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Hoang, Plätzer, Samitz – arXiv:1807.06617 (to appear in JHEP)
Cormier, Plätzer, Reuschle, Richardson, Webster – arXiv:1810.06493

Top Quarks and Parton Showers

Simon Plätzer

Particle Physics, University of Vienna

at the
CMS Top Group Workshop
CERN | 6 November 2018



[Hoang, Plätzer, Samitz – arXiv:1807.06617]

Top ‘particle’ interpretation does not apply, always accompanied by gluon cloud.

Top mass is a scheme dependent parameter in perturbative calculations, scheme of parton showers is unclear, even in presence of NLO matching.

Relate to pole mass, for definiteness:

$$m_t^{\text{MC}} = m_t^{\text{pole}} + \Delta_m^{\text{pert}} + \Delta_m^{\text{non-pert}} + \Delta_m^{\text{MC}}$$

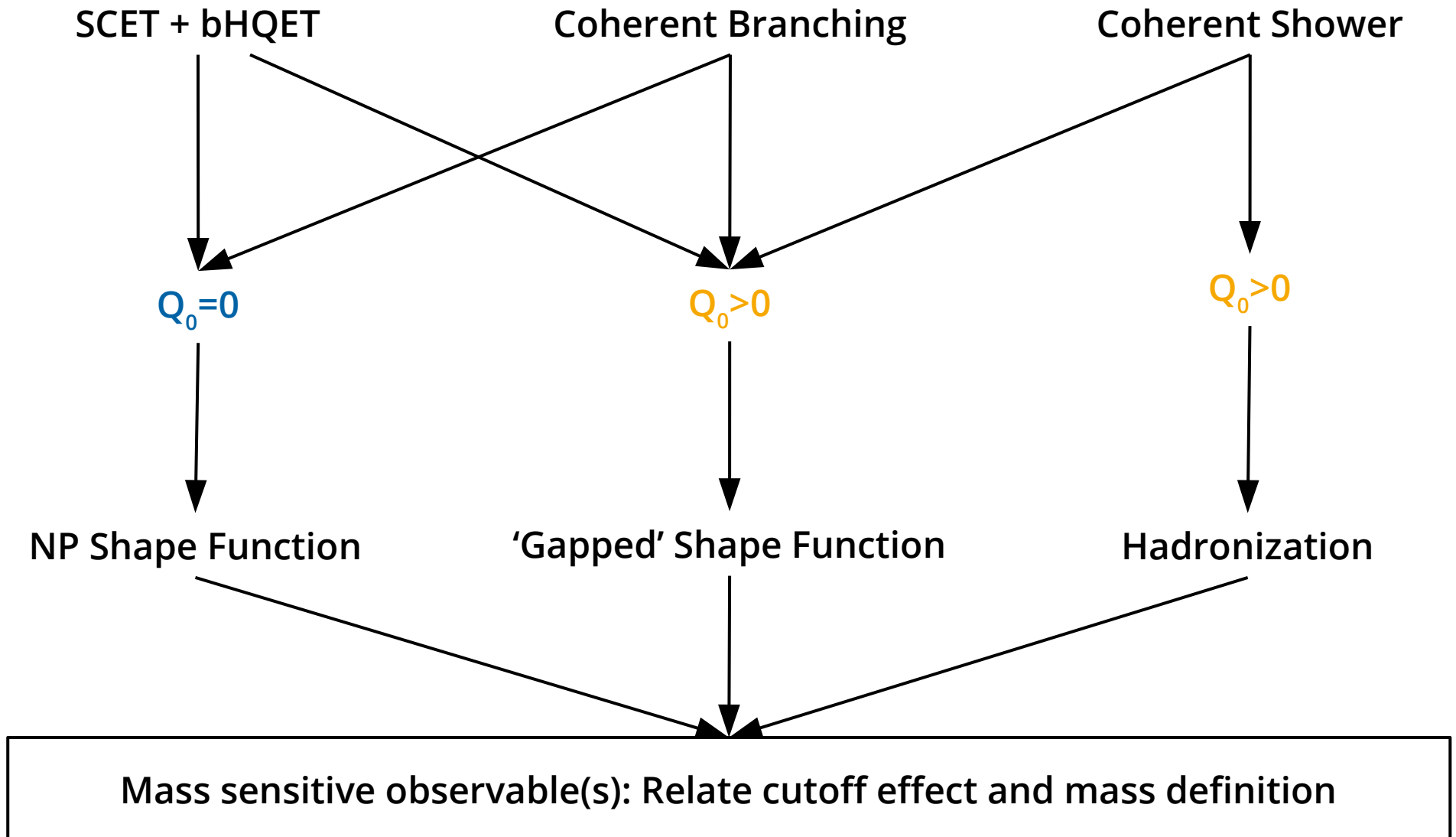
Perturbative shift: Scheme definition

Hadronization contributions

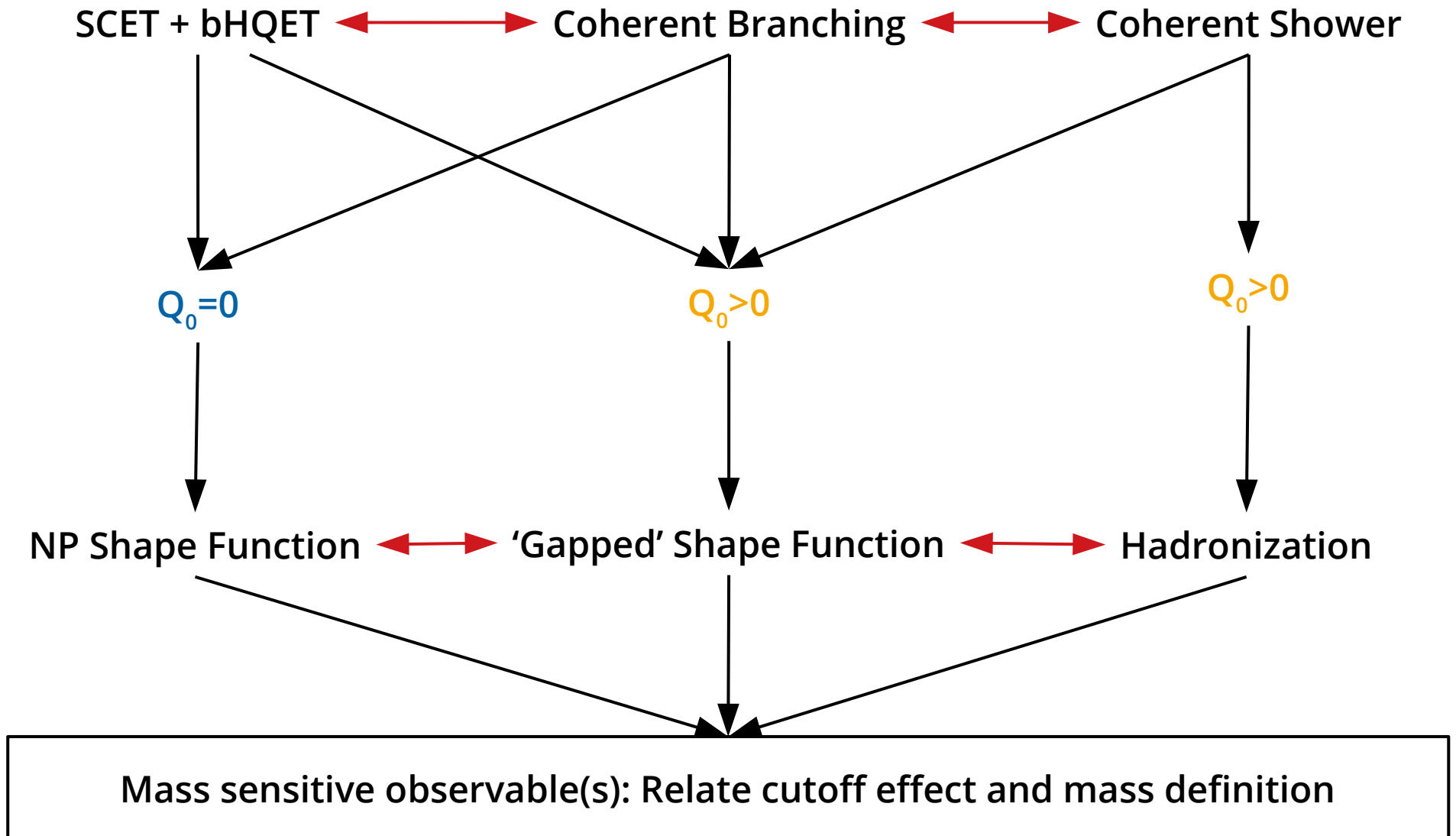
Modeling uncertainties

Effect of parton shower cutoff Q_0 crucial to identify contributions.

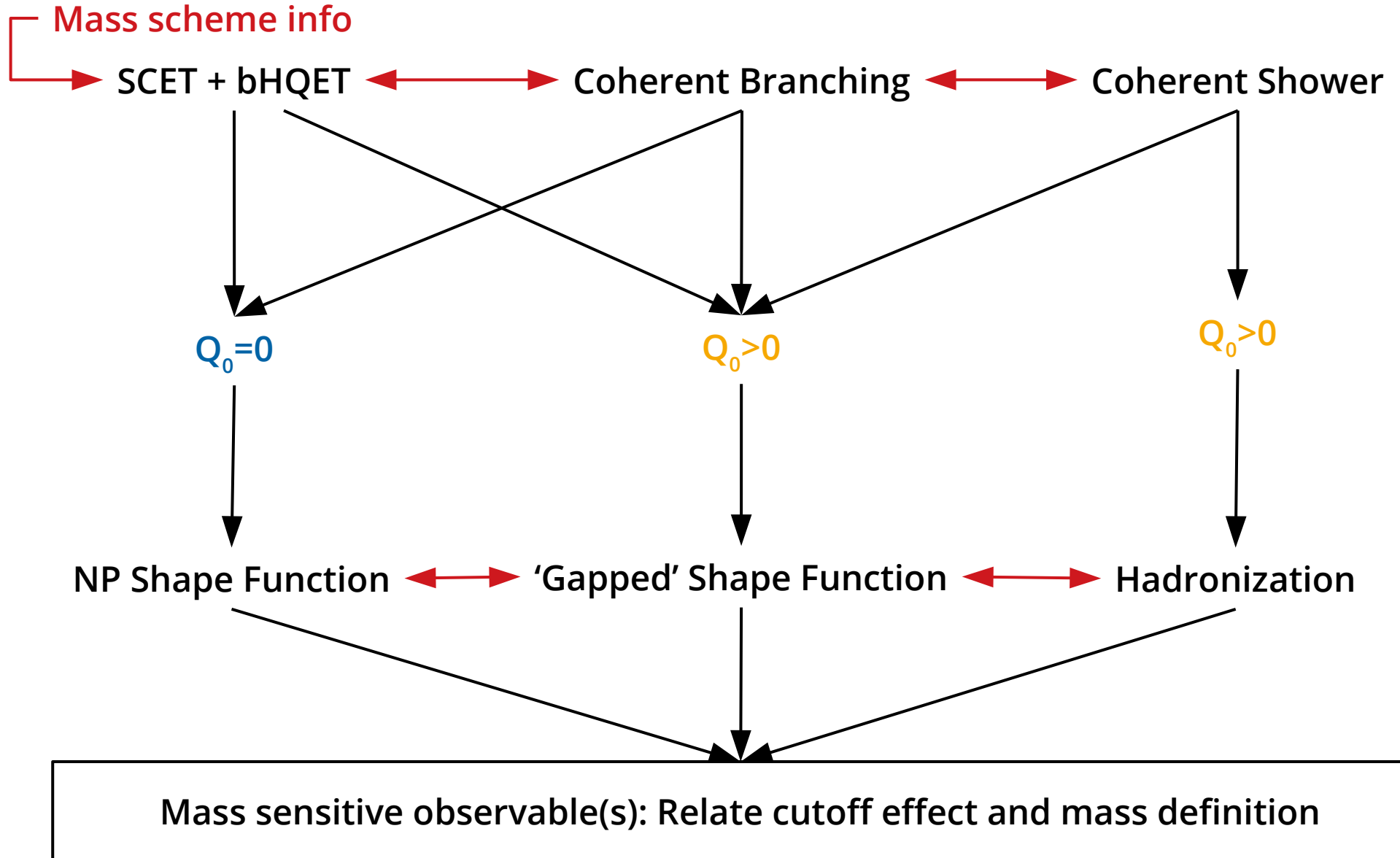
[Hoang, Plätzer, Samitz – arXiv:1807.06617]



