Single top computations and generation tools

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Disclaimer

Extremely biased selection of topics

- Time constraints ->
 presenting everything neither possible nor useful
- Personal expertise ->
 won't discuss at all parton-shower issues,
 although of course very interesting and important

LHC as a top factory



[Campbell, Ellis, Rontsch (2013)]

From discovery to PRECISION PHYSICS

The classical picture: 3 production mechanism



Good for the old 'pioneering' days, must be taken with care for precision physics

t- vs s- channels: it still makes sense

In principle: beyond LO t- and s- channels same initial/final states -> interferences, no well defined distinction



However in practice:

- interference starts at NNLO (in the 5FNS)
- suppressed (color / kinematics)

CAN STILL TALK MEANINGFULLY ABOUT T (AND S) CHANNEL Talking about fiducial cross section is much better Ideally for realistic final states

The quest for precision: t-channel @ NNLO

[Brucherseifer, FC, Melnikov (2013)]

t-channel single top: do we need NNLO? LOOK AT THE NLO PREDICTION The total cross section at the 8 TeV LHC:

> $\sigma_{\rm LO} = 53.77 + 3.03 - 4.33 \text{ pb}$ $\sigma_{\rm NLO} = 55.13 + 1.63 - 0.90 \text{ pb}$

NAIVELY:

"Small ~ 2% corrections, no need to go further"

HOWEVER...

t-channel single top: do we need NNLO? The total cross section at the 8 TeV LHC: A CLOSER LOOK



t-channel single top: do we need NNLO? The NLO K-factor is Accidentally Small

The pattern of cancellation is (very) phase-space dependent:

$\sigma(p_{\perp,t} > p_{\perp,cut})$

p_{\perp}	$\sigma_{ m LO},{ m pb}$	$\sigma_{\rm NLO},{\rm pb}$	$\delta_{ m NLO}$
0 GeV	$53.8^{+3.0}_{-4.3}$	$55.1^{+1.6}_{-0.9}$	+2.4%
$20 \mathrm{GeV}$	$46.6^{+2.5}_{-3.7}$	$48.9^{+1.2}_{-0.5}$	+4.9%
$40 \mathrm{GeV}$	$33.4^{+1.7}_{-2.5}$	$36.5^{+0.6}_{-0.03}$	+9.3%
$60 \mathrm{GeV}$	$22.0^{+1.0}_{-1.5}$	$25.0^{+0.2}_{+0.3}$	+13.6%

Corrections to more exclusive observables ~ 10%

T-channel single top: do we need NNLO? The total cross section at the 8 TeV LHC: A CLOSER LOOK

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Scale variation similar to corrections
~ percent difference between 4FNS/5FNS calculations T-channel single top: do we need NNLO? The total cross section at the 8 TeV LHC: A CLOSER LOOK

> $\sigma_{\rm LO} = 53.77 + 3.03 - 4.33 \text{ pb}$ $\sigma_{\rm NLO} = 55.13 + 1.63 - 0.90 \text{ pb}$

•Large (accidental?) cancellations between channels

- •Scale variation (~ NNLO!) as large as corrections
- Larger corrections for more exclusive observables

To control single-top production at the percent level: NNLO CORRECTION TO T-CHANNEL PRODUCTION

Anatomy of a NNLO computation

- For a long time, the problem of NNLO computations was how to consistently extract IR singularity from double-real emission/real-virtual emission
- This problem has now been solved both in theory (antenna subtraction, sector decomposition+FKS, semi-analytic subtraction) and in practice (top-pair, dijet, H+jet,...)
- Now the problematic part is computing two-loop amplitudes. State of the art:
 - Numerically: 2->2 with I extra mass-scale (tt)
 - Analytically: 2->2 with two external mass scales (VV*)

t-channel single-top @ NNLO

Recent developments in NNLO techniques, allowed us to compute (almost) t-channel single-top corrections.

In particular, for our computation:

- 5FNS@NNLO (2->2) (although almost all nice features of 4FNS@NLO naturally inherited)
- Fully differential (arbitrary cuts on the final state are not a problem)
- For now, top is stable but very easy to implement top decay in the NWA with full spin correlation

Single-top in the 'factorized' approximation

Two-loop amplitudes:



Must be interfered with tree-level -> COLOR SINGLET

The 'hard' amplitude contribution is suppressed by I/N_c² NEGLECTED IN OUR COMPUTATION [same for s/t interference]

Single-top @ NNLO: total cross section



$$\sigma_{\rm LO} = 53.8^{+3.0}_{-4.3} \text{ pb} \quad \sigma_{\rm NLO} = 55.1^{+1.6}_{-0.9} \text{ pb}$$
$$\sigma_{\rm NNLO} = 54.2^{+0.5}_{-0.2} \text{ pb}$$

