

# Measurement of jet activity in top-quark pair events at 13 TeV

Helmholtz Alliance Meeting



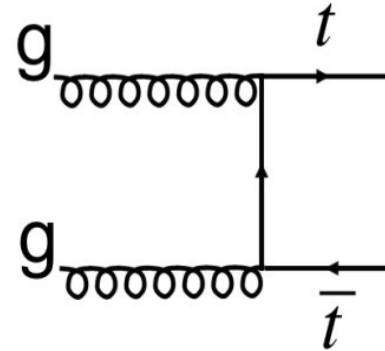
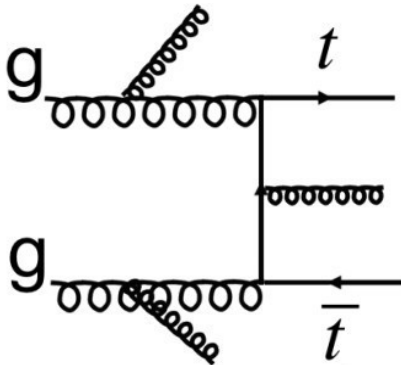
arXiv:1610.09978 Submitted to: EPJC

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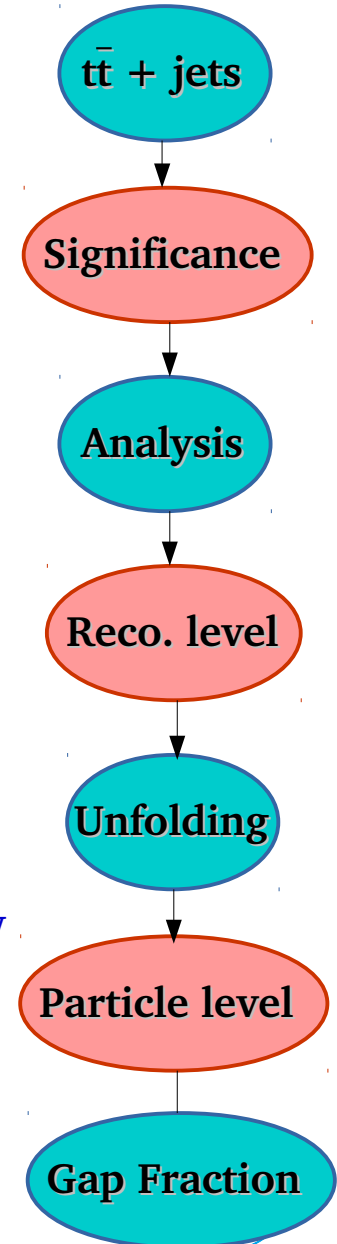
DESY  
Nov., 22nd 2016

# Motivation

- Additional jets from QCD radiations can arise with  $t\bar{t}$  production.
  - **Additional jets** : are jets originated from QCD processes other than  $t\bar{t}$  production



