

DRAFT

CMS Paper

The content of this note is intended for CMS internal use and distribution only

2020/03/25

Archive Hash: 150dee8-D

Archive Date: 2020/03/25

Measurement of $t\bar{t}$ normalised multi-differential cross sections in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, and simultaneous determination of the strong coupling strength, top quark pole mass, and parton distribution functions

The CMS Collaboration

Abstract

Normalised multi-differential cross sections for top quark pair ($t\bar{t}$) production are measured in proton-proton collisions at a centre-of-mass energy of 13 TeV using events containing two oppositely charged leptons. The analysed data were recorded with the CMS detector in 2016 and correspond to an integrated luminosity of 35.9 fb^{-1} . The double-differential $t\bar{t}$ cross section is measured as a function of the kinematic properties of the top quark and of the $t\bar{t}$ system at parton level in the full phase space. A triple-differential measurement is performed as a function of the invariant mass and rapidity of the $t\bar{t}$ system and the multiplicity of additional jets at particle level. The data are compared to predictions of Monte Carlo event generators that complement next-to-leading-order (NLO) quantum chromodynamics (QCD) calculations with parton showers. Together with a fixed-order NLO QCD calculation, the triple-differential measurement is used to extract values of the strong coupling strength α_s and the top quark pole mass (m_t^{pole}) using several sets of parton distribution functions (PDFs). The measurement of m_t^{pole} exploits the sensitivity of the $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass distribution to m_t^{pole} near the production threshold. Furthermore, a simultaneous fit of the PDFs, α_s , and m_t^{pole} is performed at NLO, demonstrating that the new data have significant impact on the gluon PDF, and at the same time allow an accurate determination of α_s and m_t^{pole} . The values $\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1135^{+0.0021}_{-0.0017}$ and $m_t^{\text{pole}} = 170.5 \pm 0.8 \text{ GeV}$ are extracted, which account for experimental and theoretical uncertainties, the latter being estimated from NLO scale variations. Possible effects from Coulomb and soft-gluon resummation near the $t\bar{t}$ production threshold are neglected in these parameter extractions. A rough estimate of these effects indicates an expected correction of m_t^{pole} of the order of $+1 \text{ GeV}$, which can be regarded as additional theoretical uncertainty in the current m_t^{pole} extraction.

This box is only visible in draft mode. Please make sure the values below make sense.

PDFAuthor:

O. Behnke, M. Savitskyi, O. Zenaiev

PDFTitle:

Measurements of normalised multi-differential cross sections for top quark pair production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, and simultaneous determination of the strong coupling strength, top quark pole mass, and parton distribution functions

PDFSubject:

CMS

PDFKeywords:

CMS, physics, top, dilepton, unfolding, QCD, PDF

Please also verify that the abstract does not use any user defined symbols

DRAFT

1 Introduction

Measurements of top quark pair ($t\bar{t}$) production are important for checking the validity of the standard model (SM) and searching for new phenomena. In particular, the large data set delivered by the CERN LHC allows precise measurements of the $t\bar{t}$ production cross section as a function of $t\bar{t}$ kinematic observables. These can be used to check the most recent predictions of perturbative quantum chromodynamics (QCD) and to constrain input parameters, some of which are fundamental to the SM. At the LHC, top quarks are predominantly produced via gluon-gluon fusion. Using measurements of the production cross section in a global fit of parton distribution functions (PDFs) can help determine the gluon distribution at large values of x [1–3], where x is the fraction of the proton momentum carried by a parton. Furthermore, measurements of the cross section as a function of the $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass, from the threshold to the TeV region, provide high sensitivity for constraining the top quark pole mass, m_t^{pole} , which is defined as the pole of the top quark propagator (see e.g. Refs. [4–6]). At LHC energies, a large fraction of $t\bar{t}$ events is produced with additional hard jets in the final state. Events containing such additional jets constitute important backgrounds for interesting but rare SM processes such as the associated production of a Higgs boson and $t\bar{t}$, as well as for searches for new physics associated with $t\bar{t}$ production, and must therefore be well understood. Within the SM, processes with extra jets can also be used to constrain the strong coupling strength, α_S , at the scale of the top quark mass. Furthermore, the production of $t\bar{t}$ in association with extra jets provides additional sensitivity to m_t^{pole} since gluon radiation depends on m_t^{pole} through threshold and cone effects [7].

Differential cross sections for $t\bar{t}$ production have been measured previously in proton-antiproton collisions at the Tevatron at a centre-of-mass energy of 1.96 TeV [8, 9] and in proton-proton (pp) collisions at the LHC at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV [10–14], 8 TeV [14–21], and 13 TeV [22–27]. A milestone was reached in three CMS analyses [20, 22, 23], where the $t\bar{t}$ production dynamics was probed with double-differential cross sections. The first analysis [20] used data recorded at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV by the CMS experiment in 2012. Only $t\bar{t}$ decays where, after the decay of each top quark into a bottom quark and a W boson, both of the W bosons decay leptonically were considered. Specifically, the $e^\pm \mu^\mp$ decay mode ($e\mu$) was selected, requiring two oppositely charged leptons and at least two jets. Our present paper provides a new measurement, following the procedures of Ref. [20]. It is based on data taken by the CMS experiment in 2016 at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of $35.9 \pm 0.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$. In addition to $e\mu$, the decay modes e^+e^- (ee) and $\mu^+\mu^-$ ($\mu\mu$) are also selected, roughly doubling thereby the total number of expected $t\bar{t}$ signal events. Our latest measurement complements the analyses [22, 23], based on data taken at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, but using $t\bar{t}$ decays in the $\ell+\text{jets}$ ($\ell = e, \mu$) final state.

As in the previous work [20], measurements are performed of the normalised double-differential $t\bar{t}$ production cross section as a function of observables describing the kinematic properties of the top quark, top antiquark, and the $t\bar{t}$ system: the transverse momentum of the top quark, $p_T(t)$, rapidity of the top quark, $y(t)$; the transverse momentum, $p_T(t\bar{t})$, the rapidity, $y(t\bar{t})$, and invariant mass, $M(t\bar{t})$, of the $t\bar{t}$ system; the pseudorapidity difference between the top quark and antiquark, $\Delta\eta(t, \bar{t})$, and the angle between the top quark and antiquark in the transverse plane, $\Delta\phi(t, \bar{t})$. When referring to the kinematic variables $p_T(t)$ and $y(t)$, we use only the parameters of the top quark and not of the top antiquark, to avoid double counting of events. In all, the double-differential $t\bar{t}$ cross section is measured as a function of six different pairs of kinematic variables. As demonstrated in Ref. [20], the different combinations of kinematic variables are sensitive to different aspects of the QCD calculations.

48 For the first time at the LHC, the triple-differential cross section is measured as a function of
 49 $M(t\bar{t})$, $y(t\bar{t})$, and N_{jet} , where N_{jet} is the number of extra jets not arising from the decay of the
 50 $t\bar{t}$ system. For this purpose, the kinematic reconstruction algorithm is optimised to determine
 51 the invariant mass of the $t\bar{t}$ system in an unbiased way. As will be shown below, the triple-
 52 differential measurements provide tight constraints on the parametrised gluon PDF, as well as
 53 on α_S , and m_t^{pole} . Previous studies of additional jet activity in $t\bar{t}$ events at the LHC can be found
 54 in Refs. [23, 28, 29]. The α_S and m_t^{pole} parameters were also extracted from measurements of the
 55 total inclusive $t\bar{t}$ production cross sections in Refs. [30–35].

56 The measurements are defined at parton level and must therefore be corrected for effects of
 57 hadronisation, and detector resolution and inefficiency. A regularised unfolding process is per-
 58 formed simultaneously in bins of the two or three variables in which the cross sections are
 59 measured. The normalised differential $t\bar{t}$ cross section is determined by dividing the distribu-
 60 tions by the measured total inclusive $t\bar{t}$ production cross section, where the latter is evaluated
 61 by integrating over all bins in the respective observables.

62 The parton-level results are compared with theoretical predictions obtained with the generators
 63 POWHEG (version 2) [36, 37] and MG5_aMC@NLO [38], interfaced to PYTHIA [39, 40] for parton
 64 showering, hadronisation, and multiple-parton interactions (MPIs). They are also compared
 65 to theoretical predictions obtained at next-to-leading-order (NLO) QCD using several sets of
 66 PDFs, after applying corrections for non-perturbative (NP) effects.

67 The structure of the paper is as follows: Section 2 contains a brief description of the CMS de-
 68 tector. Details of the event simulation are given in Section 3. The event selection, kinematic
 69 reconstruction, and comparison between data and simulation are described in Section 4. The
 70 unfolding procedure is detailed in Section 5, the method to determine the differential cross sec-
 71 tions is presented in Section 6, and the assessment of the systematic uncertainties is discussed
 72 in Section 7. We show the results of the measurement and their comparison to theoretical pre-
 73 dictions in Section 8. Section 9 presents the extraction of α_S and m_t^{pole} from the measured $t\bar{t}$
 74 cross section, using several sets of PDFs, and Section 10 presents the simultaneous fit of the
 75 PDFs, α_S , and m_t^{pole} to the data. Finally, Section 11 provides a summary.

76 2 The CMS detector

77 The central feature of the CMS apparatus is a superconducting solenoid of 6 m internal dia-
 78 meter, providing a magnetic field of 3.8 T. Within the solenoid volume are a silicon pixel and strip
 79 tracker, a lead tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL), and a brass and scintillator
 80 hadron calorimeter, each composed of a barrel and two endcap sections. Forward calorimeters
 81 extend the η coverage provided by the barrel and endcap detectors. Muons are measured in
 82 gas-ionisation detectors embedded in the steel flux-return yoke outside the solenoid. Events
 83 of interest are selected using a two-tiered trigger system [41]. The first level, composed of cus-
 84 tom hardware processors, uses information from the calorimeters and muon detectors to select
 85 events at a rate of around 100 kHz within a time interval of less than 4 μ s. The second level,
 86 known as the high-level trigger (HLT), consists of a farm of processors running a version of the
 87 full event reconstruction software optimised for fast processing, and reduces the event rate to
 88 around 1 kHz before data storage. A more detailed description of the CMS detector, together
 89 with a definition of the coordinate system used and the relevant kinematic variables, can be
 90 found in Ref. [42].

3 Event simulation

Simulations of physics processes are performed with Monte Carlo (MC) event generators and serve three purposes: firstly, to obtain representative SM predictions of $t\bar{t}$ production cross sections to be compared to the results of this analysis. Secondly, when interfacing generated $t\bar{t}$ signal events with a detector simulation, to determine corrections for the effects of hadronisation, reconstruction and selection efficiencies, and resolutions that are to be applied to the data. Thirdly, when interfacing generated background processes to the detector simulation, to obtain predictions for the backgrounds. All MC programs used in this analysis perform the event generation in several steps: matrix-element (ME) level, parton showering matched to ME, hadronisation, and underlying event, including multiparton interaction (MPI). The $t\bar{t}$ signal processes are simulated with ME calculations at NLO in QCD. For all simulations the proton structure is described by the NNPDF 3.0 NLO PDF set with $\alpha_S(m_Z) = 0.118$ [43] where $m_Z = 91$ GeV is the Z boson mass [44], and the value of the top quark mass parameter is fixed to $m_t^{\text{MC}} = 172.5$ GeV. For the default signal simulation, the POWHEG (version 2) [36, 45, 46] generator is taken. The h_{damp} parameter of POWHEG, which regulates the damping of real emissions in the NLO calculation when matching to the parton shower, is set to $h_{\text{damp}} = 1.581 m_t^{\text{MC}}$ [47]. The PYTHIA program (version 8.2) [40] with the CUETP8M2T4 tune [47–49] is used to model parton showering, hadronisation and MPIs. An alternative sample is generated using the MG5_aMC@NLO (version 2.2.2) [38] generator, including up to two extra partons at the ME level at NLO. In this setup, referred to as MG5_aMC@NLO + PYTHIA, MADSPIN [50] is used to model the decays of the top quarks while preserving their spin correlation. The events are matched to PYTHIA using the FxFx prescription [51]. A second alternative sample is generated with POWHEG and interfaced with HERWIG++ (version 2.7.1) [52] using the EE5C tune [53].

The main background contributions originate from single top quarks produced in association with a W boson (tW), Z/γ^* bosons produced with additional jets ($Z + \text{jets}$), W boson production with additional jets ($W + \text{jets}$) and diboson (WW , WZ , and ZZ) events. Other backgrounds are negligible. For all background samples, the NNPDF3.0 [43] PDF set is used and parton showering, hadronisation, and MPIs are simulated with PYTHIA. Single top quark production is simulated with POWHEG (version 1) [37, 54] using the CUETP8M2T4 tune in PYTHIA with the h_{damp} parameter set to 172.5 GeV in POWHEG. The $Z + \text{jets}$ process is simulated at NLO using MG5_aMC@NLO with up to two additional partons at ME level and matched to PYTHIA using the FxFx prescription. The $W + \text{jets}$ process is simulated at leading order (LO) using MG5_aMC@NLO with up to four additional partons at ME level and matched to PYTHIA using the MLM prescription [55]. Diboson events are simulated with PYTHIA. Predictions are normalised based on their theoretical cross sections and the integrated luminosity of the data sample. The cross sections are calculated to approximate next-to-NLO (NNLO) for single top quark in the tW channel [56], NNLO for $Z + \text{jets}$ and $W + \text{jets}$ [57], and NLO for diboson production [58]. The $t\bar{t}$ simulation is normalised to a cross section of $832^{+20}_{-29}(\text{scale}) \pm 35(\text{PDF}+\alpha_S)$ pb calculated with the TOP++ (version 2.0) program [59] at NNLO including resummation of next-to-next-to-leading-logarithm (NNLL) soft-gluon terms assuming $m_t^{\text{pole}} = 172.5$ GeV and the proton structure described by the CT14 NNLO PDF set [60].

To model the effect of additional pp interactions within the same bunch crossing (pileup), simulated minimum bias interactions are added to the simulated data. Events in the simulation are then weighted to reproduce the pileup distribution in the data, which is estimated from the measured bunch-to-bunch instantaneous luminosity assuming a total inelastic pp cross section of 69.2 mb [61].

In all cases, the interactions of particles with the CMS detector are simulated using GEANT4

138 (version 9.4) [62].

139 4 Event selection and $t\bar{t}$ kinematic reconstruction

140 The event selection procedure follows closely the one reported in Ref. [27]. Events are selected
141 that correspond to the decay topology where both top quarks decay into a W boson and a b
142 quark, and each of the W bosons decays directly into an electron or a muon and a neutrino. This
143 defines the signal, while all other $t\bar{t}$ events, including those with at least one electron or muon
144 originating from the decay of a τ lepton are regarded as background. The signal comprises
145 three distinct final state channels: the same-flavour channels corresponding to two electrons
146 (e^+e^-) or two muons ($\mu^+\mu^-$) and the different-flavour channel corresponding to one electron
147 and one muon ($e^\pm\mu^\mp$). Final results are derived by combining the three channels.

148 At HLT level, events are selected either by single-lepton or dilepton triggers. The former re-
149 quire the presence of at least one electron or muon and the latter the presence of either two
150 electrons, two muons, or an electron and a muon. For the single-electron and -muon triggers,
151 p_T thresholds of 27 and 24 GeV are applied, respectively. The same-flavour dilepton triggers
152 require either an electron pair with $p_T > 23$ GeV for the leading electron and $p_T > 12$ GeV for
153 the subleading electron or a muon pair with $p_T > 17$ GeV for the leading muon and $p_T > 8$ GeV
154 for the subleading muon. Here leading and subleading refers to the electron or muon with the
155 highest and second-highest p_T , respectively, in the event. The different-flavour dilepton trig-
156 gers require either an electron with $p_T > 23$ GeV and a muon with $p_T > 8$ GeV, or a muon with
157 $p_T > 23$ GeV and an electron with $p_T > 8$ GeV.

158 Events are reconstructed using a particle-flow (PF) algorithm [63], which aims to identify and
159 reconstruct each individual particle in an event with an optimised combination of informa-
160 tion from the various elements of the CMS detector. Charged hadrons from pileup are sub-
161 tracted on an event-by-event basis. Subsequently, the remaining neutral-hadron component
162 from pileup is accounted for through jet energy corrections [64].

163 Electron candidates are reconstructed from a combination of the track momentum at the main
164 interaction vertex, the corresponding energy deposition in the ECAL, and the energy sum of
165 all bremsstrahlung photons associated with the track [65]. The electron candidates are required
166 to have $p_T > 25$ GeV for the leading candidate and $p_T > 20$ GeV for the subleading candidate
167 and $|\eta| < 2.4$. Electron candidates with ECAL clusters in the region between the barrel and
168 endcap ($1.44 < |\eta_{\text{cluster}}| < 1.57$) are excluded, because the reconstruction of an electron object
169 in this region is not optimal. A relative isolation criterion $I_{\text{rel}} < 0.06$ is applied, where I_{rel} is
170 defined as the p_T sum of all neutral hadron, charged hadron, and photon candidates within a
171 distance of 0.3 from the electron in η - ϕ space, divided by the p_T of the electron candidate. In
172 addition, electron identification requirements are applied to reject misidentified electron candi-
173 dates and candidates originating from photon conversions. Muon candidates are reconstructed
174 using the track information from the tracker and the muon system. They are required to have
175 $p_T > 25$ GeV for the leading candidate and $p_T > 20$ GeV for the subleading candidate and
176 $|\eta| < 2.4$. An isolation requirement of $I_{\text{rel}} < 0.15$ is applied to muon candidates, including
177 particles within a distance of 0.4 from the muon in η - ϕ space. In addition, muon identifica-
178 tion requirements are applied to reject misidentified muon candidates and candidates originating
179 from in-flight decay processes. For both electron and muon candidates, a correction is applied
180 to I_{rel} to suppress residual pileup effects.

181 Jets are reconstructed by clustering the PF candidates using the anti- k_T clustering algorithm [66,
182 67] with a distance parameter $R = 0.4$. The jet energies are corrected following the procedures

Electrons

I_{rel} definition

Muons

Jet selection

described in Ref. [68] and applied to the data taken by the CMS experiment in 2016. After correcting for all residual energy depositions from charged and neutral particles from pileup, p_T - and η -dependent jet energy corrections are applied to correct for the detector response. A jet is selected if it has $p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta| < 2.4$. Jets are rejected if the distance in η - ϕ space between the jet and the closest lepton is less than 0.4. Jets originating from the hadronisation of b quarks (b jets) are identified with an algorithm [69] that uses secondary vertices together with track-based lifetime information to construct a b tagging discriminant. The chosen working point has a b jet tagging efficiency of $\approx 80\text{--}90\%$ and a mistagging efficiency of $\approx 10\%$ for jets originating from gluons, as well as u, d, or s quarks, and $\approx 30\text{--}40\%$ for jets originating from c quarks.

Missing Pt

The missing transverse momentum vector \vec{p}_T^{miss} is defined as the projection on the plane perpendicular to the beams of the negative vector sum of the momenta of all PF candidates in an event. Its magnitude is referred to as p_T^{miss} . Jet energy corrections are propagated to improve the determination of \vec{p}_T^{miss} .

Offline selection for bkg

Events are selected offline if they contain exactly two isolated electrons or muons of opposite electric charge. Furthermore, they need to contain at least two jets and at least one of these jets must be b tagged. Events with an invariant mass of the lepton pair, $M(\ell\ell)$, smaller than 20 GeV are removed in order to suppress contributions from heavy-flavour resonance decays and low-mass Drell-Yan processes. Backgrounds from Z + jets processes in the e^+e^- and $\mu^+\mu^-$ channels are further suppressed by requiring $|m_Z - M(\ell\ell)| > 15 \text{ GeV}$, and $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 40 \text{ GeV}$. The remaining background contribution from tW, Z + jets, W + jets, diboson and $t\bar{t}$ events from decay channels other than that of the signal are estimated from the simulation.

Njet, extra jet multiplicity

In this analysis, the $t\bar{t}$ production cross section is also measured as a function of the extra jet multiplicity, N_{jet} . Extra jets (also referred to as additional jets) are jets arising primarily from hard QCD radiation and not from the top quark decays. At generator level, the extra jets are defined in dilepton $t\bar{t}$ events as jets with $p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| < 2.4$, built of particles except neutrinos using the anti- k_T clustering algorithm [66, 67] with a distance parameter $R = 0.4$, and isolated from the charged leptons (i.e. e or μ) and b quarks originating from the top quark decays by a minimal distance of 0.4 in η - ϕ space. The charged leptons and b quarks are taken directly after W and top quark decays, respectively. At reconstruction level the extra jets are defined in dilepton $t\bar{t}$ candidate events as jets with $p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| < 2.4$, and isolated from the leptons and b jets originating from the top quark decays by the same minimal distance in η - ϕ space.

how to reconstruct the neutrino kinematics

The $t\bar{t}$ kinematic properties are determined from the four-momenta of the decay products using a kinematic reconstruction method [15]. The three-momenta of the neutrino (ν) and of the antineutrino ($\bar{\nu}$) are not directly measured, but they can be reconstructed by imposing the following six kinematic constraints: the conservation in the event of the total transverse momentum vector, and the masses of the W bosons, top quark, and top antiquark. The reconstructed top quark and antiquark masses are required to be 172.5 GeV. The \vec{p}_T^{miss} in the event is assumed to originate solely from the two neutrinos in the top quark and antiquark decay chains. To resolve the ambiguity due to multiple algebraic solutions of the equations for the neutrino momenta, the solution with the smallest invariant mass of the $t\bar{t}$ system is taken. The reconstruction is performed 100 times, each time randomly smearing the measured energies and directions of the reconstructed leptons and jets within their resolution. This smearing procedure recovers certain events that initially yield no solution because of measurement uncertainties. The three-momenta of the two neutrinos are determined as a weighted average over all smeared solutions. For each solution, the weight is calculated based on the expected true spectrum of

the invariant mass of a lepton and a b jet stemming from the decay of a top quark and taking the product of the two weights for the top quark and antiquark decay chains. All possible lepton-jet combinations in the event that satisfy the requirement on the invariant mass of the lepton and jet $M_{lb} < 180 \text{ GeV}$ are considered. Combinations are ranked based on the presence of b-tagged jets in the assignments, i.e. a combination with both leptons assigned to b-tagged jets is preferred over those with one or no b-tagged jet. Among assignments with equal number of b-tagged jets, the one with the highest sum of weights is chosen. Events with no solution after smearing are discarded. The efficiency of the kinematic reconstruction, defined as the number of events where a solution is found divided by the total number of selected $t\bar{t}$ events, is studied in data and simulation and consistent results are observed. The efficiency is about 90% for signal events. After applying the full event selection and the kinematic reconstruction of the $t\bar{t}$ system, 150 410 events are observed in the $e^\pm \mu^\mp$ channel, 34 890 events in the $e^+ e^-$ channel, and 70 346 events in the $\mu^+ \mu^-$ channel. Combining all decay channels, the estimated signal fraction in data is 80.6%. Figure 1 shows the distributions of the reconstructed top quark and $t\bar{t}$ kinematic variables and of the multiplicity of additional jets in the events. In general, the data are reasonably well described by the simulation, however some trends are visible, in particular for $p_T(t)$, where the simulation predicts a somewhat harder spectrum than that observed in data, as reported in previous differential $t\bar{t}$ cross section measurements [15, 18, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27].

The $M(t\bar{t})$ value obtained using the full kinematic reconstruction described above is highly sensitive to the value of the top quark mass used as a kinematic constraint. Since one of the objectives of this analysis is to extract the top quark mass from the differential $t\bar{t}$ measurements, exploiting the $M(t\bar{t})$ distribution in particular, an alternative algorithm is employed, which reconstructs the $t\bar{t}$ kinematic variables without using the top quark mass constraint. This algorithm is referred to as the “loose kinematic reconstruction”. In this algorithm, the $\nu\bar{\nu}$ system is reconstructed rather than the ν and $\bar{\nu}$ separately. Consequently, it can only be used to reconstruct the total $t\bar{t}$ system but not the top quark and antiquark separately.

As in the full kinematic reconstruction, all possible lepton-jet combinations in the event that satisfy the requirement on the invariant mass of the lepton and jet $M_{lb} < 180 \text{ GeV}$ are considered. Combinations are ranked based on the presence of b-tagged jets in the assignments, but among combinations with equal number of b-tagged jets, the ones with the highest- p_T jets are chosen. The kinematic

variables of the $\nu\bar{\nu}$ system are derived as follows: its \vec{p}_T is set equal to \vec{p}_T^{miss} , while its unknown longitudinal momentum and energy are set equal to the longitudinal momentum and energy of the lepton pair.

Additional constraints are applied on the invariant mass of the neutrino pair, $M(\nu\bar{\nu}) \geq 0$, and on the invariant mass of the W bosons, $M(W^+W^-) \geq 2M_W$, which have only minor effects on the performance of the reconstruction. The method yields similar $t\bar{t}$ kinematic resolutions and reconstruction efficiency as for the full kinematic reconstruction. In this analysis, the loose kinematic reconstruction is exclusively used to measure triple-differential cross

sections as a function of $M(t\bar{t})$, $y(t\bar{t})$, and extra jet multiplicity, which are exploited to determine QCD parameters, as well as the distributions used to cross-check the results. Figure 2 shows the distributions of the reconstructed $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass and rapidity using the loose kinematic reconstruction. These distributions are similar to the ones obtained using the full kinematic reconstruction (as shown in Fig. 1). Towards forward rapidities $|y(t\bar{t})| \geq 1.5$ a trend is visible in which the MC simulations predict more events than observed in the data. However, the differences between simulations and data are still compatible within the estimated shape uncertainties in the signal and backgrounds.

Comments
for plots
Fig 1

Loose
kinematic
reconstruction

Mttbar
yttbar

Comments
for plots Fig2

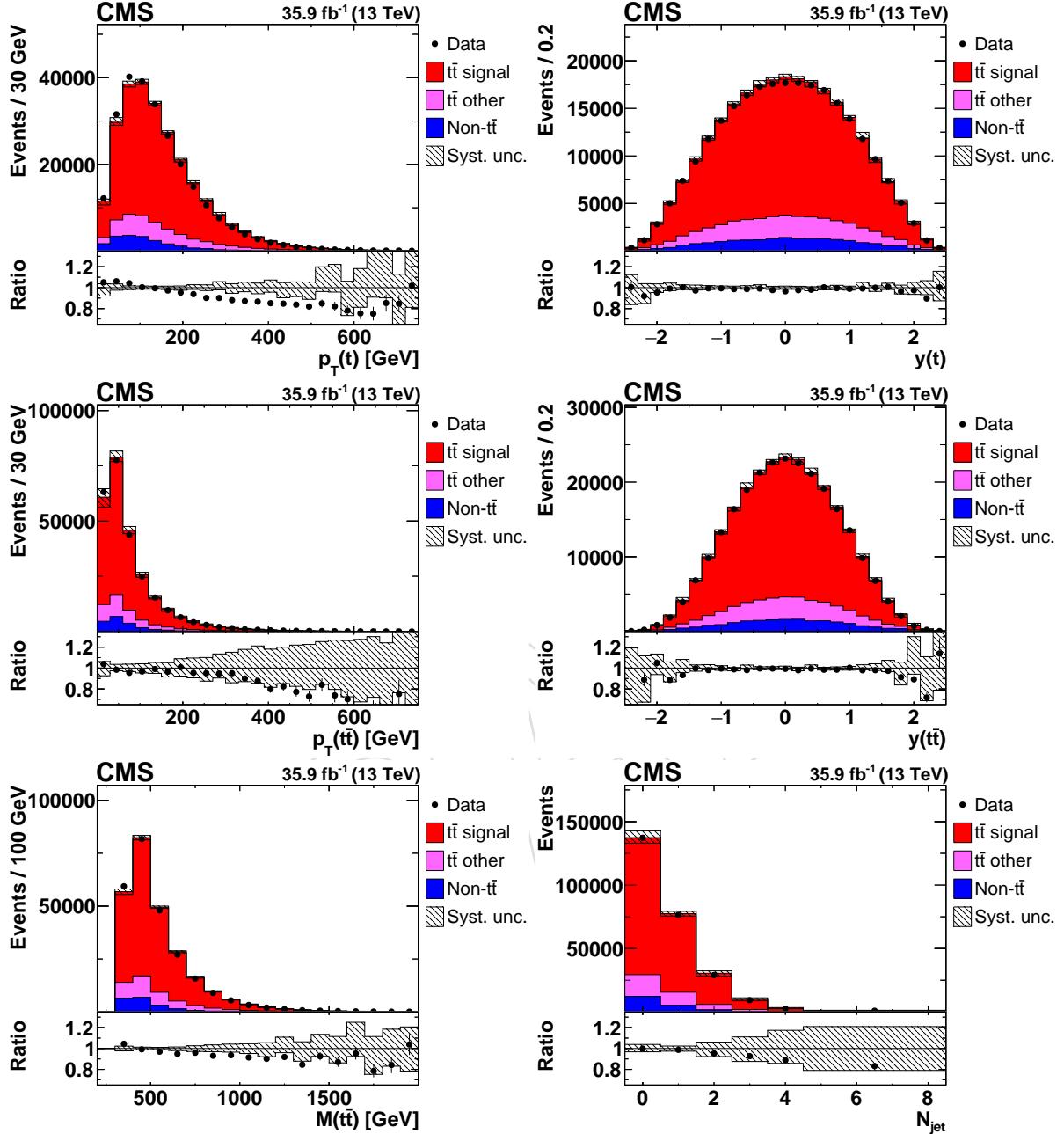


Figure 1: Distributions of $p_T(t)$ (upper left), $y(t)$ (upper right), $p_T(t\bar{t})$ (middle left), $y(t\bar{t})$ (middle right), $M(t\bar{t})$ (lower left), and N_{jet} (lower right) in selected events after the kinematic reconstruction, at detector level. The experimental data with the vertical bars corresponding to their statistical uncertainties are plotted together with distributions of simulated signal and different background processes. The hatched regions correspond to the estimated shape uncertainties in the signal and backgrounds (as detailed in Section 7). The lower panel in each plot shows the ratio of the observed data event yields to those expected in the simulation.

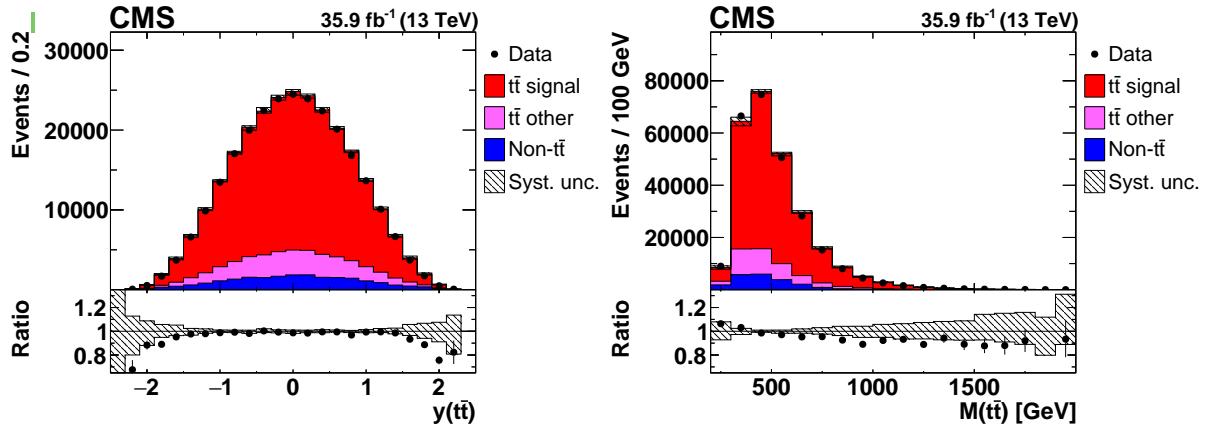


Figure 2: Distributions of $y(t\bar{t})$ (left) and $M(t\bar{t})$ (right) in selected events after the loose kinematic reconstruction. Details can be found in the caption of Fig. 1.

5 Signal extraction and unfolding

The number of signal events in data is extracted by subtracting the expected number of background events from the observed number of events for each bin of the observables. All expected background numbers are obtained directly from the MC simulations (see Section 3) except for $t\bar{t}$ final states other than the signal. The latter are dominated by events in which one or both of the intermediate W bosons decay into τ leptons with subsequent decay into an electron or muon. These events arise from the same $t\bar{t}$ production process as the signal and thus the normalisation of this background is fixed to that of the signal. For each bin the number of events obtained after the subtraction of other background sources is multiplied by the ratio of the number of selected $t\bar{t}$ signal events to the total number of selected $t\bar{t}$ events (i.e. the signal and all other $t\bar{t}$ events) in simulation.

The numbers of signal events obtained after background subtraction are corrected for detector effects, using the TUNFOLD package [70]. The event yields in the e^+e^- , $\mu^+\mu^-$ and $e^\pm\mu^\mp$ channels are added together, and the unfolding is performed. It is verified that the measurements in the separate channels yield consistent results. The response matrix plays a key role in this unfolding procedure. An element of this matrix specifies the probability for an event originating from one bin of the true distribution to be observed in a specific bin of the reconstructed observables. The response matrix includes the effects of acceptance, detector efficiencies, and resolutions. The response matrix is defined such that the true level corresponds to the full phase space (with no kinematic restrictions) for $t\bar{t}$ production at parton level. At the detector level, the number of bins used is typically a few times larger than the number of bins used at generator level. The response matrix is taken from the signal simulation. The generalised inverse of the response matrix is used to obtain the distribution of unfolded event numbers from the measured distribution by applying a χ^2 minimisation technique. An additional χ^2 term is included representing Tikhonov regularisation [71]. The regularisation reduces the effect of the statistical fluctuations present in the measured distribution on the high-frequency content of the unfolded spectrum. The regularisation strength is chosen such that the global correlation coefficient is minimal [72]. For the measurements presented here, this choice results in a small contribution from the regularisation term to the total χ^2 , on the order of a few percent. The unfolding of multidimensional distributions is performed by internally mapping the multi-dimensional arrays to one-dimensional arrays [70].

what does
an element
of the response
matrix specify

306 6 Cross section determination

The normalised cross sections for $t\bar{t}$ production are measured in the full $t\bar{t}$ kinematic phase space at parton level. The number of unfolded signal events \hat{M}_i^{unf} in bins i of kinematic variables is used to define the normalised cross sections as a function of several (two or three) variables

$$\frac{\sigma_i}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{\hat{M}_i^{\text{unf}}}{\mathcal{B} \mathcal{L}}, \quad (1)$$

307 where the total cross section σ is evaluated by summing σ_i over all bins, \mathcal{B} is the branching
 308 ratio of $t\bar{t}$ into e^+e^- , $\mu^+\mu^-$, and $e^\pm\mu^\mp$ final states and \mathcal{L} is the integrated luminosity of the
 309 data sample. For presentation purposes, the measured cross sections are divided by the bin
 310 width of the first variable. They present single-differential cross sections as a function of the
 311 first variable in different ranges of the second or third variables and are referred
 312 to as double- or triple-differential cross sections, respectively. The bin widths are chosen based
 313 on the resolutions of the kinematic variables, such that the purity and the stability of each bin
 314 is generally above 20%. For a given bin, the purity is defined as the fraction of events in the $t\bar{t}$
 315 signal simulation that are generated and reconstructed in the same bin with respect to the total
 316 number of events reconstructed in that bin. To evaluate the stability, the number of events in
 317 the $t\bar{t}$ signal simulation that are generated and reconstructed in a given bin are divided by the
 318 total number of reconstructed events generated in the bin.

Diff cross
sections
after
unfolding
and single,
double, triple
diff xsec

319 The cross section determination based on the signal extraction and unfolding described in Sec-
 320 tion 5 has been validated with closure tests. Large numbers of pseudo-data sets were generated
 321 from the $t\bar{t}$ signal MC simulations and analysed as if they were real data. The normalised differ-
 322 ential cross sections are found to be unbiased and the confidence intervals based on the nominal
 323 measurements and the estimated $\pm 1\sigma$ uncertainties provide correct coverage probability. Any
 324 residual non-closure between generated and measured cross sections is found to be small com-
 325 pared to the statistical uncertainties of the measurements and is therefore neglected. A further
 326 closure test has been performed by unfolding pseudo-data sets generated using reweighted
 327 signal MCs for the detector corrections. The reweighting is performed as a function of the
 328 differential cross section kinematic observables and is used to introduce controlled shape vari-
 329 ations, e.g. making the $p_T(t)$ spectrum harder or softer. This test is sensitive to the stability of
 330 the unfolding with respect to the underlying physics model in the simulation. The effect on
 331 the unfolded cross sections is negligible for reweightings that lead to shape changes that are
 332 comparable to the observed differences between data and nominal MC distributions.

333 7 Systematic uncertainties

334 The systematic uncertainties in the measured differential cross sections are categorised into
 335 two classes: experimental uncertainties arising from imperfect modelling of the detector re-
 336 sponse, and theoretical uncertainties arising from the modelling of the signal and background
 337 processes. Each source of systematic uncertainty is assessed by changing in the simulation
 338 the corresponding efficiency, resolution, or scale by its uncertainty, using a prescription sim-
 339 ilar to the one followed in Ref. [27]. For each change made, the cross section determination
 340 is repeated, and the difference with respect to the nominal result in each bin is taken as the
 341 systematic uncertainty.

342 7.1 Experimental uncertainties

343 To account for the pileup uncertainty, the value of the total pp inelastic cross section, which
 344 is used to estimate the mean number of additional pp interactions, is varied by $\pm 4.6\%$, corre-

345 sponding to the uncertainty in the measurement of this cross section [61].

346 The efficiencies of the dilepton triggers are measured with independent triggers based on a
 347 p_T^{miss} requirement. Scale factors, defined as the ratio of the trigger efficiencies in data and sim-
 348 ulation, are calculated in bins of lepton η and p_T . They are applied to the simulation and
 349 varied within their uncertainties. The uncertainties from the modelling of lepton identifica-
 350 tion and isolation efficiencies are determined using the “tag-and-probe” method with $Z + \text{jets}$
 351 event samples [73, 74]. The differences of these efficiencies between data and simulation in
 352 bins of η and p_T are generally less than 10% for electrons, and negligible for muons. The un-
 353 certainty is estimated by varying the corresponding scale factors in the simulation within their
 354 uncertainties. An implicit assumption made in the analysis is that the scale factors derived
 355 from the $Z + \text{jets}$ sample are applicable for the $t\bar{t}$ samples, where the efficiency for lepton isol-
 356 ation is reduced due to the typically larger number of jets present in the events. An additional
 357 uncertainty of 1% is added to take into account a possible violation of this assumption. This
 358 uncertainty is verified with studies with $t\bar{t}$ enriched samples using a similar event selection as
 359 for the present analysis. In these studies the lepton isolation criteria are relaxed for one lepton
 360 and the efficiency for passing the criteria is measured both in data and simulation.

361 The uncertainty arising from the jet energy scale (JES) is determined by varying the twenty-
 362 six sources of uncertainty in the JES in bins of p_T and η and taking the quadrature sum of the
 363 effects [68]. These uncertainties also include several sources related to pileup, that contribute
 364 a smaller part of all JES related uncertainties. The JES variations are also propagated to the
 365 uncertainties in \vec{p}_T^{miss} . The uncertainty from the jet energy resolution (JER) is determined by
 366 the variation of the simulated JER by ± 1 standard deviation in different η regions [68]. An
 367 additional uncertainty in the calculation of \vec{p}_T^{miss} is estimated by varying the energies of recon-
 368 structed particles not clustered into jets.

369 The uncertainty due to imperfect modelling of the b tagging efficiency is determined by vary-
 370 ing the measured scale factor for b tagging efficiencies within its uncertainties [69].

371 The uncertainty in the integrated luminosity of the 2016 data sample recorded by CMS is
 372 2.5% [75] and is applied simultaneously to the normalisation of all simulated distributions.

373 7.2 Theoretical uncertainties

374 The uncertainties of the modelling of the $t\bar{t}$ signal events are evaluated with appropriate vari-
 375 ations of the nominal simulation based on POWHEG + PYTHIA and the CUETP8M2T4 tune (see
 376 Section 3 for details). The studies presented in [47] show that the nominal simulation pro-
 377 vides a reasonable prediction of differential $t\bar{t}$ production cross sections at $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ and
 378 $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, also for events with additional jets, and thus can be used as a solid basis for
 379 evaluating theoretical uncertainties in the present analysis.

380 The uncertainty arising from missing higher-order terms in the simulation of the signal process
 381 at ME level is assessed by varying the renormalisation, μ_r , and factorisation, μ_f , scales in the
 382 POWHEG simulation up and down by factors of two with respect to the nominal values. In the
 383 POWHEG sample, the nominal scales are defined as $\mu_r = \mu_f = \sqrt{m_t^2 + p_{T,t}^2}$, where $p_{T,t}$ denotes the
 384 p_T of the top quark in the $t\bar{t}$ rest frame. In total, three variations are applied: one with the fac-
 385 torisation scale fixed, one with the renormalisation scale fixed, and one with both scales varied
 386 up and down coherently together. The maximum of the resulting measurement variations is
 387 taken as the final uncertainty. In the parton-shower simulation, the corresponding uncertainty
 388 is estimated by varying the scale up and down by factors of 2 for initial-state radiation and $\sqrt{2}$
 389 for final-state radiation, as suggested in Ref. [49].

390 The uncertainty from the choice of PDF is assessed by reweighting the signal simulation ac-
 391 cording to the prescription provided for the CT14 NLO set [60]. An additional uncertainty
 392 is independently derived by varying the α_S value within its uncertainty in the PDF set. The
 393 dependence of the measurement on the assumed top quark mass parameter m_t^{MC} value is esti-
 394 mated by varying m_t^{MC} in the simulation by $\pm 1 \text{ GeV}$ around the central value of 172.5 GeV .
 395 The uncertainty originating from the scheme used to match the ME-level calculation to the
 396 parton-shower simulation is derived by varying the h_{damp} parameter in POWHEG in the range
 397 $0.996m_t^{\text{MC}} < h_{\text{damp}} < 2.239m_t^{\text{MC}}$, according to the tuning results from Ref. [47].
 398 The uncertainty related to modelling of the underlying event is estimated by varying the pa-
 399 rameters used to derive the CUETP8M2T4 tune in the default setup. The default setup in
 400 PYTHIA includes a model of colour reconnection based on MPIs with early resonance de-
 401 cays switched off. The analysis is repeated with three other models of colour reconnection
 402 within PYTHIA: the MPI-based scheme with early resonance decays switched on, a gluon-move
 403 scheme [76], and a QCD-inspired scheme [77]. The total uncertainty from colour reconnection
 404 modelling is estimated by taking the maximum deviation from the nominal result.
 405 The uncertainty from the knowledge of the b quark fragmentation function is assessed by
 406 varying the Bowler–Lund function within its uncertainties [78]. In addition, the analysis is
 407 repeated using the Peterson model for b quark fragmentation [79], and the final uncertainty
 408 is determined, separately for each measurement bin, as an envelope of the variations of the
 409 normalised cross section resulting from all variations of the b quark fragmentation function.
 410 An uncertainty from the semileptonic branching ratios of b hadrons is estimated by varying
 411 them according to the world average uncertainties [44]. As t̄t events producing electrons or
 412 muons originating from the decay of τ leptons are considered to be background, the measured
 413 differential cross sections are sensitive to the branching ratios of τ leptons decaying into elec-
 414 trons or muons assumed in the simulation. Hence, an uncertainty is determined by varying the
 415 branching ratios by 1.5% [44] in the simulation.
 416 The normalisations of all non-t̄t backgrounds are varied up and down by $\pm 30\%$ taken from
 417 measurements as explained in Ref. [74].
 418 The total systematic uncertainty in each measurement bin is estimated by adding all the con-
 419 tributions described above in quadrature, separately for positive and negative cross section
 420 variations. If a systematic uncertainty results in two cross section variations of the same sign,
 421 the largest one is taken, while the opposite variation is set to zero.

422 8 Results of the measurement

423 The normalised differential cross sections of t̄t production are measured in the full phase space
 424 at parton level for top quarks (after radiation and before the top quark and antiquark decays)
 425 and at particle level for additional jets in the events, for the following variables:

- 426 1. double-differential cross sections as a function of pair of variables:
 427
 - 428 • $|y(t)|$ and $p_T(t)$,
 - 429 • $M(t\bar{t})$ and $|y(t)|$,
 - 430 • $M(t\bar{t})$ and $|y(\bar{t})|$,
 - 431 • $M(t\bar{t})$ and $\Delta\eta(t, \bar{t})$,
 - 431 • $M(t\bar{t})$ and $\Delta\phi(t, \bar{t})$,

- 432 • $M(t\bar{t})$ and $p_T(t\bar{t})$ and
 433 • $M(t\bar{t})$ and $p_T(t)$.

434 These cross sections are denoted in the following as $[y(t), p_T(t)]$, etc.

- 435 2. triple-differential cross sections as a function of N_{jet} , $M(t\bar{t})$, and $y(t\bar{t})$. These cross sec-
 436 tions are measured separately using two ($N_{jet} = 0$ and $N_{jet} \geq 1$) and three ($N_{jet} = 0$,
 437 $N_{jet} = 1$, and $N_{jet} \geq 2$) bins of N_{jet} , for the particle-level jets. These cross sections are
 438 denoted as $[N_{jet}^{0,1+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ and $[N_{jet}^{0,1,2+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$, respectively.

how are these
pairs of vars
chosen

439 The pairs of variables for the double-differential cross sections are chosen in order to obtain rep-
 440 resentative combinations that are sensitive to different aspects of the $t\bar{t}$ production dynamics,
 441 mostly following the previous measurement [20]. The variables for the triple-differential cross
 442 sections are chosen in order to enhance sensitivity to the PDFs, α_S , and m_t^{pole} . In particular, the
 443 combination of $y(t\bar{t})$ and $M(t\bar{t})$ variables provides sensitivity for the PDFs, as demonstrated
 444 in [20], the N_{jet} distribution for α_S and $M(t\bar{t})$ for m_t^{pole} .

445 The numerical values of the measured cross sections and their uncertainties are provided
 446 in Appendix A. In general, the total uncertainties for all measured cross sections are about
 447 5–10%, but exceed 20% in some regions of phase space, such as the last N_{jet} range of the
 448 $[N_{jet}^{0,1,2+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ distribution. The total uncertainties are dominated by the systematic
 449 uncertainties receiving similar contributions from the experimental and theoretical systematic
 450 sources. The largest experimental systematic uncertainty is associated with the JES. Both the
 451 JES and signal modelling systematic uncertainties are also affected by the statistical uncertain-
 452 ties in the simulated samples that are used for the evaluation of these uncertainties. The cross
 453 sections measured in the e^+e^- , $\mu^+\mu^-$ and $e^\pm\mu^\mp$ channels separately are compatible with each
 454 other.

