

EW corrections on top-quark pair production: the impact of the photon PDF

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Motivation**• EW corrections**

- Tension between theory and data at high $p_T(t)$ region at 8 TeV
- Theory uncertainties decrease → Relevance of EW corrections increase
- Experimental uncertainties will further decrease at LHC13
- $t\bar{t}$ process enters many LHC analyses as signal or background → NNLO QCD and NLO EW predictions are necessary for $t\bar{t}$ production

Weak: Beenakker et al., Nu.Ph.B.411(1994), Kuhn et al., hep-ph/0610335, arXiv:1305.5773, Bernreuther et al., hep-ph/0508091, Campbell et al., arXiv:1608.03356; **QED+ $g\gamma$ LO:** Hollik et al., arXiv:0708.1697; **FB asymmetry:** Hollik et al., arXiv:1107.2606, Kuhn et al., arXiv:1109.6830, Manohar et al., arXiv:1201.3926,

Bernreuther et al., arXiv:1205.6580; **NLO+EW+decay (NWA):** Bernreuther et al., arXiv:1003.3926; **EW to $e^+\mu^- \nu\nu b\bar{b}$:** Denner et al., arXiv:1607.05571

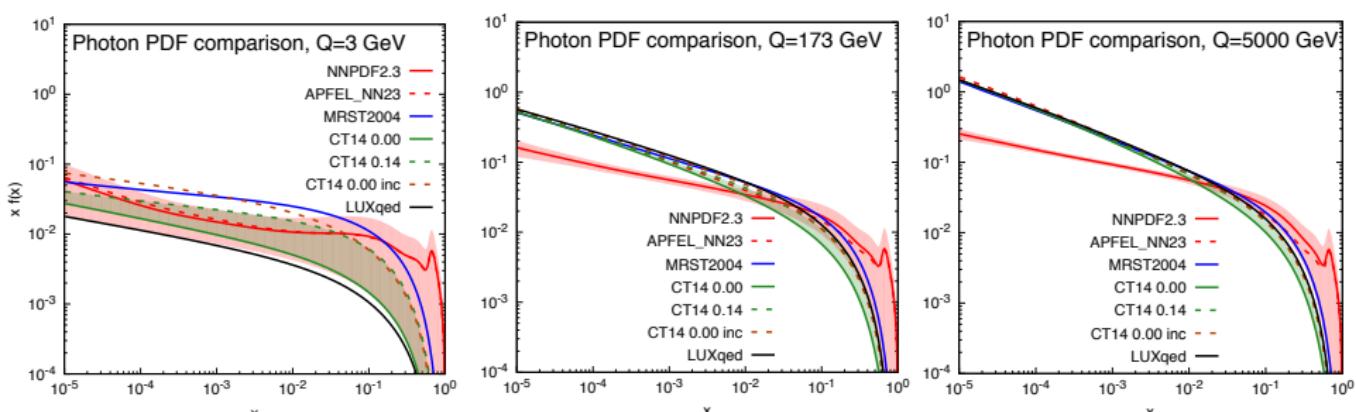
• Photon-induced contributions

- The (negative) Sudakov suppression is compensated by the (positive) photon-induced contributions

PDF sets including $\gamma(x, Q)$: MRST2004QED: Martin et al. '04, NNPDF2.3QED: Ball et al. '13, CT14QED(inc): Schmidt et al. '16, NNPDF3.0QED: Bertone, Carrazza '16, LUXqed: Manohar et al. '16, MMHTQED (in progress), additional Studies: Harland-Lang, Khoze, Ryskin '16

Different PDF sets

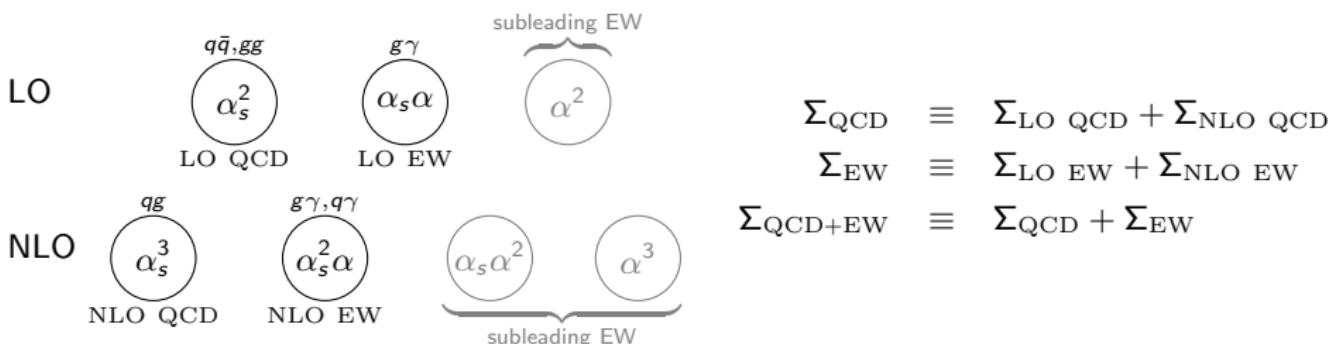
Different assumptions for all PDF sets



- At low $Q = 3 \text{ GeV}$ there is a similar behaviour
- At high Q values and low x , the NNPDF2.3QED is different due to different DGLAP QCD and QED running (not relevant for $t\bar{t}$)
- At high Q values and large $x \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{NNPDF2.3QED, large } \gamma(x, Q) \\ \text{CT14QED, LUXqed, small } \gamma(x, Q) \end{cases}$

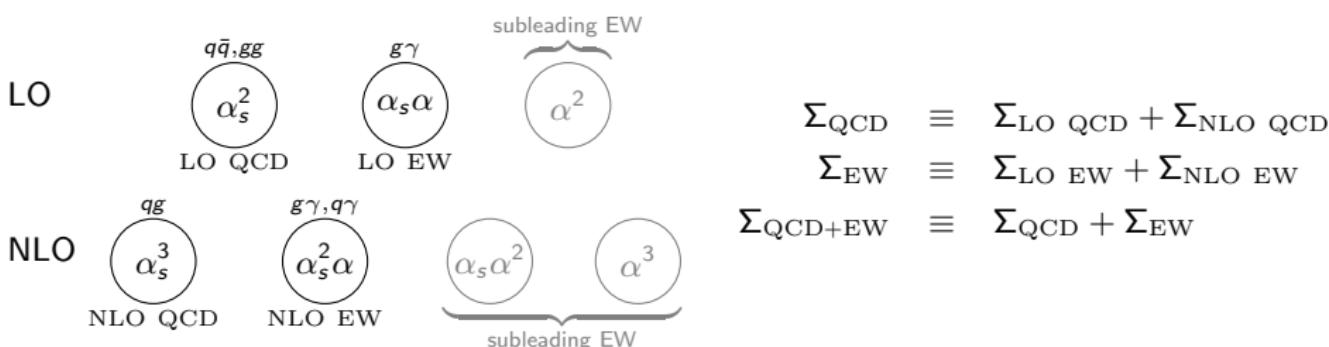
Calculation framework

NLO QCD+EW corrections to $t\bar{t}$ production (MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO)

