



THEORETICAL STATUS OF SINGLE TOP AND TOP ASSOCIATED PREDICTIONS

Rikkert Frederix
Technische Universität München

NLO+RESUMMATION FOR TOP ASSOCIATED PRODUCTION

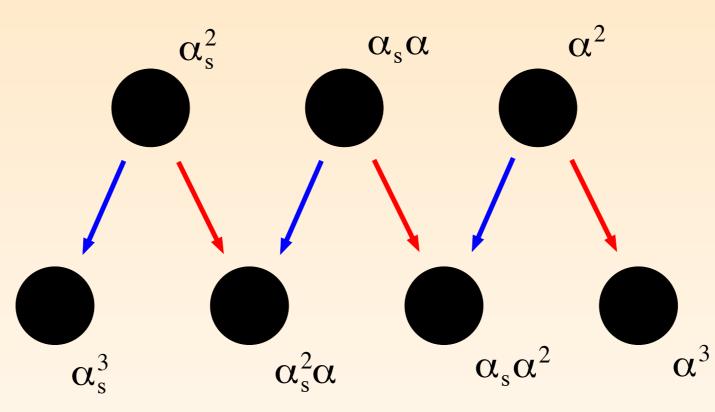
[A. Broggio et al., 2016-2017]

13 TeV

- ◆ Scale dependence for NLO top pair associated production is of the order of 10-15%
- ♦ NNLO is beyond what is currently possible
- ♦ The resummation of threshold logarithms in the limit $z \to 1$ with $z \equiv M^2/\hat{s}$ captures effects beyond the NLO
- ◆ This reduces the scale dependence by 30-50%, and leads to the most-accurate theoretical predictions
- ◆ Also differential distributions
- ◆ What about EW corrections?

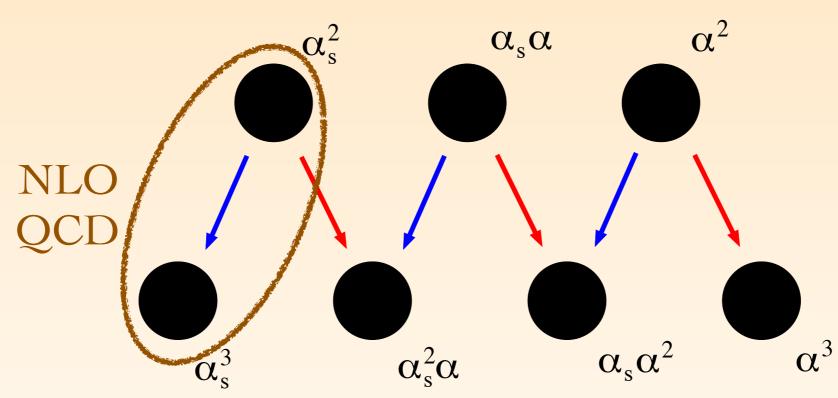
pert. order	process	PDF order	σ [fb]
NLO	t̄τH	NLO	$474.8^{+47.2}_{-51.9}$
NLO+NNLL	t₹H	NNLO	$486.4^{+29.9}_{-24.5}$
	ı		1
NLO	$t\bar{t}W^+$	NLO	356.3 ^{+43.7} _{-39.5}
NLO+NNLL	$t\bar{t}W^+$	NNLO	$341.0^{+23.1}_{-13.6}$
NLO	$t \overline{t} W^-$	NLO	$182.2^{+23.1}_{-20.4}$
NLO+NNLL	$t\bar{t}W^-$	NNLO	$177.1^{+12.0}_{-6.9}$
NLO	t₹Z	NLO	728.3 ^{+93.8} _{-90.3}
NLO+NNLL	t₹Z	NNLO	$777.8^{+61.3}_{-65.2}$

◆ For example: consider top-pair production



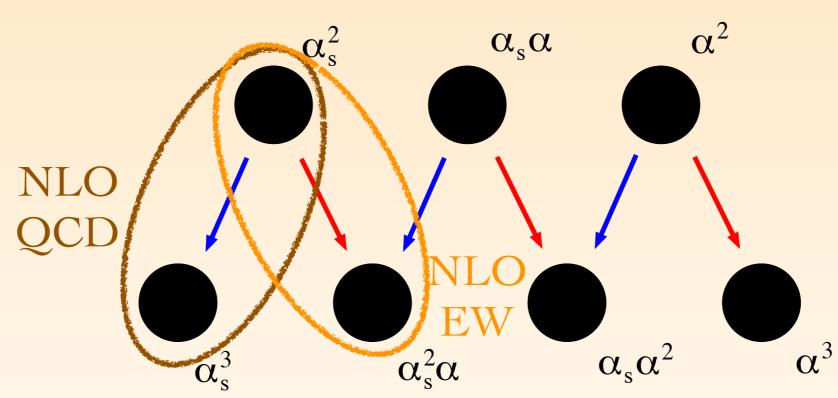
- ◆ "NLO EW" is a bit of a misnomer: NLO₂ and NLO₃ part of a "mixed" expansion
- ◆ "Complete-NLO" takes all the LO and NLO contributions in the mixed coupling expansion into account

◆ For example: consider top-pair production



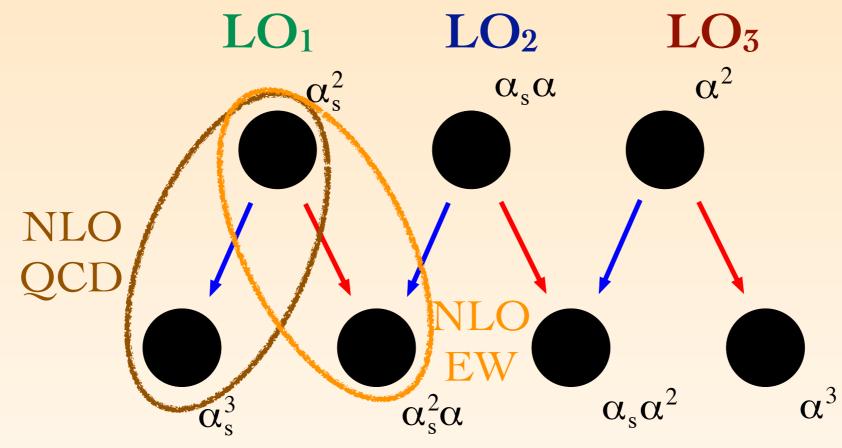
- ◆ "NLO EW" is a bit of a misnomer: NLO₂ and NLO₃ part of a "mixed" expansion
- ◆ "Complete-NLO" takes all the LO and NLO contributions in the mixed coupling expansion into account

