



Theory perspectives in heavy quarks modelling

Davide Napoletano, ATLAS-CMS MC Workshop, 04/05/2017

Intro

- m_b somewhere in $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}} < m_b < m_{V,H,t}$

Up Quark
~ 0.002 GeV

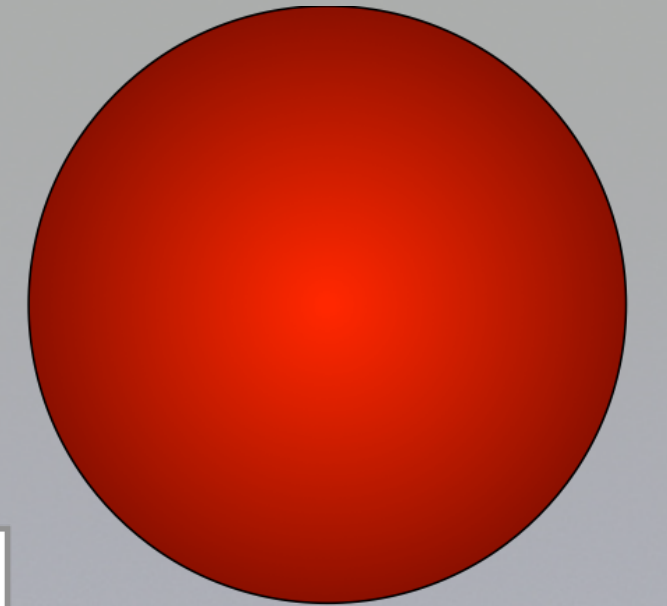
Charm Quark
1.25 GeV

Top Quark
175 GeV

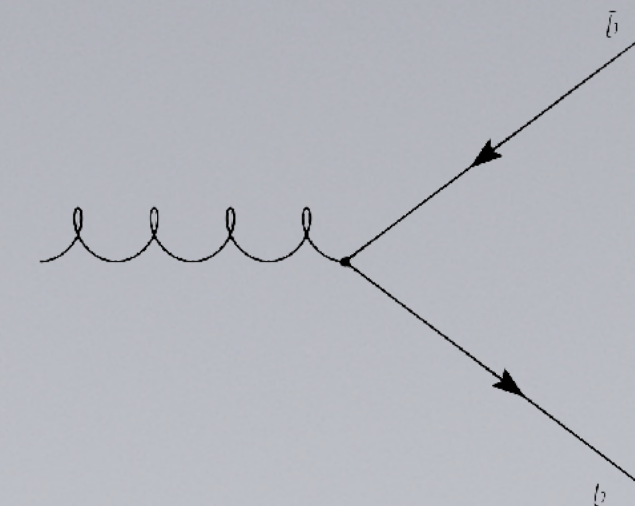
Down Quark
~ 0.005 GeV

Strange Quark
~ 0.095 GeV

Bottom Quark
4.2 GeV



- main production through $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

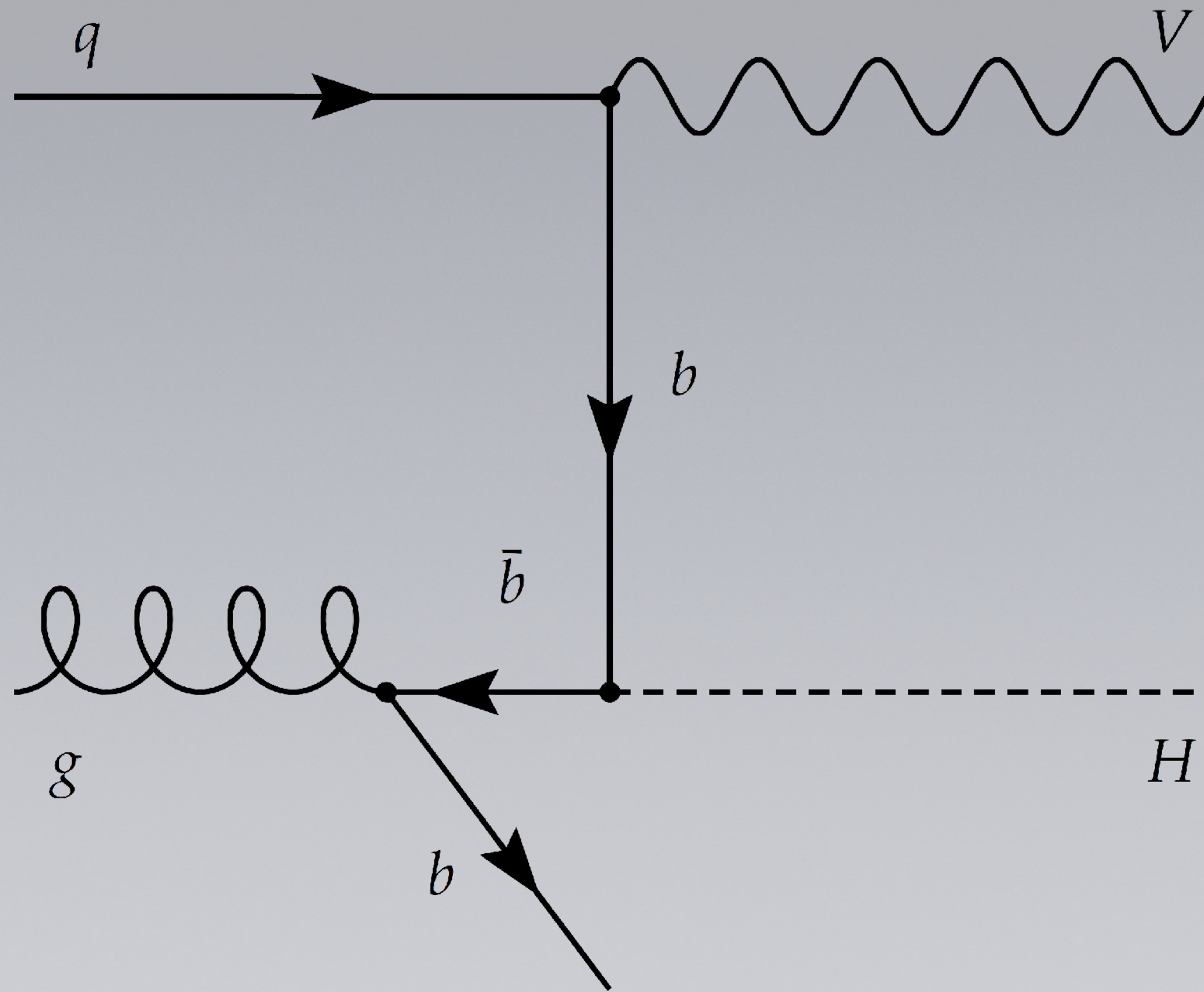


- Problems so far are only theoretical/MC

- There are still quite a few open questions on the topic...

