

t-channel Single Top at NNLO

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M. Brucherseifer, FC, K. Melnikov, arXiv:1404.7116

TOP LHC WG MEETING, CERN, 22 MAY 2014

t-channel single top: why NNLO

LOOK AT THE NLO GLOBAL K-FACTOR

The total cross section at the 8 TeV LHC, 5FNS:

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

$$\delta_{\text{NLO}} : \\ +2.4\%$$

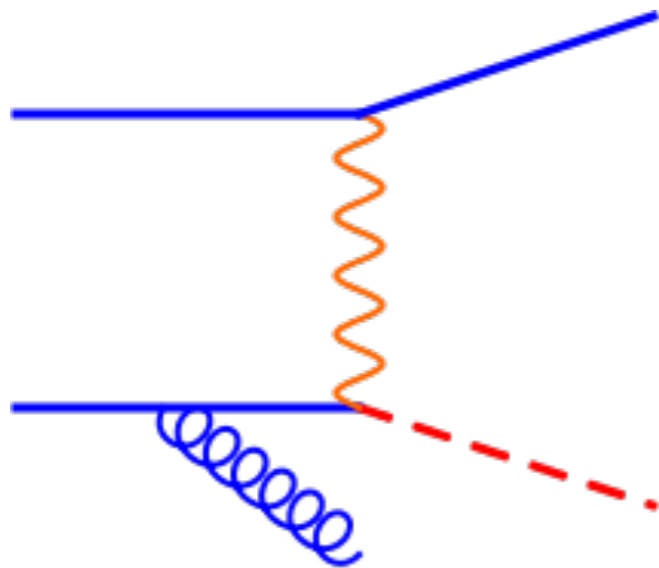
Naively:

- Perturbative expansion extremely well-behaved
- NNLO corrections tiny, irrelevant compared to other sources of uncertainty (PDFs, m_t , m_b ,...)
- Perturbative prediction under control at the \sim % level

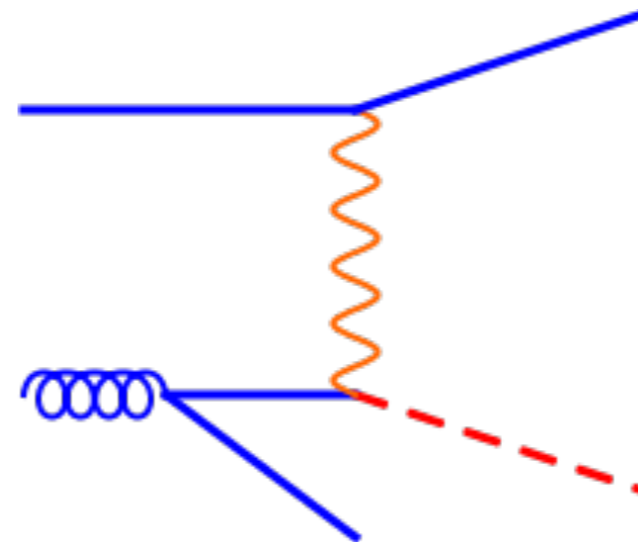
t-channel single top: why NNLO

THE NLO K-FACTOR IS ACCIDENTALLY SMALL

Large cancellations among channels



$$\delta_{\text{NLO},q} = +19\%$$



$$\delta_{\text{NLO},g} = -16\%$$

$$\delta_{\text{NLO}} = +2.4\%$$

t-channel single top: why NNLO

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Large cancellations among channels

Scale-dependent pattern

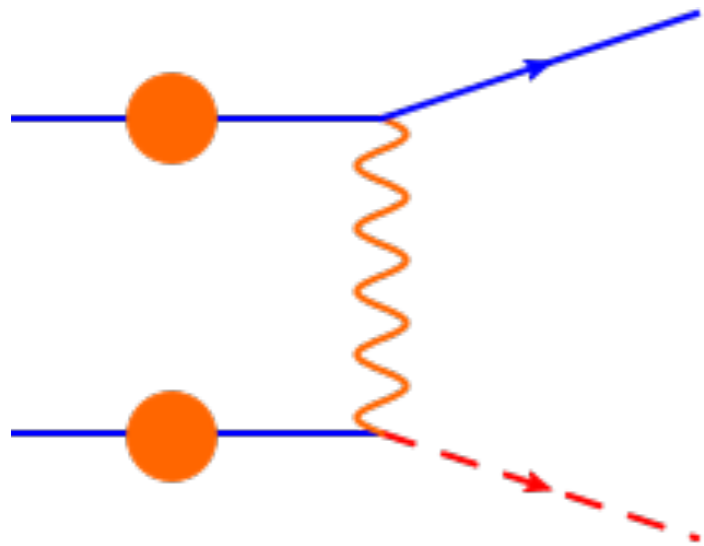
- $\mu=m_t/2$: $\delta_q \sim +10\%$, $\delta_g \sim 0$, $\delta_{\text{NLO}} = 10\%$
- $\mu=m_t$: $\delta_q \sim +19\%$, $\delta_g \sim -16\%$, $\delta_{\text{NLO}} = 2.4\%$
- $\mu=2 m_t$: $\delta_q \sim +30\%$, $\delta_g \sim -30\%$, $\delta_{\text{NLO}} \sim 0$