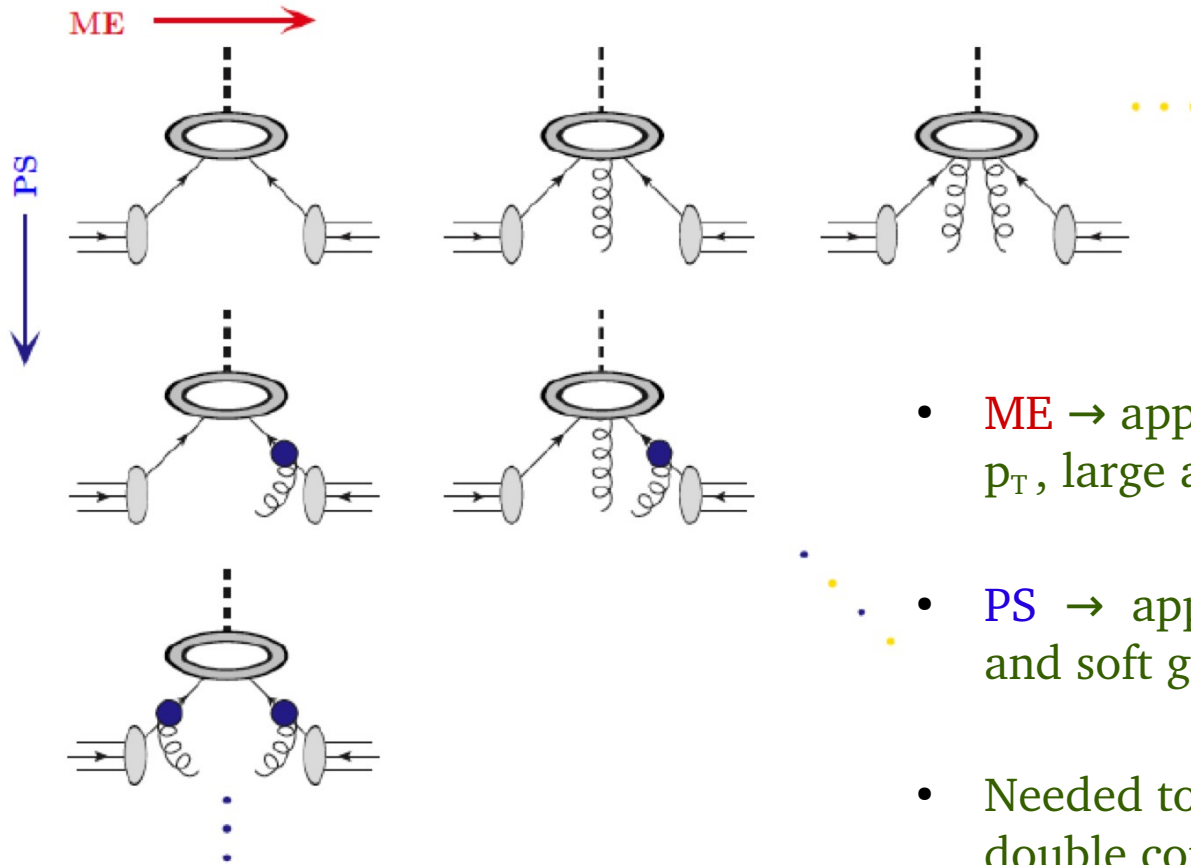
- Measurement of additional jets is important to test QCD model predictions to higher orders
- $t\bar{t}$ +jets is background to many New Physics searches



# Additional jet emission

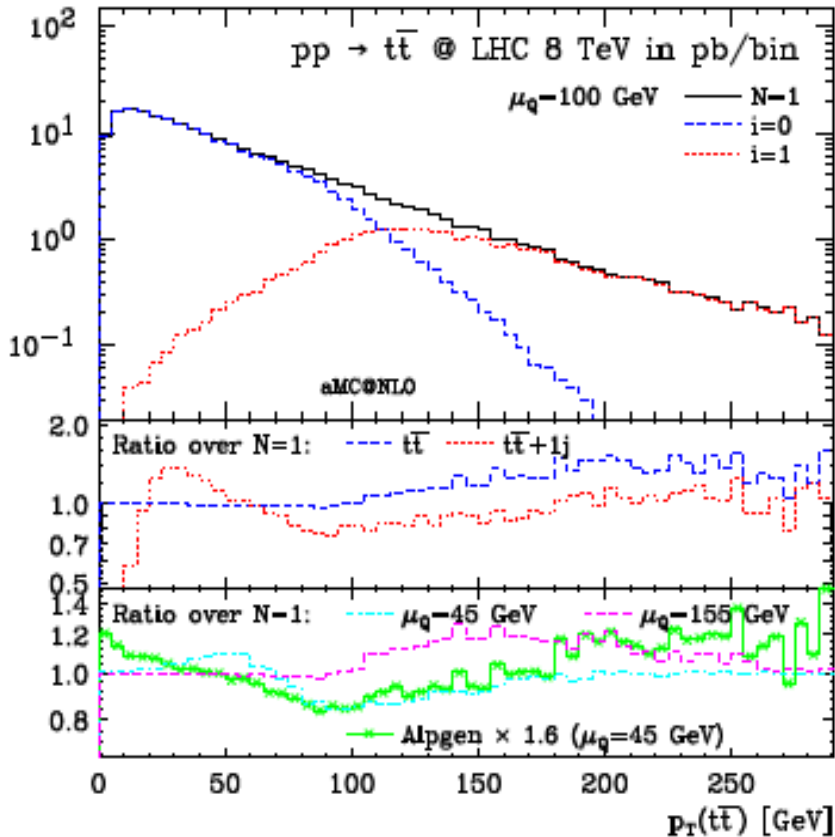
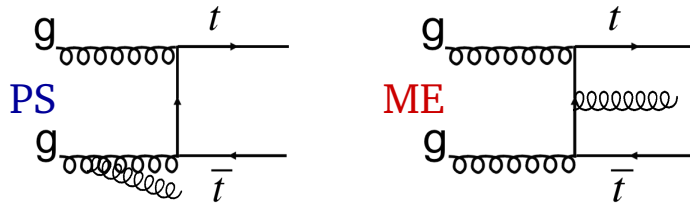
## Real emission from matrix element

