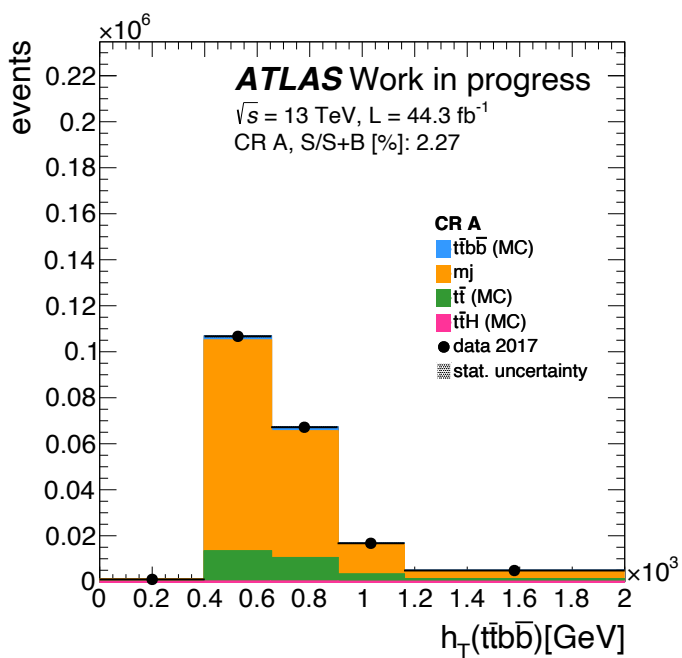


- signal-to-background ratio with
 $S = t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ MC events
 $B = \sum \text{bkg. MC events}$
- result:
good data-MC agreement

$N_b^{85} < 4$ AND $N_{ex b}^{85} < 2$ AND $N_b^{60} \geq 2$

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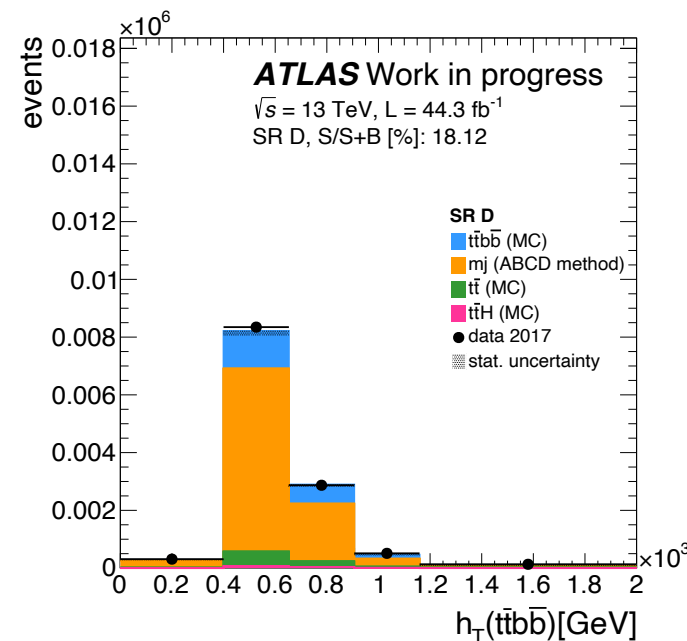
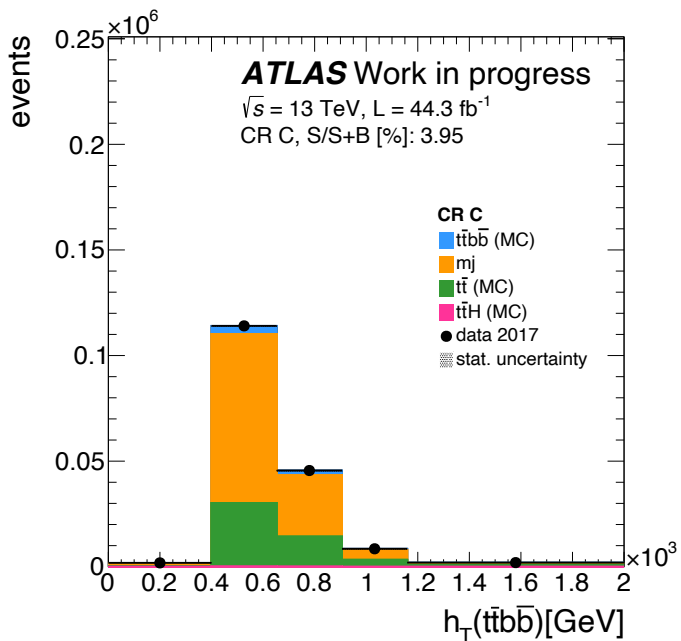
R_{32}
outside