◆ For example: consider top-pair production



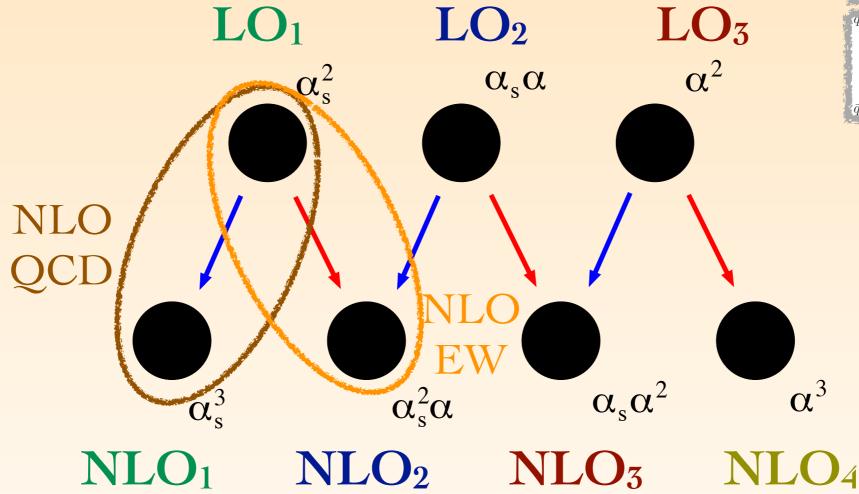
- ◆ "NLO EW" is a bit of a misnomer: NLO₂ and NLO₃ part of a "mixed" expansion
- ◆ "Complete-NLO" takes all the LO and NLO contributions in the mixed coupling expansion into account

◆ For example: consider top-pair production

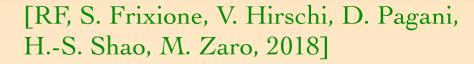


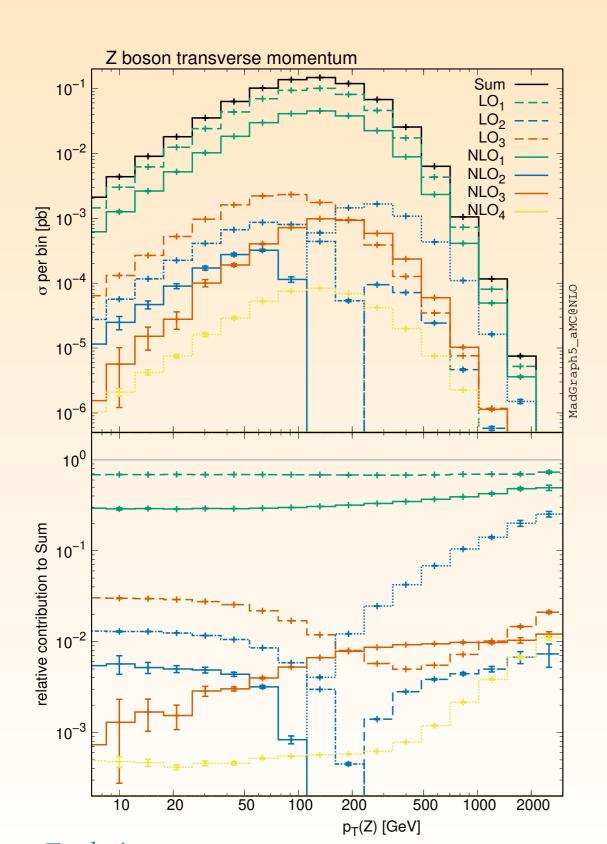
- ◆ "NLO EW" is a bit of a misnomer: NLO₂ and NLO₃ part of a "mixed" expansion
- ◆ "Complete-NLO" takes all the LO and NLO contributions in the mixed coupling expansion into account

◆ For example: consider top-pair production



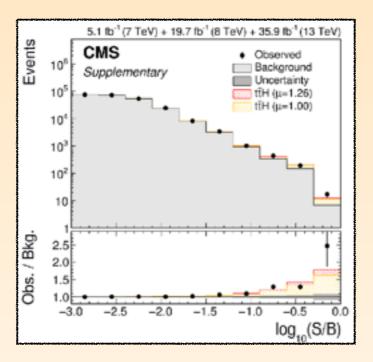
- ◆ "NLO EW" is a bit of a misnomer: NLO₂ and NLO₃ part of a "mixed" expansion
- ◆ "Complete-NLO" takes all the LO and NLO contributions in the mixed coupling expansion into account





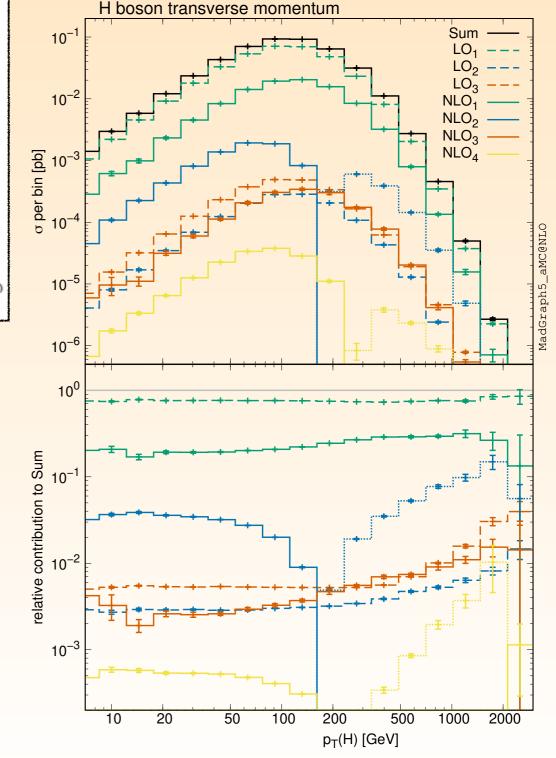
- ◆ Top pair production in association with a Z-boson
 - O Transverse momentum of the vector boson
- ◆ Significant EW corrections (NLO₂) at very large p_Ts, where they can reach ~-25% of the total rate
 - O Partly canceling the QCD corrections (NLO₁), which grow with increasing p_T
- ♦ (N)LO₃ and NLO₄ typically small and negligible for most practical purposes

✦ Higgs production in association with a top-quark pair now observed by both CMS and ATLAS



- ◆ Corrections (slightly) smaller than for ttbar+Z
 - O NLO₂ at the percent-level, apart from the far tail, where its effect is slightly larger
 - O (N)LO₃ and NLO₄ negligibly small

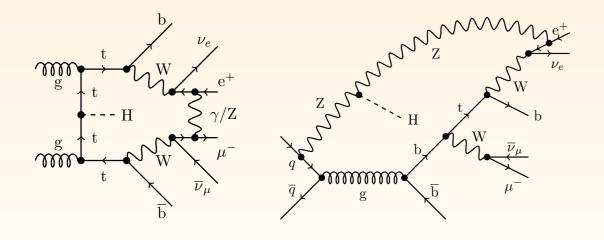
[RF, S. Frixione, V. Hirschi, D. Pagani, H.-S. Shao, M. Zaro, 2018]