Real emission from parton shower



- **ME** → appropriate to model higher  $p_T$ , large angle gluon emissions
- **PS** → appropriate for the collinear and soft gluon emissions
- Needed to add up all graphs without double counting → **matching and merging**

# ME and PS Generators



arXiv:1209.6215

- **NLO ME generators**  
Powheg, Madgraph5\_aMC@NLO, MEPS@NLO Sherpa
- **Parton shower generators**  
Pythia6/8, Herwig+ +/7, MEPS@NLO matching with Sherpa PS

**low  $p_T$** : PS parameter tuning

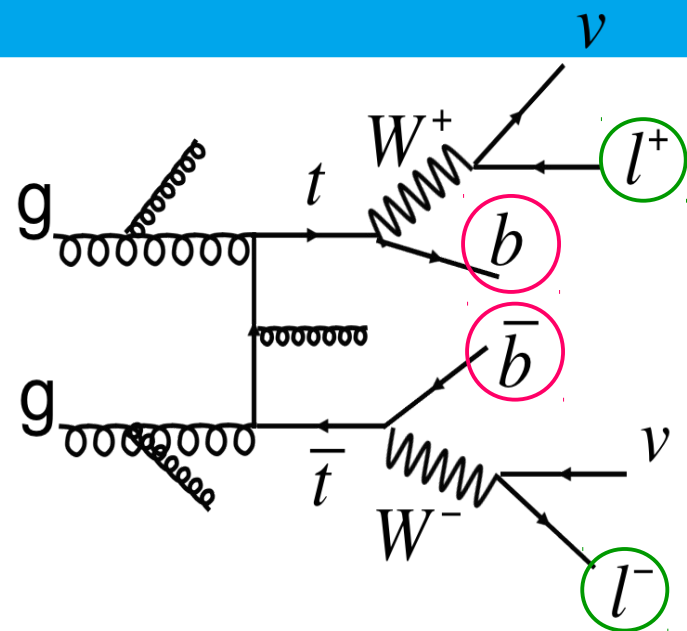
**intermediate  $p_T$** : tuning of matching and merging procedures

**high  $p_T$** : tests of higher order ME



# Analysis strategy

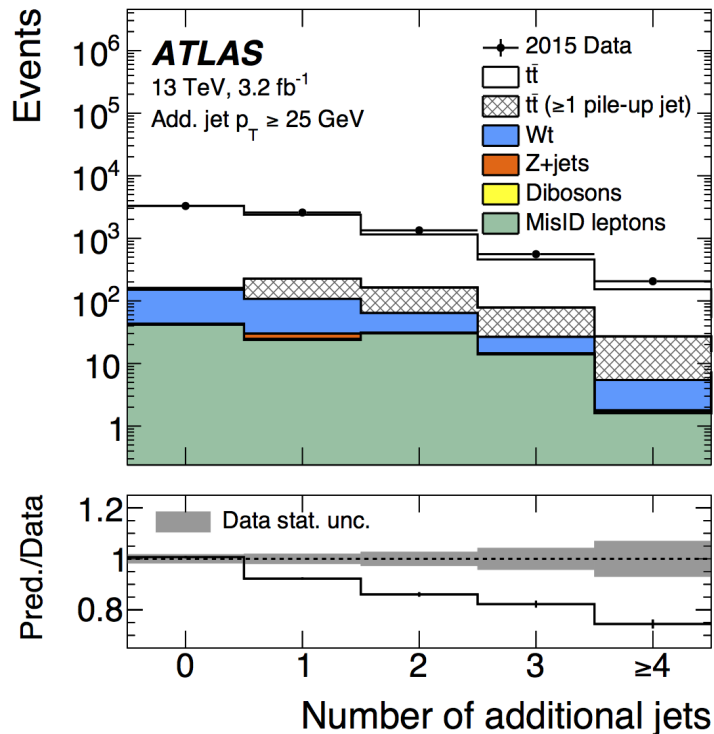
- Analysis in  $e\mu$  channel using  $3.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of  $pp$  collision data at  $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$  (2015 data)
  - very small background, smaller systematics uncertainties
  - clean  $t\bar{t}$  final state: 2 OS  $e\mu$  plus 2 bjets
  - all other jets are considered as **additional jets**



