

Constraints on the gluon PDF from top quark production at hadron colliders

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Based on: M. Czakon, M. Mangano, A. Mitov, J. Rojo arXiv:1303.7215, submitted to JHEP

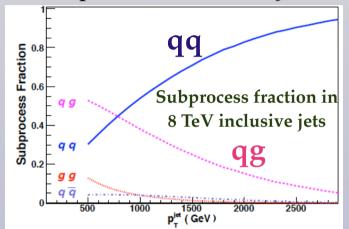
Deep-Inelastic Scattering 2013 Marseille, 23/04/2013

Why top quark production?

From The knowledge of the gluon PDF is essential for LHC phenomenology, for Higgs characterization, and in many BSM scenarios

Direct constraints on the gluon PDF from hadron colliders are provided by inclusive jet production and isolated photon data, but only available at NLO

D'Enterria and J. R, arXiv:1202.1762



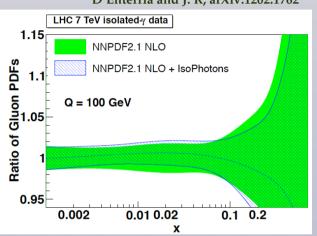
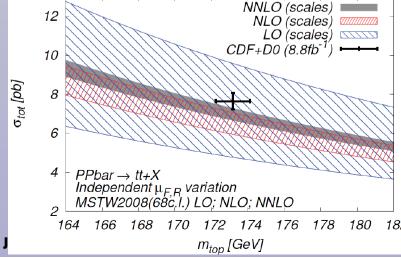
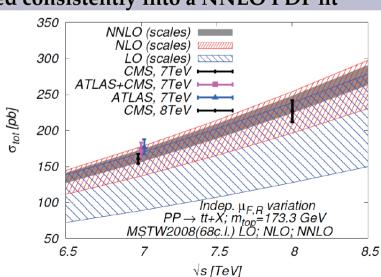


Fig. The recent full NNLO calculation makes top quark production the only hadron collider processes both directly sensitive to the gluon and that can be included consistently into a NNLO PDF fit







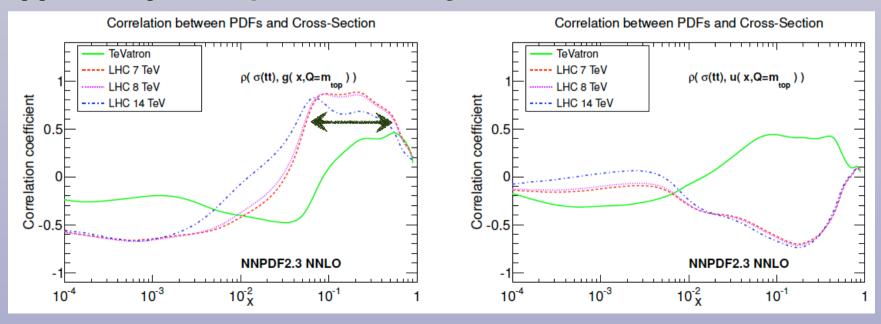
Top quarks as gluon luminometers

For quark pair production at the LHC is **directly sensitive to the gluon luminosity**, thus provides a potential new observable to constrain gluons in **global PDF analysis**

	TeVatron	LHC 7 TeV	LHC 8 TeV	LHC 14 TeV
gg	15.4%	84.8%	86.2%	90.2%
$qg + \bar{q}g$	-1.7%	-1.6%	-1.1%	0.5%
qq	86.3%	16.8%	14.9%	9.3%

Contribution to the NNLO+NNLL cross section from different subprocesses

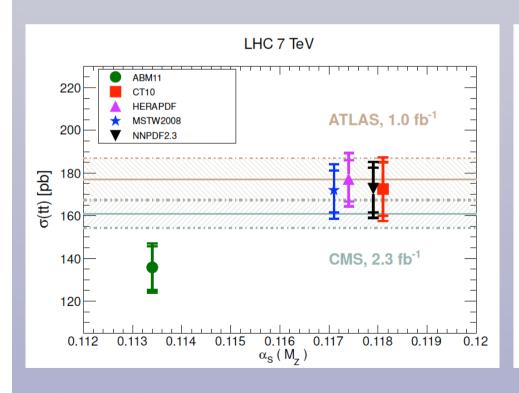
 $\stackrel{\circ}{\downarrow}$ Top production probes the **gluon PDF** in the range between $0.1 \le x \le 0.5$