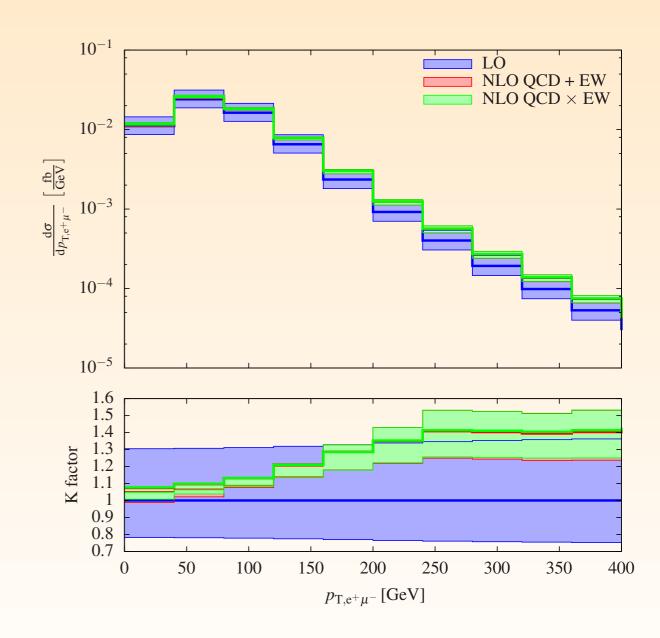


NLO QCD+EW FOR TTH WITH OFF-SHELL TOPS

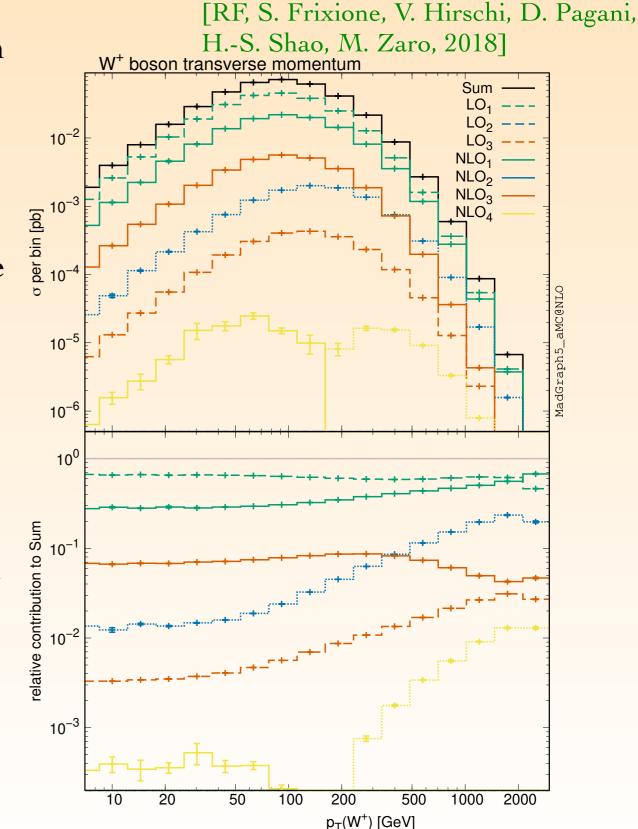
[Denner, Lang, Pellen, Uccirati, 2016]

- ♦ NLO QCD+EW corrections to ttH with off-shell top quarks
- ◆ Amazingly complicated calculation
 - O "octagons" and even "nonagons"





- ◆ Top pair production in association with a W-boson
 - O Transverse momentum of the boson
- ★ Known: NLO₁ dominant at large p_T (larger than LO₁); would be even more pronounced for p_T(tt) observable
 - can be avoided with a jet veto
- ◆ Surprise!: NLO₃ is the largest subleading NLO correction; begin close to 10% of the complete-NLO at small and medium transverse momenta
- ◆ Significant EW corrections (NLO₂) at very large p_Ts, where they can reach ~-25% of the total rate
 - O LO₂ are exactly zero



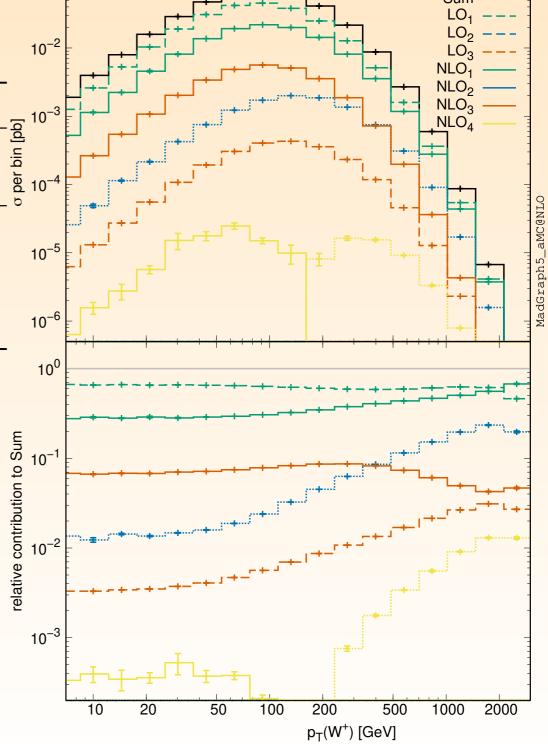
[RF, Pagani, Zaro, 2017]

Slightly different normalisation as compared to ratio plot

$$\delta_{(\mathrm{N})\mathrm{LO}_i}(\mu) = \frac{\Sigma_{(\mathrm{N})\mathrm{LO}_i}(\mu)}{\Sigma_{\mathrm{LO}_{\mathrm{QCD}}}(\mu)}$$

Naive expectation	$-\delta$ [%]	$\mu = H_T/4$	$\mu = H_T/2$	$\mu = H_T$
10%	$\overline{\text{LO}_2}$	-	-	
1%	LO_3	0.8	0.9	1.1
10%	$\overline{\text{NLO}_1}$	34.8 (7.0)	50.0 (25.7)	63.4 (42.0)
1%	NLO_2	-4.4(-4.8)	-4.2(-4.6)	-4.0(-4.4)
0.1%	NLO_3	11.9(8.9)	12.2(9.1)	12.5(9.3)
0.01%	NLO_4	0.02(-0.02)	0.04(-0.02)	0.05(-0.01)

- Numbers in brackets correspond to a 100 GeV jet-veto
 - O This reduces the NLO₁ enormously
 - O large scale dependence in NLO₁ to compensate scale dependence in LO₁
 - O But does not affect the large NLO₃
- ♦ NLO₃ contribution due to t-W scattering



 10^{-2}

[RF, Pagani, Zaro, 2017]

Slightly different normalisation as compared to ratio plot

$$\delta_{(\mathrm{N})\mathrm{LO}_i}(\mu) = \frac{\Sigma_{(\mathrm{N})\mathrm{LO}_i}(\mu)}{\Sigma_{\mathrm{LO}_{\mathrm{QCD}}}(\mu)}$$