$h_T(t\bar{t}b\bar{b})$

- expected events from simulation (stack plots) compared to 2017 data

R_{32}
inside



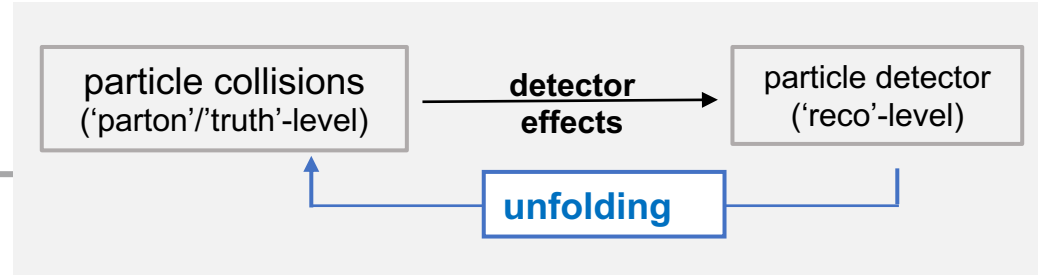
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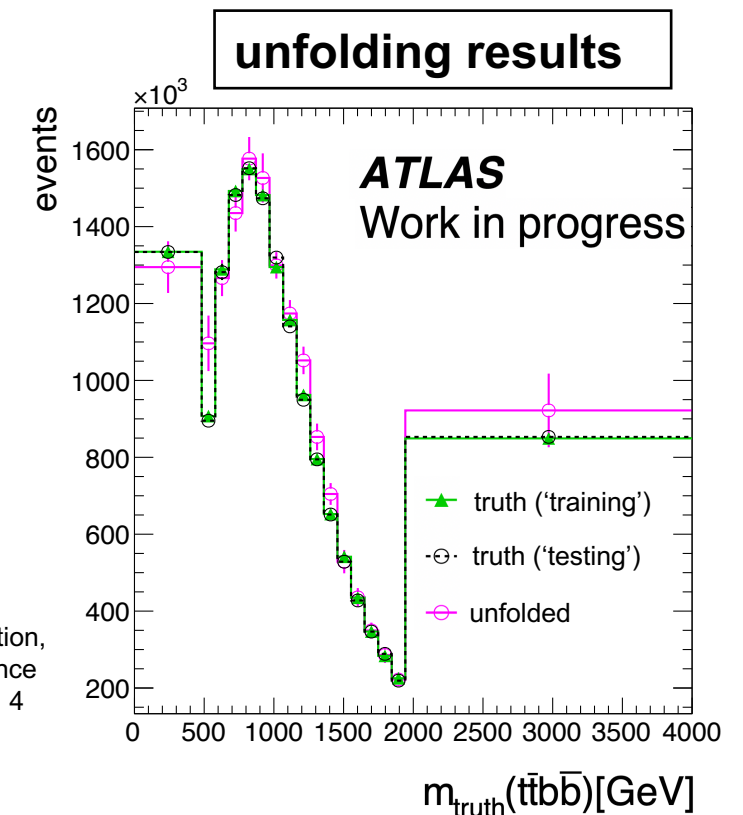
Parton-level unfolding

- **unfolding** = infer the parton-information from the distributions measured at detector-level (known to be distorted due to finite resolution and limited acceptance of the detectors)
- **implemented fiducial parton-level unfolding** using Iterative Bayesian Unfolding [[NIMA, Vol. 362, Issues 2-3, pp. 487-498 \(1995\)](#)] as implemented in RooUnfold 2.0.1
- started by looking at $m(t\bar{t}b\bar{b})$, extended to further variables like $h_T(t\bar{t}b\bar{b})$
- conducted multiple studies to ensure **stable and good performance**



parton-level event-selection

- $p_T \geq 17.5$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.9$ for at least **7 partons among all the partons from the $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ decay plus the b-quarks from parton shower**
- trigger-mimicking cut: $p_T \geq 48$ GeV for 4 partons and two b-quarkss (top b-quarks, extra b-quarks from parton shower or matrix element bs) $p_T \geq 48$ GeV