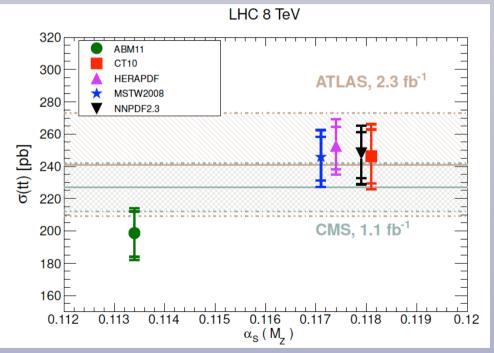


PDF dependence of the top cross section

- $\stackrel{\circ}{\downarrow}$ Top mass fixed to $m_t = 173.3$ GeV. Assume $\delta m_t = 1$ GeV, and $\delta \alpha_S = 0.007$ (*PDG values*)
- \mathcal{P} Parametric uncertainties (PDFs, m_t , α_s) added in quadrature, then linearly to scale uncertainty
- Sompare to the most precise ATLAS and CMS 7 and 8 TeV data

When available, experimental data corrected to nominal m_t = 173.3 GeV





PDF dependence of the top cross section

 \subseteq Compute predictions at NNLO+NNLL with **top++2.0** for different PDF sets with the associated theoretical uncertainties: **PDFs**, \mathbf{m}_t , α_S and **missing higher orders**

From the different sources of theory uncertainty are similar

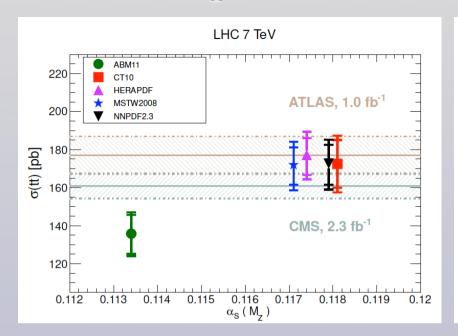
$$\delta_{\text{scale}} \approx 2.5 - 3.5\%$$
 , $\delta_{\text{PDF}} \approx 3.0 - 4.5\%$, $\delta_{\alpha s} \approx 1.5 - 2.2\%$, $\delta_{\text{mt}} \approx 3.0\%$ $\delta_{\text{tot}} \approx 7.0 - 8.5\%$

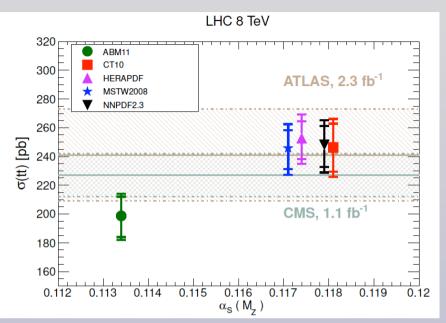
	LHC 7 TeV							
PDF set	σ_{tt} (pb)	$\delta_{\rm scale} \; ({ m pb})$	$\delta_{\mathrm{PDF}}\ (\mathrm{pb})$	δ_{α_s} (pb)	$\delta_{\mathrm{m_t}} \; \mathrm{(pb)}$	$\delta_{ m tot} \; (m pb)$		
ABM11	135.8	+3.5 (+2.6%) -4.2 (-3.1%)	+6.4 (+4.7%) -6.4 (-4.7%)	+0.0 (+0.0%) -0.0 (-0.0%)	+4.3 (+3.2%) -4.2 (-3.1%)	+11.2 (+8.2%) -11.8 (-8.7%)		
CT10	172.5	$^{+4.6}_{-6.0}$ (+2.7%)	+8.0 (+4.6%) -6.5 (-3.8%)	+3.7 (+2.2%) -3.7 (-2.2%)	+5.3 (+3.1%) -5.1 (-3.0%)	+14.9 (+8.6%) -15.0 (-8.7%)		
HERA1.5	177.2	$^{+4.8}_{-4.2} \stackrel{(+2.7\%)}{(-2.3\%)}$	$^{+4.0}_{-6.4} \stackrel{(+2.3\%)}{(-3.6\%)}$	+3.0 (+1.7%) -3.0 (-1.7%)	+5.4 (+3.1%) -5.2 (-2.9%)	+12.2 (+6.9%) -12.9 (-7.3%)		
MSTW08	172.0	$^{+4.4}_{-5.8}$ (+2.6%)	$^{+4.7}_{-4.7} \stackrel{(+2.7\%)}{(-2.7\%)}$	$^{+2.9}_{-2.9}$ (+1.7%) $^{-2.9}$ (-1.7%)	+5.3 (+3.1%) -5.1 (-3.0%)	$^{+12.1}_{-13.4} \stackrel{(+7.0\%)}{(-7.8\%)}$		
NNPDF2.3	172.7	$^{+4.6}_{-6.0}$ (+2.7%)	+5.2 (+3.0%) -5.2 (-3.0%)	+2.7 (+1.6%) -2.7 (-1.6%)	+5.3 (+3.1%) -5.2 (-3.0%)	+12.5 (+7.2%) -13.7 (-8.0%)		