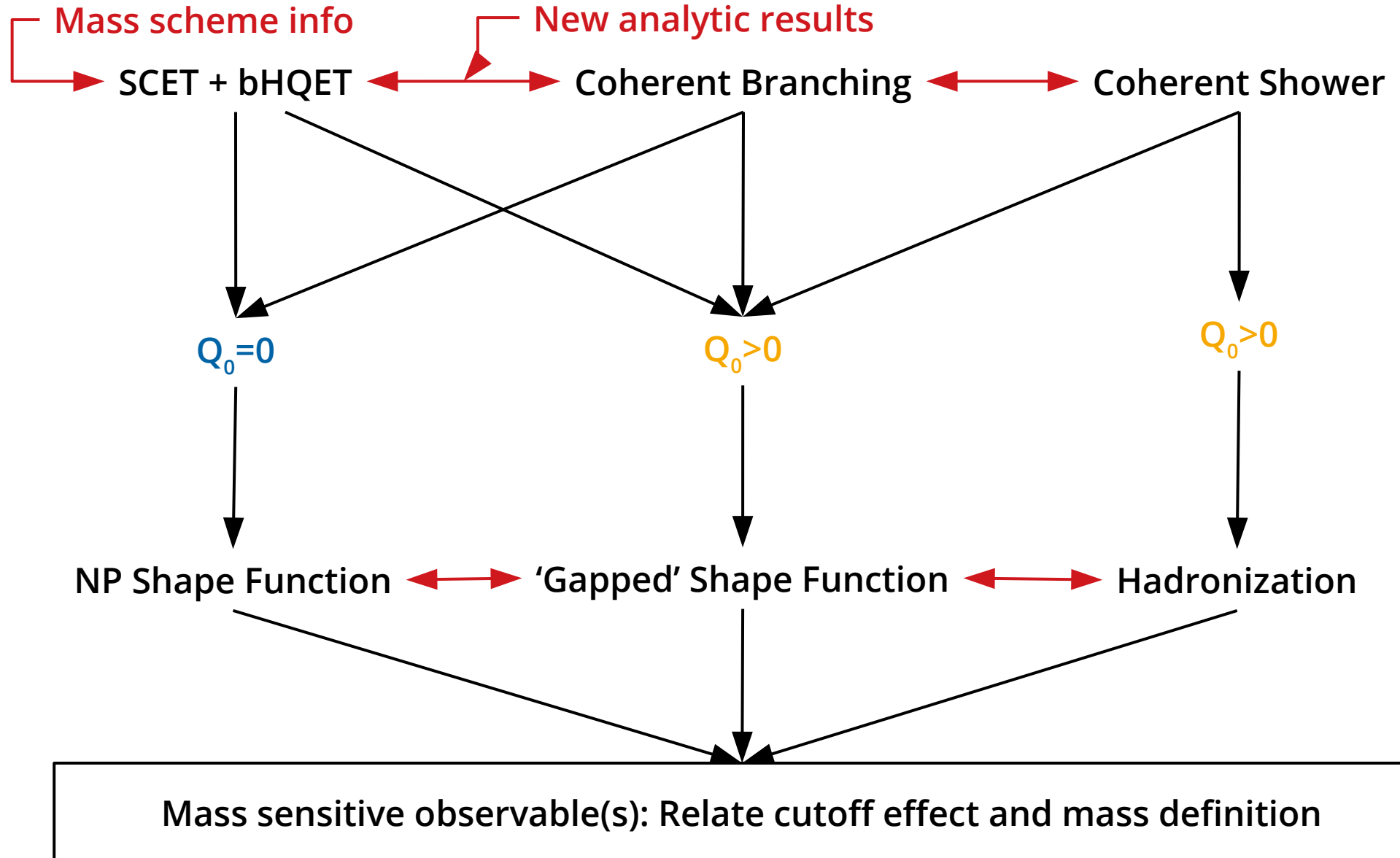
[Hoang, Plätzer, Samitz – arXiv:1807.06617]