Calculation framework**NLO QCD+EW corrections to $t\bar{t}$ production (MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO)**

Calculation framework

NLO QCD+EW corrections to $t\bar{t}$ production (MADGRAPH5_AMC@NLO)



• Input parameters

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_t &= 173.3 \text{ GeV}, & m_H &= 125.09 \text{ GeV}, \\
 m_W &= 80.385 \text{ GeV}, & m_Z &= 91.1876 \text{ GeV}, \\
 G_\mu &= 1.1663787 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

• Scale choice

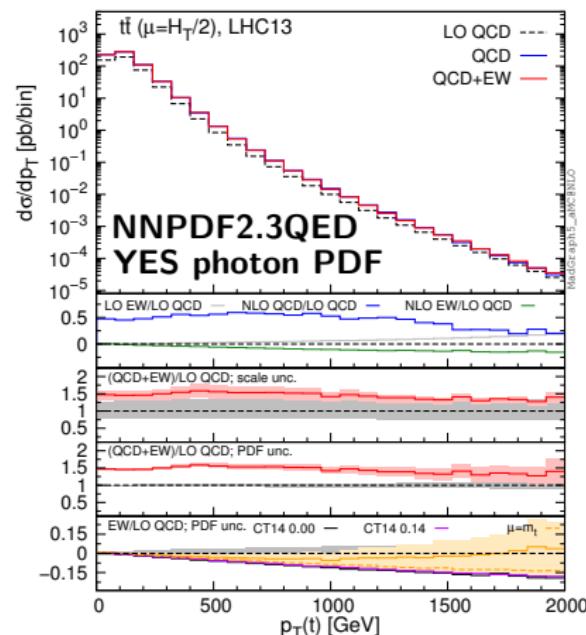
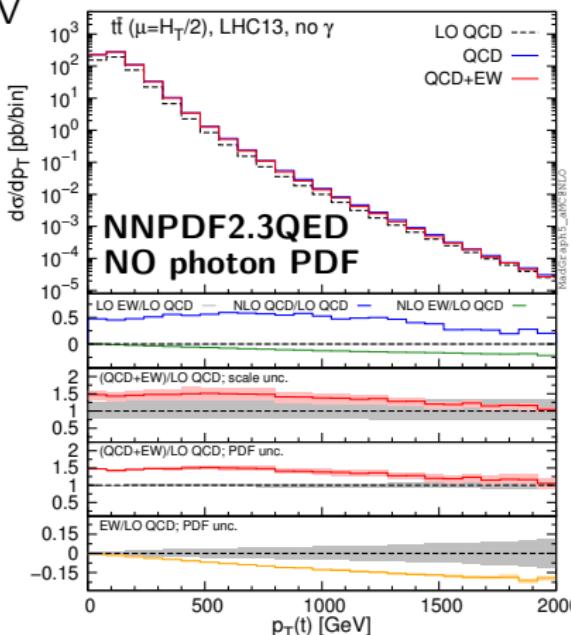
$$\mu = \frac{H_T}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i m_{T,i}$$

• PDF sets considered

- Main results → NNPDF2.3QED, NNPDF2.3QED (no $\gamma(x, Q)$)
- Comparison with CT14QED

Results at 13 TeV

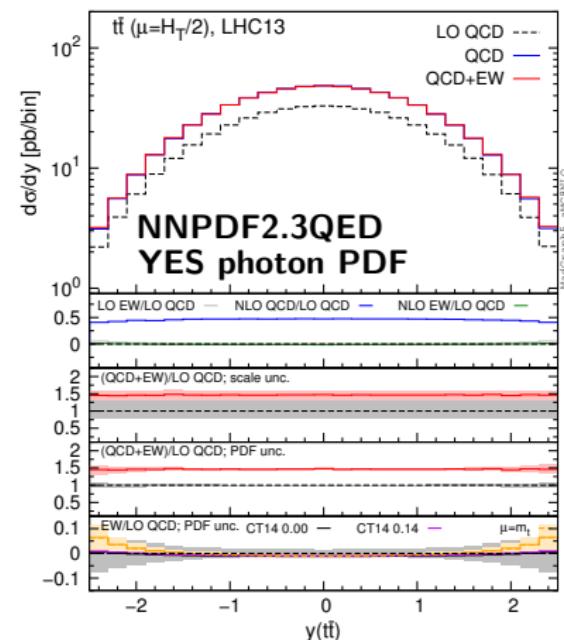
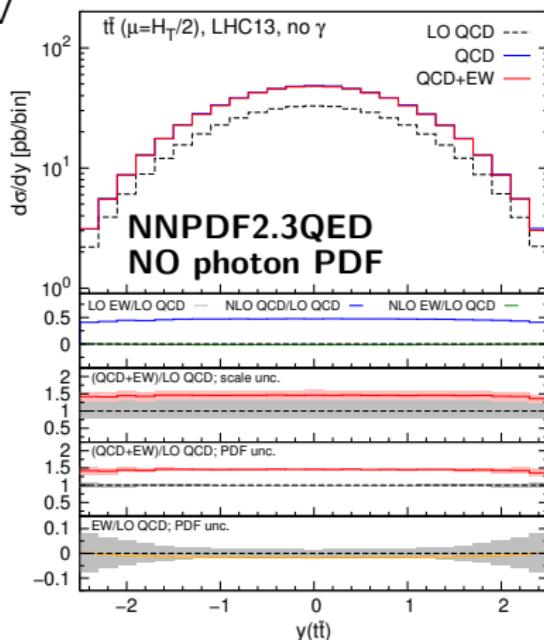
13 TeV



- NNPDF2.3QED: Photon PDF effect is mostly due to LO EW contribution
- NNPDF2.3QED: Large cancellations between Sudakov logs and photon-induced contributions
- photon PDF impact → large in NNPDF2.3QED, negligible in CT14QED

Results at 13 TeV

13 TeV



- NNPDF2.3QED: $\sim 5\%$ effect of photon PDF at large rapidity regions, which are reachable experimentally
- CT14QED \longleftrightarrow NNPDF2.3QED (no $\gamma(x, Q)$)
- CT14QED and NNPDF2.3QED in agreement within uncertainties

Calculation framework **$t\bar{t}$ distributions at NNLO QCD+NLO EW accuracy***in collaboration with**Michał Czakon, David Heymes, Alex Mitov, Davide Pagani, Marco Zaro*

- Scale choice based on arXiv:1606.03350 (*Czakon, Heymes, Mitov*)
- Fastest convergence → Choose the scale that minimizes the NLO and NNLO corrections in an observable by observable basis

$$\mu = \begin{cases} m_T/2 & \text{for } p_{T,\text{avt}} \\ H_T/4 & \text{for } m(t\bar{t}), y_{\text{avt}}, y(t\bar{t}) \end{cases}$$

