

Improving NLO QCD event generators with high-energy EW corrections: $t\bar{t}H$ production

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In collaboration with: Davide Pagani, Marco Zaro
based on [arXiv:2309.00452]

Lund University

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Today's talk

1. **Technical details** of the $\text{NLO}_{\text{QCD}} \otimes \text{EWSL} + \text{PS}$ implementation in MG5
2. **Numerical results** for $t\bar{t}H$



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The one-loop approximation of NLO EW corrections

- Focus on **electroweak corrections**: automations of NLO EW corrections
- Current problems:
 1. time-consuming computations
 2. no automated matching to PS
- Alternative: capture the dominant part of it (in high-energy limit!)
→ electroweak Sudakov logarithms (EWSL)



¹A. Denner, S. Pozzorini, [arXiv:hep-ph/0010201](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0010201)

The one-loop approximation of NLO EW corrections

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- Alternative: capture the dominant part of it (in high-energy limit)!
 → electroweak Sudakov logarithms (EWSL)
- **One-loop leading approximation**:
 worked out originally by **Denner and Pozzorini**¹
- Arise as corrections to the Born-level matrix-element as

$$\mathcal{M}^{\text{LO+EWSL}} = \mathcal{M}_0 + \mathcal{M}_0 \times \delta^{\text{EWSL}} \quad (1)$$



¹A. Denner, S. Pozzorini, [arXiv:hep-ph/0010201](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0010201)

The Denner-Pozzorini algorithm and MG5_aMC@NLO

- One-loop Denner-Pozzorini implemented also in Sherpa²
- One-loop Denner-Pozzorini algorithm **revised and implemented in MG5³**



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- **Current project:**

combination of this implementation with

$\text{NLO}_{\text{QCD}} + \text{PS}$

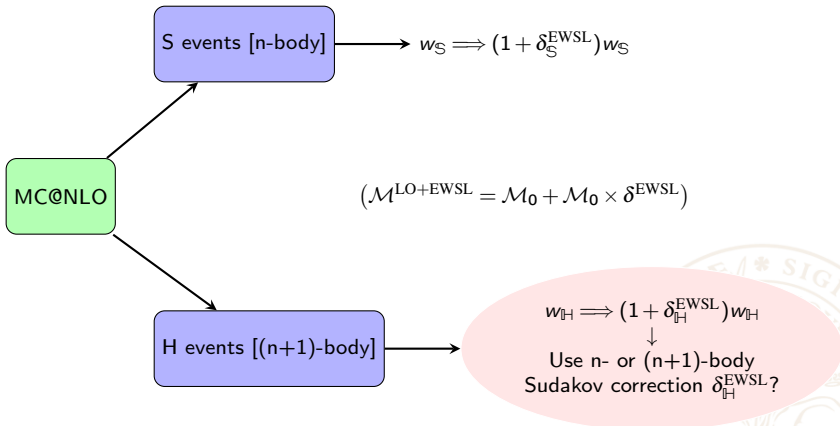
event generation via **reweighting**



²E. Bothmann, D. Napoletano [arXiv:2006.14635](https://arxiv.org/abs/2006.14635)

³D. Pagani, M. Zaro [arXiv:2110.03714](https://arxiv.org/abs/2110.03714)

Reweighting NLO events with EWSL



Reweighting NLO events with EWSL

Problem 1

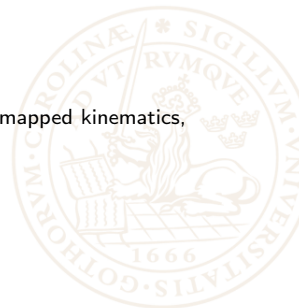
- Sudakov logarithm expressions not valid in the soft/collinear regions!

Problem 2

- IR cancellation might not be secured anymore!