“Natural” size of NLO corrections $\sim 10\%$

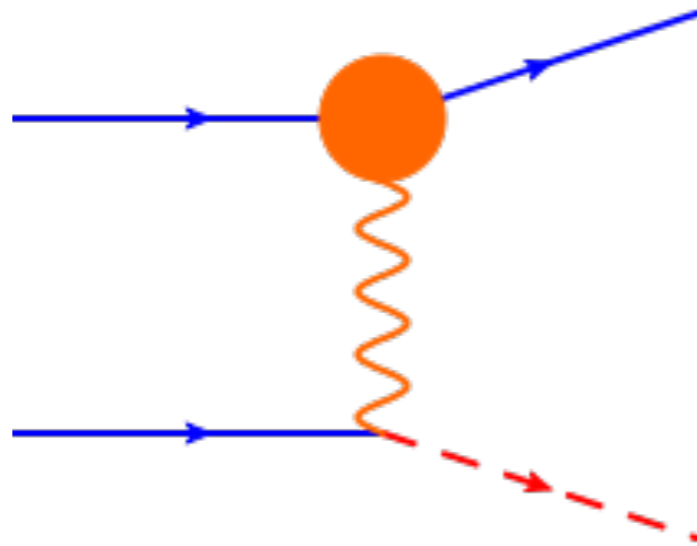
t-channel single top: why NNLO

THE NLO K-FACTOR IS ACCIDENTALLY SMALL

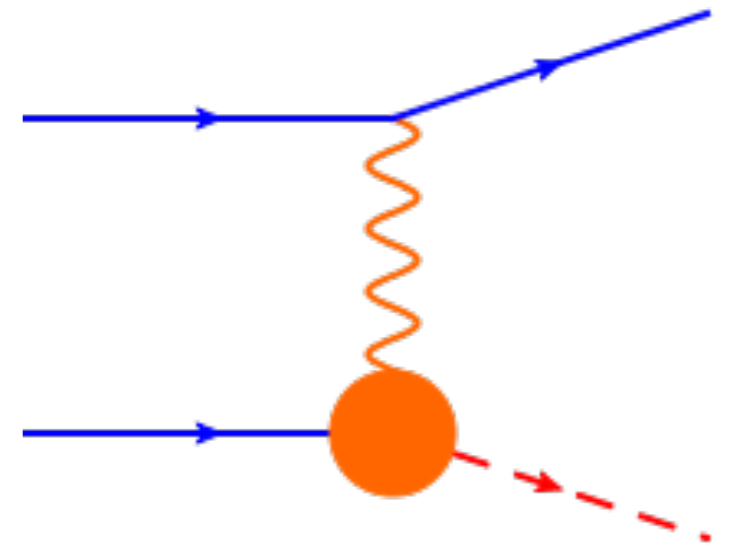
Large cancellations among contributions



$$\delta_{\text{NLO,PDF}} = +6\%$$



$$\delta_{\text{NLO,light}} = +3\%$$



$$\delta_{\text{NLO,heavy}} = -7\%$$

$$\delta_{\text{NLO}} = +2.4\%$$

t-channel single top: why NNLO

THE NLO K-FACTOR IS ACCIDENTALLY SMALL

Large cancellations among contributions

Again, scale dependent pattern

- $\mu=m_t/2$: $\delta_{\text{PDF}} \sim +6\%$, $\delta_{\text{light}} \sim 0$, $\delta_{\text{heavy}} = +4\%$, $\delta_{\text{NLO}} = 10\%$
- $\mu=m_t$: $\delta_{\text{PDF}} \sim +6\%$, $\delta_{\text{light}} \sim +3\%$, $\delta_{\text{heavy}} = -7\%$, $\delta_{\text{NLO}} = 2.4\%$
- $\mu=2 m_t$: $\delta_{\text{PDF}} \sim +6\%$, $\delta_{\text{light}} \sim +6\%$, $\delta_{\text{heavy}} = -12\%$, $\delta_{\text{NLO}} \sim 0$

Cancellation of $\sim 5-10\%$ contributions

t-channel single top: why 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} | $\sigma_{\text{LO}}, \text{ pb}$ | $\sigma_{\text{NLO}}, \text{ pb}$ | δ_{NLO} |
|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 0 GeV | $53.8^{+3.0}_{-4.3}$ | $55.1^{+1.6}_{-0.9}$ | +2.4% |
| 20 GeV | $46.6^{+2.5}_{-3.7}$ | $48.9^{+1.2}_{-0.5}$ | +4.9% |
| 40 GeV | $33.4^{+1.7}_{-2.5}$ | $36.5^{+0.6}_{-0.03}$ | +9.3% |
| 60 GeV | $22.0^{+1.0}_{-1.5}$ | $25.0^{+0.2}_{+0.3}$ | +13.6% |

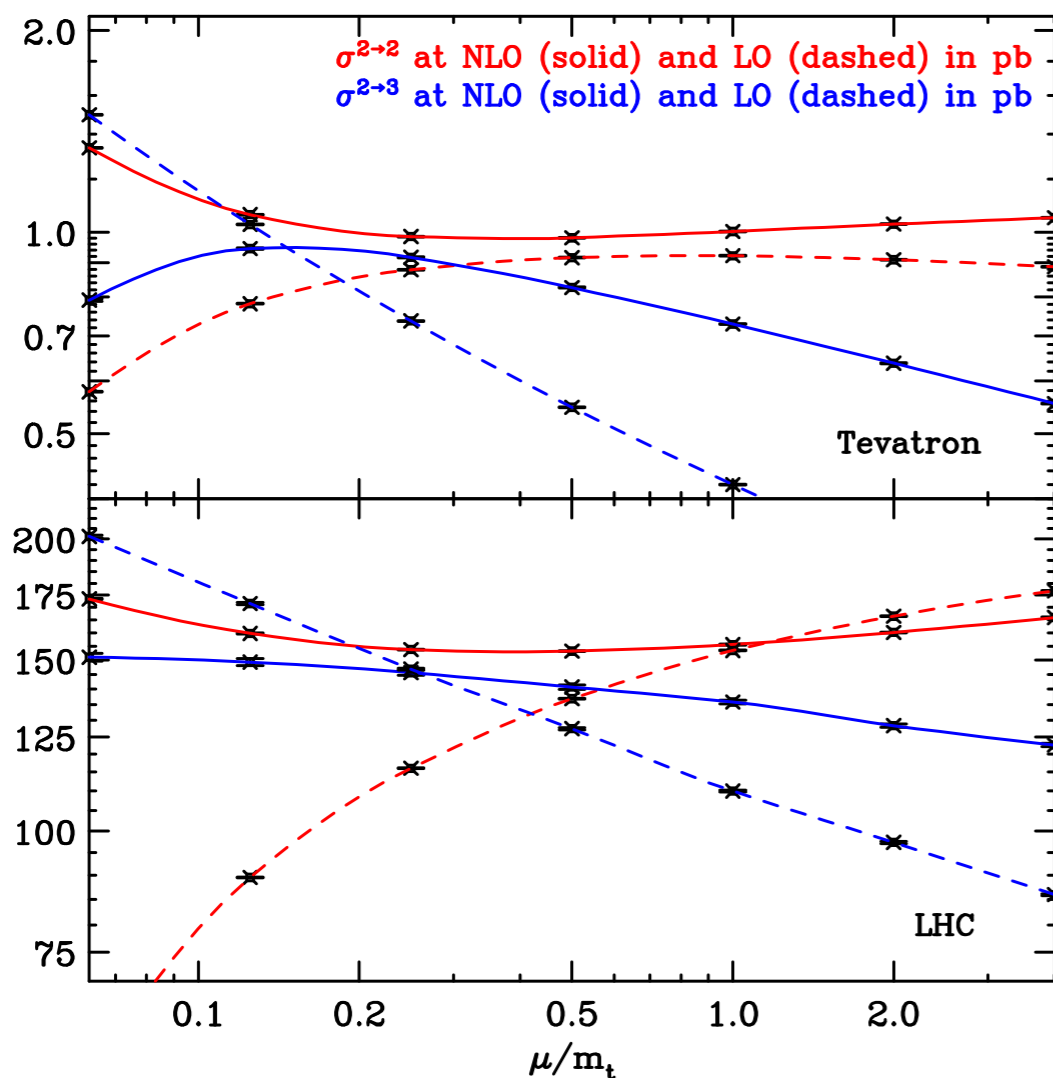
Corrections to more exclusive observables $\sim 10\%$