4FS vs 5FS

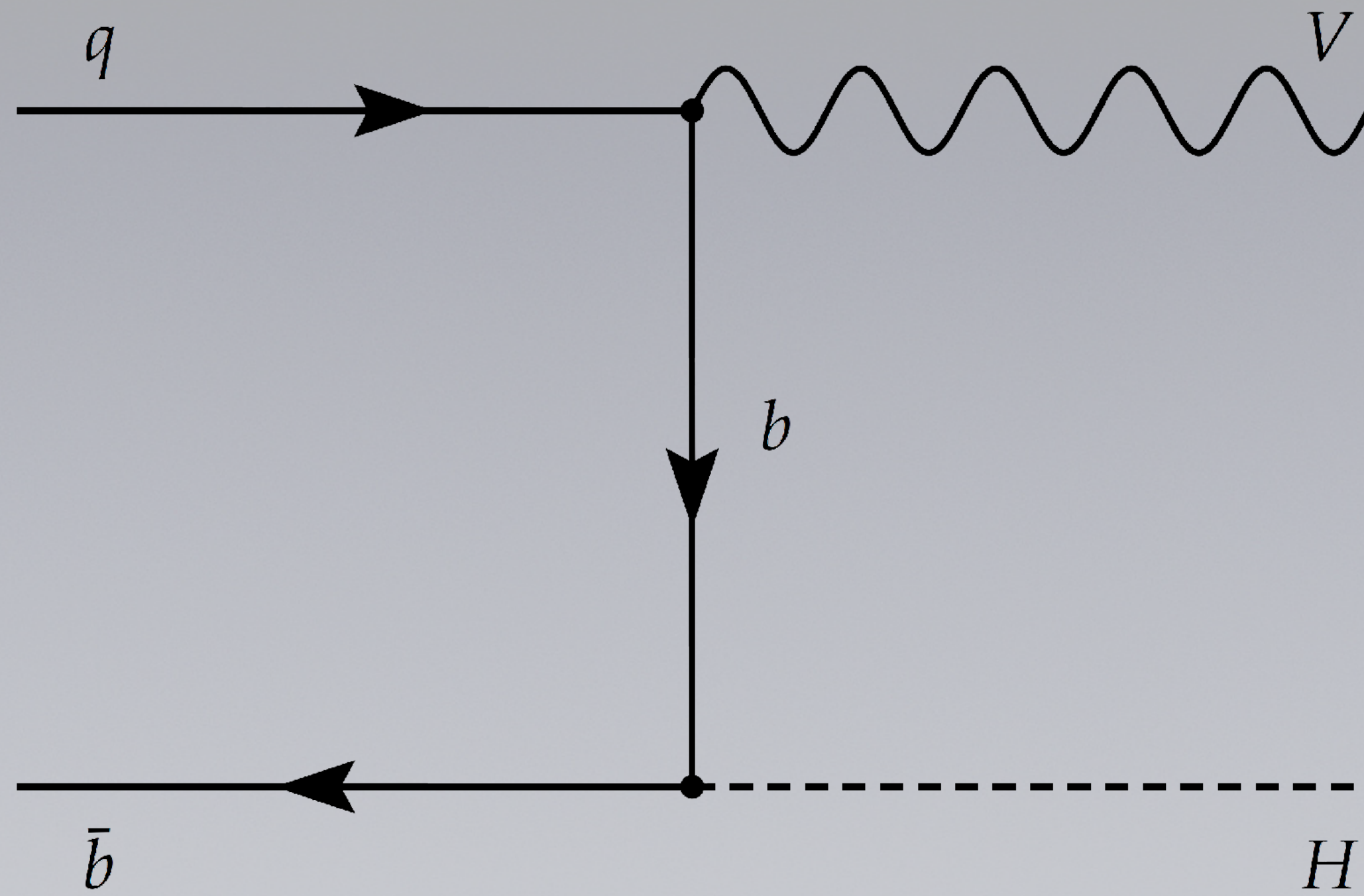
4F Scheme : VH



- $m_b \neq 0$ (Everywhere)
- $\sim \alpha_S \log \frac{m_b^2}{q^2}$, can be $O(1)$
- $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, no problem

4FS vs 5FS