Not a single factor limits the accuracy of the theory prediction **Scale**, **PDF** and **top mass** uncertainties all of the similar order Similar conclusions for other LHC energies

(*) For ABM11, $\delta_{\alpha s}$ included in δ_{PDF}

PDF dependence of the top cross section





- Most PDF sets provide a good quantitative description of Tevatron and LHC top data
- ABM11 is systematically lower than other PDF sets and than experimental data

 χ^2 : EXP errors only

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{dat}}} \frac{\left(\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{(\text{exp})} - \sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{(\text{th})}\right)^2}{\delta_{\text{tot}}^{(\text{exp})2}}$$

Pull: EXP + TH errors

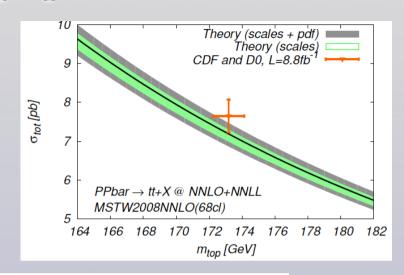
$$P = \frac{1}{N_{\rm dat}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\rm dat}} \frac{\left(\sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{(\rm exp)} - \sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{(\rm th)}\right)^2}{\delta_{\rm tot}^{(\rm exp)2} + \delta_{\rm tot}^{(\rm th)2}}$$

	$\chi^2_{ m tev}$	$\chi^2_{ m lhc7}$	$\chi^2_{ m lhc8}$	$\chi^2_{ m tot}$	$\chi^2_{ m tot}/N_{ m dat}$	P
AMB11	3.5	31.4	5.3	40.2	8.0	3.2
CT10	0.4	3.3	1.7	5.3	1.1	0.3
HERAPDF15	0.0	6.1	3.1	9.2	1.8	0.5
MSTW08	1.3	3.1	1.6	6.0	1.2	0.4
NNPDF2.3	0.9	3.4	2.0	6.3	1.3	0.4

LHC top data already discriminates between PDF sets!

Dependence on the top quark mass

- © Compare total theory uncertainty with and without top quark mass uncertainty
- $\mbox{\@scite{1.5}{\oota}}$ Thanks to the improvement of the NNLO calculation, now all theory uncertainties of similar size, only **mild** reduction (< 1.5%) in the total theory errors if one assumes that $\delta_{mt} \approx 0$