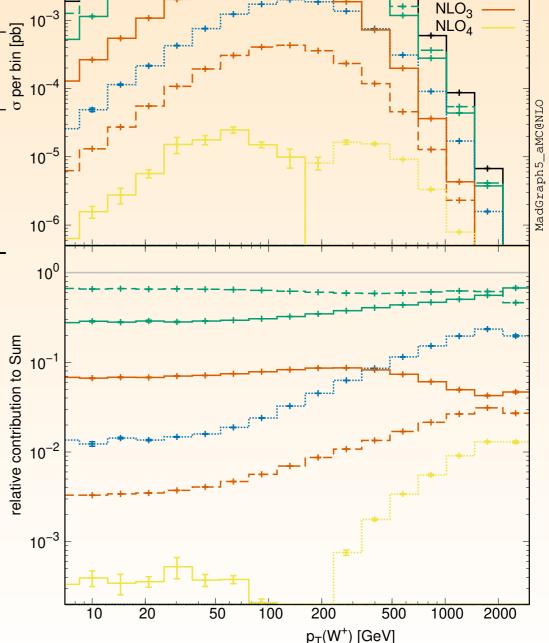
Naive				
expectation	δ [%]	$\mu = H_T/4$	$\mu = H_T/2$	$\mu = H_T$
10%	LO_2	-	-	-
1%	LO_3	0.8	0.9	1.1
10%	NLO_1	34.8 (7.0)	50.0 (25.7)	63.4 (42.0)
1%	NLO_2	-4.4(-4.8)	-4.2(-4.6)	-4.0(-4.4)
0.1%	\rightarrow NLO ₃	11.9(8.9)	12.2(9.1)	12.5(9.3)
0.01%	NLO_4	0.02(-0.02)	0.04(-0.02)	0.05 (-0.01)

- Numbers in brackets correspond to a 100 GeV jet-veto
 - O This reduces the NLO₁ enormously
 - O large scale dependence in NLO₁ to compensate scale dependence in LO₁
 - O But does not affect the large NLO₃
- ♦ NLO₃ contribution due to t-W scattering

[RF, S. Frixione, V. Hirschi, D. Pagani, H.-S. Shao, M. Zaro, 2018]

W boson transverse momentum

Sum
LO1
LO2
LO3
NLO1
NLO2
NLO3



[RF, Pagani, Zaro, 2017]

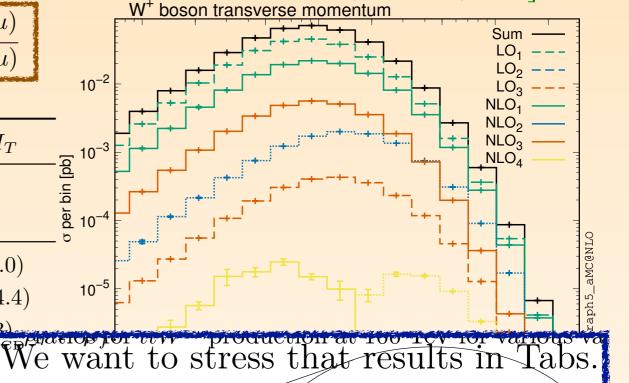
Slightly different normalisation

as compared to ratio plot

$$\delta_{(\mathrm{N})\mathrm{LO}_i}(\mu) = \frac{\Sigma_{(\mathrm{N})\mathrm{LO}_i}(\mu)}{\Sigma_{\mathrm{LO}_{\mathrm{OCD}}}(\mu)}$$

Naive				
expectation	$\delta [\%]$	$\mu = H_T/4$	$\mu = H_T/2$	$\mu = H_T$
10%	LO_2	-	-	-
1%	LO_3	0.8	0.9	1.1
10%	$\overline{\text{NLO}_1}$	34.8 (7.0)	50.0 (25.7)	63.4 (42.0)
1%	NLO_2	-4.4(-4.8)	-4.2(-4.6)	-4.0(-4.4)
0.1%	\rightarrow NLO ₃	11.9(8.9)	12.2(9.1)	12.5 (9.2) 0.05 (- We
0.01%	NLO_4	0.02 (-0.02)	0.04 (-0.02)	0.05 (- We

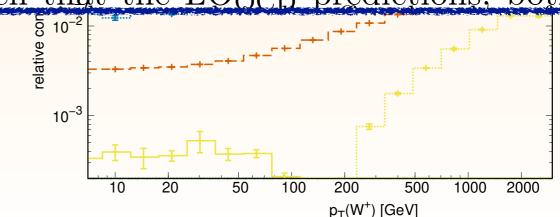
[RF, S. Frixione, V. Hirschi, D. Pagani, H.-S. Shao, M. Zaro, 2018]