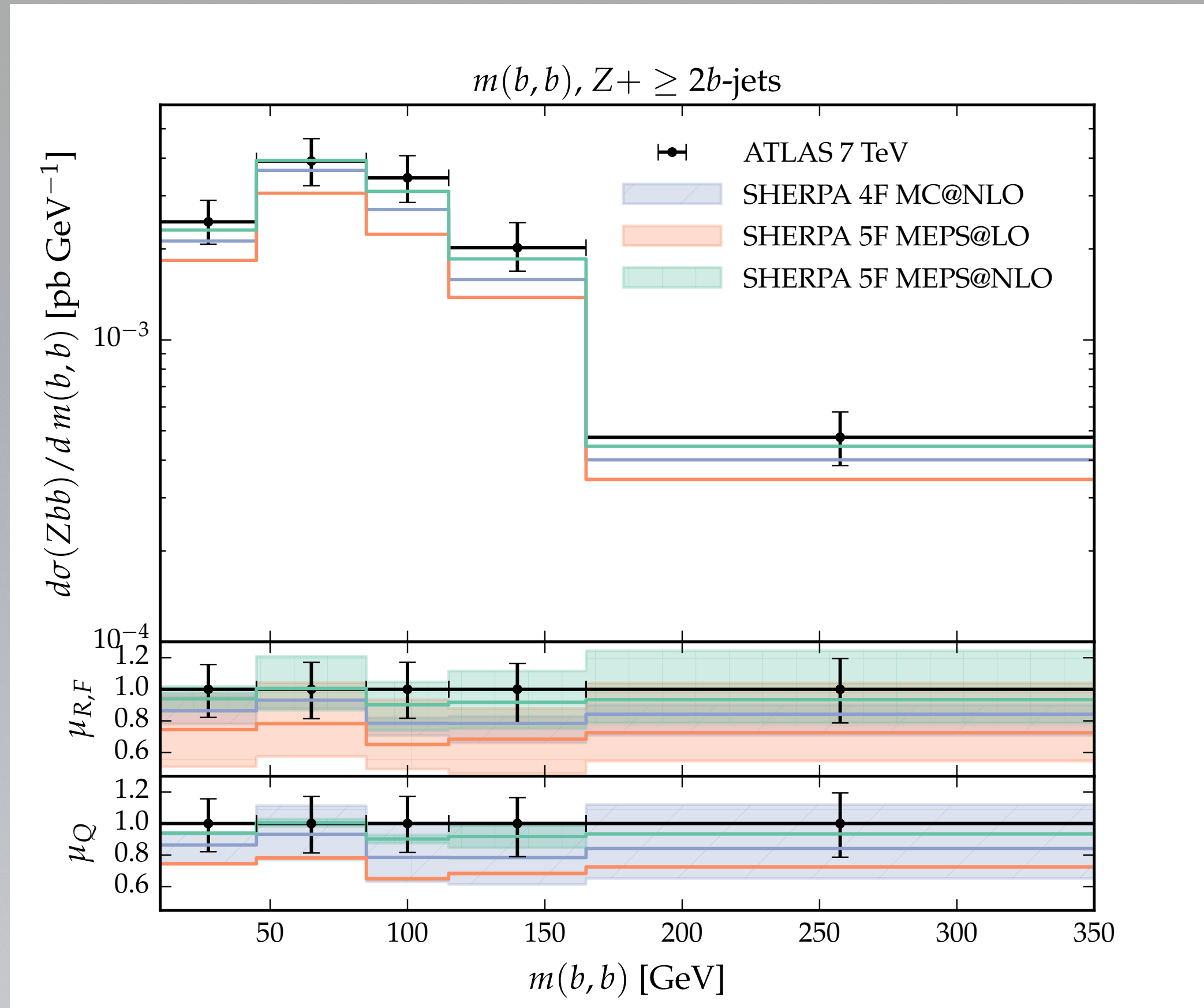
5F Scheme : VH



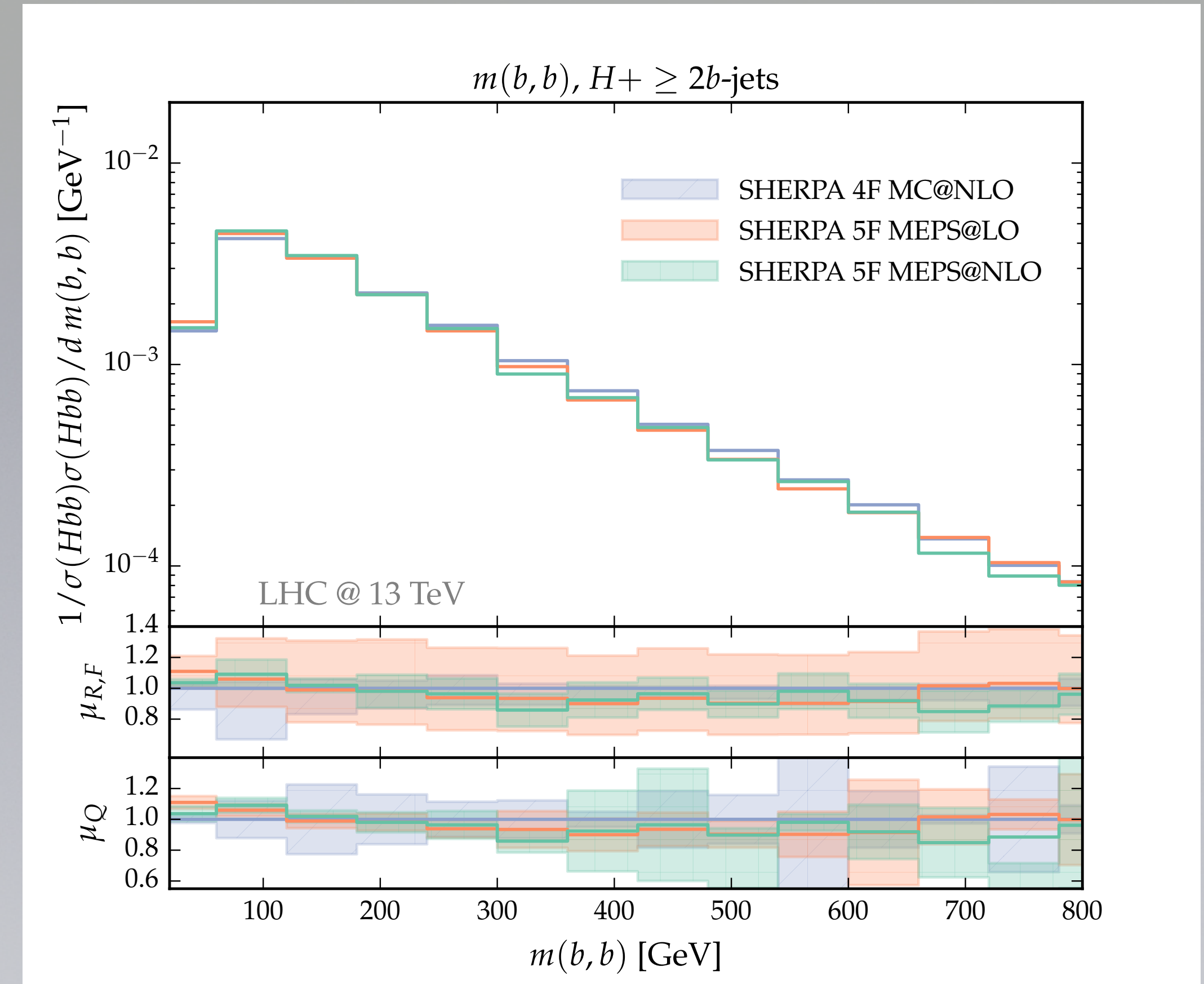
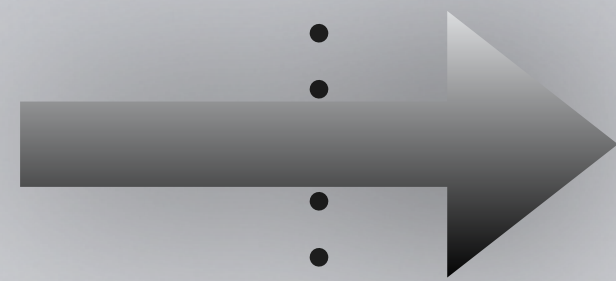
- $m_b = 0$
- Logs resummed in b-pdf
- $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, depends on PS