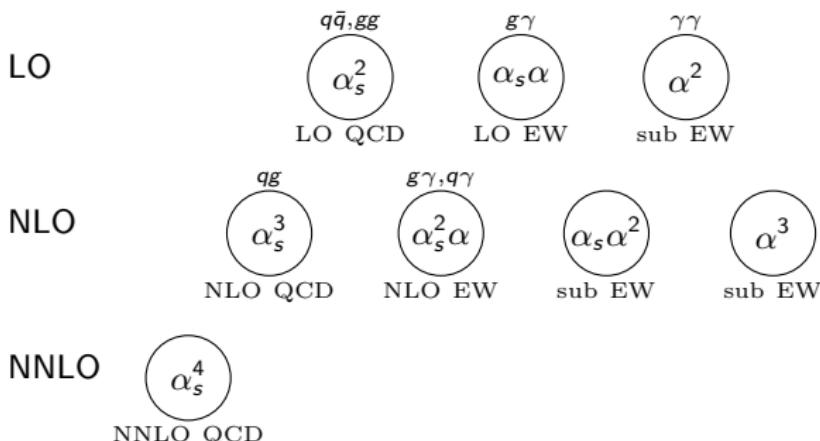
- PDF sets considered
 - Main results → NNPDF3.0QED, LUXqed

Calculation framework

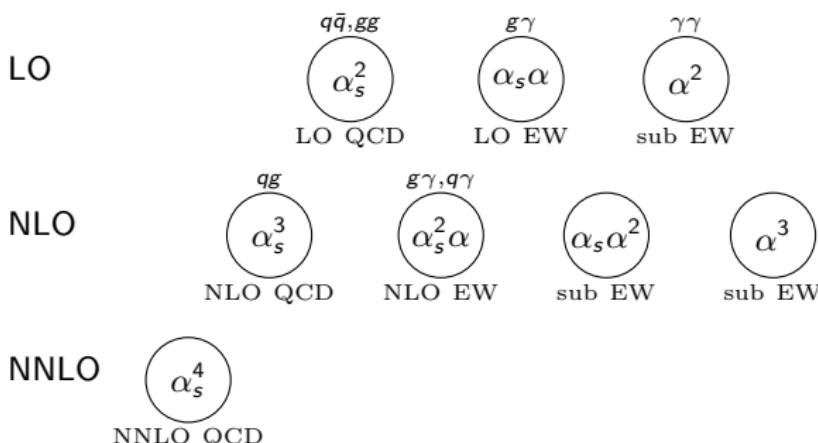
$t\bar{t}$ distributions at NNLO QCD+NLO EW accuracy

Calculation framework

$t\bar{t}$ distributions at NNLO QCD+NLO EW accuracy



Calculation framework

 $t\bar{t}$ distributions at NNLO QCD+NLO EW accuracy


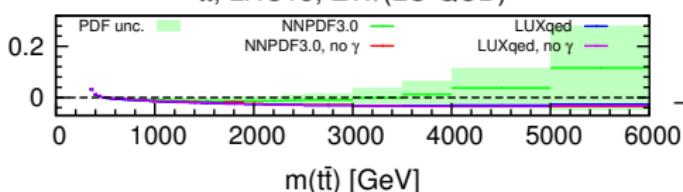
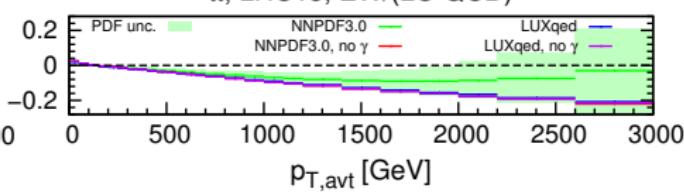
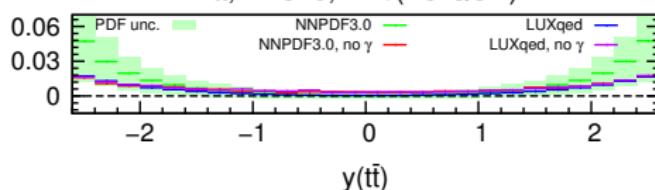
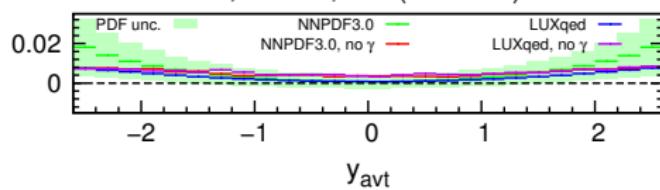
$$\Sigma_{\text{QCD}} \equiv \Sigma_{\text{LO QCD}} + \Sigma_{\text{NLO QCD}} + \boxed{\Sigma_{\text{NNLO QCD}}}$$

$$\Sigma_{\text{EW}} \equiv \Sigma_{\text{LO EW}} + \Sigma_{\text{NLO EW}} + \boxed{\Sigma_{\text{sub EW}}(\alpha^2 + \alpha_s \alpha^2 + \alpha^3)}$$

$$\Sigma_{\text{QCD+EW}} \equiv \Sigma_{\text{QCD}} + \Sigma_{\text{EW}}$$

Results at 13 TeV

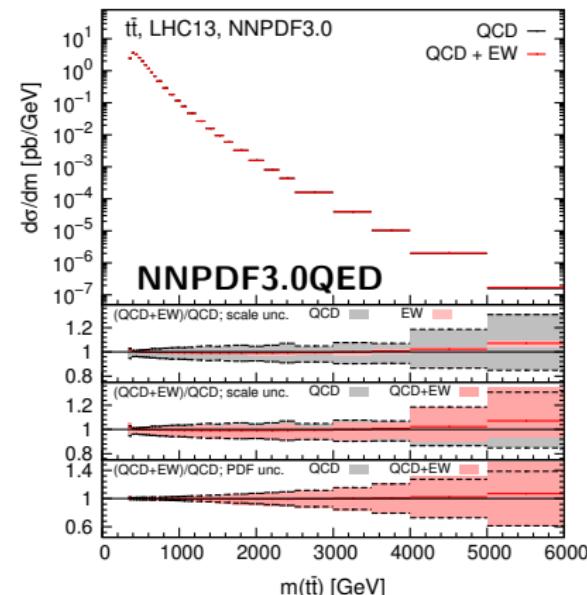
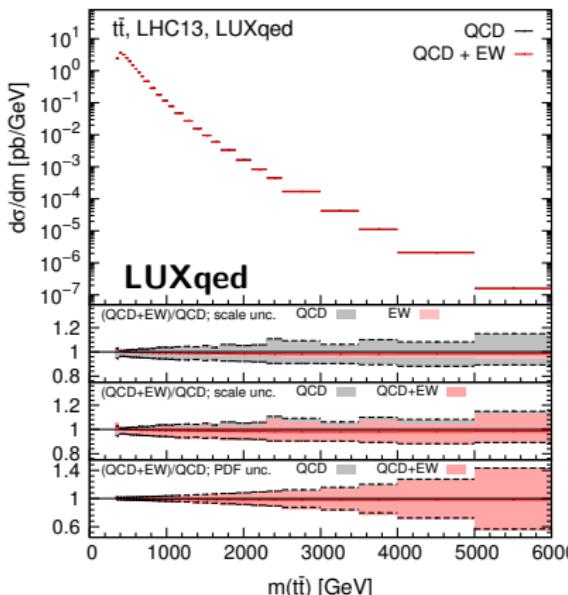
NNPDF3.0QED vs LUXqed