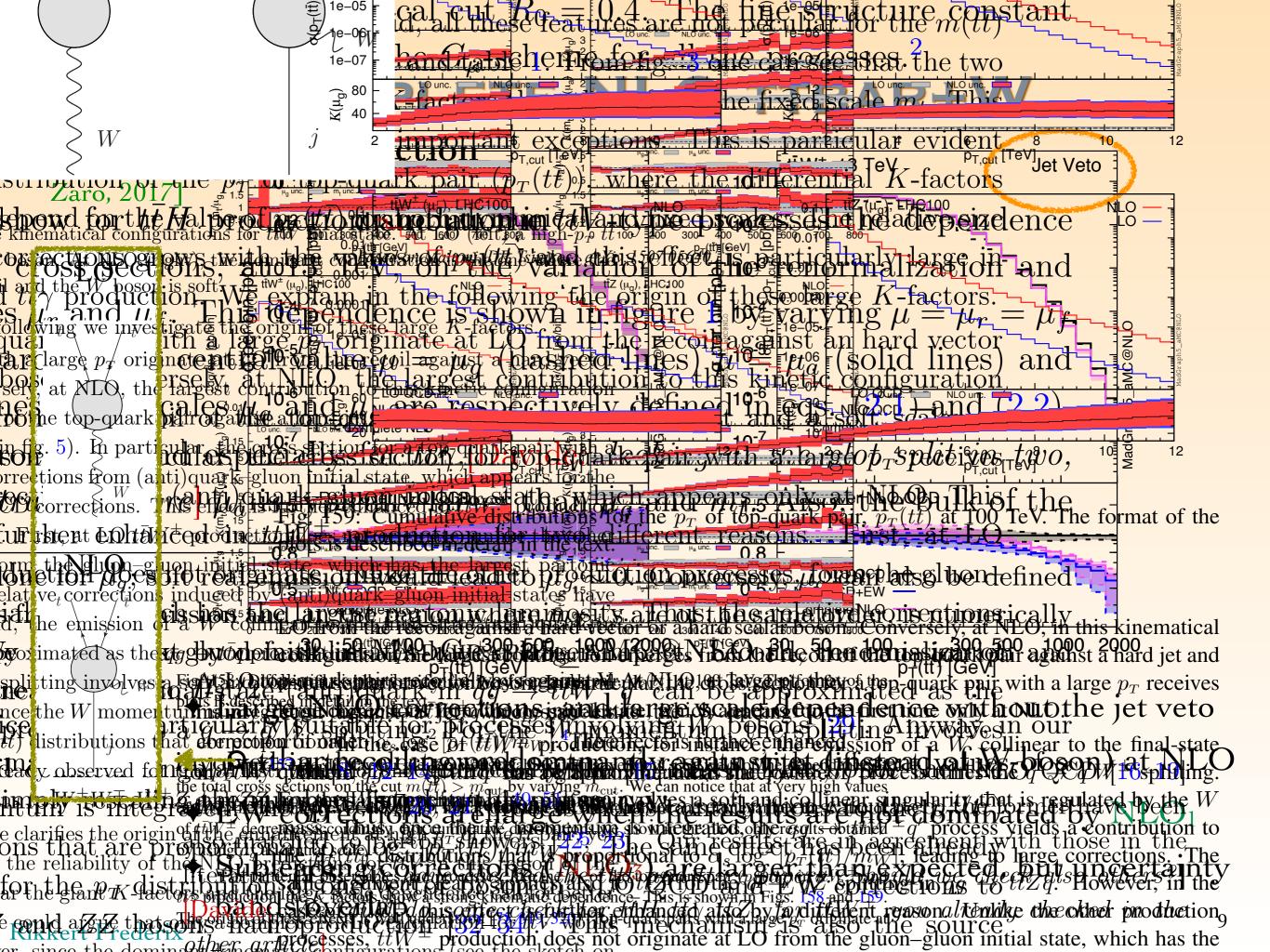


- Numbers in brackets correspond to a 100 GeV jet-veto
 - This reduces the NLO₁ enormously
 - O large scale dependence in NLO₁ to compensate scale dependence in LO
 - O But does not affect the large NLO₃
- ◆ NLO₃ contribution due to t-W scattering

e while of this varied simultaneously in the formest involve explicit logarithms of the due the

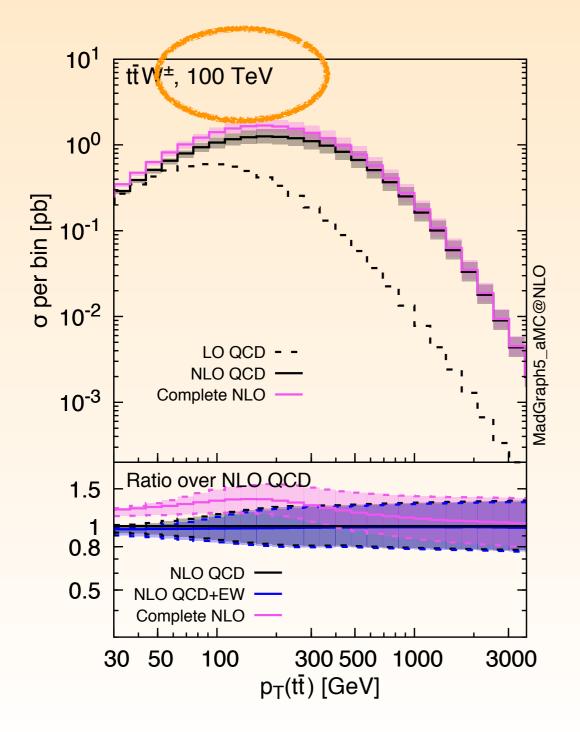
Herefordethee Ginscheng, overtsers softenes sund de Ordelsenot depend on an external renormalisation seen that the LOCD predictions, both

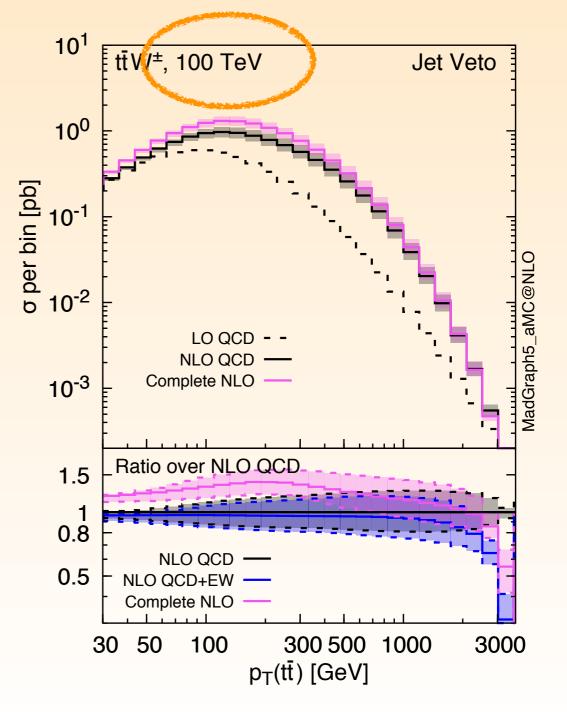




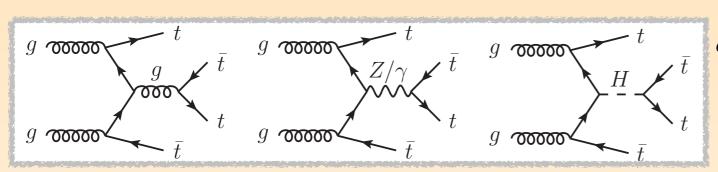
[RF, Pagani, Zaro, 2017]

◆ Effects much more extreme at 100 TeV!





FOUR-TOP PRODUCTION AND TOP YUKAWA COUPLING



$$g = \frac{t}{\sqrt{2/\gamma}} \int_{\bar{t}}^{\bar{t}} g = \frac{t}{\sqrt{2/\gamma}} \int_{\bar{t}}^{\bar{t}} \int_{\bar{t}}^{\bar{t}} \int_{\bar{t}}^{\bar{t}} \int_{\bar{t}}^{\bar{t}} \int_{\bar{t}}^{\bar{t}} \int_{\bar{t}}^{\bar{t}} \left(\frac{\sigma^{\mathrm{SM}}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_{g+Z/\gamma}}{\sigma^{\mathrm{SM}}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_{H}} \propto |\mathcal{M}_{g} + \mathcal{M}_{Z/\gamma}|^{2},$$

$$\sigma^{\mathrm{SM}}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_{H} \propto |\mathcal{M}_{H}|^{2},$$

$$\sigma^{\mathrm{SM}}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_{\mathrm{int}} \propto \mathcal{M}_{g+Z/\gamma}\mathcal{M}_{H}^{\dagger} + \mathcal{M}_{g+Z/\gamma}^{\dagger}\mathcal{M}_{H}$$

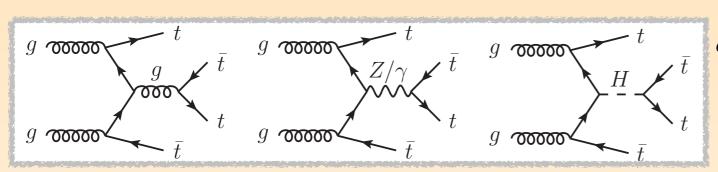
$$\sigma(t\bar{t}t\bar{t}) = \sigma^{\rm SM}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_{g+Z/\gamma} + \kappa_t^2 \sigma_{\rm int}^{\rm SM} + \kappa_t^4 \sigma^{\rm SM}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_H$$

[Cao, Chen, Liu, 2016]

- ◆ Four-top production can be used together with ttH to constrain/measure an anomalous top Yukawa coupling
 - O kappa-framework
- ◆ Large contributions from subleading LO_i, with large cancelations
 - How do NLO corrections affect these?