455 In Figs. 3–11, the measured cross sections are compared to three theoretical predictions based
 456 on MC simulations: POWHEG + PYTHIA ('POW+PYT'), POWHEG + HERWIG++ ('POW+HER'),
 457 and MG5_aMC@NLO + PYTHIA ('MG5+PYT'). The 'POW+PYT' and 'POW+HER' theoretical
 458 predictions differ by the parton-shower method, hadronisation and event tune (p_T -ordered
 459 parton showering, string hadronisation model and CUETP8M2T4 tune in 'POW+PYT', or an-
 460 gular ordered parton showering, cluster hadronisation model and EE5C tune in 'POW+HER'),
 461 while the 'POW+PYT' and 'MG5+PYT' predictions adopt different matrix elements (inclusive
 462 $t\bar{t}$ production at NLO in 'POW+PYT', or $t\bar{t}$ with up to two extra partons at NLO in 'MG5+PYT')
 463 and different methods for matching with parton shower (correcting the first parton shower
 464 emission to the NLO result in 'POW+PYT', or subtracting from the exact NLO result its parton
 465 shower approximation in 'MG5+PYT'). For each comparison, a χ^2 and the number of degrees
 466 of freedom (dof) are reported. The χ^2 value is calculated taking into account the statistical and
 467 systematic data uncertainties, while ignoring uncertainties of the predictions:

$$\chi^2 = \mathbf{R}_{N-1}^T \mathbf{Cov}_{N-1}^{-1} \mathbf{R}_{N-1}, \quad (2)$$

where \mathbf{R}_{N-1} is the column vector of the residuals calculated as the difference of the measured cross sections and the corresponding predictions obtained by discarding one of the N bins, and \mathbf{Cov}_{N-1} is the $(N - 1) \times (N - 1)$ submatrix obtained from the full covariance matrix by discarding the corresponding row and column. The matrix \mathbf{Cov}_{N-1} obtained in this way is invertible, while the original covariance matrix \mathbf{Cov} is singular because for normalised cross sections one degree of freedom is lost, as can be deduced from Eq. (1). The covariance matrix

\mathbf{Cov} is calculated as:

$$\mathbf{Cov} = \mathbf{Cov}^{\text{unf}} + \mathbf{Cov}^{\text{syst}}, \quad (3)$$

where $\mathbf{Cov}^{\text{unf}}$ and $\mathbf{Cov}^{\text{syst}}$ are the covariance matrices corresponding to the statistical uncertainties from the unfolding, and the systematic uncertainties, respectively. The systematic covariance matrix $\mathbf{Cov}^{\text{syst}}$ is calculated as:

$$\mathbf{Cov}_{ij}^{\text{syst}} = \sum_{k,l} \frac{1}{N_k} C_{j,k,l} C_{i,k,l}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N, \quad 1 \leq j \leq N, \quad (4)$$

where $C_{i,k,l}$ stands for the systematic uncertainty from variation l of source k in the i th bin, and N_k is the number of variations for source k . The sums run over all sources of the systematic uncertainties and all corresponding variations. Most of the systematic uncertainty sources in this analysis consist of positive and negative variations and thus have $N_k = 2$, whilst several model uncertainties (the model of colour reconnection and the b quark fragmentation function) consist of more than two variations, a property which is accounted for in Eq. (4). All systematic uncertainties are treated as additive, i.e. the relative uncertainties are used to scale the corresponding measured value in the construction of $\mathbf{Cov}^{\text{syst}}$. This treatment is consistent with the cross section normalisation and makes the χ^2 in Eq. (2) independent of which of the N bins is excluded. A multiplicative treatment of uncertainties has been tested as well, and consistent results were obtained. The cross section measurements for different multi-differential distributions are statistically and systematically correlated. No attempt is made to quantify the correlations between bins from different multi-differential distributions. Thus, quantitative comparisons between theoretical predictions and the data can only be made for each single set of multi-differential cross sections.

In Fig. 3, the $p_T(t)$ distribution is compared in different ranges of $|y(t)|$ to predictions from 'POW+PYT', 'POW+HER', and 'MG5+PYT'. The data distribution is softer than that of the predictions over the entire $y(t)$ range. Only 'POW+HER' describes the data well, while the other two simulations predict a harder $p_T(t)$ distribution than measured in the data over the entire $y(t)$ range. The disagreement is strongest for 'POW+PYT'.

Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the distributions of $|y(t)|$ and $|y(t\bar{t})|$ in different $M(t\bar{t})$ ranges compared to the same set of MC models. The shapes of the $y(t)$ and $y(t\bar{t})$ distributions are reasonably well described by all models, except for the largest $M(t\bar{t})$ range, where all theoretical predictions are more central than the data for $y(t)$ and less central for $y(t\bar{t})$. The $M(t\bar{t})$ distribution is softer in the data than in the theoretical predictions. The latter trend is the strongest for 'POW+PYT', being consistent with the disagreement for the $p_T(t)$ distribution (as shown in Fig. 3). The best agreement for both $[M(t\bar{t}), y(t)]$ and $[M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections is provided by 'POW+HER'.

In Fig. 6, the $\Delta\eta(t, \bar{t})$ distribution is compared in the same $M(t\bar{t})$ ranges to the theoretical predictions. For all generators, there is a discrepancy between the data and simulation for the medium and high $M(t\bar{t})$ bins, where the predicted $\Delta\eta(t, \bar{t})$ values are too low. The disagreement is the strongest for 'MG5+PYT'.

Figures 7 and 8 illustrate the comparison of the distributions of $\Delta\phi(t, \bar{t})$ and $p_T(t\bar{t})$ in the same $M(t\bar{t})$ ranges to the theoretical predictions. Both these distributions are sensitive to gluon radiation. All MC models describe the data well within uncertainties, except for 'MG5+PYT', which predicts a $p_T(t\bar{t})$ distribution in the last $M(t\bar{t})$ bin of the $[M(t\bar{t}), p_T(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections that is too hard.

In Fig. 9, the $p_T(t)$ distribution is compared in different $M(t\bar{t})$ ranges to the theoretical predictions. None of the MC generators is able to describe the data, generally predicting a too hard

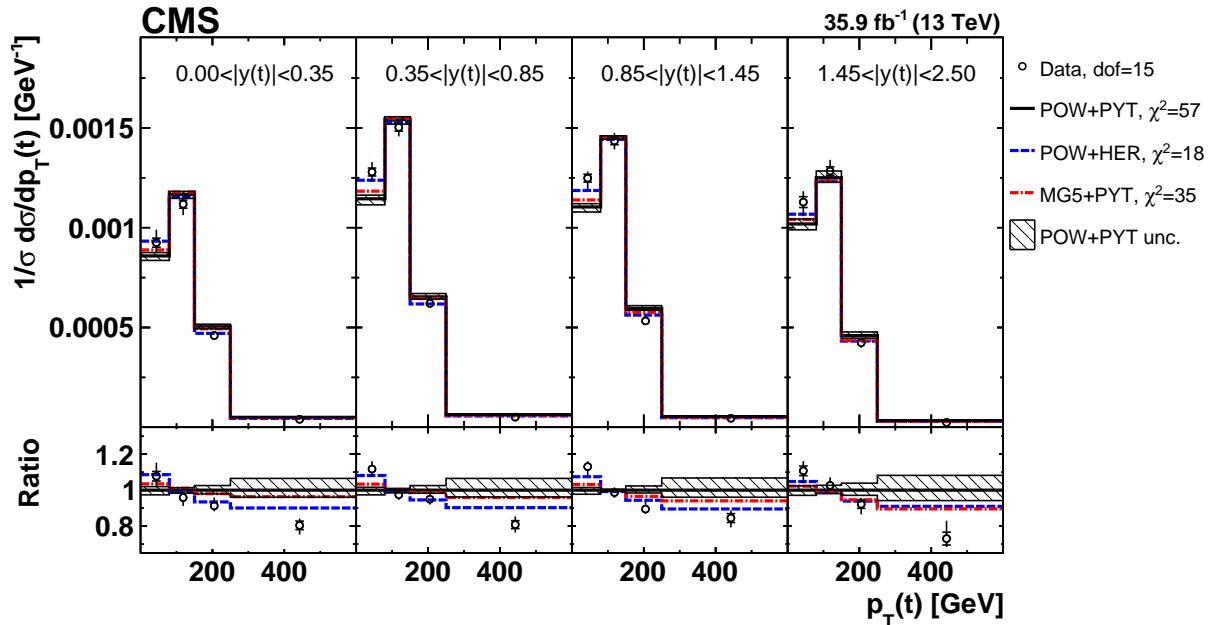


Figure 3: Comparison of the measured $[y(t), p_T(t)]$ cross sections to the theoretical predictions calculated using POWHEG + PYTHIA ('POW+PYT'), POWHEG + HERWIG++ ('POW+HER'), and MG5_aMC@NLO + PYTHIA ('MG5+PYT') event generators. The inner vertical bars on the data points represent the statistical uncertainties and the full bars include also the systematic uncertainties added in quadrature. For each MC model, values of χ^2 which take into account the bin-to-bin correlations and dof for the comparison with the data are reported. The hatched regions correspond to the theoretical uncertainties in POWHEG + PYTHIA (see Section 7). In the lower panel, the ratios of the data and other simulations to the 'POW+PYT' predictions are shown.

507 **$p_T(t)$ distribution.** The discrepancy is larger at high $M(t\bar{t})$ values where the softer $p_T(t)$ spectrum
 508 in the data must be kinematically correlated with the larger $\Delta\eta(t, \bar{t})$ values (as shown in
 509 Fig. 6), compared to the predictions. The disagreement is the strongest for 'POW+PYT'. While
 510 the 'POW+HER' simulation is able to reasonably describe the $p_T(t)$ distribution in the entire
 511 range of $y(t\bar{t})$ (as shown in Fig. 3), it does not provide a good description in all ranges of $M(t\bar{t})$,
 512 in particular predicting a too hard $p_T(t)$ distribution at high $M(t\bar{t})$.

513 Figures 10 and 11 illustrate the triple-differential cross sections as a function of $|y(t\bar{t})|$ in differ-
 514 ent $M(t\bar{t})$ and N_{jet} ranges, measured using two or three bins of N_{jet} . For the $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$
 515 measurement, all MC models describe the data well. For the $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1,2+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ measure-
 516 ment, only 'POW+PYT' is in satisfactory agreement with the data. In particular, 'POW+HER'
 517 predicts too high a cross section for $N_{\text{jet}} > 1$, while 'MG5+PYT' provides the worst description
 518 of the $M(t\bar{t})$ distribution for $N_{\text{jet}} = 1$.

519 All obtained χ^2 values, ignoring theoretical uncertainties, are listed in Table 1. The correspond-
 520 ing p -values are visualised in Fig. 12. From these values one can conclude that none of the cen-
 521 tral predictions of the considered MC generators is able to provide predictions that correctly
 522 describe all distributions. In particular, for $[M(t\bar{t}), \Delta\eta(t, \bar{t})]$ and $[M(t\bar{t}), p_T(t)]$ the χ^2 values are
 523 relatively large for all MC generators. In total, the best agreement with the data is provided
 524 by 'POW+PYT' and 'POW+HER', with 'POW+PYT' better describing the measurements prob-
 525 ing N_{jet} and radiation, and 'POW+HER' better describing the ones involving probes of the p_T
 526 distribution.

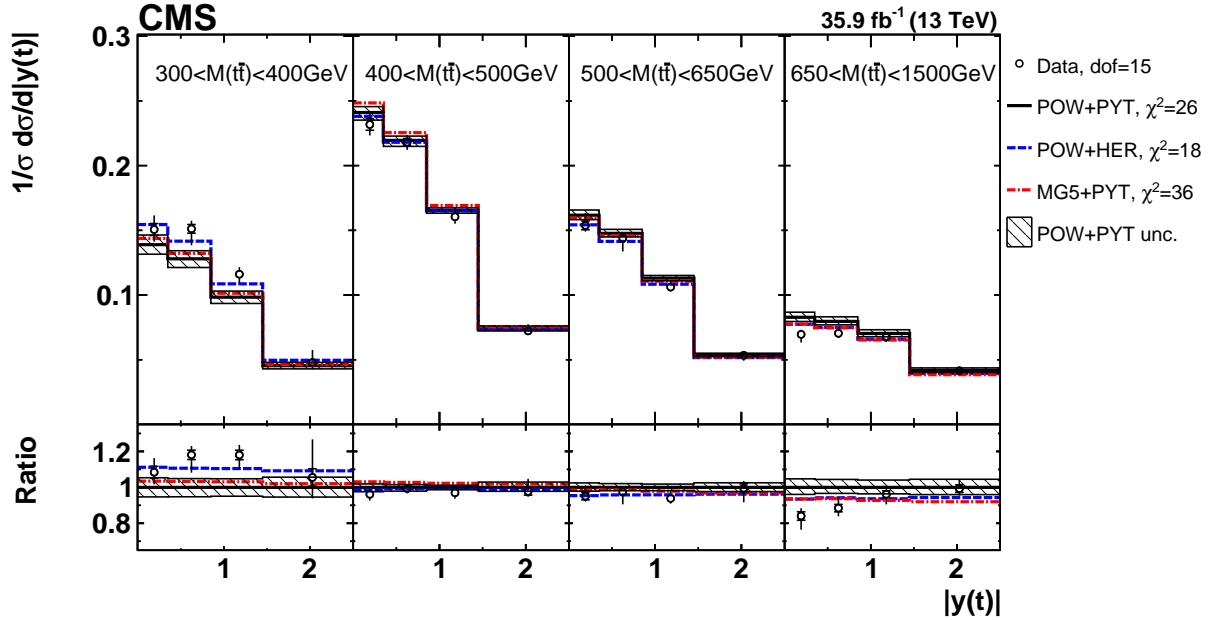


Figure 4: Comparison of the measured $[M(t\bar{t}), y(t)]$ cross sections to the theoretical predictions calculated using MC event generators (further details can be found in the Fig. 3 caption).

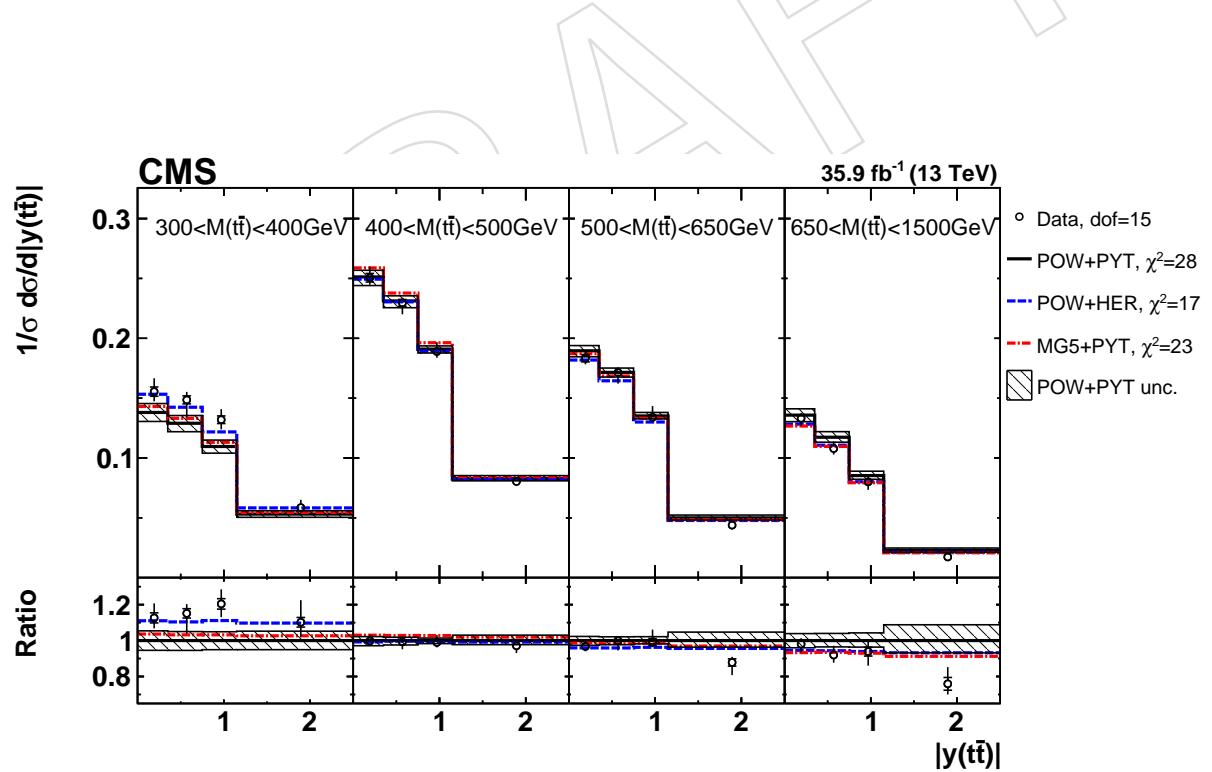


Figure 5: Comparison of the measured $[M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections to the theoretical predictions calculated using MC event generators (further details can be found in the Fig. 3 caption).

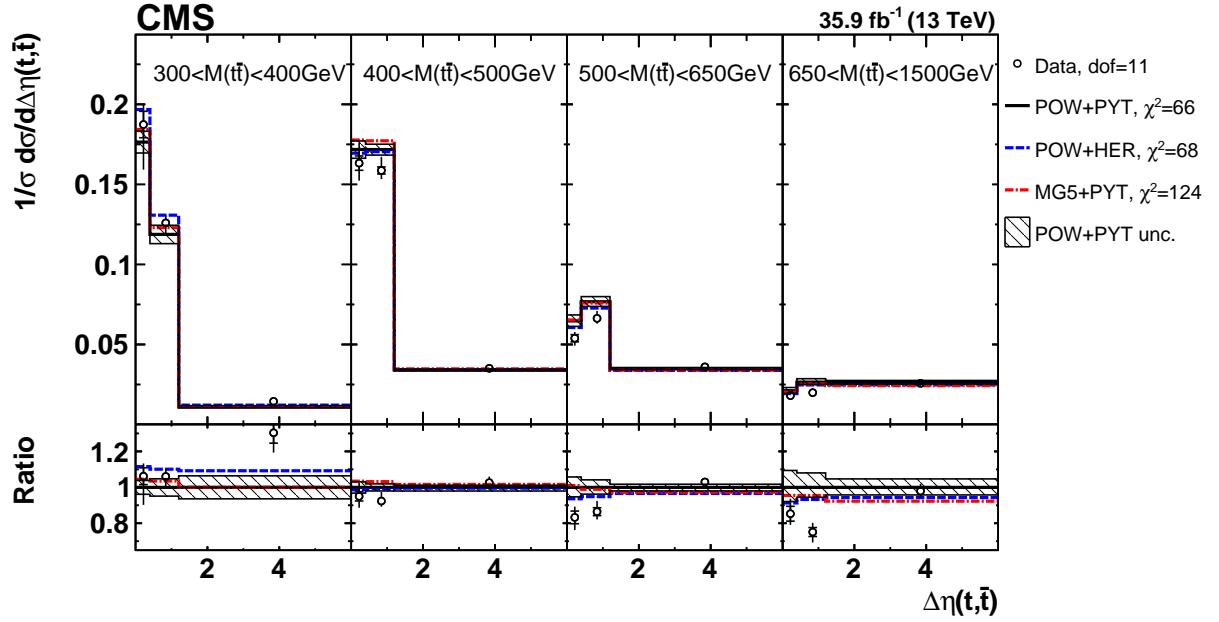


Figure 6: Comparison of the measured $[M(t\bar{t}), \Delta\eta(t, \bar{t})]$ cross sections to the theoretical predictions calculated using MC event generators (further details can be found in the Fig. 3 caption).

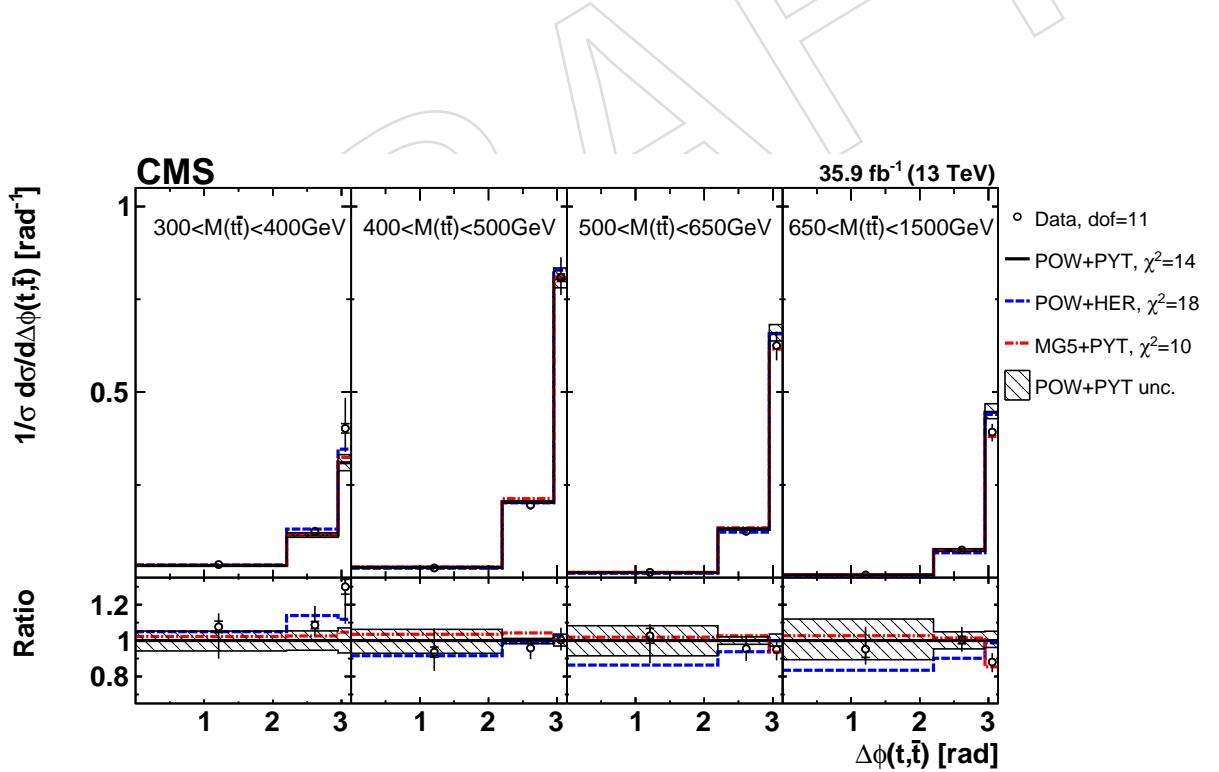


Figure 7: Comparison of the measured $[M(t\bar{t}), \Delta\phi(t, \bar{t})]$ cross sections to the theoretical predictions calculated using MC event generators (further details can be found in the Fig. 3 caption).

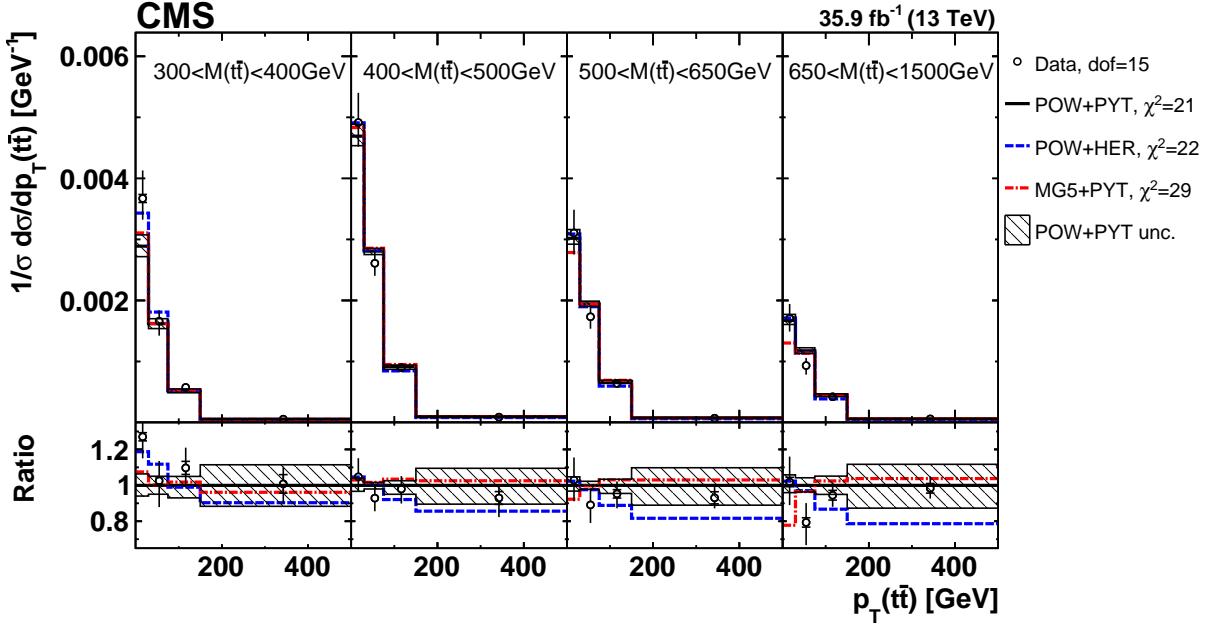


Figure 8: Comparison of the measured $[M(t\bar{t}), p_T(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections to the theoretical predictions calculated using MC event generators (further details can be found in the Fig. 3 caption).

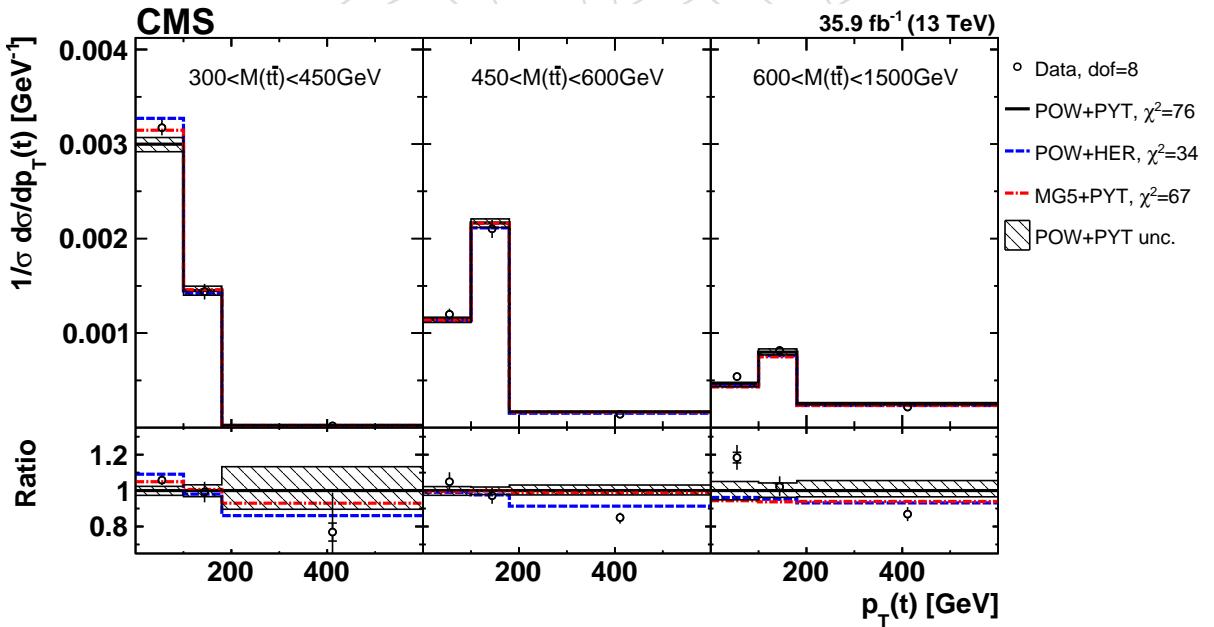


Figure 9: Comparison of the measured $[M(t\bar{t}), p_T(t)]$ cross sections to the theoretical predictions calculated using MC event generators (further details can be found in the Fig. 3 caption).

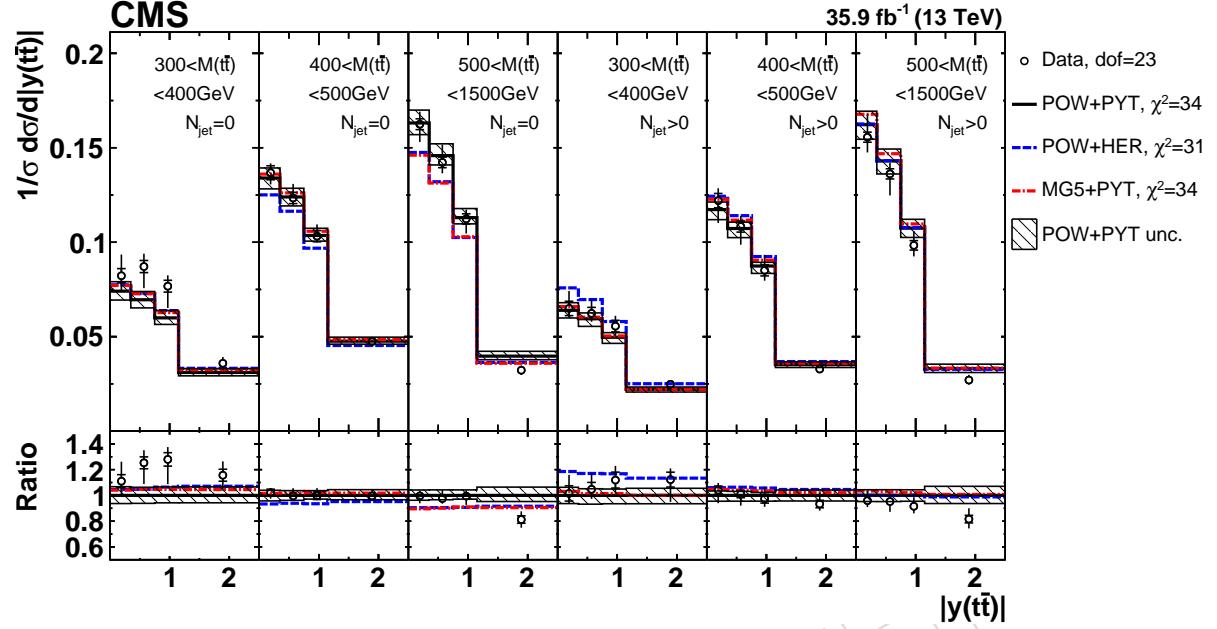


Figure 10: Comparison of the measured $[N_{jet}^{0,1+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections to the theoretical predictions calculated using MC event generators (further details can be found in the Fig. 3 caption).

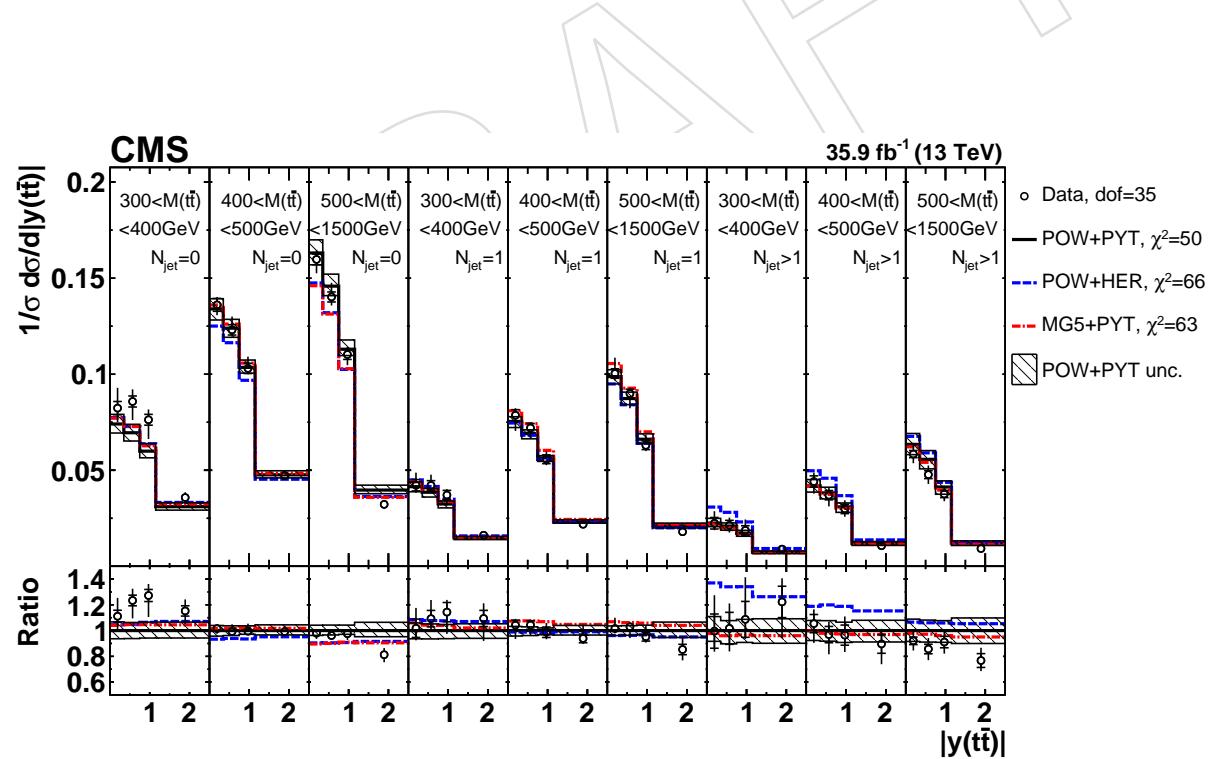


Figure 11: Comparison of the measured $[N_{jet}^{0,1,2+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections to the theoretical predictions calculated using MC event generators (further details can be found in the Fig. 3 caption).

Table 1: The χ^2 values (taking into account data uncertainties and ignoring theoretical uncertainties) and dof of the measured cross sections with respect to the predictions of various MC generators.

Cross section variables	dof	χ^2		
		'POW+PYT'	'POW+HER'	'MG5+PYT'
$[y(t), p_T(t)]$	15	57	18	35
$[M(t\bar{t}), y(t)]$	15	26	18	36
$[M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$	15	28	17	23
$[M(t\bar{t}), \Delta\eta(t, \bar{t})]$	11	66	68	124
$[M(t\bar{t}), \Delta\phi(t, \bar{t})]$	15	14	18	10
$[M(t\bar{t}), p_T(t\bar{t})]$	15	21	22	29
$[M(t\bar{t}), p_T(t)]$	15	77	34	68
$[N_{jet}^{0,1+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$	23	34	31	34
$[N_{jet}^{0,1,2+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$	35	50	66	63

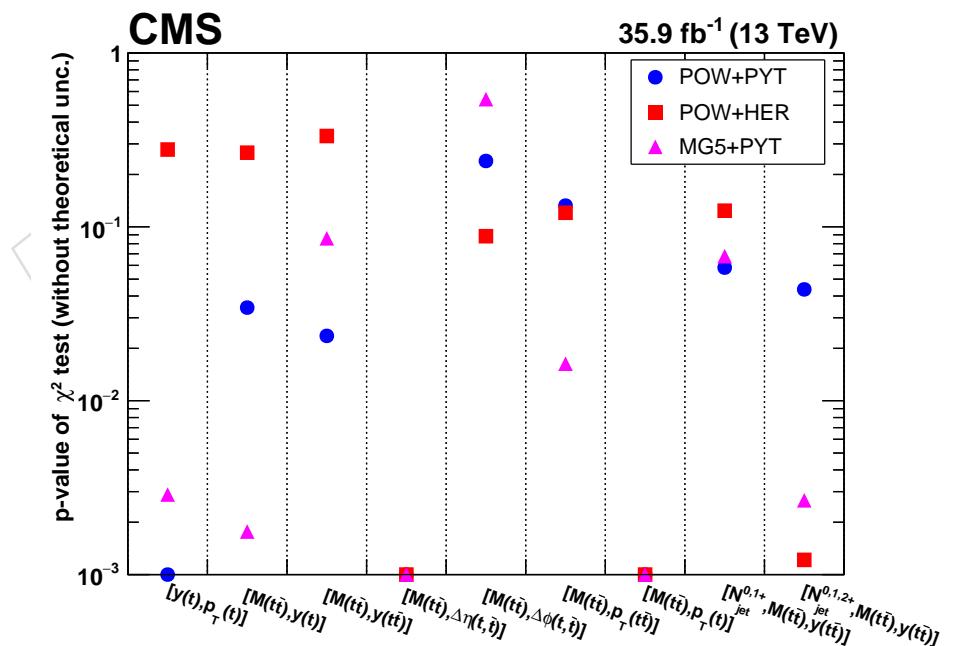


Figure 12: Assessment of compatibility of various MC predictions with the data. The plot shows the p -values of χ^2 -tests between data and predictions. Only the data uncertainties are taken into account in the χ^2 -tests while uncertainties on the theoretical calculations are ignored. Points with $p \leq 0.001$ are shown at $p = 0.001$.

527 **9 Extraction of α_S and m_t^{pole} from $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ cross sec-**

528 **tions using external PDFs**

529 To extract α_S and m_t^{pole} , the measured triple-differential cross sections are compared to fixed-
 530 order NLO predictions that do not have variable parameters, except for the factorisation and
 531 renormalisation scales. These predictions provide a simpler assessment of theoretical uncer-
 532 tainties than predictions from MC event generators. The latter complement fixed-order com-
 533 putations with parton showers, thus accounting for important QCD corrections beyond fixed
 534 order, but complicating thereby the interpretation of the extracted parameters, because the
 535 modelling of the showers can involve different PDFs and α_S values. Furthermore, for PDF fits
 536 using these data (to be discussed in Section 10), fast computation techniques are required that
 537 are currently available only for fixed-order calculations.

538 Fixed-order theoretical calculations for fully differential cross sections for inclusive $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}$ produc-
 539 tion are publicly available at NLO $O(\alpha_S^3)$ in the fixed-flavour number scheme [80], and for $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}$
 540 production with one (NLO $O(\alpha_S^4)$) [81] and two (NLO $O(\alpha_S^5)$) [82, 83] additional jets. These
 541 calculations are used in the present analysis. Furthermore, NLO predictions for $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}$ production
 542 with three additional jets exist [84], but are not used in this paper because the sample of events
 543 with three additional jets is not large enough to allow us to measure multi-differential cross
 544 sections. The exact fully differential NNLO $O(\alpha_S^4)$ calculations for inclusive $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}$ production have
 545 recently appeared in the literature [85, 86], but these predictions have not been published yet
 546 for multi-differential cross sections. The NNLO calculations for $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}$ production with additional
 547 jets have not been performed yet.

548 In the case of the $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ measurement, cross sections for inclusive $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}$ and $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}} + 1$ jet
 549 production in each bin of $M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})$ and $y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})$ are obtained in the following way. The cross sections
 550 for inclusive $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}} + 1$ jet production are taken from the $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$ bins of the $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$
 551 measurements. The cross sections for inclusive $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}$ jet production are calculated from the sum
 552 of the cross sections in the $N_{\text{jet}} = 0$ and $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$ bins. Statistical and systematic uncertainties
 553 and all correlations are obtained using error propagation. Finally, the cross sections obtained
 554 for inclusive $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}$ and $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}} + 1$ jet production are compared to the NLO $O(\alpha_S^3)$ and NLO $O(\alpha_S^4)$ cal-
 555 culations, respectively. For these processes, the ratios of NLO over LO predictions are about
 556 1.5 on average, and the requirement $p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$ for the jets ensures that logarithms of the
 557 ratio p_T/m_t^{pole} are not large, thereby demonstrating good convergence of the perturbation se-
 558 ries. Similarly, cross sections for inclusive $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}, \text{t}\bar{\text{t}} + 1$, and $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}} + 2$ jets production are obtained
 559 using the $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1,2+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ measurement and compared to the NLO $O(\alpha_S^3)$, NLO $O(\alpha_S^4)$,
 560 and NLO $O(\alpha_S^5)$ calculations, respectively. Thus, all cross sections are compared to calculations
 561 of the order in α_S required for NLO accuracy. For presentation purposes, the cross sections are
 562 shown in Figs. 14–16 in the $N_{\text{jet}} = 0$ and $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$ bins used before for the $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$
 563 measurements, one with $N_{\text{jet}} = 0$ and another with $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$. The measured cross sections for
 564 $N_{\text{jet}} \geq 1$ are compared to the NLO calculation for inclusive $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}} + 1$ jet production, while those for
 565 $N_{\text{jet}} = 0$ are compared to the difference of the NLO calculations for inclusive $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}$ and inclusive
 566 $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}} + 1$ jet production. The normalisation cross section is evaluated by integrating the differen-
 567 tial cross sections over all bins, i.e. it is given by the inclusive $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}$ cross section. As discussed
 568 below, χ^2 values are calculated for the comparisons of data and NLO predictions and are also
 569 used for the extraction of parameter values. The total χ^2 values obtained are identical for the
 570 comparisons based on inclusive $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}$ and $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}} + 1$ jet production cross sections and the ones based
 571 on the $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ results, shown in Figs. 14–16, because the χ^2 values are invariant

572 under invertible linear transformations of the set of cross section values.

573 The NLO predictions are obtained using the MG5_aMC@NLO framework running in the fixed-
 574 order mode. A number of the latest proton NLO PDF sets are used, namely: ABMP16 [87],
 575 CJ15 [88], CT14 [60], HERAPDF2.0 [89], JR14 [90], MMHT2014 [91], and NNPDF3.1 [92], avail-
 576 able via the LHAPDF interface (version 6.1.5) [93]. No $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}$ data were used in the determination
 577 of the CJ15, CT14, HERAPDF2.0 and JR14 PDF sets; only total $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}$ production cross section mea-
 578 surements were used to determine the ABMP16 and MMHT2014 PDFs, and both total and
 579 differential (from LHC Run 1) $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}$ cross sections were used in the NNPDF3.1 extraction. The
 580 number of active flavours is set to $n_f = 5$, an $m_t^{\text{pole}} = 172.5 \text{ GeV}$ is used, and α_S is set to
 581 the value used for the corresponding PDF extraction. The renormalisation and factorisation
 582 scales are chosen to be $\mu_r = \mu_f = H'/2, H' = \sum_i m_{t,i}$. Here the sum is running over all final-
 583 state partons (t , $\bar{\text{t}}$, and up to three light partons in the $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}} + 2$ jet calculations) and m_t denotes
 584 a transverse mass, defined as $m_t = \sqrt{m^2 + p_T^2}$. The theoretical uncertainty is estimated by
 585 varying μ_r and μ_f independently up and down by a factor of 2, with the additional restric-
 586 tion that the ratio μ_r/μ_f stays between 0.5 and 2 [94]. Additionally, an alternative scale choice
 587 $\mu_r = \mu_f = H/2, H = \sum_i m_{t,i}$, with the sum running only over t and $\bar{\text{t}}$ [86], is considered.
 588 The scales are varied coherently in the predictions with different N_{jet} . The final uncertainty is
 589 determined as an envelope of all scale variations on the normalised cross sections. This un-
 590 certainty is referred to hereafter as a scale uncertainty and is supposed to estimate the impact
 591 of missing higher-order terms. The PDF uncertainties are taken into account in the theoretical
 592 predictions for each PDF set. The PDF uncertainties of CJ15 [88] and CT14 [60], evaluated at
 593 90% confidence level (CL), are rescaled to the 68% CL for consistency with other PDF sets. The
 594 uncertainties in the normalised $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}$ cross sections originating from α_S and m_t^{pole} are estimated
 595 by varying them within $\alpha_S(m_Z) = 0.118 \pm 0.001$ and $m_t^{\text{pole}} = 172.5 \pm 1.0 \text{ GeV}$, respectively (for
 596 presentation purposes, in some figures larger variations of $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} by ± 0.005 and
 597 $\pm 5.0 \text{ GeV}$, respectively, are shown).

To compare the measured cross sections to the NLO QCD calculations, the latter are further corrected from parton to particle level. The NLO QCD calculations are provided for parton-level jets and stable top quarks, therefore the corrections (further referred to as NP) are determined using additional POWHEG + PYTHIA MC simulations for $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}$ production with and without MPI, hadronisation and top quark decays, and defined as:

$$C_{\text{NP}} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{isolated from } t \rightarrow \ell, b}^{\text{particle}}}{\sigma_{\text{no MPI, no had., no t}\bar{\text{t}} \text{ decays}}^{\text{parton}}} \quad (5)$$

598 Here $\sigma_{\text{isolated from } t \rightarrow \ell, b}^{\text{particle}}$ is the cross section with MPI and hadronisation for jets built of particles
 599 excluding neutrinos and isolated from charged leptons and b quarks from the top quark de-
 600 cays, as defined in Section 4, and $\sigma_{\text{no MPI, no had., no t}\bar{\text{t}} \text{ decays}}^{\text{parton}}$ is the cross section without MPI and
 601 hadronisation for jets built of partons excluding t and $\bar{\text{t}}$. Both cross sections are calculated at
 602 NLO matched with parton showers. The C_{NP} factors are used to correct the NLO predictions to
 603 particle level. The NP corrections are determined in bins of the triple-differential cross sections
 604 as a function of N_{jet} , $M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})$, and $y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})$, even though they depend primarily on N_{jet} and have
 605 only weak dependence on the $\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}$ kinematic properties. For the cross sections with up to two
 606 extra jets measured in this analysis, the estimated NP corrections are close to 1, within 5%. The
 607 dependence of the NP corrections on MC modelling was studied using MC samples with var-
 608 ied hadronisation model, underlying event tune, and ME and parton-shower scales, as detailed

in Section 7. All resulting variations of \mathcal{C}_{NP} were found to be $\lesssim 1\%$, therefore no uncertainties on the determined NP corrections are assigned. To compare to the measured cross sections, the normalised multi-differential cross sections of the theoretical predictions are obtained by dividing the cross sections in specific bins by the total cross section summed over all bins.

The theoretical uncertainties for the $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ and $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1,2+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ cross sections are illustrated in Fig. 13. The CT14 PDF set with $\alpha_S(m_Z) = 0.118$, $m_t^{\text{pole}} = 172.5 \text{ GeV}$ is used as the nominal calculation. The contributions arising from the PDF, $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ (± 0.005), and m_t^{pole} ($\pm 1 \text{ GeV}$) uncertainties are shown separately. The total theoretical uncertainties are obtained by adding the effects from PDF, $\alpha_S(m_Z)$, m_t^{pole} , and scale variations in quadrature. On average, the total theoretical uncertainties are 5–10%. They receive similar contributions from PDF, $\alpha_S(m_Z)$, m_t^{pole} , and scale variations. This shows that the measured $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ cross sections can be used for reliable and precise extraction of the PDFs and QCD parameters. In this analysis the PDFs, $\alpha_S(m_Z)$, and m_t^{pole} are extracted from the $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ cross sections. These results are considered to be the nominal ones and are checked by repeating the analysis using the $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1,2+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ cross sections.

In Figs. 14–16 the $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ cross sections are compared to the predictions obtained using different PDFs, $\alpha_S(m_Z)$, and m_t^{pole} values. For each comparison, a χ^2 is calculated, taking into account the uncertainties of the data but ignoring uncertainties of the predictions. For the comparison in Fig. 14, additional χ^2 values are determined, taking also PDF uncertainties in the predictions into account, i.e. Eq. (3) becomes $\mathbf{Cov} = \mathbf{Cov}^{\text{unf}} + \mathbf{Cov}^{\text{syst}} + \mathbf{Cov}^{\text{PDF}}$, where $\mathbf{Cov}^{\text{PDF}}$ is a covariance matrix that accounts for the PDF uncertainties. Theoretical uncertainties from scale, $\alpha_S(m_Z)$, and m_t^{pole} variations are not included in this χ^2 calculation. Sizeable differences of the χ^2 values are observed for the predictions obtained using different PDFs. These differences can be attributed to the different input data and methodologies that were used to extract these sets of PDFs as discussed elsewhere [95, 96]. Among the PDF sets considered, the best description of the data is provided by the ABMP16 PDFs. This comparison also shows that the data prefer lower $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} value than in the nominal calculation using CT14. The largest sensitivity to m_t^{pole} is observed in the lowest $M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})$ region close to the threshold, while the sensitivity in the other $M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})$ bins occurs mainly because of the cross section normalisation.