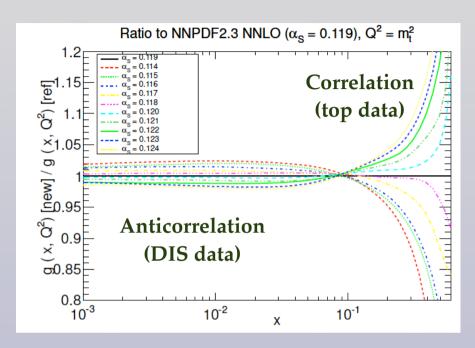
Collider	$\sigma_{tt} \; (\mathrm{pb})$	$\delta_{\text{PDF+scales}+\alpha_{s}}$ (pb)	$\delta_{\mathrm{tot}} \; (\mathrm{pb})$
Tevatron	7.258	+0.267 (+3.7%) -0.352 (-4.9%)	+0.390 (+5.4%) -0.469 (-6.5%)
LHC 7 ${ m TeV}$	172.7	+10.4 (+6.0%) -11.8 (-6.8%)	+12.5 (+7.2%) -13.7 (-8.0%)
LHC 8 TeV	248.1	+14.0 (+5.6%) -16.2 (-6.5%)	+17.1 (+6.9%) -19.1 (-7.7%)
LHC 14 TeV	977.5	+44.1 (+4.5%) -55.8 (-5.7%)	+57.4 (+5.9%) -68.5 (-7.0%)

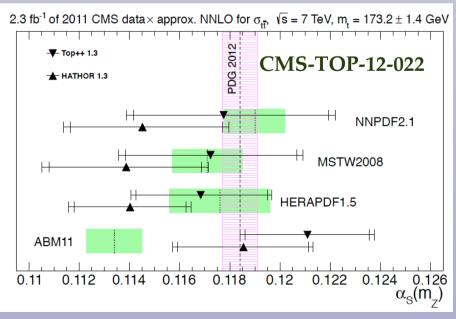
Dependence on the strong coupling

Small scale uncertainties at NNLO

Reduced non-perturbative corrections as compared to jets

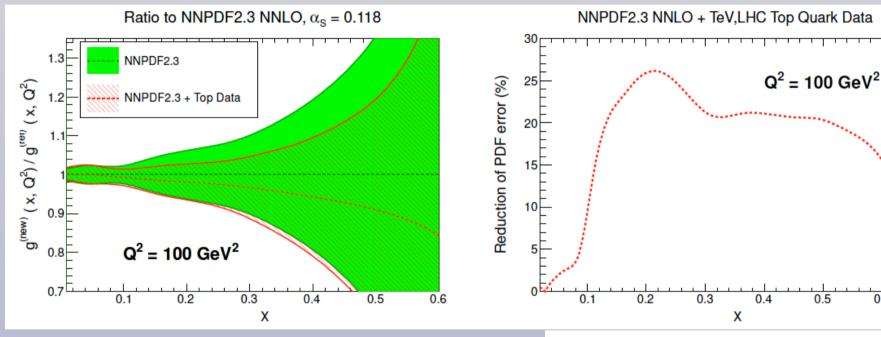
- From The dependence between $\sigma(top)$ and $\alpha_S(M_Z)$ is enhanced as compared to the naive power counting because of **correlation** between $\alpha_S(M_Z)$ and the gluon at large-x
- First determination by **CMS** based on approximate NNLO, results based on full NNLO in preparation



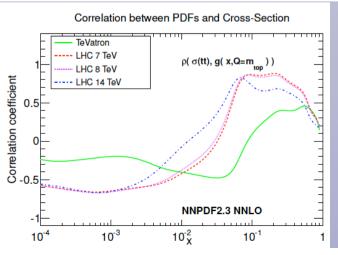


Pinning down the gluon with top data

- Top quark cross-section data discriminates between PDF sets
- In addition, it can also be used to **reduce the PDF uncertaintie**s within a single PDF set
- We included the most precise top quark data into the **NNPDF2.3** global PDF analysis



- For quark cross-section data reduces the PDF uncertainty in the large-x gluon by up to 20%
- From The impact is restricted to the region between **0.1**<*x*<**0.5**, where the correlation between the gluon and the top cross section is most significant



0.6

Pinning down the gluon with top data

- Adding data from lower energy colliders: reduced theory uncertainties at higher energies
- Adding TeV+LHC7 data to NNPDF2.3, we obtain the best possible theory prediction for LHC8
- Not only PDF uncertainty reduced, also central value shifts to increase agreement with data