t-channel single top: why NNLO

The total cross section at the 8 TeV LHC: A CLOSER LOOK

$$\sigma_{\text{LO}} = 53.77 + 3.03 - 4.33 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{NLO}} = 55.13 + 1.63 - 0.90 \text{ pb}$$



[Campbell et al (2009)]

- Scale variation similar to corrections
- \sim percent difference between 4FNS/5FNS calculations

t-channel single top: why NNLO

$$\sigma_{\text{LO}} = 53.77 + 3.03 - 4.33 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{NLO}} = 55.13 + 1.63 - 0.90 \text{ pb}$$

- Large (**accidental?**) cancellations between channels
- Scale variation (\sim **NNLO**) as large as corrections
- Larger corrections for more exclusive observables
- (Slight) tension between 4FNS and 5FNS

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

Single-top t-channel prediction @ NNLO

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 1 extra mass-scale (tt)
 - Analytically: 2->2 with two external mass scales (VV*)

t-channel single-top @ NNLO

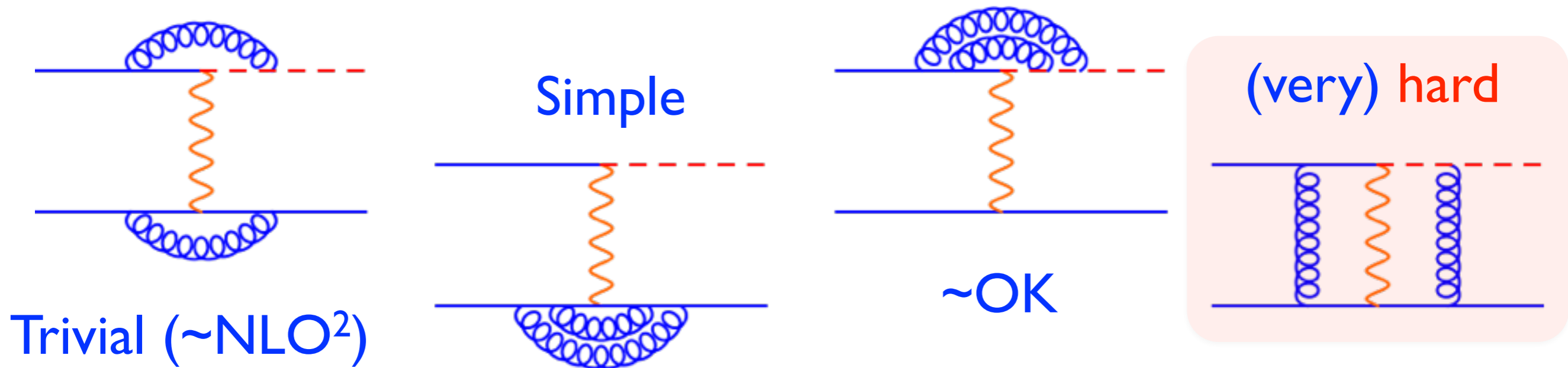
Recent developments in NNLO techniques, allowed us to compute (almost) t-channel single-top corrections.

In particular, for our computation:

- 5FNS@NNLO (2->2)
- 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:



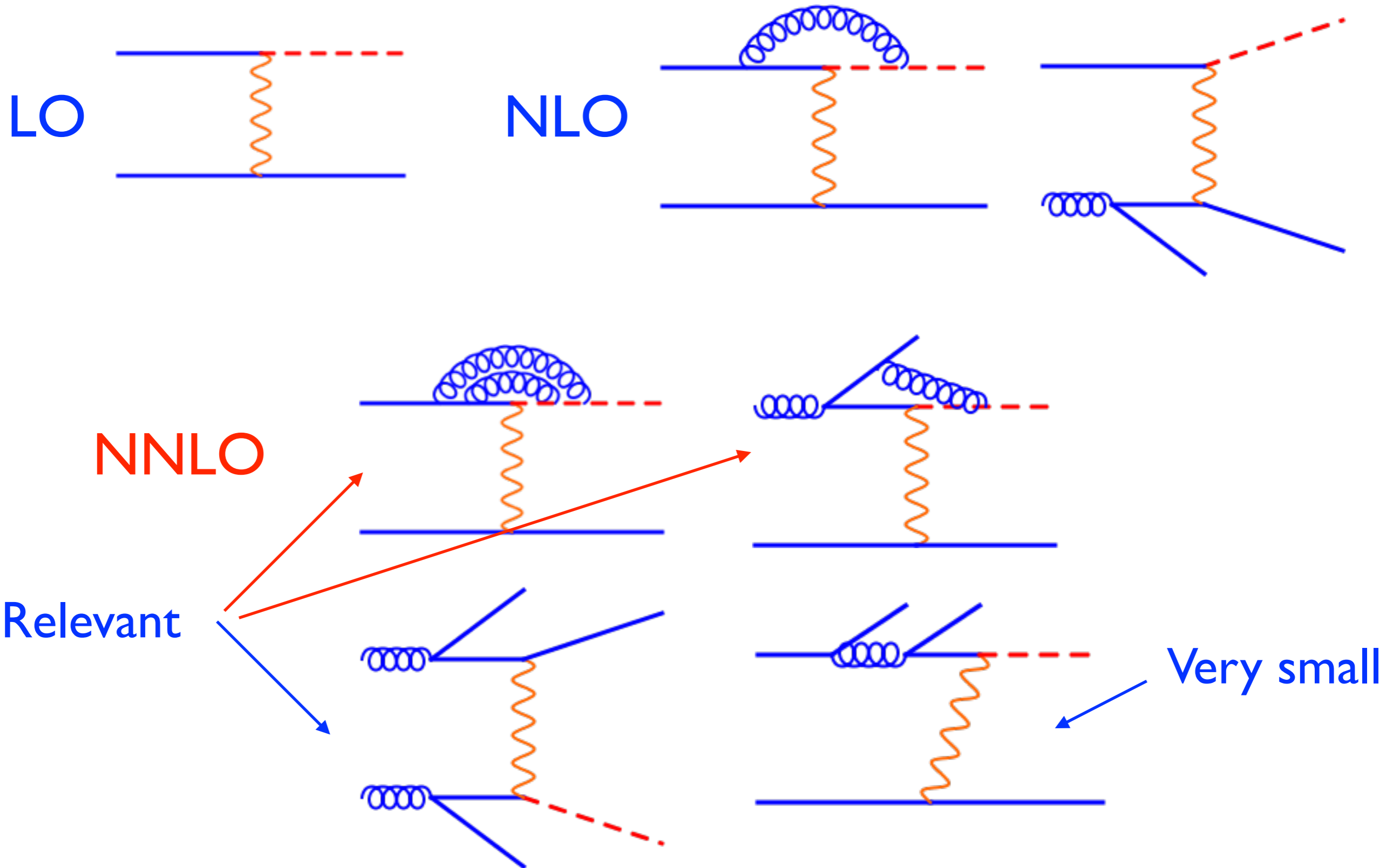
Must be interfered with tree-level \rightarrow COLOR SINGLET