The values of $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} are extracted by calculating a χ^2 between data and NLO predictions as a function of the input $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ or m_t^{pole} value, and approximating the dependence with a parabola. The minimum of the parabola is taken as the extracted $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ or m_t^{pole} value, while its uncertainty is estimated from the $\Delta\chi^2 = 1$ variation. This extraction is performed separately using different PDF sets, as well as different scale values. As for the additional χ^2 values in Fig. 14, the PDF uncertainties in the predictions are taken into account in these χ^2 calculations. Among the available PDF sets, only CT14, HERAPDF2.0, and ABMP16 provide PDF sets for enough different $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ values and are suitable for $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ extraction. Because the dependence of the measured $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ cross sections on the m_t^{MC} value (as well as on PDFs and α_S) is much smaller than the sensitivity of the theoretical predictions to m_t^{pole} (more details are given in Appendix C), it is not taken into account in the extraction procedure.

The $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} scans for different PDF sets are shown in Fig. 17. The extracted $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} values are reported in the plots. Furthermore, the $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ (m_t^{pole}) scans were per-

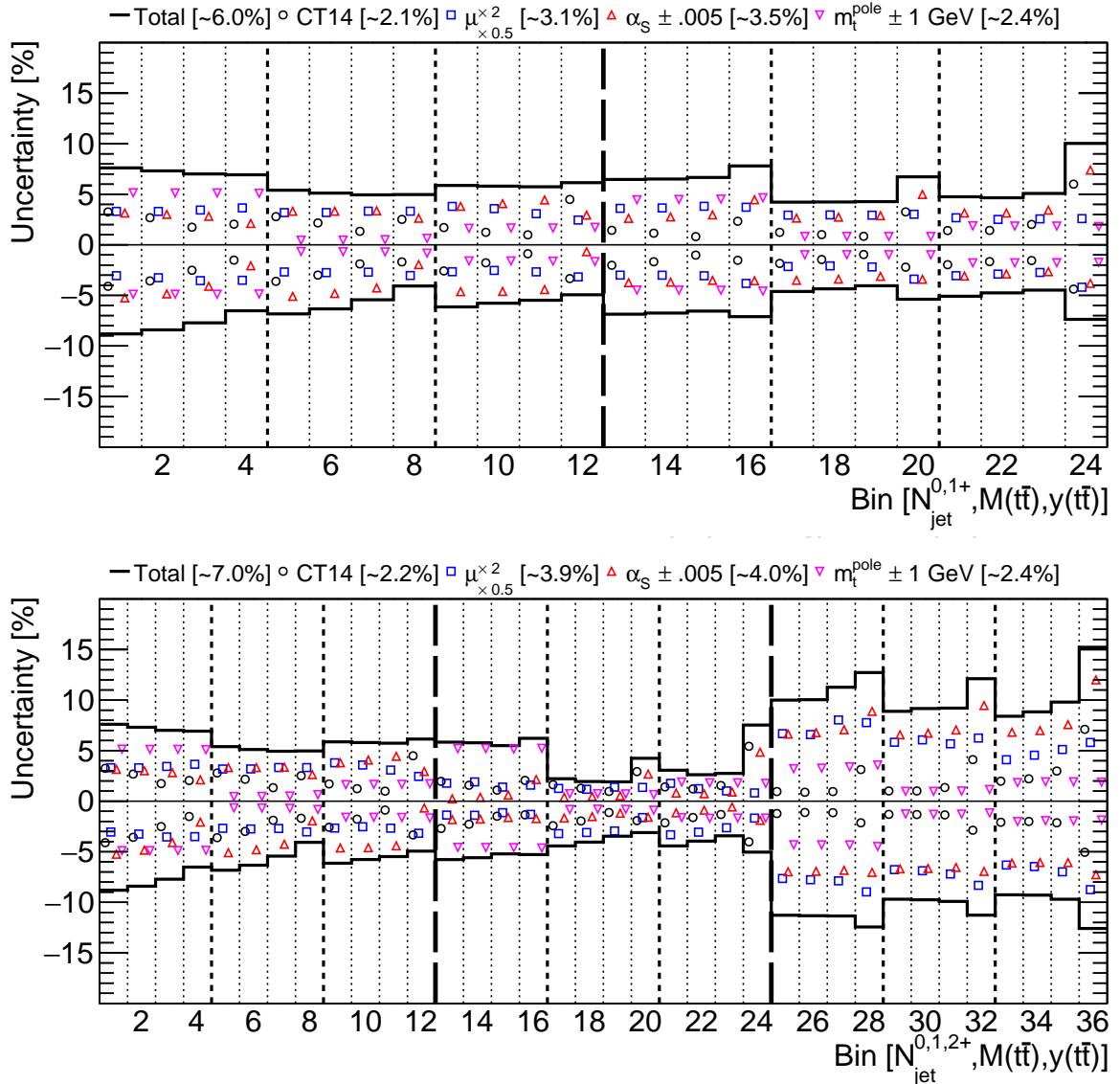


Figure 13: The theoretical uncertainties for $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ (upper) and $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1,2+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ (lower) cross sections, arising from PDF, $\alpha_S(m_Z)$, and m_t^{pole} variations, as well as the total theoretical uncertainties, with their bin-averaged values shown in brackets. The bins are the same as in Figs. 10 and 11.

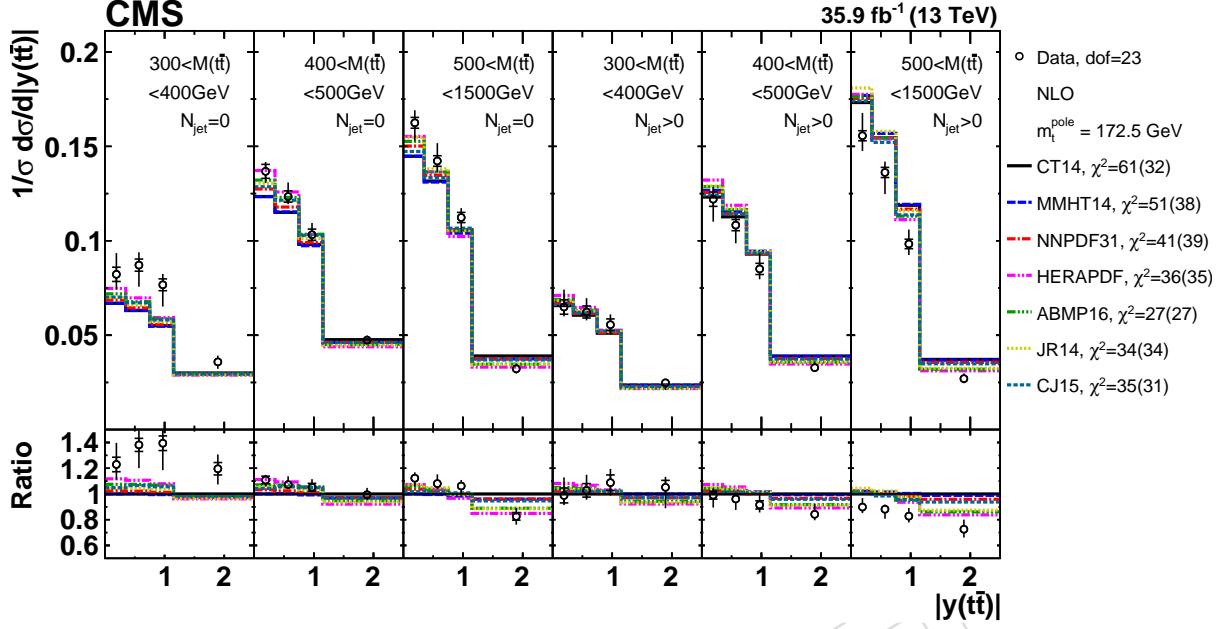


Figure 14: Comparison of the measured $[N_{jet}^{0,1+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections to NLO predictions obtained using different PDF sets (further details can be found in Fig. 3). For each theoretical prediction, values of χ^2 and dof for the comparison to the data are reported, while additional χ^2 values that include PDF uncertainties are shown in parentheses.

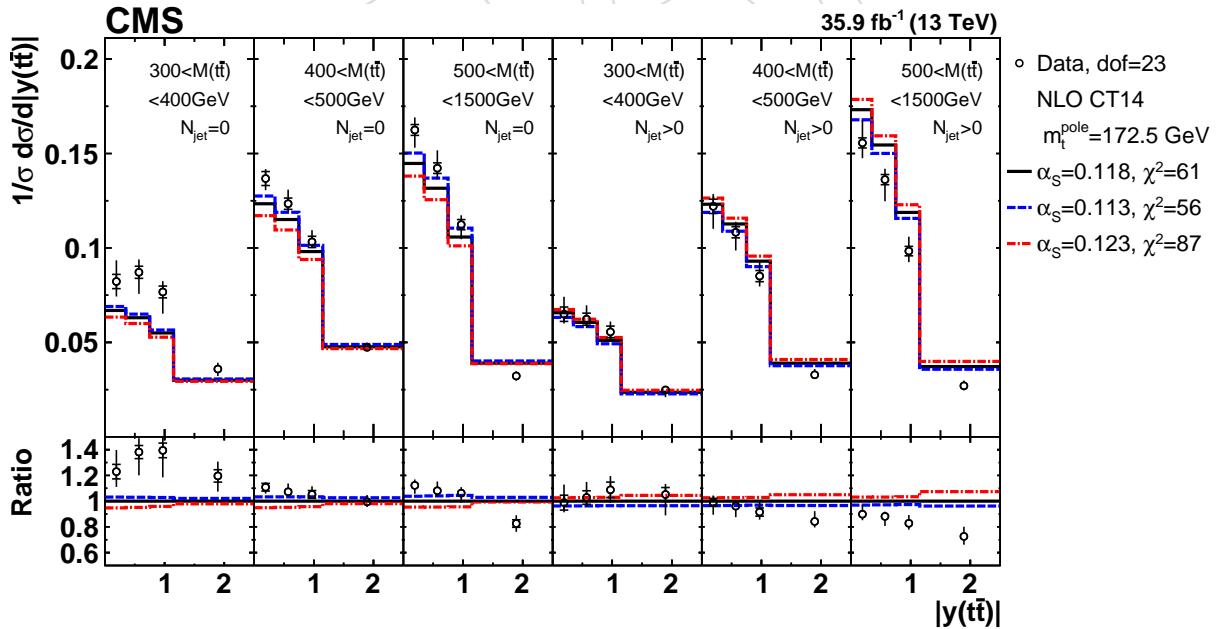


Figure 15: Comparison of the measured $[N_{jet}^{0,1+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections to NLO predictions obtained using different $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ values (further details can be found in Fig. 3). For each theoretical prediction, values of χ^2 and dof for the comparison to the data are reported.

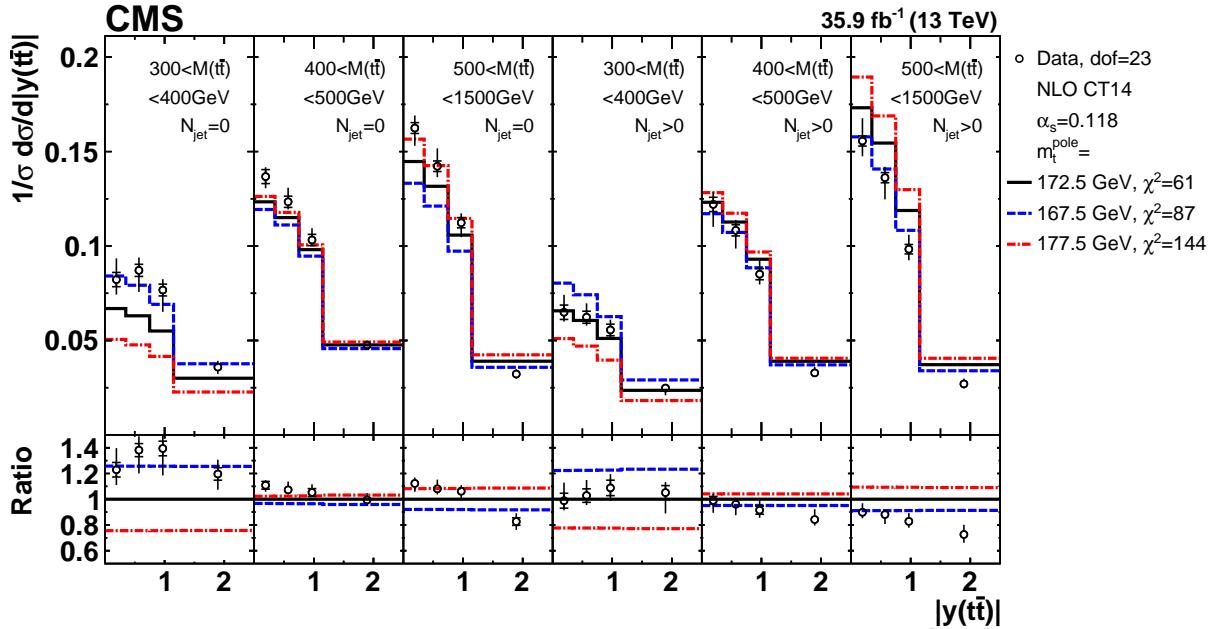


Figure 16: Comparison of the measured $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\text{t}\bar{t}), y(\text{t}\bar{t})]$ cross sections to NLO predictions obtained using different m_t^{pole} values (further details can be found in Fig. 3). For each theoretical prediction, values of χ^2 and dof for the comparison to the data are reported.

651 formed using altered scale and m_t^{pole} ($\alpha_S(m_Z)$) settings and different PDF sets. For all input
 652 PDF sets, the impact of the scale variations is moderate and a weak positive correlation ($\sim 30\%$)
 653 between $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} is observed (the distributions are shown in Figs. B.1 and B.2 in
 654 Appendix B).

655 The values of $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} , extracted at NLO, are compared in Fig. 18 to the world av-
 656 erage [97] and reported in Tables 2 and 3. The contributions to the total uncertainty arising
 657 from the data and from the theoretical prediction due to PDF, scale, and m_t^{pole} or $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ un-
 658 certainties are shown separately. For the extraction of $\alpha_S(m_Z)$, the experimental, PDF, scale,
 659 and m_t^{pole} uncertainties are comparable in magnitude. The size of the PDF uncertainties varies
 660 significantly for different PDF sets, and the extracted $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ values depend on the input PDFs
 661 because of a strong correlation between α_S and the gluon distribution. This illustrates that
 662 precise and reliable $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ extractions from the observed data can be obtained only in a si-
 663 multaneous PDF and $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ fit. For the m_t^{pole} extraction, the total uncertainty is dominated
 664 by the data uncertainties. The world average [97] is computed based on extractions of m_t^{pole}
 665 from inclusive $t\bar{t}$ cross sections at NNLO+NNLL and differential distributions at NLO, and
 666 dominated by the inclusive cross section measurement and a measurement from leptonic dis-
 667 tributions. For the combination, correlations were not taken into account. The world average
 668 α_S value [97] is based on (at least) full NNLO QCD predictions.

669 Near the mass threshold, relevant for the m_t^{pole} extraction, the fixed-order perturbation series
 670 should be improved with Coloumb and soft-gluon resummation that, however, is not available
 671 in the tools used to obtain theoretical predictions in this work. In Ref. [98] these effects are
 672 found to be relevant only very close to the threshold (within a few GeV) and give a correc-
 673 tion of about $+1\%$ to the total $t\bar{t}$ cross section. A more recent study for the total cross section
 674 shows that these corrections are presently known only with a large relative uncertainty [99].

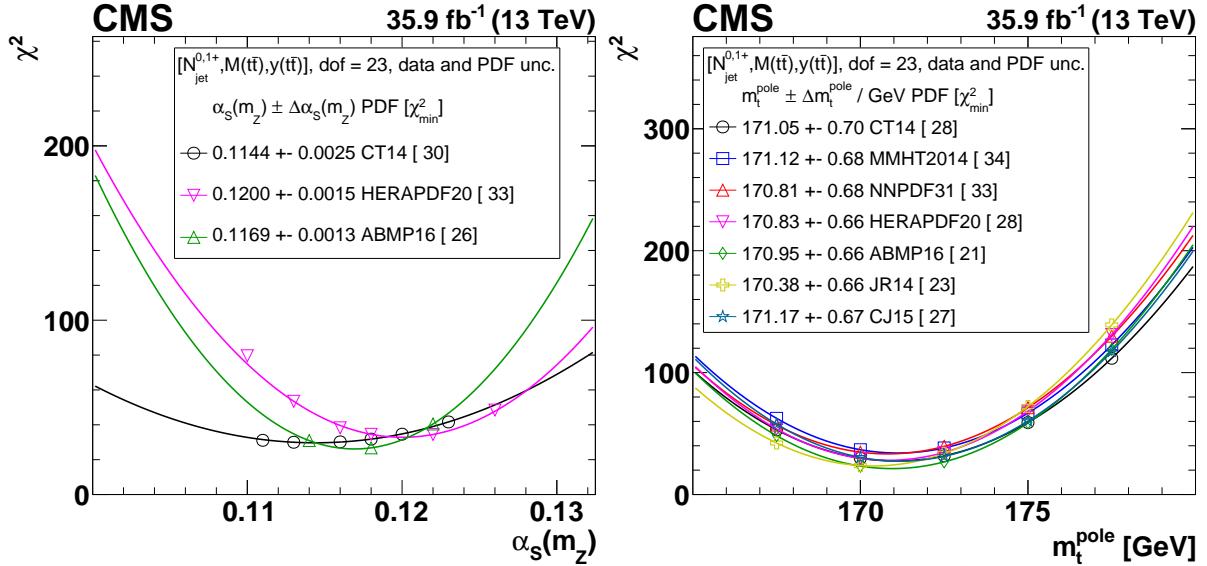


Figure 17: The $\alpha_s(m_Z)$ (left) and m_t^{pole} (right) extraction at NLO from the measured $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections using different PDF sets. The extracted $\alpha_s(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} values are reported for each PDF set, and the estimated minimum χ^2 value is shown in brackets. Further details are given in the text.

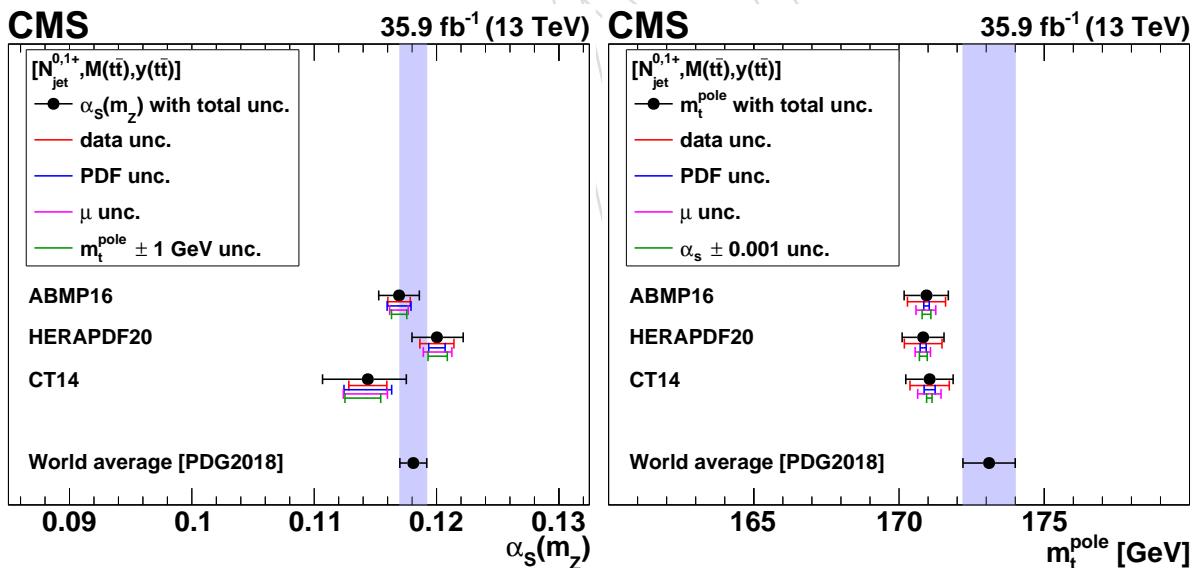


Figure 18: The $\alpha_s(m_Z)$ (left) and m_t^{pole} (right) values extracted at NLO using different PDFs. The contributions to the total uncertainty arising from the data and from the theory prediction due to PDF, scale, and m_t^{pole} or $\alpha_s(m_Z)$ uncertainties are shown separately. An additional theoretical uncertainty in the extracted m_t^{pole} (right) value of the order of +1 GeV, due to missing Coulomb and soft-gluon resummation near the $t\bar{t}$ production threshold, is not shown. The world average values $\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1181 \pm 0.0011$ and $m_t^{\text{pole}} = 173.1 \pm 0.9$ GeV from Ref. [97] are shown for reference.

Table 2: The $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ values extracted at NLO using different PDFs, together with their fit, PDF, scale (μ), and m_t^{pole} uncertainties.

PDF set	$\alpha_S(m_Z)$
CT14	$0.1144 \pm 0.0016(\text{fit}) \pm 0.0019(\text{PDF})_{-0.0016}^{+0.0020}(\mu)_{-0.0011}^{+0.0019}(m_t^{\text{pole}})$
HERAPDF2.0	$0.1200 \pm 0.0014(\text{fit}) \pm 0.0007(\text{PDF})_{-0.0012}^{+0.0011}(\mu)_{-0.0009}^{+0.0007}(m_t^{\text{pole}})$
ABMP16	$0.1169 \pm 0.0009(\text{fit}) \pm 0.0010(\text{PDF})_{-0.0007}^{+0.0008}(\mu)_{-0.0006}^{+0.0006}(m_t^{\text{pole}})$

Table 3: The m_t^{pole} values extracted at NLO using different PDFs, together with their fit, PDF, scale (μ), and α_S uncertainties. An additional theoretical uncertainty of the order of $+1\text{ GeV}$ due to missing Coulomb and soft-gluon resummation near the $t\bar{t}$ production threshold is not shown.

PDF set	$m_t^{\text{pole}} [\text{GeV}]$
CT14	$171.1 \pm 0.7(\text{fit}) \pm 0.2(\text{PDF})_{-0.4}^{+0.4}(\mu)_{-0.1}^{+0.1}(\alpha_S)$
HERAPDF2.0	$170.8 \pm 0.6(\text{fit}) \pm 0.1(\text{PDF})_{-0.3}^{+0.3}(\mu)_{-0.1}^{+0.1}(\alpha_S)$
ABMP16	$170.9 \pm 0.7(\text{fit}) \pm 0.1(\text{PDF})_{-0.3}^{+0.4}(\mu)_{-0.2}^{+0.2}(\alpha_S)$

- Attributing a $+1\%$ total cross section correction to our first $M(t\bar{t})$ interval and assuming it to be independent of $|y(t\bar{t})|$ and N_{jet} leads to an increase of the predicted cross section in each of the lowest $M(t\bar{t})$ bins by 5% . The effect of such a correction on the extraction of parameters has been tested for the simultaneous PDF, α_S , and m_t^{pole} fit described in Section 10. A shift of $+0.7\text{ GeV}$ is observed for m_t^{pole} with respect to the nominal result listed in Eq. 8, while shifts of α_S and PDFs are small. No attempt was made to further quantify the effects on the separate α_S and m_t^{pole} extractions discussed in the present section. In the future, theoretical calculations should include gluon resummation effects to accurately extract m_t^{pole} from differential $t\bar{t}$ cross sections. For the time being one can assume an additional theoretical uncertainty in the performed m_t^{pole} extraction of the order of $+1\text{ GeV}$ due to neglecting these effects.
- Furthermore, the impact of the parton shower was discussed in Ref. [7], where the predictions for $t\bar{t} + 1$ jet production obtained at NLO and using POWHEG NLO calculations matched with the PYTHIA parton shower have been compared (as shown in Fig. 1 of Ref. [7]) and agreement between different approaches was found to be within 0.5 GeV for the extracted m_t^{pole} .
- Moreover, electroweak corrections can be significant in some regions of phase space [100, 101], but for the analysis in this paper no electroweak corrections were applied. For inclusive $t\bar{t}$ production in the kinematic region of this analysis, electroweak corrections are calculated in [101] and found to be smaller than 2% for any region of the $M(t\bar{t})$ distribution and smaller than 1% for the $y(t\bar{t})$ distribution.
- The α_S and m_t^{pole} extraction is validated by repeating the procedure:

- Using single-differential N_{jet} , $M(t\bar{t})$, $|y(t\bar{t})|$ cross sections. The plots are available in Appendix B. The largest sensitivity to α_S is observed when using the $|y(t\bar{t})|$ cross sections; the value for α_S is, however, strongly dependent on the PDF set used. The N_{jet} distribution provides a smaller α_S sensitivity, but with little dependence on the PDFs. For m_t^{pole} , the largest sensitivity is observed when using the $M(t\bar{t})$ cross sections. In fact, almost no

sensitivity to m_t^{pole} is present in $|y(t\bar{t})|$ or N_{jet} single-differential cross sections. All determinations using the single-differential cross sections yielded $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} values that are consistent with the nominal determination,

2. *Using triple-differential $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1,2+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections.* The distributions are available in Appendix B. The extracted $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} values are consistent with the nominal ones obtained using two N_{jet} bins and have similar precision with a slightly different uncertainty composition: smaller data uncertainties but larger scale uncertainties are present when using three N_{jet} bins. The different uncertainties are expected since more N_{jet} bins provide more sensitivity to α_S , while the NLO theoretical prediction for the last N_{jet} bins (two or more extra jets) have larger scale uncertainties compared to the other bins (as shown in Fig. 13). This shows that NLO QCD predictions are able to describe $t\bar{t}$ data with up to two hard extra jets, however higher-order calculations are desirable to match the experimental precision in order to achieve a most accurate α_S and m_t^{pole} determination.
3. *Using triple-differential $[p_T(t\bar{t}), M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections with two $p_T(t\bar{t})$ bins.* The NLO calculations for inclusive $t\bar{t}$ and $t\bar{t} + 1$ jet production with an appropriate jet p_T threshold are used to describe the distribution in the two $p_T(t\bar{t})$ bins (see Appendix B.1 for further details). The extracted $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} values (the plots are available in Appendix B.1) are consistent with the nominal ones but have slightly larger experimental, PDF, and scale uncertainties compared to the nominal results based on the $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections. Nevertheless, these results are an important cross-check, because the $[p_T(t\bar{t}), M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections are provided at parton level and do not require non-perturbative corrections, which have to be applied for distributions involving N_{jet} .
4. *Using unnormalised cross sections.* Consistent $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} values are obtained, but with substantially larger experimental and scale uncertainties due to the increased scale dependence of the NLO predictions for the unnormalised cross sections and uncancelled normalisation uncertainties in the measured cross sections.
5. *Using NNLO/NLO factors as a function of $M(t\bar{t})$.* The ratios of NNLO over NLO calculations from Ref. [86] are used to multiply the NLO calculations. The NNLO/NLO corrections are obtained with the CT14, MMHT2014, and NNPDF3.0 PDF sets and $m_t^{\text{pole}} = 173.1$ GeV, and applied independently of $y(t\bar{t})$ or N_{jet} (note that NNLO/NLO corrections for the $y(t\bar{t})$ distribution are generally smaller than for $M(t\bar{t})$, and no NNLO corrections for the N_{jet} distribution are available). The NNLO/NLO corrections for the $M(t\bar{t})$ bins used in this analysis do not exceed 2%, and the impact on the extracted m_t^{pole} and α_S values is -0.2 GeV, -0.4 GeV, $+0.01$ GeV, and -0.0005 , -0.0006 , -0.0004 using the CT14, MMHT2014, NNPDF3.0 PDFs, respectively, which is compatible with the uncertainties assigned to the NLO results. Because of the several assumptions explained above, this study should not be interpreted as an extraction of m_t^{pole} and α_S at NNLO, but only as a test of the scale uncertainties assigned to the NLO results.
6. *Using a NLO calculation matched to parton showers.* The POWHEG + PYTHIA simulation with the NNPDF3.0 PDF set is used to determine the m_t^{pole} value. The extracted value is lower by 0.4 GeV than the nominal one determined using the NLO calculations, which is compatible with the uncertainties assigned to the NLO results.

743

10 Simultaneous PDF, α_S , and m_t^{pole} fit

The triple-differential normalised $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections are used in a simultaneous PDF, α_S , and m_t^{pole} fit at NLO (also referred to as a QCD analysis, or PDF fit), together with the combined HERA inclusive deep inelastic scattering (DIS) data [89]. The xFITTER program (version 2.0.0) [102], an open-source QCD fit framework for PDF determination, is used. The precise HERA DIS data, obtained from the combination of individual H1 and ZEUS results, are directly sensitive to the valence and sea quark distributions and probe the gluon distribution through scaling violations. Therefore, these data form the core of all PDF fits. The measured $t\bar{t}$ cross sections are included in the fit to constrain α_S , m_t^{pole} , and the gluon distribution at high values of x , where x is the fraction of the proton momentum carried by a parton. The typical probed x values can be estimated using the LO kinematic relation

$$x = \frac{M(t\bar{t})}{\sqrt{s}} e^{\pm y(t\bar{t})}. \quad (6)$$

744 The present measurement is expected to be mostly sensitive to x values in the region $0.01 \lesssim$
 745 $x \lesssim 0.1$, as estimated using the highest or lowest $|y(t\bar{t})|$ or $M(t\bar{t})$ bins and taking the low or
 746 high bin edge where the cross section is largest.

747 10.1 Details of the QCD analysis

748 The scale evolution of partons is calculated through DGLAP equations [103–109] at NLO, as
 749 implemented in the QCDCNUM program [110] (version 17.01.14). The Thorne–Roberts [111–113]
 750 variable-flavour number scheme at NLO is used for the treatment of the heavy-quark contribu-
 751 tions. The number of flavours is set to 5, with c and b quark mass parameters $M_c = 1.47 \text{ GeV}$
 752 and $M_b = 4.5 \text{ GeV}$ [89]. For the DIS data μ_r and μ_f are set to Q , which denotes the four-
 753 momentum transfer. The Q^2 range of the HERA data is restricted to $Q^2 > Q_{\min}^2 = 3.5 \text{ GeV}^2$ [89].
 754 The theoretical predictions for the $t\bar{t}$ cross sections are calculated as described in Section 9 and
 755 are included in the fit using the MG5_aMC@NLO (version 2.6.0) [38] framework, interfaced with
 756 the AMCFast (version 1.3.0) [114] and APPLGRID (version 1.4.70) [115] programs. The α_S and
 757 m_t^{pole} are left free in the fit. Technically, ApplGrid tables have been produced for fixed values
 758 of m_t^{pole} , while the theoretical predictions as a function of m_t^{pole} were obtained by linear in-
 759 terpolation between two predictions using different m_t^{pole} values. The results do not depend
 760 significantly on which particular m_t^{pole} values are used for linear interpolation. Consistent re-
 761 sults were also obtained using a cubic spline interpolation.

762 The procedure for the determination of the PDFs follows the approach of HERAPDF2.0 [89].
 763 The parametrised PDFs are the gluon distribution $xg(x)$, the valence quark distributions
 764 $xu_v(x)$ and $xd_v(x)$, and the u- and d-type antiquark distributions $x\bar{U}(x)$ and $x\bar{D}(x)$. At the
 765 initial QCD evolution scale $\mu_{f0}^2 = 1.9 \text{ GeV}^2$, the PDFs are parametrised as:

$$\begin{aligned} xg(x) &= A_g x^{B_g} (1-x)^{C_g} (1+E_g x^2) - A'_g x^{B'_g} (1-x)^{C'_g}, \\ xu_v(x) &= A_{u_v} x^{B_{u_v}} (1-x)^{C_{u_v}} (1+D_{u_v} x), \\ xd_v(x) &= A_{d_v} x^{B_{d_v}} (1-x)^{C_{d_v}}, \\ x\bar{U}(x) &= A_{\bar{U}} x^{B_{\bar{U}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{U}}} (1+D_{\bar{U}} x), \\ x\bar{D}(x) &= A_{\bar{D}} x^{B_{\bar{D}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{D}}}, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

766 assuming the relations $x\bar{U}(x) = x\bar{u}(x)$ and $x\bar{D}(x) = x\bar{d}(x) + x\bar{s}(x)$. Here, $x\bar{u}(x)$, $x\bar{d}(x)$,
 767 and $x\bar{s}(x)$ are the up, down, and strange antiquark distributions, respectively. The sea quark
 768 distribution is defined as $x\Sigma(x) = x\bar{u}(x) + x\bar{d}(x) + x\bar{s}(x)$. The normalisation parameters A_{u_v} ,
 769 A_{d_v} , and A_g are determined by the QCD sum rules. The B and B' parameters determine the
 770 PDFs at small x , and the C parameters describe the shape of the distributions as $x \rightarrow 1$. The
 771 parameter C'_g is fixed to 25 such that the term does not contribute at large x [89, 116]. Additional
 772 constraints $B_{\bar{U}} = B_{\bar{D}}$ and $A_{\bar{U}} = A_{\bar{D}}(1 - f_s)$ are imposed to ensure the same normalisation for
 773 the $x\bar{u}$ and $x\bar{d}$ distributions as $x \rightarrow 0$. The strangeness fraction $f_s = x\bar{s}/(x\bar{d} + x\bar{s})$ is fixed to
 774 $f_s = 0.4$ as in the HERAPDF2.0 analysis [89]. This value is consistent with the determination
 775 of the strangeness fraction when using the CMS measurements of W+c production [117].

776 The D and E parameters are added for some distributions in order to provide a more flexi-
 777 ble functional form. The parameters in Eq. (7) are selected by first fitting with all D and E
 778 parameters set to zero, and then including them independently one at a time in the fit. The
 779 improvement in the χ^2 of the fit is monitored and the procedure is stopped when no further
 780 improvement is observed. This leads to a 15-parameter fit. The χ^2 definition used for the
 781 HERA DIS data follows that of Eq. (32) in Ref. [89]. It includes an additional logarithmic term
 782 that is relevant when the estimated statistical and uncorrelated systematic uncertainties in the
 783 data are rescaled during the fit [118]. For the $t\bar{t}$ data presented here, a χ^2 definition without
 784 such a logarithmic term is employed. The treatment of the experimental uncertainties in the $t\bar{t}$
 785 double-differential cross section measurements follows the prescription given in Section 8. The
 786 correlated systematic uncertainties are treated through nuisance parameters. For each nuisance
 787 parameter a Gaussian probability density function is assumed and a corresponding penalty
 788 term is added to the χ^2 . The treatment of the experimental uncertainties for the HERA DIS
 789 data follows the prescription given in Ref. [89].

790 The uncertainties are estimated according to the general approach of HERAPDF2.0 [89] in
 791 which the fit, model, and parametrisation uncertainties are taken into account. Fit uncertainties
 792 are determined using the criterion of $\Delta\chi^2 = 1$. Model uncertainties arise from the variations in
 793 the values assumed for the c quark mass parameter of $1.41 \leq M_c \leq 1.53$ GeV, the strangeness
 794 fraction $0.3 \leq f_s \leq 0.5$, and the value of Q_{\min}^2 imposed on the HERA data. The latter is var-
 795 ied within $2.5 \leq Q_{\min}^2 \leq 5.0$ GeV 2 , following Ref. [89]. The parametrisation uncertainty is
 796 estimated by varying the functional form in Eq. (7) of all parton distributions, with D and E
 797 parameters added or removed one at a time. Additional parametrisation uncertainties are con-
 798 sidered by using two other functional forms in Eq. (7): with $A'_g = 0$ and $E_g = 0$, since the χ^2
 799 in these variants of the fit are only a few units worse than that with the nominal parametrisa-
 800 tion. Furthermore, μ_{f0}^2 is changed from 1.9 to 1.6 and 2.2 GeV 2 . The parametrisation uncertainty
 801 is constructed as an envelope, built from the maximal differences between the PDFs or QCD
 802 parameters resulting from the central fit and all parametrisation variations. For the PDFs, this
 803 uncertainty is valid in the x range covered by the PDF fit to the data. The total uncertainty is
 804 obtained by adding the fit, model, and parametrisation uncertainties in quadrature. For α_S and
 805 m_t^{pole} extraction, the scale uncertainties in the theoretical predictions for $t\bar{t}$ production are also
 806 considered.

807 A cross-check is performed using the MC method [119, 120]. It is based on analysing a large
 808 number of pseudo-data sets called replicas. For this cross-check, 1000 replicas are created by
 809 taking the data and fluctuating the values of the cross sections randomly within their statistical
 810 and systematic uncertainties taking correlations into account. All uncertainties are assumed
 811 to follow Gaussian distributions. The central values for the fitted parameters and their un-
 812 certainties are estimated using the mean and RMS values over the replicas. The obtained values

813 of the PDF parameters, $\alpha_S(m_Z)$, and m_t^{pole} and their fit uncertainties are in agreement with the
 814 nominal results.

815 **10.2 Fit results**

The resulting values of $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} extracted using NLO calculations are:

$$\alpha_S(m_Z) = 0.1135 \pm 0.0016(\text{fit})^{+0.0002}_{-0.0004}(\text{model})^{+0.0008}_{-0.0001}(\text{param})^{+0.0011}_{-0.0005}(\text{scale}) = 0.1135^{+0.0021}_{-0.0017}(\text{total}),$$

$$m_t^{\text{pole}} = 170.5 \pm 0.7(\text{fit}) \pm 0.1(\text{model})^{+0.0}_{-0.1}(\text{param}) \pm 0.3(\text{scale}) \text{ GeV} = 170.5 \pm 0.8(\text{total}) \text{ GeV}. \quad (8)$$

816 Here ‘fit’, ‘model’ and ‘param’ denote the fit, model and parameter uncertainties discussed
 817 above. The uncertainties arising from the scale variations are estimated by repeating the fit with
 818 altered values of the scales as described in Section 9 and taking the differences with respect to
 819 the nominal result. The individual contributions to the uncertainties are listed in Table 4. The
 820 extracted $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} values have only weak positive correlation $\rho(\alpha_S(m_Z), m_t^{\text{pole}}) = 0.3$,
 821 where the correlation was obtained from the data uncertainties propagated to the fit. This
 822 shows that the two SM parameters can be simultaneously determined from these data to high
 823 precision with only weak correlation between them. As discussed in Section 9, one expects an
 824 additional theoretical uncertainty in the extracted m_t^{pole} value of the order of +1 GeV due to
 825 gluon resummation corrections that are missing in the NLO calculation.

826 The global and partial χ^2 values of the fit are listed in Table 5, illustrating the consistency of the
 827 input data with the fit model. In particular, the $t\bar{t}$ data are well described in the fit. The DIS data
 828 show χ^2/dof values slightly larger than unity, similar to what is observed and investigated in
 829 Ref. [89]. For the $t\bar{t}$ data, the full χ^2 (including uncorrelated and correlated data uncertainties)
 830 is 20 for 23 degrees of freedom. The $t\bar{t}$ cross sections are compared to the NLO predictions
 831 obtained after the fit in Fig. 19. Furthermore, in Fig. 20 the $[y(t), p_T(t)]$ cross sections (which
 832 were not used in the fit) are compared to NLO predictions obtained using the fitted PDFs, α_S
 833 and m_t^{pole} , as well as other global PDF sets. The data are in satisfactory agreement with the
 834 predictions obtained in this analysis. In particular, these predictions or predictions obtained
 835 using the ABMP16 PDF set describe the slope of $p_T(t)$ considerably better than the predictions
 836 obtained using the NNPDF3.1 PDF set, while the difference in the χ^2 values is less significant.
 837 Additionally, the predicted $p_T(t)$ slope is sensitive to the m_t^{pole} values used in the calculations.

838 Fits were performed for a series of $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ values ranging from $\alpha_S(m_Z) = 0.100$ to $\alpha_S(m_Z) =$
 839 0.130 using only HERA DIS data, or HERA and $t\bar{t}$ data. The results are shown in Fig. 21. A
 840 shallow χ^2 dependence on $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ is present when using only the HERA DIS data, similar
 841 to the findings of the HERAPDF2.0 analysis [89]. Once the $t\bar{t}$ data are included in the fit,
 842 a distinctly sharper minimum in χ^2 is observed which coincides with the one found in the
 843 simultaneous PDF and $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ fit given in Eq. (8).

844 Both the $t\bar{t}$ and the HERA DIS data are sensitive to the $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ value in the fit: while the con-
 845 straints from the $t\bar{t}$ data seem to be dominant, the residual dependence of $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ on the HERA
 846 DIS data may remain nonnegligible. There is no way to assess the latter quantitatively because
 847 the HERA DIS data cannot be removed from the PDF fit. However, as was investigated in the
 848 HERAPDF2.0 analysis [89], when using only HERA DIS the minima are strongly dependent
 849 on the Q_{\min}^2 threshold. As a cross-check, the extraction of $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ was repeated for a larger
 850 threshold variation $2.5 \leq Q_{\min}^2 \leq 30.0 \text{ GeV}^2$. In contrast to the results of Ref. [89] obtained
 851 using only HERA DIS data, when adding the $t\bar{t}$ data the extracted values of $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ show no
 852 systematic dependence on Q_{\min}^2 and are consistent with the nominal result of Eq. (8) within the

Table 4: The individual contributions to the uncertainties for the $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} determination.

Parameter	Variation	$\alpha_S(m_Z)$	m_t^{pole} [GeV]
Fit uncertainty			
Total	$\Delta\chi^2 = 1$	± 0.0016	± 0.7
Model uncertainty			
f_s	$f_s = 0.5$	+0.0001	0.0
f_s	$f_s = 0.3$	0.0000	0.0
Q_{\min}^2	$Q_{\min}^2 = 5.0 \text{ GeV}^2$	+0.0002	+0.1
Q_{\min}^2	$Q_{\min}^2 = 2.5 \text{ GeV}^2$	-0.0004	-0.1
M_c	$M_c = 1.49 \text{ GeV}$	+0.0001	0.0
M_c	$M_c = 1.37 \text{ GeV}$	0.0000	0.0
Total		+0.0002 -0.0004	+0.1 -0.1
PDF parametrisation uncertainty			
$\mu_{f,0}^2$	$\mu_{f,0}^2 = 2.2 \text{ GeV}^2$	-0.0001	0.0
$\mu_{f,0}^2$	$\mu_{f,0}^2 = 1.6 \text{ GeV}^2$	+0.0002	0.0
A'_g	set to 0	+0.0002	-0.1
E_g	set to 0	+0.0008	0.0
Total		+0.0008 -0.0001	-0.1
Scale uncertainty			
μ_r variation	$\mu_r = H'$	+0.0004	-0.2
μ_r variation	$\mu_r = H'/4$	+0.0007	+0.1
μ_f variation	$\mu_f = H'$	-0.0002	+0.3
μ_f variation	$\mu_f = H'/4$	+0.0001	-0.3
$\mu_{r,f}$ variation	$\mu_{r,f} = H'$	+0.0004	+0.1
$\mu_{r,f}$ variation	$\mu_{r,f} = H'/4$	+0.0011	-0.2
alternative $\mu_{r,f}$	$\mu_{r,f} = H/2$	-0.0005	+0.1
Total		+0.0011 -0.0005	+0.3 -0.3

Table 5: The global and partial χ^2/dof values for all variants of the QCD analysis. The variant of the fit that uses the HERA DIS only is denoted as ‘Nominal fit’. For the HERA measurements, the energy of the proton beam, E_p , is listed for each data set, with the electron energy being $E_e = 27.5 \text{ GeV}$, CC and NC standing for charged and neutral current, respectively. The correlated χ^2 and the log-penalty χ^2 entries refer to the χ^2 contributions from the nuisance parameters and from the logarithmic term, respectively, as described in the text.

Data sets	χ^2/dof	
	Nominal fit	$+[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\text{t}\bar{t}), y(\text{t}\bar{t})]$
CMS $\text{t}\bar{t}$		10/23
CMS $\text{t}\bar{t}$ Correlated χ^2		10
HERA CC $e^- p$, $E_p = 920 \text{ GeV}$	55/42	55/42
HERA CC $e^+ p$, $E_p = 920 \text{ GeV}$	38/39	39/39
HERA NC $e^- p$, $E_p = 920 \text{ GeV}$	218/159	217/159
HERA NC $e^+ p$, $E_p = 920 \text{ GeV}$	438/377	448/377
HERA NC $e^+ p$, $E_p = 820 \text{ GeV}$	70/70	71/70
HERA NC $e^+ p$, $E_p = 575 \text{ GeV}$	220/254	222/254
HERA NC $e^+ p$, $E_p = 460 \text{ GeV}$	219/204	220/204
HERA Correlated χ^2	82	80
HERA Log-penalty χ^2	+2	-7
Total χ^2/dof	1341/1130	1364/1151

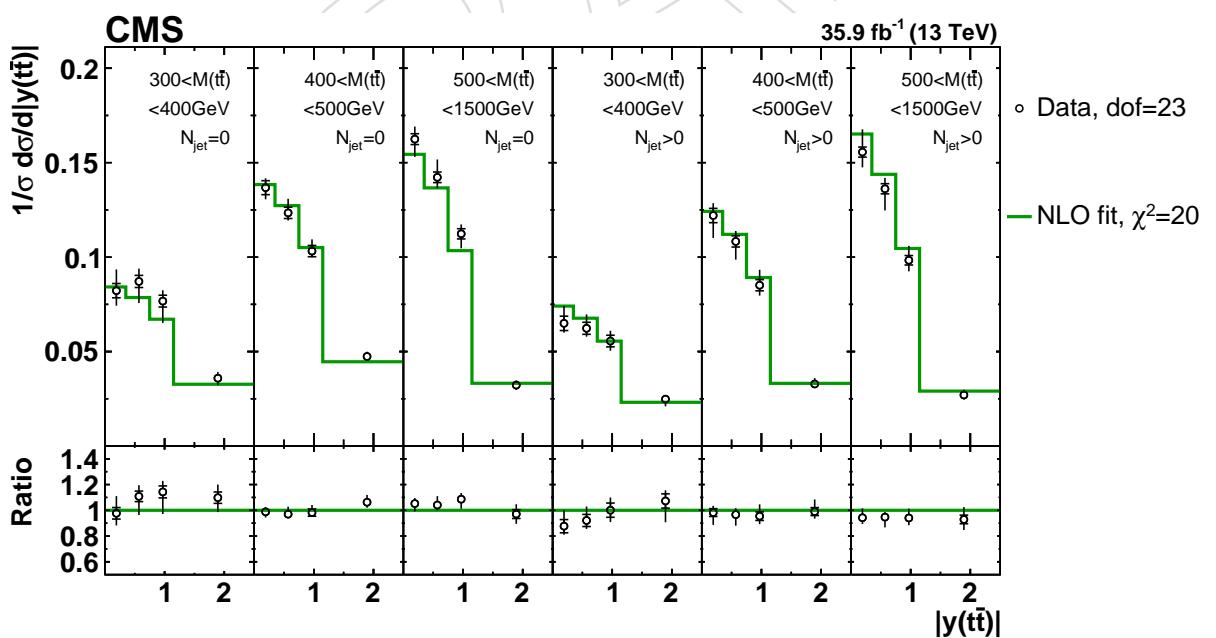


Figure 19: Comparison of the measured $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\text{t}\bar{t}), y(\text{t}\bar{t})]$ cross sections to the NLO predictions using the parameter values from the simultaneous PDF, α_S , and m_t^{pole} fit (further details can be found in Fig. 3). Values of χ^2 and dof are reported.