Collider	Ref	Ref+TeV	Ref +TeV+LHC7	Ref+TeV+LHC7+8
Tevatron	7.26 ± 0.12	-	-	-
LHC 7 TeV	172.5 ± 5.2	172.7 ± 5.1	_	-
LHC 8 TeV	247.8 ± 6.6	248.0 ± 6.5	(245.0 ± 4.6)	_
LHC 14 TeV	976.5 ± 16.4	976.2 ± 16.3	969.8 ± 12.0	(969.6 ± 11.6)

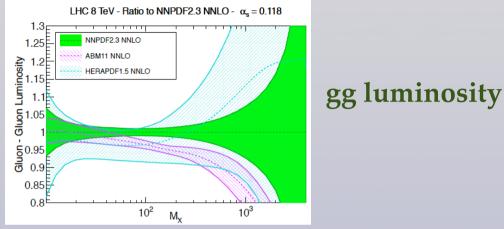
PDF uncertainty only

- ÿ Using TeV+LHC7 data, optimal fit description for LHC8
- Free The precise LHC7 data carry most of the information, but full 8 TeV analysis still missing

Collider	χ^2 (Total, $N_{\rm dat} = 5$)	χ^2 (LHC 8 TeV, $N_{\rm dat} = 2$)	
NNPDF2.3	6.28	1.64	
NNPDF2.3 $+$ TeV,LHC data	4.88	1.24	
NNPDF2.3 + TeV,LHC7 data	4.87	1.24	

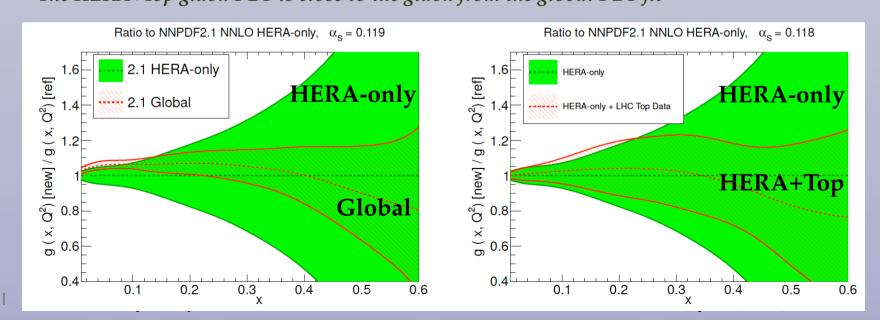
Impact in DIS-only fits

PDF fits based on **reduced datasets**, such as HERAPDF, display large PDF uncertainties for the gluon due to the lack of direct constraints



For quark data can be included in a **NNLO fit based on HERA data**Substantial reduction of PDF uncertainties

The HERA+Top gluon PDF is close to the gluon from the global PDF fit



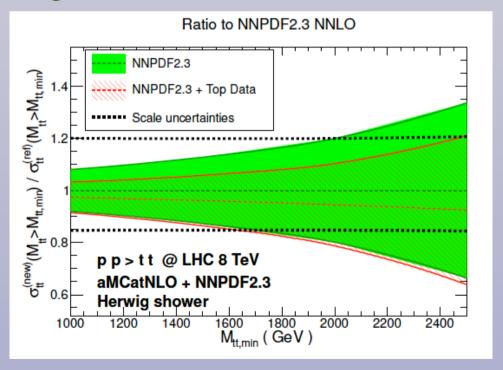
Impact in BSM searches

- Figure 1. Thanks to the top quark data, the smaller large-x gluon PDF uncertainties improve the theory predictions for gluon-initiated BSM processes
- Example 1: reduction of PDF errors for **high mass Graviton production** in warped extra dimensions scenarios
- Example 2: reduction of PDF errors in the **high mass tail of the M**_{tt} **distribution**, used for searches of **resonances decaying into top pairs**

High mass KK graviton production

Ratio to NNPDF2.3 NNLO 2.2 2 1.8 NNPDF2.3 NNPDF2.3 + TeV,LHC Top Data 1.4 0.8 0.6 0.6 Q g y > G @ LHC 8 TeV Randall-Sundrum model 0.2 MadGraph5 1 2 3 M_G [TeV⁴] 5 6