## Observables

- Additional jets multiplicity with different  $p_T$  thresholds (25, 40, 60 and 80 GeV)
  - sensitive to matching of the ME with PS
  - modeling of QCD radiation
- $p_T$  spectra of two b-jets in  $t\bar{t}$  event
  - modeling of top quark  $p_T$
- $p_T$  spectrum of leading additional jet in  $t\bar{t}$  event
  - modeling of QCD radiation and  $t\bar{t}$  system  $p_T$

# Detector level distributions in data & MC



## Object selection :

- Opposite sign  $e\mu$  pair
- $e$  : ( $p_T > 25\text{GeV}$ ,  $|\eta| < 2.47$ , not in  $(1.37 \leq |\eta| \leq 1.52)$ )
- $\mu$  : ( $p_T > 25\text{ GeV}$ ,  $|\eta| < 2.5$ )
- $\geq 2$  b-tagged jets

## Backgrounds:

- single top  $\sim 3\%$
- misidentified leptons  $\sim 1.5\%$
- Z/ $\gamma^*$  + jets  $\sim 0.1\%$
- diboson  $< 0.1\%$

**Baseline MC :** Powheg+Pythia6 (FullSim)

**NLO matrix element:** Powheg with CT10 PDFs

**PS+hadronisation+UE:** Pythia6 + Perugia 2012 tune

**ME/PS matching parameter:**  $h_{\text{damp}} = m_{\text{top}} = 172.5\text{ GeV}$

**Background MC:**

**Wt :** Powheg+Pythia6

**Z/ $\gamma^*$  + jets:** Sherpa

**Dibosons:** Sherpa



# Unfolding from detector level to particle level

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

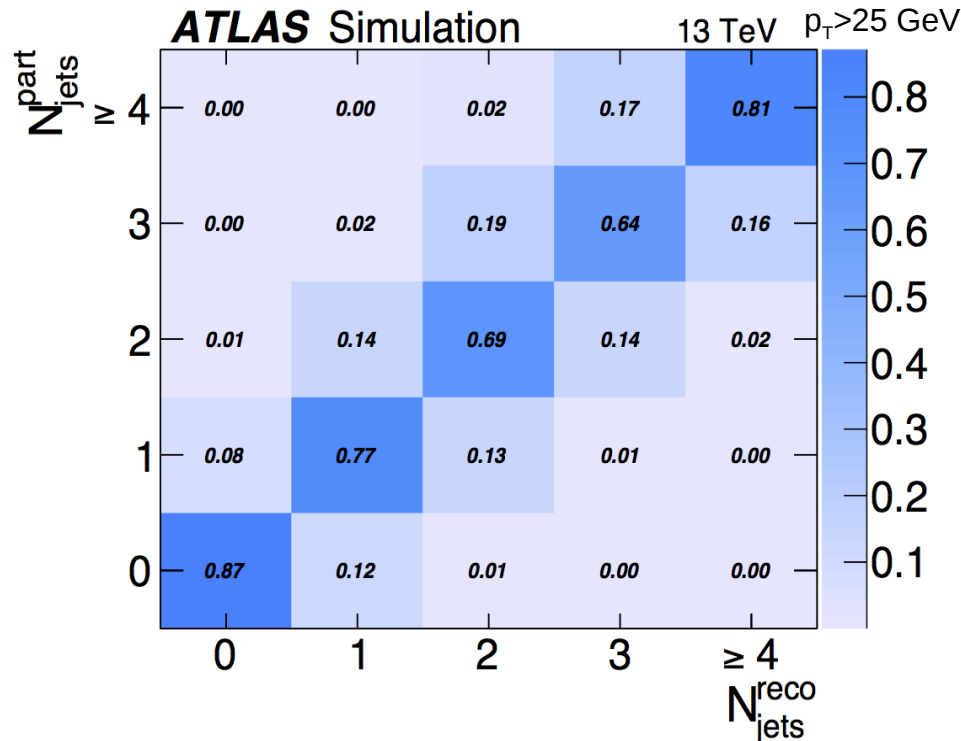
Efficiency correction  
bin-by-bin

Migration matrix  
correction via iterative  
Bayesian unfolding

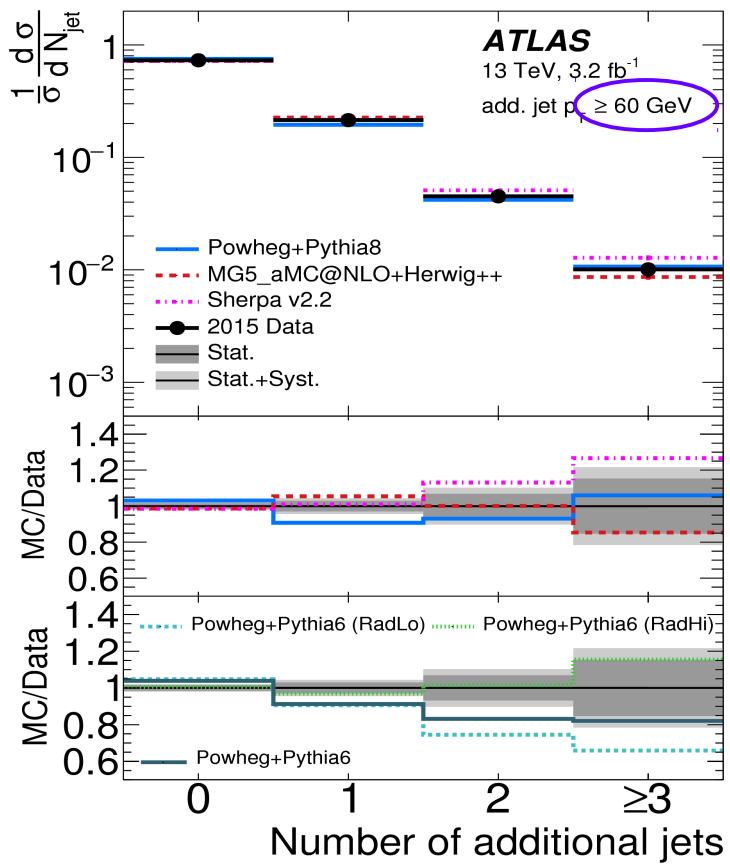
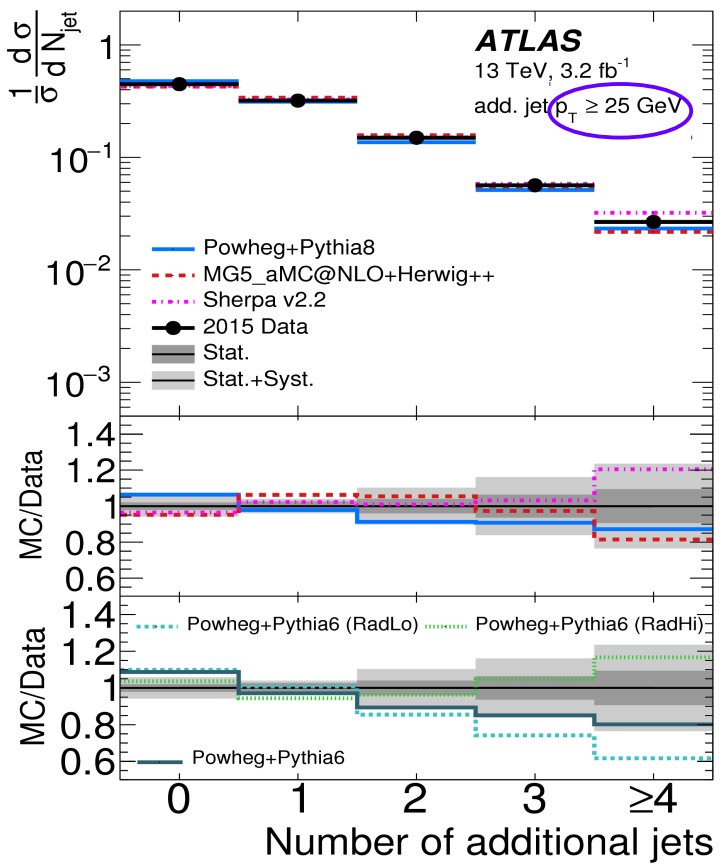
Acceptance correction  
bin-by-bin

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

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



# Unfolded additional jets multiplicity



Powheg+Pythia6 with different level of radiations

Data agree best with 'radHi' prediction.