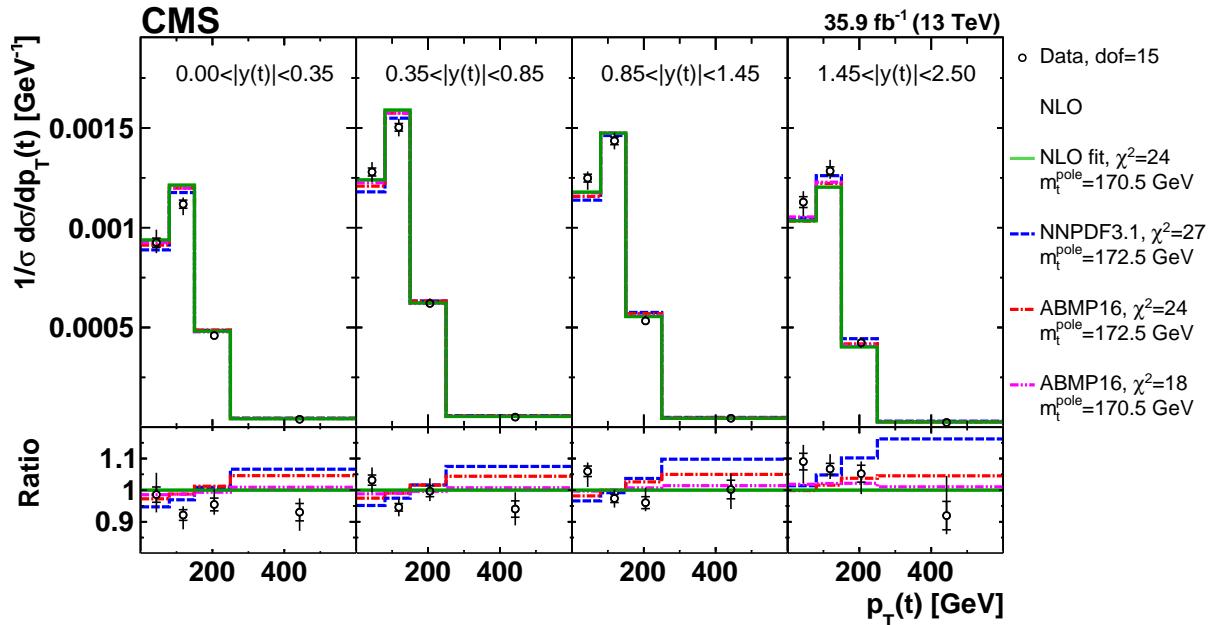


Figure 20: Comparison of the measured $[y(t), p_T(t)]$ cross sections to the NLO predictions using the parameter values from the simultaneous PDF, α_S and m_t^{pole} fit of the $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections, as well as the predictions obtained using the NNPDF3.1 and ABMP16 PDF sets with different values of m_t^{pole} (see Fig. 3 for further details). In the lower panel, the ratios of the data and theoretical predictions to the predictions from the fit are shown. For each theoretical prediction, values of χ^2 and dof for the comparison to the data are reported.

853 total uncertainty.

854 To demonstrate the added value of the $t\bar{t}$ cross sections, the QCD analysis is first performed
 855 using only the HERA DIS data. In this fit, $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ is fixed to the value extracted from the fit
 856 using the $t\bar{t}$ data, $\alpha_S(m_Z) = 0.1135$, and the $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ uncertainty of ± 0.0016 is added to the fit
 857 uncertainties. Then the $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ measurement is added to the fit. The global and
 858 partial χ^2 values for the two variants of the fit are listed in Table 5.

859 The corresponding PDFs are compared in Fig. 22. The largest impact of the $t\bar{t}$ data is observed
 860 at $x \gtrsim 0.1$. In this region the gluon distribution lacks direct constraints in the fit using the
 861 HERA DIS data only. The impact on the valence and sea quark PDFs is expected because of the
 862 correlations between the different distributions in the fit arising in the PDF evolution and from
 863 the momentum sum rule.

864 In Fig. 23 the total PDF uncertainties are shown for the two variants of the fits. A reduction of
 865 uncertainties is observed for the gluon distribution, especially at $x \sim 0.1$ where the included $t\bar{t}$
 866 data are expected to provide constraints, while the improvement at $x \lesssim 0.1$ originates mainly
 867 from the reduced correlation between $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and the gluon PDF. A smaller uncertainty reduc-
 868 tion is observed for other PDFs as well (valence and sea quark distributions), because of the
 869 correlations between the PDF distributions in the fit, as explained above. In addition to the
 870 fit uncertainty reduction, the $t\bar{t}$ data constrain the large asymmetric model uncertainty of the
 871 gluon PDF at high x . This uncertainty originates from the variation of Q_{\min}^2 in the fit, using the
 872 HERA DIS data only, because of a lack of direct constraints from these data.

873 In Fig. 24 the extracted α_S , m_t^{pole} , and gluon PDF at the scale $\mu_f^2 = 30\,000 \text{ GeV}^2$ for several
 874 values of x are shown, together with their correlations. For this plot, the asymmetric α_S and

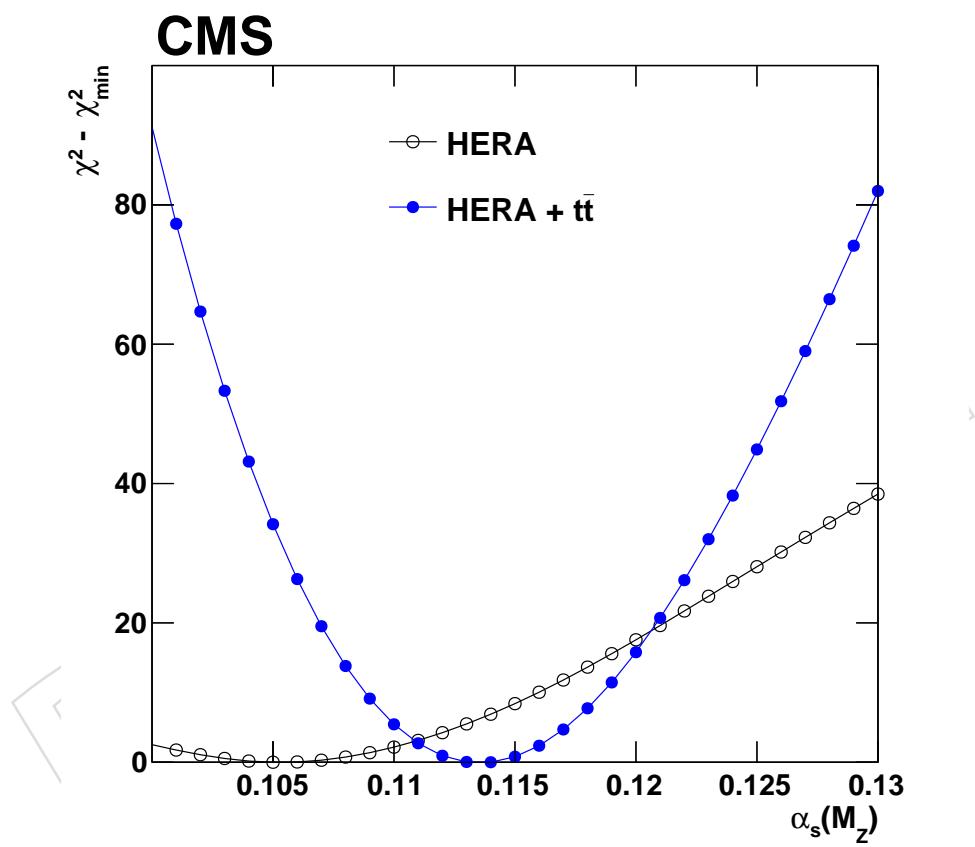


Figure 21: $\Delta\chi^2 = \chi^2 - \chi^2_{\min}$ as a function of $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ in the QCD analysis using the HERA DIS data only, or HERA and $t\bar{t}$ data.

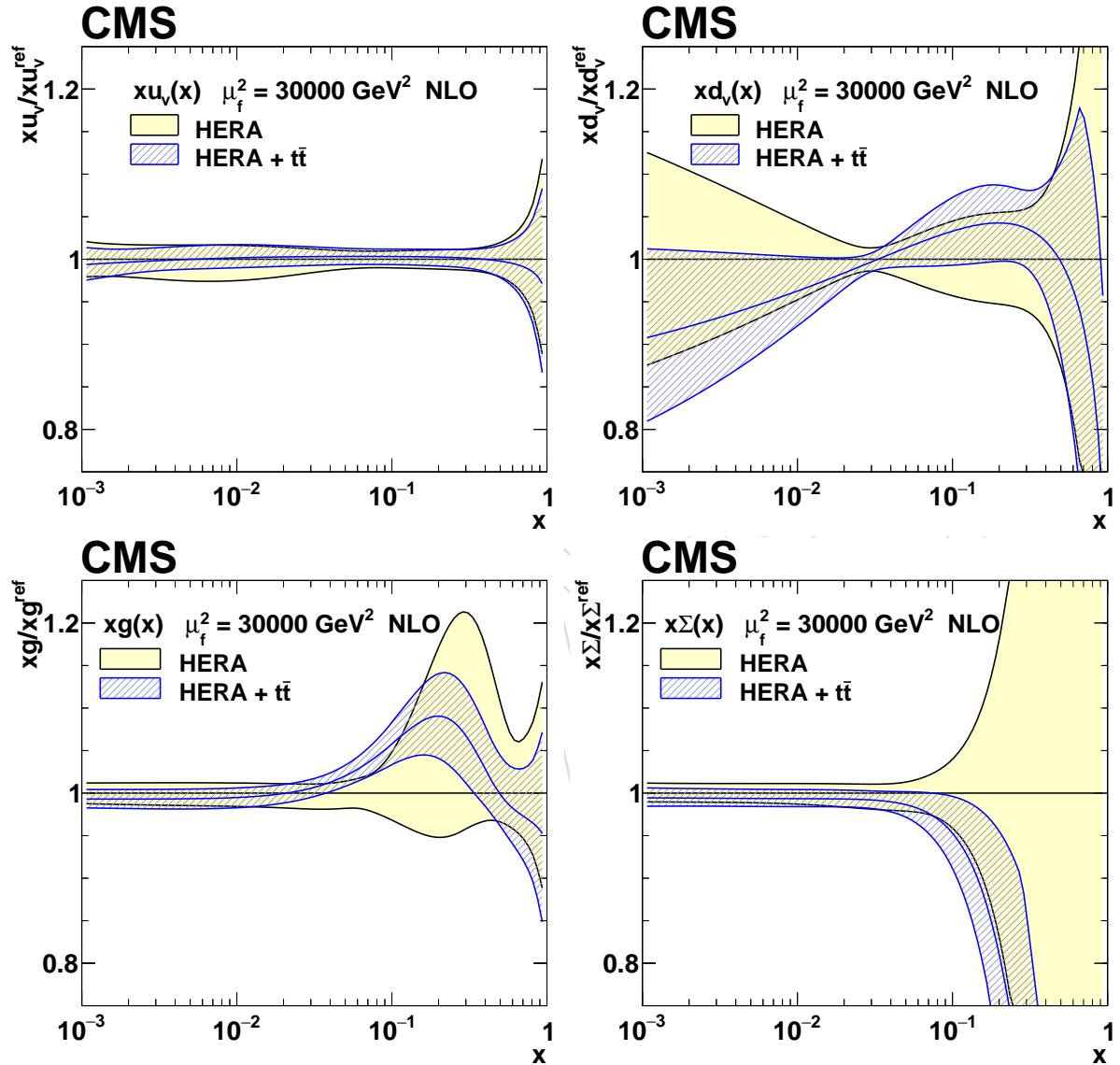


Figure 22: The PDFs with their total uncertainties in the fit using the HERA DIS data only, and the HERA DIS and $t\bar{t}$ data. The results are normalised to the PDFs obtained using the HERA DIS data only.

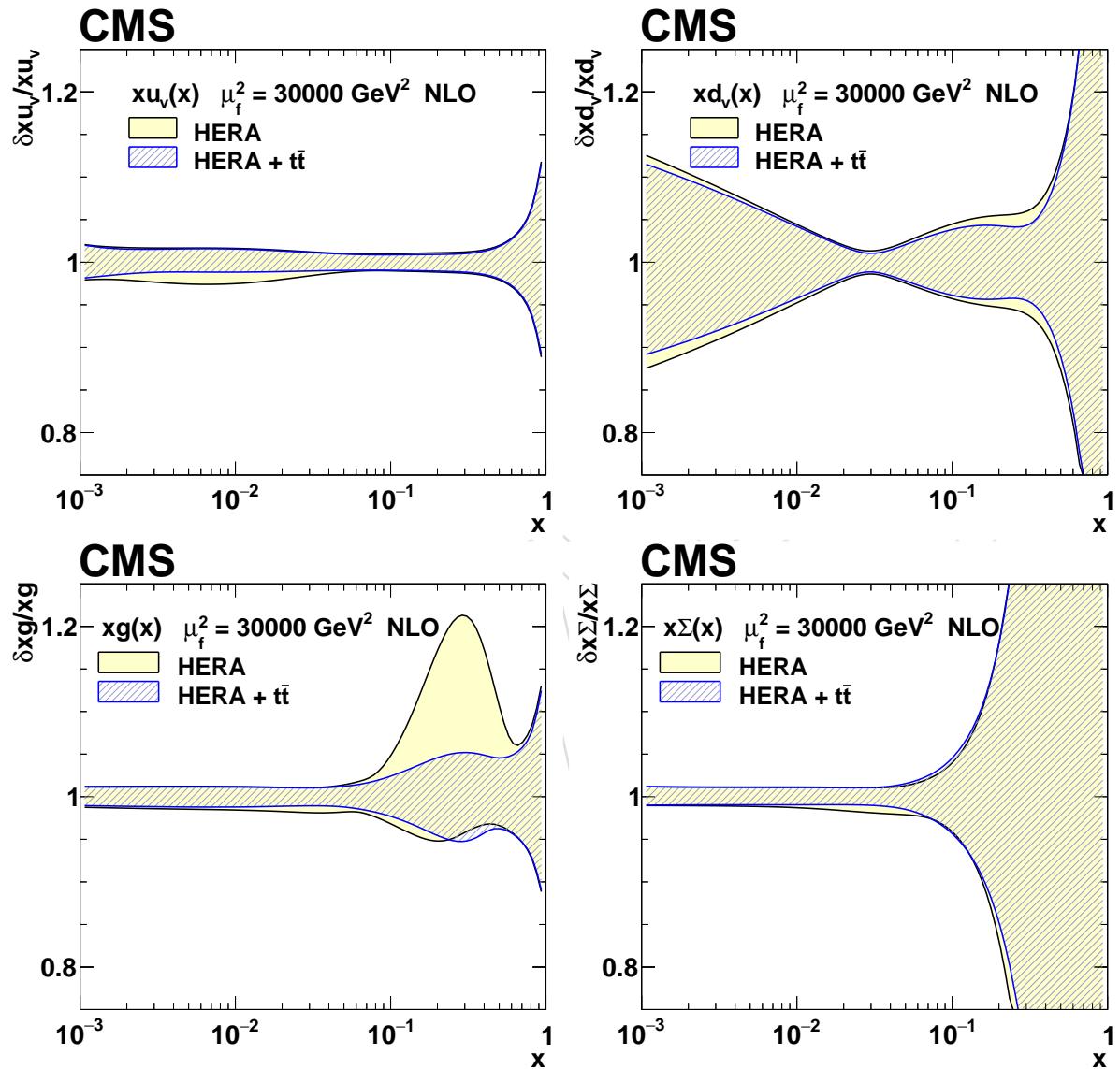


Figure 23: The relative total PDF uncertainties in the fit using the HERA DIS data only, and the HERA DIS and $t\bar{t}$ data.

⁸⁷⁵ m_t^{pole} uncertainties are symmetrised by taking the largest deviation, and the correlation of the
⁸⁷⁶ fit uncertainties is assumed for the total uncertainties as well. The evolution of PDFs involves
⁸⁷⁷ $\alpha_S(m_Z)$, therefore PDFs always depend on the $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ assumed during their extraction. When
⁸⁷⁸ using only the HERA DIS data, the largest dependence on $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ is observed for the gluon
⁸⁷⁹ distribution. The $t\bar{t}$ data reduce this dependence, because they provide constraints on both
⁸⁸⁰ the gluon distribution and α_S , reducing their correlation. In addition, the multi-differential
⁸⁸¹ $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections provide constraints on m_t^{pole} . As a result, the gluon PDF,
⁸⁸² $\alpha_S(m_Z)$, and m_t^{pole} can be determined simultaneously and their fitted values depend only
⁸⁸³ weakly on each other. This makes future PDF fits at NNLO, once corresponding theoretical
⁸⁸⁴ predictions for inclusive $t\bar{t}$ production with additional jets become available, very interesting.

⁸⁸⁵ 11 Summary

⁸⁸⁶ A measurement was presented of normalised multi-differential $t\bar{t}$ production cross sections
⁸⁸⁷ in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, performed using events containing two oppositely charged
⁸⁸⁸ leptons (electron or muon). The analysed data were recorded in 2016 with the CMS detector
⁸⁸⁹ at the LHC, and correspond to an integrated luminosity of 35.9 fb^{-1} . The normalised $t\bar{t}$ cross
⁸⁹⁰ section is measured in the full phase space as a function of different pairs of kinematic variables
⁸⁹¹ that describe either the top quark or the $t\bar{t}$ system. None of the central predictions of the tested
⁸⁹² Monte Carlo models is able to correctly describe all the distributions. The data exhibit softer
⁸⁹³ transverse momentum $p_T(t)$ distributions than given by the theoretical predictions, as was
⁸⁹⁴ reported in previous single-differential and double-differential $t\bar{t}$ cross section measurements.
⁸⁹⁵ The effect of the softer $p_T(t)$ spectra in the data relative to the predictions is enhanced at larger
⁸⁹⁶ values of the invariant mass of the $t\bar{t}$ system. The predicted $p_T(t)$ slopes are strongly sensitive
⁸⁹⁷ to the parton distribution functions (PDFs) and the top quark pole mass m_t^{pole} value used in the
⁸⁹⁸ calculations, and the description of the data can be improved by changing these parameters.

⁸⁹⁹ The measured $t\bar{t}$ cross sections as a function of the invariant mass and rapidity of the $t\bar{t}$ sys-
⁹⁰⁰ tem, and the multiplicity of additional jets, have been incorporated into two specific fits of
⁹⁰¹ QCD parameters at next-to-leading order, after applying corrections for nonperturbative ef-
⁹⁰² ffects, together with the inclusive deep inelastic scattering data from HERA. When fitting only
⁹⁰³ $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} to the data, using external PDFs, the two parameters are determined with
⁹⁰⁴ high accuracy and rather weak correlation between them, however, the extracted $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ val-
⁹⁰⁵ ues depend on the PDF set. In a simultaneous fit of α_S , m_t^{pole} , and PDFs, the inclusion of the
⁹⁰⁶ new multi-differential $t\bar{t}$ measurements has a significant impact on the extracted gluon PDF at
⁹⁰⁷ large values of x , where x is the fraction of the proton momentum carried by a parton, and at the
⁹⁰⁸ same time allows an accurate determination of α_S and m_t^{pole} . The values $\alpha_S(m_Z) = 0.1135^{+0.0021}_{-0.0017}$
⁹⁰⁹ and $m_t^{\text{pole}} = 170.5 \pm 0.8 \text{ GeV}$ are obtained, which account for experimental and theoretical un-
⁹¹⁰ certainties.

⁹¹¹ The extraction of m_t^{pole} performed in this paper exploits the sensitivity of the $t\bar{t}$ invariant mass
⁹¹² distribution to the value of m_t^{pole} . The highest sensitivity comes from the region of low $t\bar{t}$
⁹¹³ masses. Threshold corrections from Coulomb and soft-gluon resummation are expected to
⁹¹⁴ affect this region. In Ref. [98] an estimate of these effects is provided, showing an expected
⁹¹⁵ increase of the total inclusive $t\bar{t}$ production cross section by about 1%. A more recent study
⁹¹⁶ for the total cross section shows that these corrections are presently known only with a large
⁹¹⁷ relative uncertainty [99]. Threshold corrections are neglected in the m_t^{pole} extraction performed

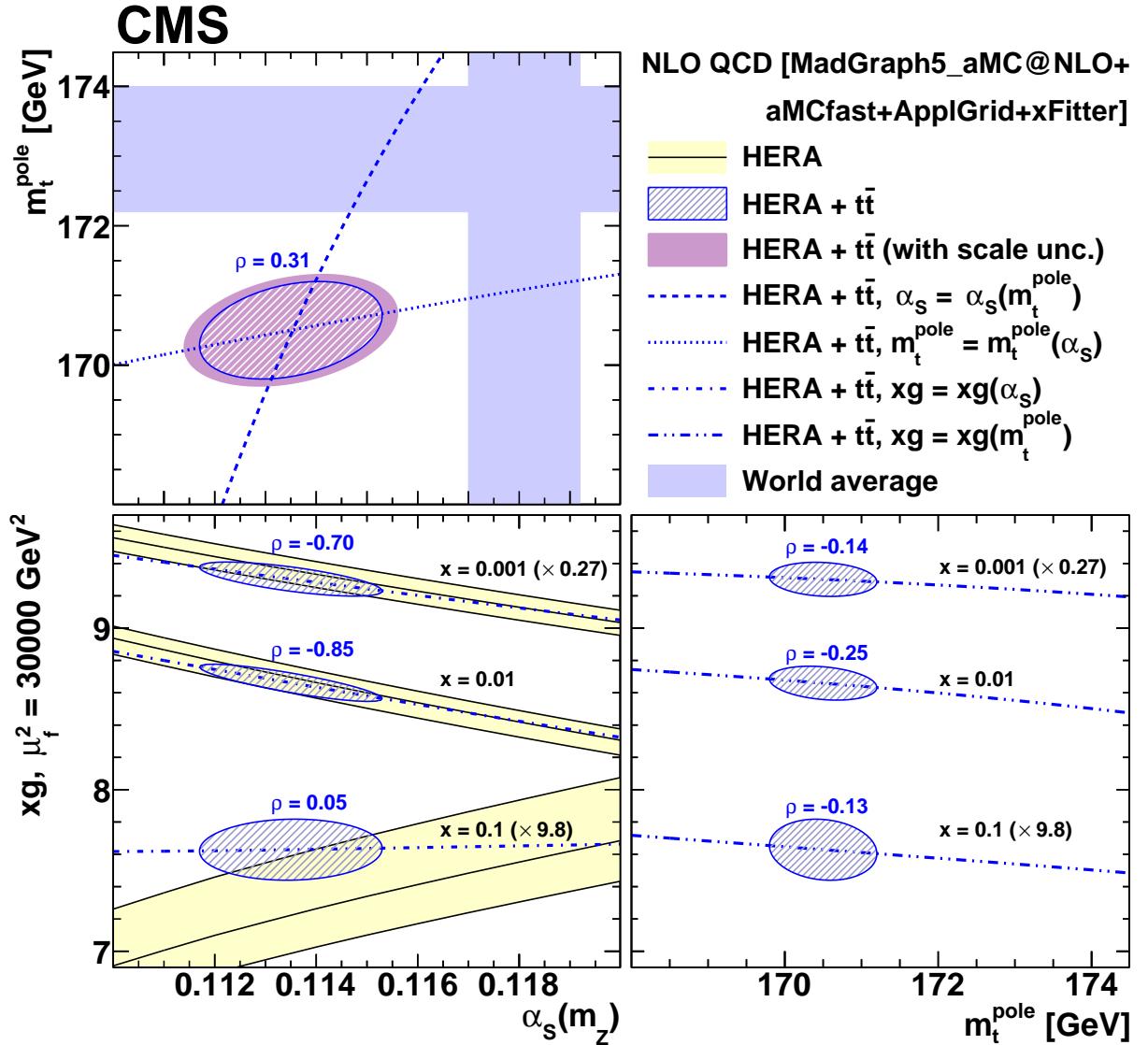


Figure 24: The extracted values and their correlations for α_s and m_t^{pole} (upper left), α_s and gluon PDF (lower left), and m_t^{pole} and gluon PDF (lower right). The gluon PDF is shown at the scale $\mu_f^2 = 30000 \text{ GeV}^2$ for several values of x . For the extracted values of α_s and m_t^{pole} , the additional uncertainties arising from the dependence on scale are shown (see Eq. (8) and Table 4). The correlation coefficients ρ are also displayed. Furthermore, values of α_s (m_t^{pole} , gluon PDF) extracted using fixed values of m_t^{pole} (α_s) are displayed as dashed, dotted, or dash-dotted lines. The world average values $\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1181 \pm 0.0011$ and $m_t^{\text{pole}} = 173.1 \pm 0.9 \text{ GeV}$ from Ref. [97] are shown for reference.

918 in the present analysis. A rough estimate shows that the inclusion of these corrections accord-
919 ing to the size estimated in Ref. [98] could lead to an increase of the extracted m_t^{pole} value by
920 up to +0.7 GeV. In the future, once precise calculations including threshold corrections are
921 available for differential $t\bar{t}$ cross sections, such corrections should be included for an improved
922 m_t^{pole} extraction. For the time being one can assume an additional theoretical uncertainty in the
923 extracted m_t^{pole} value of the order of +1 GeV due to neglected gluon resummation effects.

924 **Acknowledgments**

925 We congratulate our colleagues in the CERN accelerator departments for the excellent perfor-
926 mance of the LHC and thank the technical and administrative staffs at CERN and at other
927 CMS institutes for their contributions to the success of the CMS effort. In addition, we grate-
928 fully acknowledge the computing centres and personnel of the Worldwide LHC Computing
929 Grid for delivering so effectively the computing infrastructure essential to our analyses. Fi-
930 nally, we acknowledge the enduring support for the construction and operation of the LHC
931 and the CMS detector provided by the following funding agencies: the Austrian Federal Min-
932 istry of Education, Science and Research and the Austrian Science Fund; the Belgian Fonds de
933 la Recherche Scientifique, and Fonds voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek; the Brazilian Funding
934 Agencies (CNPq, CAPES, FAPERJ, FAPERGS, and FAPESP); the Bulgarian Ministry of Edu-
935 cation and Science; CERN; the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Science and Tech-
936 nology, and National Natural Science Foundation of China; the Colombian Funding Agency
937 (COLCIENCIAS); the Croatian Ministry of Science, Education and Sport, and the Croatian
938 Science Foundation; the Research Promotion Foundation, Cyprus; the Secretariat for Higher
939 Education, Science, Technology and Innovation, Ecuador; the Ministry of Education and Re-
940 search, Estonian Research Council via IUT23-4, IUT23-6 and PRG445 and European Regional
941 Development Fund, Estonia; the Academy of Finland, Finnish Ministry of Education and
942 Culture, and Helsinki Institute of Physics; the Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de
943 Physique des Particules / CNRS, and Commissariat à l’Énergie Atomique et aux Énergies
944 Alternatives / CEA, France; the Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung, Deutsche
945 Forschungsgemeinschaft, and Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft Deutscher Forschungszentren, Ger-
946 many; the General Secretariat for Research and Technology, Greece; the National Research,
947 Development and Innovation Fund, Hungary; the Department of Atomic Energy and the De-
948 partment of Science and Technology, India; the Institute for Studies in Theoretical Physics and
949 Mathematics, Iran; the Science Foundation, Ireland; the Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare,
950 Italy; the Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning, and National Research Foundation
951 (NRF), Republic of Korea; the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Latvia;
952 the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences; the Ministry of Education, and University of Malaya
953 (Malaysia); the Ministry of Science of Montenegro; the Mexican Funding Agencies (BUAP,
954 CINVESTAV, CONACYT, LNS, SEP, and UASLP-FAI); the Ministry of Business, Innovation
955 and Employment, New Zealand; the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission; the Ministry of
956 Science and Higher Education and the National Science Centre, Poland; the Fundação para a
957 Ciência e a Tecnologia, Portugal; JINR, Dubna; the Ministry of Education and Science of the
958 Russian Federation, the Federal Agency of Atomic Energy of the Russian Federation, Russian
959 Academy of Sciences, the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, and the National Research
960 Center “Kurchatov Institute”; the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Develop-
961 ment of Serbia; the Secretaría de Estado de Investigación, Desarrollo e Innovación, Programa
962 Consolider-Ingenio 2010, Plan Estatal de Investigación Científica y Técnica y de Innovación
963 2013–2016, Plan de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación 2013–2017 del Principado de Asturias,

964 and Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional, Spain; the Ministry of Science, Technology and
965 Research, Sri Lanka; the Swiss Funding Agencies (ETH Board, ETH Zurich, PSI, SNF, UniZH,
966 Canton Zurich, and SER); the Ministry of Science and Technology, Taipei; the Thailand Center
967 of Excellence in Physics, the Institute for the Promotion of Teaching Science and Technology
968 of Thailand, Special Task Force for Activating Research and the National Science and Technol-
969 ogy Development Agency of Thailand; the Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey,
970 and Turkish Atomic Energy Authority; the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, and State
971 Fund for Fundamental Researches, Ukraine; the Science and Technology Facilities Council, UK;
972 the US Department of Energy, and the US National Science Foundation.

973 Individuals have received support from the Marie-Curie programme and the European Re-
974 search Council and Horizon 2020 Grant, contract Nos. 675440 and 765710 (European Union);
975 the Leventis Foundation; the A.P. Sloan Foundation; the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation;
976 the Belgian Federal Science Policy Office; the Fonds pour la Formation à la Recherche dans
977 l'Industrie et dans l'Agriculture (FRIA-Belgium); the Agentschap voor Innovatie door Weten-
978 schap en Technologie (IWT-Belgium); the F.R.S.-FNRS and FWO (Belgium) under the "Excel-
979 lence of Science – EOS" – be.h project n. 30820817; the Beijing Municipal Science & Technology
980 Commission, No. Z181100004218003; the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MEYS) of
981 the Czech Republic; the Lendület ("Momentum") Programme and the János Bolyai Research
982 Scholarship of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the New National Excellence Program
983 ÚNKP, the NKFIA research grants 123842, 123959, 124845, 124850, 125105, 128713, 128786, and
984 129058 (Hungary); the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, India; the HOMING PLUS
985 programme of the Foundation for Polish Science, cofinanced from European Union, Regional
986 Development Fund, the Mobility Plus programme of the Ministry of Science and Higher Ed-
987 ucation, the National Science Center (Poland), contracts Harmonia 2014/14/M/ST2/00428,
988 Opus 2014/13/B/ST2/02543, 2014/15/B/ST2/03998, and 2015/19/B/ST2/02861, Sonata-bis
989 2012/07/E/ST2/01406; the National Priorities Research Program by Qatar National Research
990 Fund; the Programa de Excelencia María de Maeztu, and the Programa Severo Ochoa del Prin-
991 cipado de Asturias; the Thalis and Aristeia programmes cofinanced by EU-ESF, and the Greek
992 NSRF; the Rachadapisek Sompot Fund for Postdoctoral Fellowship, Chulalongkorn University,
993 and the Chulalongkorn Academic into Its 2nd Century Project Advancement Project (Thai-
994 land); the Welch Foundation, contract C-1845; and the Weston Havens Foundation (USA).

995 References

- 996 [1] M. Czakon, M. L. Mangano, A. Mitov, and J. Rojo, "Constraints on the gluon PDF from
997 top quark pair production at hadron colliders", *JHEP* **07** (2013) 167,
998 doi:10.1007/JHEP07(2013)167, arXiv:1303.7215.
- 999 [2] M. Guzzi, K. Lipka, and S. Moch, "Top-quark pair production at hadron colliders:
1000 differential cross section and phenomenological applications with DiffTop", *JHEP* **01**
1001 (2015) 082, doi:10.1007/JHEP01(2015)082, arXiv:1406.0386.
- 1002 [3] M. Czakon et al., "Pinning down the large-x gluon with NNLO top-quark pair
1003 differential distributions", *JHEP* **04** (2017) 044, doi:10.1007/JHEP04(2017)044,
1004 arXiv:1611.08609.
- 1005 [4] V. A. Novikov et al., "Charmonium and Gluons: Basic Experimental Facts and
1006 Theoretical Introduction", *Phys. Rept.* **41** (1978) 1,
1007 doi:10.1016/0370-1573(78)90120-5.

- 1008 [5] R. Tarrach, "The Pole Mass in Perturbative QCD", *Nucl. Phys. B* **183** (1981) 384,
 1009 doi:[10.1016/0550-3213\(81\)90140-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/0550-3213(81)90140-1).
- 1010 [6] M. C. Smith and S. S. Willenbrock, "Top quark pole mass", *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **79** (1997)
 1011 3825, doi:[10.1103/PhysRevLett.79.3825](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.79.3825), arXiv:[hep-ph/9612329](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/9612329).
- 1012 [7] S. Alioli et al., "A new observable to measure the top-quark mass at hadron colliders",
 1013 *Eur. Phys. J. C* **73** (2013) 2438, doi:[10.1140/epjc/s10052-013-2438-2](https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-013-2438-2),
 1014 arXiv:[1303.6415](https://arxiv.org/abs/1303.6415).
- 1015 [8] CDF Collaboration, "First measurement of the $t\bar{t}$ differential cross section $d\sigma/dM_{t\bar{t}}$ in $p\bar{p}$
 1016 collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV", *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **102** (2009) 222003,
 1017 doi:[10.1103/PhysRevLett.102.222003](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.102.222003), arXiv:[0903.2850](https://arxiv.org/abs/0903.2850).
- 1018 [9] D0 Collaboration, "Measurement of differential $t\bar{t}$ production cross sections in $p\bar{p}$
 1019 collisions", *Phys. Rev. D* **90** (2014) 092006, doi:[10.1103/PhysRevD.90.092006](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.90.092006),
 1020 arXiv:[1401.5785](https://arxiv.org/abs/1401.5785).
- 1021 [10] ATLAS Collaboration, "Measurements of top quark pair relative differential
 1022 cross-sections with ATLAS in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **73** (2013)
 1023 2261, doi:[10.1140/epjc/s10052-012-2261-1](https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-012-2261-1), arXiv:[1207.5644](https://arxiv.org/abs/1207.5644).
- 1024 [11] CMS Collaboration, "Measurement of differential top-quark pair production cross
 1025 sections in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **73** (2013) 2339,
 1026 doi:[10.1140/epjc/s10052-013-2339-4](https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-013-2339-4), arXiv:[1211.2220](https://arxiv.org/abs/1211.2220).
- 1027 [12] ATLAS Collaboration, "Measurements of normalized differential cross-sections for $t\bar{t}$
 1028 production in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV using the ATLAS detector", *Phys. Rev. D* **90**
 1029 (2014) 072004, doi:[10.1103/PhysRevD.90.072004](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.90.072004), arXiv:[1407.0371](https://arxiv.org/abs/1407.0371).
- 1030 [13] ATLAS Collaboration, "Differential top-antitop cross-section measurements as a
 1031 function of observables constructed from final-state particles using $p\bar{p}$ collisions at
 1032 $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV in the ATLAS detector", *JHEP* **06** (2015) 100,
 1033 doi:[10.1007/JHEP06\(2015\)100](https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP06(2015)100), arXiv:[1502.05923](https://arxiv.org/abs/1502.05923).
- 1034 [14] ATLAS Collaboration, "Measurement of top quark pair differential cross-sections in the
 1035 dilepton channel in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV with ATLAS", *Phys. Rev. D* **94**
 1036 (2016) 092003, doi:[10.1103/PhysRevD.94.092003](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.94.092003), arXiv:[1607.07281](https://arxiv.org/abs/1607.07281).
- 1037 [15] CMS Collaboration, "Measurement of the differential cross section for top quark pair
 1038 production in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **75** (2015) 542,
 1039 doi:[10.1140/epjc/s10052-015-3709-x](https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-015-3709-x), arXiv:[1505.04480](https://arxiv.org/abs/1505.04480).
- 1040 [16] ATLAS Collaboration, "Measurements of top-quark pair differential cross-sections in
 1041 the lepton+jets channel in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV using the ATLAS detector", *Eur.
 1042 Phys. J. C* **76** (2016) 538, doi:[10.1140/epjc/s10052-016-4366-4](https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-016-4366-4),
 1043 arXiv:[1511.04716](https://arxiv.org/abs/1511.04716).
- 1044 [17] ATLAS Collaboration, "Measurement of the differential cross-section of highly boosted
 1045 top quarks as a function of their transverse momentum in $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV proton-proton
 1046 collisions using the ATLAS detector", *Phys. Rev. D* **93** (2016) 032009,
 1047 doi:[10.1103/PhysRevD.93.032009](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.93.032009), arXiv:[1510.03818](https://arxiv.org/abs/1510.03818).

- [18] CMS Collaboration, "Measurement of the $t\bar{t}$ production cross section in the all-jets final state in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **76** (2016) 128, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-016-3956-5, arXiv:1509.06076.
- [19] CMS Collaboration, "Measurement of the integrated and differential $t\bar{t}$ production cross sections for high- p_T top quarks in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV", *Phys. Rev. D* **94** (2016) 072002, doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.94.072002, arXiv:1605.00116.
- [20] CMS Collaboration, "Measurement of double-differential cross sections for top quark pair production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV and impact on parton distribution functions", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **77** (2017) 459, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-017-4984-5, arXiv:1703.01630.
- [21] ATLAS Collaboration, "Measurement of the top-quark mass in $t\bar{t} + 1$ -jet events collected with the ATLAS detector in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV", (2019). arXiv:1905.02302.
- [22] CMS Collaboration, "Measurement of differential cross sections for top quark pair production using the lepton+jets final state in proton-proton collisions at 13 TeV", *Phys. Rev. D* **95** (2017) 092001, doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.95.092001, arXiv:1610.04191.
- [23] CMS Collaboration, "Measurement of differential cross sections for the production of top quark pairs and of additional jets in lepton+jets events from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV", *Phys. Rev. D* **97** (2018) 112003, doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.97.112003, arXiv:1803.08856.
- [24] ATLAS Collaboration, "Measurement of jet activity produced in top-quark events with an electron, a muon and two b-tagged jets in the final state in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with the ATLAS detector", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **77** (2017) 220, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-017-4766-0, arXiv:1610.09978.
- [25] ATLAS Collaboration, "Measurements of top-quark pair differential cross-sections in the $e\mu$ channel in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV using the ATLAS detector", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **77** (2017) 292, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-017-4821-x, arXiv:1612.05220.
- [26] CMS Collaboration, "Measurement of normalized differential $t\bar{t}$ cross sections in the dilepton channel from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV", *JHEP* **04** (2018) 060, doi:10.1007/JHEP04(2018)060, arXiv:1708.07638.
- [27] CMS Collaboration, "Measurements of $t\bar{t}$ differential cross sections in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV using events containing two leptons", *JHEP* **02** (2019) 149, doi:10.1007/JHEP02(2019)149, arXiv:1811.06625.
- [28] CMS Collaboration, "Measurement of $t\bar{t}$ production with additional jet activity, including b quark jets, in the dilepton decay channel using pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **76** (2016) 379, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-016-4105-x, arXiv:1510.03072.
- [29] ATLAS Collaboration, "Measurement of jet activity in top quark events using the $e\mu$ final state with two b-tagged jets in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV with the ATLAS detector", *JHEP* **09** (2016) 074, doi:10.1007/JHEP09(2016)074, arXiv:1606.09490.

- [30] D0 Collaboration, "Determination of the pole and \overline{MS} masses of the top quark from the $t\bar{t}$ cross section", *Phys. Lett. B* **703** (2011) 422, doi:10.1016/j.physletb.2011.08.015, arXiv:1104.2887.
- [31] CMS Collaboration, "Determination of the top-quark pole mass and strong coupling constant from the $t\bar{t}$ production cross section in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV", *Phys. Lett. B* **728** (2014) 496, doi:10.1016/j.physletb.2013.12.009, arXiv:1307.1907. [Erratum: doi:10.1016/j.physletb.2014.08.040].
- [32] ATLAS Collaboration, "Measurement of the $t\bar{t}$ production cross-section using $e\mu$ events with b-tagged jets in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV with the ATLAS detector", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **74** (2014) 3109, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-016-4501-2, arXiv:1406.5375. [Addendum: *Eur. Phys. J. C* **76** (2016) 642].
- [33] D0 Collaboration, "Measurement of the inclusive $t\bar{t}$ production cross section in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV and determination of the top quark pole mass", *Phys. Rev. D* **94** (2016) 092004, doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.94.092004, arXiv:1605.06168.
- [34] CMS Collaboration, "Measurement of the $t\bar{t}$ production cross section in the $e\mu$ channel in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV", *JHEP* **08** (2016) 029, doi:10.1007/JHEP08(2016)029, arXiv:1603.02303.
- [35] CMS Collaboration, "Measurement of the $t\bar{t}$ production cross section, the top quark mass, and the strong coupling constant using dilepton events in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **79** (2019), no. 5, 368, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-019-6863-8, arXiv:1812.10505.
- [36] S. Frixione, P. Nason, and C. Oleari, "Matching NLO QCD computations with parton shower simulations: the POWHEG method", *JHEP* **11** (2007) 070, doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2007/11/070, arXiv:0709.2092.
- [37] E. Re, "Single-top Wt-channel production matched with parton showers using the POWHEG method", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **71** (2011) 1547, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-011-1547-z, arXiv:1009.2450.
- [38] J. Alwall et al., "The automated computation of tree-level and next-to-leading order differential cross sections, and their matching to parton shower simulations", *JHEP* **07** (2014) 079, doi:10.1007/JHEP07(2014)079, arXiv:1405.0301.
- [39] T. Sjöstrand, S. Mrenna, and P. Z. Skands, "PYTHIA 6.4 physics and manual", *JHEP* **05** (2006) 026, doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2006/05/026, arXiv:hep-ph/0603175.
- [40] T. Sjöstrand et al., "An introduction to PYTHIA 8.2", *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **191** (2015) 159, doi:10.1016/j.cpc.2015.01.024, arXiv:1410.3012.
- [41] CMS Collaboration, "The CMS trigger system", *JINST* **12** (2017) P01020, doi:10.1088/1748-0221/12/01/P01020, arXiv:1609.02366.
- [42] CMS Collaboration, "The CMS experiment at the CERN LHC", *JINST* **3** (2008) S08004, doi:10.1088/1748-0221/3/08/S08004.
- [43] NNPDF Collaboration, "Unbiased global determination of parton distributions and their uncertainties at NNLO and LO", *Nucl. Phys. B* **855** (2012) 153, doi:10.1016/j.nuclphysb.2011.09.024, arXiv:1107.2652.

- [44] Particle Data Group, C. Patrignani et al., "Review of particle physics", *Chin. Phys. C* **40** (2016) 100001, doi:10.1088/1674-1137/40/10/100001.
- [45] S. Frixione, P. Nason, and G. Ridolfi, "A positive-weight next-to-leading-order Monte Carlo for heavy flavour hadroproduction", *JHEP* **09** (2007) 126, doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2007/09/126, arXiv:0707.3088.
- [46] S. Alioli, P. Nason, C. Oleari, and E. Re, "A general framework for implementing NLO calculations in shower Monte Carlo programs: the POWHEG BOX", *JHEP* **06** (2010) 043, doi:10.1007/JHEP06(2010)043, arXiv:1002.2581.
- [47] CMS Collaboration, "Investigations of the impact of the parton shower tuning in PYTHIA in the modelling of $t\bar{t}$ at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ and 13 TeV", CMS Physics Analysis Summary CMS-PAS-TOP-16-021, 2016.
- [48] CMS Collaboration, "Event generator tunes obtained from underlying event and multiparton scattering measurements", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **76** (2016) 155, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-016-3988-x, arXiv:1512.00815.
- [49] P. Skands, S. Carrazza, and J. Rojo, "Tuning PYTHIA 8.1: the Monash 2013 Tune", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **74** (2014) 3024, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-014-3024-y, arXiv:1404.5630.
- [50] P. Artoisenet, R. Frederix, O. Mattelaer, and R. Rietkerk, "Automatic spin-entangled decays of heavy resonances in Monte Carlo simulations", *JHEP* **03** (2013) 015, doi:10.1007/JHEP03(2013)015, arXiv:1212.3460.
- [51] R. Frederix and S. Frixione, "Merging meets matching in MC@NLO", *JHEP* **12** (2012) 061, doi:10.1007/JHEP12(2012)061, arXiv:1209.6215.
- [52] M. Bähr et al., "Herwig++ physics and manual", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **58** (2008) 639, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-008-0798-9, arXiv:0803.0883.
- [53] M. H. Seymour and A. Siódak, "Constraining MPI models using σ_{eff} and recent Tevatron and LHC underlying event data", *JHEP* **10** (2013) 113, doi:10.1007/JHEP10(2013)113, arXiv:1307.5015.
- [54] S. Alioli, P. Nason, C. Oleari, and E. Re, "NLO single-top production matched with shower in POWHEG: s - and t -channel contributions", *JHEP* **09** (2009) 111, doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2009/09/111, arXiv:0907.4076. [Erratum: doi:10.1007/JHEP02(2010)011].
- [55] J. Alwall et al., "Comparative study of various algorithms for the merging of parton showers and matrix elements in hadronic collisions", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **53** (2008) 473, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-007-0490-5, arXiv:0706.2569.
- [56] N. Kidonakis, "Two-loop soft anomalous dimensions for single top quark associated production with W^- or H^- ", *Phys. Rev. D* **82** (2010) 054018, doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.82.054018, arXiv:hep-ph/1005.4451.
- [57] Y. Li and F. Petriello, "Combining QCD and electroweak corrections to dilepton production in FEWZ", *Phys. Rev. D* **86** (2012) 094034, doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.86.094034, arXiv:1208.5967.

