

# Irreducible background and interference effects for Higgs-boson production in association with a top-quark pair

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LHC Higgs XS  $t\bar{t}H$  (Theory Update)  
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# Introduction

## Three scenarios

<b><math>t\bar{t}H</math> production</b>	$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}H \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{ljj} b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$
<b><math>t\bar{t}b\bar{b}</math> production</b>	$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b} \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{ljj} b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$
<b>full Process</b>	$pp \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{ljj} b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$

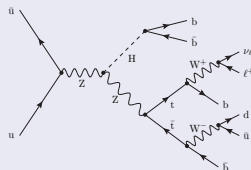
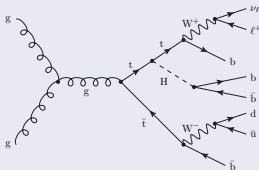
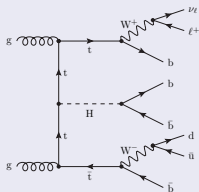
## Leading-order analysis of $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}H \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{ljj} b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$

- **determine irreducible background** by comparison of the three scenarios
- **investigate interference effects from different coupling orders** by comparing results including all orders and interference effects with a sum of fixed order results
- **study methods of assigning a b-jet pair to Higgs-boson decay:**  
4 b jets in final state  $\Rightarrow$  6 b-jet pair combinations  
consider combination of the two b jets
  - forming the invariant mass closest to the Higgs-boson mass,
  - most likely not originating from (anti-)top-quark decay,
  - having the smallest  $\Delta R$  distance.

# Process $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}H \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{lj} b\bar{b} b\bar{b}$

## Scenario 1: $t\bar{t}H$ production ( $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}H \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{lj} b\bar{b} b\bar{b}$ )

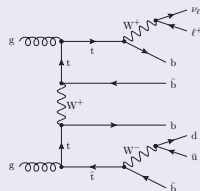
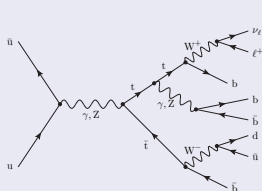
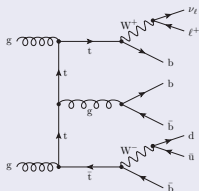
- intermediate  $t$ ,  $\bar{t}$ ,  $H$  required  
treated in pole approximation
- gluon-gluon partonic channels  $gg \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{lj} q' \bar{q}'' b\bar{b} b\bar{b}$   
order of amplitude:  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s \alpha^3)$   
quark-antiquark partonic channels  $q\bar{q} \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{lj} q' \bar{q}'' b\bar{b} b\bar{b}$   
order of amplitude:  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s \alpha^3)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^4)$
- sample diagrams



# Process $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b} \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{lj} b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$

## Scenario 3: $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ production ( $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b} \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{lj} b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$ )

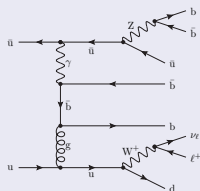
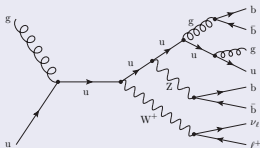
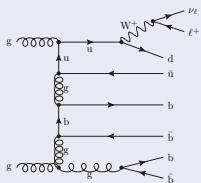
- intermediate  $t$ ,  $\bar{t}$  required, treated in pole approximation  
no resonant Higgs required
- same partonic channels as above  
additional  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2 \alpha^2)$  contributions for  $gg$  and  $q\bar{q}'$  channels
- sample diagrams



# Process $pp \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{lj} b \bar{b} b \bar{b}$

## Scenario 3: full Process ( $pp \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{lj} b \bar{b} b \bar{b}$ )

- no resonances required
- number of channels increases by more than factor 4 owing to crossing symmetric channels
- amplitude receives contributions of  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^4)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s \alpha^3)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2 \alpha^2)$  and  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3 \alpha)$  with up to 78052 diagrams for individual channels! (unitary gauge)
- sample diagrams



# Computational setup

## Setup

- complex-mass scheme for unstable particles [Denner, Dittmaier, Roth, Wieders '99](#)
- on-shell projection for resonances treated in pole approximation such that invariants of other resonances are not shifted!
- massless light quarks, massive b-quarks
- only PDFs of light quarks included (u, d, c, s) besides gluons
- all matrix elements calculated with RECOLA (recursive algorithm) [Actis et al.](#)
- phase-space integration: multi-channel Monte Carlo  
⇒ number of diagrams matters

## Scale Choice and PDFs

- pp collider energy: 13 TeV
- scale choice: [Beenakker et al. '03](#)

$$\mu = \mu_R = \mu_F = \frac{1}{2} (2m_t + m_H) = 236 \text{ GeV} \quad (1)$$

- PDFs: CT10LO [Lai et al. '10](#)