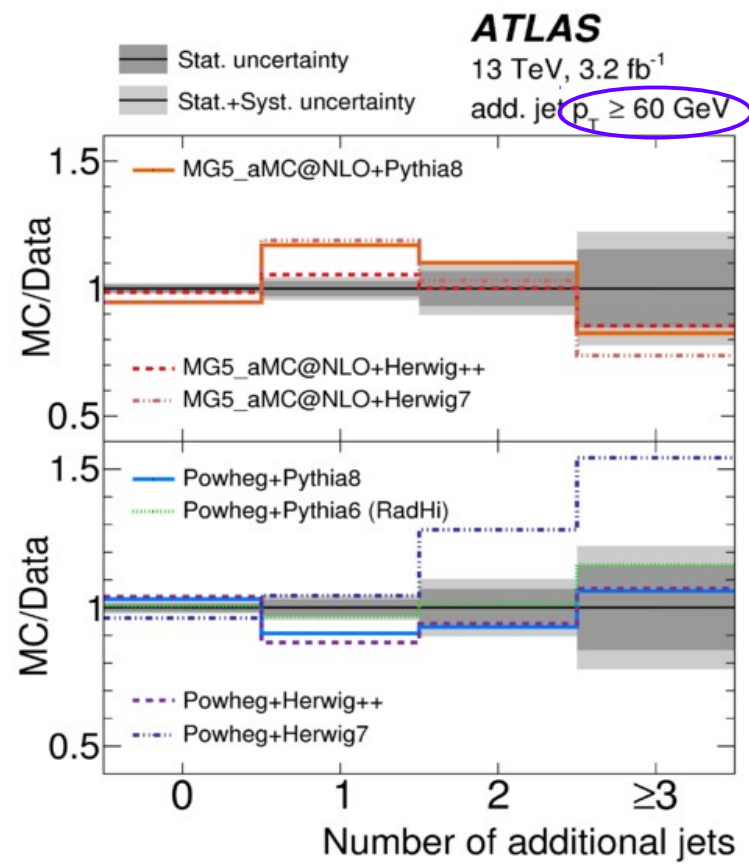
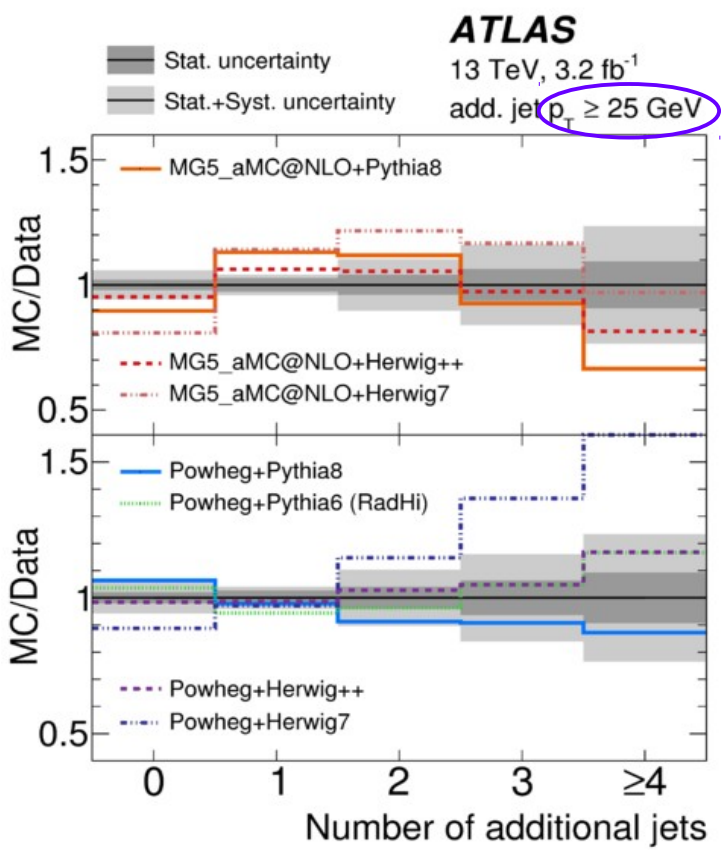
Central prediction tends to predict lower jet multiplicity.