- [58] J. M. Campbell, R. K. Ellis, and C. Williams, “Vector boson pair production at the LHC”, *JHEP* **07** (2011) 018, doi:[10.1007/JHEP07\(2011\)018](https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP07(2011)018), arXiv:[1105.0020](https://arxiv.org/abs/1105.0020).
- [59] M. Czakon and A. Mitov, “Top++: a program for the calculation of the top-pair cross-section at hadron colliders”, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **185** (2014) 2930, doi:[10.1016/j.cpc.2014.06.021](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpc.2014.06.021), arXiv:[1112.5675](https://arxiv.org/abs/1112.5675).
- [60] S. Dulat et al., “New parton distribution functions from a global analysis of quantum chromodynamics”, *Phys. Rev. D* **93** (2016) 033006, doi:[10.1103/PhysRevD.93.033006](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.93.033006), arXiv:[1506.07443](https://arxiv.org/abs/1506.07443).
- [61] ATLAS Collaboration, “Measurement of the inelastic proton-proton cross section at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV with the ATLAS detector at the LHC”, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **117** (2016) 182002, doi:[10.1103/PhysRevLett.117.182002](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.117.182002), arXiv:[1606.02625](https://arxiv.org/abs/1606.02625).
- [62] GEANT4 Collaboration, “GEANT4—a simulation toolkit”, *Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A* **506** (2003) 250, doi:[10.1016/S0168-9002\(03\)01368-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0168-9002(03)01368-8).
- [63] CMS Collaboration, “Particle-flow reconstruction and global event description with the CMS detector”, *JINST* **12** (2017) P10003, doi:[10.1088/1748-0221/12/10/P10003](https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-0221/12/10/P10003), arXiv:[1706.04965](https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.04965).
- [64] M. Cacciari, G. P. Salam, and G. Soyez, “The catchment area of jets”, *JHEP* **04** (2008) 005, doi:[10.1088/1126-6708/2008/04/005](https://doi.org/10.1088/1126-6708/2008/04/005), arXiv:[0802.1188](https://arxiv.org/abs/0802.1188).
- [65] CMS Collaboration, “Performance of electron reconstruction and selection with the CMS detector in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV”, *JINST* **10** (2015) P06005, doi:[10.1088/1748-0221/10/06/P06005](https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-0221/10/06/P06005), arXiv:[1502.02701](https://arxiv.org/abs/1502.02701).
- [66] M. Cacciari, G. P. Salam, and G. Soyez, “The anti- k_T jet clustering algorithm”, *JHEP* **04** (2008) 063, doi:[10.1088/1126-6708/2008/04/063](https://doi.org/10.1088/1126-6708/2008/04/063), arXiv:[0802.1189](https://arxiv.org/abs/0802.1189).
- [67] M. Cacciari, G. P. Salam, and G. Soyez, “FastJet user manual”, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **72** (2012) 1896, doi:[10.1140/epjc/s10052-012-1896-2](https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-012-1896-2), arXiv:[1111.6097](https://arxiv.org/abs/1111.6097).
- [68] CMS Collaboration, “Jet energy scale and resolution in the CMS experiment in pp collisions at 8 TeV”, *JINST* **12** (2017) P02014, doi:[10.1088/1748-0221/12/02/P02014](https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-0221/12/02/P02014), arXiv:[1607.03663](https://arxiv.org/abs/1607.03663).
- [69] CMS Collaboration, “Identification of heavy-flavour jets with the CMS detector in pp collisions at 13 TeV”, *JINST* **13** (2018) P05011, doi:[10.1088/1748-0221/13/05/P05011](https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-0221/13/05/P05011), arXiv:[1712.07158](https://arxiv.org/abs/1712.07158).
- [70] S. Schmitt, “TUnfold: an algorithm for correcting migration effects in high energy physics”, *JINST* **7** (2012) T10003, doi:[10.1088/1748-0221/7/10/T10003](https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-0221/7/10/T10003), arXiv:[1205.6201](https://arxiv.org/abs/1205.6201).
- [71] A. N. Tikhonov, “Solution of incorrectly formulated problems and the regularization method”, *Sov. Math. Dokl.* **4** (1963) 1035.
- [72] S. Schmitt, “Data unfolding methods in high energy physics”, *Eur. Phys. J. Web Conf.* **137** (2017) 11008, doi:[10.1051/epjconf/201713711008](https://doi.org/10.1051/epjconf/201713711008), arXiv:[1611.01927](https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.01927).
- [73] CMS Collaboration, “Measurement of the Drell-Yan cross section in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV”, *JHEP* **10** (2011) 007, doi:[10.1007/JHEP10\(2011\)007](https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP10(2011)007), arXiv:[1108.0566](https://arxiv.org/abs/1108.0566).

- [74] CMS Collaboration, "Measurement of the top quark pair production cross section in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV", *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **116** (2016) 052002, doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.116.052002, arXiv:1510.05302.
- [75] CMS Collaboration, "CMS luminosity measurements for the 2016 data taking period", CMS Physics Analysis Summary CMS-PAS-LUM-17-001, 2017.
- [76] S. Argyropoulos and T. Sjöstrand, "Effects of color reconnection on $t\bar{t}$ final states at the LHC", *JHEP* **11** (2014) 043, doi:10.1007/JHEP11(2014)043, arXiv:1407.6653.
- [77] J. R. Christiansen and P. Z. Skands, "String formation beyond leading colour", *JHEP* **08** (2015) 003, doi:10.1007/JHEP08(2015)003, arXiv:1505.01681.
- [78] M. G. Bowler, " e^+e^- Production of heavy quarks in the string model", *Z. Phys. C* **11** (1981) 169, doi:10.1007/BF01574001.
- [79] C. Peterson, D. Schlatter, I. Schmitt, and P. M. Zerwas, "Scaling violations in inclusive e^+e^- annihilation spectra", *Phys. Rev. D* **27** (1983) 105, doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.27.105.
- [80] M. L. Mangano, P. Nason, and G. Ridolfi, "Heavy quark correlations in hadron collisions at next-to-leading order", *Nucl. Phys. B* **373** (1992) 295, doi:10.1016/0550-3213(92)90435-E.
- [81] S. Dittmaier, P. Uwer, and S. Weinzierl, "NLO QCD corrections to $t\bar{t}$ +jet production at hadron colliders", *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **98** (2007) 262002, doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.98.262002, arXiv:hep-ph/0703120.
- [82] G. Bevilacqua, M. Czakon, C. G. Papadopoulos, and M. Worek, "Dominant QCD Backgrounds in Higgs Boson Analyses at the LHC: A Study of $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t} + 2$ jets at Next-To-Leading Order", *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **104** (2010) 162002, doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.104.162002, arXiv:1002.4009.
- [83] G. Bevilacqua, M. Czakon, C. G. Papadopoulos, and M. Worek, "Hadronic top-quark pair production in association with two jets at Next-to-Leading Order QCD", *Phys. Rev. D* **84** (2011) 114017, doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.84.114017, arXiv:1108.2851.
- [84] S. Höche et al., "Next-to-leading order QCD predictions for top-quark pair production with up to three jets", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **77** (2017) 145, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-017-4715-y, arXiv:1607.06934.
- [85] M. Czakon, D. Heymes, and A. Mitov, "High-precision differential predictions for top-quark pairs at the LHC", *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **116** (2016) 082003, doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.116.082003, arXiv:1511.00549.
- [86] M. Czakon, D. Heymes, and A. Mitov, "Dynamical scales for multi-TeV top-pair production at the LHC", *JHEP* **04** (2017) 071, doi:10.1007/JHEP04(2017)071, arXiv:1606.03350.
- [87] S. Alekhin, J. Blümlein, and S. Moch, "NLO PDFs from the ABMP16 fit", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **78** (2018) 477, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-018-5947-1, arXiv:1803.07537.
- [88] A. Accardi et al., "Constraints on large- x parton distributions from new weak boson production and deep-inelastic scattering data", *Phys. Rev. D* **93** (2016) 114017, doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.93.114017, arXiv:1602.03154.

- [89] H1, ZEUS Collaboration, “Combination of measurements of inclusive deep inelastic $e^\pm p$ scattering cross sections and QCD analysis of HERA data”, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **75** (2015) 580, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-015-3710-4, arXiv:1506.06042.
- [90] P. Jimenez-Delgado and E. Reya, “Delineating parton distributions and the strong coupling”, *Phys. Rev. D* **89** (2014) 074049, doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.89.074049, arXiv:1403.1852.
- [91] L. A. Harland-Lang, A. D. Martin, P. Motylinski, and R. S. Thorne, “Parton distributions in the LHC era: MMHT 2014 PDFs”, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **75** (2015) 204, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-015-3397-6, arXiv:1412.3989.
- [92] NNPDF Collaboration, “Parton distributions from high-precision collider data”, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **77** (2017) 663, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-017-5199-5, arXiv:1706.00428.
- [93] A. Buckley et al., “LHAPDF6: parton density access in the LHC precision era”, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **75** (2015) 132, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-015-3318-8, arXiv:1412.7420.
- [94] M. Cacciari et al., “Updated predictions for the total production cross sections of top and of heavier quark pairs at the Tevatron and at the LHC”, *JHEP* **09** (2008) 127, doi:10.1088/1126-6708/2008/09/127, arXiv:0804.2800.
- [95] J. Butterworth et al., “PDF4LHC recommendations for LHC Run II”, *J. Phys. G* **43** (2016) 023001, doi:10.1088/0954-3899/43/2/023001, arXiv:1510.03865.
- [96] A. Accardi et al., “A critical appraisal and evaluation of modern PDFs”, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **76** (2016), no. 8, 471, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-016-4285-4, arXiv:1603.08906.
- [97] Particle Data Group, M. Tanabashi et al., “Review of particle physics”, *Phys. Rev. D* **98** (2018) 030001, doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.98.030001.
- [98] Y. Kiyo et al., “Top-quark pair production near threshold at LHC”, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **60** (2009) 375, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-009-0892-7, arXiv:0812.0919.
- [99] J. Piclum and C. Schwinn, “Soft-gluon and Coulomb corrections to hadronic top-quark pair production beyond NNLO”, *JHEP* **03** (2018) 164, doi:10.1007/JHEP03(2018)164, arXiv:1801.05788.
- [100] J. H. Kühn, A. Scharf, and P. Uwer, “Weak Interactions in Top-Quark Pair Production at Hadron Colliders: An Update”, *Phys. Rev. D* **91** (2015) 014020, doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.91.014020, arXiv:1305.5773.
- [101] M. Czakon et al., “Top-pair production at the LHC through NNLO QCD and NLO EW”, *JHEP* **10** (2017) 186, doi:10.1007/JHEP10(2017)186, arXiv:1705.04105.
- [102] S. Alekhin et al., “HERAFitter”, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **75** (2015) 304, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-015-3480-z, arXiv:1410.4412. xFITTER web site, <https://www.xfitter.org>.
- [103] Y. L. Dokshitzer, “Calculation of the structure functions for deep inelastic scattering and e^+e^- annihilation by perturbation theory in quantum chromodynamics”, *Sov. Phys. JETP* **46** (1977) 641.

- [104] V. N. Gribov and L. N. Lipatov, "Deep inelastic ep scattering in perturbation theory", *Sov. J. Nucl. Phys.* **15** (1972) 438.
- [105] G. Altarelli and G. Parisi, "Asymptotic freedom in parton language", *Nucl. Phys. B* **126** (1977) 298, doi:10.1016/0550-3213(77)90384-4.
- [106] G. Curci, W. Furmanski, and R. Petronzio, "Evolution of parton densities beyond leading order: the nonsinglet case", *Nucl. Phys. B* **175** (1980) 27, doi:10.1016/0550-3213(80)90003-6.
- [107] W. Furmanski and R. Petronzio, "Singlet parton densities beyond leading order", *Phys. Lett. B* **97** (1980) 437, doi:10.1016/0370-2693(80)90636-X.
- [108] S. Moch, J. A. M. Vermaseren, and A. Vogt, "The three-loop splitting functions in QCD: the nonsinglet case", *Nucl. Phys. B* **688** (2004) 101, doi:10.1016/j.nuclphysb.2004.03.030, arXiv:hep-ph/0403192.
- [109] A. Vogt, S. Moch, and J. A. M. Vermaseren, "The three-loop splitting functions in QCD: the singlet case", *Nucl. Phys. B* **691** (2004) 129, doi:10.1016/j.nuclphysb.2004.04.024, arXiv:hep-ph/0404111.
- [110] M. Botje, "QCDNUM: Fast QCD evolution and convolution", *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **182** (2011) 490, doi:10.1016/j.cpc.2010.10.020, arXiv:1005.1481.
- [111] R. S. Thorne and R. G. Roberts, "An ordered analysis of heavy flavor production in deep inelastic scattering", *Phys. Rev. D* **57** (1998) 6871, doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.57.6871, arXiv:hep-ph/9709442.
- [112] R. S. Thorne, "A variable-flavor number scheme for NNLO", *Phys. Rev. D* **73** (2006) 054019, doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.73.054019, arXiv:hep-ph/0601245.
- [113] R. S. Thorne, "Effect of changes of variable flavor number scheme on parton distribution functions and predicted cross sections", *Phys. Rev. D* **86** (2012) 074017, doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.86.074017, arXiv:1201.6180.
- [114] V. Bertone et al., "aMCfast: automation of fast NLO computations for PDF fits", *JHEP* **08** (2014) 166, doi:10.1007/JHEP08(2014)166, arXiv:1406.7693.
- [115] T. Carli et al., "A posteriori inclusion of parton density functions in NLO QCD final-state calculations at hadron colliders: The APPLGRID project", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **66** (2010) 503, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-010-1255-0, arXiv:0911.2985.
- [116] A. D. Martin, W. J. Stirling, R. S. Thorne, and G. Watt, "Parton distributions for the LHC", *Eur. Phys. J. C* **63** (2009) 189, doi:10.1140/epjc/s10052-009-1072-5, arXiv:0901.0002.
- [117] CMS Collaboration, "Measurement of the muon charge asymmetry in inclusive $pp \rightarrow W + X$ production at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV and an improved determination of light parton distribution functions", *Phys. Rev. D* **90** (2014) 032004, doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.90.032004, arXiv:1312.6283.
- [118] H1 Collaboration, "Inclusive deep inelastic scattering at high Q^2 with longitudinally polarised lepton beams at HERA", *JHEP* **09** (2012) 061, doi:10.1007/JHEP09(2012)061, arXiv:1206.7007.

- 1332 [119] W. T. Giele and S. Keller, “Implications of hadron collider observables on parton
1333 distribution function uncertainties”, *Phys. Rev. D* **58** (1998) 094023,
1334 doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.58.094023, arXiv:hep-ph/9803393.
- 1335 [120] W. T. Giele, S. A. Keller, and D. A. Kosower, “Parton distribution function
1336 uncertainties”, (2001). arXiv:hep-ph/0104052.

DRAFT

A Measured cross sections

¹³³⁷ Tables A.1 to A.47 provide the measured cross sections, including their correlation matrices of
¹³³⁹ statistical uncertainties and detailed breakdown of systematic uncertainties. The description of
¹³⁴⁰ JES uncertainty sources can be found in Ref. [68].

Table A.1: The measured $[y(t), p_T(t)]$ cross sections, along with their relative statistical and systematic uncertainties.

$ y(t) $	$p_T(t)$ [GeV]	$\frac{1}{\sigma(t\bar{t})} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_T(t)}$ [GeV $^{-1}$]	stat. [%]	syst. [%]	bin
0.00–0.35	0–80	9.251×10^{-4}	2.5	$+6.6$ -5.2	1
0.00–0.35	80–150	1.118×10^{-3}	1.8	$+2.4$ -4.6	2
0.00–0.35	150–250	4.596×10^{-4}	2.1	$+4.6$ -2.7	3
0.00–0.35	250–600	3.993×10^{-5}	2.9	$+3.7$ -5.6	4
0.35–0.85	0–80	1.279×10^{-3}	1.6	$+3.6$ -3.4	5
0.35–0.85	80–150	1.503×10^{-3}	1.3	$+2.5$ -2.8	6
0.35–0.85	150–250	6.206×10^{-4}	1.7	$+3.7$ -2.6	7
0.35–0.85	250–600	5.097×10^{-5}	2.8	$+4.9$ -4.7	8
0.85–1.45	0–80	1.248×10^{-3}	1.6	$+2.1$ -4.4	9
0.85–1.45	80–150	1.435×10^{-3}	1.3	$+2.6$ -2.7	10
0.85–1.45	150–250	5.328×10^{-4}	2.0	$+4.6$ -2.0	11
0.85–1.45	250–600	4.516×10^{-5}	2.9	$+4.0$ -5.4	12
1.45–2.50	0–80	1.128×10^{-3}	2.4	$+4.2$ -5.8	13
1.45–2.50	80–150	1.284×10^{-3}	1.6	$+4.0$ -2.5	14
1.45–2.50	150–250	4.238×10^{-4}	2.5	$+2.7$ -5.6	15
1.45–2.50	250–600	2.430×10^{-5}	4.9	$+12.7$ -4.2	16

Table A.2: The correlation matrix of statistical uncertainties for the measured $[y(t), p_T(t)]$ cross sections. The values are expressed as percentages. For bin indices see Table A.1.

Table A.3: Sources and values of the relative systematic uncertainties in percent of the measured $[y(t), p_T(t)]$ cross sections. For bin indices see Table A.1.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
JER	+0.4 +0.7	-0.9 -0.3	-0.3 -0.2	0.0 +0.8	+0.1 +0.2	+0.2 +0.1	+0.2 +0.3	-0.5 -0.2	-0.7 -0.6	-0.1 -0.1	+0.4 +0.7	-0.7 -0.1	+0.7 -0.9	+0.4 +0.3	-0.2 -0.3	-0.3 +1.0	
JESAbsoluteMPFBias	+0.6 +1.0	-0.3 -0.5	+0.2 +0.1	+0.2 -0.1	+0.3 +0.7	0.0 -0.4	0.0 +0.3	-0.3 0.0	0.0 -0.6	+0.1 +0.1	+0.1 +0.4	0.0 -0.4	-1.2 -0.9	+0.3 +0.3	+0.1 -0.1	+0.8 +0.2	
JESAbsoluteScale	-0.5 0.0	-0.5 -0.2	+0.4 +0.2	0.0 -0.3	+0.7 +0.2	-0.1 -0.2	+0.1 +0.4	-0.1 -0.2	+0.4 -0.4	-0.5 -0.1	+0.1 +0.4	-0.5 +0.2	+0.2 +0.3	+0.1 0.0	-0.9 -0.5	+2.1 +1.7	
JESAbsoluteStat	+1.2 -2.1	-0.1 +0.5	-0.8 +0.1	-0.2 +0.6	+0.1 -0.4	0.0 +0.2	+0.1 +0.8	-0.8 +0.4	+0.3 -0.2	0.0 -0.2	-0.3 +0.4	-0.1 +0.1	+0.1 +0.6	-0.8 +0.2	-0.5 +1.5		
JESFlavourQCD	+0.4 +0.4	-0.2 +0.2	+0.3 +0.3	+0.7 -1.5	+0.5 -0.3	-0.3 +0.3	-0.1 +0.3	+0.6 -0.8	-0.3 -0.6	-0.2 +0.2	+0.5 0.0	+0.8 -1.5	-1.1 -0.1	+0.3 +0.3	+0.2 +0.1	+0.7 -0.8	
JESFragmentation	-0.4 -0.3	-0.4 -0.3	+0.6 +0.4	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.5	+0.2 -0.3	+0.6 +0.2	-0.8 -0.5	-0.2 +0.1	+0.2 -0.2	-0.3 +0.4	+0.7 -0.4	+0.2 +0.1	-0.1 +0.4	-0.5 -0.9	+1.0 +0.7	
JESPileUpDataMC	-0.5 +0.8	+0.4 -0.3	+0.3 +0.4	+0.4 -0.4	-1.0 -0.4	-0.2 +0.2	-0.1 +0.4	0.0 -0.6	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	+0.2 +0.3	+0.1 -1.0	+0.8 +0.3	+0.4 -0.4	-0.3 -0.5	+2.5 +0.9	
JESPileUpPtBB	+0.5 +1.0	-0.6 -0.5	+0.2 +0.1	+0.1 -0.3	+0.4 +0.1	-0.4 -0.2	0.0 -0.1	+0.3 -0.6	-0.1 -0.1	-0.3 -0.1	+0.6 +0.3	0.0 -0.2	+0.3 +0.8	-0.3 -0.7	-0.3 -0.4	+1.2 +0.4	
JESPileUpPtEC1	+0.8 -0.1	+0.1 -0.9	+0.5 -0.2	0.0 -0.6	+0.4 +0.1	+0.4 -0.1	+0.4 -0.3	+0.3 -0.5	-0.4 +0.3	+0.2 +0.2	-0.1 -0.1	+0.7 +0.9	-1.7 -0.2	-0.6 +0.9	-0.3 -0.2	+1.2 -0.8	
JESPileUpPtEC2	0.0 0.0																
JESPileUpPtHF	0.0 0.0																
JESPileUpPtRef	+0.6 -0.3	-0.8 +0.3	+0.3 -0.7	+0.2 +0.4	+0.4 +0.2	-0.2 +0.1	+0.8 0.0	0.0 -1.1	+0.1 0.0	-0.5 -0.4	+1.4 +0.8	-0.2 -0.9	-1.0 +0.4	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 -0.6	+1.4 +0.4	
JESRelativeBal	+0.1 -0.5	-0.7 -0.6	-0.1 +0.1	+0.9 -0.5	+1.1 +0.1	+0.1 0.0	+0.2 -0.5	+0.1 -0.3	-0.2 +0.2	+0.4 +0.4	-0.2 -1.0	+0.1 +0.1	+0.1 +0.7	-0.4 0.0	-1.7 +1.7		
JESRelativeFSR	-1.1 +1.4	-0.3 -0.9	+0.5 +0.3	0.0 -0.3	+0.4 +0.2	+0.1 -0.2	0.0 -0.1	-0.4 +0.6	-0.3 -0.5	+0.2 -0.1	+0.2 +1.0	-0.4 -0.6	-0.1 +0.2	+0.7 -0.3	-0.5 -1.0	+1.1 +2.6	
JESRelativeJEREC1	-0.6 -0.2	-0.1 -0.2	+0.1 +0.2	-0.2 -0.3	+0.2 +0.3	+0.3 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 +0.2	-0.3 +0.2	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.3 +0.2	-0.1 -0.1	+0.4 -0.5	-0.1 -0.3	+0.4 +1.0	
JESRelativeJEREC2	0.0 0.0																
JESRelativeJERHF	0.0 0.0																
JESRelativePtBB	+1.2 -0.6	-0.4 +0.1	+0.2 +0.5	-0.2 0.0	-0.2 +0.2	-0.7 +0.2	+0.1 -0.2	-0.2 -0.1	-0.3 +0.2	-0.3 0.0	+1.2 +0.1	-0.3 -0.2	+0.3 -0.4	0.0 +0.1	-0.4 -0.6	+0.7 +2.2	
JESRelativePtEC1	-0.1 -0.2	-0.1 -0.2	+0.4 -0.3	-0.1 -0.5	+0.4 +0.3	+0.3 0.0	+0.7 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	+0.3 -0.3	-0.4 +0.3	+0.1 0.0	+0.2 +0.1	-0.2 -0.3	-0.5 +0.3	-1.2 +0.7		
JESRelativePtEC2	0.0 0.0																
JESRelativePtHF	0.0 0.0																
JESRelativeStatEC	-0.3 -0.7	+0.2 -0.4	0.0 +0.2	-0.4 -0.4	+0.4 +0.5	0.0 +0.1	+0.5 +0.1	-0.2 0.0	-0.1 +0.4	-0.5 +0.1	-0.1 +0.2	+0.2 -0.2	-0.1 -0.5	+0.4 -0.1	-0.4 +0.2	-0.1 +0.4	-0.1 +0.4
JESRelativeStatFSR	-1.1 +0.6	+0.1 -0.8	+0.1 +0.5	+0.2 +0.2	+0.2 +0.5	0.0 -0.3	-0.1 -0.3	-0.4 -0.2	+0.1 -0.5	-0.1 +0.2	+0.5 +0.3	-0.4 -0.1	+0.4 -0.1	+0.4 -0.1	+0.3 +0.6	-0.5 -1.1	+0.8 +1.5
JESRelativeStatHF	0.0 0.0																
JESSinglePionECAL	+0.1 -1.6	-0.2 0.0	-0.1 +0.4	-0.5 +0.6	+0.4 +0.6	0.0 +0.6	0.0 -0.1	-0.3 +0.4	-0.1 +0.2	-0.1 +0.3	-0.5 +0.4	+0.2 -0.1	+0.2 -0.9	-0.2 -0.2	-0.2 +0.1	-0.2 +0.6	

Table A.4: Table A.3 continued.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JESSinglePionHCAL	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	+0.2	+0.3	+0.2	-0.6	+0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1
	+0.2	+0.1	-0.3	+0.4	-0.1	-0.5	+0.6	-0.4	+0.1	-0.2	+0.2	+0.6	-0.1	+0.3	-0.3	+0.9
JESTimePtEta	+0.8	-0.7	+0.6	+0.1	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.7	+0.2	+0.3	0.0	+0.5	+0.8	-0.5	+1.5
	-0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.3	-0.4	+0.1	+0.1	-0.2	-0.5	+0.6	-0.4	+0.7	0.0	-1.2	+1.6
\vec{p}_T^{miss}	+0.7	-0.6	+0.6	-0.1	+0.2	-0.1	+0.1	-0.6	+0.3	+0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.3	+0.5
	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	+0.5	-0.2	+0.4	-0.1	+0.1	-0.2	-0.2	+0.4	+0.2	+0.2	-0.2	0.0	+0.4
lepton ID/ISO	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.0	+0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	+0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	+0.3	0.0	-0.6
	+0.2	-0.1	0.0	+0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.0	+0.2	+0.1	-0.2	+0.1	+0.3	+0.1	-0.3	0.0	+0.6
pileup	-0.1	+0.3	0.0	-0.2	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
	0.0	-0.3	0.0	+0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2
trigger	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.4	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2
trigger (η)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.4	+0.3	+0.2	+0.2
	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
non-t <bar>t} background</bar>	-0.9	+0.6	+0.9	+1.0	-0.8	+0.6	+0.8	+1.0	-0.7	+0.6	+0.6	+1.1	-2.0	+0.1	+1.1	+0.2
	+0.9	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9	+0.7	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	+0.7	-0.5	-0.6	-1.0	+1.9	-0.1	-1.0	-0.2
b-tagging	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
b-tagging (light jets)	-0.2	+0.2	+0.3	+0.3	-0.2	+0.2	+0.3	+0.2	-0.3	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	-0.6	0.0	+0.2	+0.1
	+0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	+0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	+0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	+0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
luminosity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
branching ratio $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \ell\ell$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.2
	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 3	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 4	-0.2	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0
	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 5	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.2
	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	+0.2
PDF eigenvector 6	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1
	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 7	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	-0.4
	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.2	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.2
PDF eigenvector 8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 10	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	+0.2
	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.2
PDF eigenvector 11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 12	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 13	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1
	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1

Table A.5: Table A.3 continued.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PDF eigenvector 15	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 0.0	
PDF eigenvector 16	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	
PDF eigenvector 17	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 +0.1							
PDF eigenvector 18	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	+0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 0.0	0.0 -0.2	+0.2 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1	
PDF eigenvector 19	0.0 +0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.2	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.2	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.2	+0.1 -0.2	
PDF eigenvector 20	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.1 0.0	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.1 0.0	+0.2 -0.1							
PDF eigenvector 21	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 +0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1	0.0 +0.1								
PDF eigenvector 22	-0.2 +0.2	-0.1 +0.1	-0.1 0.0	+0.1 +0.1	-0.1 +0.1	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1	+0.2 -0.2	+0.2 -0.1	+0.4 -0.3	
PDF eigenvector 23	+0.2 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 0.0	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.2 0.0	-0.2 0.0	-0.1 +0.1	-0.1 0.0	-0.3 +0.1	
PDF eigenvector 24	+0.1 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 +0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	+0.1 -0.3	
PDF eigenvector 25	0.0 +0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 -0.2	-0.1 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.1 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	-0.1 +0.2	-0.2 -0.1	
PDF eigenvector 26	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	
PDF eigenvector 27	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.1 0.0	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.1 0.0	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.1 0.0	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 0.0	
PDF eigenvector 28	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	
α_S	+0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 0.0	0.0 +0.1	0.0 0.0	
m_t^{MC}	+0.4 -0.1	-0.8 +0.9	+0.6 -0.4	+0.9 -2.1	+0.4 -0.4	-0.6 +0.6	+0.4 -0.1	+1.8 -1.2	+0.2 -0.2	-0.6 +0.7	+0.4 -0.5	+1.6 -1.7	-0.8 0.0	-0.2 +0.3	+0.6 -0.3	+2.4 -2.2
$\mu_{r,f}$	+0.3 -0.3	-0.2 +0.2	+0.2 -0.1	-0.5 +0.5	-0.1 +0.1	-0.1 +0.6	-0.1 -0.1	+0.1 +0.4	-0.2 -0.4	+0.4 +0.2	-0.2 -0.2	+0.3 +0.2	-0.4 -0.6	+0.3 +0.3	-0.5 -0.5	+0.1 +0.1
h_{damp}	+1.2 +0.1	-0.9 0.0	+0.5 -0.2	-0.8 -1.0	+0.4 -1.4	-0.5 +0.6	+0.9 -0.2	-0.3 +0.6	-0.4 -0.9	-0.6 +1.0	+0.6 -0.5	+0.1 -1.0	-0.7 +0.2	+0.6 +0.9	-0.1 +0.2	+1.8 +2.2
PS ISR	+0.2 +1.1	-1.1 +0.4	+1.7 -0.2	-1.0 +0.3	+0.4 -0.3	-0.1 -0.4	+0.1 +0.8	-1.0 -1.0	-0.3 +0.9	+0.4 +0.9	0.0 -0.5	+0.4 -0.3	+0.0 +0.6	+1.0 +0.2	-0.3 -0.1	+2.0 -0.1
PS FSR	0.0 -0.2	+0.7 -0.1	-0.4 +0.1	-1.2 +0.7	0.0 +0.3	-0.9 -0.3	-0.3 +0.2	0.0 +1.0	-0.3 -0.2	0.0 -0.1	+0.8 +0.5	-0.5 +0.6	-1.2 -0.6	-0.4 +0.4	+0.5 -0.8	-0.7 +2.9
UE tune	+0.5 +2.2	+0.1 +0.2	-0.7 +0.2	-0.8 0.0	+0.4 -1.2	+0.3 +0.2	0.0 +0.2	+0.2 -1.5	-1.2 -1.6	+0.1 -0.1	-0.3 +0.5	0.0 +0.3	-0.5 0.0	+0.6 +0.8	+0.6 0.0	+0.9 +0.6
colour reconnection	+0.3 +0.5 +0.7	-0.2 +0.1	+1.4 0.0	+0.2 -0.8	+0.3 0.0	-0.3 -0.2	-0.9 -0.2	+1.5 +0.6	-0.2 +0.1	-0.2 0.0	-0.2 -0.4	+0.7 +0.4	-0.7 -0.4	+0.2 +0.2	+0.2 +0.5	+2.8 -0.7
fragmentation $b \rightarrow B$	+0.7 -0.4 +0.1 +0.1	-0.2 -0.1 +0.1	-0.2 -0.1	+0.3 +0.1	+0.4 +0.1	-0.3 +0.2	-0.2 +0.2	+0.6 -0.2	-0.6 -0.2	-0.2 +0.1	+0.5 +0.1	0.0 -0.1	-0.6 0.0	-0.4 +0.2	+0.3 +0.3	+0.7 -0.2
branching ratio $B \rightarrow \mu$	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 -0.1	-0.1 +0.1	+0.1 +0.1	-0.1 0.0	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.2	0.0 +0.2

Table A.6: The measured $[M(t\bar{t}), y(t)]$ cross sections, along with their relative statistical and systematic uncertainties.

$M(t\bar{t})$ [GeV]	$ y(t) $	$\frac{1}{\sigma(t\bar{t})} \frac{d\sigma}{dy(t)}$	stat. [%]	syst. [%]	bin
300–400	0.00–0.35	1.506×10^{-1}	3.1	$+6.6$ -5.4	1
300–400	0.35–0.85	1.511×10^{-1}	2.2	$+3.5$ -8.1	2
300–400	0.85–1.45	1.161×10^{-1}	2.2	$+4.2$ -6.2	3
300–400	1.45–2.50	4.794×10^{-2}	4.6	$+19.5$ -10.1	4
400–500	0.00–0.35	2.317×10^{-1}	1.9	$+3.9$ -3.1	5
400–500	0.35–0.85	2.181×10^{-1}	1.3	$+2.2$ -2.4	6
400–500	0.85–1.45	1.605×10^{-1}	1.5	$+4.2$ -3.0	7
400–500	1.45–2.50	7.230×10^{-2}	2.1	$+6.8$ -2.2	8
500–650	0.00–0.35	1.538×10^{-1}	2.2	$+5.9$ -2.2	9
500–650	0.35–0.85	1.438×10^{-1}	1.8	$+1.7$ -6.8	10
500–650	0.85–1.45	1.062×10^{-1}	1.9	$+3.7$ -2.5	11
500–650	1.45–2.50	5.345×10^{-2}	2.5	$+3.2$ -7.4	12
650–1500	0.00–0.35	6.963×10^{-2}	2.8	$+4.3$ -8.6	13
650–1500	0.35–0.85	7.045×10^{-2}	2.3	$+6.2$ -4.6	14
650–1500	0.85–1.45	6.765×10^{-2}	2.0	$+3.1$ -5.5	15
650–1500	1.45–2.50	4.155×10^{-2}	2.2	$+4.8$ -3.2	16

Table A.7: The correlation matrix of statistical uncertainties for the measured $[M(t\bar{t}), y(t)]$ cross sections. The values are expressed as percentages. For bin indices see Table A.6.

bin	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	-34	-23	+8	-28	-29	0	+3	-8	+6	+4	-6	+2	-1	-3	-2
2	+18		-32	-19	-1	-23	-7	+10	-12	-3	+9	-1	+3	+5	-2
3	-21		+3	-21	-13	-32	+3	-1	-11	+2	-2	+1	+3	+3	+2
4	-5		-9	-24	-14	-11	-4	-1	-32	-4	-8	-9	-9	0	
5	-5		-11	-2	-19	-22	+1	+3	-2	+7	+2	-2			-2
6			+19	-15	-17	+4	-22	-1	+8	-9	+4	+2			+2
7				+1	+4	-14	-2	-21	0	+4	-7	+5			
8					-2	-1	-15	-5	-3	-3	+3	-17			
9						-17	-3	+2	-38	-4	+4	-1			
10							-2	-5	+2	-28	-12	+2			
11								-8	+2	-1	-27	-9			
12									-1	+3	+5	-34			
13										-24	+2	-1			
14											-19	+2			
15												-23			

Table A.8: Sources and values of the relative systematic uncertainties in percent of the measured $[M(t\bar{t}), y(t)]$ cross sections. For bin indices see Table A.6.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
JER	-0.6 -0.2	+0.3 -1.1	-0.3 -0.7	+2.4 +3.9	+0.3 +0.7	0.0 -0.2	-0.2 -0.3	-0.2 +0.8	+0.4 0.0	-0.6 -0.7	+0.6 -0.1	-0.8 -1.6	-1.1 -0.2	-0.4 +0.3	-0.2 -0.2	-0.1 +0.7	
JESAbsoluteMPFBias	-0.9 -1.3	+0.1 -0.5	-0.7 -0.8	+0.1 +1.7	+0.9 +0.7	0.0 +0.5	-0.4 +0.2	+1.4 +0.6	+0.3 +0.1	-1.1 -0.7	-0.3 +0.2	0.0 -1.0	+0.1 -0.4	+0.2 -0.2	+0.2 -0.1	+0.3	
JESAbsoluteScale	-0.2 -0.5	-0.8 -1.0	+0.7 -0.4	+2.1 +3.8	+0.7 +0.4	-0.2 -0.3	-0.3 +0.1	-0.4 +0.2	+0.3 +0.4	-0.4 -0.3	0.0 -0.2	-1.2 -1.0	0.0 -0.9	-0.6 0.0	0.0 -0.1	+0.9 +0.1	
JESAbsoluteStat	+0.3 +1.2	+0.1 -1.8	0.0 -0.3	+1.8 +0.1	-0.4 +0.1	-0.4 0.0	-0.3 +0.1	+0.5 +1.3	+0.5 +0.2	-0.6 -0.8	+0.4 +0.1	-0.7 -0.3	-0.4 +0.1	-0.1 +0.5	0.0 0.0	+0.3	
JESFlavourQCD	+1.5 -0.5	-0.1 -1.9	0.0 -0.2	+2.5 +1.7	-0.6 +1.0	-0.8 +0.3	-0.5 +0.6	0.0 +0.8	+0.2 +0.7	-0.6 -0.4	+0.1 -0.3	-0.7 -0.7	+0.3 -1.8	+0.7 -0.4	+0.5 -0.9	+0.3	
JESFragmentation	-0.3 +0.5	-0.7 -0.6	0.0 -0.6	+0.7 +3.0	+0.2 0.0	-0.3 0.0	-0.3 -0.2	+0.7 0.0	+0.6 +0.5	+0.1 -0.8	+0.3 +0.3	-0.7 -0.4	-0.1 -0.6	-0.4 -0.2	+0.3 -0.1	+0.3	
JESPileUpDataMC	+0.5 +0.8	-1.4 -0.9	+0.4 -0.3	+0.3 +3.7	+0.1 -0.2	-0.5 +0.2	+0.4 -0.3	+0.4 +0.6	+0.3 +0.8	-0.8 -0.9	0.0 -0.3	-0.4 -1.1	+0.2 -1.0	0.0 -0.3	+0.4 -0.6	0.0	
JESPileUpPtBB	-0.7 -0.4	-0.2 +0.3	0.0 0.0	+1.6 +1.8	+0.2 0.0	-0.2 -0.1	-0.4 +0.1	+0.4 +0.5	+0.9 +0.7	-0.6 -1.1	-0.1 0.0	-0.6 -1.3	-0.3 -1.0	-0.3 0.0	+0.3 -0.1	+0.4	
JESPileUpPtEC1	-0.1 -0.2	+0.7 -0.9	0.0 -0.3	-1.5 +3.7	+0.8 -0.6	+0.2 -0.4	-0.5 0.0	-0.5 +1.0	+0.3 -0.1	-0.5 -0.6	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	-0.1 -0.7	-0.1 -0.1	-0.2 +0.2	-0.3	
JESPileUpPtEC2	0.0 0.0	0.0															
JESPileUpPtHF	0.0 0.0	0.0															
JESPileUpPtRef	+0.3 +0.1	+0.5 -0.6	+0.4 +0.2	+0.1 +2.1	-0.9 0.0	0.0 -0.1	-0.9 -0.1	+0.1 +0.8	+0.1 -0.3	+0.5 -0.2	-0.4 +0.5	+0.1 -1.2	-0.4 -0.2	+0.2 -1.0	+0.1 -0.6	0.0 +0.2	+0.2
JESRelativeBal	+0.9 -1.7	+0.3 -0.7	+0.8 -0.7	+1.4 +1.3	-0.4 +0.4	-0.2 +0.1	-0.2 +1.0	-0.1 +1.0	+0.3 +0.7	-0.8 -1.9	-0.5 +0.3	-1.6 -0.3	+0.1 -1.0	+0.1 +0.4	+0.2 -0.4	+0.4 +0.6	-0.3
JESRelativeFSR	+0.1 +0.2	-0.4 -0.6	-0.2 +0.5	+2.3 +3.2	-0.3 +0.3	-0.2 -0.6	-0.1 -0.6	+0.6 +0.4	+1.2 -0.7	-1.0 +0.1	+1.3 -0.5	-1.4 -0.3	-0.8 -1.0	-0.4 +0.5	-0.8 0.0	-0.4 +0.2	+0.3
JESRelativeJEREC1	-0.5 -0.6	-0.6 -0.3	+0.1 -0.3	+3.1 +1.3	+0.3 0.0	-0.2 -0.1	-0.6 -0.1	+1.0 +0.5	-0.1 0.0	-0.5 -0.3	0.0 +0.6	-0.8 -0.2	-0.3 0.0	-0.1 -0.3	-0.1 +0.2	-0.1 -0.2	+0.1
JESRelativeJEREC2	0.0 0.0	0.0															
JESRelativeJERHF	0.0 0.0	0.0															
JESRelativePtBB	+0.7 +0.9	-2.1 -1.3	-0.6 +0.3	+3.0 +1.3	+0.4 +0.4	0.0 0.0	+0.3 +0.3	+1.0 +0.1	0.0 +0.5	-0.7 -0.9	-0.2 -0.1	-1.0 -0.9	-0.2 -0.3	-0.2 +0.1	+0.1 -0.3	-0.1 +0.3	+0.1
JESRelativePtEC1	+0.6 -0.7	0.0 -0.5	-0.2 -0.5	+1.5 +2.0	+0.1 -0.4	0.0 -0.1	-0.3 -0.2	+0.4 +1.2	+0.4 +0.1	-0.3 -0.6	-0.3 +0.4	-1.5 +0.4	-0.3 +0.4	-0.7 -0.7	0.0 0.0	+0.3 -0.2	-0.3
JESRelativePtEC2	0.0 0.0	0.0															
JESRelativePtHF	0.0 0.0	0.0															
JESRelativeStatEC	-0.1 -0.8	-0.2 +0.3	+0.1 +1.3	+1.1 -0.8	+0.6 -0.3	-0.3 0.0	-0.8 -0.1	+1.2 +0.3	+0.2 +0.2	-0.2 -0.5	-0.2 0.0	-0.4 +0.1	-0.5 -0.3	+0.1 +0.4	+0.1 +0.1	+0.1 -0.1	-0.3
JESRelativeStatFSR	-0.4 -1.0	-0.8 +0.5	-0.1 +0.5	+2.7 +1.5	+0.4 +0.1	-0.1 0.0	+0.4 -0.3	+0.4 +0.6	+0.2 +1.0	-1.5 -1.1	0.0 -0.3	-1.0 -0.3	+0.1 -0.7	-0.2 -0.7	+0.1 -0.4	+0.1 +0.1	+0.3
JESRelativeStatHF	0.0 0.0	0.0															
JESSinglePionECAL	+0.4 -0.5	-0.8 -0.4	-0.4 -0.3	+3.4 +2.7	-0.2 0.0	+0.2 0.0	-0.4 -0.1	+1.1 +0.3	+0.1 +0.5	-0.7 -0.9	-0.3 +0.4	-0.8 -1.2	-0.1 -0.4	-0.3 +0.3	-0.3 0.0	-0.2 +0.3	-0.2

Table A.9: Table A.8 continued.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JESSinglePionHCAL	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	+2.4	0.0	+0.2	-0.4	+0.5	+0.5	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	-0.8	-0.4	0.0	-0.1
	+0.2	-0.1	-0.5	+2.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	+0.4	+0.3	-0.5	+0.1	-0.8	0.0	-0.3	+0.3	+0.3
JESTimePtEta	+1.4	-1.2	+0.7	+2.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	+0.7	+0.8	-0.8	+0.4	-1.2	-0.4	-0.7	0.0	+0.4
	-0.5	-0.4	+0.2	+0.7	+0.6	-0.2	-0.1	+1.2	+0.2	-0.8	-0.1	-1.2	0.0	+0.3	0.0	+0.3
\vec{p}_T^{miss}	+0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-2.2	-0.1	+0.3	+0.5	+1.0	-0.2	-0.1	+0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
	-0.4	-1.0	-0.8	+3.4	+0.8	+0.1	+0.3	+0.1	-0.1	-1.0	-0.2	-0.8	-0.2	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1
lepton ID/ISO	-0.2	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	+0.4	+0.4	+0.6	+0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	+0.1	-0.2	+0.1
	+0.2	0.0	+0.1	+0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.3	+0.1	+0.1	0.0
pileup	+0.3	+0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.0	+0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.2
	-0.2	-0.7	-0.5	+0.7	+0.3	0.0	+0.6	+0.6	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
trigger	+0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	+0.2	+0.2	+0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	-0.5	0.0	+0.2	0.0	-0.2
	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	+0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	+0.2
trigger (η)	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	+1.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	+0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1
	+0.3	+0.2	0.0	-1.1	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.3	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1
non-t <bar>t</bar> background	-0.9	-0.6	-1.0	-4.7	+0.2	+0.5	+0.4	-0.3	+0.8	+0.7	+0.5	+0.5	+1.3	+1.1	+1.1	+1.1
	+1.0	+0.2	+0.5	+4.6	+0.1	-0.4	-0.1	+0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.4	-0.8	-1.2	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0
b-tagging	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
b-tagging (light jets)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-1.2	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	-0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.3	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1
	+0.2	-0.5	-0.3	+1.4	+0.2	0.0	+0.4	+0.4	-0.4	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	0.0
luminosity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
branching ratio $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \ell\ell$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 2	-0.3	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	0.0
	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 3	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1
	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 4	-0.3	0.0	+0.1	+0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0
	+0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 5	+0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.3	-0.1	-0.1	+0.2	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1
	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.2
PDF eigenvector 6	-0.2	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 7	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	+0.3	0.0	+0.1	+0.4	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3
	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2
PDF eigenvector 8	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 9	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 10	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.2
	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	+0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 12	+0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.2	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 13	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 14	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1

Table A.10: Table A.8 continued.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PDF eigenvector 15	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.1 0.0	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
PDF eigenvector 16	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	0.0 +0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	0.0 +0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
PDF eigenvector 17	+0.1 -0.1	-0.1 0.0	-0.1 0.0	0.0 +0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.1 +0.1	+0.1 0.0	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1	-0.1 0.0	0.0 -0.1	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
PDF eigenvector 18	-0.1 +0.1	-0.2 0.0	-0.1 0.0	+0.3 -0.2	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.1 0.0	+0.1 0.0	-0.1 0.0	-0.2 +0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 0.0
PDF eigenvector 19	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.1 -0.1	+0.2 -0.3	0.0 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 +0.1	-0.1 +0.2	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1
PDF eigenvector 20	0.0 +0.1	-0.1 -0.2	-0.1 -0.1	+0.2 +0.1	+0.1 0.0	+0.1 +0.2	+0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0
PDF eigenvector 21	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	+0.1 +0.1	0.0 +0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0
PDF eigenvector 22	-0.3 +0.3	-0.1 0.0	0.0 -0.2	+0.4 +0.1	-0.1 +0.1	-0.1 0.0	-0.1 -0.2	+0.2 +0.1	-0.1 +0.1	-0.1 +0.1	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 0.0	+0.1 -0.2	+0.2 -0.2	+0.2 -0.1	-0.1 +0.1
PDF eigenvector 23	+0.3 0.0	+0.1 -0.2	-0.1 -0.1	-0.5 +0.2	0.0 +0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.1 +0.1	-0.1 +0.2	+0.1 -0.1	+0.2 -0.2	+0.1 0.0	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 +0.1	-0.2 0.0	0.0 0.0
PDF eigenvector 24	+0.1 0.0	-0.2 -0.1	-0.2 -0.2	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.1 +0.2	+0.2 +0.1	-0.1 0.0	-0.1 0.0	+0.1 +0.1	0.0 -0.3	0.0 +0.2	0.0 +0.2	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	0.0 -0.1
PDF eigenvector 25	0.0 +0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	-0.3 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	+0.1 0.0	0.0 +0.2	+0.1 0.0	+0.2 0.0	+0.1 +0.2	-0.1 0.0	+0.2 0.0	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1
PDF eigenvector 26	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
PDF eigenvector 27	-0.1 -0.1	+0.1 0.0	+0.2 0.0	+0.2 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 0.0	-0.1 0.0	-0.2 0.0	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
PDF eigenvector 28	+0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 +0.1	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
α_S	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 0.0	-0.2 +0.1	+0.1 +0.2	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 0.0	-0.1 +0.2	+0.1 0.0	-0.1 +0.2	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
m_t^{MC}	-1.2 +1.5	-1.9 +1.5	-2.1 +1.4	-2.5 +0.8	-0.2 +0.5	+0.1 +0.2	+0.3 +0.5	+0.2 +0.5	+1.0 -1.0	+0.8 -0.9	+0.8 -0.8	+0.1 -0.4	+1.6 -2.8	+2.4 -1.9	+1.5 -2.0	+1.8 -1.6
$\mu_{r,f}$	+0.7 -0.8	+0.4 -0.5	+0.7 -0.8	+0.6 -0.8	-0.1 +0.1	-0.4 +0.4	-0.3 +0.3	-0.7 +0.7	+0.4 -0.4	+0.2 -0.2	+0.1 0.0	0.0 -0.2	-1.4 +1.8	-0.8 +1.1	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0
h_{damp}	+0.8 +0.1	-0.6 -1.9	-0.3 -1.3	0.0 -0.8	0.0 -0.6	+0.1 +0.3	+0.1 +1.9	-0.2 +1.1	0.0 +1.1	-0.3 -0.8	+0.3 +0.3	-0.3 -0.3	-0.7 -1.7	+0.4 +1.4	-0.5 -1.6	+0.7 +1.5
PS ISR	-0.5 +1.6	+0.4 0.0	-0.9 -1.6	-0.7 -1.0	-0.2 -0.8	-0.2 -0.2	+0.3 +0.3	+0.8 +0.8	+1.2 +1.2	-0.4 -0.4	+0.5 +0.5	+0.4 +0.4	-0.5 -0.5	+0.6 +0.6	-0.7 -0.7	-0.1 -0.1
PS FSR	-0.6 +0.2	+0.3 +0.3	0.0 -0.7	-1.0 -1.2	+0.8 -0.7	+0.4 -0.1	+0.7 +0.3	+0.7 0.0	+0.6 +0.5	+0.2 -0.6	-0.8 +0.6	+0.7 0.0	-0.3 +0.8	-1.8 +1.5	-0.5 -0.1	-1.7 +0.7
UE tune	-0.7 +0.8	0.0 -0.6	0.0 -1.3	-2.3 -1.1	+0.6 +0.3	+0.6 +0.7	+0.4 0.0	+0.8 +0.1	-0.1 +1.1	-0.7 -0.5	-1.0 +0.8	+1.1 0.0	-1.5 -0.4	+1.0 -1.0	-0.6 -0.6	+0.2 +0.5
colour reconnection	-0.6 +0.3	-0.2 -0.1	-0.8 0.0	-1.1 -0.5	+0.3 0.0	-0.1 +0.2	+0.5 0.0	+0.3 -0.5	+1.2 +0.2	-0.7 -0.5	-0.2 -0.1	+1.0 +0.5	+0.3 -0.9	+1.1 +0.6	-0.5 +0.4	0.0 +0.4
fragmentation $b \rightarrow B$	+1.1 -0.5 +0.2 +1.3	+0.4 -0.4 +0.1 +1.0	+0.5 -0.4 +0.1 +0.9	+0.2 0.0 0.0 -0.2	+0.3 +0.1 0.0 -0.3	-0.2 +0.1 0.0 -0.3	+0.2 +0.2 -0.1 -0.5	-0.4 -0.1 0.0 -0.5	-0.3 -0.1 0.0 -0.3	-0.4 -0.1 0.0 -0.4	-0.4 -0.1 -0.1 -0.4	-0.4 -0.1 -0.1 -0.7	-0.3 -0.1 -0.1 -0.2	-0.2 -0.1 0.0 -0.4	-0.2 -0.1 -0.1 -0.4	
branching ratio $B \rightarrow \mu$	-0.1 +0.2	-0.1 +0.1	-0.1 +0.1	-0.2 +0.2	-0.2 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 +0.1	-0.1 0.0	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 +0.1

Table A.11: The measured $[M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections, along with their relative statistical and systematic uncertainties.