$pp \rightarrow VH(b\bar{b})$

arXiv:1612.04640

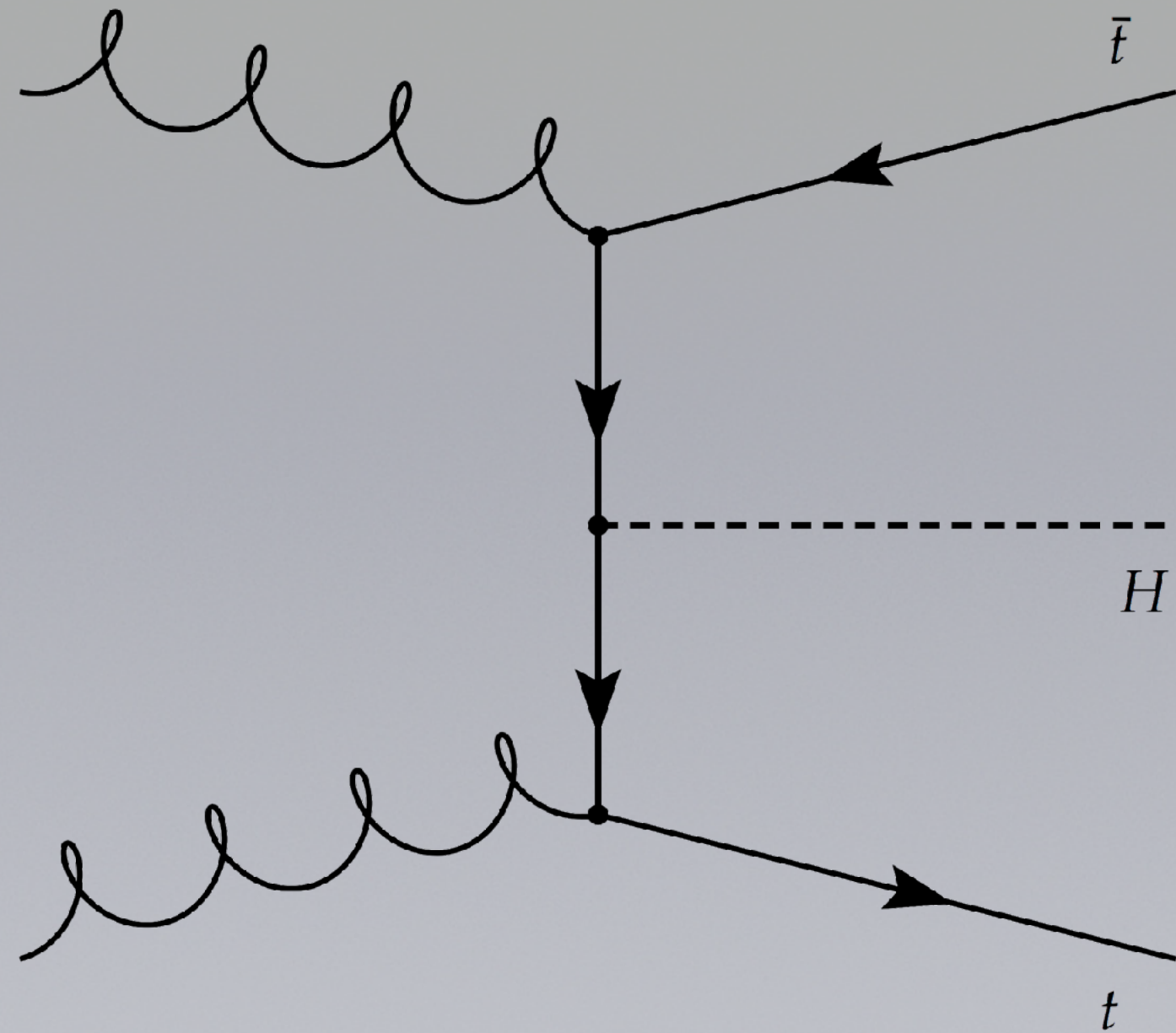


- Compare against Zbb data to understand Hbb



- As in Zbb, good shape agreement among schemes

$$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}H(b\bar{b})$$



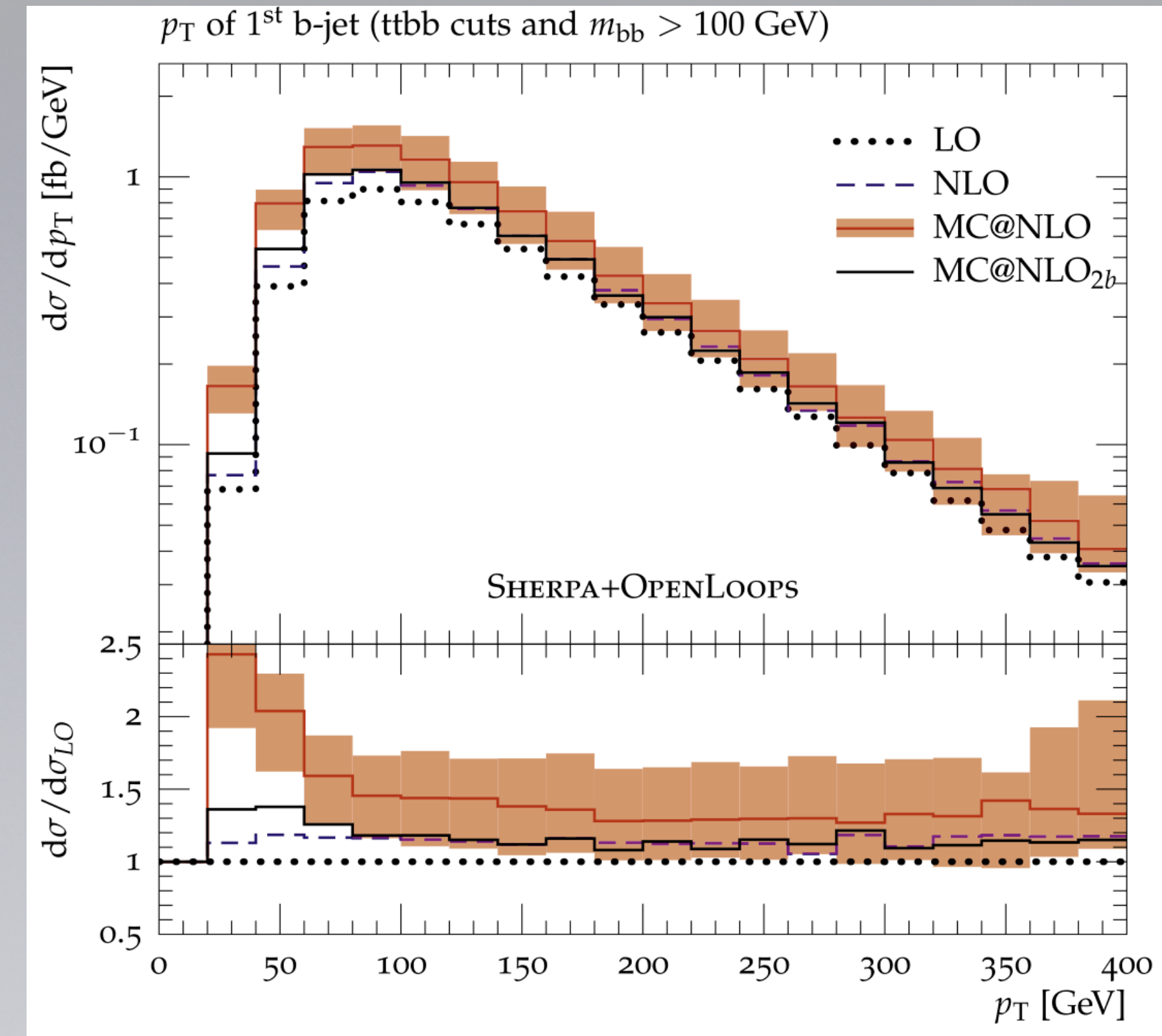
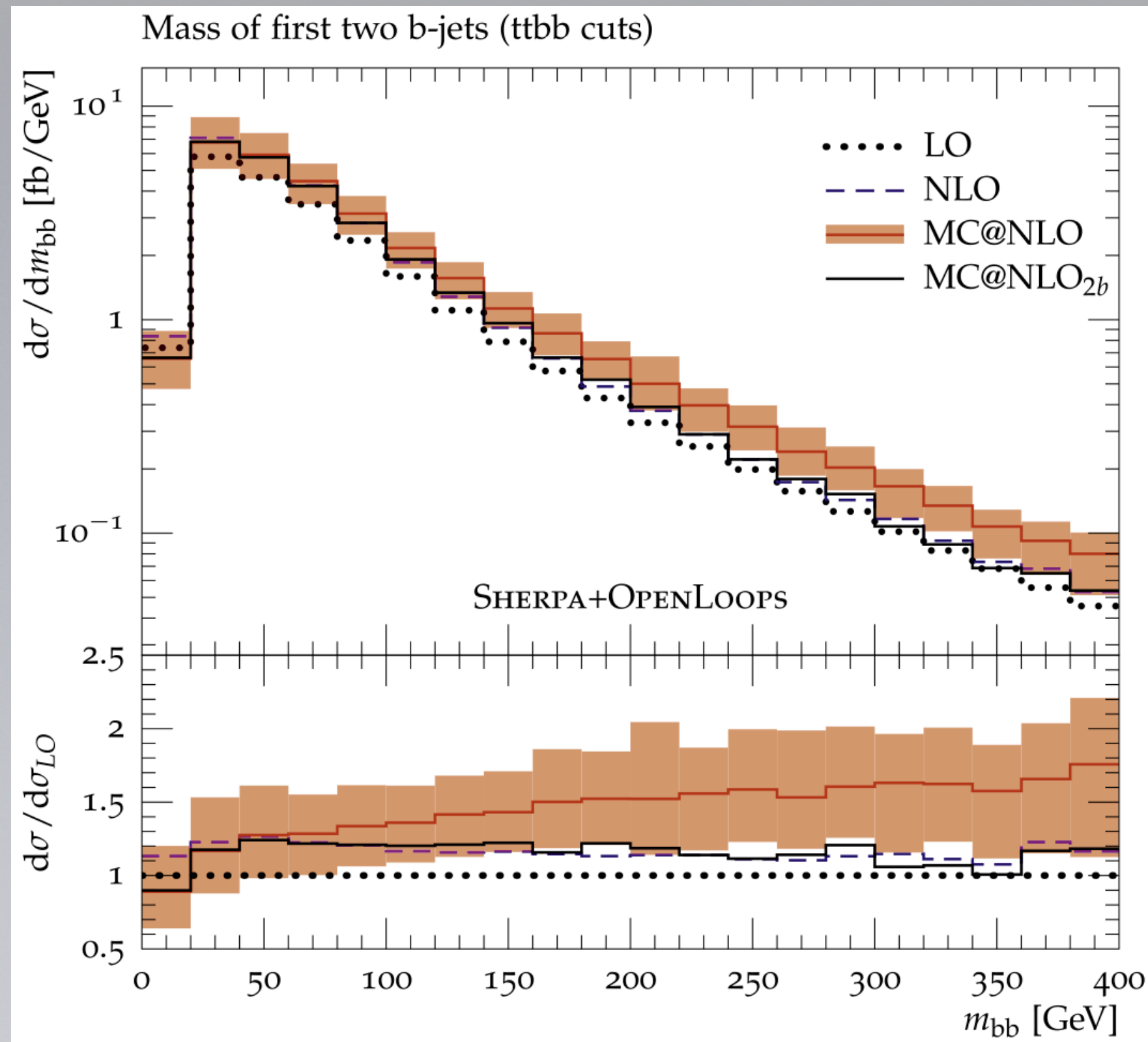
- Large irreducible bkg : ttbb
- Large MC uncertainties are limitation
- NLO+PS in 5FS and 4FS

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- 5FS can lead to collinear singularities, $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ depends solely on shower
 - 5FS has to rely on merging, not very efficient...
 - 4FS has at least the first $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ comes from MEs
 - 4FS fully inclusive, but...

$$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}H(b\bar{b})$$

Cascioli et al, arXiv:1309.5912v2

$$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b} \text{ NLO+PS with } m_b$$



- Big $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ effects
- Different running couplings in 4FS and 5FS