 $t\bar{t}$, LHC13, EW/(LO QCD) $t\bar{t}$, LHC13, EW/(LO QCD) $t\bar{t}$, LHC13, EW/(LO QCD) $t\bar{t}$, LHC13, EW/(LO QCD)

- photon PDF impact \rightarrow large in NNPDF3.0QED, negligible in LUXqed
- LUXqed \longleftrightarrow NNPDF3.0QED ($\text{no } \gamma(x, Q)$)
- LUXqed and NNPDF3.0QED in agreement within uncertainties

Results at 13 TeV

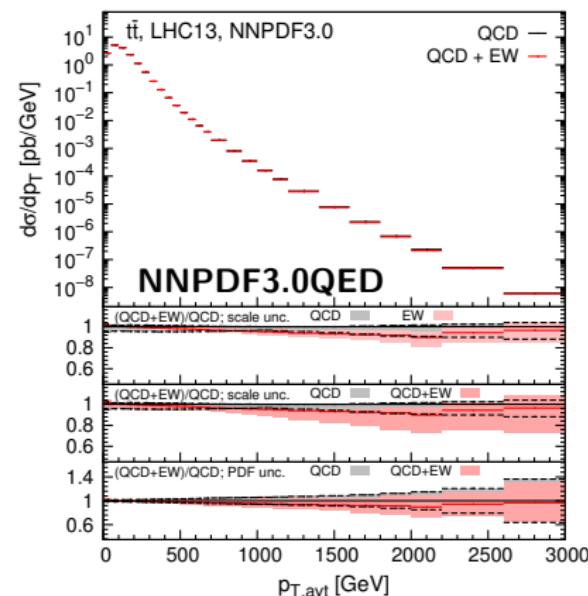
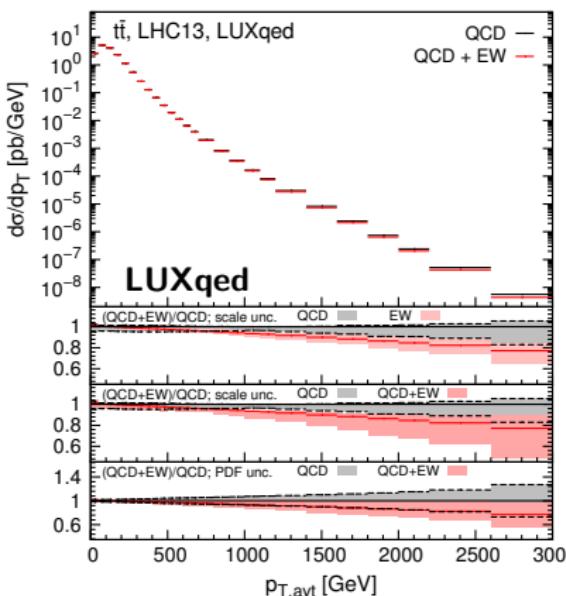
13 TeV



- Both in the the LUXqed and NNPDF3.0QED PDF sets the EW correction is small
- PDF uncertainties become dominant at high $m(t\bar{t})$ region

Results at 13 TeV

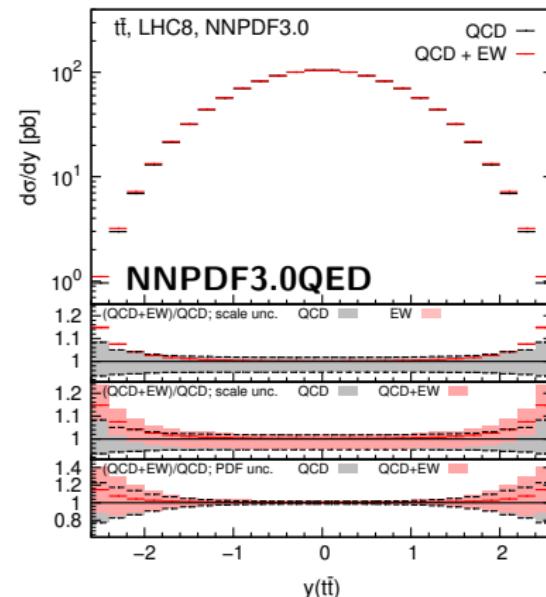
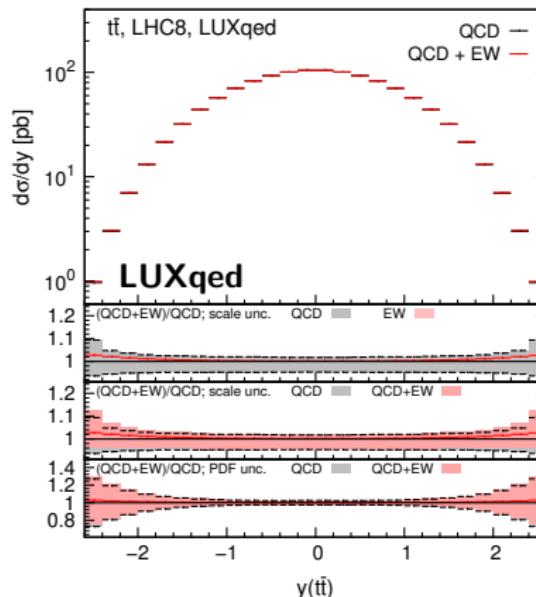
13 TeV



- NNLO QCD corrections reduce the scale dependence significantly
- In the LUXqed PDF set the total result deviates from the pure QCD one already at the 1 TeV region

Results at 8 TeV

8 TeV

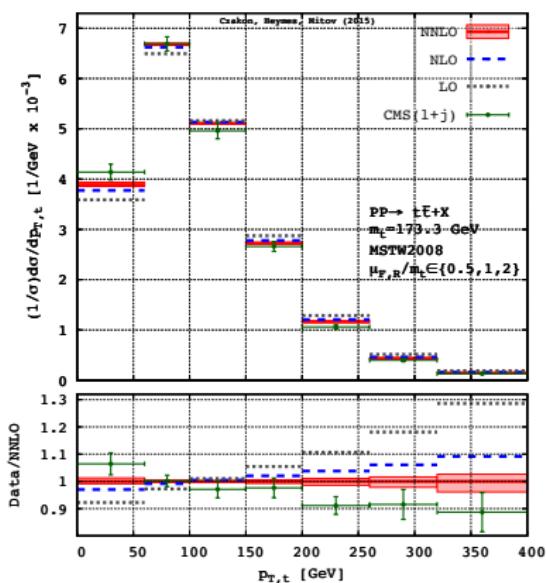


- $\sqrt{s} \downarrow \implies$ Bjorken x 's $\uparrow \implies$ More sensitive to photon-induced contributions
- NNPDF3.0QED: $\sim 15\%$ effect of photon PDF at large rapidity regions