$M(t\bar{t})$ [GeV]	$ y(t\bar{t}) $	$\frac{1}{\sigma(t\bar{t})} \frac{d\sigma}{dy(t\bar{t})}$	stat. [%]	syst. [%]	bin
300–400	0.00–0.35	1.554×10^{-1}	2.5	+6.7 −4.5	1
300–400	0.35–0.75	1.485×10^{-1}	2.3	+3.9 −9.6	2
300–400	0.75–1.15	1.320×10^{-1}	2.4	+6.3 −5.6	3
300–400	1.15–2.50	5.856×10^{-2}	2.4	+10.9 −6.9	4
400–500	0.00–0.35	2.506×10^{-1}	1.4	+3.4 −1.8	5
400–500	0.35–0.75	2.296×10^{-1}	1.3	+1.4 −3.9	6
400–500	0.75–1.15	1.889×10^{-1}	1.5	+3.9 −2.3	7
400–500	1.15–2.50	8.038×10^{-2}	1.2	+3.7 −3.9	8
500–650	0.00–0.35	1.833×10^{-1}	1.7	+3.0 −2.2	9
500–650	0.35–0.75	1.714×10^{-1}	1.6	+2.0 −5.2	10
500–650	0.75–1.15	1.340×10^{-1}	2.0	+6.7 −2.1	11
500–650	1.15–2.50	4.390×10^{-2}	2.3	+2.7 −7.7	12
650–1500	0.00–0.35	1.331×10^{-1}	1.6	+3.0 −4.5	13
650–1500	0.35–0.75	1.079×10^{-1}	2.0	+5.2 −4.2	14
650–1500	0.75–1.15	8.007×10^{-2}	2.6	+5.1 −7.9	15
650–1500	1.15–2.50	1.731×10^{-2}	4.7	+11.3 −6.3	16

Table A.12: The correlation matrix of statistical uncertainties for the measured $[M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections. The values are expressed as percentages. For bin indices see Table A.11.

bin	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	−23	−20	+2	−33	−24	+3	0	−15	+4	+4	−5	+5	−1	−4	−2
2	+13		−27	−20	−6	−25	−5	+5	−15	−3	+7	0	+4	+3	−4
3	−9		+3	−25	−14	−30	+3	−4	−15	−7	−3	+2	+4	+3	
4	−4		−7	−25	−16	−9	0	−6	−43	−6	−8	−2	+6		
5	+2		−7	−6	−11	−18	+1	−1	−6	+4	+1	−3			
6			+20	−15	−18	+11	−16	−6	+6	−10	+1	+1			
7				+3	+1	−15	+5	−15	+2	+2	−10	−1			
8					−2	−8	−18	+27	−6	−2	0	−33			
9						−11	−4	0	−31	−5	+4	−2			
10							+4	−11	−4	−20	−12	+3			
11								−5	+5	−9	−23	−11			
12									−3	+2	−7	−32			
13										−26	+1	−1			
14											−16	−3			
15												−16			

Table A.13: Sources and values of the relative systematic uncertainties in percent of the measured $[M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections. For bin indices see Table A.11.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
JER	+0.5 -0.3	-1.4 -1.1	+1.0 +0.1	+1.4 +1.1	+0.2 +0.2	-0.1 -0.2	+0.3 +0.1	-0.5 +0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.4 -0.8	+0.6 +0.1	-0.7 -0.5	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 +0.6	-1.3 +0.2	+0.2 +1.0	
JESAbsoluteMPFBias	-0.2 -0.4	-0.8 -1.1	0.0 -0.1	+0.5 +1.0	+0.6 +0.4	-0.1 0.0	+0.4 +0.9	-0.2 -0.3	+0.1 +0.2	-1.0 -0.6	+0.2 +0.5	-0.8 -1.0	-0.1 -0.6	+0.9 +0.9	-0.1 -1.0	+1.2 +0.7	
JESAbsoluteScale	+0.6 -0.7	-1.0 -1.7	-0.3 0.0	+1.4 +1.5	+0.2 +0.5	0.0 +0.1	+0.3 +0.7	-0.2 -0.3	0.0 0.0	-0.4 -0.3	-0.6 +0.5	-1.0 -1.0	-0.4 -0.3	+0.1 0.0	+0.3 -0.7	+1.6 +1.1	
JESAbsoluteStat	+0.6 -0.4	-1.0 -0.4	+0.4 +0.5	+1.4 +0.6	-0.1 +0.1	+0.2 -0.6	+0.2 +0.2	-0.5 +0.4	-0.1 -0.2	0.0 -0.6	+0.3 +0.7	-1.4 -0.7	-0.2 +0.1	+0.5 +0.4	-0.5 -0.1	+0.2 -0.2	
JESFlavourQCD	+1.3 -0.4	-0.6 -1.9	+0.5 +0.1	+1.9 +1.8	-0.4 +0.8	-1.2 +0.4	-0.8 +0.6	-0.2 0.0	+0.2 +0.3	-0.8 -0.2	+0.3 0.0	-0.5 -1.4	+0.2 -0.9	+0.9 0.0	+0.3 -1.5	+0.5 +0.6	
JESFragmentation	+0.7 +0.3	-0.5 -1.5	+0.4 +0.5	+0.2 +1.8	0.0 +0.4	-0.6 +0.1	+0.3 +0.5	-0.3 -0.7	+0.5 +0.3	-0.6 -0.8	+0.3 +0.2	-0.5 -1.3	-0.3 -0.3	+1.0 +0.1	-1.0 -0.5	+1.5 +1.1	
JESPileUpDataMC	+1.4 -0.2	-1.4 0.0	0.0 +0.3	+0.5 +0.9	0.0 +0.3	-0.1 0.0	0.0 +0.3	-0.1 -0.3	-0.3 +0.1	-0.3 -0.7	+0.1 +0.4	-0.8 -0.9	+0.1 -0.4	+0.8 0.0	-0.3 -0.9	+1.8 +1.1	
JESPileUpPtBB	-0.4 -0.1	-0.7 -1.4	-0.8 +0.8	+0.7 +0.9	-0.2 +0.2	+0.1 +0.3	+0.2 +0.5	+0.7 0.0	0.0 -0.2	-0.1 -0.4	+0.3 +0.1	-0.6 -1.0	+0.3 -0.4	-0.2 +0.2	-0.3 -1.0	+0.5 +1.0	
JESPileUpPtEC1	+0.5 -1.1	+0.6 -0.3	+0.2 -0.2	-0.6 +2.0	+0.2 -0.5	-0.1 -0.6	+0.1 +0.4	-0.7 +0.4	+0.4 +0.1	-0.3 -0.4	0.0 +0.2	-0.2 -0.1	-0.3 0.0	+0.4 0.0	+0.1 -0.3	+1.3 -0.7	
JESPileUpPtEC2	0.0 0.0	+0.1 +0.1	+0.2 +0.2	+0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.1 +0.1	+0.1 +0.1	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	
JESPileUpPtHF	0.0 0.0	+0.1 +0.1	+0.2 +0.2	+0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.1 +0.1	+0.1 +0.1	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	
JESPileUpPtRef	-0.7 +0.2	+0.7 -1.9	-0.3 +0.3	-0.2 +1.6	-0.2 +0.4	+0.1 -0.5	+0.3 +0.7	-0.3 +0.1	-0.2 +0.4	0.0 -0.6	+0.2 +0.4	-0.2 -0.6	+0.4 -0.6	+0.4 -0.6	+0.2 +0.3	0.0 -1.3	+1.1 -0.1
JESRelativeBal	+0.4 -0.3	-0.5 -1.5	+1.3 -0.3	+0.7 +1.1	+0.1 +0.1	-0.4 -0.1	+0.2 +0.5	-0.7 +0.8	-0.1 -0.5	-0.1 -0.7	-0.1 +0.3	-0.6 -0.5	-0.5 0.0	-0.1 +0.4	+1.2 -1.1	-0.8 +0.7	
JESRelativeFSR	+0.3 +0.4	-1.3 +0.3	-0.6 +0.7	+1.4 +0.6	+0.1 0.0	-0.1 -0.4	+0.5 +0.2	0.0 -0.4	+0.4 +0.2	-0.3 -0.8	+0.1 0.0	-0.7 -0.5	-0.4 -0.3	+0.3 +0.8	-0.9 -0.5	+0.5 +0.6	
JESRelativeJEREC1	-0.1 -0.7	-1.0 -0.4	-0.7 +0.7	+1.8 +1.1	-0.1 +0.1	+0.2 -0.4	+0.3 +0.2	-0.2 -0.2	+0.3 +0.2	-0.6 -0.3	+0.1 -0.2	-0.9 -0.2	-0.2 -0.2	+0.3 +0.3	0.0 -0.1	+0.5 +0.7	
JESRelativeJEREC2	0.0 0.0	+0.1 +0.1	+0.2 +0.2	+0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.1 +0.1	+0.1 +0.1	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	
JESRelativeJERHF	0.0 0.0	+0.1 +0.1	+0.2 +0.2	+0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.1 +0.1	+0.1 +0.1	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	
JESRelativePtBB	+0.4 -0.6	-0.7 -1.5	+0.8 +0.4	+0.4 +0.8	+0.1 +0.6	-0.4 +0.1	-0.1 -0.3	+0.3 +0.1	-0.7 -0.8	-0.5 +0.4	+0.4 -0.4	+0.4 -0.3	+0.1 -0.4	+0.1 +0.4	-0.5 -0.6	-0.8 +1.1	
JESRelativePtEC1	-0.3 -0.1	+0.5 -1.0	+0.3 -0.5	+1.2 +1.2	+0.5 -0.4	-0.1 -0.7	-0.4 +0.4	-0.4 +0.7	0.0 0.0	-0.7 -0.7	+0.2 +0.2	+0.7 +0.7	-0.2 -0.2	+0.2 +0.2	-0.4 -0.6	+0.4 +0.2	
JESRelativePtEC2	0.0 0.0	+0.1 +0.1	+0.2 +0.2	+0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.1 +0.1	+0.1 +0.1	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	
JESRelativePtHF	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	0.0 +0.1	0.0 +0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	0.0 +0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	
JESRelativeStatEC	+0.4 +0.2	-0.8 -0.5	+0.1 +0.1	+1.3 +1.4	-0.2 -0.2	0.0 -0.5	+0.5 +0.3	-0.3 -0.1	0.0 +0.1	-0.3 -0.8	+0.5 +0.3	-0.9 -0.9	-0.2 -0.1	+0.1 +0.5	-1.3 -0.2	+0.7 +0.8	
JESRelativeStatFSR	-0.4 -0.7	-1.7 -1.5	+0.8 +0.7	+1.2 +1.3	+0.3 +0.4	+0.1 -0.1	+0.5 +0.5	-0.5 +0.1	+0.1 +0.1	-0.4 -0.4	+0.1 +0.1	-1.1 -0.9	+0.1 -0.9	+0.5 -0.2	+0.5 +0.3	-0.9 -0.9	+1.6 +0.3
JESRelativeStatHF	0.0 0.0	+0.1 +0.1	+0.2 +0.2	+0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.1 +0.1	+0.1 +0.1	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	
JESSinglePionECAL	+0.4 -0.5	-2.0 -0.3	+0.3 +0.2	+1.7 +1.0	+0.5 +0.1	-0.1 -0.2	+0.7 -0.3	+0.1 -0.1	-0.5 +0.3	-0.8 -0.5	-0.4 +0.6	-0.7 -0.3	-0.2 -0.1	+0.2 +0.3	-0.9 -0.3	+0.9 +0.3	

Table A.14: Table A.13 continued.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JESSinglePionHCAL	-0.3	-1.3	+0.1	+1.4	+0.5	-0.1	+0.6	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	+0.5	-1.1	-0.2	+0.2	-1.2	+0.8
	-0.4	-0.9	-0.5	+1.5	+0.3	-0.3	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.4	+0.3	-1.3	+0.1	+0.3	-0.3	+2.2
JESTimePtEta	+1.4	-1.0	-0.1	+1.4	-0.2	-0.6	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	+0.7	-1.2	-0.2	+0.5	-0.8	+1.2
	-0.3	+0.2	+1.4	+0.3	-0.1	-0.5	+0.4	-0.2	+0.2	-0.9	0.0	-0.6	0.0	+0.5	+0.1	+1.0
\vec{p}_T^{miss}	+1.7	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	+0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4
	-1.0	0.0	0.0	+1.1	+0.1	-0.1	+0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	+0.2	0.0	+0.5
lepton ID/ISO	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	+0.1	+0.2	0.0	+0.4	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5
	+0.2	0.0	+0.3	+0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.2	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.5
pileup	+0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.5	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	-0.2	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1
	-0.1	-0.1	+0.2	+0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	+0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1
trigger	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	-0.3	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.2	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.2
trigger (η)	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	+0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	+0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	+0.3	+0.1	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1
	+0.3	+0.2	+0.1	-0.6	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	-0.4	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	-0.3	-0.1	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1
non-t \bar{t} background	-0.7	-0.1	-0.5	-3.1	+0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	+0.5	+1.1	+1.2	+0.3	+1.1	+0.8	+1.3	+0.8
	+0.9	+0.4	+1.2	+3.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5	-1.0	-1.0	-1.2	-0.7
b-tagging	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
	+0.1	+0.1	+0.3	+0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
b-tagging (light jets)	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.8	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1
	+0.2	0.0	+0.2	+0.9	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
luminosity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
branching ratio t \bar{t} $\rightarrow \ell\ell$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 2	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.3
	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 3	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1
	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.2
PDF eigenvector 4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 5	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	+0.2	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	+0.4
	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.5	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.3
PDF eigenvector 6	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1
	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 7	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	+0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	+0.5
	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	-0.2
PDF eigenvector 8	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.2
	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 9	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.3
PDF eigenvector 10	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.2
	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	+0.2
PDF eigenvector 11	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1
	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 13	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 14	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1

Table A.15: Table A.13 continued.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PDF eigenvector 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 16	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 18	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 19	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.2
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	+0.3
PDF eigenvector 20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 21	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1
	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 22	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	-0.1	+0.1	+0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1
	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 23	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2
PDF eigenvector 24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.2
	0.0	0.0	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
PDF eigenvector 25	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	+0.4
PDF eigenvector 26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 27	+0.1	+0.1	+0.3	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 28	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1
α_S	+0.1	0.0	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.3
m_t^{MC}	-1.4	-1.6	-1.5	-2.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	+0.4	+0.7	+0.6	+1.0	+0.9	+1.5	+1.6	+2.1	+2.7
	+1.4	+1.6	+1.4	+1.7	+0.6	+0.5	+0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7	-0.5	-1.4	-1.7	-2.1	-1.9	-2.5
$\mu_{r,f}$	+1.0	+0.4	+1.5	+1.0	-0.1	-0.5	+0.2	-1.4	+0.6	+0.3	+0.7	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	-1.1	-2.8
	-1.1	-0.3	-1.3	-1.1	0.0	+0.3	-0.5	+1.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.6	+0.6	0.0	+0.2	+1.5	+3.9
h_{damp}	+1.0	+0.3	+0.1	-0.5	-0.5	+0.1	0.0	-0.5	+0.1	+0.2	+1.0	-0.6	0.0	+0.2	-1.2	+1.9
	+0.9	-1.3	-2.0	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	+0.8	+1.1	+0.1	0.0	+1.6	-1.0	+0.2	-0.5	+0.3	-0.5
PS ISR	+0.5	-0.6	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.6	0.0	+0.1	+0.3	0.0	+1.9	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	+0.1
	+1.0	+0.7	-1.1	-0.7	-0.2	-0.9	+0.1	+0.5	+0.7	-0.6	+1.6	-0.5	-0.6	+0.5	-0.5	+0.7
PS FSR	+0.5	-0.9	+0.9	-0.1	+0.8	0.0	+0.8	0.0	+0.1	-0.3	+1.9	-1.6	-1.2	-0.8	-1.5	0.0
	+0.2	+0.6	+0.2	-1.0	-0.2	-0.6	-0.7	+0.2	+0.2	0.0	+1.4	-0.8	+0.3	+0.6	+1.7	0.0
UE tune	+0.5	-0.2	0.0	-1.0	+1.0	-0.1	+0.3	+0.3	-0.4	-0.6	+1.5	-1.1	-0.1	+0.1	-0.7	+0.1
	+1.1	-0.6	-1.5	-0.3	+0.6	0.0	-0.1	+0.3	+0.3	0.0	+1.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	+0.9	-0.2
colour reconnection	+0.1	-0.7	-0.3	-1.1	+0.5	-0.4	-0.1	+0.4	+1.0	-1.0	+0.8	+0.4	-0.5	+1.1	+0.1	+0.3
	-0.2	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	+0.6	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	+1.1	-0.8	+0.3	+0.3	-0.5	+1.8
	+0.2	+0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-0.6	+0.5	+0.2	+0.1	+1.4	-0.6	-0.1	+0.8	-0.2	+0.4
fragmentation $b \rightarrow B$	+1.2	+0.7	+1.3	+0.4	+0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.8	+0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-0.7	-0.8	-1.1
	-0.6	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.3	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.4	0.0	+0.4	+0.5	+0.6
	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
	+1.4	+0.8	+1.3	+0.7	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.8	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-1.0
branching ratio $B \rightarrow \mu$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2

Table A.16: The measured $[M(t\bar{t}), \Delta\eta(t, \bar{t})]$ cross sections, along with their relative statistical and systematic uncertainties.

$M(t\bar{t})$ [GeV]	$\Delta\eta(t, \bar{t})$	$\frac{1}{\sigma(t\bar{t})} \frac{d\sigma}{d\Delta\eta(t, \bar{t})}$	stat. [%]	syst. [%]	bin
300–400	0.0–0.4	1.874×10^{-1}	4.4	+5.0 -14.4	1
300–400	0.4–1.2	1.260×10^{-1}	1.5	+3.4 -6.0	2
300–400	1.2–6.0	1.444×10^{-2}	4.4	+17.7 -7.2	3
400–500	0.0–0.4	1.633×10^{-1}	2.7	+7.3 -6.1	4
400–500	0.4–1.2	1.587×10^{-1}	1.4	+5.2 -3.1	5
400–500	1.2–6.0	3.510×10^{-2}	1.1	+3.1 -3.4	6
500–650	0.0–0.4	5.389×10^{-2}	4.2	+5.8 -7.4	7
500–650	0.4–1.2	6.632×10^{-2}	2.6	+6.4 -4.3	8
500–650	1.2–6.0	3.601×10^{-2}	1.0	+1.4 -2.9	9
650–1500	0.0–0.4	1.803×10^{-2}	4.8	+8.5 -5.4	10
650–1500	0.4–1.2	1.991×10^{-2}	3.3	+6.0 -7.0	11
650–1500	1.2–6.0	2.575×10^{-2}	1.0	+3.9 -3.5	12

Table A.17: The correlation matrix of statistical uncertainties for the measured $[M(t\bar{t}), \Delta\eta(t, \bar{t})]$ cross sections. The values are expressed as percentages. For bin indices see Table A.16.

Table A.18: Sources and values of the relative systematic uncertainties in percent of the measured $[M(t\bar{t}), \Delta\eta(t, \bar{t})]$ cross sections. For bin indices see Table A.16.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JER	-1.7 -0.2	-0.1 -1.3	+2.3 +0.4	+0.8 +1.6	+0.4 -0.2	-0.2 +0.1	-0.2 -0.6	+0.4 +0.3	-0.6 -0.4	-0.5 +1.1	-1.0 +0.1	0.0 +0.6
JESAbsoluteMPFBias	-1.1 -1.5	-0.5 -0.4	+1.2 +1.0	+0.8 +0.2	-0.1 +0.7	+0.2 0.0	-0.2 +0.1	-0.3 0.0	-0.4 -0.3	+0.4 +0.7	+0.2 +0.1	+0.5 +0.1
JESAbsoluteScale	-0.3 -0.6	-0.5 -0.5	+2.2 +0.6	+0.4 +1.3	-0.2 -0.4	-0.3 -0.1	-0.5 0.0	+0.5 0.0	-0.4 +0.3	+0.6 0.0	+0.2 +0.2	+0.1 0.0
JESAbsoluteStat	-2.1 -1.1	+0.1 -1.1	+2.8 +0.9	+0.2 +0.7	+0.3 -0.1	-0.4 +0.5	-0.7 -0.6	+0.7 +0.4	-0.5 -0.3	+1.0 +0.3	-0.2 +0.1	+0.2 +0.5
JESFlavourQCD	-1.1 -0.7	+0.1 -1.5	+3.7 +0.6	+0.8 +2.7	-0.3 -0.1	-1.2 +0.7	+0.6 -1.3	-0.2 -0.7	-0.5 0.0	+1.0 -0.5	+1.4 -1.1	+0.5 -0.4
JESFragmentation	-2.4 -3.1	+0.2 -0.3	+2.4 +3.0	+0.1 -0.2	+0.3 +0.5	-0.2 +0.2	+0.2 +1.5	+0.2 -0.7	-0.3 -0.2	0.0 -0.1	+0.1 -0.2	+0.3 +0.1
JESPileUpDataMC	-2.6 +0.2	+0.5 -0.4	+0.4 +1.1	+0.2 +0.8	+0.7 -0.2	0.0 +0.2	-1.0 0.0	+0.2 -0.6	-0.3 -0.4	+1.2 0.0	+0.9 -1.1	+0.4 +0.1
JESPileUpPtBB	-1.7 -1.2	-0.7 -0.5	+2.4 +1.9	+1.2 +0.8	-0.1 0.0	-0.3 +0.1	+0.2 -0.7	+0.2 +0.1	-0.2 -0.3	+1.1 0.0	-0.2 0.0	+0.2 -0.1
JESPileUpPtEC1	+0.3 -0.3	-0.6 0.0	+1.1 +0.3	-0.1 0.0	+0.4 -0.1	-0.6 -0.2	+0.3 +0.2	+0.7 -0.1	-0.3 0.0	0.0 -0.6	+0.4 -1.0	+0.1 +0.5
JESPileUpPtEC2	0.0 0.0											
JESPileUpPtHF	0.0 0.0											
JESPileUpPtRef	-0.5 -0.7	+0.3 -0.2	+0.2 +1.2	+1.1 +1.1	-0.1 -0.2	-0.4 -0.1	0.0 -0.5	-0.1 -0.4	-0.3 +0.1	+1.0 +0.5	+0.3 -0.9	+0.4 -0.1
JESRelativeBal	-2.5 -3.1	+0.1 -0.7	+2.9 +1.2	-0.2 +1.0	+0.5 +0.8	-0.1 +0.6	-0.5 +0.6	+0.1 -0.4	-0.6 -0.5	+1.3 -0.2	+1.2 -0.5	+0.2 +0.4
JESRelativeFSR	-1.0 -1.3	-1.0 -0.6	+1.2 +3.2	+1.9 0.0	-0.2 -0.4	-0.1 -0.4	-0.3 +0.2	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	+0.3 +0.3	-0.6 +0.4	+0.1 +0.4
JESRelativeJEREC1	+1.2 -1.5	-0.3 0.0	-0.3 +2.1	+0.1 0.0	+0.2 +0.1	-0.3 -0.3	+0.4 +0.3	-0.3 0.0	-0.2 -0.1	0.0 +0.3	0.0 -0.3	+0.2 +0.1
JESRelativeJEREC2	0.0 0.0											
JESRelativeJERHF	0.0 0.0											
JESRelativePtBB	-2.0 -4.2	0.0 -0.7	+2.3 +3.5	+0.5 +0.6	0.0 +0.5	0.0 +0.4	+0.4 +1.3	-0.2 -0.1	-0.4 -0.4	+0.6 -0.4	0.0 -0.1	+0.2 +0.2
JESRelativePtEC1	-1.0 -1.1	+0.2 -0.2	+1.8 -0.1	+0.1 +0.5	+0.3 +0.5	-0.4 0.0	+0.4 +0.1	-0.2 -0.5	-0.2 +0.1	-0.2 -0.2	+0.4 -0.5	-0.1 +0.4
JESRelativePtEC2	0.0 0.0											
JESRelativePtHF	0.0 0.0											
JESRelativeStatEC	-0.8 -1.5	-0.1 -0.2	+1.9 +1.7	+0.5 -0.3	0.0 +0.6	-0.4 -0.1	+0.6 +0.1	0.0 +0.1	-0.3 -0.5	-0.4 0.0	-0.1 -0.4	+0.1 +0.5
JESRelativeStatFSR	-0.7 -1.6	+0.1 -0.8	+0.7 +1.7	+0.5 +1.0	+0.3 +0.3	-0.2 0.0	-0.7 -0.7	-0.1 +0.1	-0.3 -0.3	+0.3 +0.9	-0.1 -0.3	+0.3 +0.2
JESRelativeStatHF	0.0 0.0											
JESSinglePionECAL	-2.4 -1.9	-0.3 -0.8	+2.3 +2.8	+1.5 +0.7	+0.4 +0.4	-0.1 -0.4	-0.5 +0.7	-0.8 +0.8	-0.3 -0.6	+0.5 +0.1	+0.2 +0.1	+0.2 +0.4

Table A.19: Table A.18 continued.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JESSinglePionHCAL	-1.2	-0.6	+2.2	+0.4	+0.1	+0.1	+0.9	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	+0.1	+0.1
	-0.3	-0.5	+1.2	+0.8	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	+0.6	+0.7	+0.3
JESTimePtEta	-1.2	-0.2	+2.4	+0.8	0.0	-0.3	+0.1	+0.1	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	+0.3
	-1.3	-0.8	+2.2	+0.4	+0.1	+0.3	+0.9	-0.5	-0.7	+0.1	+0.7	+0.4
\vec{p}_T^{miss}	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	+0.7	-0.1	+0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	+0.4	-0.3	0.0
	-1.0	+0.7	+0.3	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	+0.4	0.0	-0.2	+0.5	0.0	+0.1
lepton ID/ISO	-0.2	+0.2	-0.6	-0.1	+0.3	+0.1	0.0	-0.3	+0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1
	+0.2	-0.2	+0.6	+0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	+0.4	-0.2	+0.4	+0.4	+0.1
pileup	+0.3	+0.2	-0.7	-0.5	+0.2	0.0	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	+0.1
	-0.4	-0.2	+0.7	+0.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	+0.4	+0.2	-0.1
trigger	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1
	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1
trigger (η)	+0.3	+0.1	-0.2	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
	-0.3	-0.1	+0.2	-0.2	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0
non-t <bar>t> background</bar>	-0.6	-0.3	-3.6	0.0	+1.0	-0.3	+0.3	+1.1	+0.3	+0.8	+1.1	+0.9
	+0.5	+0.3	+3.5	+0.1	-1.0	+0.3	-0.2	-1.1	-0.3	-0.8	-1.0	-0.9
b-tagging	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1
	+0.2	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
b-tagging (light jets)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.9	+0.1	+0.3	-0.1	+0.2	+0.4	0.0	+0.3	+0.2	+0.1
	+0.1	+0.1	+0.9	-0.1	-0.3	+0.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1
luminosity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
branching ratio t <bar>t $\rightarrow \ell\ell$</bar>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 2	+0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2
	-0.2	-0.1	+0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 3	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1
	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 4	+0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
	-0.1	-0.1	+0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 5	-0.2	-0.1	+0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 6	+0.1	+0.1	-0.3	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1
	0.0	-0.1	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 7	-0.3	-0.1	+0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.0
	+0.2	+0.1	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.2	+0.2	0.0
PDF eigenvector 8	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 9	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 10	+0.2	+0.1	-0.3	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.2	0.0
	-0.2	-0.1	+0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
PDF eigenvector 11	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0
	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 12	-0.2	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 13	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1
	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 14	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0

Table A.20: Table A.18 continued.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PDF eigenvector 15	-0.1 0.0	0.0 -0.1	+0.2 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0
PDF eigenvector 16	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0
PDF eigenvector 17	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 +0.1	+0.1 -0.2	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.1	0.0 +0.1	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0
PDF eigenvector 18	+0.3 -0.3	0.0 0.0	-0.2 +0.2	+0.1 -0.1	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.1 -0.1	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1
PDF eigenvector 19	+0.2 -0.3	0.0 -0.1	-0.2 +0.3	+0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.1 +0.1	+0.1 -0.2	+0.2 -0.2	0.0 0.0
PDF eigenvector 20	+0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.1 -0.1	+0.2 -0.1	0.0 0.0
PDF eigenvector 21	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	-0.2 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.1 -0.1
PDF eigenvector 22	+0.3 -0.2	0.0 +0.1	-0.5 +0.3	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	-0.1 +0.1	-0.1 +0.1	+0.2 -0.1	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	+0.2 -0.2
PDF eigenvector 23	-0.4 +0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.5 -0.1	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	-0.2 +0.1	+0.1 0.0	-0.1 0.0	-0.2 0.0	-0.2 0.0
PDF eigenvector 24	-0.1 -0.2	0.0 -0.1	+0.2 +0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.1 0.0	0.0 +0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 -0.2	0.0 +0.1
PDF eigenvector 25	-0.2 -0.2	-0.1 -0.1	+0.2 +0.3	-0.1 0.0	-0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	+0.1 +0.1	-0.1 -0.2	-0.2 -0.2	0.0 0.0
PDF eigenvector 26	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
PDF eigenvector 27	+0.4 0.0	-0.1 0.0	0.0 -0.2	+0.1 0.0	-0.2 +0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 0.0	+0.2 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
PDF eigenvector 28	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	0.0 -0.2	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 +0.1	0.0 0.0
α_s	+0.2 -0.2	-0.1 +0.1	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1	-0.2 +0.2	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
m_t^{MC}	-2.1 +1.0	-1.8 +1.8	-1.0 +1.3	-0.1 -1.1	+0.8 -0.1	-1.0 +1.3	+2.7 -2.3	+2.3 -1.8	+0.3 -0.3	+2.5 -2.5	+2.3 -2.9	+1.7 -1.8
$\mu_{r,f}$	+1.7 -1.9	-0.9 +0.9	+1.1 -1.2	+0.3 -0.2	-1.1 +1.1	0.0 0.0	-0.6 +1.0	+0.8 -0.9	+0.1 -0.1	-0.1 +0.1	-1.0 +1.4	-0.2 +0.2
h_{damp}	-2.0 -1.4	-0.2 -0.9	+2.3 -1.0	-1.4 -0.9	+0.6 +1.5	-0.3 +0.4	-1.9 -2.5	+1.4 +1.5	+0.3 +0.3	+2.6 -0.1	-0.8 -0.3	-0.1 0.0
PS ISR	+2.1 -1.1	-0.4 +0.5	-1.7 +0.1	-1.9 -1.9	+0.5 +0.8	-0.3 -0.4	+0.3 +0.1	+2.3 +1.3	+0.1 +0.2	-0.9 +0.9	-0.9 -1.2	-0.1 +0.1
PS FSR	-1.9 +0.9	-0.2 +0.4	+1.1 -0.5	-0.1 -1.8	+0.9 0.0	+0.8 -0.7	-1.8 +0.9	-0.3 +0.8	+0.2 +0.2	+0.2 +1.6	-1.0 +1.2	-2.1 +0.4
UE tune	-1.6 -0.7	-0.5 -0.9	+1.3 -0.1	-1.3 -0.6	+0.8 +0.9	+0.4 +0.3	-2.5 -0.4	-0.3 +1.1	+0.4 +0.3	+1.1 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	-0.2 -0.5
colour reconnection	-1.4 -1.9 -0.7	-0.4 +0.1 +0.1	+0.5 +1.3 0.0	-0.5 -2.0 -0.3	+0.4 +1.2 +0.5	0.0 0.0 -0.5	-0.1 +1.0 +0.1	+1.0 +0.3	+0.3 +0.2	+0.7 -0.5	+0.5 +0.8	0.0 +0.4
fragmentation $b \rightarrow B$	0.0 +0.1 0.0 +0.6	-0.3 +0.1 +0.5 +0.2	+2.5 -1.3 +0.5 +2.2	0.0 0.0 -0.2 -0.7	-0.9 +0.4 +0.1 +0.1	+0.4 -0.2 +0.1 -0.7	+0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0	+0.1 0.0 -0.1 -0.5	-0.6 +0.3 +0.2 -0.2	+1.6 +0.3 +0.3 +1.5	+0.5 -0.1 +0.1 +0.4	
branching ratio $B \rightarrow \mu$	0.0 +0.1	-0.1 +0.2	-0.2 +0.3	+0.1 -0.2	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 0.0	+0.1 -0.1	0.0 -0.1	0.0 +0.2	-0.2 +0.2	0.0 0.0

Table A.21: The measured $[M(t\bar{t}), \Delta\phi(t, \bar{t})]$ cross sections, along with their relative statistical and systematic uncertainties.

$M(t\bar{t})$ [GeV]	$\Delta\phi(t, \bar{t})$ [rad]	$\frac{1}{\sigma(t\bar{t})} \frac{d\sigma}{d\Delta\phi(t, \bar{t})}$ [rad $^{-1}$]	stat. [%]	syst. [%]	bin
300–400	0.00–2.20	3.535×10^{-2}	3.0	+6.3 -16.2	1
300–400	2.20–2.95	1.249×10^{-1}	1.9	+9.7 -5.6	2
300–400	2.95–3.14	4.024×10^{-1}	3.2	+20.3 -15.5	3
400–500	0.00–2.20	2.617×10^{-2}	3.0	+13.6 -10.7	4
400–500	2.20–2.95	1.957×10^{-1}	1.2	+5.7 -6.3	5
400–500	2.95–3.14	8.082×10^{-1}	1.3	+6.7 -5.6	6
500–650	0.00–2.20	1.439×10^{-2}	4.0	+4.9 -14.4	7
500–650	2.20–2.95	1.250×10^{-1}	1.8	+6.9 -6.9	8
500–650	2.95–3.14	6.251×10^{-1}	1.4	+5.9 -6.2	9
650–1500	0.00–2.20	7.308×10^{-3}	4.8	+12.2 -7.6	10
650–1500	2.20–2.95	7.475×10^{-2}	2.1	+6.9 -6.1	11
650–1500	2.95–3.14	3.923×10^{-1}	1.5	+5.4 -6.2	12

Table A.22: The correlation matrix of statistical uncertainties for the measured $[M(t\bar{t}), \Delta\phi(t, \bar{t})]$ cross sections. The values are expressed as percentages. For bin indices see Table A.21.

Table A.23: Sources and values of the relative systematic uncertainties in percent of the measured $[M(t\bar{t}), \Delta\phi(t, \bar{t})]$ cross sections. For bin indices see Table A.21.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JER	-1.8 -0.8	-0.1 -0.1	+2.7 -1.1	+0.7 +0.5	-0.4 +0.8	+0.3 +0.1	-2.1 -2.4	+0.1 +0.7	+0.1 -0.6	-0.1 +1.9	+0.2 +0.4	-0.6 +0.3
JESAbsoluteMPFBias	-3.0 -3.6	+1.1 +0.1	+1.1 +2.1	+0.9 +2.0	+0.7 +0.2	-0.1 +0.1	-2.9 +0.1	0.0 +0.2	-0.5 -0.6	+1.7 -0.6	0.0 -0.3	+0.3 +0.2
JESAbsoluteScale	-1.0 -1.8	+0.3 +0.4	+0.9 +0.5	0.0 -0.9	+0.3 +0.7	0.0 0.0	-2.1 -0.4	+0.7 +0.8	-0.8 -0.4	0.0 +0.4	+0.6 +0.2	0.0 -0.2
JESAbsoluteStat	-4.8 +2.3	+0.7 +0.9	+6.8 -5.4	-4.1 +3.6	-1.8 +1.6	+2.6 +1.6	-1.9 -2.5	-2.2 +0.9	+1.8 +2.8	-1.7 -2.6	-2.8 +2.3	+1.7 +3.2
JESFlavourQCD	-0.9 -2.8	+1.6 0.0	+1.4 +0.9	-1.8 +1.4	-0.1 +0.9	-0.7 +0.4	-2.4 +0.8	+0.4 -0.1	-0.2 -0.6	+0.1 -0.2	+0.8 +0.2	+0.7 -1.0
JESFragmentation	-0.7 -1.7	+0.8 +0.9	+0.2 +1.7	-2.5 +0.3	+0.4 +0.2	0.0 -0.5	+0.1 -2.0	+0.4 +1.0	-0.2 -0.5	+0.5 +1.2	+0.4 +0.1	0.0 -0.4
JESPileUpDataMC	-0.7 -1.3	+0.6 +1.4	+0.1 0.0	-0.4 +0.2	+0.3 +0.2	-0.4 +0.1	-1.2 -0.8	+1.0 +0.4	-0.6 -0.7	-0.6 -0.7	+1.0 +0.3	+0.2 -0.3
JESPileUpPtBB	-0.9 -1.6	+0.5 +0.8	0.0 +0.5	+0.1 +0.2	+0.1 +0.3	-0.1 +0.2	-1.6 -0.5	+0.4 -0.4	-0.1 -0.2	+1.1 -0.4	+0.4 +0.3	0.0 -0.1
JESPileUpPtEC1	-0.7 -0.7	+0.9 +0.7	+0.2 -0.3	-1.1 -0.3	0.0 -0.2	+0.1 +0.2	-0.3 +1.2	+0.2 0.0	-0.1 -0.2	-0.8 +1.4	-0.1 +0.1	+0.2 -0.2
JESPileUpPtEC2	0.0 0.0											
JESPileUpPtHF	0.0 0.0											
JESPileUpPtRef	-1.6 -1.8	+0.4 +0.9	+1.1 +1.3	+0.4 +0.4	+0.1 0.0	-0.5 -0.3	-1.2 +0.1	+0.5 +0.6	-0.2 -0.4	-0.4 +0.5	+0.7 0.0	+0.3 -0.5
JESRelativeBal	+0.1 -2.6	+1.7 -0.8	-0.2 +1.1	-1.5 +2.5	-0.1 +0.4	0.0 +0.4	-1.2 -1.1	-0.2 -0.1	-0.3 -0.6	-0.4 +2.0	+0.7 +0.9	+0.3 -0.4
JESRelativeFSR	-0.1 -0.7	+0.3 +0.7	+0.4 +0.9	-0.9 -1.8	-0.2 +0.4	+0.4 -0.5	-0.8 -1.4	+0.4 +0.9	-0.4 -0.5	+0.9 +1.1	+0.3 +0.2	-0.4 +0.1
JESRelativeJEREC1	-1.4 -0.8	+0.5 +1.1	+0.9 -0.6	+0.4 -1.7	+0.1 +0.3	-0.4 +0.4	-0.2 +0.3	+0.3 0.0	-0.3 -0.2	+0.9 +0.3	0.0 +0.3	+0.2 -0.1
JESRelativeJEREC2	0.0 0.0											
JESRelativeJERHF	0.0 0.0											
JESRelativePtBB	-2.0 -0.8	+1.1 -0.2	+0.6 +0.2	+1.0 +1.5	+0.1 +0.4	-0.1 0.0	-0.4 -2.0	-0.2 +0.1	-0.5 -0.2	-0.5 +0.5	+0.7 +0.5	0.0 -0.3
JESRelativePtEC1	-0.7 -0.4	+0.8 -0.4	+0.7 -0.4	-0.7 +0.2	+0.1 +0.1	+0.3 +0.4	-0.7 -0.3	+0.1 +0.3	-0.5 0.0	-0.7 +0.8	-0.1 +0.1	+0.1 -0.1
JESRelativePtEC2	0.0 0.0											
JESRelativePtHF	0.0 0.0											
JESRelativeStatEC	-1.1 -0.3	+0.1 0.0	+1.0 +0.5	-0.9 +0.1	0.0 +0.1	+0.3 +0.1	+0.5 -2.3	+0.5 +0.2	-0.4 -0.3	-0.2 +1.8	0.0 +0.3	0.0 0.0
JESRelativeStatFSR	-1.1 -1.5	+0.9 +1.2	+0.4 +0.7	-0.2 +0.2	+0.4 +0.1	-0.4 0.0	-1.6 -1.1	+0.2 -0.2	-0.3 -0.3	+1.3 -0.2	+0.6 +0.5	0.0 -0.1
JESRelativeStatHF	0.0 0.0											
JESSinglePionECAL	-1.1 -1.1	+0.1 +0.4	+1.4 +1.1	+0.3 -1.7	-0.2 +0.3	+0.5 +0.2	-2.0 -1.0	0.0 +0.4	-0.5 -0.3	+0.8 +0.3	+0.5 +0.5	-0.3 0.0

Table A.24: Table A.23 continued.

Table A.25: Table A.23 continued.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PDF eigenvector 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 18	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 19	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 20	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	+0.1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 22	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2
	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 23	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 24	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 25	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	-0.1	0.0	+0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 27	+0.1	0.0	+0.2	+0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 28	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0
α_s	0.0	-0.1	+0.2	+0.1	-0.2	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1
	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	-0.1	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1
m_t^{MC}	-0.5	-1.7	-2.6	+0.4	+0.1	-0.5	-0.7	+0.8	+1.2	+0.8	+1.4	+2.1
	+0.2	+1.6	+2.3	+1.0	0.0	+0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-1.1	-0.7	-1.2	-2.6
$\mu_{r,f}$	+0.5	-0.4	+1.4	+2.1	-1.4	-0.3	+2.8	-0.2	-0.3	+2.9	+0.4	-1.1
	-0.8	+0.3	-1.3	-2.7	+1.5	+0.5	-3.9	+0.3	+0.6	-3.9	-0.7	+1.4
h_{damp}	-1.3	+0.5	+2.2	-0.2	-0.6	+0.1	-1.2	-0.3	+0.9	-1.5	-1.1	+0.2
	-0.1	-1.3	-3.0	+6.2	-0.1	-0.7	-0.8	+0.9	-0.4	+3.7	+1.2	-0.3
PS ISR	+0.3	+0.1	+0.1	-1.3	-0.5	+0.2	-2.0	+0.8	+1.1	-1.8	-0.2	-0.3
	+1.9	+0.2	-2.9	+2.5	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2	+1.1	-0.1	+2.6	-0.4	-0.3
PS FSR	+1.3	-0.1	-2.5	+3.0	+1.0	-0.6	+0.1	+1.2	-1.2	+2.0	+0.5	-2.1
	-1.0	+0.9	-0.2	-1.0	+0.2	-0.3	-1.5	+0.1	+0.5	+0.9	-1.1	+1.5
UE tune	-0.6	+0.1	+0.2	+0.7	+0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	+0.8	-0.6	-0.1
	-1.8	-0.1	+0.5	+1.8	0.0	+0.4	-2.1	0.0	+0.6	+1.0	-0.3	-0.8
colour reconnection	+0.1	-0.3	-0.7	+0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.7	+0.6	+0.4	+1.1	-0.5	+0.4
	-0.5	0.0	+0.9	-0.8	-0.9	+1.0	-2.5	-1.1	+1.3	-0.5	-0.2	+0.4
	+0.7	+1.0	-2.3	-1.6	-0.1	+0.2	-0.6	+0.6	+0.3	+2.3	-0.7	+0.4
fragmentation $b \rightarrow B$	+0.7	+0.4	+1.2	+0.2	-0.3	-0.3	+0.4	+0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5
	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.3	+0.1	+0.2	+0.3
	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
	+1.0	+0.8	+1.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5
branching ratio $B \rightarrow \mu$	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
	+0.3	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1

Table A.26: The measured $[M(t\bar{t}), p_T(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections, along with their relative statistical and systematic uncertainties.

$M(t\bar{t})$ [GeV]	$p_t(t\bar{t})$ [GeV]	$\frac{1}{\sigma(t\bar{t})} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_t(t\bar{t})}$ [GeV $^{-1}$]	stat. [%]	syst. [%]	bin
300–400	0–30	3.671×10^{-3}	1.8	$+12.4$ -9.3	1
300–400	30–75	1.660×10^{-3}	2.1	$+10.6$ -14.1	2
300–400	75–150	5.749×10^{-4}	3.3	$+9.7$ -8.4	3
300–400	150–500	5.519×10^{-5}	5.1	$+8.1$ -9.7	4
400–500	0–30	4.915×10^{-3}	1.1	$+9.8$ -8.0	5
400–500	30–75	2.609×10^{-3}	1.2	$+7.8$ -7.8	6
400–500	75–150	8.995×10^{-4}	1.9	$+7.1$ -8.0	7
400–500	150–500	8.845×10^{-5}	3.8	$+6.4$ -10.8	8
500–650	0–30	3.107×10^{-3}	1.6	$+12.1$ -11.3	9
500–650	30–75	1.733×10^{-3}	1.7	$+10.1$ -11.2	10
500–650	75–150	6.394×10^{-4}	2.5	$+6.8$ -8.0	11
500–650	150–500	7.086×10^{-5}	3.6	$+5.8$ -5.2	12
650–1500	0–30	1.705×10^{-3}	2.6	$+13.7$ -12.3	13
650–1500	30–75	9.328×10^{-4}	3.3	$+13.2$ -15.5	14
650–1500	75–150	4.219×10^{-4}	2.9	$+7.0$ -6.2	15
650–1500	150–500	5.924×10^{-5}	2.7	$+6.1$ -5.1	16

Table A.27: The correlation matrix of statistical uncertainties for the measured $[M(t\bar{t}), p_T(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections. The values are expressed as percentages. For bin indices see Table A.26.