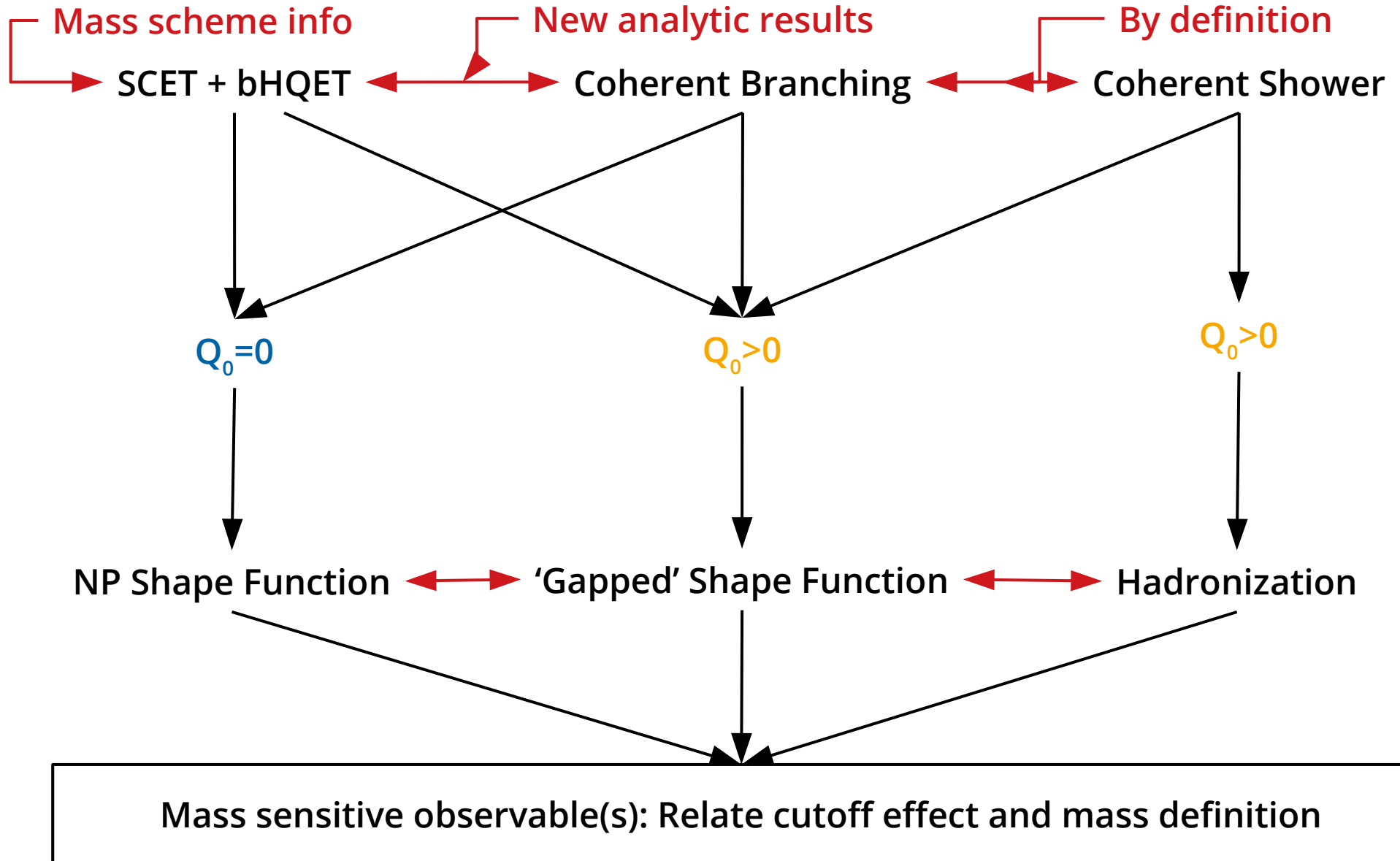
[Hoang, Plätzer, Samitz – arXiv:1807.06617]



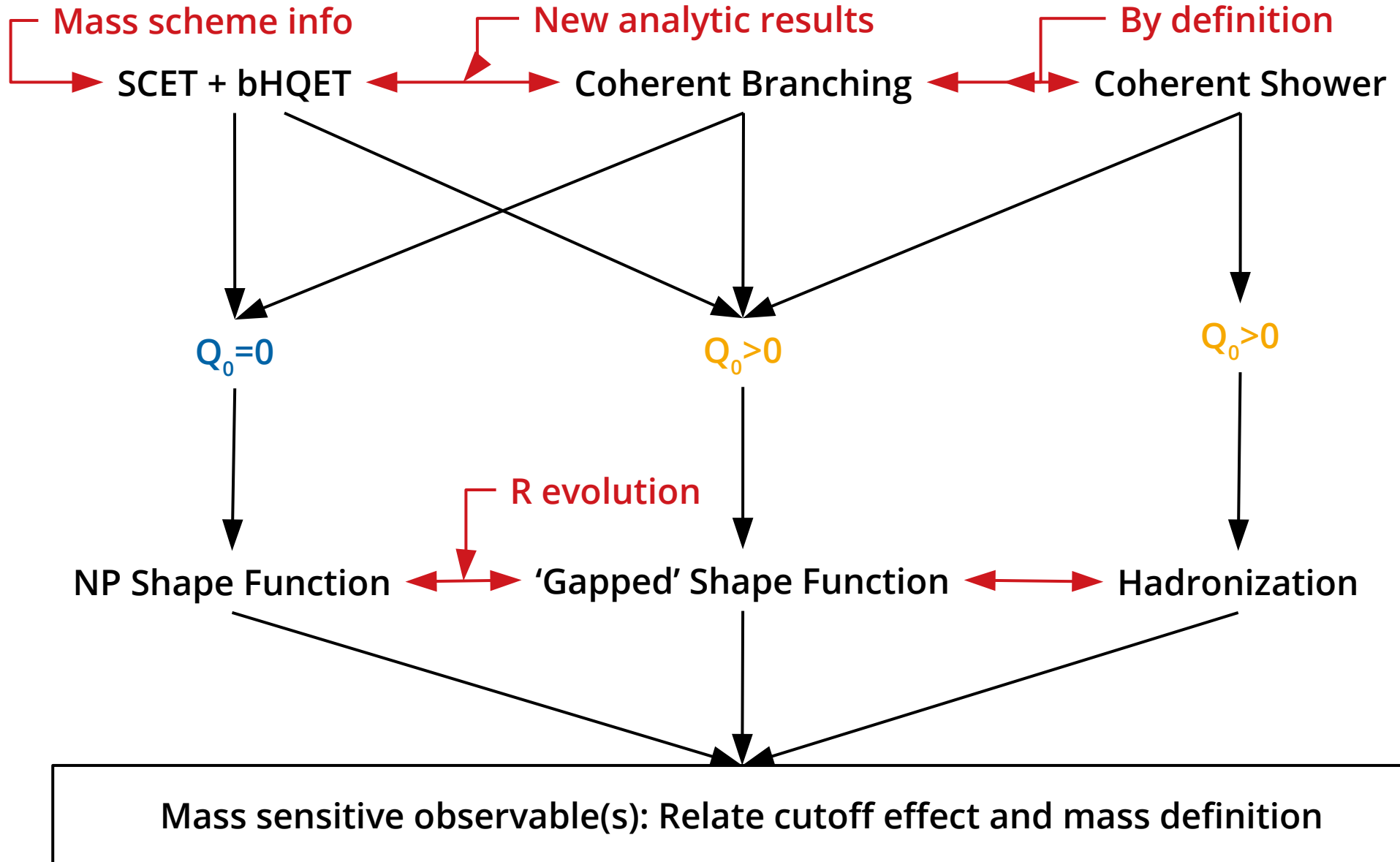
[Hoang, Plätzer, Samitz – arXiv:1807.06617]