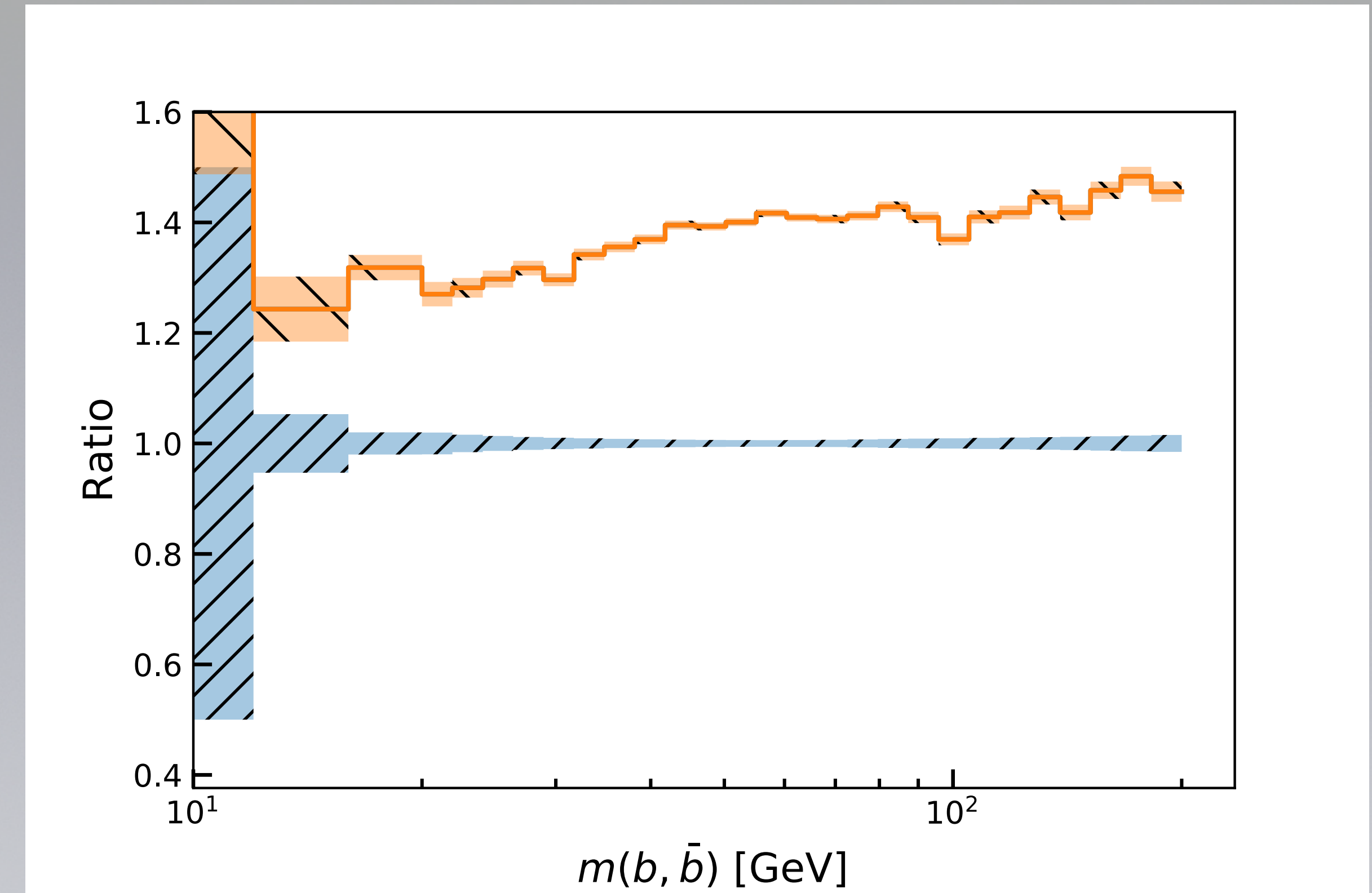
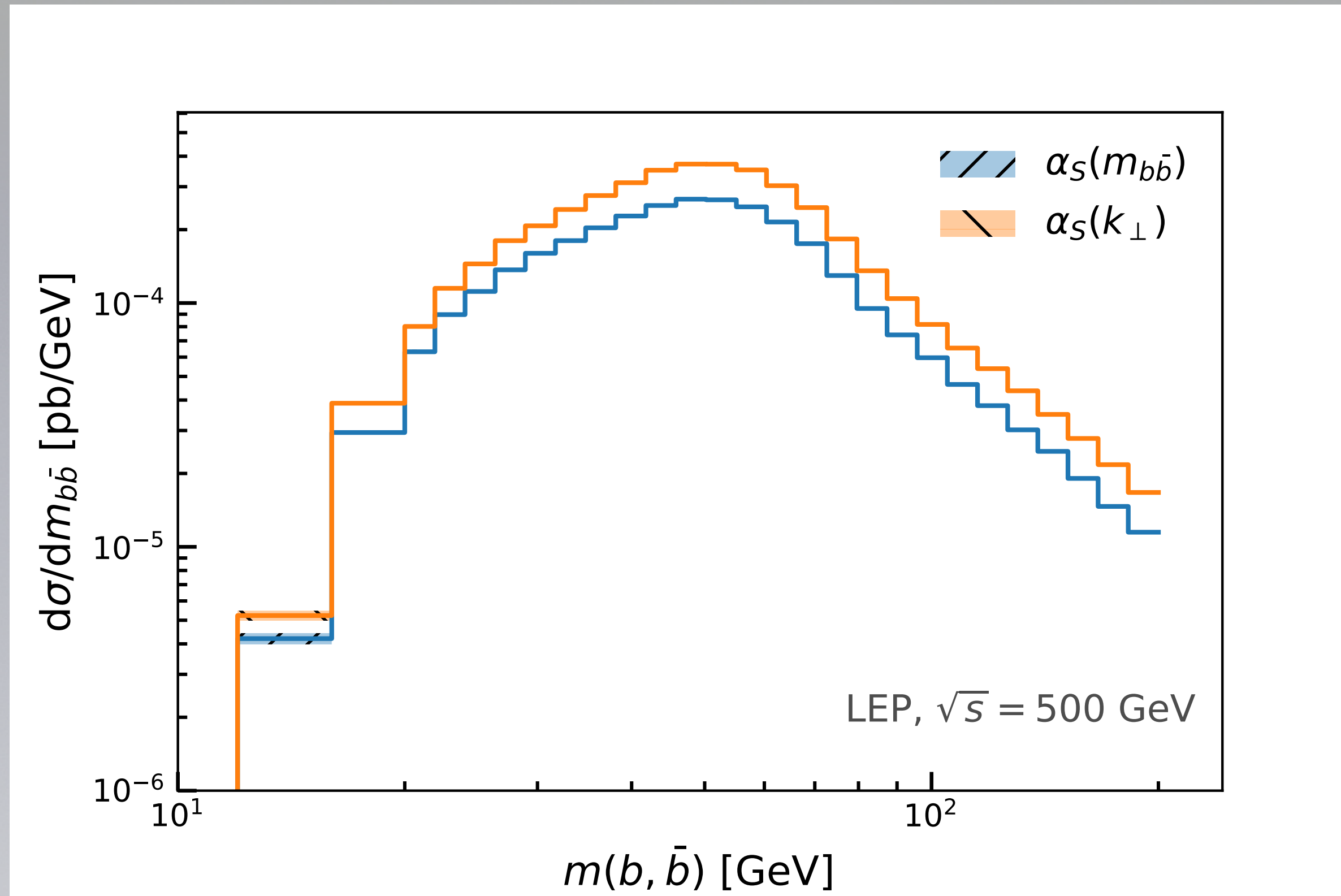
$g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ Shower

Different implementations

- SHERPA (2.2.3) : $\alpha_s(m_{Q\bar{Q}})$ + mass effects in FSR (ISR on-going)
 - DIRE : $\alpha_s(s_{ij}s_{jk}/s_{ijk})$ + mass effects in FSR,
- HERWIG 7.0 : $\alpha_s(m_{Q\bar{Q}})$ (virtuality) mass effects in FSR,
- PYTHIA 8: $\alpha_s(k_{\perp})$, + many options for mass effects,
 - DIRE : $\alpha_s(s_{ij}s_{jk}/s_{ijk})$ + mass effects in FSR,
 - aMC@NLO : only massless