Table A.28: Sources and values of the relative systematic uncertainties in percent of the measured $[M(t\bar{t}), p_T(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections. For bin indices see Table A.26.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JER	+0.4 -0.3	-0.8 -0.8	-0.1 +0.2	+0.5 +0.1	+0.7 -0.1	0.0 +0.7	-0.4 +0.1	-1.8 -0.6	+0.9 -0.9	-0.2 +0.7	-0.8 0.0	+0.4 +0.1	+0.2 -0.3	-1.2 +0.3	-0.1 +1.5	+0.1 +0.3
JESAbsoluteMPFBias	-0.1 +0.3	-0.1 -0.5	-0.2 -0.5	-0.1 -3.0	+0.4 +0.2	+0.5 +0.2	-0.5 -0.2	-0.9 +1.6	-0.5 0.0	0.0 +0.2	-0.5 -0.4	-0.8 -0.1	-0.4 -0.2	-0.1 -0.1	+0.4 +0.7	-0.4 0.0
JESAbsoluteScale	+0.7 +0.1	-0.3 -0.1	-0.2 -0.8	-0.4 -1.9	+0.1 +0.2	+0.1 +0.3	0.0 +0.1	-0.4 +0.5	-0.5 0.0	+0.2 -0.1	-0.8 -0.1	-0.4 +0.3	-0.1 -0.6	+0.4 +0.2	+0.4 0.0	
JESAbsoluteStat	+4.4 -3.5	-3.4 +2.8	-3.0 +3.8	-2.9 +1.1	+3.7 -3.6	-1.9 +2.1	-4.2 +3.3	-2.6 +1.5	+4.0 -5.0	-2.2 +2.2	-3.5 +3.8	-1.9 +2.6	+4.8 -4.1	-2.6 +2.2	-2.7 +3.3	-2.3 +3.0
JESFlavourQCD	+1.2 0.0	-0.3 -1.0	0.0 -0.3	+2.6 0.0	-0.4 +0.4	-0.2 +0.5	-1.3 +0.7	-2.6 +0.1	-0.3 -0.1	+0.9 +0.1	-0.3 +0.3	-1.2 -0.1	+0.2 -0.1	+1.2 -0.8	+0.6 -1.1	+0.5 -0.2
JESFragmentation	-0.1 +0.3	-0.2 -0.6	+0.4 +0.5	+1.5 +0.4	+0.1 +0.3	+0.5 -0.1	-1.2 -0.3	-2.4 -0.8	-0.2 0.0	+0.7 +0.1	+0.2 -0.2	+0.6 +0.5	-0.3 -0.6	+0.1 -0.2	+0.6 +0.5	0.0 -0.1
JESPileUpDataMC	+0.5 +0.1	-0.5 0.0	-0.9 +0.2	-0.4 -0.6	-0.1 +0.4	+0.2 +0.5	-0.1 -0.2	-0.7 -0.4	-0.1 -0.5	+0.1 -0.1	-0.3 -0.2	-0.2 +0.4	-0.1 -0.4	+0.6 -0.2	+0.7 -0.4	+0.4 +0.3
JESPileUpPtBB	-0.3 +0.4	-0.6 +0.3	0.0 -0.3	+0.3 0.0	+0.1 +0.1	+0.6 +0.3	-0.6 0.0	-0.5 -0.7	-0.3 -0.2	+0.5 -0.1	-0.1 -0.9	+0.5 +0.1	+0.3 -0.3	-0.2 -0.1	+0.5 +0.2	0.0 -0.2
JESPileUpPtEC1	+0.9 +0.3	-0.2 -0.1	-0.6 +0.1	+1.0 +0.5	-0.1 0.0	+0.2 -0.2	-0.7 -0.1	-1.9 -0.5	-0.7 -0.3	+0.5 -0.1	+0.3 +0.8	+1.0 +0.1	+0.1 -0.1	+0.2 +0.2	-0.2 -0.3	0.0 +0.2
JESPileUpPtEC2	0.0 0.0															
JESPileUpPtHF	0.0 0.0															
JESPileUpPtRef	+0.2 +0.7	-0.1 +0.2	-0.5 -0.5	+0.6 -1.6	0.0 +0.3	+0.1 +0.3	-0.5 -0.3	-1.4 -0.3	-0.3 -0.8	+0.3 +0.2	+0.2 +0.3	+0.9 +0.7	+0.2 -0.4	+0.4 -0.2	+0.4 -0.5	+0.4 -0.5
JESRelativeBal	+0.8 -0.5	+0.1 -1.6	+1.2 -0.6	+1.1 -1.4	-0.4 +0.6	+0.3 +0.9	-0.7 +0.8	-1.7 +0.7	-0.7 -0.4	+0.3 0.0	-0.7 -0.4	-0.6 -0.2	+0.4 0.0	+0.1 -0.5	+0.7 +0.7	+0.3 +0.6
JESRelativeFSR	+0.2 +0.5	-0.7 -0.4	+0.4 +0.1	+1.4 +2.3	+0.1 0.0	+0.3 +0.2	-0.6 -0.5	-1.5 -2.7	-0.3 -0.2	+0.6 +0.2	+0.1 -0.5	+0.6 +0.9	-0.5 -0.4	+0.2 +0.5	+0.2 +0.8	+0.1 0.0
JESRelativeJEREC1	0.0 -0.1	-0.2 0.0	-0.3 -0.1	-0.1 +0.3	+0.3 +0.2	+0.3 +0.3	-0.6 -0.7	-0.4 -0.5	-0.2 -0.4	+0.1 +0.4	+0.2 +0.1	-0.1 0.0	-0.1 -0.1	+0.3 -0.2	+0.2 +0.3	+0.1 -0.1
JESRelativeJEREC2	0.0 0.0															
JESRelativeJERHF	0.0 0.0															
JESRelativePtBB	0.0 -0.1	-0.2 +0.2	-0.7 +0.1	+0.5 -1.2	+0.3 +0.2	+0.2 +0.3	-0.3 -0.4	-0.4 +0.5	+0.2 -0.2	-0.3 -0.1	-0.4 -0.6	+0.1 +0.1	+0.2 -0.3	-0.3 -0.2	+1.0 +0.6	-0.3 +0.3
JESRelativePtEC1	+0.5 -0.3	-0.2 -0.5	+0.1 -0.6	+1.2 +0.3	+0.2 +0.1	+0.2 +0.6	-0.7 -0.5	-0.8 -0.7	-0.6 -0.1	+0.2 +0.4	+0.2 +0.7	+0.3 +0.2	-0.5 -0.1	+0.4 0.0	+0.1 +0.3	-0.6 +0.1
JESRelativePtEC2	0.0 0.0															
JESRelativePtHF	0.0 0.0															
JESRelativeStatEC	+0.9 +0.7	+0.6 -0.4	-1.5 -0.6	+1.3 -0.4	-0.4 0.0	+0.2 +0.1	-0.5 -0.1	-1.0 +0.4	-0.4 -0.6	+0.1 +0.5	+0.1 -0.1	+0.4 -0.8	-0.2 -0.3	+0.2 +0.4	-0.3 +0.1	-0.2 +0.6
JESRelativeStatFSR	+0.5 0.0	-0.6 -0.1	-0.6 0.0	+0.6 +0.1	0.0 +0.3	+0.4 +0.6	-0.1 -1.2	-0.3 +0.3	-0.3 -0.5	0.0 +0.4	-0.1 +0.1	-0.6 -0.9	-0.2 -0.1	-0.4 -0.5	+0.5 +0.3	+0.2 +0.4
JESRelativeStatHF	0.0 0.0															
JESSinglePionECAL	-0.1 +0.4	-0.3 -0.6	+1.1 +0.1	0.0 +0.5	+0.4 +0.1	+0.4 +0.1	-0.3 -0.6	-0.9 -1.5	-0.4 +0.1	0.0 +0.5	-0.7 -0.6	-0.1 +0.9	-0.4 +0.2	0.0 +0.2	+0.3 +0.2	0.0 -0.1

Table A.29: Table A.28 continued.

Table A.30: Table A.28 continued.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PDF eigenvector 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 19	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
PDF eigenvector 20	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 21	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 22	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1
	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 23	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 25	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
PDF eigenvector 26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 27	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1
	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 28	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1
α_S	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0
m_t^{MC}	-1.4	-2.0	-1.8	-0.9	-0.2	+0.1	-0.1	-0.9	+0.8	+1.1	+0.6	+0.3	+2.0	+2.3	+1.3	+0.9
	+1.1	+1.6	+2.1	+1.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.6	+1.1	-0.7	-1.0	-0.9	-0.2	-2.3	-2.3	-1.5	-1.2
$\mu_{r,f}$	+1.1	+0.8	+0.5	+1.2	-0.3	-0.8	-0.5	+1.1	+0.3	-0.2	-0.5	+0.6	-1.2	-0.5	-0.9	+0.8
	-1.3	-1.0	-0.7	-1.8	+0.3	+0.8	+0.6	-1.4	-0.1	+0.3	+0.7	-1.2	+1.4	+0.9	+1.2	-1.0
h_{damp}	-0.2	-0.3	+1.0	-2.7	-0.2	-0.2	+0.4	-0.8	+0.9	0.0	-0.1	+0.2	-0.9	+2.2	-0.7	-0.6
	-0.9	-0.8	+1.6	-2.9	-0.4	+0.3	+1.4	+2.2	0.0	+0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-1.1	+1.2	0.0	-0.1
PS ISR	-0.4	-0.7	+0.3	+0.5	-0.4	+0.4	+0.2	-0.8	+0.8	+1.0	-0.7	+0.1	-1.2	+1.6	-0.7	-0.9
	-1.3	-0.2	+3.3	-0.1	-1.3	+0.3	+1.3	+0.7	-1.1	+1.5	+0.8	+0.6	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	+1.5
PS FSR	-1.2	+0.2	+2.0	+1.0	-0.8	+0.6	+2.4	+2.1	-1.1	+0.1	+1.1	+1.0	-3.4	+0.7	-1.0	+0.6
	+0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-2.1	-0.6	+0.1	-0.5	-1.1	-0.1	+0.9	+0.5	-0.6	+0.2	+2.3	-0.3	-0.5
UE tune	+0.2	-1.0	+0.5	-0.9	-0.2	+0.3	+1.0	+1.1	+0.2	-0.3	-0.8	+0.3	-0.8	+1.7	-1.5	-0.3
	-0.6	-0.6	-1.0	+1.3	-0.1	+0.6	+1.1	-0.8	-0.1	+1.0	+0.6	+0.2	-1.8	+0.8	+0.2	-0.7
colour reconnection	-0.2	-1.4	+0.8	+0.8	+0.1	-0.3	+0.2	-1.0	+0.1	+0.3	+1.4	-0.7	0.0	+0.8	-0.8	+1.1
	+0.7	-1.5	-0.2	-0.2	+1.2	-0.6	-0.6	-1.3	+1.8	-0.5	-2.2	-1.2	+0.1	+1.9	-0.9	-0.9
	-0.5	-0.6	+0.6	-0.1	-0.2	+0.3	+0.4	-2.2	+0.4	+0.3	0.0	+1.1	+0.4	+0.3	0.0	+0.1
fragmentation $b \rightarrow B$	+0.5	+0.7	+1.2	+0.6	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	+0.2	-0.5	-0.1	+0.1	+0.3	-1.2	-0.3	-0.3	+0.2
	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.6	+0.3	+0.2	0.0
	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1
	+0.7	+1.0	+1.2	+1.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-1.0	-0.6	-0.2	0.0
branching ratio $B \rightarrow \mu$	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1

Table A.31: The measured $[M(t\bar{t}), p_T(t)]$ cross sections, along with their relative statistical and systematic uncertainties.

$M(t\bar{t})$ [GeV]	$p_t(t)$ [GeV]	$\frac{1}{\sigma(t\bar{t})} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_t(t)}$ [GeV $^{-1}$]	stat. [%]	syst. [%]	bin
300–450	0–100	3.173×10^{-3}	0.6	$+2.7$ -2.5	1
300–450	100–180	1.440×10^{-3}	1.2	$+5.5$ -5.7	2
300–450	180–600	1.956×10^{-5}	6.5	$+27.8$ -28.8	3
450–600	0–100	1.199×10^{-3}	1.2	$+4.9$ -4.6	4
450–600	100–180	2.104×10^{-3}	0.7	$+4.4$ -4.6	5
450–600	180–600	1.424×10^{-4}	1.9	$+2.6$ -3.4	6
600–1500	0–100	5.409×10^{-4}	2.5	$+5.4$ -5.1	7
600–1500	100–180	8.166×10^{-4}	1.9	$+5.4$ -4.6	8
600–1500	180–600	2.187×10^{-4}	1.0	$+4.4$ -4.4	9

Table A.32: The correlation matrix of statistical uncertainties for the measured $[M(t\bar{t}), p_T(t)]$ cross sections. The values are expressed as percentages. For bin indices see Table A.31.

Table A.33: Sources and values of the relative systematic uncertainties in percent of the measured $[M(t\bar{t}), p_T(t)]$ cross sections. For bin indices see Table A.31.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JER	+0.3 -0.2	+0.1 0.0	-3.7 -0.9	-0.3 -0.1	0.0 +0.1	+0.2 +0.1	+0.5 +0.8	-0.7 0.0	-0.2 +0.3
JESAbsoluteMPFBias	0.0 -0.2	+0.3 +0.6	-1.7 -0.4	-0.1 0.0	-0.2 -0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.3 -0.1	-0.2 0.0	+0.3 +0.1
JESAbsoluteScale	+0.2 +0.1	-0.2 -0.3	-0.1 -1.0	0.0 +0.5	-0.2 -0.2	+0.1 +0.2	+0.1 -0.4	0.0 -0.3	+0.1 +0.1
JESAbsoluteStat	+0.6 -0.4	-0.8 +0.5	-8.2 +6.6	-0.3 +0.2	+0.4 -0.6	-0.5 +0.4	0.0 +1.5	-0.4 -0.4	+0.1 +0.2
JESFlavourQCD	+0.3 -0.4	-0.7 +1.0	-0.9 -1.2	-0.9 +1.0	+0.1 -0.2	+0.3 +0.1	-0.2 +0.5	+0.5 -0.3	+0.6 -0.8
JESFragmentation	+0.1 +0.1	-0.3 0.0	+0.2 -1.3	-0.2 +0.2	-0.1 -0.3	+0.3 +0.1	+0.5 +0.5	-0.2 -0.2	+0.2 -0.1
JESPileUpDataMC	-0.1 +0.2	+0.1 +0.4	-1.8 -2.9	-0.4 +0.2	0.0 -0.3	-0.2 +0.4	+0.6 -0.9	+0.1 -0.1	+0.3 -0.3
JESPileUpPtBB	-0.1 +0.1	-0.2 +0.2	-2.5 +0.1	-0.1 +0.1	0.0 -0.2	+0.5 +0.2	+0.7 +0.3	-0.1 -0.4	+0.1 -0.2
JESPileUpPtEC1	+0.1 -0.2	+0.2 +0.1	-3.5 +0.4	-0.3 +0.2	+0.2 -0.3	+0.3 -0.1	-1.3 +1.8	-0.1 +0.1	+0.4 -0.3
JESPileUpPtEC2	0.0 0.0								
JESPileUpPtHF	0.0 0.0								
JESPileUpPtRef	0.0 +0.1	-0.3 +0.1	+0.6 -1.2	-0.3 +0.1	-0.1 +0.1	+0.7 -0.4	-0.3 +0.2	+0.4 0.0	+0.4 -0.4
JESRelativeBal	+0.3 -0.4	+0.3 +0.8	-2.0 +1.6	-0.6 +0.2	-0.1 -0.3	-0.1 -0.2	-0.4 +1.0	-0.5 0.0	+0.6 -0.1
JESRelativeFSR	0.0 +0.1	-0.1 -0.1	-0.4 -0.8	+0.1 -0.3	+0.1 -0.2	-0.1 +0.1	+0.4 -0.1	-0.2 +0.3	-0.2 +0.2
JESRelativeJEREC1	0.0 0.0	+0.1 -0.3	+0.1 +1.3	-0.1 +0.2	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.2	+0.2 0.0	0.0 +0.1	+0.1 +0.1
JESRelativeJEREC2	0.0 0.0								
JESRelativeJERHF	0.0 0.0								
JESRelativePtBB	0.0 0.0	-0.2 +0.3	-0.7 -1.0	+0.4 -0.1	-0.2 0.0	0.0 0.0	+0.5 +0.2	-0.4 -0.3	+0.2 -0.1
JESRelativePtEC1	+0.3 -0.2	0.0 -0.1	-2.4 +0.5	-0.5 +0.1	-0.2 -0.1	+0.6 0.0	-0.7 +1.2	-0.2 +0.2	+0.1 -0.2
JESRelativePtEC2	0.0 0.0								
JESRelativePtHF	0.0 0.0								
JESRelativeStatEC	+0.2 0.0	0.0 -0.2	-2.2 -0.8	-0.2 +0.1	0.0 -0.1	+0.4 +0.2	-0.5 +0.3	-0.3 +0.1	+0.1 0.0
JESRelativeStatFSR	0.0 +0.1	0.0 0.0	-0.1 +0.5	0.0 0.0	-0.1 0.0	-0.4 -0.2	+0.3 -0.4	-0.1 +0.2	+0.2 -0.1
JESRelativeStatHF	0.0 0.0								
JESSinglePionECAL	0.0 0.0	+0.1 0.0	-0.8 -2.4	+0.2 -0.5	-0.3 0.0	+0.1 +0.4	+0.4 +0.3	0.0 0.0	-0.2 +0.2

Table A.34: Table A.33 continued.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JESSinglePionHCAL	-0.1	+0.3	-0.2	+0.4	-0.1	-0.2	+0.7	-0.5	-0.1
	+0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	+0.3	+0.1	+0.4
JESTimePtEta	0.0	+0.1	-1.6	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.2	-0.2	+0.2
	+0.1	-0.1	-1.4	+0.1	-0.3	+0.4	0.0	0.0	+0.2
\vec{p}_T^{miss}	+0.2	-0.6	-1.3	+0.2	+0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
	0.0	+0.4	+0.7	-0.3	-0.2	+0.1	-0.2	+0.4	+0.1
lepton ID/ISO	+0.2	-0.7	+0.5	-0.7	+0.6	-0.3	+0.7	0.0	-0.3
	-0.2	+0.7	-0.5	+0.7	-0.7	+0.3	-0.7	+0.1	+0.3
pileup	0.0	-0.2	-0.7	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.2	0.0
	0.0	+0.2	+0.7	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
trigger	+0.1	-0.1	+0.2	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	+0.2	-0.2	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	0.0
trigger (η)	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	+0.3	0.0	-0.1
	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	+0.1
non-tf background	-1.0	-0.4	+0.9	-0.8	+1.2	+0.5	+0.9	+1.2	+1.1
	+1.1	+0.2	-0.8	+0.7	-1.2	-0.4	-0.9	-1.1	-1.1
b-tagging	0.0	-0.1	+0.2	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.2	+0.1	0.0
	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0
b-tagging (light jets)	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	+0.3	+0.3	-0.2	+0.2	+0.3
	+0.2	0.0	+0.2	+0.3	-0.3	-0.3	+0.2	-0.2	-0.3
luminosity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
branching ratio $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \ell\ell$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	+0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 2	-0.1	0.0	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.3	+0.4	+0.1
	0.0	+0.1	-0.4	+0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 3	0.0	0.0	+0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 4	0.0	-0.1	+0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	+0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 5	0.0	0.0	-0.7	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1
	0.0	0.0	+0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 6	0.0	-0.1	+0.4	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1
	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 7	-0.1	0.0	-1.2	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1
	+0.1	0.0	+0.6	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 8	+0.1	-0.2	+0.2	-0.2	+0.2	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	0.0
	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	-0.2	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 9	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	+0.2	0.0
	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	-0.2	+0.2	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	0.0
PDF eigenvector 10	+0.1	0.0	+0.6	-0.2	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1
	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	+0.2	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 11	0.0	0.0	+0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	-0.3	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 12	0.0	0.0	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0
	0.0	0.0	+0.3	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 13	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.0
	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	0.0	+0.1	+0.3	0.0
PDF eigenvector 14	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	+0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0

Table A.35: Table A.33 continued.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PDF eigenvector 15	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 16	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 17	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0
	+0.1	-0.1	+0.3	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
PDF eigenvector 18	0.0	+0.1	+0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.2	+0.1
	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 19	0.0	0.0	+0.3	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1
	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 20	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	0.0
	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
PDF eigenvector 22	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.3	+0.1
	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 23	0.0	0.0	-0.5	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 24	0.0	0.0	-0.4	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	+0.3	+0.3	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 25	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	+0.2	+0.3	-0.1
	0.0	0.0	-0.7	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 26	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 27	-0.1	+0.3	0.0	+0.2	-0.3	+0.1	-0.2	+0.2	0.0
	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 28	0.0	+0.1	-0.3	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
	0.0	-0.1	+0.3	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0
α_S	-0.1	+0.3	+0.2	+0.3	-0.2	+0.1	-0.2	+0.1	0.0
	+0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	+0.2	-0.1	+0.2	-0.1	0.0
m_t^{MC}	-0.5	-2.7	-1.7	+0.5	+0.9	-0.2	+0.4	+1.4	+2.1
	+0.5	+2.5	+3.6	-0.2	-0.8	+0.1	-1.1	-1.2	-2.1
$\mu_{r,f}$	-0.7	+1.7	+10.2	+2.1	-2.2	0.0	-0.4	+1.8	-0.3
	+0.9	-1.8	-14.6	-2.2	+2.3	+0.2	+0.1	-2.0	+0.5
h_{damp}	+0.2	-0.4	-6.7	-0.1	0.0	+0.7	-0.4	+0.7	+0.1
	-0.5	-0.1	+11.3	+0.3	+0.4	-0.8	-0.6	+1.1	-0.3
PS ISR	-0.1	-0.6	+1.1	+0.1	+0.5	+0.1	-0.7	+0.1	+0.1
	0.0	-0.6	+3.8	+0.2	+0.3	-0.5	-1.4	+1.2	-0.1
PS FSR	-0.4	+1.3	+7.4	+1.4	-0.4	-0.8	0.0	0.0	-1.4
	+0.2	-1.2	-0.7	-0.5	+0.5	-0.4	-0.6	+0.3	+1.0
UE tune	+0.1	-0.1	+4.3	+0.4	+0.2	-1.4	-1.8	+0.7	0.0
	-0.2	0.0	+2.7	+0.2	+0.3	-0.1	-0.5	+0.3	-0.2
colour reconnection	-0.2	-0.4	+1.1	+0.2	+0.3	-0.2	+0.9	-0.9	+0.6
	+0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	+0.2	-0.7	+0.2	+0.6	+0.1
	-0.1	-0.2	-1.4	-0.6	+0.3	-0.1	-0.1	+1.4	0.0
fragmentation $b \rightarrow B$	-0.1	+0.7	-0.6	+0.9	-0.7	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	+0.2
	0.0	-0.3	+0.3	-0.4	+0.3	+0.2	0.0	+0.1	0.0
	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	+0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
	+0.2	+0.5	-1.3	+0.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	+0.2
branching ratio $B \rightarrow \mu$	0.0	0.0	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
	+0.1	-0.1	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1

Table A.36: The measured $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ cross sections, along with their relative statistical and systematic uncertainties, and NP corrections (see Section 9).

N_{jet}	$M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})$ [GeV]	$ y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}) $	$\frac{1}{\sigma(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})} \frac{d\sigma}{dy(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})}$	stat. [%]	syst. [%]	\mathcal{C}_{NP}	bin
0	300–400	0.00–0.35	8.224×10^{-2}	4.6	$^{+12.9}_{-8.5}$	0.973	1
0	300–400	0.35–0.75	8.712×10^{-2}	3.7	$^{+6.9}_{-12.6}$	0.974	2
0	300–400	0.75–1.15	7.671×10^{-2}	4.1	$^{+6.3}_{-14.5}$	0.973	3
0	300–400	1.15–2.50	3.590×10^{-2}	4.0	$^{+8.4}_{-9.4}$	0.975	4
0	400–500	0.00–0.35	1.368×10^{-1}	2.7	$^{+2.4}_{-3.6}$	0.971	5
0	400–500	0.35–0.75	1.234×10^{-1}	2.4	$^{+5.5}_{-2.2}$	0.971	6
0	400–500	0.75–1.15	1.032×10^{-1}	2.9	$^{+5.3}_{-1.4}$	0.972	7
0	400–500	1.15–2.50	4.739×10^{-2}	2.3	$^{+4.8}_{-3.3}$	0.974	8
0	500–1500	0.00–0.35	1.625×10^{-1}	1.8	$^{+3.7}_{-5.5}$	0.976	9
0	500–1500	0.35–0.75	1.422×10^{-1}	2.0	$^{+6.3}_{-3.5}$	0.978	10
0	500–1500	0.75–1.15	1.123×10^{-1}	2.4	$^{+3.7}_{-6.4}$	0.977	11
0	500–1500	1.15–2.50	3.223×10^{-2}	3.5	$^{+7.0}_{-7.0}$	0.982	12
≥ 1	300–400	0.00–0.35	6.493×10^{-2}	5.9	$^{+12.9}_{-4.8}$	1.033	13
≥ 1	300–400	0.35–0.75	6.231×10^{-2}	5.1	$^{+10.6}_{-5.0}$	1.031	14
≥ 1	300–400	0.75–1.15	5.557×10^{-2}	5.5	$^{+8.1}_{-7.4}$	1.035	15
≥ 1	300–400	1.15–2.50	2.482×10^{-2}	5.2	$^{+5.8}_{-14.6}$	1.037	16
≥ 1	400–500	0.00–0.35	1.220×10^{-1}	3.1	$^{+4.4}_{-9.2}$	1.036	17
≥ 1	400–500	0.35–0.75	1.083×10^{-1}	2.7	$^{+4.3}_{-8.5}$	1.034	18
≥ 1	400–500	0.75–1.15	8.512×10^{-2}	3.5	$^{+9.0}_{-5.4}$	1.036	19
≥ 1	400–500	1.15–2.50	3.283×10^{-2}	3.1	$^{+9.0}_{-4.6}$	1.037	20
≥ 1	500–1500	0.00–0.35	1.556×10^{-1}	1.7	$^{+7.6}_{-4.9}$	1.024	21
≥ 1	500–1500	0.35–0.75	1.362×10^{-1}	2.0	$^{+3.7}_{-8.2}$	1.024	22
≥ 1	500–1500	0.75–1.15	9.834×10^{-2}	2.5	$^{+7.3}_{-5.4}$	1.025	23
≥ 1	500–1500	1.15–2.50	2.700×10^{-2}	3.6	$^{+9.7}_{-8.1}$	1.022	24

Table A.37: The correlation matrix of statistical uncertainties for the measured $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ cross sections. The values are expressed as percentages. For bin indices see Table A.36.

bin	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	-17	-17	+2	-40	-23	+9	+3	-6	+7	0	-5	-20	-4	+4	-2	+4	+7	+1	-4	+3	-3	-4	0
2	+16	-23	-20	-10	-31	-4	+9	-12	+3	+5	-3	-12	-10	+5	+7	-2	+3	+4	-2	+3	+3	-5	
3	-2	+8	-31	-20	-29	+1	+2	-9	+1	+4	-10	-12	-6	+1	+2	0	+3	-3	+2	+3	+1		
4		-1	-2	-24	+1	-9	-1	0	-31	-3	+3	-5	-25	-6	0	+2	-13	-5	-9	-4	+10		
5		+3	-9	-5	-21	-10	+3	-1	-2	+4	+2	-3	-12	-4	+1	+1	+2	+4	0	-1			
6			+22	-13	-10	-6	-15	-1	+5	-5	0	+3	-4	-7	-6	0	+5	-1	+3	0			
7			+11	+4	-13	-10	-12	+3	+1	-4	0	+1	-5	-7	-4	+1	+4	0	+1				
8				-4	-3	-15	-2	-5	+4	+1	-20	-2	-3	-3	-8	-5	-4	0	-8				
9				-25	-4	0	+6	-1	-3	0	-4	+2	+2	0	-22	+2	+4	-2					
10					-10	-11	-1	+4	+4	-5	+2	-5	+1	+1	+3	-17	-6	+4					
11						-13	-3	+3	+4	+1	+1	0	-4	0	+4	-4	-17	-3					
12							0	-4	+2	+9	-2	-1	0	-12	-5	+2	0	-29					
13								-16	-13	+3	-50	-26	+12	+4	-3	+9	+1	-4					
14									+11	-16	-24	-17	-36	+6	+10	-11	+5	+6					
15										-1	+10	-37	-28	-28	+1	+5	-7	+8					
16											+3	+5	-26	-23	-4	+3	+7	-29					
17												+6	-8	-2	-22	-10	+4	+1					
18													+23	-7	-12	-8	-16	+2					
19														+14	+5	-14	-12	-10					
20															+2	+2	-13	-13					
21																-31	-1	+3					
22																	-16	-6					
23																		-21					

Table A.38: Sources and values of the relative systematic uncertainties in percent of the measured $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ cross sections. For bin indices see Table A.36.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
JER	+0.2 -0.4	+0.6 -1.0	+0.4 -2.1	+0.8 -0.8	+0.1 -0.7	+0.7 +0.2	+0.5 -0.2	+0.8 +0.1	+0.1 -0.3	+0.5 -0.4	+0.2 -0.1	+0.9 -0.1	-0.6 +2.1	-0.1 0.0	+0.1 +0.7	-0.1 -0.4	-0.8 +0.4	-0.5 -0.2	-0.6 +0.5	+0.3 +1.2	-1.0 +0.6	-0.6 +0.6	-0.5 +0.1	-1.8 +0.4
JESAbsoluteMPFBias	+0.8 -0.8	+0.4 -0.9	-0.1 -1.5	+0.7 -0.3	-0.1 -0.1	+0.1 +0.1	+0.4 +0.1	+0.4 +0.1	+0.4 -0.1	+0.3 +0.2	0.0 0.0	+0.2 0.0	-0.5 -0.3	+1.2 +0.1	+0.7 +0.3	-0.2 -0.4	-0.4 -0.6	-0.6 -0.8	-0.2 +0.5	-0.5 +0.3	-0.4 +0.5	-0.4 +0.4	-0.3 +0.7	
JESAbsoluteScale	+0.6 -0.7	0.0 -0.7	0.0 -1.1	+0.6 -0.4	-0.1 -0.1	+0.4 0.0	+0.3 +0.3	+0.3 +0.2	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 +0.1	+0.2 +0.1	0.0 -0.3	+0.5 -0.4	+0.7 +0.2	0.0 +0.1	+0.1 -0.2	-0.2 -0.4	-0.5 -0.4	+0.2 +0.3	-0.3 +0.3	-0.4 +0.3	-0.3 +0.3	-1.3 +0.3	
JESAbsoluteStat	+0.4 -1.2	+1.0 -0.4	-1.1 -0.3	-0.3 -0.3	-0.4 +0.4	0.0 +0.1	-0.2 +0.4	+0.5 +0.3	+0.2 -0.4	+0.2 -0.3	+0.2 -0.5	+0.5 +0.6	+0.6 -0.6	+1.0 -0.1	+0.1 +1.4	+0.6 0.0	-0.7 +0.3	-0.6 +0.3	-0.7 +0.3	-0.6 -0.2	+0.1 +0.2	+0.3 -0.2	0.0 -0.7	
JESFlavourQCD	+3.0 -3.3	+2.9 -3.7	+1.4 -3.4	+2.0 -2.1	0.0 -0.2	+0.9 -0.4	+0.3 -0.4	+1.1 -1.4	+1.2 -0.8	+1.3 -0.9	+1.1 -0.6	+1.0 -0.6	+1.9 -0.2	0.0 +0.8	-0.8 +0.5	-2.5 +0.5	-2.7 +1.9	-2.4 +1.9	-1.3 +2.4	-1.3 +2.7	-1.6 +1.8	-1.4 +1.4	-2.3 +1.5	
JESFragmentation	+0.2 -0.4	-0.2 -0.6	-0.1 -1.2	+0.4 -0.1	+0.2 0.0	+0.5 +0.0	+0.6 +0.2	+0.5 -0.2	+0.3 -0.2	+0.3 -0.2	-0.2 -0.2	-0.4 -0.2	+0.4 +0.2	+0.4 +0.7	+0.1 +0.1	+0.1 +0.4	-0.7 +0.3	-0.5 -0.1	-0.6 +0.8	-0.6 +0.2	-0.2 +0.1	-0.1 0.0	+0.2 +0.2	
JESPileUpDataMC	+0.6 -0.6	+0.1 -1.0	-0.5 -1.1	0.0 -0.5	0.0 0.0	+0.5 +0.1	+0.5 +0.2	+0.8 -0.1	+0.3 -0.3	+0.4 -0.4	+0.3 -0.2	+0.6 -0.5	+0.5 +0.4	+0.6 +0.7	+0.9 +0.9	0.0 0.0	+0.6 +0.6	-0.5 +0.4	-0.6 +0.4	-0.3 +0.8	-0.6 +0.2	-0.2 +0.4	-0.3 0.0	+0.1 +0.4
JESPileUpPtBB	+0.1 -0.2	-0.3 -0.5	-0.5 -0.5	+0.2 -0.2	+0.2 0.0	+0.5 -0.1	+0.6 -0.3	+0.4 -0.4	+0.4 -0.2	+0.2 -0.2	-0.2 -0.1	+0.5 +0.5	+0.4 +1.7	+0.4 +1.9	+0.4 +1.9	+0.1 0.0	+0.2 +0.2	-0.2 -0.1	-0.4 +0.3	-0.5 +0.3	0.0 0.0	-0.1 -0.2	0.0 0.0	
JESPileUpPtEC1	+1.1 -0.9	+1.5 -1.2	-0.1 -1.3	+0.2 -0.2	+0.2 0.0	+0.5 +0.1	+0.4 -0.1	+0.4 -0.3	+0.4 -0.4	+0.6 -0.7	+0.9 -0.7	+0.9 -0.4	+0.4 -0.1	+0.4 -0.3	+0.5 +0.9	+0.2 +1.8	-2.4 +0.4	-0.4 +0.4	-0.8 +0.4	-0.8 +0.9	-1.0 +1.3	-0.5 +0.5	-0.5 +0.5	-1.3 +0.5
JESPileUpPtEC2	0.0 0.0																							
JESPileUpPtHF	0.0 0.0																							
JESPileUpPtRef	+0.2 -0.2	0.0 -1.0	-0.4 -1.1	+0.4 0.0	+0.3 -0.3	+0.7 +0.2	+0.2 0.0	+0.6 -0.3	+0.6 -0.6	+0.7 -0.7	+0.1 -1.0	+0.2 -0.4	+0.2 +0.6	+0.6 +0.8	+0.9 +0.9	+0.7 +1.6	-0.8 +0.7	-1.0 +0.4	-0.7 +0.3	-0.5 +0.3	-0.1 +0.3	-0.6 +0.5	-0.1 +0.3	-0.2 0.0
JESRelativeBal	+2.0 -2.8	+2.4 -2.9	+1.7 -2.9	+2.0 -1.8	0.0 -0.2	+0.5 -0.3	-0.1 -0.3	+0.2 +0.1	+0.2 +0.7	+0.6 -0.8	+0.6 -0.6	+0.4 -0.2	+1.5 +1.2	+0.5 -0.2	+0.6 -0.4	+0.6 -0.3	-2.2 +1.2	-1.0 +1.5	-1.3 +1.5	-0.8 +1.1	-0.8 +1.1	-0.9 -1.2	-1.1 -1.3	
JESRelativeFSR	-0.6 +0.2	-0.9 +0.6	-0.8 +0.3	-0.3 +0.2	+0.2 +0.1	+0.2 +0.2	+0.2 +0.3	-0.6 0.0	-0.6 0.0	-0.5 -0.5	-1.0 -1.0	-0.4 -0.4	+0.6 +0.6	+0.8 +0.8	+0.9 +0.9	+0.7 +0.7	-0.8 +0.4	-1.0 +0.4	-0.7 +0.3	-0.5 +0.3	-0.1 +0.1	-0.6 +0.5	-0.1 +0.3	-0.2 0.0
JESRelativeJEREC1	0.0 0.0	0.0 -0.7	-0.2 +0.2	+0.2 0.0	+0.1 0.0	+0.2 +0.4	0.0 0.0	+0.2 -0.2	+0.2 -0.2	-0.2 -0.3	+0.1 +0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.3 -0.6	-0.4 -0.1	-0.1 0.0	-0.2 -0.2	-0.0 +0.1	-0.2 +0.1	-0.0 0.0	-0.4 -0.1	-0.2 +0.1	-0.4 +0.8		
JESRelativeJEREC2	0.0 0.0																							
JESRelativeJERHF	0.0 0.0																							
JESRelativePtBB	+0.3 -0.4	+0.3 -1.6	+0.1 -0.8	+0.2 +0.3	-0.2 +0.3	+0.3 +0.5	+0.2 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.5 -0.5	+0.1 +0.8	+0.3 +0.3	-0.3 -0.9	-0.5 +0.5	-0.2 0.0	-0.5 -0.1	-0.1 +0.2	-0.2 +0.1	-0.2 +0.1	-0.3 +0.1	+0.1 +0.1
JESRelativePtEC1	0.0 -0.6	+1.2 -0.8	+0.3 -1.1	+0.5 -0.5	+0.3 -0.5	+0.4 -0.4	+0.1 -0.1	+0.2 -0.7	+0.2 -0.3	+0.3 -0.4	+0.2 -0.1	0.0 0.0	+0.3 +0.7	+0.3 -0.7	+0.2 -0.7	-0.8 -0.8	+0.5 +0.5	-0.2 -0.1	+0.2 +0.2	-0.4 -0.4	-0.5 -0.5	-0.4 -0.4	-0.2 -0.2	-2.0 -2.0
JESRelativePtEC2	0.0 0.0																							
JESRelativePtHF	0.0 0.0																							
JESRelativeStatEC	0.0 -0.2	+0.3 -0.4	0.0 -1.0	+0.2 +0.1	+0.1 -0.1	+0.1 +0.1	+0.4 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	+0.1 +0.1	+0.2 +0.2	-0.1 -0.1	+0.3 +0.2	+0.3 +0.3	+0.2 +0.3	+0.3 +0.3	+0.0 -0.2	-0.4 -0.2	-0.5 -0.1	-0.1 +0.5	0.0 0.0	-0.2 +0.1	-1.0 +0.3	
JESRelativeStatFSR	0.0 0.0	+0.1 -0.8	-0.3 0.0	+0.1 -0.2	+0.3 +0.1	+0.3 0.0	+0.2 0.0	-0.1 0.0	-0.1 0.0	+0.3 +0.2	-0.1 -0.2	+0.1 -0.2	-0.1 -0.1	+0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	-0.1 -0.1	-0.3 -0.3	-0.3 -0.1	-0.3 0.0	-0.1 0.0	-0.4 -0.1	-0.4 -0.3	+0.1 +0.4	
JESRelativeStatHF	0.0 0.0																							
JESSinglePionECAL	-0.7 +0.3	-1.1 0.0	-0.8 -0.1	0.0 +0.3	+0.1 0.0	+0.2 +0.6	0.0 +0.5	-0.2 +0.7	-0.4 +0.6	-0.3 +0.6	-0.2 +0.2	+0.0 -0.2	-0.4 -0.2	-0.3 +0.3	-0.1 +0.3	-0.4 +0.3	-0.2 +0.3	-0.6 +0.3	-0.6 +0.3	-0.5 +0.4	-0.1 +0.4	-0.2 +0.2	-0.3 +0.3	-0.8 +0.3

Table A.39: Table A.38 continued.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
JESSinglePionHCAL	-0.3	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1	-0.4	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	+0.2	+0.2	-0.3	+0.1	+0.2	+0.6	+0.5	+0.5	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	0.0
	+0.3	-0.1	-0.5	+0.5	+0.2	+0.6	+0.5	+0.6	+0.5	+0.1	-0.1	-0.3	+0.3	+0.7	+0.2	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	+0.1	-0.8
JESTimePtEta	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	+0.3	0.0	+0.3	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.3	+0.2	+0.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	+0.3
	-0.2	+0.2	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.3	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	-0.2	+0.1	+0.4	+0.4	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-1.6
\vec{p}_T^{miss}	-2.4	-0.3	-1.1	-0.2	+0.3	+0.3	-0.3	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.6	+0.3	+1.2	+0.3	+0.2	+0.5	-0.4	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.3	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1
	-0.1	-0.2	+0.8	+0.4	-0.1	-0.3	+0.2	+0.8	-0.1	+0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	+0.5	-0.4	+0.8	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	+0.1
lepton ID/ISO	-0.3	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.3	+0.4	+0.3	+0.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.7
	+0.3	0.0	+0.5	+0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2	+0.7
pileup	+0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	+0.2	+0.4	+0.2	+0.3	+0.4	+0.2	+0.2	-0.4	+0.6	-0.1	-1.0	+0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.4	+0.1	-0.3
	-0.7	+0.3	+0.6	+0.5	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	+0.2	+1.1	-0.5	+0.2	+0.4	0.0	0.0	+0.3	-0.1	+0.3	
trigger	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	-0.4	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	-0.3	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	+0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	+0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	+0.2	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.2
trigger (η)	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	+0.7	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	+0.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	+0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	+0.8	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	+0.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	+0.2
	+0.3	+0.2	+0.3	-0.7	+0.3	+0.2	+0.2	-0.4	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	-0.3	+0.2	+0.1	+0.3	-0.8	+0.3	+0.2	+0.2	-0.5	0.0	+0.1	+0.3	-0.2
non-t <bar>t</bar> background	-1.0	-1.0	-2.0	-4.3	-0.3	-0.1	+0.3	-0.3	+0.5	+0.4	+0.5	-0.2	+1.6	+1.8	+1.7	-1.2	+0.4	+0.6	+0.5	+0.8	+1.0	+0.8	+0.8	-0.1
	+1.5	-0.1	+2.0	+4.1	+0.2	+0.6	+0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-1.0	+0.7	-1.0	-1.2	-1.3	+1.1	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8	0.0
b-tagging	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.3	+0.2	+0.3	+0.3
	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.5	+0.5	+0.6	+0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
b-tagging (light jets)	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-1.0	+0.1	+0.2	+0.4	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.5	+0.6	+0.3	-1.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
	+0.3	+0.3	+0.6	+1.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	+1.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.2
luminosity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
branching ratio t <bar>t</bar> → $\ell\ell$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 2	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.4	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	+0.3	+0.1	0.0	-0.1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 3	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 4	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 5	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	+0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.3	+0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.3	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.4	+0.1	+0.3	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.5	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 7	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.3	+0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	+0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	+0.2	+0.3	+0.3	+0.5	+0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2
	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	-0.3	+0.2	+0.3	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	+0.3	+0.2	+0.3	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 8	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 9	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 10	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.2	+0.2	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1
	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.3	+0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
PDF eigenvector 11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
PDF eigenvector 12	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 13	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0

Table A.40: Table A.38 continued.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PDF eigenvector 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
PDF eigenvector 16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	+0.1	-0.2	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
PDF eigenvector 17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	
PDF eigenvector 18	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	+0.2	+0.2	0.0
	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.3	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
PDF eigenvector 19	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	0.0
	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	+0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	+0.2	+0.2	+0.3	+0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	
PDF eigenvector 20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	
PDF eigenvector 21	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 22	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	+0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.3	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.2	-0.4	-0.3	+0.1	+0.3	+0.1	+0.1	0.0
	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.3	+0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.3	+0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1
PDF eigenvector 23	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	+0.3	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	+0.5	+0.3	+0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
PDF eigenvector 25	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	+0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2	+0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
PDF eigenvector 26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 27	+0.1	0.0	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.3	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
α_s	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0
	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
m_t^{MC}	+1.8	-0.1	+0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	+0.2	+0.5	0.0	+0.1	+1.0	+0.2	-1.2	-1.1	-0.6	+0.3	+0.5	+0.3	+0.6	-0.1	0.0	+0.3
	+0.5	-1.9	-1.1	+0.8	+0.5	+1.0	+0.7	-0.4	-0.6	+0.1	-0.8	-0.3	-0.2	+1.2	-0.6	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.4	+0.8	+0.3	-0.7	+0.1	+0.4
μ_{rf}	+0.6	+0.2	+1.1	+0.5	-0.4	-0.5	0.0	-1.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-2.2	+0.9	+0.2	+1.0	+0.8	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.8	+1.6	+1.1	+1.2	+0.2
	-0.7	-0.2	-1.2	-0.6	+0.5	+0.6	+0.1	+1.4	+0.3	+0.7	+1.2	+3.5	-1.0	-0.2	-1.1	-1.0	+0.4	+0.3	-0.1	+0.5	-2.1	-1.5	-1.7	-0.5
h_{damp}	+1.3	+0.6	-1.4	-0.5	-0.9	+0.4	-0.1	-0.4	+0.1	+1.8	-0.4	+1.8	+3.8	+3.5	+0.7	-2.1	-2.6	-1.1	+0.7	-0.4	+0.7	-2.3	-1.6	+2.1
	+2.5	-2.5	-3.5	-1.6	-1.1	+1.0	+0.8	-0.2	-2.1	-0.5	-2.2	-2.7	-2.3	0.0	-0.6	-1.4	+0.2	+0.8	+3.6	+1.8	+3.3	-0.6	+2.4	+4.7
PS ISR	+0.5	-0.6	-0.9	+1.4	+0.9	+1.1	+1.3	+1.0	+1.1	+1.8	+1.0	0.0	+0.37	-2.4	+0.8	-6.2	-2.1	-1.3	+0.4	+0.8	-0.6	-2.5	+0.2	-0.7
	+0.4	-1.7	-2.4	-1.6	-0.6	+0.5	+0.1	-0.5	-1.5	-1.3	-1.7	-1.0	+1.5	+1.0	0.0	-1.7	+0.8	+0.2	+1.8	+2.3	+2.1	-0.4	+3.1	+2.5
PS FSR	-1.7	-4.5	-4.0	-2.5	-0.4	+0.5	+0.9	-0.5	-1.5	-0.9	-1.4	-0.3	-2.7	+2.6	+2.9	+1.3	+0.8	+1.4	+3.1	+1.9	+1.1	-0.1	+0.9	+1.0
	+4.4	+1.3	+1.6	+0.8	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.6	+0.7	+0.9	+0.1	-0.5	-0.9	+1.0	-0.9	-2.9	-1.0	-1.7	+0.1	-0.3	+0.2	-1.1	+0.4	+0.6
UE tune	+3.9	-1.7	-4.2	+0.2	-1.0	+1.2	+0.9	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	-0.9	-1.8	+3.7	+3.3	+2.8	-2.9	-2.0	-1.6	+1.8	+1.8	+0.7	-1.0	+0.5	+1.3
	+2.8	-0.2	-2.9	-1.0	+0.2	+0.4	+1.1	-0.4	-0.6	+1.0	-1.5	+0.5	-0.7	+1.4	-3.2	-2.5	+0.2	+0.3	+0.1	+2.4	+0.2	-0.7	+1.2	+0.9
colour reconnection	+1.3	+0.5	0.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8	+0.1	-0.5	+0.1	+0.3	-1.2	-0.7	+2.6	+2.0	-1.5	-2.2	-0.3	-1.0	+0.3	+1.5	+0.9	-0.9	+0.8	+2.3
	+3.0	+0.4	+1.0	+0.6	0.0	+1.7	+1.8	+0.6	+0.6	+2.1	+0.2	+0.6	+2.6	+0.6	-2.3	-3.1	-2.8	-3.0	-2.1	-0.6	+0.1	-2.6	+0.7	-0.1
	+2.8	-1.9	-1.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.5	+0.9	+0.6	-0.5	+1.7	-0.7	-0.1	+1.2	+0.6	0.0	-1.6	-2.2	-1.5	-0.3	+0.1	+0.6	-0.3	+0.8	+0.2
fragmentation $b \rightarrow B$	+1.3	+0.8	+1.3	+0.6	+0.4	+0.2	+0.4	-0.5	+0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-1.0	0.0	+0.8	+0.2	-0.3	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7
	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0	+0.2	-0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.6	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	+0.4	+0.1	+0.3	+0.4	+0.4
	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
	+1.5	+0.9	+1.2	+0.8	+0.3	+0.2	+0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-1.0	+1.2	+1.2	+1.0	+0.6	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-1.1	-1.0
branching ratio $B \rightarrow \mu$	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	+0.2	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0
	+0.4	+0.4	+0.4	+0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	+0.6	+0.5	+0.4	+0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1

Table A.41: The measured $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1,2+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ cross sections, along with their relative statistical and systematic uncertainties, and NP corrections (see Section 9).