High mass tail of the Mtt distribution

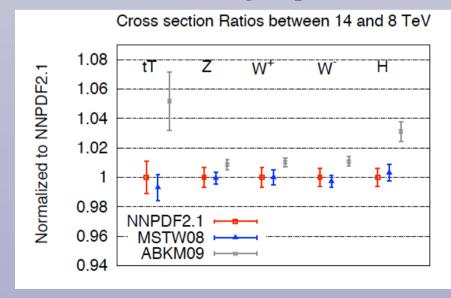


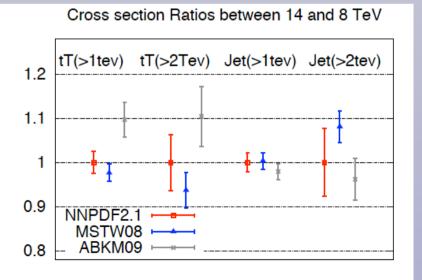
Cross section Ratios between 7, 8 and 14 TeV

■ The **staged increase of the LHC beam energy** provides a new class of interesting observables: **cross section ratios** for different beam energies

$$R_{E_2/E_1}(X) \equiv \frac{\sigma(X, E_2)}{\sigma(X, E_1)}$$
 $R_{E_2/E_1}(X, Y) \equiv \frac{\sigma(X, E_2)/\sigma(Y, E_2)}{\sigma(X, E_1)/\sigma(Y, E_1)}$

- These ratios can be computed with very high precision due to the large degree of correlation of theoretical uncertainties at different energies
- **Experimentally** these ratios can also be measured accurately since many systematics, like luminosity or jet energy scale, **cancel partially in the ratio**s
- These ratios allow stringent precision tests of the SM, like PDF discrimination





Cross section Ratios of top cross sections

	LHC 8 TeV / 7 TeV ratio								
PDF set	σ_{tt}	$\delta_{ m scale}$	$\delta_{ ext{PDF}}$	δ_{α_s} (pb)	$\delta_{ m m_t}$	$\delta_{ m tot}$			
ABM11	1.463	$^{+0.001}_{-0.002} \ (+0.1\%)$	+0.006 (+0.4%) -0.006 (-0.4%)	+0.000 (+0.0%) -0.000 (-0.0%)	+0.001 (+0.1%) -0.001 (-0.1%)	+0.007 (+0.5%) -0.008 (-0.5%)			
CT10	1.428	$^{+0.001}_{-0.001} \stackrel{(+0.1\%)}{(-0.1\%)}$	+0.008 (+0.5%) -0.010 (-0.7%)	$^{+0.002}_{-0.002} \stackrel{(+0.2\%)}{(-0.2\%)}$	$^{+0.001}_{-0.001} \stackrel{(+0.1\%)}{(-0.1\%)}$	$^{+0.009}_{-0.011} \stackrel{(+0.6\%)}{(-0.8\%)}$			
HERA1.5	1.426	$^{+0.001}_{-0.002} \ (+0.0\%) \ ^{-0.002}_{-0.1\%}$	+0.003 (+0.2%) -0.003 (-0.2%)	$^{+0.001}_{-0.001} \ (+0.1\%)$	+0.001 (+0.1%) -0.001 (-0.1%)	$^{+0.004}_{-0.005} \ (+0.3\%)$			
MSTW08	1.429	$^{+0.001}_{-0.001} \ (+0.1\%)$	+0.004 (+0.2%) -0.004 (-0.2%)	$^{+0.001}_{-0.001} \ (+0.1\%)$	+0.001 (+0.1%) -0.001 (-0.1%)	+0.005 (+0.3%) -0.005 (-0.3%)			
NNPDF2.3	1.437	$^{+0.001}_{-0.001} \stackrel{(+0.1\%)}{(-0.1\%)}$	+0.006 (+0.4%) -0.006 (-0.4%)	+0.001 (+0.1%) -0.001 (-0.1%)	+0.001 (+0.1%) -0.001 (-0.1%)	$^{+0.007}_{-0.007} \stackrel{(+0.5\%)}{(-0.5\%)}$			
ATLAS	1.36					± 0.11 (8%)			
CMS	1.40					± 0.08 (6%)			