$g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ Shower

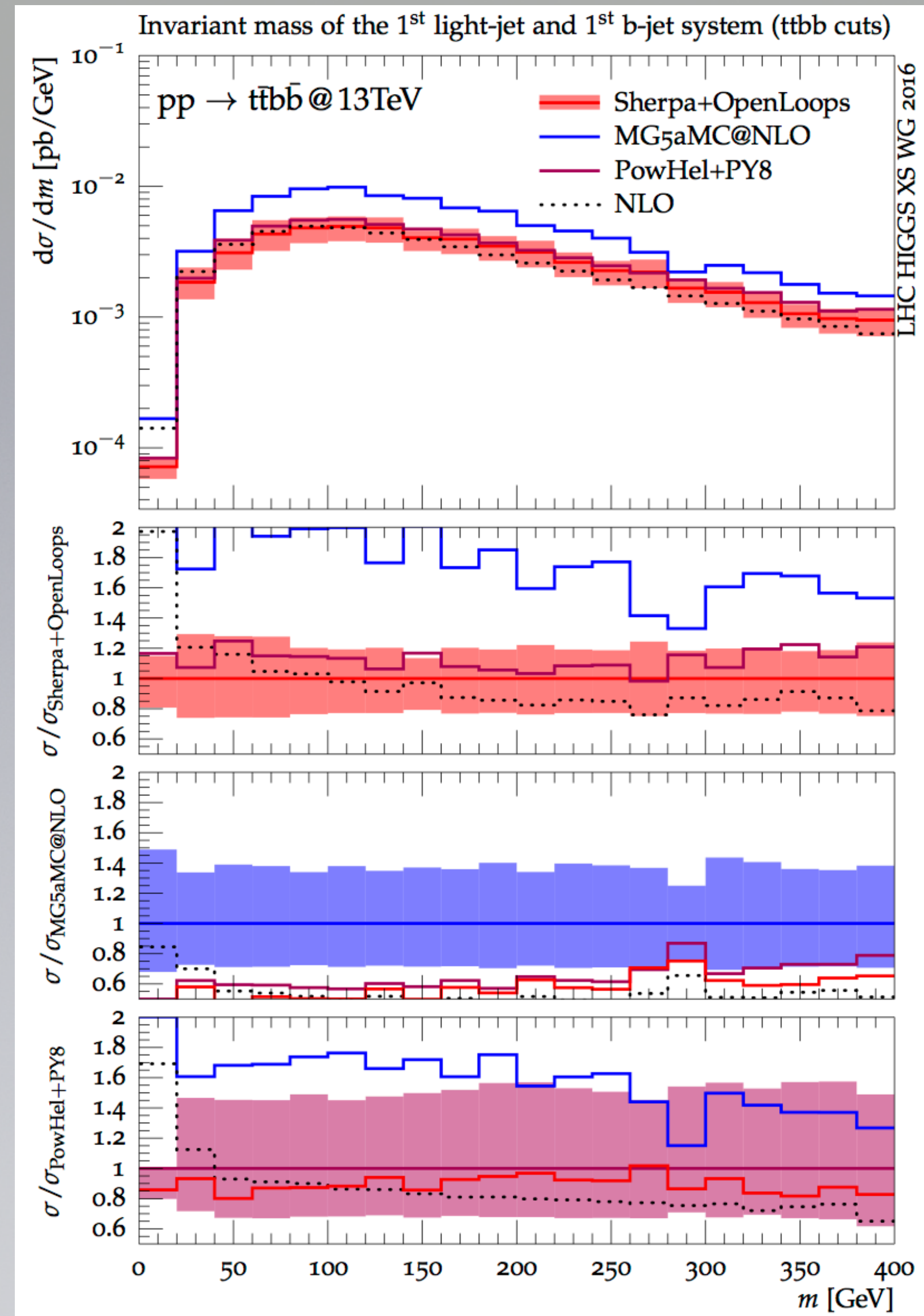
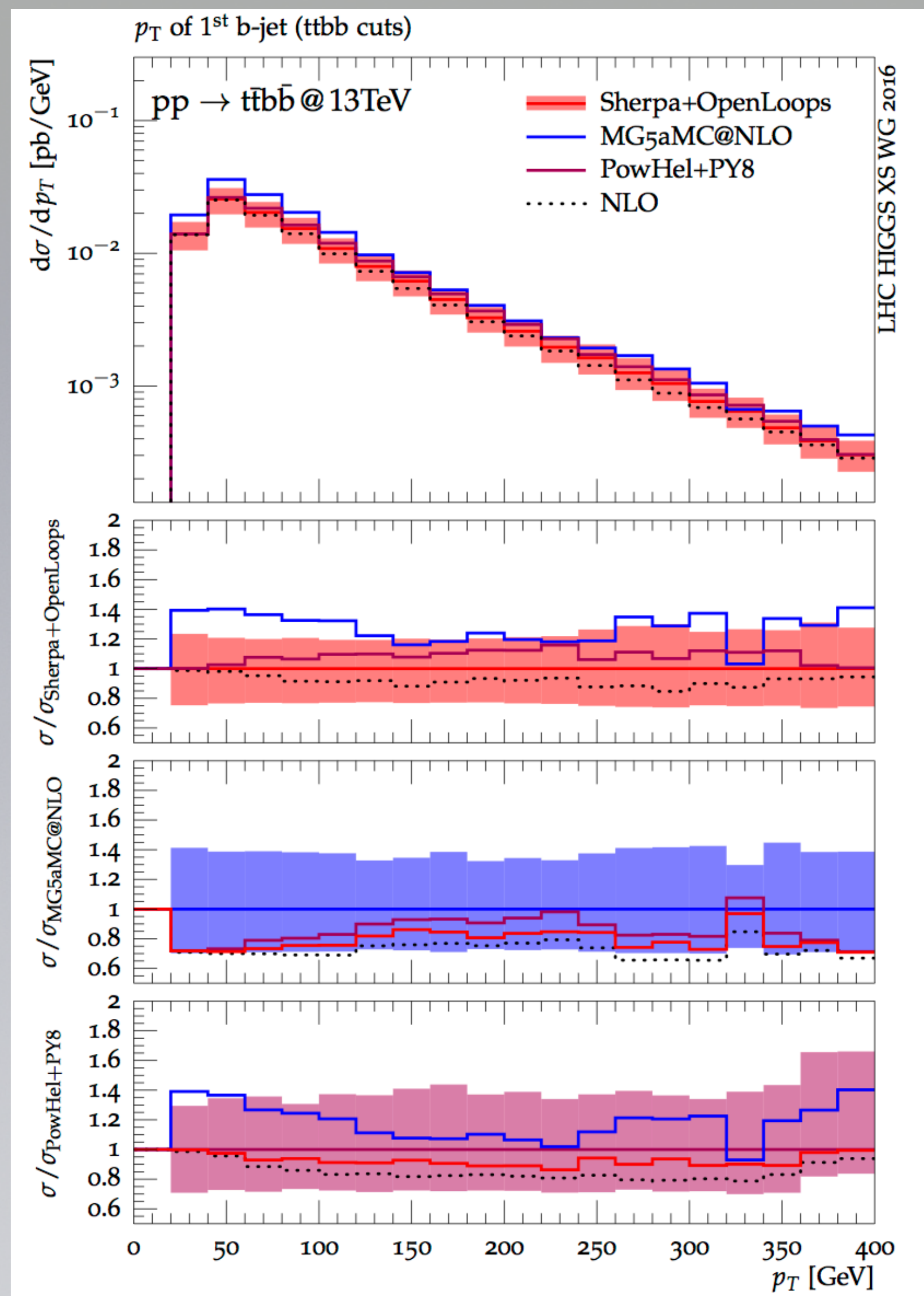
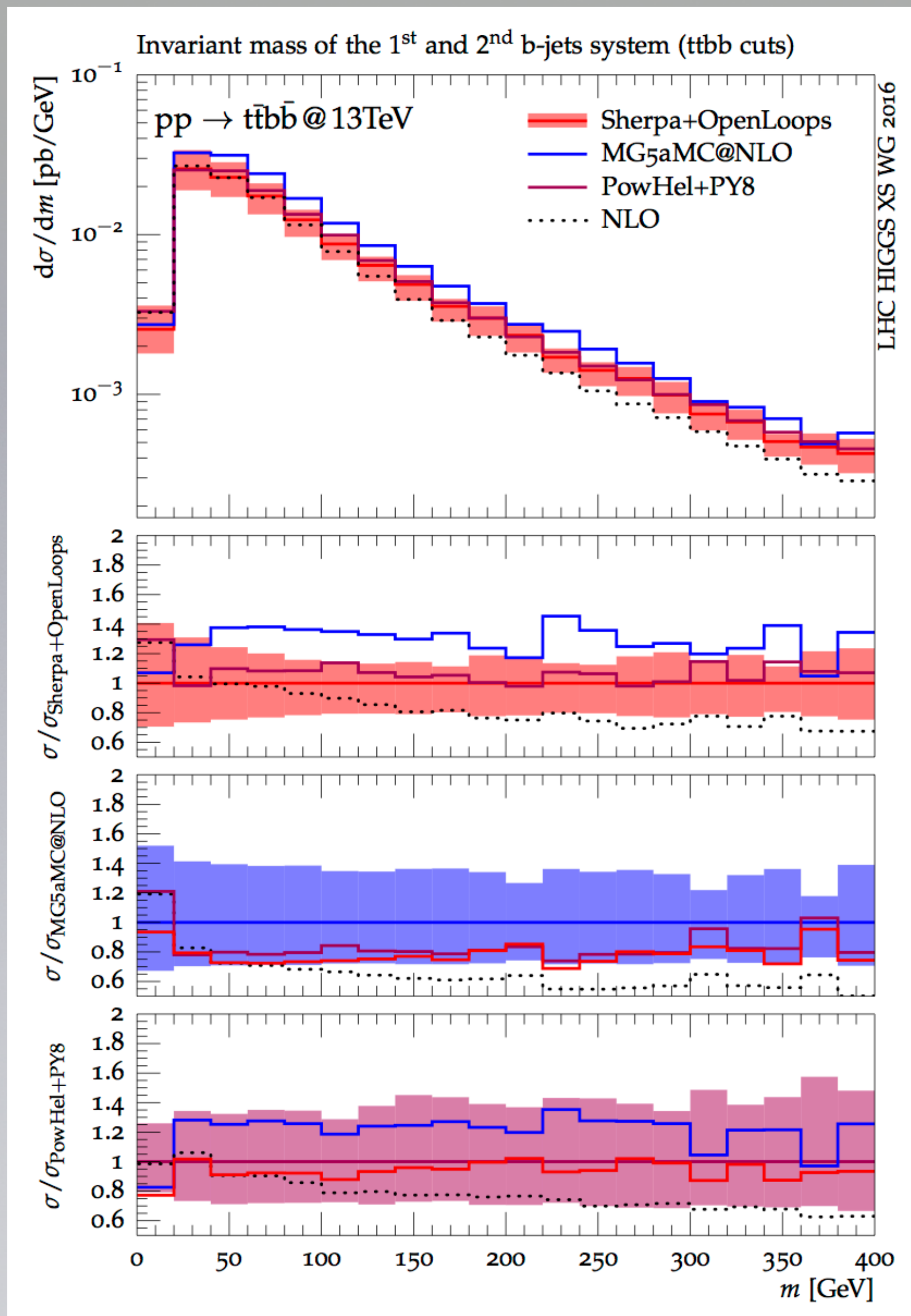
... if I let bs coming only from the shower...



- $\alpha_S(k_\perp)$ gives a much harder spectrum
- $\alpha_S(m_{b\bar{b}})$ is generally the preferred options...

