$t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ at NLO precision in a variable flavor number scheme

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Introduction

- MC is single largest source of uncertainty on extracted signal strength in ttbb
- Traditional approaches to the problem

Five-flavor scheme:

- "Inclusive" NLO+PS $t\bar{t}$ sample with HF from parton shower $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$
- Multi-leg merged $t\bar{t}$ +jets sample with HF from higher-order MEs or parton shower $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ splitting

Four-flavor scheme:

 NLO+PS ttbb using matrix elements (and showers) with massive b-quarks



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[ATLAS] arXiv:1712.08895

Introduction

Heavy flavor production processes have been studied intensely

From theoretical perspective (Fixed order, NLL, FONLL)

[Cacciari,Frixione,Houdeau,Mangano,Nason,Ridolfi,...] arXiv:1205.6344, hep-ph/0312132, hep-ph/9801375, NPB373(1992)295 ...

In the context of particle-level Monte Carlo

[Norrbin,Sjöstrand], hep-ph/0010012, [Gieseke,Stephens,Webber] hep-ph/0310083, [Schumann,Krauss] arXiv:0709.1027, [Gehrmann-deRidder,Ritzmann,Skands] arXiv:1108.6172 ...

Regarding matching & merging of (N)LO and parton showers [Frixione,Nason,Webber] hep-ph/0305252, [Frixione,Nason,Ridolfi] arXiv:0707.3088, [Mangano,Moretti,Pittau] hep-ph/0108069 . . .

t $\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ has unique features, but similar rules still apply

- Parton shower uncertainties can be hard to judge and reduce [Cascioli,Maierhöfer,Moretti,Pozzorini,Siegert] arXiv:1309.5912
- To compute truly inclusive predictions, matching is needed [Krause,Siegert,SH] arXiv:1904.09382, [Ferencz,Katzy,Siegert,SH] arXiv:2402.15497



Challenges in modeling HF production

- Both high-energy limit and threshold region should be described as well as possible, but
- Infrared finite prediction for $g \rightarrow Q\bar{Q}$ leaves splitting functions somewhat arbitrary
- Soft gluon emission off light/heavy quarks associated with $\alpha_s(k_T^2)$, i.e. "correct" scale is k_T^2 [Amati et al.] NPB173(1980)429, but no such argument to set scale for $g \rightarrow Q\bar{Q}$ \rightarrow HQ production rate not very stable w.r.t. parton shower variations

A number of different prescriptions, e.g. [Norrbin,Sjöstrand], hep-ph/0010012, [Gieseke,Stephens,Webber] hep-ph/0310083, [Schumann,Krauss] arXiv:0709.1027, [Gehrmann-deRidder,Ritzmann,Skands] arXiv:1108.6172 varying success in describing expt. data



[Norrbin,Sjöstrand] hep-ph/0010021

Heavy flavor production as a multi-scale problem

Initial-state $g \rightarrow Q\bar{Q}$ splitting generates logarithms of the form

$$\int^{Q^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t - m_q^2} P_{g \to Q\bar{Q}} \sim \log \frac{Q^2}{m_b^2}$$

- Resum logarithms in *b*-quark PDF \rightarrow 5 flavor scheme (5FS)
- Keep logarithms as they are generated \rightarrow 4 flavor scheme (4FS)
- Five flavor scheme slightly preferred at high energies

e.g. Z+jets [Krauss,Napoletano,Schumann] arXiv:1612.04640





$t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ modeling at the LHC

5 flavor scheme:

- "Inclusive" NLO+PS $t\bar{t}$ sample with HF from parton shower $g \to b\bar{b}$
- Multi-leg merged $t\bar{t}$ +jets sample with HF from higher-order MEs (hard b) or parton shower $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ (soft/coll b)

Surprising feature:

- Jet production described by hard MEs, but b-jets not always from b-MEs!
- soft/collinear $g \to b\bar{b}$ from PS can transform light jets into b-jets

4 flavor scheme:

 NLO+PS ttbb using matrix elements with massive b-quarks

Surprising feature:

- Secondary $b\bar{b}$ from $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ in PS can convert light jet into *b*-jet
 - ightarrow event interpretation changes



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$t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ modeling in the 4F scheme

Several tools on the market

- Sherpa + OpenLoops [Cascioli,Maierhöfer, Moretti,Pozzorini,Siegert] arXiv:1309.5912
- PowHel + Pythia/Herwig [Bevilacqua,Garzelli,Kardos] arXiv:1709.06915
- PowhegBox + OpenLoops + Pythia/Herwig [Jezo,Lindert,Moretti,Pozzorini] arXiv:1802.00426
- MG5_aMC + Pythia/Herwig
- Herwig7 + OpenLoops
- History of out-of-the-box comparisons:
 - Large discrepancies
 - Due in part to pQCD uncertainties
 - But also beyond: Parton Shower, NLO+PS matching algorithm
- Tuned comparison by HXSWG
 - E.g. https://indico.cern.ch/event/740110



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$t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ modeling in the 4F scheme

[Buccioni,Kallweit,Pozzorini,Zoller] arXiv:1907.13624

- Fixed-order study of $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}j$ at NLO determined optimal scale
- Stabilization of K-factor for $\mu_R = (E_{T,t}E_{T,\bar{t}}E_{T,b}E_{T,\bar{b}}p_{T,j})^{1/5}$
- Recommended choice for $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ obtained by tuned comparison:

 $\mu_R = (E_{T,t} E_{T,\bar{t}} E_{T,b} E_{T,\bar{b}})^{1/4} / 1.6$



A possible solution: FONLL matching of 4FS and 5FS

- General idea of FONLL: Treatment of logarithms in 4FS/5FS can be matched by
 - Re-expressing both in same renormalization scheme
 - Subtracting the overlap

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\sigma^{\text{FONLL}} = \sigma^{\text{massive}} + (\sigma^{\text{massless}} - \sigma^{\text{massive}, 0})
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This has been applied extensively to inclusive observables

[Cacciari, Frixione, Mangano, Nason, Ridolfi] hep-ph/0312132, [Forte, Napoletano, Ubiali] arXiv:1508.01529, arXiv:1607.00389, ...