7 TeV: permille accuracy

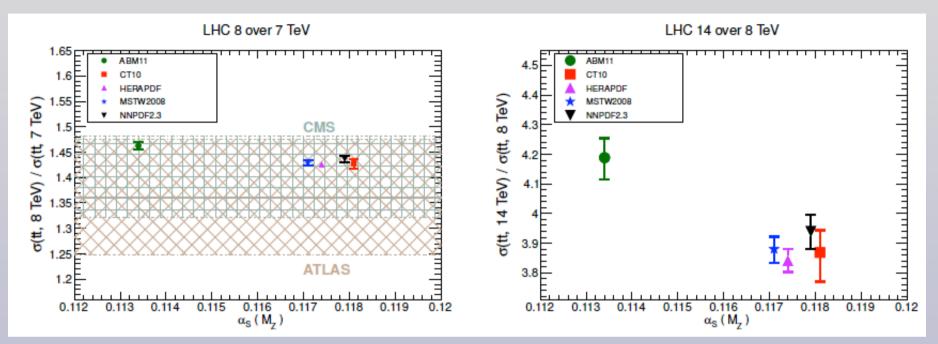
14 TeV: 1-2% accuracy

Compare to 7-8% of absolute xsec

LHC 14 TeV / 8 TeV ratio							
PDF set	σ_{tt}	$\delta_{ m scale}$	$\delta_{ ext{PDF}}$	δ_{α_s} (pb)	$\delta_{ m m_t}$	$\delta_{ m tot}$	
ABM11	4.189	+0.008 (+0.2%) -0.016 (-0.4%)	+0.057 (+1.4%) -0.057 (-1.4%)	+0.000 (+0.0%) -0.000 (-0.0%)	+0.012 (+0.3%) -0.012 (-0.3%)	+0.067 (+1.6%) -0.074 (-1.8%)	
CT10	3.869	$^{+0.006}_{-0.009} \ (+0.2\%)$	$^{+0.068}_{-0.088}$ (+1.8%)	$^{+0.020}_{-0.020} \ (+0.5\%)$	$^{+0.010}_{-0.010} \ (+0.2\%)$	$^{+0.077}_{-0.100} \ (+2.0\%)$	
HERA1.5	3.841	$^{+0.005}_{-0.012} \ (+0.1\%)$	$^{+0.033}_{-0.025} \stackrel{(+0.9\%)}{(-0.7\%)}$	$^{+0.010}_{-0.010} \ (+0.3\%)$	$^{+0.009}_{-0.010} \ (+0.2\%)$	$^{+0.041}_{-0.041} \stackrel{(+1.1\%)}{(-1.1\%)}$	
MSTW08	3.880	$^{+0.006}_{-0.009} \ (+0.2\%)$	+0.036 (+0.9%) -0.036 (-0.9%)	$^{+0.011}_{-0.011} \ (+0.3\%)$	$^{+0.010}_{-0.010} \ (+0.2\%)$	$^{+0.045}_{-0.048}$ (+1.2%)	
NNPDF2.3	3.940	$^{+0.006}_{-0.010} \ (+0.2\%)$	$^{+0.048}_{-0.048} \ (+1.2\%)$	$^{+0.009}_{-0.009} \ (+0.2\%)$	$^{+0.010}_{-0.010} \ (+0.3\%)$	$^{+0.056}_{-0.060}$ (+1.4%)	

Ratios at NNLO+NNLL within uncertainty band of NLO+NNLL: validation of estimate of scale error in ratios

Cross section ratios of top cross sections



The cross-section ratios are essentially independent of the value of the top quark mass used

Available data for 8/7 not precise to discriminate between PDF sets

100% correlation of sys errors (but lumi)

$$\sigma_{\rm LHC8/7}^{\rm (Atlas)}(t\bar{t}) = 1.36 \pm 0.11 \text{ pb } (8\%),$$