	8 TeV	14 TeV
$\sigma^{\mathrm{SM}}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_{g+Z/\gamma}:$	1.193 fb,	12.390 fb,
$\sigma^{ m SM}(tar t tar t)_H:$	0.166 fb,	1.477 fb,
$\sigma^{ m SM}(tar t tar t)_{ m int}:$	-0.229 fb,	-2.060 fb.

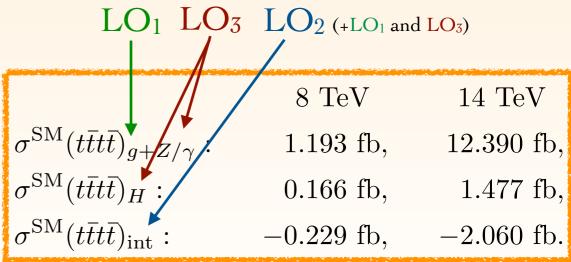
FOUR-TOP PRODUCTION AND TOP YUKAWA COUPLING



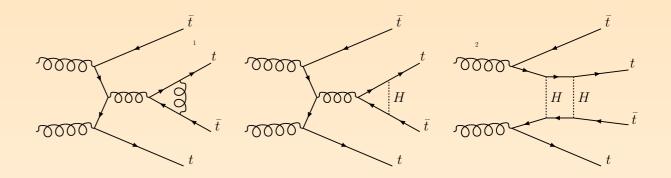
$$\sigma(t\bar{t}t\bar{t}) = \sigma^{\rm SM}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_{g+Z/\gamma} + \kappa_t^2 \sigma_{\rm int}^{\rm SM} + \kappa_t^4 \sigma^{\rm SM}(t\bar{t}t\bar{t})_H$$

[Cao, Chen, Liu, 2016]

- ◆ Four-top production can be used together with ttH to constrain/measure an anomalous top Yukawa coupling
 - O kappa-framework
- ◆ Large contributions from subleading LO_i, with large cancelations
 - How do NLO corrections affect these?



NLO KAPPA FRAMEWORK...?



- ♦ Kappa-framework: replace all SM Higgs couplings $y_{sm,i}$ with "anomalous" couplings, with strength $y_i = \kappa_i \times y_{sm,i}$
- ◆ When computing NLO_i (with i>1) corrections, e.g. NLO EW, top Yukawa coupling and top mass are not independent parameters
 - O Cannot use kappa-framework
- ◆ Need complete Effective Field Theory framework
 - O Currently beyond capabilities for four-top production: through renormalisation too many operators need to be considered together
- ◆ Still, NLO four-top in the SM will tell us about possible cancelations among various contributions

NLO FOUR-TOP PRODUCTION

[RF, Pagani, Zaro, 2017]

- ◆ LO₂ and LO₃ have large cancelations
- ♦ NLO₂ and NLO₃ mainly given by QCD corrections on top of them
 - O large and strongly dependent on the scale choice
- ✦ However, the sum of NLO₂+NLO₃ very stable and small
- ◆ Different scale choices have even more extreme cancelations between NLO₂ and NLO₃

				Naive
$\delta [\%]$	$\mu = H_T/8$	$\mu = H_T/4$	$\mu = H_T/2$	expectation
LO_2	-18.7	-20.7	-22.8	10%
LO_3	26.3	31.8	37.8	1%
LO_4	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.1%
LO_5	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.01%
$\overline{\text{NLO}_1}$	33.9	68.2	98.0	10%
NLO_2	-0.3	-5.7	-11.6 ←	1%
NLO_3	-3.9	1.7	8.9	— 0.1%
NLO_4	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.01%
NLO_5	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.001%
NLO_6	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.0001%
$NLO_2 + NLO_3$	-4.2	-4.0	2.7	

◆ LO₄, (N)LO₅ and NLO₆ only qqbar initial state. Hence, very small

NLO FOUR-TOP PRODUCTION

[RF, Pagani, Zaro, 2017]

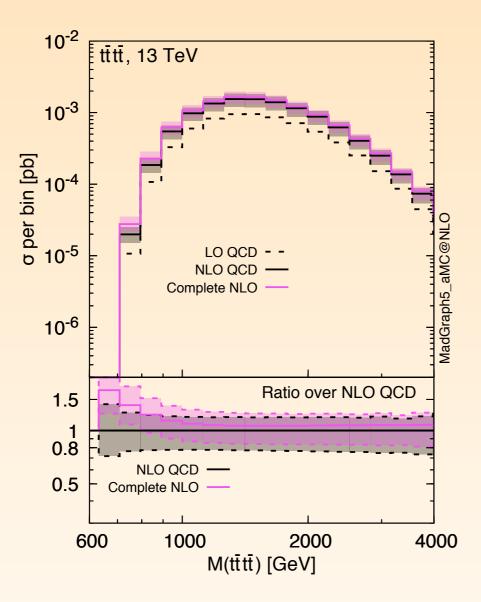
- ◆ LO₂ and LO₃ have large cancelations
- ♦ NLO₂ and NLO₃ mainly given by QCD corrections on top of them
 - large and strongly dependent on the scale choice
- ✦ However, the sum of NLO₂+NLO₃ very stable and small
- ◆ Different scale choices have even more extreme cancelations between NLO₂ and NLO₃

				31.
$\delta [\%]$	$\mu = H_T/8$	$\mu = H_T/4$	$\mu = H_T/2$	Naive expectation
LO_2	-18.7	-20.7	-22.8	10%
LO_3	26.3	31.8	37.8 ←	1%
LO_4	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.1%
LO_5	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.01%
NLO_1	33.9	68.2	98.0	10%
NLO_2	-0.3	-5.7	-11.6 ←	1%
NLO_3	-3.9	1.7	8.9	— 0.1%
NLO_4	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.01%
NLO_5	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.001%
NLO_6	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.0001%
$NLO_2 + NLO_3$	-4.2	-4.0	2.7	

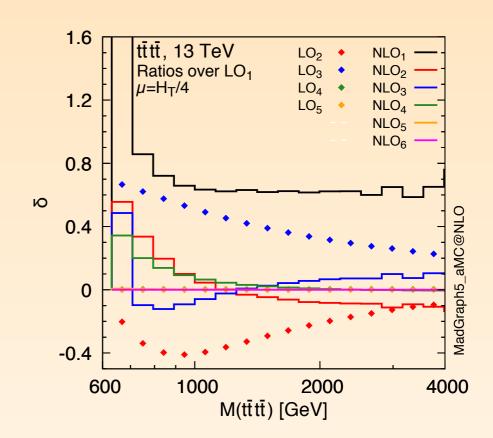
◆ LO₄, (N)LO₅ and NLO₆ only qqbar initial state. Hence, very small