 $(\mu_R = \mu_F = \{m_t/2, m_t, 2 m_t\})$

- Still delicate interplay/cancellations between different channels -> important to consistently compute corrections to all of them
- Result very close to the NLO (-1.6%), reduced µ dependence -> good theoretical control
- µ dependence dominated by factorization scale (larger scale -> more b)

Single-top @ NNLO: more differential observables

p_{\perp}	$\sigma_{ m LO},{ m pb}$	$\sigma_{\rm NLO},{\rm pb}$	$\delta_{ m NLO}$	$\sigma_{\rm NNLO},{\rm pb}$	$\delta_{ m NNLO}$
0 GeV	$53.8^{+3.0}_{-4.3}$	$55.1^{+1.6}_{-0.9}$	+2.4%	$54.2^{+0.5}_{-0.2}$	-1.6%
$20 \mathrm{GeV}$	$46.6^{+2.5}_{-3.7}$	$48.9^{+1.2}_{-0.5}$	+4.9%	$48.3^{+0.3}_{-0.02}$	-1.2%
$40 \mathrm{GeV}$	$33.4^{+1.7}_{-2.5}$	$36.5^{+0.6}_{-0.03}$	+9.3%	$36.5^{+0.1}_{+0.1}$	-0.1%
$60 \mathrm{GeV}$	$22.0^{+1.0}_{-1.5}$	$25.0^{+0.2}_{+0.3}$	+13.6%	$25.4_{\pm 0.2}^{-0.1}$	+1.6%



- Contrary to NLO, results stable in the full spectrum
- Scale dependence typically improved
- K-factor is small but not constant

Very similar results for anti-top

$$\sigma_{\text{NNLO},\bar{t}} = 29.7^{+0.3}_{-0.1} \text{ pb}$$

p_{\perp}	$\sigma_{ m LO},{ m pb}$	$\sigma_{\rm NLO},{\rm pb}$	$\delta_{ m NLO}$	$\sigma_{\rm NNLO},{\rm pb}$	$\delta_{ m NNLO}$
0 GeV	$29.1^{+1.7}_{-2.4}$	$30.1^{+0.9}_{-0.5}$	+3.4%	$29.7^{+0.3}_{-0.1}$	-1.3%
$20 { m GeV}$	$24.8^{+1.4}_{-2.0}$	$26.3_{-0.3}^{+0.7}$	+6.0%	$26.2^{-0.01}_{-0.1}$	-0.4%
$40 { m GeV}$	$17.1^{+0.9}_{-1.3}$	$19.1^{+0.3}_{+0.1}$	+11.7%	$19.3_{\pm 0.1}^{-0.2}$	+1.0%
$60 \mathrm{GeV}$	$10.8^{+0.5}_{-0.7}$	$12.7^{+0.03}_{+0.2}$	+17.6%	$12.9^{-0.2}_{+0.2}$	+1.6%

- NLO corrections slightly larger, NNLO very similar
- Slightly larger scale variation w.r.t top, NLO scale variation accidentally small

top/anti-top ratio very stable 8 TeV LHC, MSTW2008, m_t = 173.2 GeV

CMS, L = 19.7 fb⁻¹, \sqrt{s} = 8 TeV CMS 1.95 ± 0.10 (stat.) ± 0.19 (syst.) **ABM11 CT10** CT10w HERAPDF **HH MSTW2008** NNPDF 2.3 2.2 1.2 1.4 2 1.6 1.8 2.2 $R_{t-ch.} = \sigma_{t-ch.}(t)/\sigma_{t-ch.}(t)$

 $\sigma_{t,\text{LO}} / \sigma_{\bar{t},\text{LO}} = 1.85$ $\sigma_{t,\text{NLO}} / \sigma_{\bar{t},\text{NLO}} = 1.83$ $\sigma_{t,\text{NNLO}} / \sigma_{\bar{t},\text{NNLO}} = 1.83$

No substantial modification w.r.t. NLO

t-channel@NNLO: what's next

NNLO is ready for serious phenomenology

Easy to do:

- complete error estimates (PDF, μ_R/μ_F)
- mb effects from PDF evolution
- •7/8/13 TeV ratios
- run with fiducial cuts on the reconstructed top system
- differential distributions at the reconstructed level?