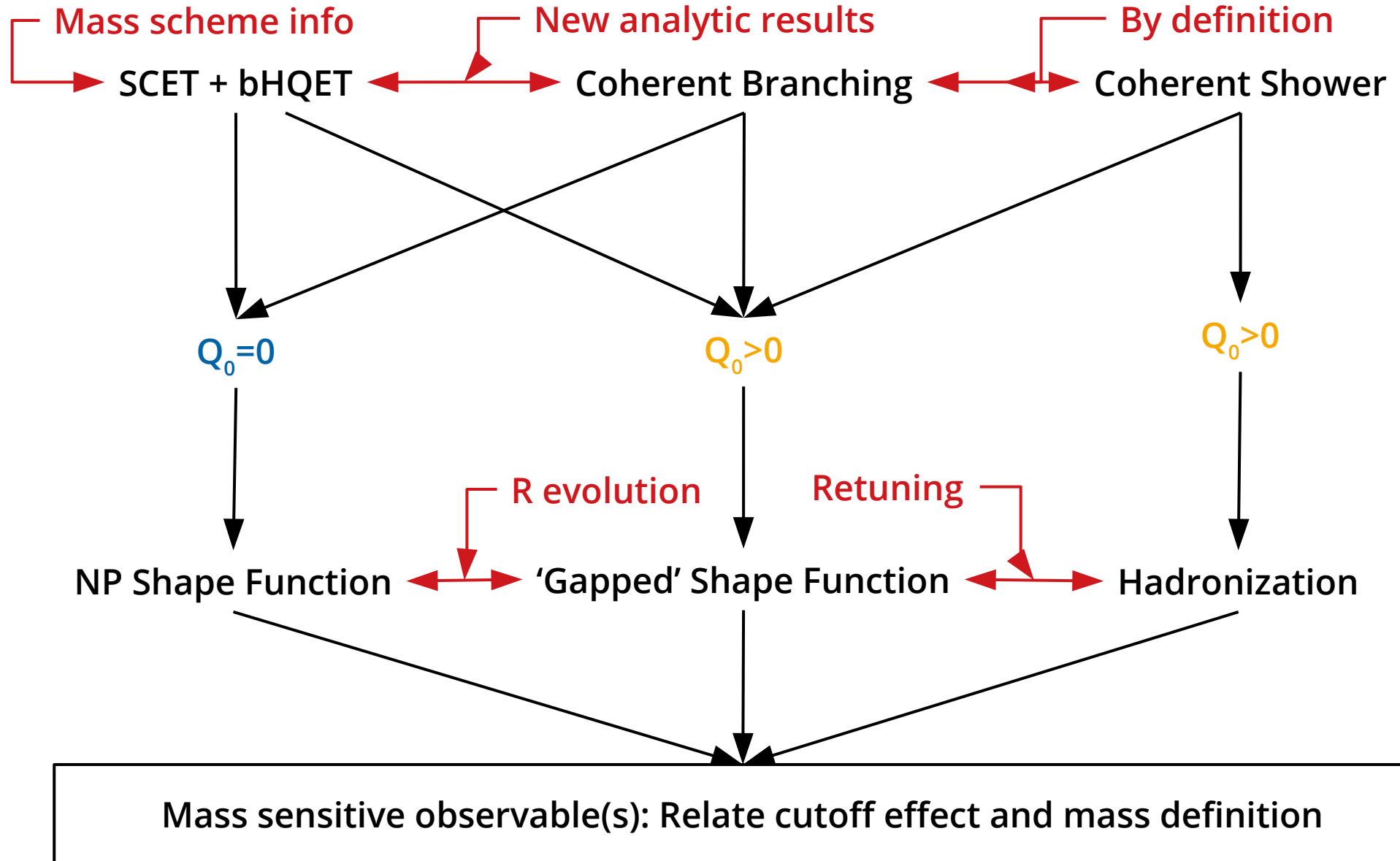
[Hoang, Plätzer, Samitz – arXiv:1807.06617]