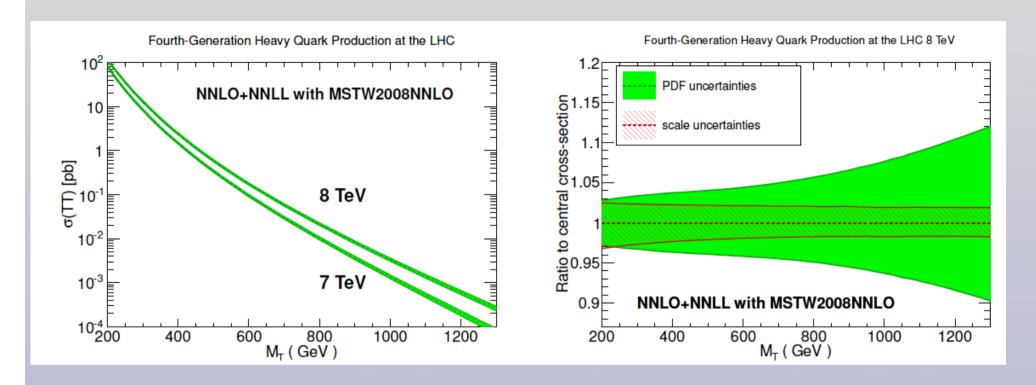
 $\sigma_{\rm LHC8/7}^{\rm (CMS)}(t\bar{t}) = 1.40 \pm 0.08 \text{ pb } (6\%).$

No correlation of systematic errors

$$\begin{split} &\sigma_{\text{LHC8/7}}^{(\text{Atlas})}(t\bar{t}) = 1.36 \pm 0.11 \text{ pb (8\%)}\,, \\ &\sigma_{\text{LHC8/7}}^{(\text{CMS})}(t\bar{t}) = 1.40 \pm 0.08 \text{ pb (6\%)}\,. \\ &\sigma_{\text{LHC8/7}}^{(\text{CMS})}(t\bar{t}) = 1.40 \pm 0.08 \text{ pb (6\%)}\,. \\ \end{split}$$

For the 14/8 TeV ratio, **spread of PDF sets** at the **10**% **level:** achievable with the expected precision, but needs a dedicated measurement

Fourth-generation heavy quark production

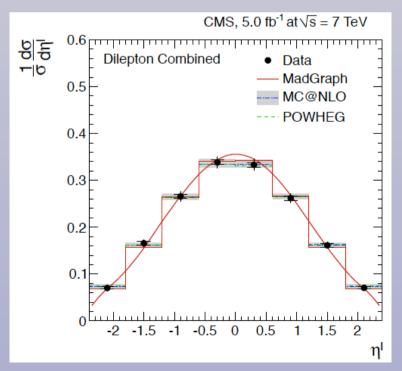


- Arise naturally in BSM scenarios with **strongly coupled dynamics**
- Computed NNLO+NNLL predictions as function of the T quark mass
- PDF uncertainties dominant for very heavy T quarks

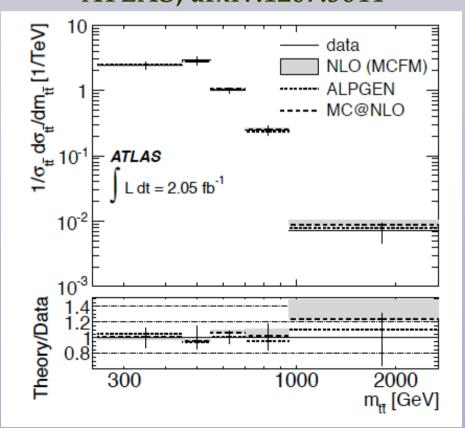
Top differential distributions

- © On top of inclusive top cross sections, ATLAS and CMS have also measured **differential distributions** of top quarks and their decay products
- Full experimental covariance matrix available
- NNLO not available, only NLO + resummation for some distributions
- Update PDF studies on total cross sections to differential distributions

CMS, arxiv:1211.2220



ATLAS, arxiv:1207.5644



Summary

- **Top quark production** is a key process at the LHC
- Fig. Thanks for the NNLO calculation, various **phenomenological applications** of the total cross section become possible
- The **PDF**, scale and top mass uncertainties are now of the same order
- The cross-section data discriminate between PDF sets, is sensitive to the value of $\alpha_S(M_Z)$ and reduces the large-x gluon PDF uncertainties
- The improved gluon PDF leads to better predictions for various BSM-relevant processes
- The cross-section ratio between **14 and 8 TeV** has a strong physics motivation, but a dedicated measurement strategy is required
- Data on top quark **differential distributions** will also be an important ingredient of future global PDF analysis