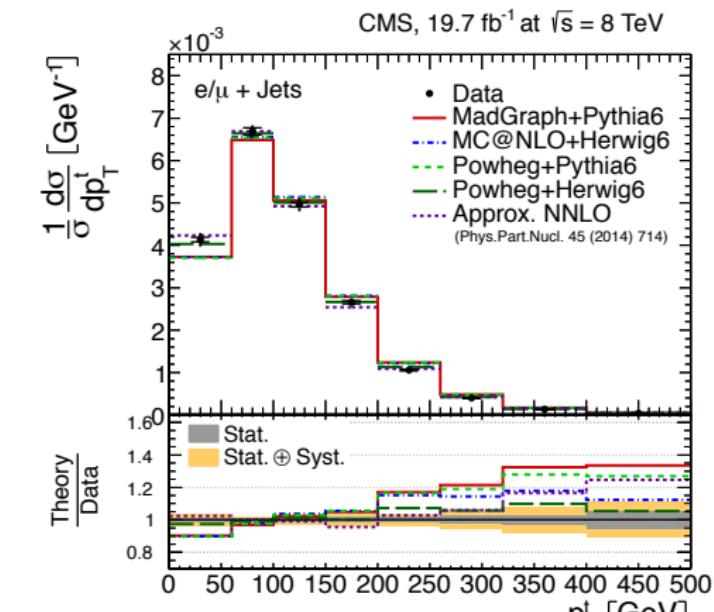
Conclusions

- PDF sets
 - NNPDFQED → Large impact of photon-induced contributions accompanied with large uncertainties
 - CT14QED, LUXqed → Negligible impact of photon-induced contributions in $t\bar{t}$ distributions
- 8, 13 TeV
 - 8 TeV data ($y(t)$, $y(t\bar{t})$) can be sensitive to the impact of the photon-induced contributions at experimentally reachable regions (NNPDFQED)
 - At 13 TeV, in p_T distributions EW corrections induce significant deviations w.r.t. the pure QCD ones (LUXqed)
 - NNLO QCD are necessary in order to reduce the scale dependence
- Further research
 - Additive vs multiplicative approach
 - $t\bar{t}$ asymmetry at NNLO QCD+NLO EW at 8 TeV

Theory vs data tension



arXiv:1511.00549



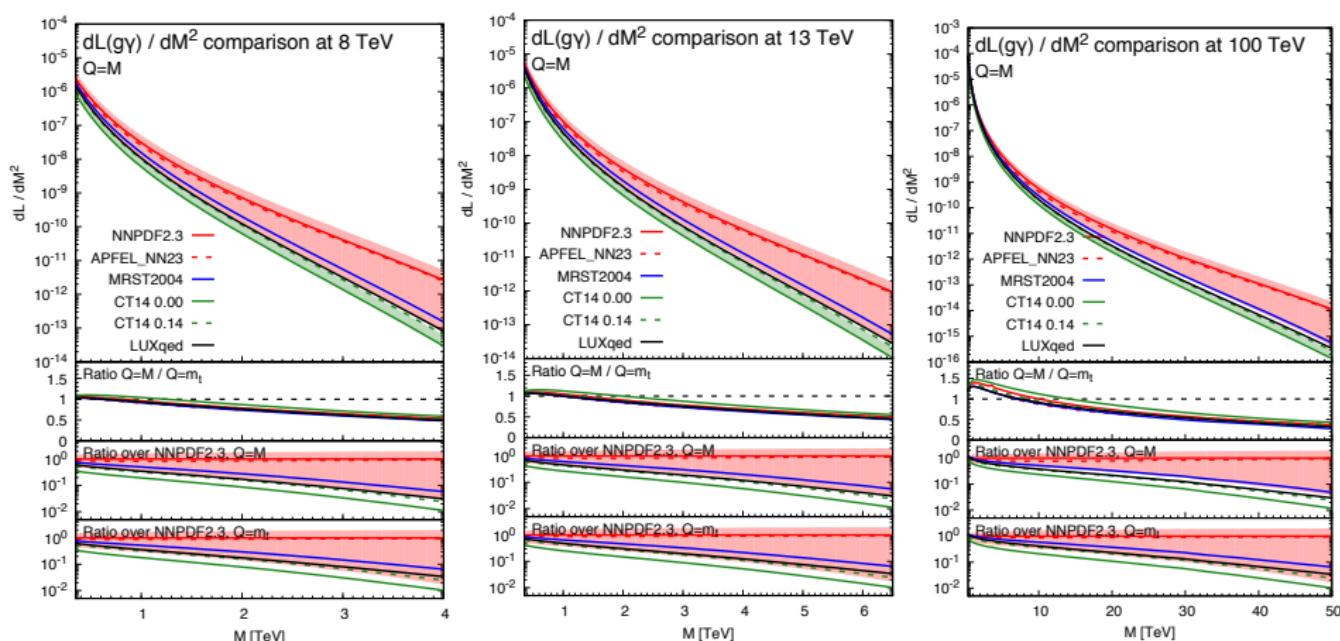
arXiv:1505.04480

- The p_T spectrum in data for top quarks is softer than expected

The photon PDF

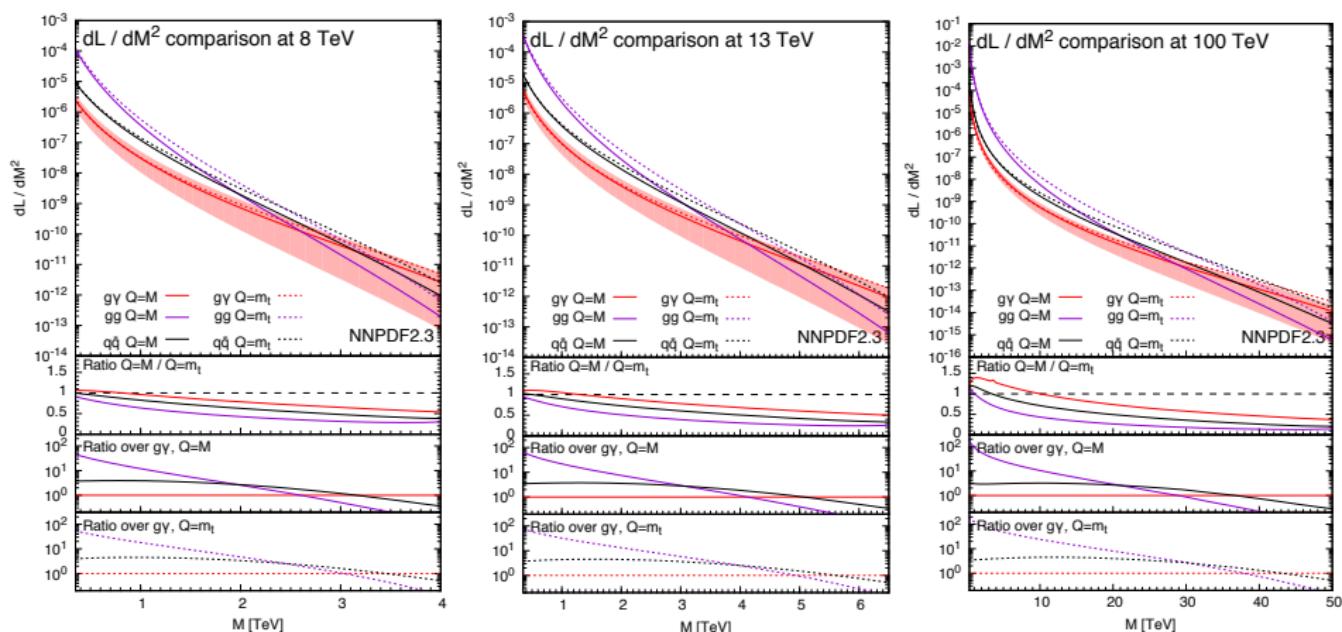
- NNPDF2.3QED
 - No assumption for the $\gamma(x, Q^0)$ functional form
 - Different scales for QCD/QED evolutions
- CT14QED
 - Uses an ansatz like MRST2004 with one free parameter
 - The momentum fraction carried by the photon is constrained to be $\leq 0.14\%$ at 90% CL
 - A set including the elastic photon contribution is also provided (CT14QEDinc)
- NNPDF3.0QED
 - Simultaneous evolution of QCD/QED is implemented (also in APFEL_NN23), which changes the low x behaviour, but with no effect in $t\bar{t}$ phenomenology
- LUXqed
 - Match the Master formula with the Parton model formula $\sigma \rightarrow$ extract $\gamma(x, Q^0)$
 - Splitting functions at $O(\alpha + \alpha_s \alpha)$