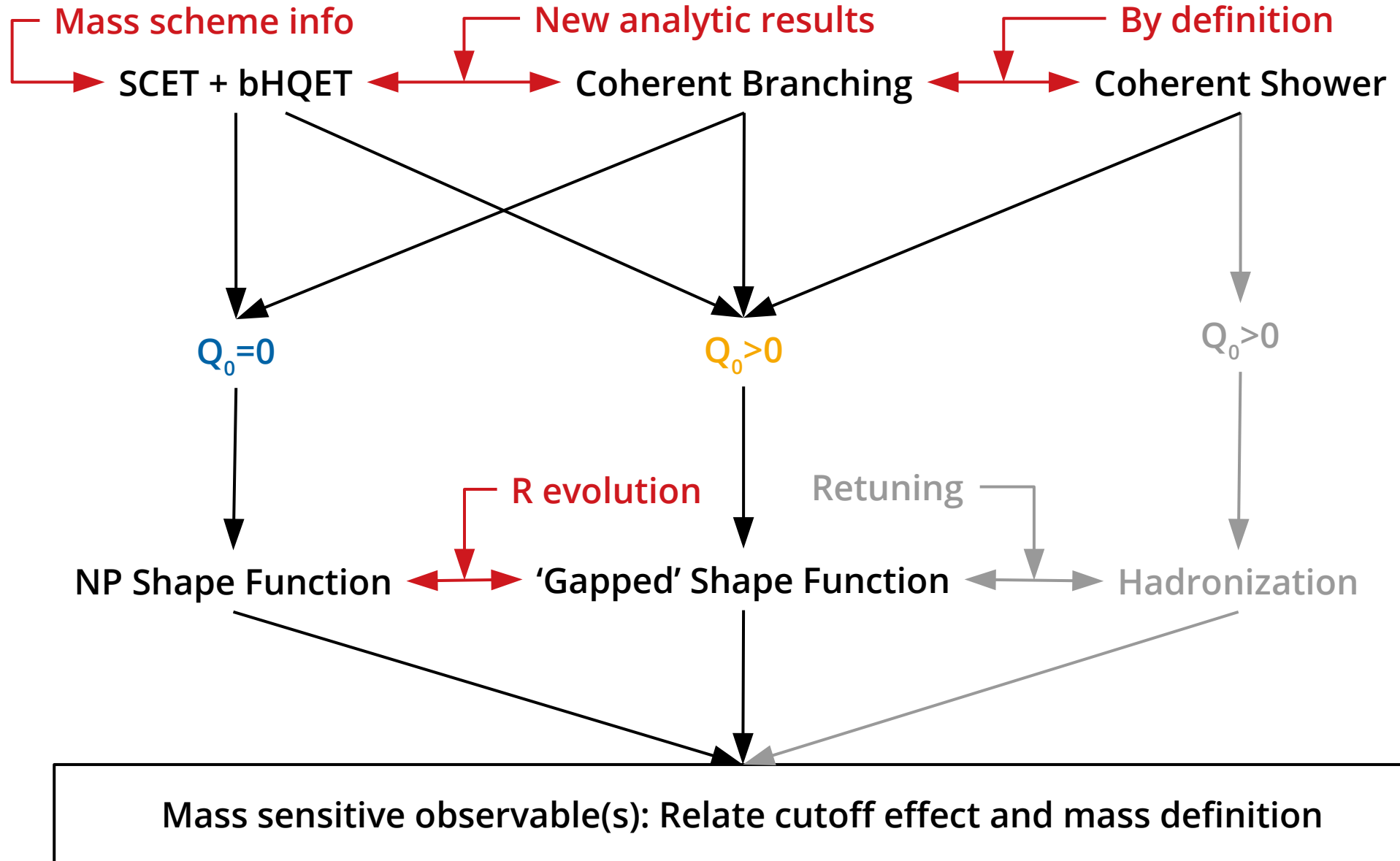
[Hoang, Plätzer, Samitz – arXiv:1807.06617]