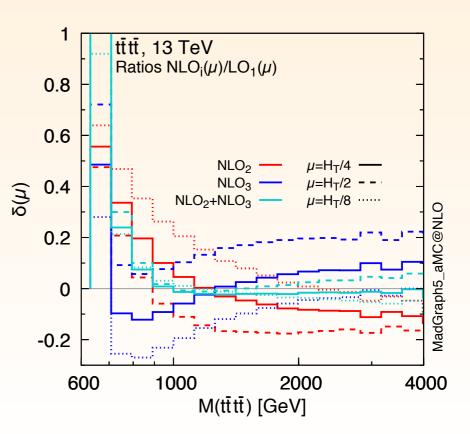
FOUR-TOP INVARIANT MASS

[RF, Pagani, Zaro, 2017]

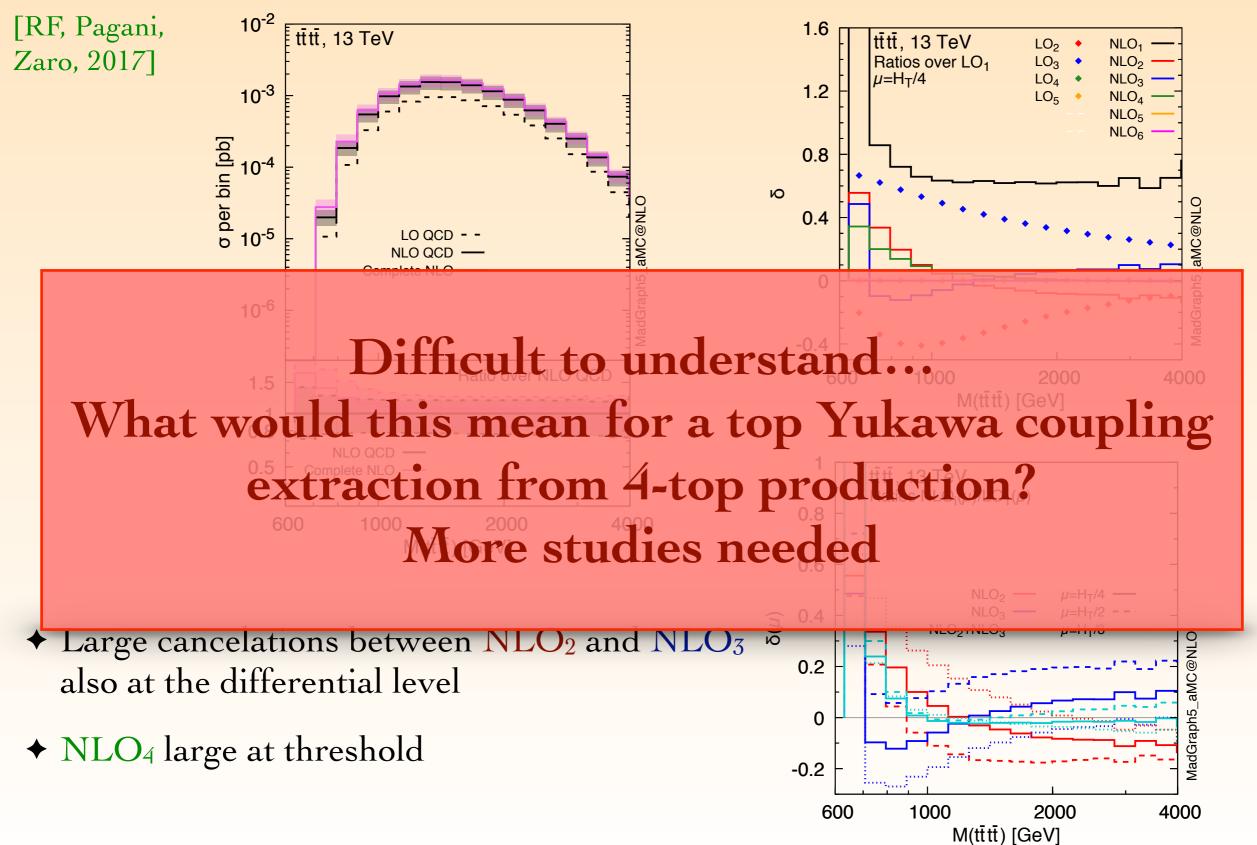


- ◆ Large cancelations between NLO₂ and NLO₃ also at the differential level
- ◆ NLO₄ large at threshold





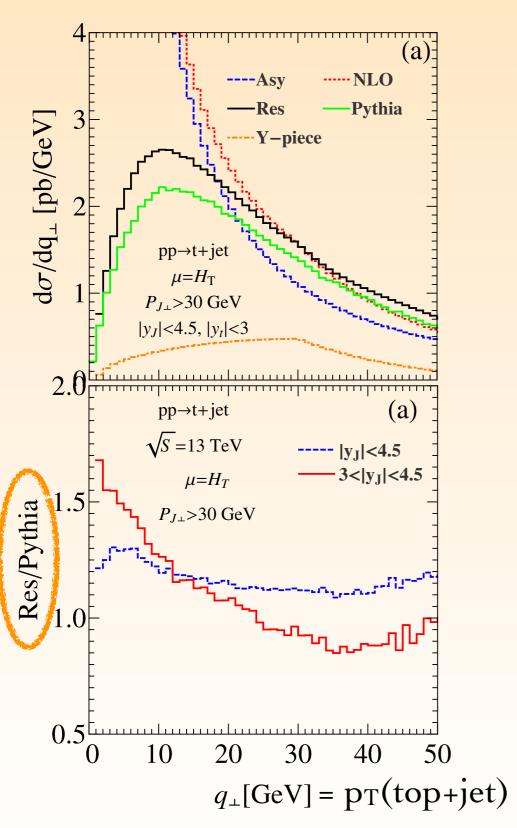
FOUR-TOP INVARIANT MASS



14

SINGLE-TOP

TRANSVERSE MOMENTUM RESUMMATION

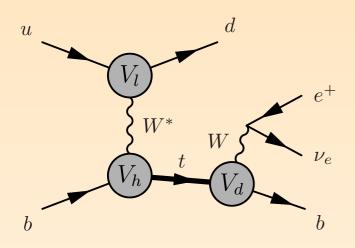


[Cao, Sun, Yan, Yuan, Yuan, 2018]