The $g\gamma$ Luminosity



- LUXqed lies very close to CT14QED
- Effects due to the different evolution in NNPDF2.3QED are not visible

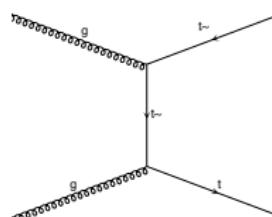
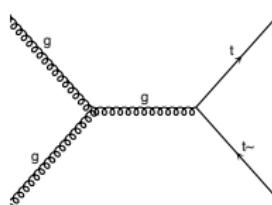
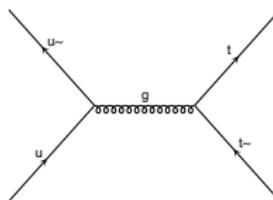
Parton Luminosities and scale choice



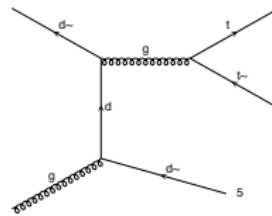
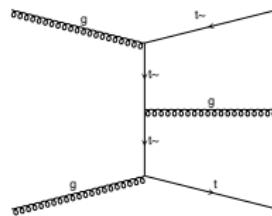
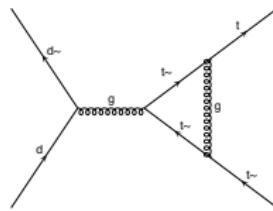
- In both dynamical and fixed scales the $g\gamma$ luminosity is suppressed with respect to the gg one at the low M region

Representative Feynman diagrams (QCD)

- LO QCD (α_s^2)

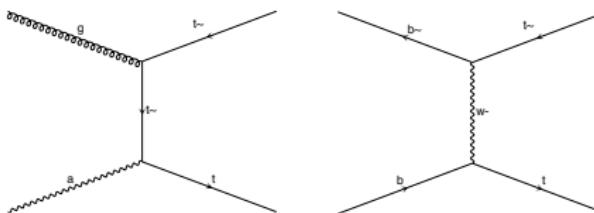


- NLO QCD (α_s^3)

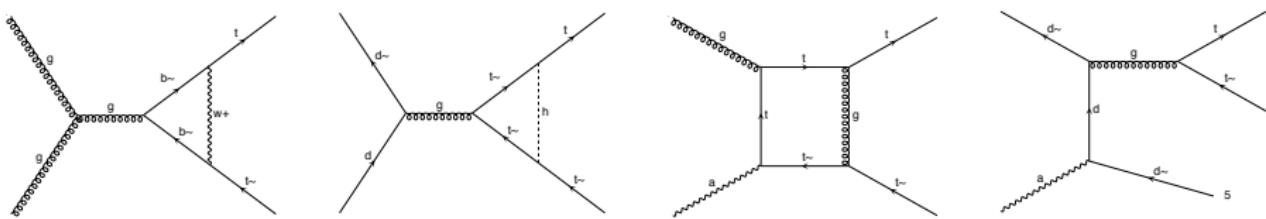


Representative Feynman diagrams (EW)

- LO EW ($\alpha_s \alpha$)

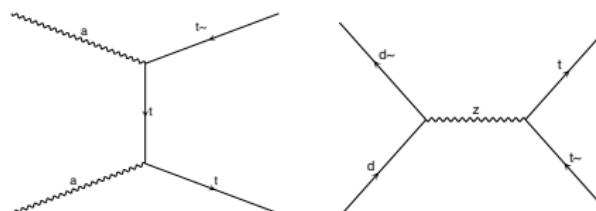


- NLO EW ($\alpha_s^2 \alpha$)

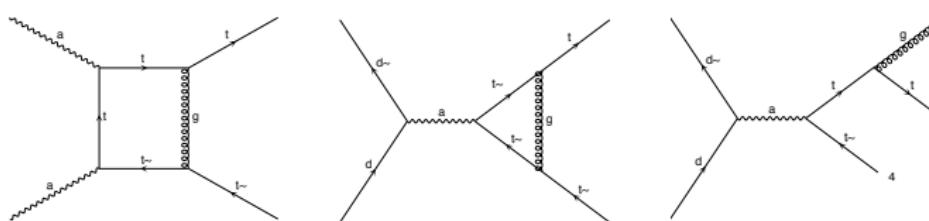


Representative Feynman diagrams (sub EW)

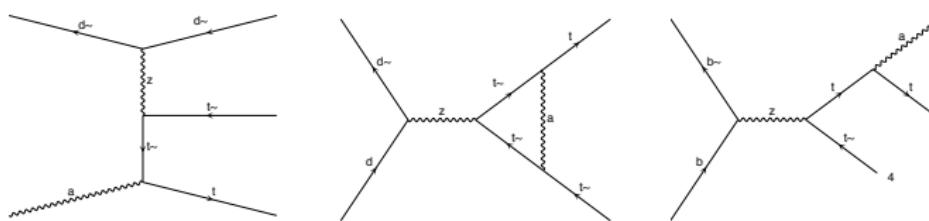
- LO3 (α^2)