The 'hard' amplitude contribution is suppressed by $1/N_c^2$

NEGLECTED IN OUR COMPUTATION

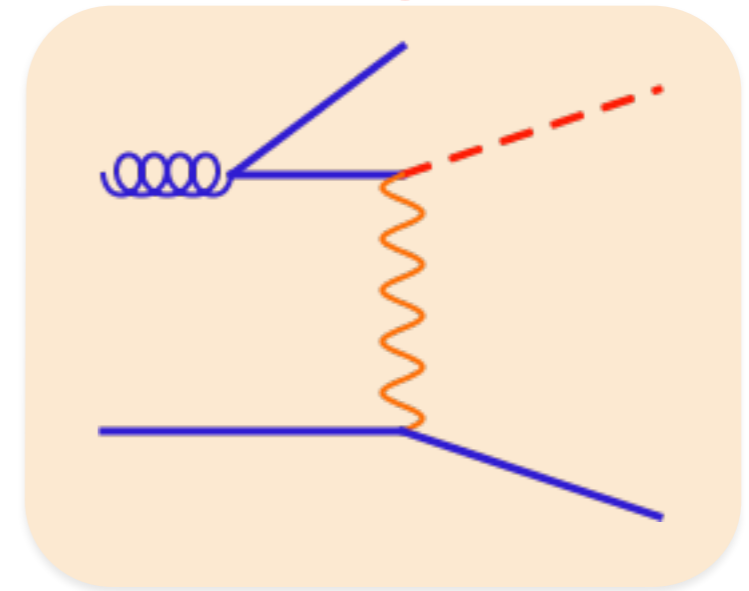
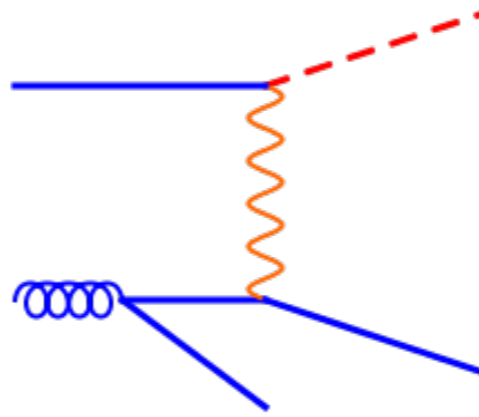
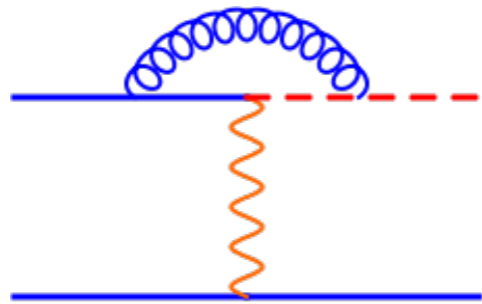
[same for s/t interference]

single-top @ NNLO: channels

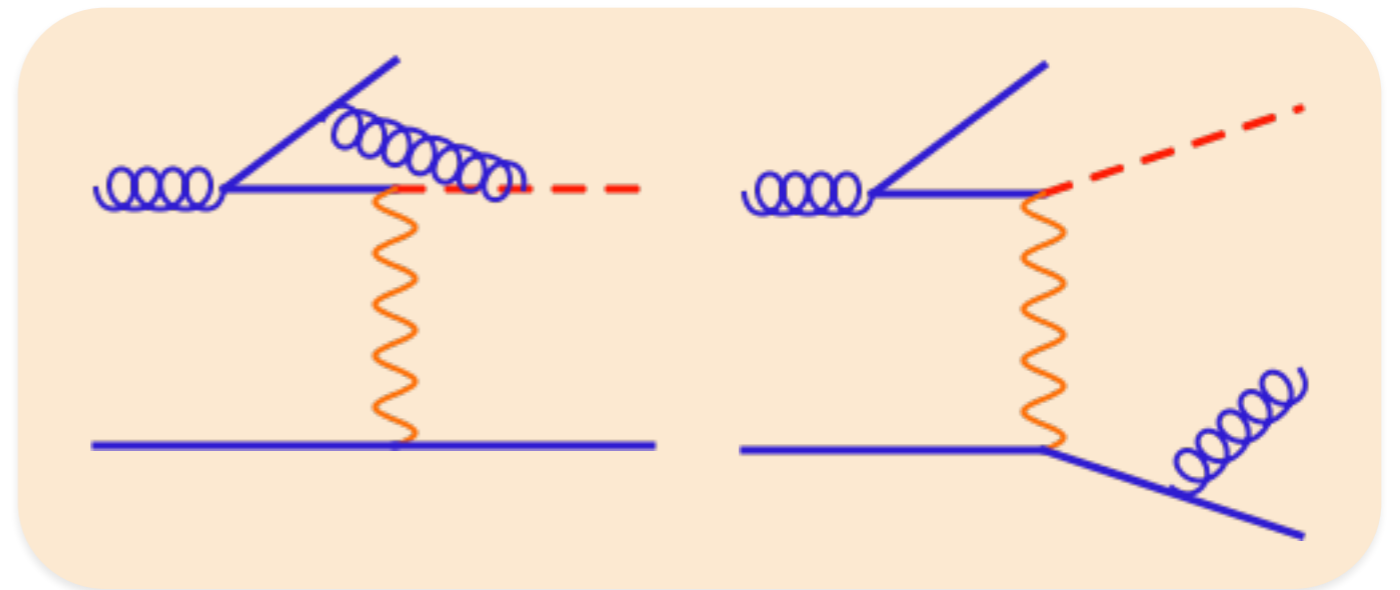
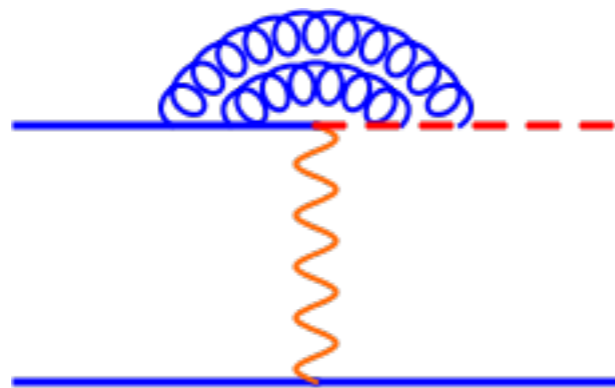