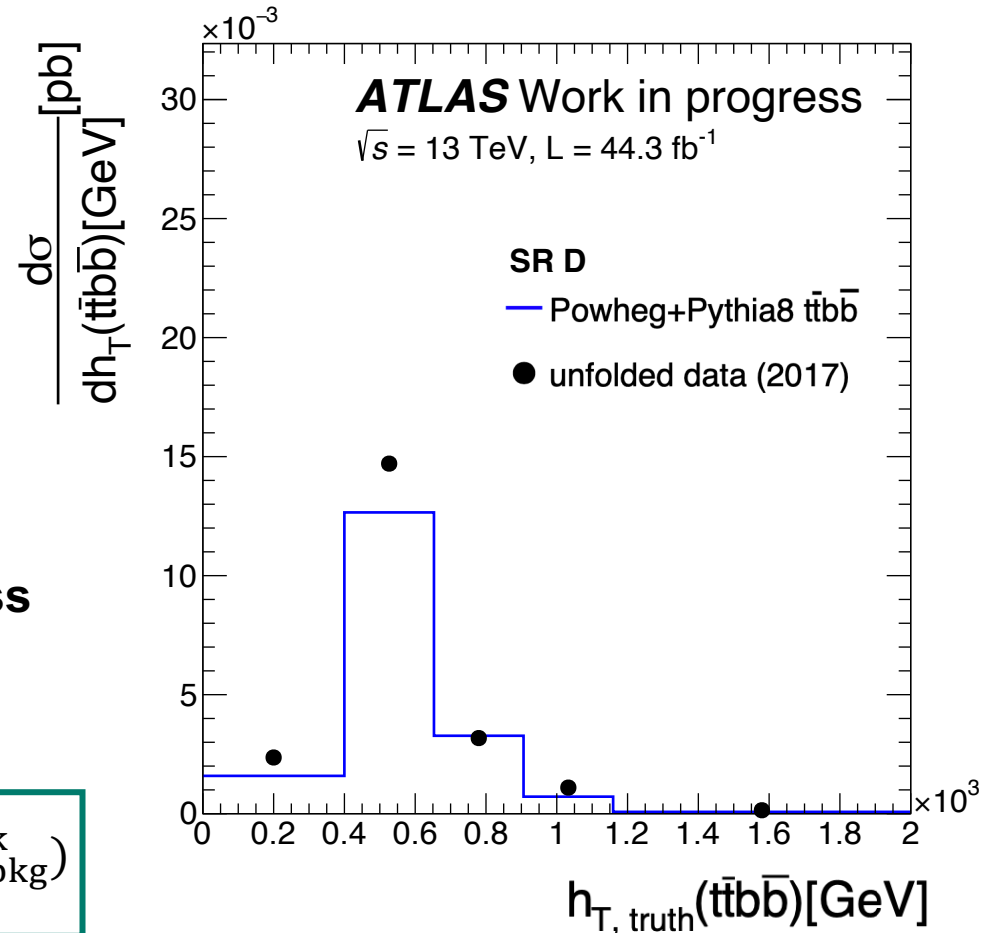
(split-sample, no distortion, with efficiency/acceptance correction, mc-weights, 4 iterations)

Differential cross-section distribution of $h_T(t\bar{t}b\bar{b})$

First differential cross-section measurement result:

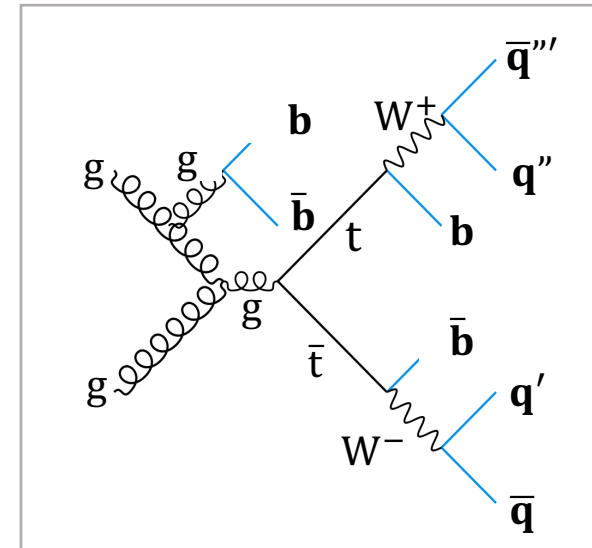
- after unfolding
- trigger efficiency: $f_{\text{eff,trig}}^i = 0.9$
- unfolding efficiency: $f_{\text{eff,unf.}}^i = \frac{\sum_i N_i^{\text{reco\&part.}}}{\sum_i N_i^{\text{part.}}} = 0.01$
- unfolding acceptance : $f_{\text{acc}}^k = \frac{\sum_i N_i^{\text{reco\&part.}}}{\sum_i N_i^{\text{reco}}} = 0.88$
- **NO ERRORS shown**
 - **statistic error calculation for MC work in progress**
 - **systematic uncertainties work in progress**

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dh_T(t\bar{t}b\bar{b})^i} = \frac{1}{\mathcal{L} * \Delta X^i * f_{\text{eff,unf.}}^i * f_{\text{eff,trig}}^i} \sum_k \mathcal{M}_{ik}^{-1} * f_{\text{acc}}^k (N_{\text{data}}^k - N_{\text{bkg}}^k)$$



Summary

- presented first preliminary results of **all hadronic $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ differential cross-section measurement in ATLAS**
 - **final-state:** 8 jets with 4 b-tagged jets
 - **main backgrounds:** multi-jet and all hadronic $t\bar{t}$
- **reconstruction of all hadronic $t\bar{t}$ -system** in $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ events performed with **KLFilter**, **extra bs** selected according to their **b-tagging score**
- **estimation of multi-jet background with ABCD method**
→ good agreement with MC predictions
- **unfolding** conducted with **Iterative Bayesian Unfolding** as implemented in RooUnfold
- first **differential cross-section measurement in $h_T(t\bar{t}b\bar{b})$** obtained
→ statistical **error calculation** and determination of **systematic uncertainties work in progress**
- **measurement will be extended to further variables**



(one possible example of the final-state)