- Data is compared with predictions : different PS generators as well as different ME generator
  - Most predictions are within uncertainties





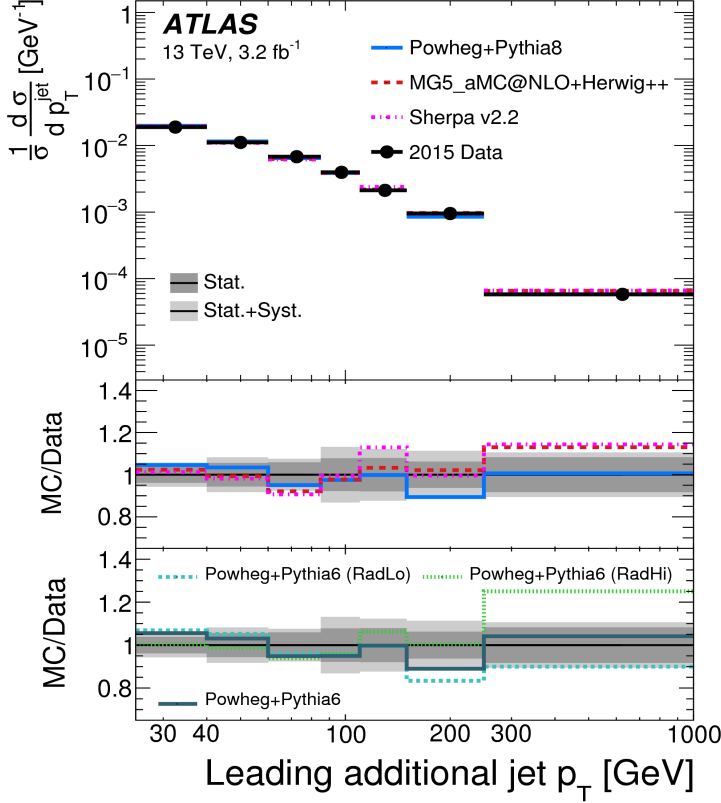
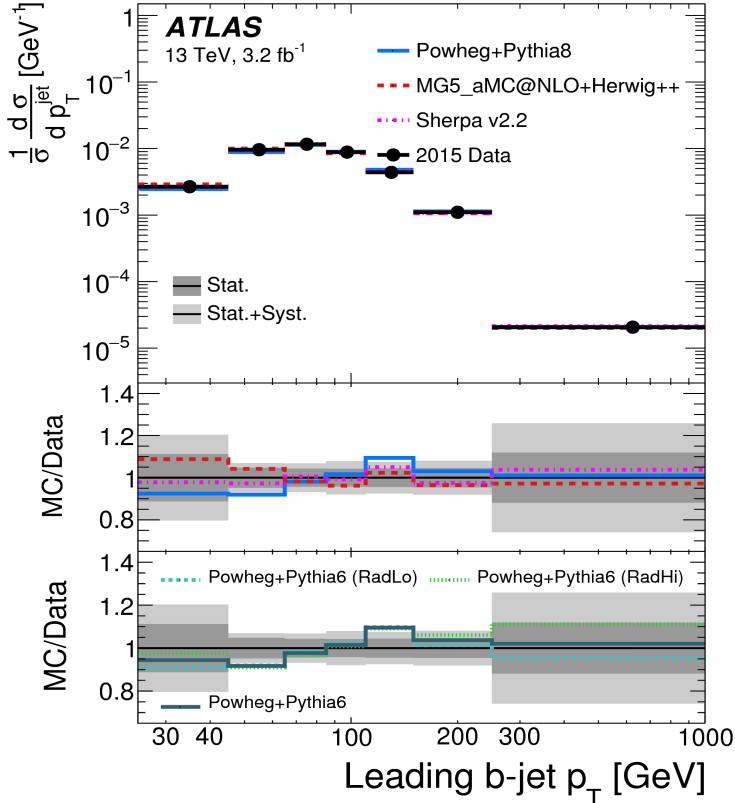
# Unfolded additional jets multiplicity



- MG5\_aMC@NLO Predictions agree within 5-10% regardless of which PS used (except Herwig7), and Powheg predictions vary slightly more.
- The variations are larger when using different ME but same PS.