Proposed procedure:⁴

1. Check all $r_{kl} = (p_k \pm p_l)^2$
2. If all $|r_{kl}| > M_W^2$: use (n+1)-body Sudakov
3. If any $|r_{kl}| < M_W^2$: merge particles k, l
4. If reasonable merged process: use n-body Sudakov of the mapped kinematics, **else**
 use the (n+1)-body Sudakov and replace $|r_{kl}| \rightarrow M_W^2$



⁴D. Pagani, T. Vitos, M. Zaro [arXiv:2309.00452](https://arxiv.org/abs/2309.00452)

Summary of the implementation

1. **Reweight all events** in the described procedure and apply parton shower:

$$\text{NLO}_{\text{QCD}} \otimes \text{EWSL} + \text{PS}$$

2. Assign **EWSL only to Born events** and apply parton shower:

$$\text{NLO}_{\text{QCD} + \text{EWSL}} + \text{PS}$$

- **Comparison to full NLO QCD+EW (fixed-order)** of order

$$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_S) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha)$$

→ expected to behave as **additive** approach
while **multiplicative** behaves more like $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_S\alpha)$ corrections

- A similar approach has been implemented in Sherpa⁵⁶

⁵E. Bothmann, D. Napoletano, M. Schönherr, S. Schumann, S. L. Villani [arXiv:2111.13453](https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.13453)

⁶S. Kallweit, J. M. Lindert, S. Pozzorini, M. Schönherr, P. Maierhöfer [arXiv:1511.08692](https://arxiv.org/abs/1511.08692)



Today's talk

1. Technical details of the $\text{NLO}_{\text{QCD}} \otimes \text{EWSL} + \text{PS}$ implementation in MG5

2. Numerical results for $t\bar{t}H$



Numerical setup

Input

- Focus on **LHC**: $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$
- Defining jets: **anti- k_T algorithm** with

$$p_T^{\min} = 10 \text{ GeV and } R = 0.4$$

- Use **PYTHIA8** for the parton shower, with hadronization **off**

No cuts (inclusive)

- Note: Sudakov not valid in all regions here!



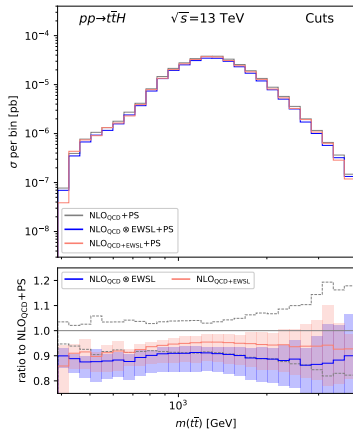
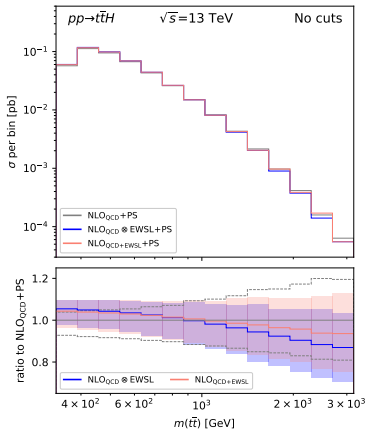
Hard cuts

- $p_T > 400 \text{ GeV}$ cut on all heavy final particles
- $\Delta R > 0.5$ for any two final particles

- Gray curve: NLO_{QCD}+PS
- Blue curve: multiplicative EW_{SL}
- Red curve: additive EW_{SL}

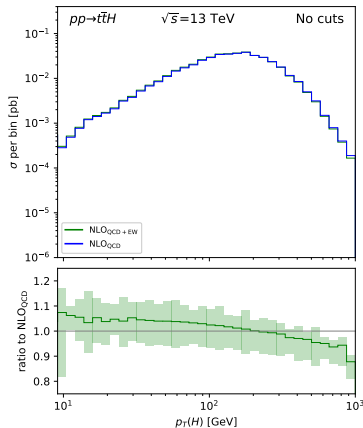
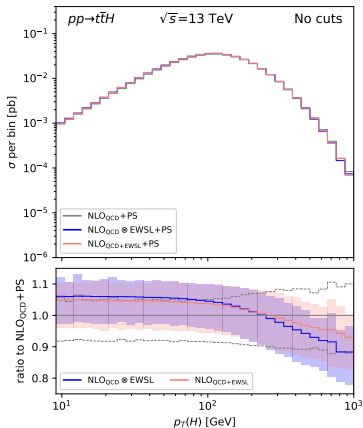
Results for $t\bar{t}H$: $m(t\bar{t})$

- Difference between additive and multiplicative in high-energy range
- Scale band differences: EWSL on top of NLO events (blue) and LO events (red)