single-top @ NNLO: 5FNS vs 4FNS@NLO

NLO



NNLO



Inside NNLO 5FNS: \sim NLO 4FNS

- collinear regulator: $\overline{\text{MS}}$ vs m_b (log resummed, p.s.t. neglected)
- SLC light/heavy interference neglected in our computation

Single-top @ NNLO: total cross section

8 TeV LHC, MSTW2008, $m_t = 173.2$ GeV

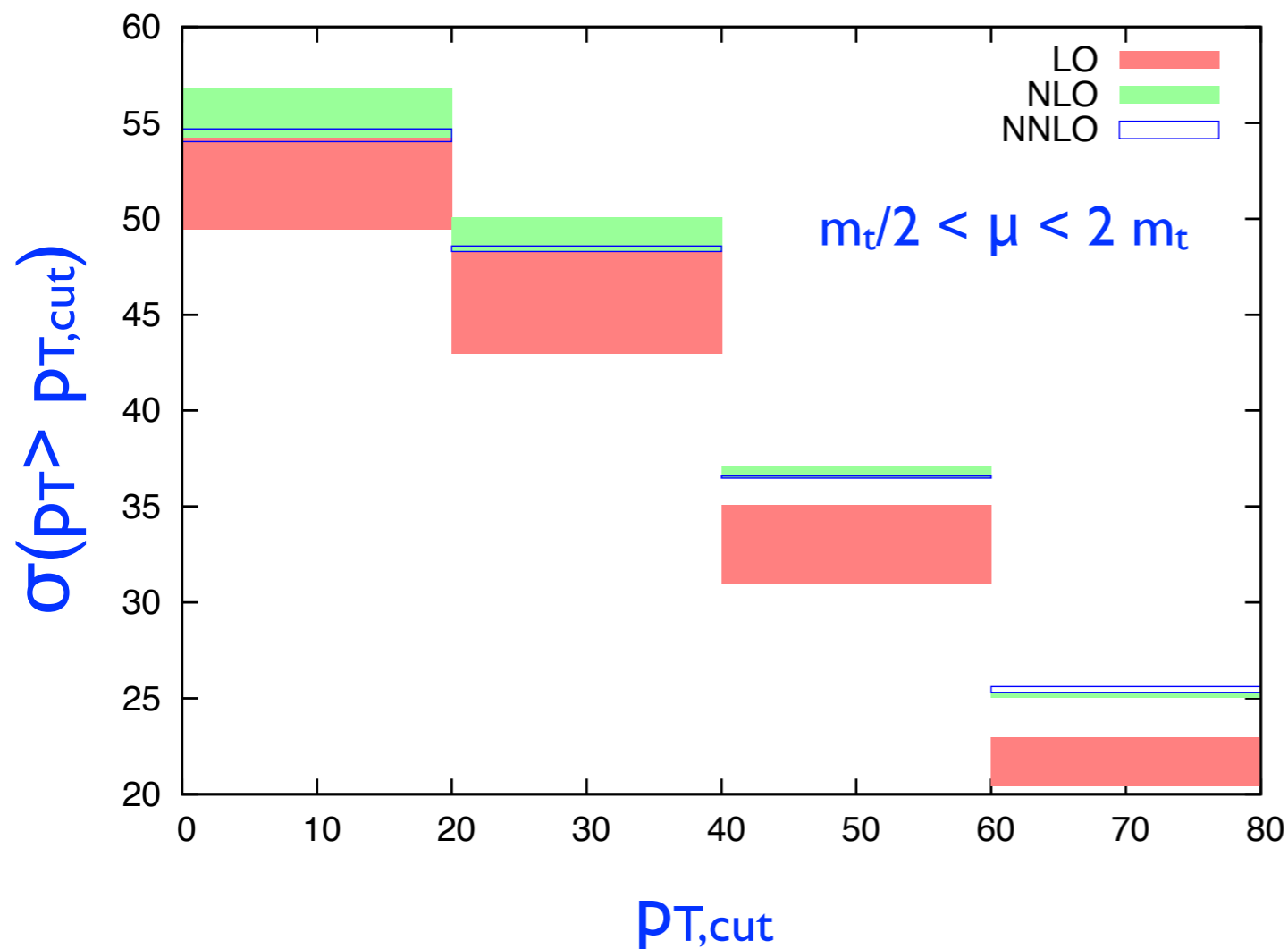
$$\sigma_{\text{LO}} = 53.8_{-4.3}^{+3.0} \text{ pb} \quad \sigma_{\text{NLO}} = 55.1_{-0.9}^{+1.6} \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{NNLO}} = 54.2_{-0.2}^{+0.5} \text{ pb}$$

- $\mu_R = \mu_F = \{m_t/2, m_t, 2 m_t\}$
- 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