## Setup for numerics

## Input parameters

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_t &= 173 \text{ GeV}, & \Gamma_t &= 1.47 \text{ GeV}, \\
 M_H &= 126 \text{ GeV}, & \Gamma_H &= 4.21 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV}, \\
 M_Z^{\text{OS}} &= 91.1876 \text{ GeV}, & \Gamma_Z^{\text{OS}} &= 2.4952 \text{ GeV}, \\
 M_W^{\text{OS}} &= 80.385 \text{ GeV}, & \Gamma_W^{\text{OS}} &= 2.0850 \text{ GeV}, \\
 m_b &= 4.8 \text{ GeV}
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

## Cuts

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{non-b jets:} & \quad p_{T,j} > 25 \text{ GeV}, & |y_j| < 2.5, & \Delta R_{jj} > 0.4, \\
 \text{b jets:} & \quad p_{T,b} > 25 \text{ GeV}, & |y_b| < 2.5, & \Delta R_{bb} > 0.4, & \Delta R_{jb} > 0.4 \\
 \text{charged lepton:} & \quad p_{T,l^+} > 20 \text{ GeV}, & |y_{l^+}| < 2.5, & \\
 \text{missing } p_T: & \quad p_{T,\text{miss}} > 20 \text{ GeV}
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

## Identifying b-jet pairs from Higgs decay

Best unbiased method: b quarks originating from  $t\bar{t}$  are selected according to

$$\mathcal{L} \propto \frac{1}{(p_{l^+ \nu_l b_i}^2 - m_{\bar{t}}^2)^2 + (m_t \Gamma_t)^2} \frac{1}{(p_{j_1 j_2 b_j}^2 - m_{\bar{t}}^2)^2 + (m_t \Gamma_t)^2} \tag{4}$$

Total cross section for  $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}H \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{lj} b\bar{b} b\bar{b}$ Total cross section for  $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}H \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{lj} b\bar{b} b\bar{b}$ 

pp	Cross section [fb]		
	$\mathcal{O}((\alpha^4)^2)$	$\mathcal{O}((\alpha_s \alpha^3)^2)$	Total
$q\bar{q}$	0.014887(2)	2.1467(2)	2.1621(2)
gg	–	5.230(1)	5.2298(9)
$\Sigma$	0.014887(2)	7.377(1)	7.3920(9)

## Discussion

- 70% from gg processes
- $\mathcal{O}((\alpha_s \alpha^3)^2)$  dominates
- pure EW contribution tiny
- no interferences between different orders



Total cross section for  $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b} \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{lj} b\bar{b} b\bar{b}$ Total cross section for  $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b} \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{lj} b\bar{b} b\bar{b}$ 

pp	Cross section [fb]			Sum	Total	Interference
	$\mathcal{O}((\alpha^4)^2)$	$\mathcal{O}((\alpha_s \alpha^3)^2)$	$\mathcal{O}((\alpha_s^2 \alpha^2)^2)$			
$q\bar{q}$	0.018134(6)	2.4932(9)	0.9199(2)	3.4312(9)	3.4366(6)	$< +1\%$
gg	-	7.818(4)	16.650(9)	24.47(1)	23.010(7)	$\sim -6\%$
$\Sigma$	0.018134(6)	10.311(4)	17.570(9)	27.90(1)	26.446(7)	$\sim -5\%$

## Irreducible background

Irreducible background from  $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ :

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}b\bar{b}}^{\text{Irred.}} = \sigma_{t\bar{t}b\bar{b}}^{\text{Total}} - \sigma_{t\bar{t}H}^{\text{Total}} = 19.06 \text{ fb} \quad (260\%) \quad (5)$$

mainly from QCD production (Higgs replaced by gluon)

additional background from Z bosons, W bosons and photons

Total cross section for  $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b} \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{ij} b\bar{b} b\bar{b}$ Total cross section for  $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b} \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{ij} b\bar{b} b\bar{b}$ 

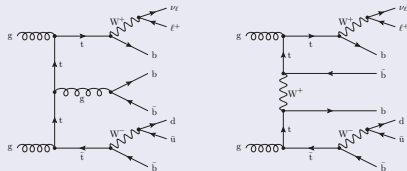
pp	Cross section [fb]			Sum	Total	Interference
	$\mathcal{O}((\alpha^4)^2)$	$\mathcal{O}((\alpha_s \alpha^3)^2)$	$\mathcal{O}((\alpha_s^2 \alpha^2)^2)$			
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## Interferences between different orders