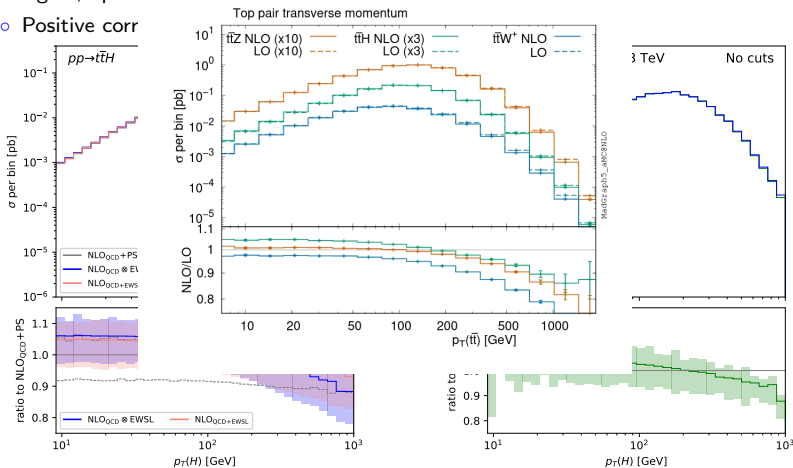
Results for $t\bar{t}H$: $p_T(H)$ inclusive

- Again, up to 5% difference between the two approaches
- Positive corrections (also FO NLO EW) at low- p_T



Results for $t\bar{t}H$: $p_T(H)$ inclusive

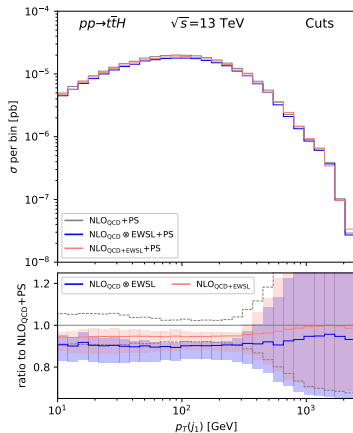
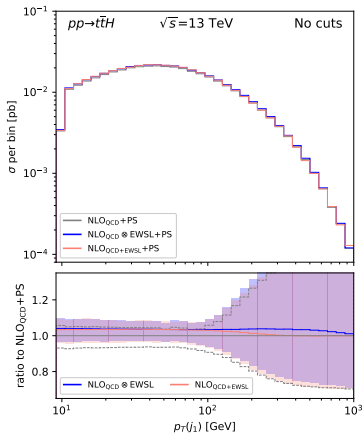
- Again, up to 5% difference between the two methods
- Positive corr



- Compare to FO NLO EW test results for $t\bar{t}H$ in R. Frederix et al. [arXiv:1804.10017](https://arxiv.org/abs/1804.10017)

Results for $t\bar{t}H$: $p_T(j_1)$

- High- p_T range: additive approach converges to $\text{NLO}_{\text{QCD}} + \text{PS}$



Summary and outlook

Summary

- ✓ Combined EWSL implementation and reweight module in MG5_aMC@NLO for obtaining $\text{NLO}_{\text{QCD}} \otimes \text{EWSL} + \text{PS}$ precision
- ✓ Preliminary comparison to full NLO EW fixed-order corrections shows expected behaviours for $t\bar{t}H$

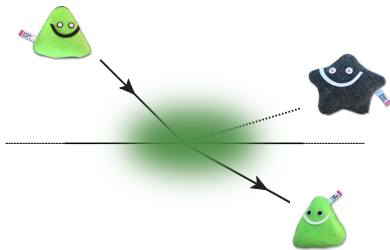
Outlook: phenomenological analyses

- Processes of interest: jet-associated processes, $t\bar{t} + X$
- Quantitative comparison to fixed-order NLO EW
- Comparison to data: include hadronization

Outlook: merging

- Combine with multi-jet merging in the FxFx formalism

Thank you for listening!



Adding parton showers

$$\text{NLO QCD:} \quad \mathcal{O}(\alpha_S) \xrightarrow{\text{QCD PS}} \mathcal{O}(\alpha_S^n) \quad n > 1$$

→ matching needed!

$$\text{NLO QCD+EWSL:} \quad \mathcal{O}(\alpha_S \alpha) \xrightarrow{\text{QCD PS}} \mathcal{O}(\alpha_S^n \alpha) \quad n > 1$$

→ no additional matching needed!

$$\text{NLO QCD+EWSL:} \quad \mathcal{O}(\alpha_S \alpha) \xrightarrow{\text{QCD PS+QED PS}} \mathcal{O}(\alpha_S^n \alpha_{(\text{QED})}^m) \quad n > 1, m > 1$$

→ matching needed!