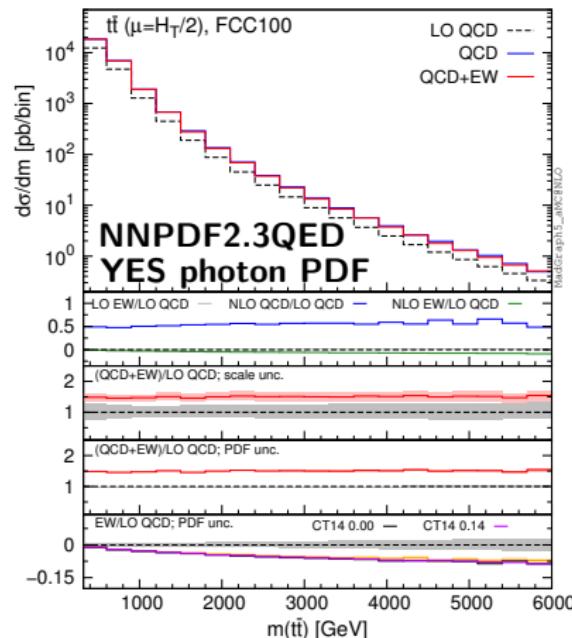
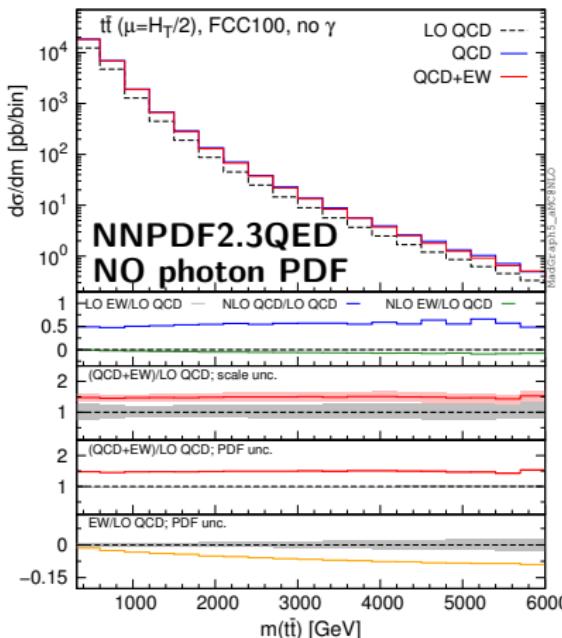
- NLO3 ($\alpha_s \alpha^2$)



- NLO4 (α^3)

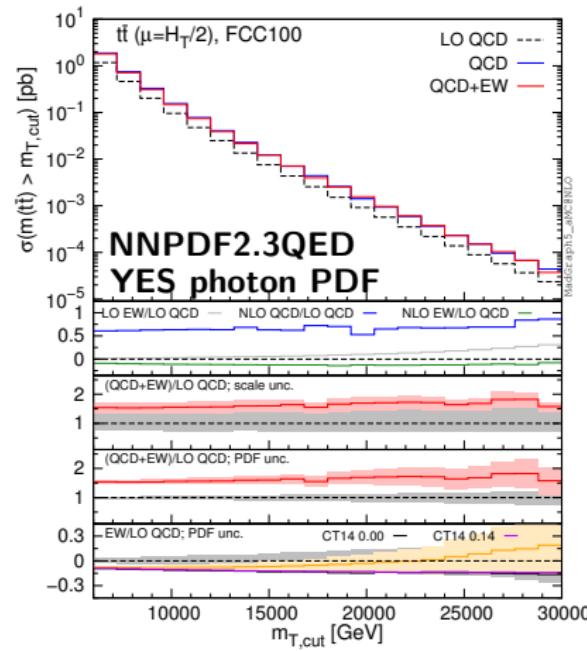
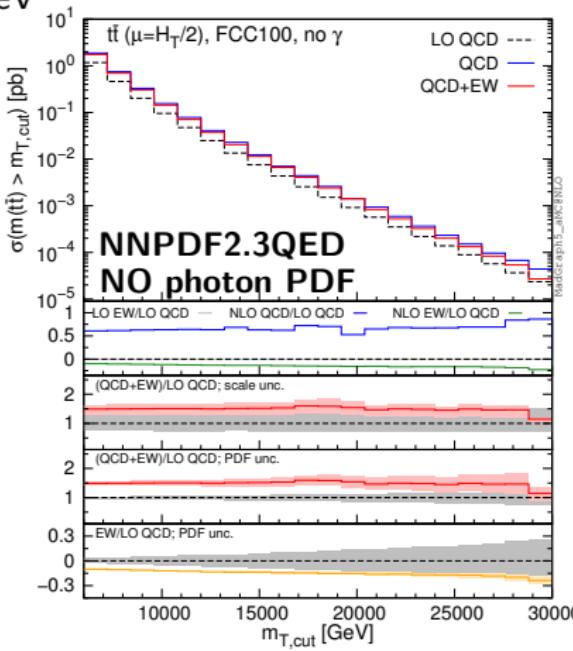


100 TeV

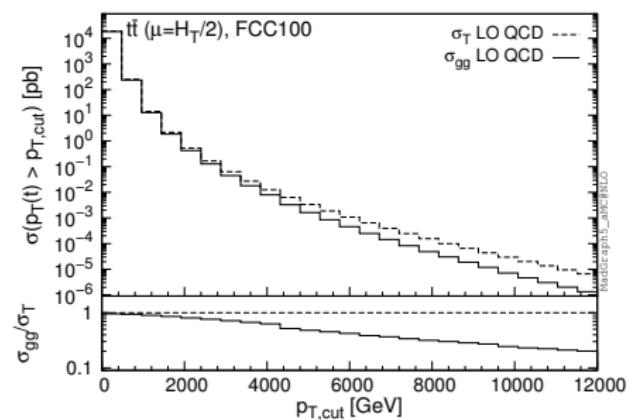
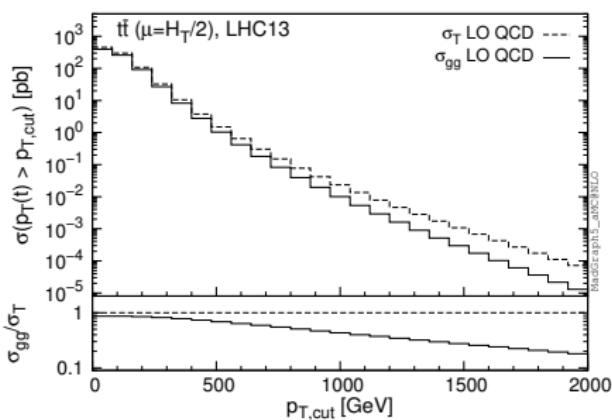


- At 100 TeV $t\bar{t}$ differential distributions are not sensitive to photon-induced contributions
- $\sqrt{s} \uparrow \implies \text{Bjorken } x \text{'s } \downarrow$