Extension to differential observables needed for $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$





Matching X+ jets & $Xb\bar{b}$

- Interpret $Xb\bar{b}$ as part of Xjj
 - 1 Cluster to obtain parton shower history
 - 2 Apply $\alpha_s(\mu_R^2) \rightarrow \alpha_s(p_T^2)$ reweighting
 - 3 Apply Sudakov factors $\Delta(t, t')$ (trial showers)

Remove double-counting

- 1 Cluster PS-level event using inverse PS
- 2 Look at leading two emissions
 - Heavy Flavour \rightarrow keep from $Xb\bar{b}$ ("direct component")
 - Light Flavour → keep from X+jets ("fragmentation component")
 - Subleading $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ splittings not from $Xb\bar{b}$ ME, but X4j MEPS

Match 5Fightarrow4F in PDFs and $lpha_s$

- 1 Use 5F PDF / α_s to be consistent with Xjj
- 2 Use matching coefficients to correct to 4F scheme [Buza,Matiounine,Smith,van Neerven] hep-ph/9612398, [Forte,Napoletano,Ubiali] arXiv:1607.00389 → Coefficients up to (N)LL generated by (N)LO parton shower!
- 3 Reweighting needed only for α_s in hard ME

Can be applied to LO and NLO merging!

vers) (a) (b) (b) (b)





[Krause,Siegert,SH] arXiv:1904.09382

Cross-check: Z+jets & $Zb\bar{b}$

Validation with LHC data

dơ/dp⊥ [pb/GeV]

MC/Data

[Krause,Siegert,SH] arXiv:1904.09382



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- Inclusive $t\bar{t}$ selection, stable top quarks
- Good agreement between fusing & 5FS calculation



- One-b-jet region, stable top quarks
- Good agreement between fusing & 5FS
- Reduced multi-jet rates compared to 4FS

$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}, \sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, stable top quarks, at least two *b*-jets $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}, \sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, stable top quarks, at least two *b*-jets *dσ* / d*p*^{*l2*} [pb / GeV] dơ/dH_T [pb / GeV] 10^{-1} 10^{-2} $t\bar{t} + jets \oplus t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ $t\bar{t} + jets \oplus t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ dir. comp. dir. comp. 10^{-2} frag. comp. frag. comp. + $t\bar{t}$ + jets (5FS) $t\bar{t} + jets$ (5FS) 10-3 tībb (4FS) tībīb (4FS) 10 10^{-4} 10^{-4} 10-5 10^{-5} 1.4 1.4 1.2 1.2 Ratio Ratio 0.8 0.8 0.6 0.6 0.4 0.4 0.2 0.2 οE 0 50 350 100 150 200 250 300 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000 p_T^{b2} [GeV] H_T [GeV]

- Two-b-jet region, stable top quarks
- Fusing "interpolates" between 4FS & 5FS

dσ/dΔR_{bb} [pb]

$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}, \sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, stable top quarks, at least two *b*-jets $vv \rightarrow t\bar{t}, \sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, stable top guarks, at least two *b*-jets 3.5 10 _____ dσ/dm_{bb} [pb / GeV] $t\bar{t} + jets \oplus t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ $t\bar{t} + jets \oplus t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ 3 dir. comp. dir. comp. 2.5 frag. comp. frag. comp. 10^{-2} - $t\bar{t}$ + jets (5FS) tt tt tt — tībb (4FS) t t b b (4FS) 2 1.5 10-3 0.5 0 1.4 1.4 1.2 1.2 Ratio Ratio 0.8 0.8 0.6 0.6 0.4 0.4 0.2 0.2 Ε 0 0 500 0.5 1.5 2 2.5 3.5 4.5 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 ΔR_{hh} mbb [GeV]

- Two-b-jet region, stable top quarks
- Fusing "interpolates" between 4FS & 5FS

[Ferencz,Katzy,Siegert,SH] arXiv:2402.15497

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- Decayed top quarks, lepton+jets channel
- Large direct component, but still closer to 5FS than 4FS



[Ferencz,Katzy,Siegert,SH] arXiv:2402.15497

Comparison to CMS data from arXiv:2309.14442



[Ferencz,Katzy,Siegert,SH] arXiv:2402.15497

Comparison to CMS data from arXiv:2309.14442

Summary

- t $\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ a particularly striking example for challenges in HF simulation
- Historically 5FS used in MC predictions, recently 4FS at NLO
- Scales can be adjusted based on NLO for higher multiplicity
- Fully differential 4FS & 5FS results can be combined in an automated fashion based on multijet merging
- Promising first results in comparison to LHC data