Turn off QED in the Sudakov! (SDK_{weak})

- NLO QCD+EWSL:

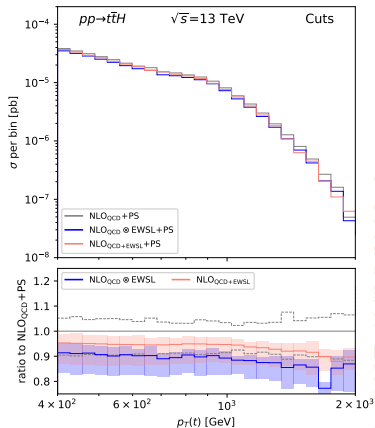
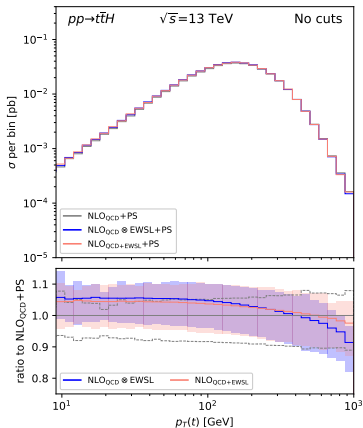
$$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_S \alpha_{(\text{weak})}) \xrightarrow{\text{QCD PS+QED PS}} \mathcal{O}(\alpha_S^n \alpha_{(\text{weak})} \alpha_{(\text{QED})}^m), \quad n > 1, m > 0$$

- A similar approach has been implemented in Sherpa⁷

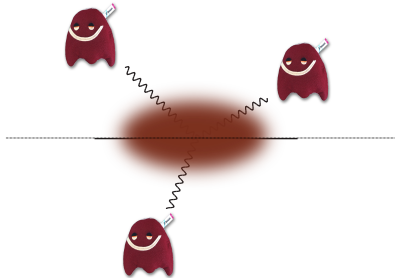
⁷E. Bothmann, D. Napoletano, M. Schönherr, S. Schumann, S. L. Villani [arXiv:2111.13453](https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.13453)

Results for $t\bar{t}H$: $p_T(t)$

- Similar positive corrections in low- p_T range
- Stable agreement to FO NLO EW
- Again, small difference between multiplicative and additive approaches



Example results: ZZZ

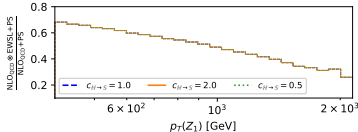
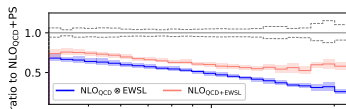
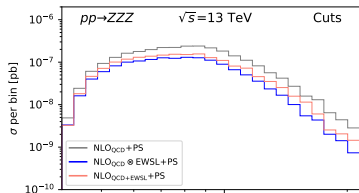
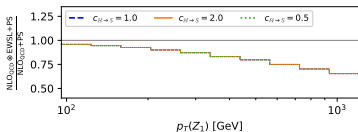
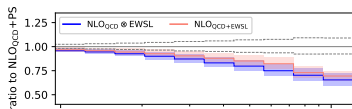
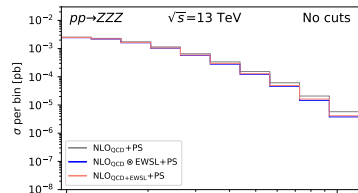


$pp \rightarrow ZZZ$



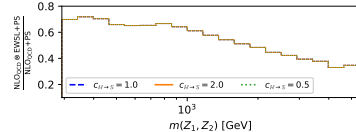
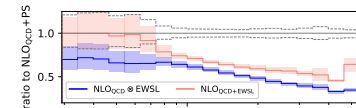
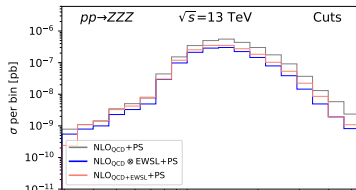
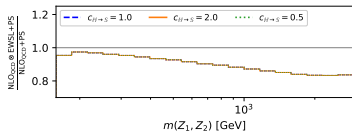
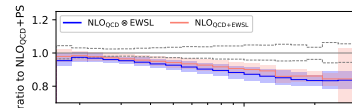
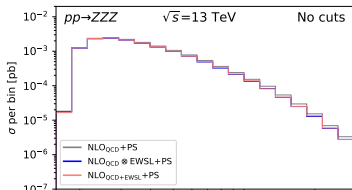
Results for ZZZ: $p_T(Z_1)$