Single-top @ NNLO: more differential observables

| p_{\perp} | $\sigma_{\text{LO}}, \text{ pb}$ | $\sigma_{\text{NLO}}, \text{ pb}$ | δ_{NLO} | $\sigma_{\text{NNLO}}, \text{ pb}$ | δ_{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 GeV | $46.6^{+2.5}_{-3.7}$ | $48.9^{+1.2}_{-0.5}$ | +4.9% | $48.3^{+0.3}_{-0.02}$ | -1.2% |
| 40 GeV | $33.4^{+1.7}_{-2.5}$ | $36.5^{+0.6}_{-0.03}$ | +9.3% | $36.5^{+0.1}_{+0.1}$ | -0.1% |
| 60 GeV | $22.0^{+1.0}_{-1.5}$ | $25.0^{+0.2}_{+0.3}$ | +13.6% | $25.4^{-0.1}_{+0.2}$ | +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

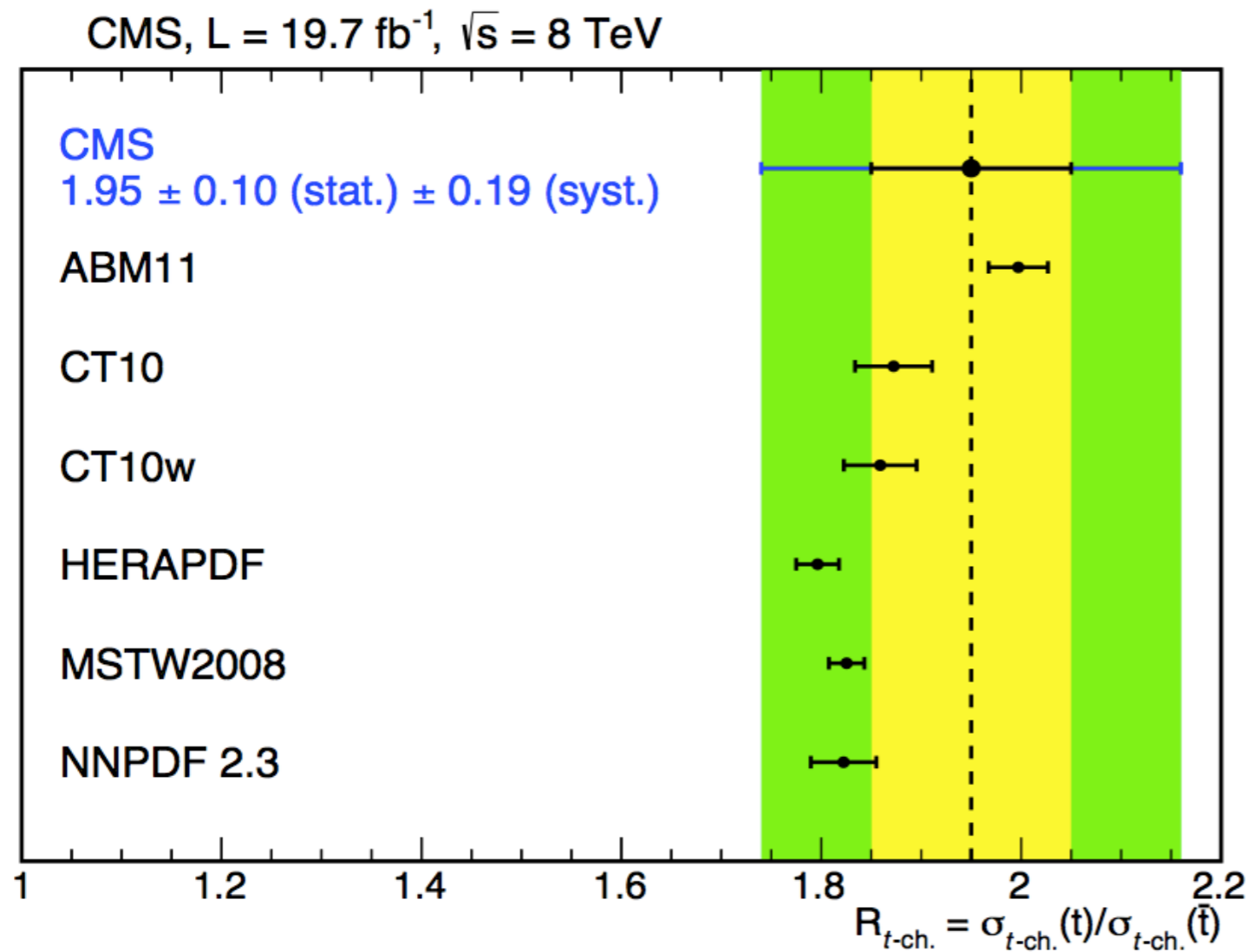
$$\sigma_{\text{NNLO},\bar{t}} = 29.7^{+0.3}_{-0.1} \text{ pb}$$

| p_{\perp} | $\sigma_{\text{LO}}, \text{ pb}$ | $\sigma_{\text{NLO}}, \text{ pb}$ | δ_{NLO} | $\sigma_{\text{NNLO}}, \text{ pb}$ | δ_{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 GeV | $24.8^{+1.4}_{-2.0}$ | $26.3^{+0.7}_{-0.3}$ | +6.0% | $26.2^{+0.01}_{-0.1}$ | -0.4% |
| 40 GeV | $17.1^{+0.9}_{-1.3}$ | $19.1^{+0.3}_{+0.1}$ | +11.7% | $19.3^{+0.1}_{-0.2}$ | +1.0% |
| 60 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



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

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

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

No substantial modification w.r.t. NLO

Check with other PDFs

Conclusions

- NLO K-factor for t-channel single-top is **accidentally small** (cancellation among channels, μ dependence, 4FNS/5FNS)
- Going beyond NLO is needed to have **control at the percent level**

Thanks to recent advancement in NNLO techniques:

- (almost) **5FNS@NNLO** (2->2)
- Fully differential (fiducial cuts/distributions)
- Very **stable results** through the full spectrum
- K-factor **not constant, but small**
- Reduced scale variation apart from pathological cases

Outlook

NNLO is ready for serious phenomenology

Easy to do (i.e. just run the code):

- complete error estimates (PDF, μ_R/μ_F)
- m_b effects from PDF evolution
- 7/8/13 TeV ratios
- run with fiducial cuts on the reconstructed top system

Known in principle (but some work involved):

- interface with top decay in the NWA
- we already know decay@NNLO
- realistic distributions for final-state observables

Outlook

NNLO is ready for serious phenomenology

More challenging:

- parton shower matching
- lot of recent activity
- next-to-simplest process after H/DY and similar

Suggestions/desiderata?