–6% in gg channels, –5% for  $\sigma_{t\bar{t}b\bar{b}}$

main source:

interferences of dominant QCD diagrams with  
t-channel W-exchange diagrams  
signal–background interference < 1%



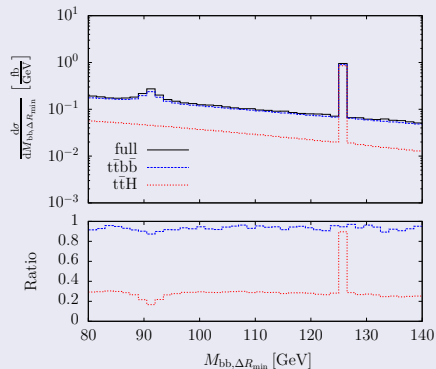
Total cross section for  $pp \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{ij} j b \bar{b} b \bar{b}$ Total cross section for  $pp \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{ij} j b \bar{b} b \bar{b}$ 

pp	Cross section [fb]				Sum	Total
	$\mathcal{O}((\alpha^4)^2)$	$\mathcal{O}((\alpha_s \alpha^3)^2)$	$\mathcal{O}((\alpha_s^2 \alpha^2)^2)$	$\mathcal{O}((\alpha_s^3 \alpha)^2)$		
$gq$	–	0.231(4)	0.370(2)	0.365(1)	0.966(4)	0.944(9)
$g\bar{q}$	–	0.0421(6)	0.0679(3)	0.0608(2)	0.1708(7)	0.167(1)
$qq^{(\prime)}$	0.001471(2)	0.0575(5)	0.1106(2)	0.07871(9)	0.2483(6)	0.2478(8)
$q\bar{q}$	0.01973(3)	2.531(6)	0.957(1)	0.00333(1)	3.511(6)	3.538(4)
$gg$	–	8.01(2)	17.19(6)	0.00756(2)	25.21(6)	23.71(6)
$\Sigma$	0.02120(3)	10.87(2)	18.69(6)	0.516(2)	30.10(6)	28.60(6)

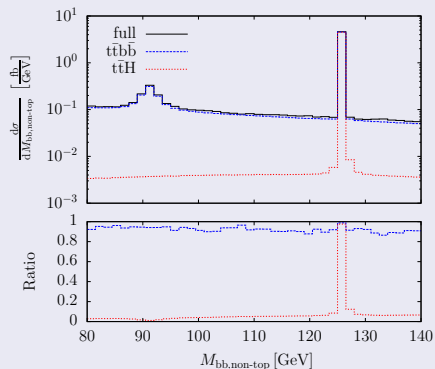
## Discussion

- 83% from  $gg$  processes
- additional partonic channels ( $gq, \dots$ ) contribute 5%
- increase by only 8% relative to  $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t} b\bar{b} \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{ij} j b \bar{b} b \bar{b}$
- $\mathcal{O}((\alpha_s^3 \alpha)^2) < 2\%$

## Irreducible background for distributions

Invariant mass of b-jet pair  
with smallest  $\Delta R$  distance:

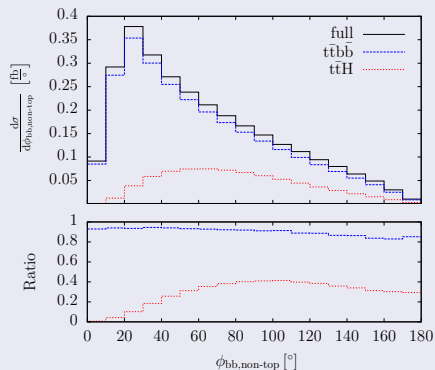
Higgs peak only weakly enhanced over combinatorial effect  $t\bar{t}H/t\bar{t}b\bar{b} \sim 0.25$  (as for total cross section) outside resonances

Invariant mass of b-jet pair  
not resulting from tops

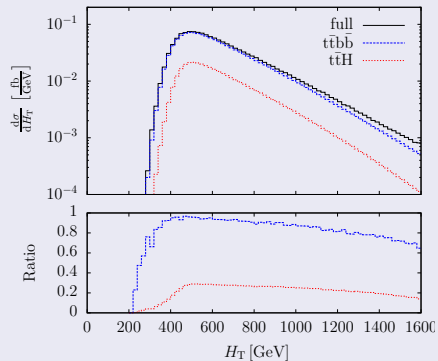
- $t\bar{t}H/t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$  suppressed outside Higgs resonance
- Higgs and Z resonance well tagged