- Smaller scale uncertainty bands: no LO $\sim \alpha_S$
- Larger EWSL effects + larger QCD K-factor

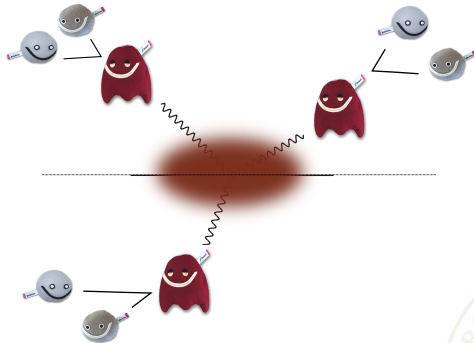


Results for $ZZZ: m(Z_1, Z_2)$

- At ≤ 700 GeV, dominated by hard events \rightarrow red converges to grey



Example results: ZZZ with decays



$$pp \rightarrow ZZZ \rightarrow e^+e^-e^+e^-e^+e^-$$

Example results: ZZZ with decays

- First perform EWSL reweighting on ZZZ sample, then **decay with MadSpin**
- Lepton classification with jet algorithm (accepted event if 6 charged jets found):

$$p_T(\text{lepton}) > 25 \text{ GeV} \quad (2)$$

- To catch correct BW shapes: **label positrons** e_i^+ such that they **minimize**

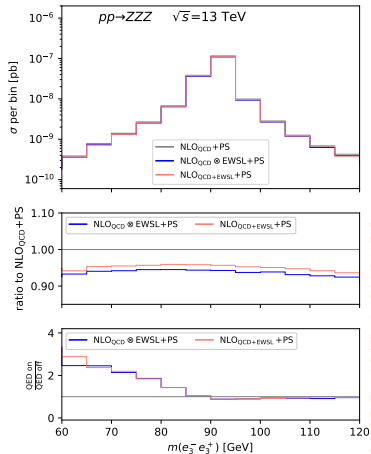
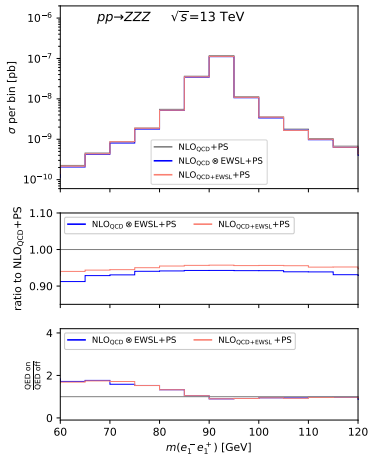
$$\sum_i |m(e_i^- e_i^+) - M_Z|^2 \quad (3)$$

- Final-state QED radiation:** investigate its effect by turning it off/on, including only photon radiation:

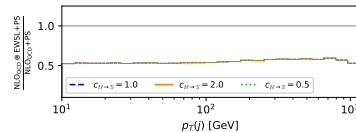
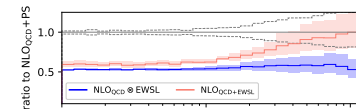
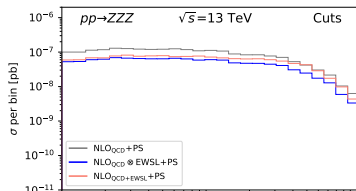
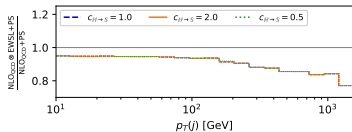
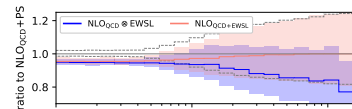
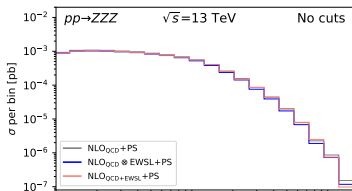