- this computation is available, would like to make use of it in the more effective way

Thank you for
your attention!

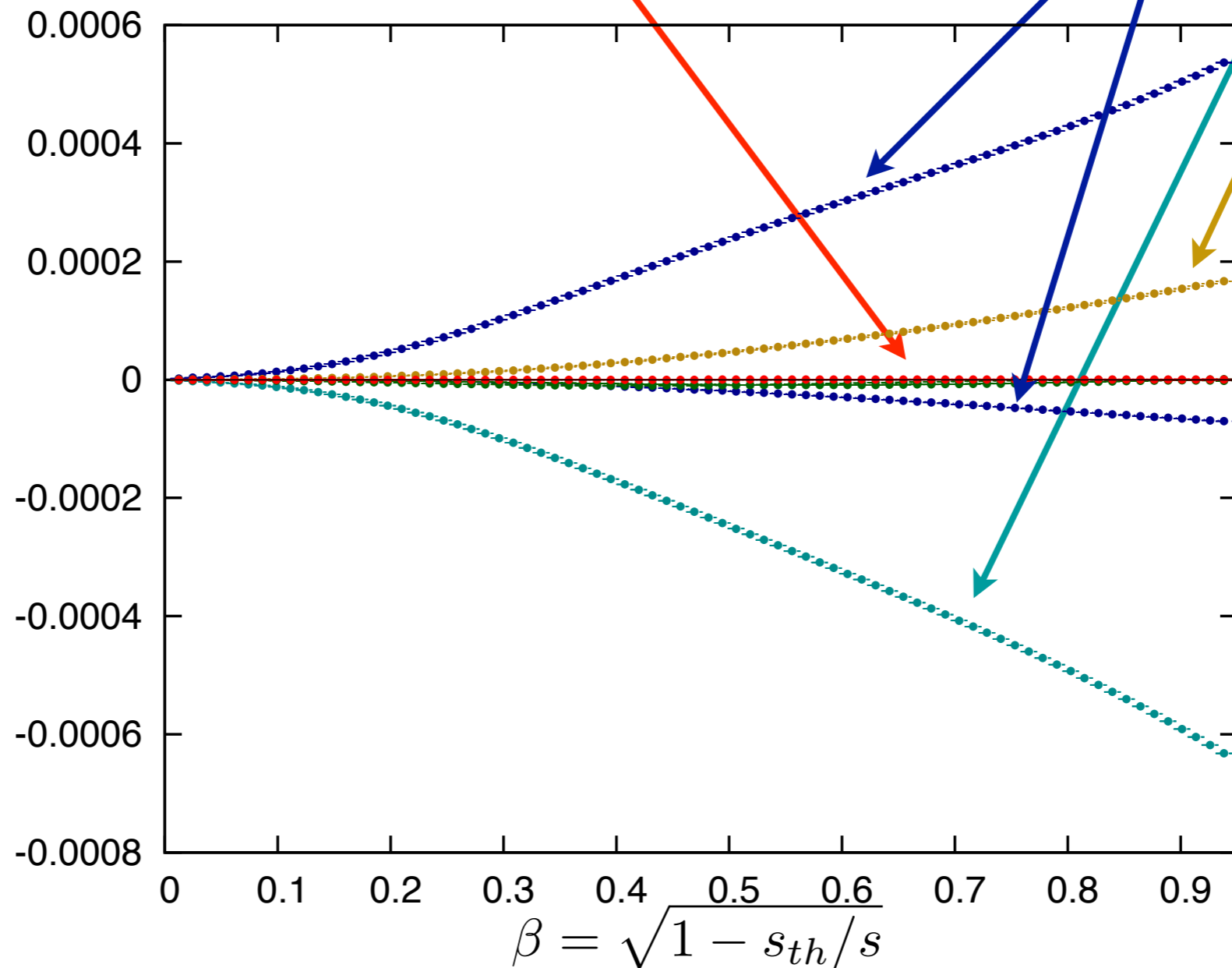
Back-up

Checks

- all tree-level amplitudes checked against MadGraph
- all one-loop amplitudes checked against MadLoop
- analytic continuation of soft limits checked against Czakon et al (tt)
- unstable QCDDLoop integrals recomputed from scratch, at higher orders in ϵ
- results for NLO^2 and corrections to the massless line checked against fully inclusive preliminary results by Duhr, Maltoni et al (based on VBF@NNLO)
- RGE checked separately for each channel
- singularity cancellation checked both at the PDF-integrated level and as a scan in the partonic c.o.m. energy