# Unfolded jet $p_T$ distribution



- Predictions from Powheg+Pythia8, MG5\_aMC@NLO+Herwig++ and Sherpa vary mostly within 5-11%
  - give reasonable description of data within total uncertainties

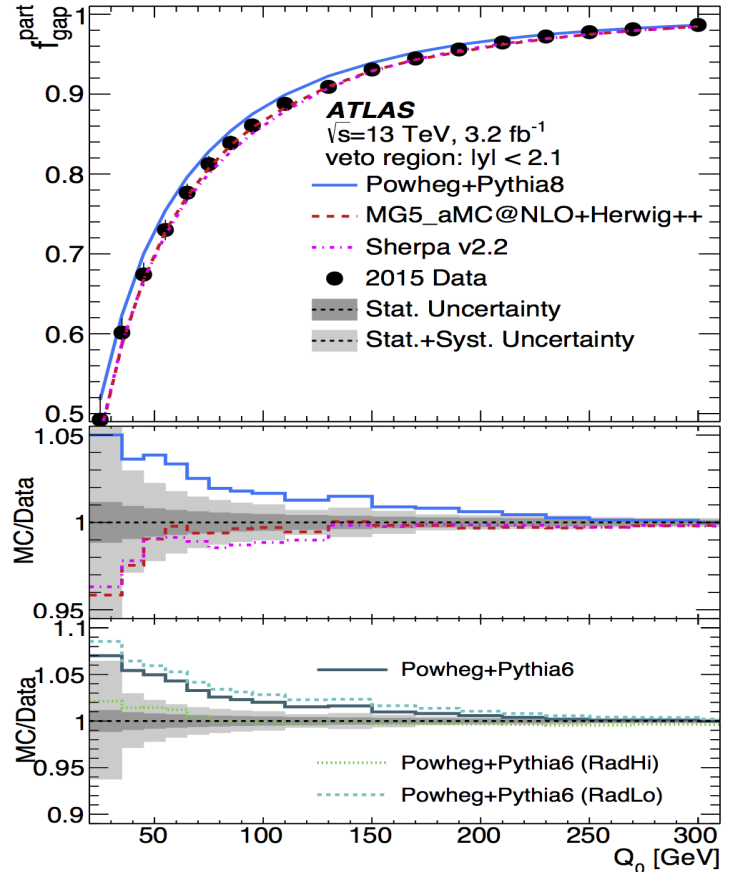
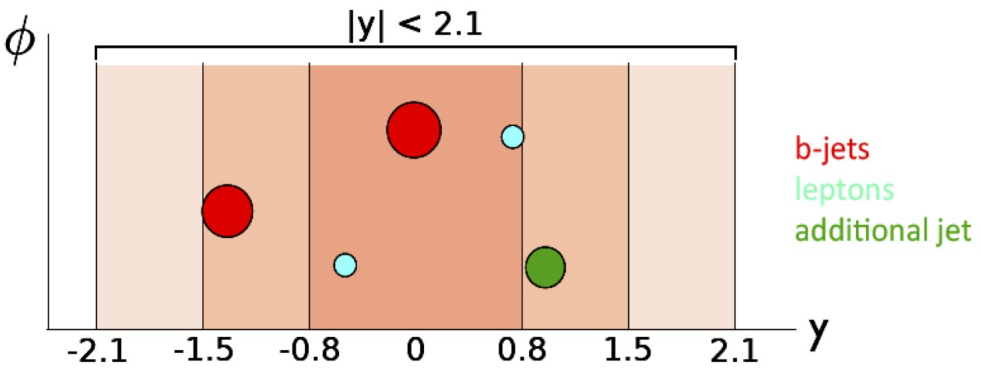


# Gap fraction measurements for additional jets

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

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



- Sherpa and MG5\_aMC@NLO+Herwig++ agree well within uncertainties
  - Powheg+Pythia8 has slightly higher gap fraction  $\Rightarrow$  predicts too little radiation
- Powheg+Pythia6(RadHi) agrees well with data



# Summary

- Differential cross section measurements for various physics quantities derived from  $t\bar{t}$ +jets final state
  - important for tests of higher order QCD and SM predictions
- Different measurements are compared to various Monte Carlo predictions and give consistent results within uncertainties.
  - Except a few where the deviation is significant
- Powheg+Pythia6 (RadHi), MG\_aMC@NLO+Herwig++ described the data best for all observables.
  - Comparison with matched/merged generator Sherpa looks promising
- Looking forward ...
  - 2016 data: More statistics, improved sensitivity, more observables.



**Thank you for your attention!!**