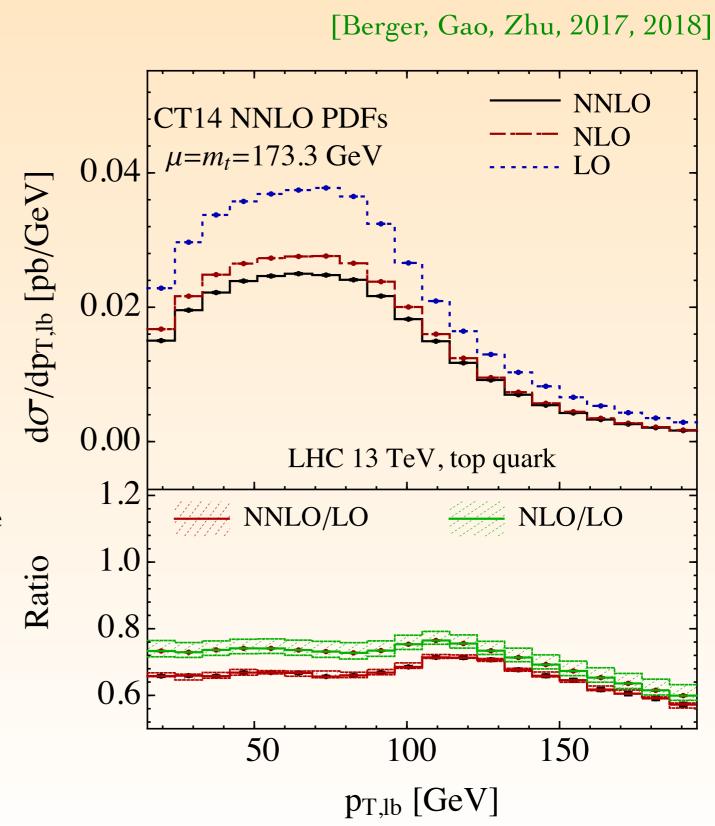
- ♦ When the top+jet system has small transverse momentum, large logs appear: log[Q/q_T]
 - O These can be resummed to all orders in perturbation theory [Collins, Soper, Sterman, 1985]
- ◆ Resummed results similar to parton shower (Pythia8), except when jet is forward
 - O However, default Pythia8 suboptimal for DIS like configurations; improved dipole recoil scheme is currently being considered [Cabouat & Sjöstrand 2018]
 - O Might have an effect on these one conclusions?

0.1

NNLO FOR T-CHANNEL SINGLE TOP



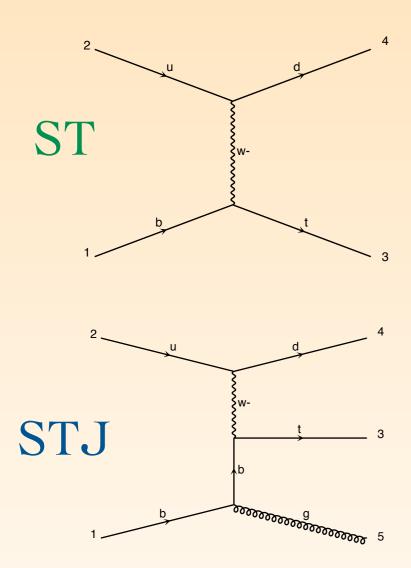
- ♦ NNLO corrections to factorised approach
- ◆ Fiducial region: requiring exactly 2 jets, of which one is b-tagged
- ◆ Effects larger than expected; outside of theoretical uncertainty bands
 - Origin is not obvious
 - O Might the parton shower capture a part of these effects?
 - ... more investigation needed



17

SINGLE TOP MINLO

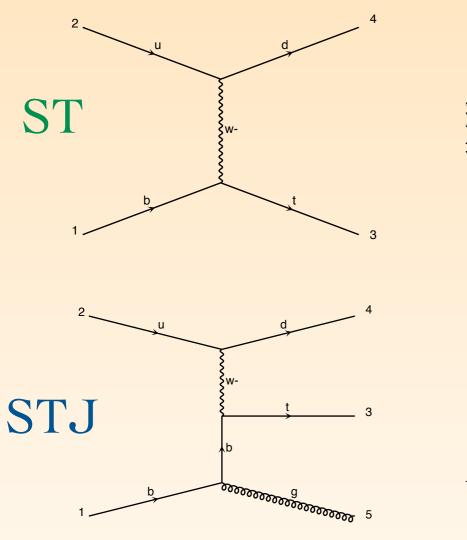
[Carazza, RF, Hamilton, Zanderighi, 2018]

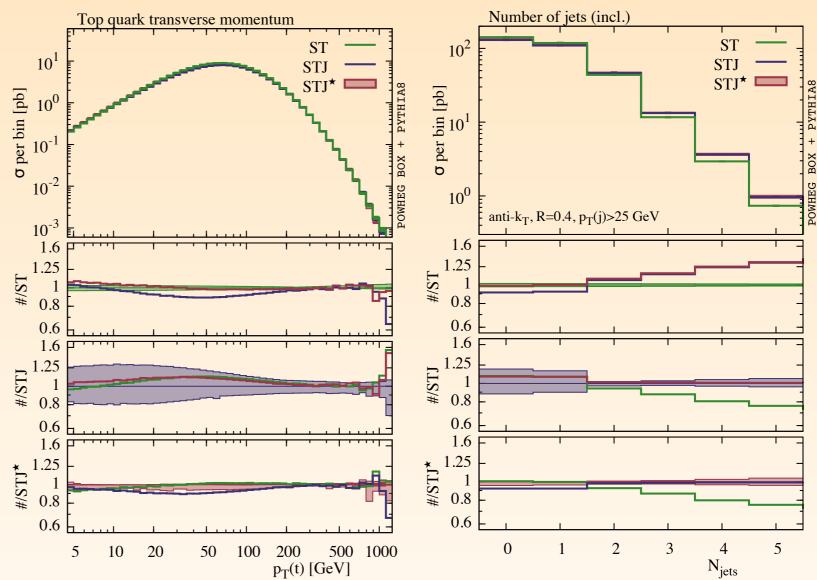


- ♦ t-channel single top MiNLO' merging, within POWHEG framework
- ◆ Start from NLO STJ, apply MiNLO algorithm to get LO correct in ST
- ◆ Use novel Artificial Neural Network techniques to reweight the MiNLO STJ to NLO ST for inclusive observables
- ♦ Hence:
 - STJ★ NLO correct in both the ST and STJ phase-spaces
 - O No merging scale. Negligible merging ambiguities/uncertainties

SINGLE TOP MINLO

[Carazza, RF, Hamilton, Zanderighi, 2018]





- ◆ STJ★ is NLO correct in both the ST and STJ phase-space
- ◆ Top transverse momentum: ST is NLO, STJ is LO, STJ★ NLO

◆ 0,1-jet bins: ST is NLO; 2-jet bin STJ is NLO; STJ★ is NLO in 0,1,2-jet bins

Top is kept stable; no hadronisation/ underlying event

CONCLUSIONS

- ◆ NLO+NNLL resummation available for ttbar+heavy boson production. Uncertainties from QCD scale dependence well below 10%
- ◆ Complete-NLO available for ttbar+X production processes
 - O Some surprises: in particular for ttW and 4-top where NLO₃ effects are much larger than expected
- ◆ NNLO for single-top production+decay in the NWA: large effects for fiducial cross sections (jet veto). Missing logarithms?
- ◆ MiNLO' merging for single-top production within POWHEG
 - STJ* NLO correct in both the ST and STJ phase-space. No merging scale!
 - Opens a road to include NNLO corrections

20