Checks: poles cancellation

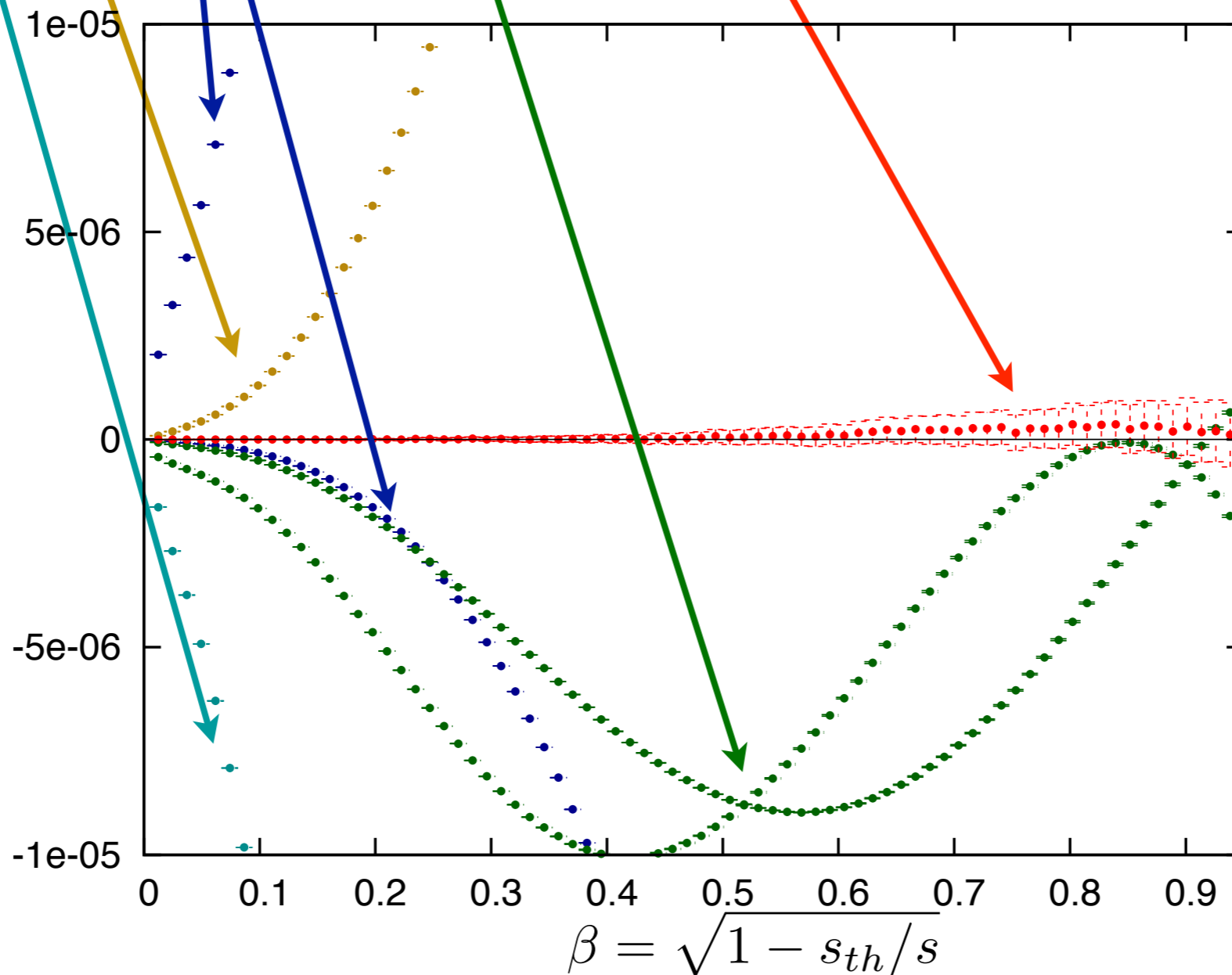
NUMERICAL CANCELLATION between renormalization and coll. counterterms, RR, RV, VV



$1/\epsilon$ poles, summing individual contributions

Checks: poles cancellation

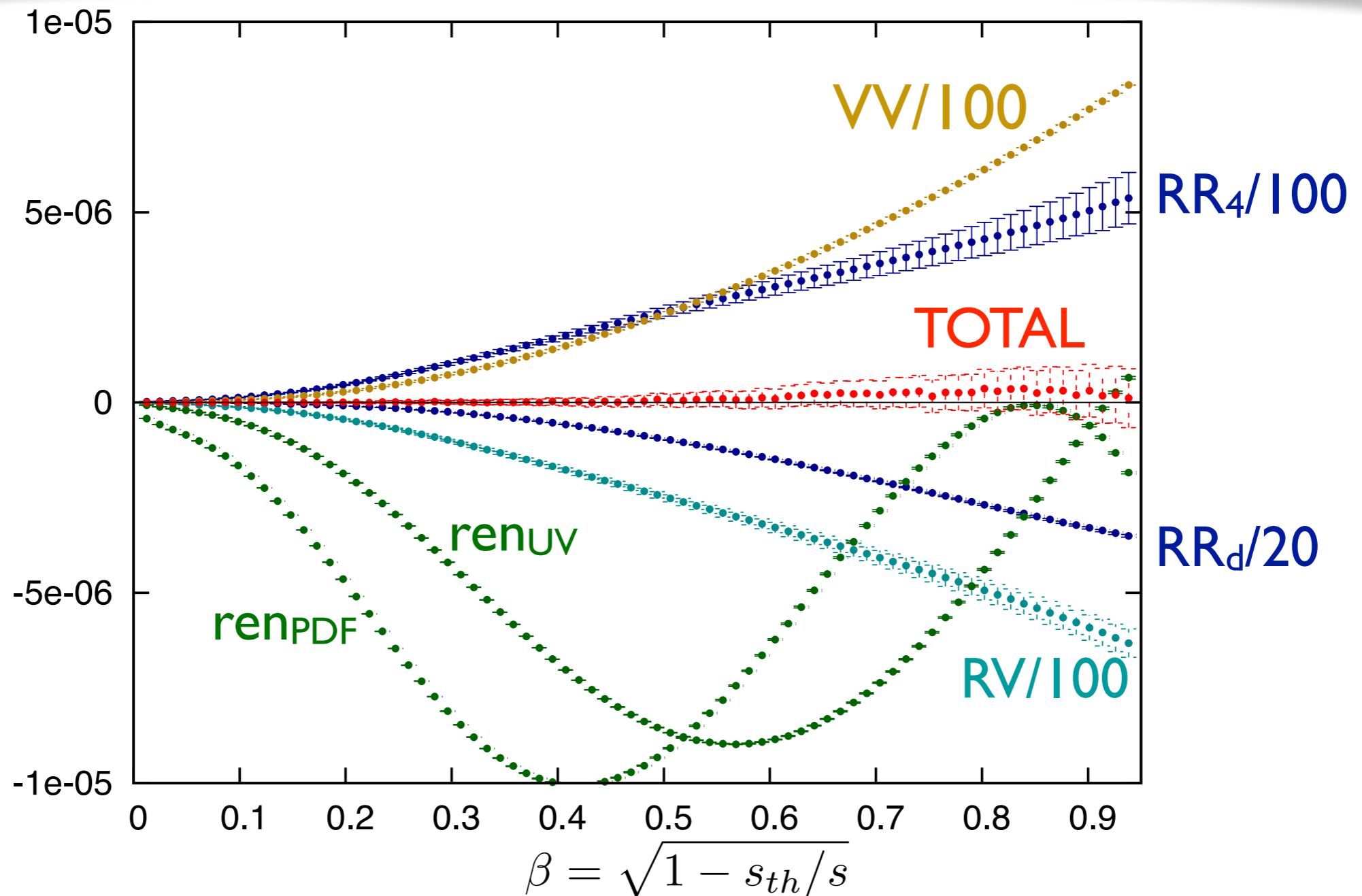
NUMERICAL CANCELLATION between
RV, VV, RR, renormalization and coll. counterterms



$1/\epsilon$ poles, summing individual contributions

Checks: poles cancellation

NUMERICAL CANCELLATION between
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$1/\epsilon$ poles, summing individual contributions