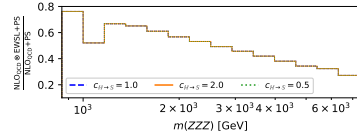
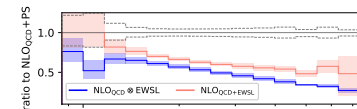
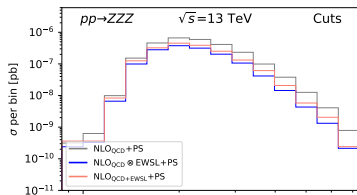
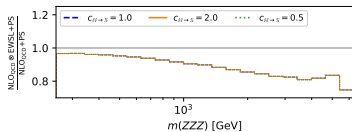
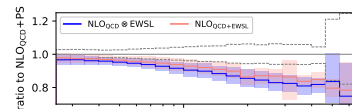
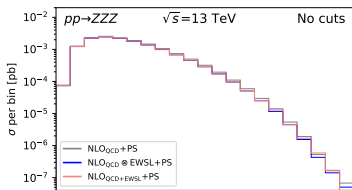
Results for ZZZ with decays: $m(e_i^- e_i^+)$

- EWL: red and blue $\sim -5\%$
- Assess QED radiation effects: around peak region only!

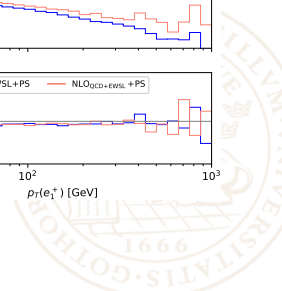
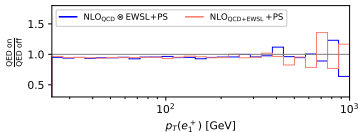
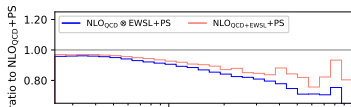
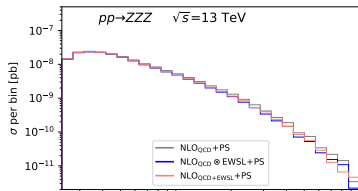
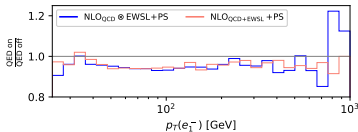
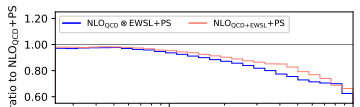
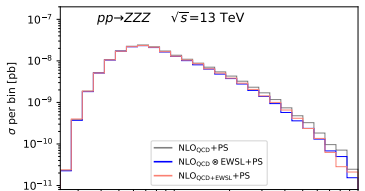


Results for ZZZ: $p_T(j_1)$

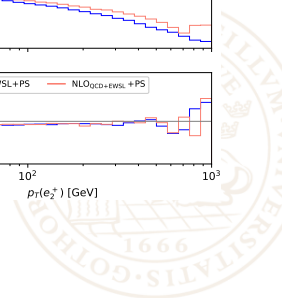
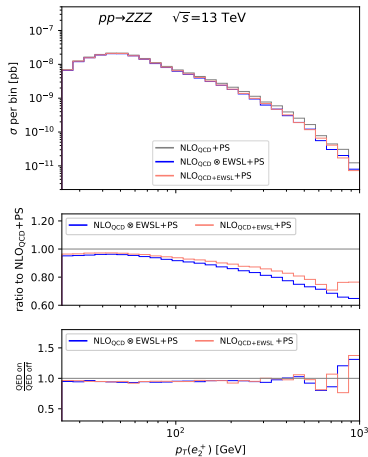
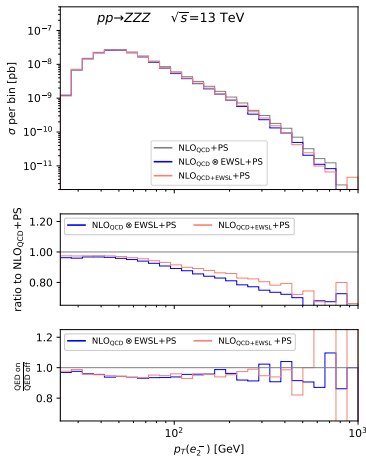


Results for $ZZZ: m(Z_1, Z_2, Z_3)$ 

Results for ZZZ with decays: $p_T(e_1)$



Results for ZZZ with decays: $p_T(e_2)$



Results for ZZZ with decays: $p_T(e_3)$