N_{jet}	$M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})$ [GeV]	$ y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}) $	$\frac{1}{\sigma(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})} \frac{d\sigma}{dy(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})}$	stat. [%]	syst. [%]	\mathcal{C}_{NP}	bin
0	300–400	0.00–0.35	8.235×10^{-2}	4.2	$+12.1$ -8.0	0.973	1
0	300–400	0.35–0.75	8.580×10^{-2}	3.3	$+6.6$ -10.7	0.974	2
0	300–400	0.75–1.15	7.629×10^{-2}	3.7	$+6.0$ -12.6	0.973	3
0	300–400	1.15–2.50	3.578×10^{-2}	3.5	$+6.9$ -8.2	0.975	4
0	400–500	0.00–0.35	1.361×10^{-1}	2.5	$+1.8$ -3.1	0.971	5
0	400–500	0.35–0.75	1.231×10^{-1}	2.2	$+5.2$ -1.8	0.971	6
0	400–500	0.75–1.15	1.030×10^{-1}	2.6	$+5.3$ -1.5	0.972	7
0	400–500	1.15–2.50	4.724×10^{-2}	2.0	$+4.2$ -3.0	0.974	8
0	500–1500	0.00–0.35	1.598×10^{-1}	1.7	$+2.6$ -4.2	0.976	9
0	500–1500	0.35–0.75	1.402×10^{-1}	1.9	$+4.9$ -2.6	0.978	10
0	500–1500	0.75–1.15	1.102×10^{-1}	2.3	$+2.7$ -4.5	0.977	11
0	500–1500	1.15–2.50	3.225×10^{-2}	3.3	$+5.5$ -6.4	0.982	12
1	300–400	0.00–0.35	4.219×10^{-2}	7.0	$+13.9$ -6.0	1.031	13
1	300–400	0.35–0.75	4.211×10^{-2}	5.9	$+11.9$ -5.3	1.031	14
1	300–400	0.75–1.15	3.709×10^{-2}	6.5	$+5.1$ -13.3	1.035	15
1	300–400	1.15–2.50	1.619×10^{-2}	5.7	$+9.1$ -14.9	1.034	16
1	400–500	0.00–0.35	7.864×10^{-2}	3.7	$+2.8$ -9.7	1.036	17
1	400–500	0.35–0.75	7.203×10^{-2}	3.2	$+2.5$ -7.0	1.033	18
1	400–500	0.75–1.15	5.572×10^{-2}	4.1	$+6.0$ -3.7	1.034	19
1	400–500	1.15–2.50	2.186×10^{-2}	3.6	$+10.8$ -2.8	1.034	20
1	500–1500	0.00–0.35	1.003×10^{-1}	2.5	$+7.8$ -2.7	1.029	21
1	500–1500	0.35–0.75	8.991×10^{-2}	2.5	$+1.9$ -8.1	1.032	22
1	500–1500	0.75–1.15	6.298×10^{-2}	3.5	$+8.0$ -3.2	1.033	23
1	500–1500	1.15–2.50	1.796×10^{-2}	4.7	$+10.8$ -8.7	1.027	24
≥ 2	300–400	0.00–0.35	2.241×10^{-2}	13.4	$+24.6$ -8.9	1.037	25
≥ 2	300–400	0.35–0.75	2.132×10^{-2}	12.2	$+14.6$ -12.7	1.031	26
≥ 2	300–400	0.75–1.15	1.872×10^{-2}	12.8	$+27.3$ -6.2	1.035	27
≥ 2	300–400	1.15–2.50	8.949×10^{-3}	10.0	$+11.2$ -20.8	1.045	28
≥ 2	400–500	0.00–0.35	4.412×10^{-2}	6.7	$+8.1$ -12.6	1.036	29
≥ 2	400–500	0.35–0.75	3.703×10^{-2}	6.5	$+7.9$ -14.4	1.035	30
≥ 2	400–500	0.75–1.15	2.985×10^{-2}	8.1	$+12.6$ -10.9	1.040	31
≥ 2	400–500	1.15–2.50	1.069×10^{-2}	8.1	$+10.3$ -15.6	1.044	32
≥ 2	500–1500	0.00–0.35	5.843×10^{-2}	3.2	$+8.0$ -7.5	1.017	33
≥ 2	500–1500	0.35–0.75	4.772×10^{-2}	4.3	$+9.0$ -9.1	1.013	34
≥ 2	500–1500	0.75–1.15	3.761×10^{-2}	4.9	$+9.7$ -8.6	1.012	35
≥ 2	500–1500	1.15–2.50	9.239×10^{-3}	7.0	$+10.9$ -8.1	1.014	36

Table A.42: The correlation matrix of statistical uncertainties for the measured $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1,2+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ cross sections. The values are expressed as percentages. For bin indices see Table A.41.

bin	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	-14	-18	+1	-33	-22	+6	+2	-8	+5	+1	-5	-5	-10	+1	0	-14	+1	+7	-2	+6	+1	-3	-2	-10	+3	+2	-1	+9	+3	-3	-1	-3	-3	0	+1
2	+20	-23	-20	-6	-28	-6	+7	-12	+1	+4	-10	+6	-9	-1	+2	-10	-7	+6	+2	+2	+5	-1	+4	-11	-1	+2	+2	+4	+6	-2	-3	0	-2	-2	
3	+2	+5	-28	-14	-25	+1	0	-11	-1	+1	-9	+4	-13	+6	-9	-12	-10	-3	+4	+5	+5	+2	-2	-9	0	-3	+5	+6	+5	0	-2	-2	-4		
4	-1	-4	-22	+3	-9	-1	-2	-29	-1	-1	-11	+7	-4	+4	-7	-24	-5	-6	+2	-1	-2	+1	+1	-17	-2	-4	+3	+6	-2	-3	-5	+3			
5	+5	-9	-5	-16	-10	+2	-1	-20	-2	+6	-3	+5	-5	0	-1	-5	+2	+2	-1	+10	+3	-2	-1	-12	-1	+1	+1	+5	+1	-1	-1				
6	+24	-13	-10	-3	-14	-3	-2	-14	-11	+4	-5	+10	-3	-1	+2	-5	-1	+1	+4	+3	+6	-1	-1	-10	-2	+1	+2	+2	+3	-1					
7	+13	+3	-12	-6	-10	+7	-11	-16	-12	-1	-2	+10	-3	+2	0	-6	-3	-3	+6	+6	+5	+1	-3	-10	-2	-1	+2	+3	+2						
8	-4	-4	-14	+3	-2	+6	-13	-28	-3	-2	-1	+12	-4	-1	-2	-16	-2	-1	+5	+2	0	-1	-3	-11	-2	-3	+1	+3							
9	-19	-6	-1	+8	+3	-2	-4	-11	-1	+3	-1	-21	-6	+5	-1	0	-2	0	0	+4	+2	0	0	-3	+4	-1	-1								
10	-3	-12	+3	+2	+5	-3	0	-9	-3	+1	-5	-9	-13	+3	-2	+1	-1	-2	+2	+1	+3	0	+4	-7	+4	0									
11	-7	-2	+6	+4	+2	+2	-4	-9	-5	+5	-11	-12	-12	-1	-1	0	-2	0	+2	+2	+3	-1	+4	-6	+3										
12	-2	-1	+5	-6	-1	+1	-2	-19	-3	+3	-8	-16	+1	-2	-2	+6	-1	-1	+1	0	-2	-2	+3	-10											
13	-10	-13	+3	-30	-22	+5	+3	-8	+4	+2	-1	-6	-7	+3	0	-6	+6	+4	2	+7	+1	-3	+1												
14	+16	-17	-21	-4	-25	0	+4	-10	0	+4	-8	+3	-9	+1	+6	-9	-1	+6	+1	+3	+4	-4													
15	+7	+4	-26	-11	-19	+2	+1	-10	0	+3	-9	-1	-6	+4	-1	-7	0	-3	+5	+5	+4														
16	+2	-1	-18	+4	-3	+1	0	-21	0	+1	-6	+5	-3	+5	0	-21	-1	-4	+2	+9															
17	+5	-7	0	-12	-9	+2	+1	-16	+3	+4	-2	+4	-4	-1	+1	-2	+3	+1	-1																
18	+22	-9	-10	-1	-11	+1	+3	-13	-4	+5	-4	+7	-2	-2	+4	-5	+2	+1																	
19	+11	+3	-10	-5	-9	+6	-4	-12	-2	-1	-2	+6	-1	+2	+1	-3	+1																		
20	+1	+1	-10	0	-3	+7	-1	-27	0	-2	-1	+15	-1	+1	+3	-10																			
21	-20	-5	+2	+7	+1	-3	0	-7	+1	+2	0	-20	-2	+5	-2																				
22	-5	-8	+2	+3	+4	-2	+1	-7	-1	+2	0	-11	-7	+3																					
23	-7	-3	+5	+4	+3	+2	0	-7	-1	+5	-5	-13	-6																						
24	0	-2	+4	+5	0	+1	0	-12	-1	+4	-2	-16																							
25	-24	-7	+3	-60	-17	+15	-1	+4	+9	-2	-2	-4	-9	-13	-29	-32	+12	+9	-6	+9	-1														
26	-8	+12	-30	-40	-19	-3	+10	-3	+10	-3	+10	-1	+12	-18	-50	-1	-2	+9	-10																
27	-2	-7	0	-28	-8	+5	0																												
28	+11	-9	-8	-17	-13	+4																													
29	+8	+5	-14	-20	-10																														
30	0	+4	-9	-27																															
31	-35	+4	+1																																
32	-25	0																																	
33	-24																																		

A.
Measured cross sections

Table A.43: Sources and values of the relative systematic uncertainties in percent of the measured [$N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1,2+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})$] cross sections. For bin indices see Table A.41.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	27	28	29			
JER	+0.2	+0.6	+0.3	+0.6	0.0	+0.5	+0.4	+0.8	0.0	+0.3	+0.2	+0.9	-0.8	+0.9	+0.3	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	+0.8	-0.6	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-2.9	+0.3	+0.3	-0.2	-0.5			
-0.3	-1.1	-1.9	-0.6	-0.6	+0.2	-0.1	+0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	+0.2	+0.4	+0.3	-2.0	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	+0.7	+0.6	+0.3	+0.1	+0.7	+2.4	+0.5	+1.1	+1.5	+1.5			
JESAbsoluteMPFBias	+0.7	+0.4	-0.1	+0.5	-0.1	+0.3	+0.3	+0.4	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	-0.5	+1.4	+1.3	0.0	+0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	+0.5	+0.1	-0.1	+0.2	-1.0	+1.1	+1.4	+0.3	-0.3	-0.3		
-0.7	-0.8	-1.4	-0.3	0.0	+0.2	-0.1	+0.2	-0.2	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.7	-0.2	-1.4	0.0	0.0	+0.3	+0.2	+0.8	+0.1	+0.4	+0.3	-0.1	+1.3	-0.5	+1.2	+1.2			
JESAbsoluteScale	+0.5	0.0	-0.1	+0.5	-0.2	+0.3	+0.2	+0.3	0.0	-0.1	+0.2	-0.1	+0.8	+0.9	-0.3	+0.8	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	+0.6	-0.1	-0.4	+0.2	+0.2	-1.5	-0.2	+0.9	-1.2	+0.1		
-0.7	-0.7	-1.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	+0.3	+0.2	+0.1	+0.3	+0.2	+0.5	0.0	+0.2	+0.4	-0.1	+2.7	+0.4	+0.8	+0.4	+0.8		
JESAbsoluteStat	+0.3	+0.9	-1.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	+0.4	+0.1	+0.1	+0.6	+0.4	+1.1	+0.8	-0.6	+1.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	+0.6	+0.2	+0.2	+0.7	-2.2	-0.2	+1.8	+1.7	+0.8	-1.0		
-1.0	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	+0.3	+0.1	+0.4	+0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	+0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-1.2	+2.4	-0.1	+0.2	+0.6	+1.4	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.4	+2.9	+2.7	+2.2	+0.4	-0.2	
JESFlavourQCD	+2.9	+2.6	+1.2	+1.4	-0.2	+0.6	+0.1	+0.7	+0.8	+1.0	+0.9	+0.7	+2.3	+1.1	-0.1	+0.4	-1.7	-1.0	-0.9	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.7	-1.6	+2.8	-0.2	-1.0	-5.7	-4.8		
-3.0	-3.4	-3.1	-1.8	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-1.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-1.9	-0.5	-0.9	-1.2	+1.1	+1.0	+1.4	+2.1	+1.1	+0.1	+0.5	+0.3	+2.8	+1.9	+1.6	+1.7	+2.4			
JESFragmentation	+0.1	-0.2	-0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.4	+0.5	+0.4	+0.2	+0.2	-0.2	-0.4	+0.7	+0.8	+0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	+0.7	+0.3	+0.4	+0.3	-1.1	+0.1	-0.4	+0.8	-0.5	-0.2		
-0.4	-0.6	-1.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.3	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.3	+1.4	+0.3	-0.1	+0.1	+0.5	+3.1	-0.1	+0.5	+0.5		
JESPileUpDataMC	+0.5	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	+0.4	+0.4	+0.7	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.5	+0.4	+0.5	+0.1	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	+0.3	+0.1	+1.0	-1.1	-0.5	-1.1	-0.2	+0.4	-0.4		
-0.5	-0.9	-1.0	-0.5	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	+0.3	+0.4	-0.1	+0.4	+0.1	+0.4	+0.1	+0.4	0.0	0.0	+0.5	+0.3	+1.2	+0.3	+2.3	+0.3	+0.7		
JESPileUpPTEBB	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	+0.1	-0.2	+0.4	+0.5	+0.3	+0.4	+0.2	+0.2	+0.4	+0.3	+0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-1.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	+0.3	+0.1	+0.3	+0.4	-1.1	1.7	0.0	-0.6	-0.4		
-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	+1.9	+2.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+1.7	+0.8	+1.0	-0.1	+0.5				
JESPileUpPTEC1	+1.0	+1.4	-0.3	-0.1	+0.1	+0.4	+0.2	+0.1	+0.5	+0.7	+0.6	+0.2	+1.0	+1.2	-0.3	+0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	+0.2	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	-1.0	+0.1	-0.4	+1.2	-5.9	-0.8		
-0.9	-1.2	-1.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7	+0.1	+2.3	+0.1	+0.2	+0.4	+2.1	+0.2	+0.3	+0.6	+0.4	-0.2	+2.0	+1.5	+0.6			
JESPileUpPTEC2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
JESPileUpPTEHF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
JESPileUpPTERef	+0.1	-0.1	-0.3	+0.3	+0.2	+0.5	+0.1	+0.5	+0.5	+0.1	+0.1	+0.5	+0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-0.9	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	+0.2	+0.5	+0.7	-0.7	-1.1	-1.2	-0.9	-0.8			
-0.2	-0.6	-1.0	0.0	-0.2	+0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-0.1	+0.7	+0.8	+2.3	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.9	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.6	+1.2	-0.4	+1.3	+1.1	+1.7			
JESRelativeBal	+1.9	+2.2	+1.5	+1.6	-0.1	+0.3	-0.2	0.0	+0.3	+0.4	+0.2	-1.1	+1.6	+1.4	+0.7	+0.1	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2	+0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	+2.5	-0.7	+1.5	-4.7	-1.9		
-2.6	-2.7	-2.8	-1.7	-0.1	-0.2	+0.2	+0.7	-0.7	-0.4	-0.1	+1.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.6	-1.7	+0.2	0.0	+1.1	+2.0	+0.9	+0.2	+1.2	+1.5	+0.9	+0.2	0.0	+2.2	+0.7			
JESRelativeFSR	-0.6	-0.9	-0.7	-0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	+0.2	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	+0.5	0.0	+0.8	+0.2	+0.3	-0.4	+0.9	+0.5	+0.7
+0.2	+0.5	+0.2	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	+0.3	0.0	+1.0	+0.8	+0.1	+0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	+0.9	+0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.2	+1.1	+0.4	-0.1	-0.6		
JESRelativeJEREC1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.1	+0.1	-0.2	+0.4	0.0	+1.0	+0.2	+1.3	+0.0	+0.1	+1.8	+1.0	+2.1	-0.1	-0.6		
0.0	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1			

Table A.44: Table A.43 continued.

Table A.45: Table A.43 continued.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
trigger (η)	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	+0.7	-0.2	-0.2	+0.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	+0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	+0.9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.12	+0.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	+0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	+0.7	-0.3	-0.2	+0.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	+0.2			
non-t $t\bar{t}$ background	+0.3	+0.2	+0.3	-0.6	+0.2	+0.2	-0.2	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	-0.3	+0.2	+0.1	+0.3	-0.9	+0.3	-0.9	+0.3	+0.2	+0.5	0.0	+0.1	+0.3	-0.2	+0.2	0.0	+0.4	-0.7	+0.3	+0.2	+0.6	0.0	+0.1	+0.3	-0.3		
b-tagging	-0.9	-0.7	-1.8	-3.9	-0.2	-0.2	+0.2	0.0	+0.6	+0.3	+0.7	-0.3	-0.1	+1.1	+1.2	-3.7	0.0	+0.5	+0.5	+0.3	+0.8	+0.8	+0.6	+0.2	+2.9	+2.4	+3.0	+0.6	+0.9	+0.5	+0.3	+1.0	+1.2	+0.4	+1.3	-0.6	
b-tagging (light jets)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	
luminosity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
branching ratio t $\bar{t} \rightarrow \ell\ell$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	+1.1	-0.3	+0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	+0.2	+0.2	+0.5	
PDF eigenvector 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
PDF eigenvector 2	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.5	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.4	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.2	+0.4	+0.1	+0.3	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	
PDF eigenvector 3	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	
PDF eigenvector 4	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	
PDF eigenvector 5	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.3	-0.2	-0.2	+0.4	-0.2	-0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.3	+0.4	-0.2	-0.2	+0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	
PDF eigenvector 6	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	
PDF eigenvector 7	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.4	-0.3	-0.3	+0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	+0.2	+0.3	+0.3	+0.6	+0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.6	-0.7	-0.4	-0.1	+0.6	+0.9	+0.8	+0.6	+0.6	-0.5	-0.5	+0.3	+0.3	+0.2
PDF eigenvector 8	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	
PDF eigenvector 9	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PDF eigenvector 10	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	+0.2	+0.2	+0.3	+0.4	+0.2	+0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	+0.3	+0.3	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2		

Table A.46: Table A.43 continued.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
PDF eigenvector 11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1						
PDF eigenvector 12	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1						
PDF eigenvector 13	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1						
PDF eigenvector 14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0						
PDF eigenvector 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	+0.2	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0						
PDF eigenvector 16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0						
PDF eigenvector 17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1						
PDF eigenvector 18	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1						
PDF eigenvector 19	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	0.0	+0.2	+0.3	+0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	+0.2	+0.2				
PDF eigenvector 20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.0						
PDF eigenvector 21	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1					
PDF eigenvector 22	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	+0.2	0.0	0.0	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1	+0.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	+0.4	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	+0.2	+0.6	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.4			
PDF eigenvector 23	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.2	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	+0.2	+0.4	+0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.4	+0.3	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.3				
PDF eigenvector 24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.2	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	+0.2	+0.4	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	+0.1	+0.6	+0.6	+0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	+0.1				
PDF eigenvector 25	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	+0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1			
PDF eigenvector 26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0					

Table A.47: Table A.43 continued.

source / bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
PDF eigenvector 27	+0.1	0.0	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	-0.3	+0.1	+0.1	-0.3	+0.2	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	+0.2	+0.2	0.0	-0.1								
PDF eigenvector 28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
a_S	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
m_t^{MC}	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
$\mu_{r,f}$	+1.6	-0.1	+0.5	-0.8	-0.6	+0.1	-0.2	-0.3	+0.2	+0.6	+0.1	+0.1	+1.2	+0.4	-1.9	-1.5	-1.2	-0.5	0.0	+0.2	+0.7	-0.5	0.0	+0.5	+1.2	-0.6	+0.5	0.0	+0.1	+1.3	+0.7	-0.3	+0.3	+0.4	-0.3	+0.4
h_{damp}	+0.5	-1.6	-0.9	+0.9	+0.5	+0.9	+0.7	-0.2	-0.5	+0.1	-0.6	-0.3	-0.5	+1.0	-0.8	-0.9	-0.1	+0.2	+0.3	+0.9	+0.3	-1.1	-0.7	+0.6	+0.1	+1.1	-1.4	+1.2	+0.2	-0.4	+0.1	+0.5	+0.1	-0.4	+0.7	-0.4
PS ISR	+0.7	+0.2	+1.3	+0.6	-0.1	-0.3	+0.3	-1.2	+0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-1.8	+0.8	-0.1	+0.7	+0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	-0.8	+0.5	+0.2	0.0	-0.9	+1.7	+0.9	+1.1	+0.1	-1.2	-1.3	-0.7	+1.9	+2.0	+1.6	+0.7	
PS FSR	-0.9	-0.3	-1.5	-0.8	+0.1	+0.2	-0.4	+1.2	-0.3	+0.1	+0.5	+2.7	-1.0	+0.1	-0.8	-0.7	+0.7	+0.6	+0.2	+0.9	-0.5	+0.2	+0.2	+1.4	-2.0	-0.6	-1.3	-0.2	+1.3	+1.1	+1.0	+0.2	-2.4	-2.5	-2.2	-1.2
UE tune	+1.4	+0.8	-1.6	-1.0	-0.8	+0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	+1.4	-0.6	+1.2	+0.5	+4.4	+0.3	-2.3	-3.2	-0.9	+1.3	+0.3	+1.1	-2.1	-0.6	+3.6	+12.0	+2.0	+3.0	+0.7	-3.1	-1.8	+0.3	-2.7	+1.2	-1.5	-2.2	+2.1
colour reconnection	+2.4	-1.7	-2.7	-1.0	-0.4	+1.5	+1.5	+0.6	-1.3	+0.2	-1.3	-1.4	-2.9	-1.8	-4.7	-3.9	-0.6	-0.5	+2.0	+0.4	+2.0	-2.1	+1.4	+2.4	-0.2	+1.1	+2.9	+0.7	-0.3	+0.9	+4.8	+1.2	+3.0	0.0	+1.1	+4.8
fragmentation $b \rightarrow B$	-0.2	-1.0	-1.7	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	+0.4	-0.2	-0.7	+0.3	-1.7	+6.2	+0.5	-1.2	-1.1	+0.1	-0.6	+0.8	+3.3	+3.7	-0.3	+4.2	+3.2	-0.1	-5.5	+8.7	-9.2	-2.3	+0.2	+0.1	+1.1	-1.6	-2.5	-1.6	-2.6	
branching ratio $B \rightarrow \mu$	+0.8	-1.2	-1.6	-0.9	+0.3	+1.4	+1.5	+0.3	-0.1	+0.1	-0.2	+0.4	+2.0	-2.4	-4.1	-3.3	-0.5	-1.0	-0.2	+0.8	-1.4	-3.4	-0.9	-0.2	-1.0	+5.5	+4.6	+2.4	+1.7	-1.5	+1.0	+3.5	+3.1	+1.3	+5.3	+2.3

1341 **B Additional details and plots for α_S and m_t^{pole} extraction using 1342 external PDFs**

1343 The $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ scans performed using altered scale and m_t^{pole} settings, and CT14, HERAPDF2.0,
1344 and ABMP16 PDF sets are shown in Fig. B.1.

1345 The m_t^{pole} scans for the same variations are shown in Fig. B.2.

1346 The extracted values of $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} obtained using single-differential cross sections as a
1347 function of N_{jet} , $M(t\bar{t})$, and $|y(t\bar{t})|$ are shown in Fig. B.3.

1348 The extracted values of $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} obtained using $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1,2+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ triple-differential
1349 cross sections are shown in Fig. B.4.

1350 **B.1 The α_S and m_t^{pole} extraction using $[p_T(t\bar{t}), M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections with 1351 two $p_T(t\bar{t})$ bins.**

1352 The NLO calculations for inclusive $t\bar{t}$ and $t\bar{t} + 1$ jet production with an appropriate jet p_T
1353 threshold are used to describe the distribution in the two $p_T(t\bar{t})$ bins. Because the final state
1354 of the NLO calculation for $t\bar{t}$ and at least one jet consists of at most two light partons, there
1355 can be up to two jets built from these partons, which balance the $t\bar{t}$ transverse momentum.
1356 Therefore e.g. for $p_T(t\bar{t}) > 100 \text{ GeV}$ there is at least one jet with $p_T > 50 \text{ GeV}$ in the NLO
1357 calculation, and one can use the $t\bar{t} + 1$ jet calculation requiring $p_T(t\bar{t}) > 100 \text{ GeV}$ without any
1358 requirement on the extra jet (if the jet p_T threshold is not larger than 50 GeV). In this analysis,
1359 the jet $p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$ was found to correspond approximately to $p_T(t\bar{t}) \gtrsim 50 \text{ GeV}$, therefore the
1360 boundary of 50 GeV was chosen to split the data into two $p_T(t\bar{t})$ bins. The minimum jet p_T of
1361 25 GeV was used in the NLO calculation for $t\bar{t} + 1$ jet production (no selection on jet $|\eta|$), and
1362 the predicted events were required to have $p_T(t\bar{t}) > 50 \text{ GeV}$. This calculation was used for the
1363 bin with $p_T(t\bar{t}) > 50 \text{ GeV}$, while for the bin with $p_T(t\bar{t}) < 50 \text{ GeV}$ the difference of the predic-
1364 tions for inclusive $t\bar{t}$ production and $t\bar{t} + 1$ jet production was used. The extracted values of
1365 $\alpha_S(m_Z)$ and m_t^{pole} are shown in Fig. B.5. They are consistent with the nominal ones (shown in
1366 Fig. 18) but have slightly larger uncertainties.

1367 **C Dependence of measured cross sections on m_t^{MC}**

1368 The dependence of the measured $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections on the m_t^{MC} value is shown
1369 in Fig. C.1. The cross sections are compared to the same theoretical predictions as in Fig. 16 with
1370 different values of m_t^{pole} . Compared to the sensitivity of the theoretical predictions to m_t^{pole} , the
1371 dependence of the measured cross sections on m_t^{MC} is negligible.

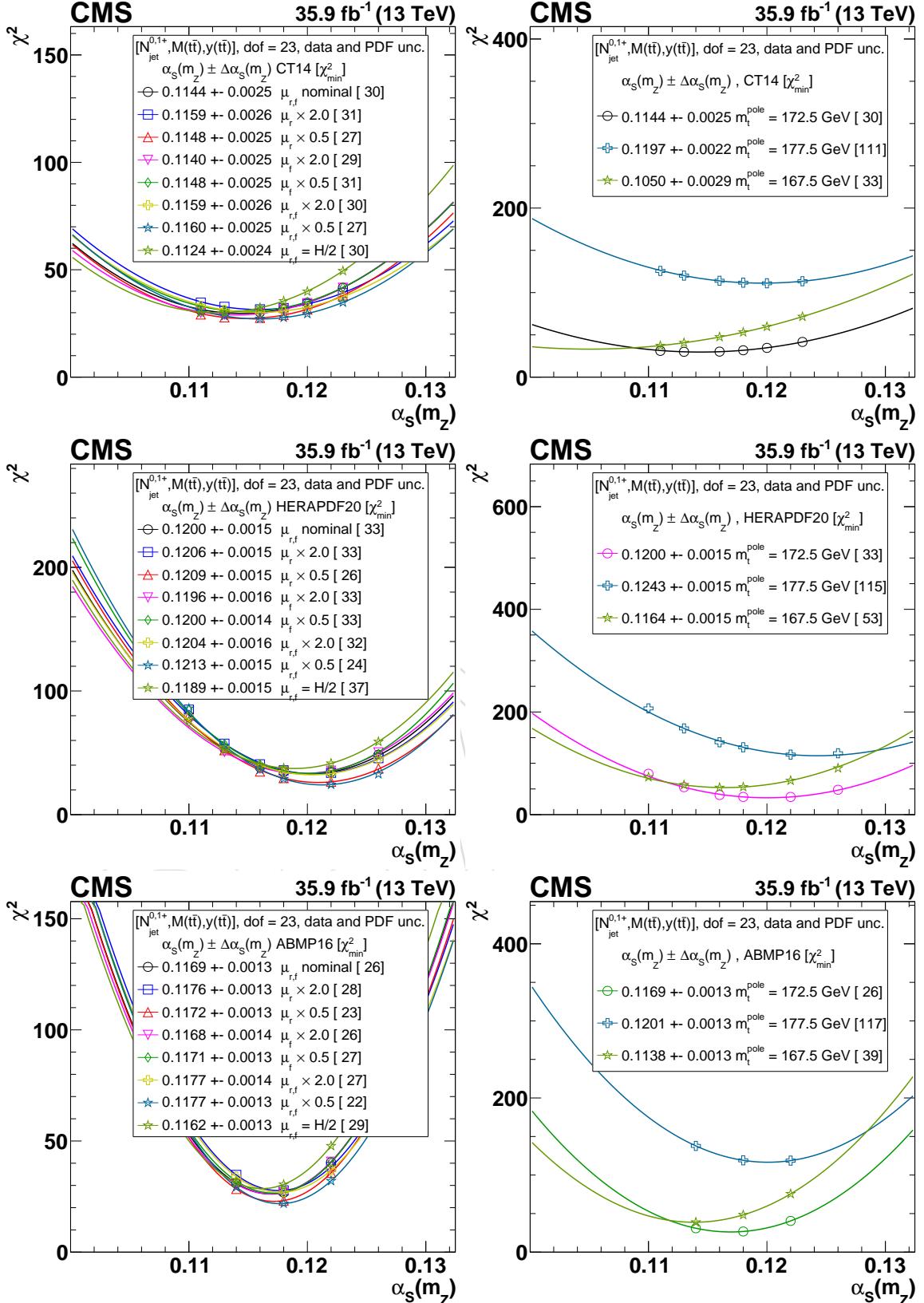


Figure B.1: The $\alpha_s(m_Z)$ extraction from the measured $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(t\bar{t}), y(t\bar{t})]$ cross sections using varied scale and m_t^{pole} settings, and CT14 (upper), HERAPDF2.0 (middle), and ABMP16 (lower) PDF sets. Details can be found in the caption of Fig. 17.

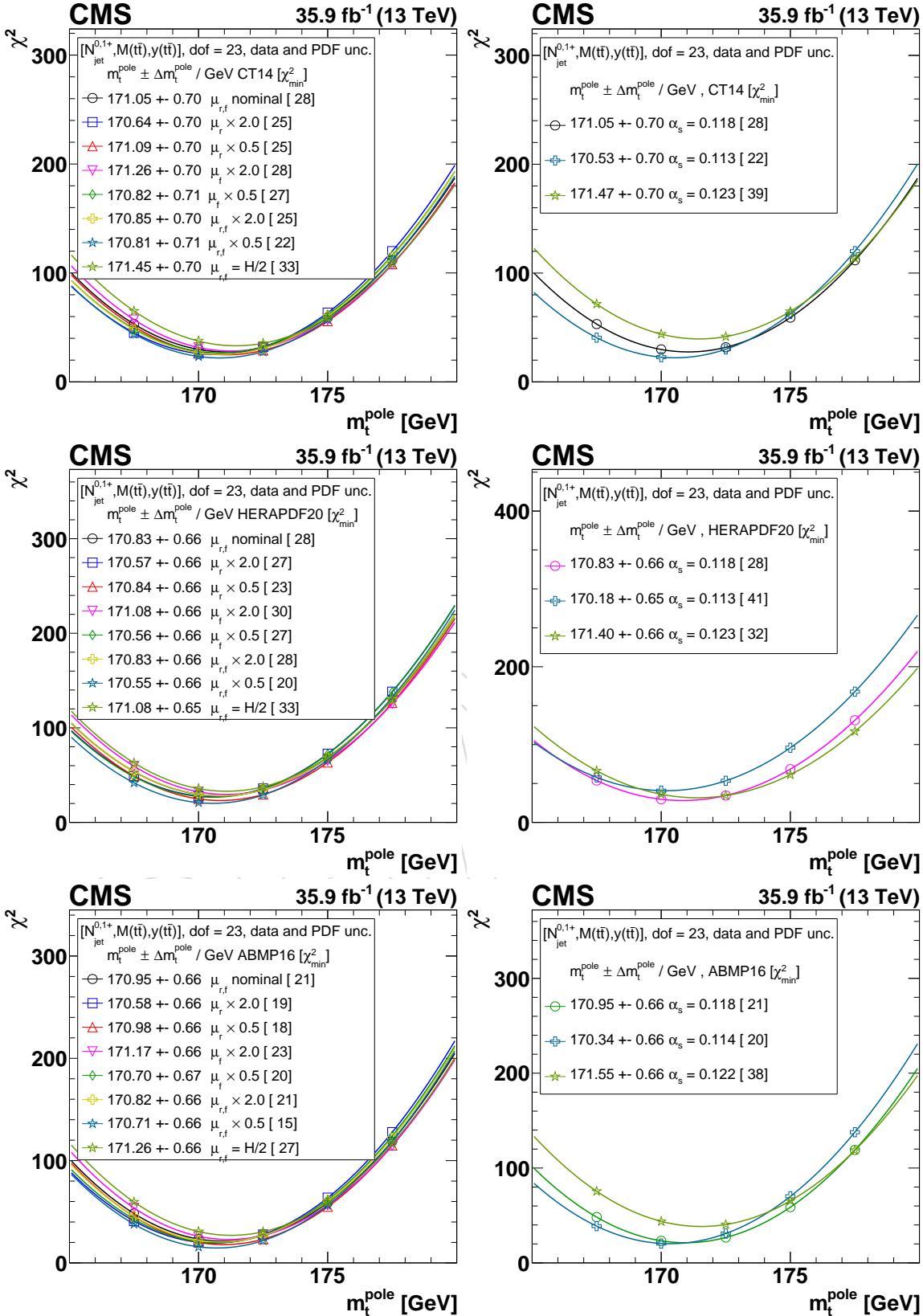


Figure B.2: The m_t^{pole} extraction from the measured $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\bar{t}\bar{t}), y(\bar{t}\bar{t})]$ cross sections using varied scale and $\alpha_s(m_Z)$ settings, and CT14 (upper), HERAPDF2.0 (middle), and ABMP16 (lower) PDF sets. Details can be found in the caption of Fig. 17.

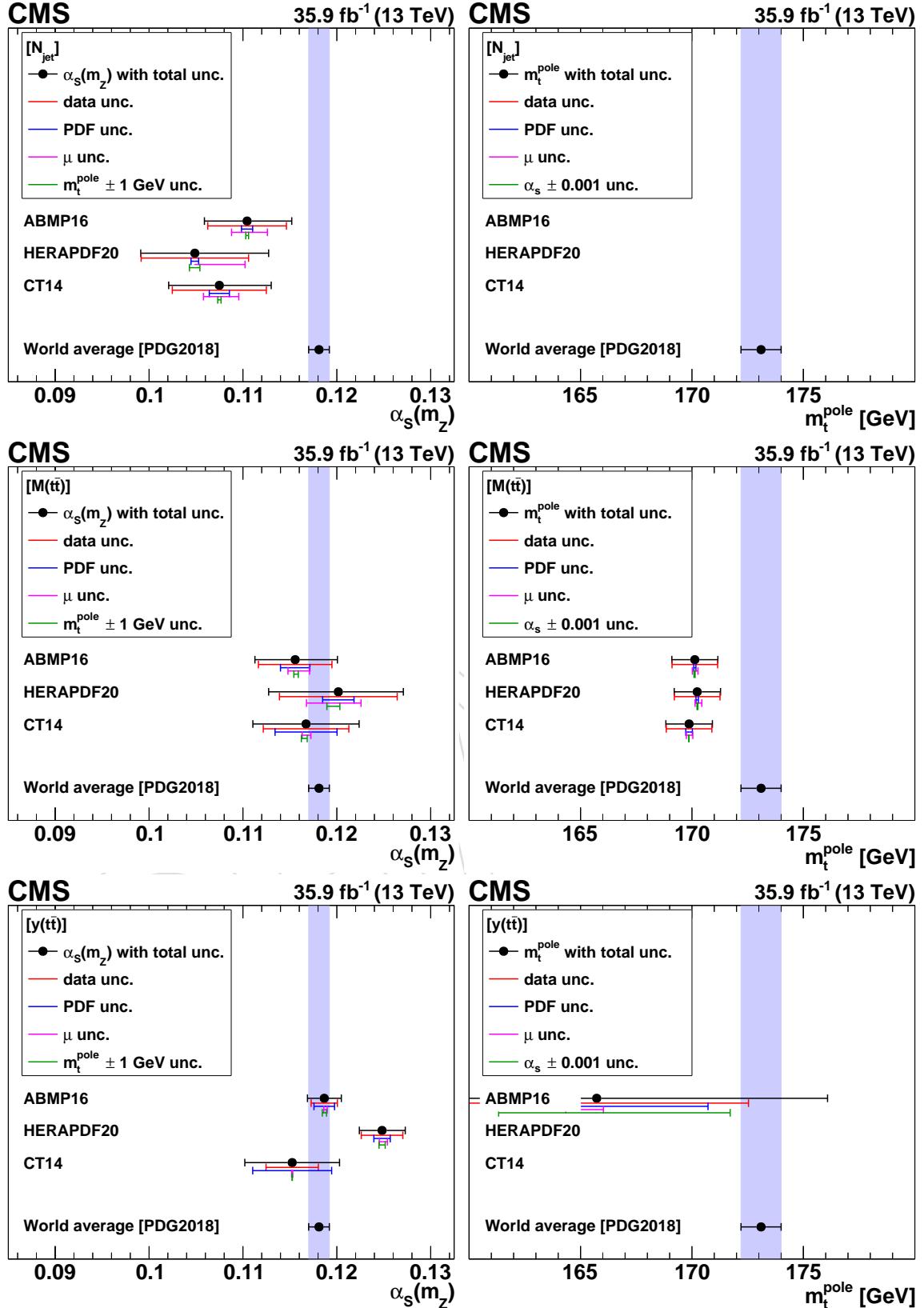


Figure B.3: The $\alpha_s(m_Z)$ (left) and m_t^{pole} (right) values extracted using different single-differential cross sections, for N_{jet} (upper), $M(t\bar{t})$ (middle), and $|y(t\bar{t})|$ (lower) measurements. For central values outside the displayed m_t^{pole} range, no result is shown. Details can be found in the caption of Fig. 18.

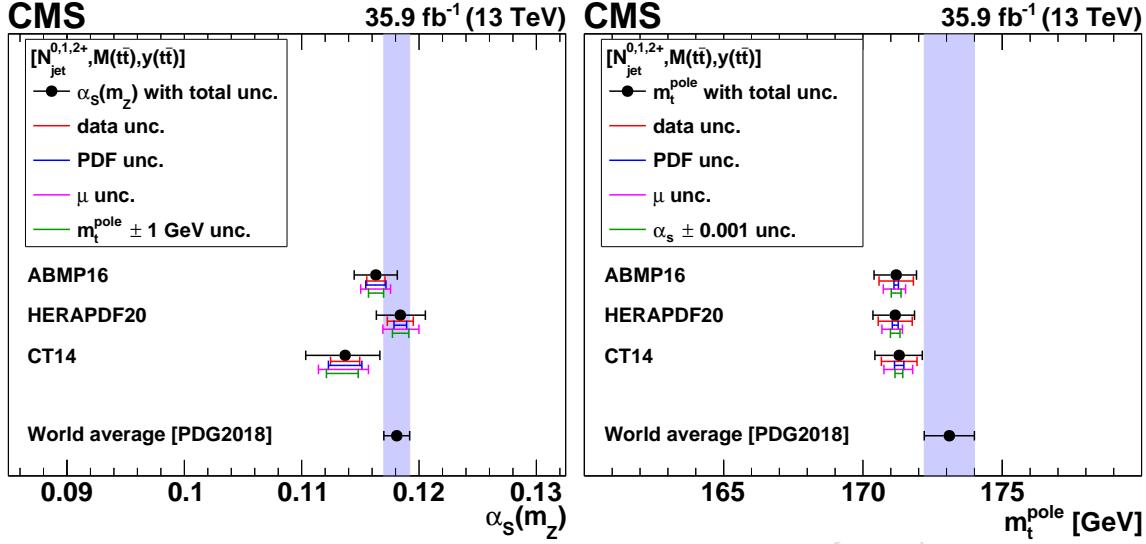


Figure B.4: The $\alpha_s(m_Z)$ (left) and m_t^{pole} (right) values extracted from the triple-differential $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1,2+}, M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ cross sections. Details can be found in the caption of Fig. 18.

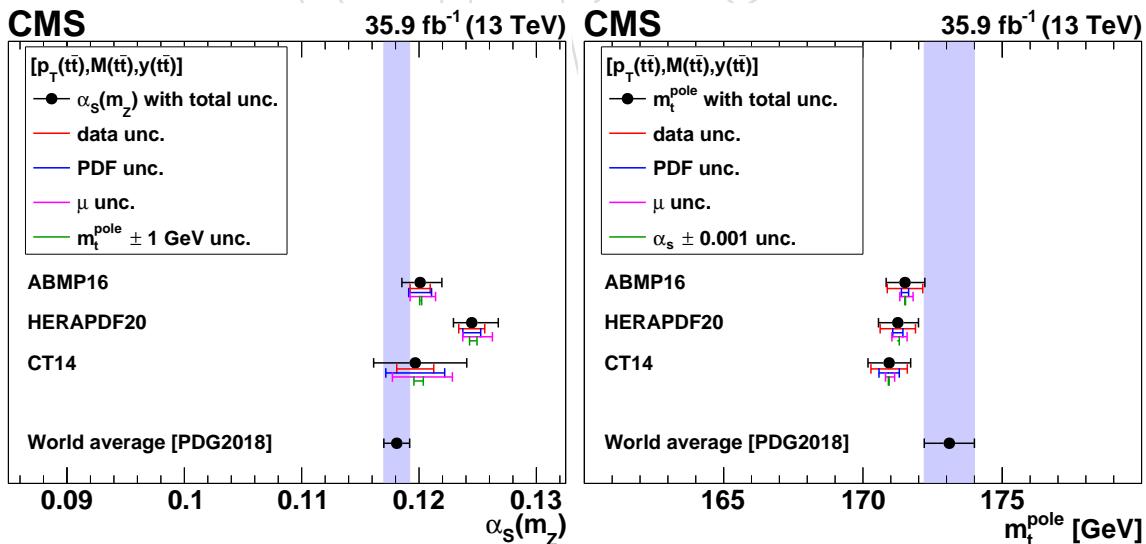


Figure B.5: The $\alpha_s(m_Z)$ (left) and m_t^{pole} (right) values extracted from the triple-differential $[p_T(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), M(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}), y(\text{t}\bar{\text{t}})]$ cross sections. Details can be found in the caption of Fig. 18.

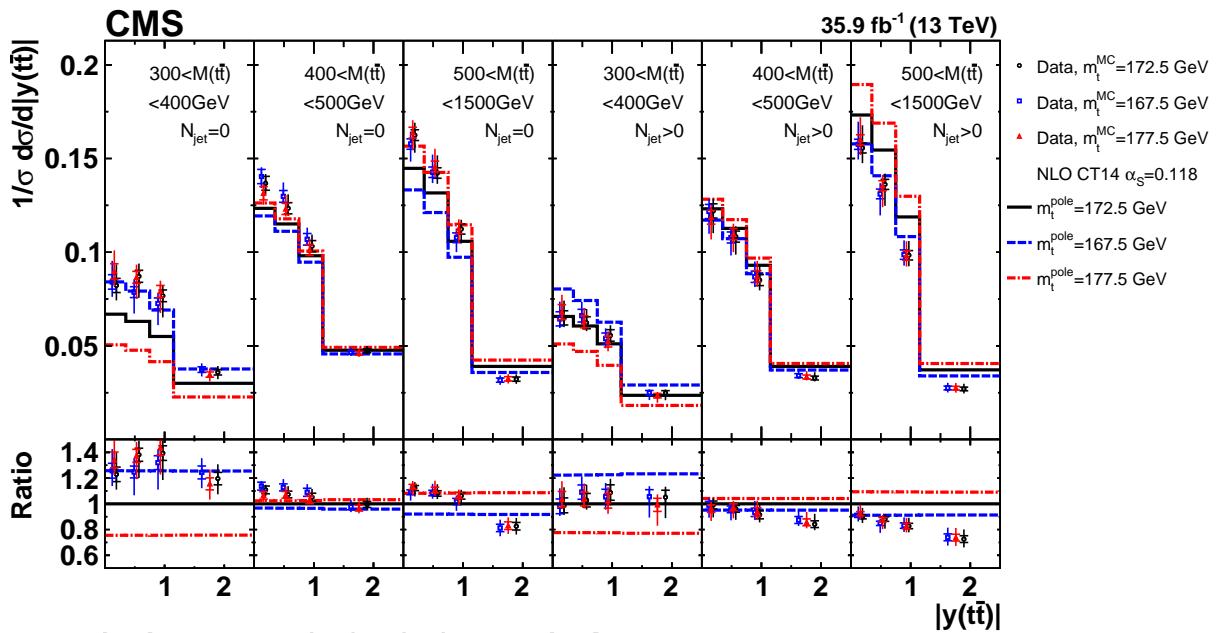


Figure C.1: Comparison of the measured $[N_{\text{jet}}^{0,1+}, M(\tau\bar{\tau}), y(\tau\bar{\tau})]$ cross sections obtained using different values of m_t^{MC} to NLO predictions obtained using different m_t^{pole} values (further details can be found in Fig. 3).