Known in principle (but some work involved):

- interface with top decay in the NWA
- decay@NNLO is known [Gao, Li, Zhu (2012); BCM (2013)]
- realistic final state description@NNLO

A step towards reality: top decay

Top quark decay in single-top predictions

- Top: narrow resonance, decay before hadronization
- To reduce reconstruction biases, it is important to properly include top decay in the theory prediction
- From tt studies, we know consistent treatment of QCD corrections for production and decay is important
 - Full computation of pp->WbX much more complicated than pp -> tX
 - However, $\Gamma_t/m_t <<1$, so (for inclusive enough observables) the situation can be significantly simplified by using the narrow-width-approximation
 - QCD corrections to production/decay do not talk
 - Still, full spin information is retained
 - Error of the NWA parametrically suppressed by Γ_t/m_t [Fadin, Khoze, Martin (1994)]

Validating the NWA

For benchmark process (t-channel single top), we now have the tools for validating the NWA at NLO [First pioneering studies: s-channel, Pittau (1996)]

- Three increasingly accurate predictions for single top (a) NLO • NWA, NLO in production and decay, $p_t^2 \not= m_t^2 _{W^+}$ [Campbell, Ellis (20 2)]
- EFT for top^b decay: $p_t^2 \sim b m_t^2$ b b [Falgari, Mellor, Signer (2010)] (b) (c)
- Full off-shell effects, ~Wbj final state, pt² generic [Papanastasiou, Frederix, Frixione, Hirschi, Maltoni (2013)]



How well does the NWA work?

In general, the NWA works extremely well, as expected



[Papanastasiou, Frederix, Frixione, Hirschi, Maltoni (2013)]

However, be careful

By definition, NWA is not supposed to work: • for observables sensitive to M_{Wb}

beyond kinematics edges



And indeed it does not

Top decay, recap:

Thanks to advances in NLO tools, one can validate the NWA approximation on benchmark processes -> WORKS EXACTLY AS EXPECTED Pioneering studies [s-channel, Pittau (1996)] confirmed

[Papanastasiou, Frederix, Frixione, Hirschi, Maltoni (2013)]

Can confidently use NWA to compute (parton level) predictions with realistic final states for complicated processes • NNLO

• single-top + X (see e.g. arXiv1302.3856 and talk on Thusrday)

If NWA is not supposed to work for your observable: • EFT seems to work pretty well • NLO tools could provide full predictions in the near future

Top decay: interfacing with PS

- Ideally, one wants hadron-level results
- PS with decaying resonances seems tricky

[see e.g. Stefan Prestel's talk at this conference pre-meeting]



ONGOING WORK, STAY TUNED!

Wt vs WWbb

[see also J.Winter's talk this afternoon]

The classical picture: 3 production mechanism



Is there ACTUALLY a problem with this picture?

Yes:Wt vs WWbb

Already at NLO, Wt, ttbar and 'background' share the same initial/final states -> interferences, cannot be separated



If you want to consider massive b (good reasons to do it) and work in the 4FNS -> LO problem

In the past, full computation was out of question -> must cook up some add-hoc recipe to deal with it (DR,DS,PR...) NONE OF THEM IS THEORETICALLY FULLY SOUND

Wt and tt: unified description

Thanks to modern tools the full (very hard) NLO computation with massive b is now doable [Frederix (2013), Cascioli, Maierhoefer, Kallweit, Pozzorini (2013)]



There is no need (nor reason) to use old strategies any more
Wt: single resonant contribution of the full process -> enhanced/suppressed with specific cuts
Again, matching with PS is subtle (under investigation)



Example: separating tt

[Cascioli, Maierhoefer, Kallweit, Pozzorini (2013), OpenLoops] Theoretically sound procedure to remove NWA tt contribution from Wt/off-shell effects



- Non tt effects very jet-bin dependent, concentrated in the 0/1 jet bins
- Large in phase space regions with unresolved b-quarks
- Non tt effects perturbatively stable
- Nice interplay of NLO / Wt and off shell effects

NLO(LO) 4F NNPDFSs, $p_{\mathrm{T},j}=30\,\mathrm{GeV}$

Conclusions

Advances in theory and phenomenology bring predictions closer and closer to experimental reality

- Precision -> fully differential NNLO
 - Corrections as large as NLO on the total rate
 - Differential K-factor non trivial shape, but small
 - Will be interesting to let the top decay (and PS...)
- Realistic final states -> top decay
 - NWA validated by dedicated benchmark computations
 - For simple processes, can go beyond NWA if needed
 - Conceptual work needed for proper PS matching
- Artificial distinctions no longer needed -> Wt vs WWbb
 - Unified description for top as background
 - Theoretically correct separation of tt
 - Again, improvements needed for PS

Thank you for your attention!