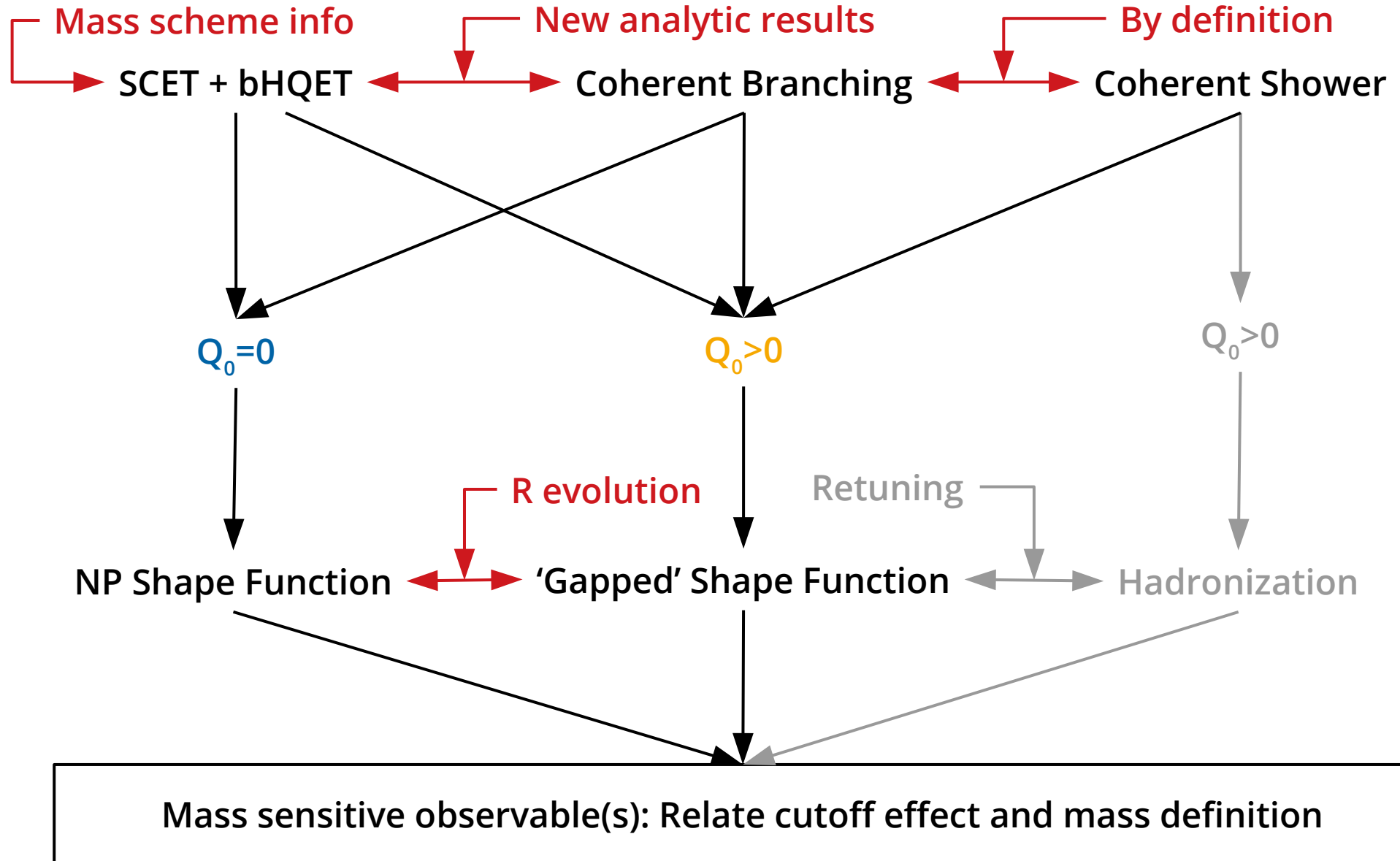
[Hoang, Plätzer, Samitz – arXiv:1807.06617]



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[Hoang, Plätzer, Samitz – arXiv:1807.06617]

Consider **two-jetiness in e+e-** as a benchmark: EFT calculation, direct QCD analysis (coherent branching), and actual event generator (Herwig 7) at hand.

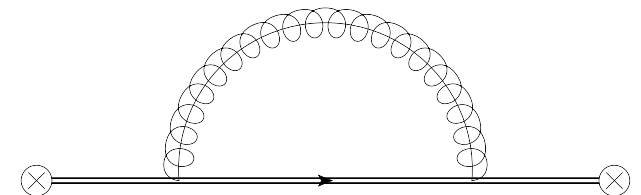
Boosted regime for quasi-collinear shower approximation to be valid, observable insensitive to decay details. No finite lifetime effects (yet).

Effective theory and direct QCD calculation agree on cutoff-dependent shift of peak, massless calculation identifies **large-angle soft contribution compensated by hadronization** and **ultracollinear radiation affecting the mass scheme**.

Parton shower unitarity transfers IR cutoff effect to effectively change pole of heavy quark propagator.

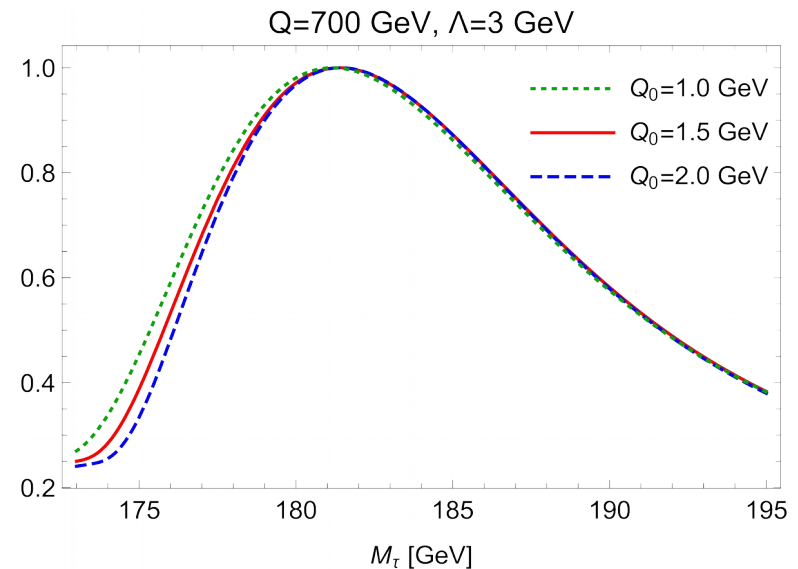
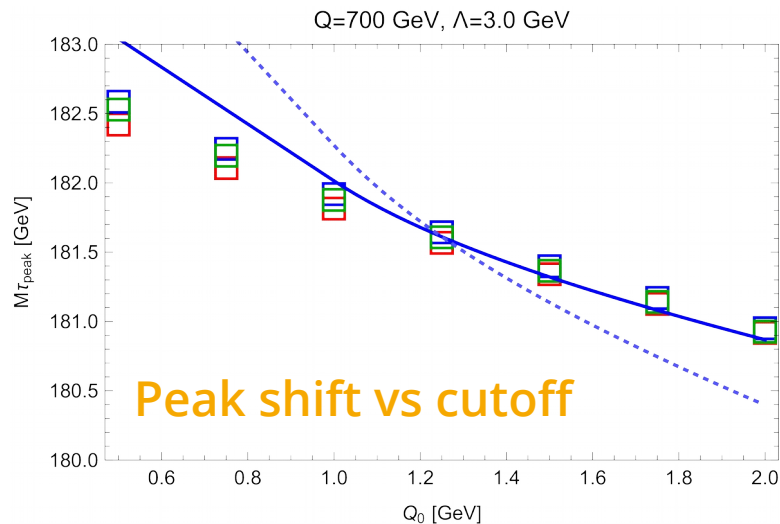
$$m_t^{\text{CB}}(Q_0) = m_t^{\text{pole}} - \frac{2}{3} Q_0 \alpha_s(Q_0) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$$

Recover the pole mass in absence of a cutoff.