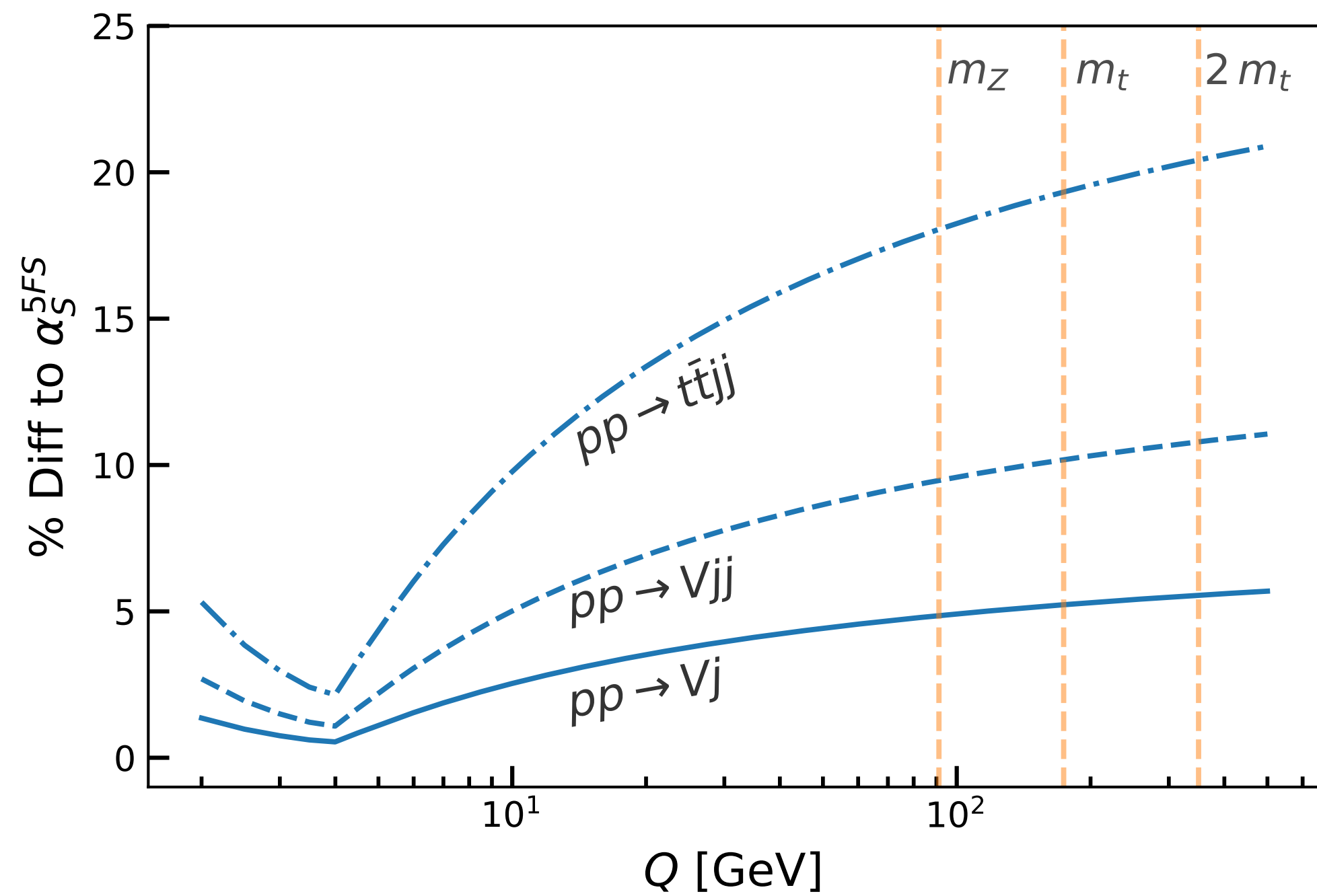
(this should really be taken as an uncertainty though...)

$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}H(b\bar{b})$ YR4 Comparison



Running coupling

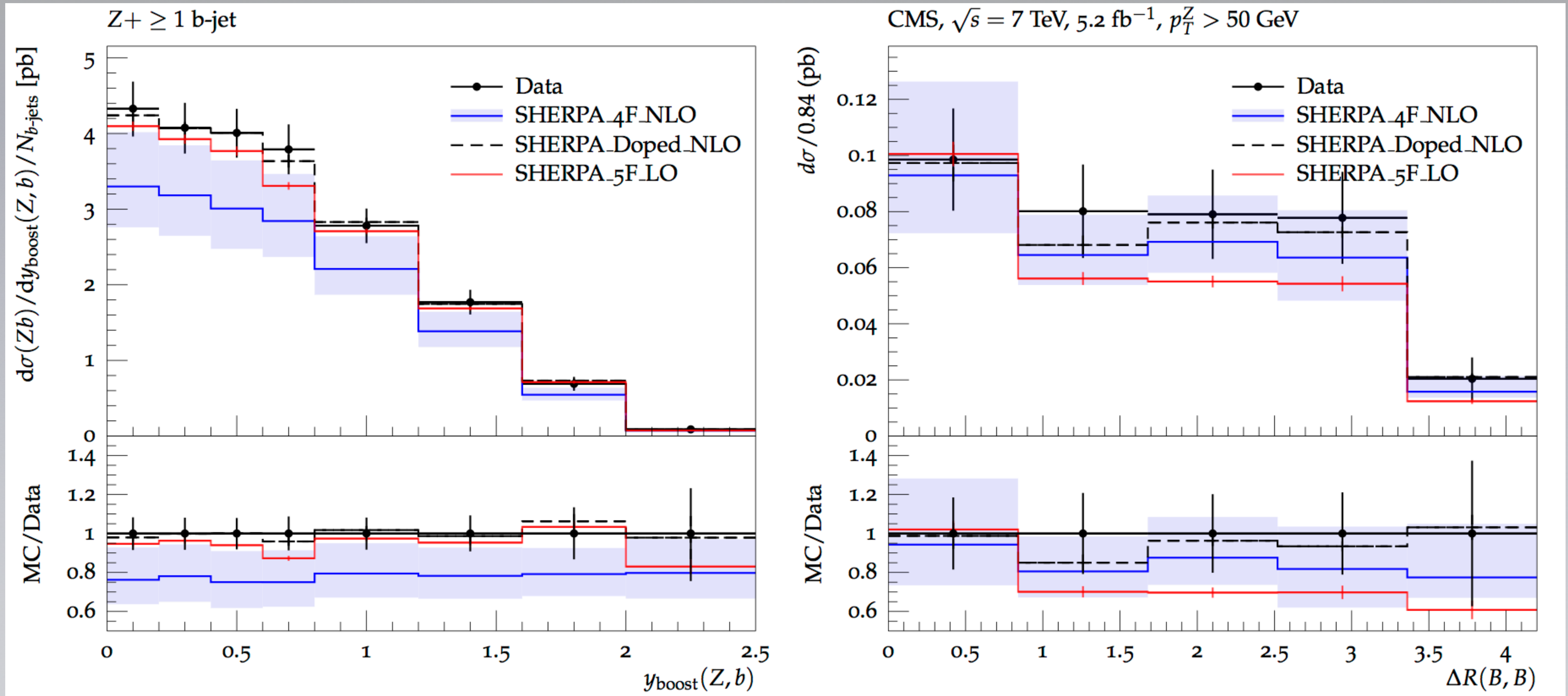
4FS vs 5FS: running coupling



- Mass effects necessary
 - but 4FS $\sim 20\%$ off...
-
- Doped PDFs
 - Massive 5FS

Doped PDFs

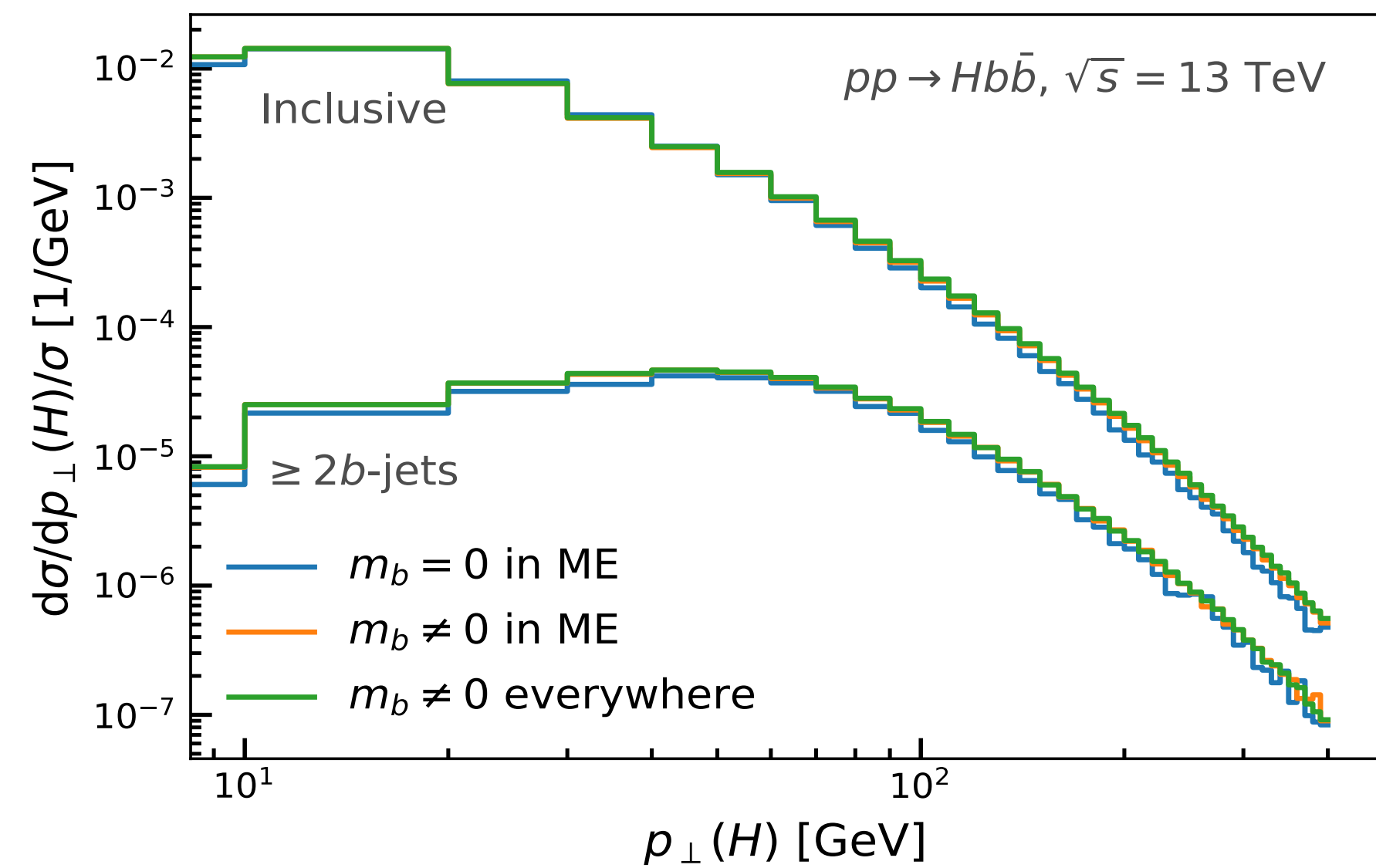
- Hybrid evolution: $\alpha_S^{5FS}(Q) \otimes P_{ij}^{4FS}$