## Irreducible background for distributions

## Azimuth between non-top b-jet pair



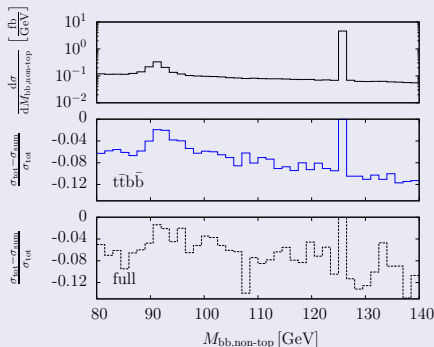
- background peaked at small angles ( $b\bar{b}$  pair dominantly from gluons)
- signal prefers larger angles (massive Higgs boson)

Sum of all transverse energies  $H_T$ 

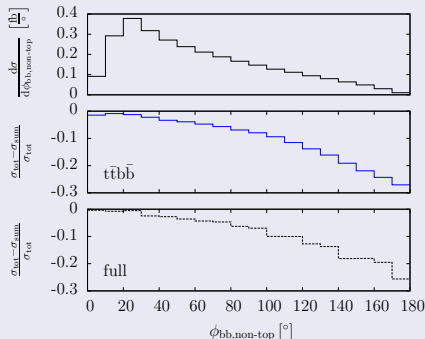
- signal suppressed for small  $H_T$  ( $t\bar{t}H$  threshold)
- signal drops faster for large  $H_T$  (intermediate massive particles)

## Interference effects on distributions

Constant shift of  $-5\%$  for most contributions with some exceptions

Invariant mass of non-top  $b\bar{b}$  pair

interference varies between 0 and  $-10\%$

Azimuth between non-top  $b\bar{b}$  pair

large interference for large angles  
(suppressed cross section)

# Conclusions and Outlook

## Conclusions

- leading-order analysis of  $pp \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{lj} b \bar{b} b \bar{b}$
- irreducible background  $\sim 2.6 \times$  signal
- $pp \rightarrow t \bar{t} b \bar{b} \rightarrow l^+ \nu_{lj} b \bar{b} b \bar{b}$  describes full process within 10%
- sizeable interferences of  $-5\%$  between QCD and EW diagrams flat for most but not all distributions

## Outlook

NLO QCD corrections to  $pp \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu b \bar{b} H$

- less subprocesses and integration channels contributing
- no jets and only two b-jets  $\Rightarrow$  no combinatorial background
- no Higgs decay  $\Rightarrow$  massless bottom quarks possible  $\Rightarrow$  use of massless Catani–Seymour dipoles
- calculation follows in many respects  $pp \rightarrow W^+ W^- b \bar{b}$ , e.g. same Catani–Seymour dipoles [Denner, Dittmaier, Kallweit, Pozzorini '11, '12](#)

Thank you for your attention!



NLO QCD corrections to  $pp \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu b \bar{b} H$ 

## Scale Choices

$$\mu_{\text{fix}} = \mu_R = \mu_F = \frac{1}{2} (2m_t + m_H) = 236 \text{ GeV} \quad (6)$$

$$\mu_{\text{dyn}} = \mu_R = \mu_F = (m_{T,t} m_{T,\bar{t}} m_{T,H})^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad \text{with} \quad m_T = \sqrt{m^2 + p_T^2}, \quad (7)$$

## Results

$\mu_0$	ch.	$\sigma_{\text{LO}}$ [fb]	$\sigma_{\text{NLO}}$ [fb]	$K$
$\mu_{\text{dyn}}$	gg	1.6001(1) <sup>+33.8%</sup> <sub>-23.6%</sub>	2.017(4) <sup>-16.3%</sup> <sub>+1.0%</sub>	1.260(2)
	$q\bar{q}$	0.67786(5) <sup>+24.1%</sup> <sub>-18.1%</sub>	0.492(1) <sup>-39.6%</sup> <sub>+17.2%</sub>	0.726(2)
	$g\bar{q}^{(-)}$		0.1341(4) <sup>+297%</sup> <sub>-152%</sub>	
	pp	2.2780(1) <sup>+30.9%</sup> <sub>-22.0%</sub>	2.643(4) <sup>-4.7%</sup> <sub>-3.7%</sub>	1.160(2)
$\mu_{\text{fix}}$	gg	1.5776(1) <sup>+34.0%</sup> <sub>-23.7%</sub>	1.997(4) <sup>-16.5%</sup> <sub>+1.0%</sub>	1.266(2)
	$q\bar{q}$	0.67498(5) <sup>+24.3%</sup> <sub>-18.2%</sub>	0.494(1) <sup>-39.3%</sup> <sub>+17.0%</sub>	0.732(2)
	$g\bar{q}^{(-)}$		0.1266(4) <sup>+310%</sup> <sub>-158%</sub>	
	pp	2.2526(1) <sup>+31.1%</sup> <sub>-22.1%</sub>	2.618(4) <sup>-5.0%</sup> <sub>-3.7%</sub>	1.162(2)