100 TeV

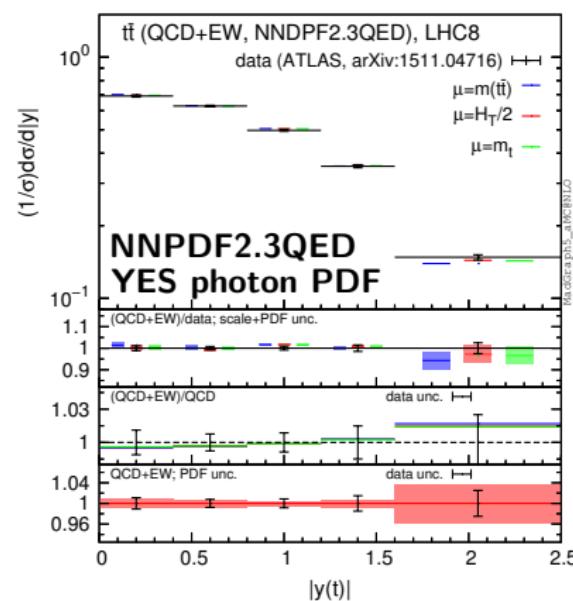
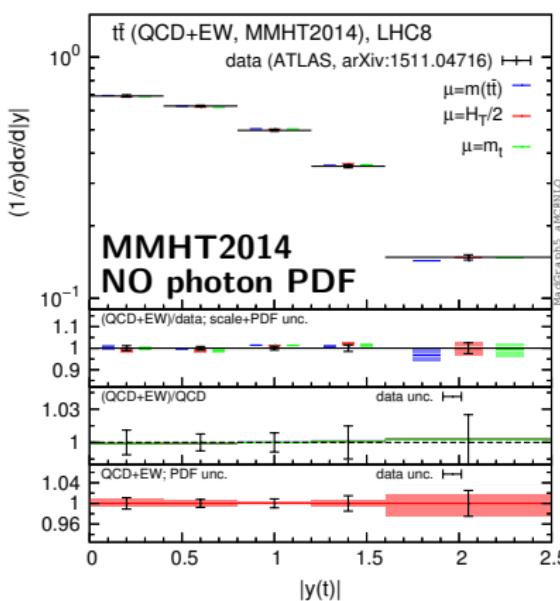


- The effect of the photon-induced contributions becomes visible only at very high $m(t\bar{t})$ (and $p_T(t)$) regions
- Larger effects are expected at 8 TeV, where already we have data

LHC13, FCC100, σ_{gg}/σ_T vs p_T 

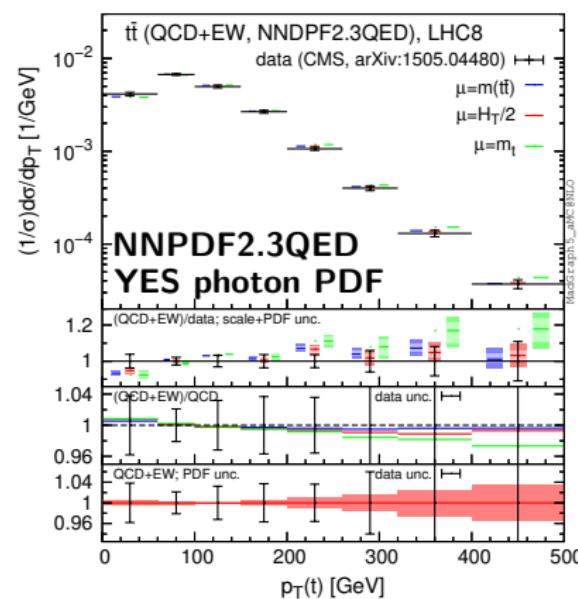
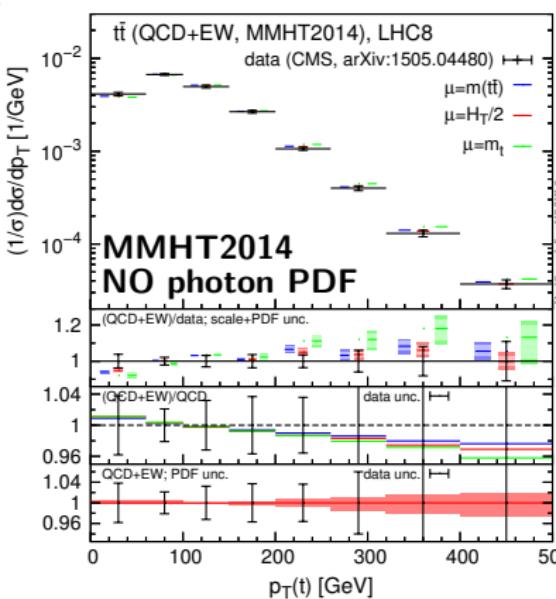
- $p_T \uparrow \implies$ tops are central \implies s-channel favoured $\implies \frac{\sigma_{q\bar{q}}}{\sigma_{gg}} \uparrow \implies K\text{-factor} \downarrow$

8 TeV



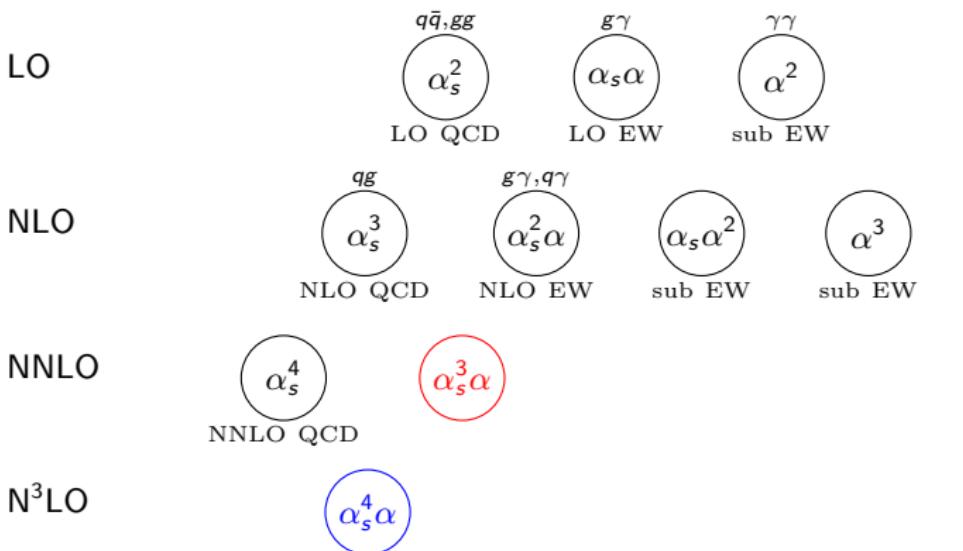
- Normalised $(1/\sigma)$ rapidity distributions \rightarrow Exp. errors reduce at few % level.
- Large PDF uncertainties and visible impact of photon PDF (NNPDF2.3QED)
- Can be used for constraining the photon PDF (NNPDF2.3QED)

8 TeV



- In p_T distributions the impact of the photon PDF is larger at the tail
- Sudakov logs vs $\gamma(x, Q)$ compensation depends on the scale definition
- For 13 TeV comparisons between theory and experiment EW corrections and photon-induced contributions need to be taken into account
- Scale uncertainty still large at NLO QCD \rightarrow NNLO QCD needed

Multiplicative approaches



$$\Sigma_{\text{QCD}+\text{EW}} \equiv \Sigma_{\text{QCD}} + \Sigma_{\text{EW}}$$

$$\Sigma_{\text{QCD} \times \text{EW}} \equiv \Sigma_{\text{QCD}} + K_{\text{QCD}}^{\text{NLO}} \Sigma_{\text{NLO EW}} + \Sigma_{\text{LO EW}} + \Sigma_{\text{sub EW}}$$

$$\Sigma_{\text{QCD}^2 \times \text{EW}} \equiv \Sigma_{\text{QCD}} + K_{\text{QCD}}^{\text{NNLO}} \Sigma_{\text{NLO EW}} + \Sigma_{\text{LO EW}} + \Sigma_{\text{sub EW}}$$