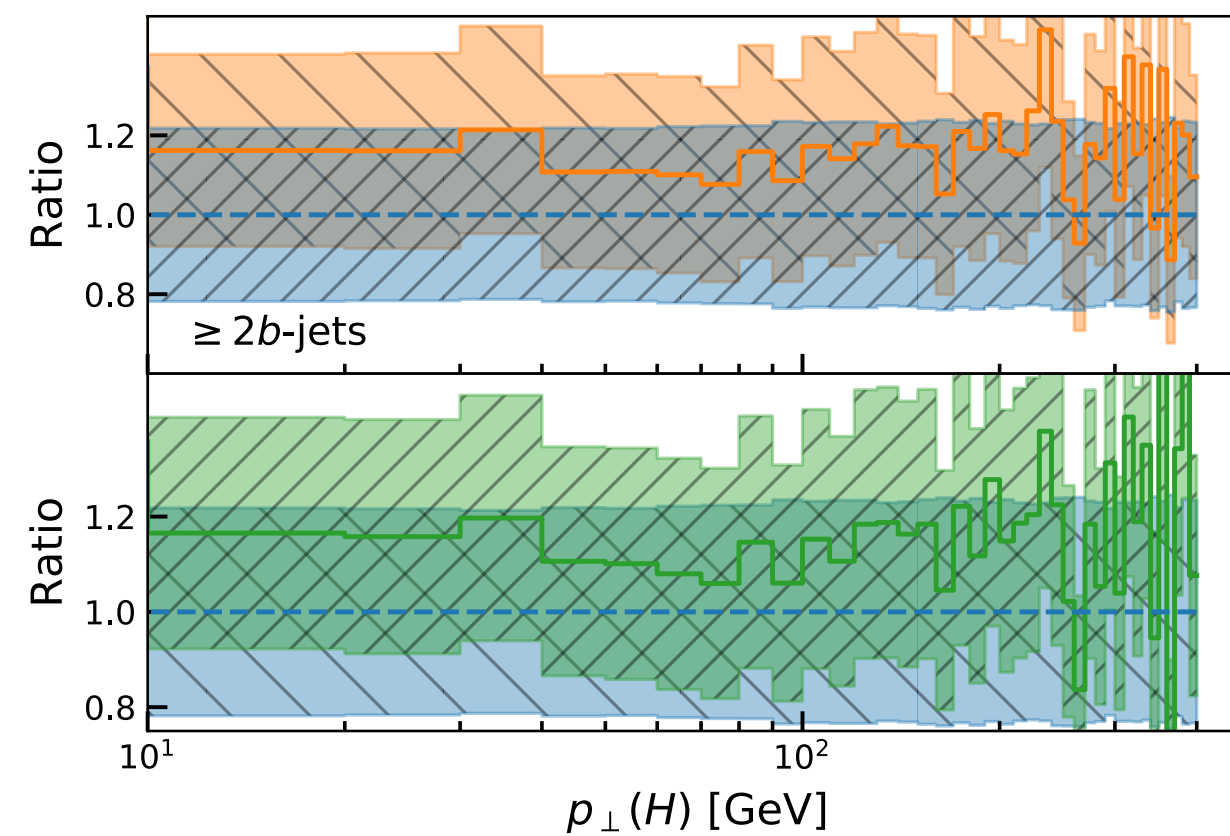
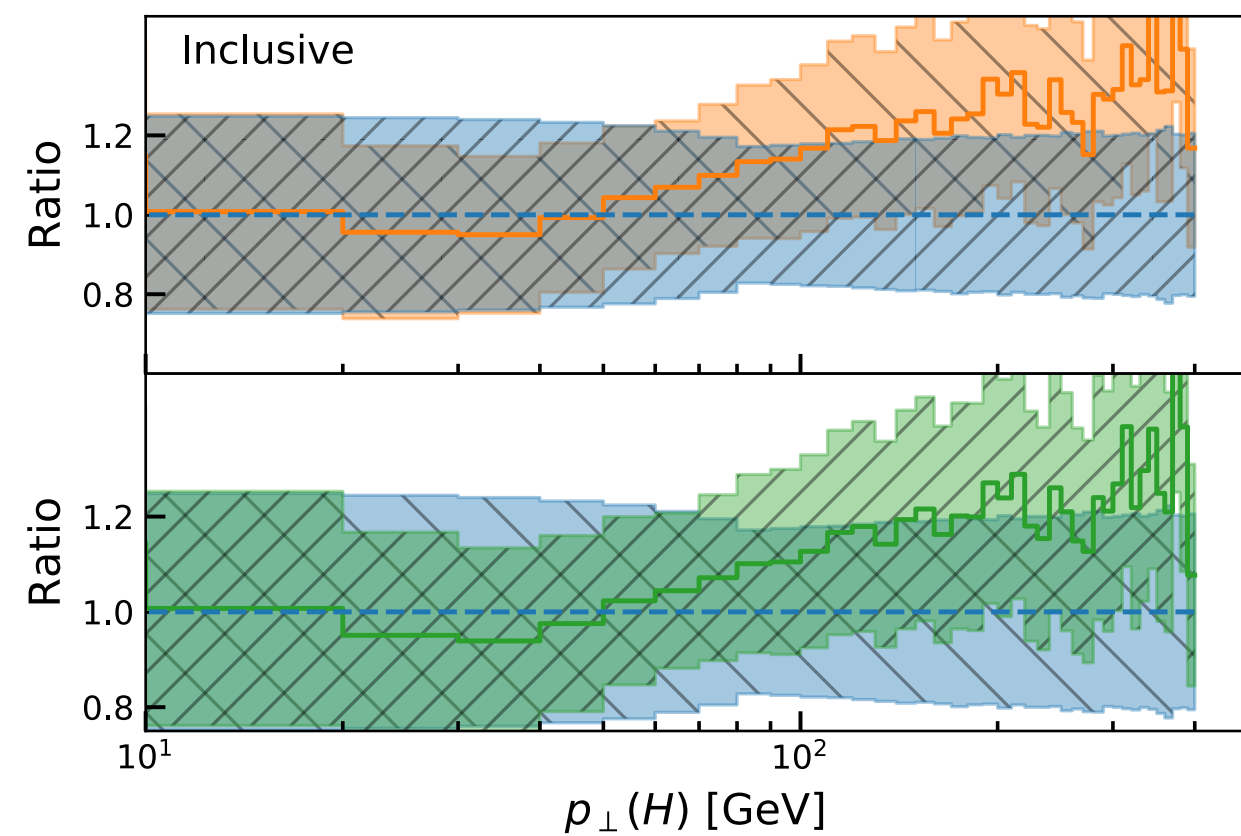
Massive 5FS

- Flavour scheme with 5 active flavour, with massive- b s
- Problem(s):
 - Factorisation beyond NLO
 - PDFs (must include massive splitting kernels)
 - Same for shower

Massive 5FS @ LO, $pp \rightarrow Hb\bar{b}$



(Bands are 7-point scale vars)



- m_b in Matrix Elements (trivial)
- m_b in II/IF dipoles in shower
- not so negligible effects
- working to have massive 5F@MC@NLO

- fits with intrinsic b-PDF (Forte-Giani)

- will also remove m_b dep from PDF

Conclusions

- Still quite a few open questions:
 - How much difference does it make to choose 4FS or 5FS ?
 - Can we produce a recipe? Some studies seem to suggest yes... (Maltoni, Ridolfi, Ubiali)
- What's the effect of $g \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ splitting, really?
 - Probably more importantly: do we assess the various uncertainties right?
- Is there such a thing as a "sensible" scale choice?
 - or are we simply limited by the large scale dependency of our LO tools?