Massless and massive coherent branching calculation and **Herwig 7 angular ordered** shower in full agreement in the log-enhanced peak region, NLL accurate.

Cutoff shifts peak in absence of compensating change in hadronization.



Similar observations in endpoint of lepton/b-jet mass observed. [Detailed analysis of hadronization effects now underway.](#)

NLO matching does not affect any of the logic presented here. Proven analytically, and confirmed numerically with Herwig 7 Matchbox subtractive matching. This applies generically to all existing matching paradigms.

Dipole showers have yet escaped an analytic approach comparable to the coherent branching result: Effectively nothing is known beyond a single emission, and claims on logarithmic accuracy should be taken carefully. see [Dasgupta, Hamilton, Monni, Salam 2018]

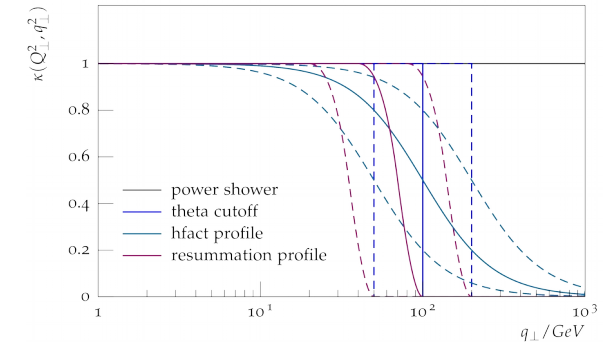
Hadronization effects need detailed investigation, which is in progress. Comparison in between different models is desirable.

NLL accuracy is an observable-dependent statement, and needs to be investigated in detail on a case-by-case basis.

KINEMATIC LIMIT $\sim S$
HARD SCALE $\sim M^2$
HARD SCALE IN \perp PHASE SPACE

$$-m\Delta \sim \int_{p_{\perp}^2}^{R_{\perp}^2} \frac{dq_{\perp}^2}{q_{\perp}^2} \underbrace{K(Q_{\perp}^2, q_{\perp}^2)}_{\text{HARD SCALE}} \text{RM} \left(\frac{K_{\perp}^2}{q_{\perp}^2} \right)$$

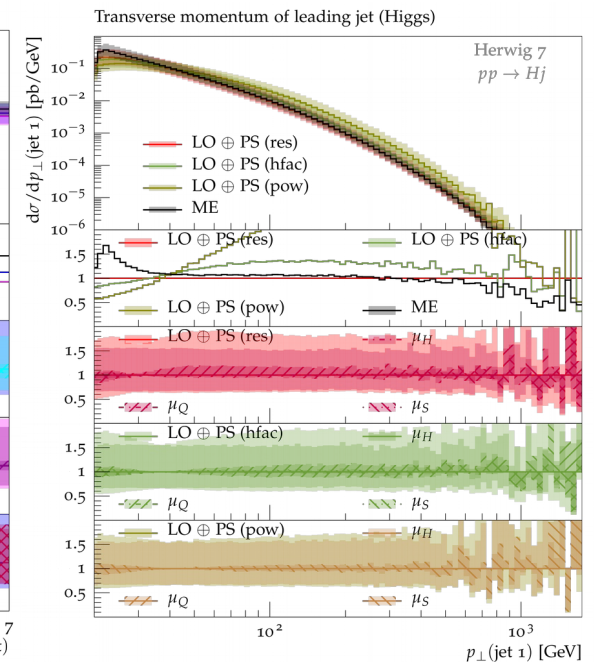
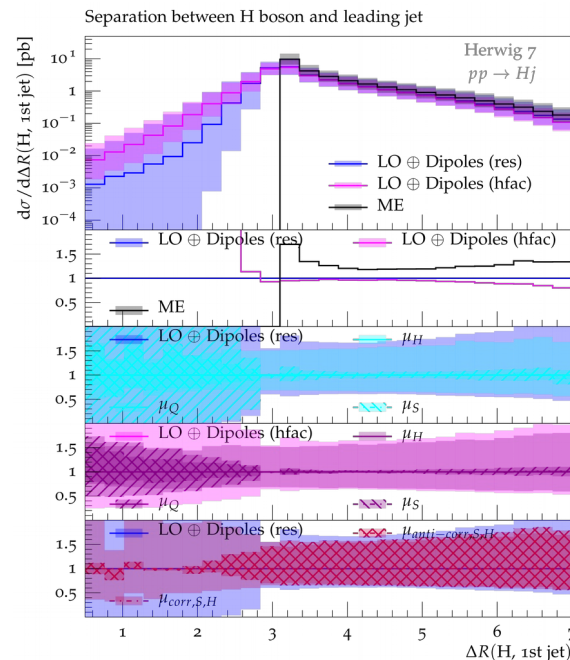
CUTOFF ON RESUMMATION



Fast cutoff of the resummation is crucial to produce 'controllable' uncertainties:

Need to reflect reliability of showering and to preserve relevant hard process properties.

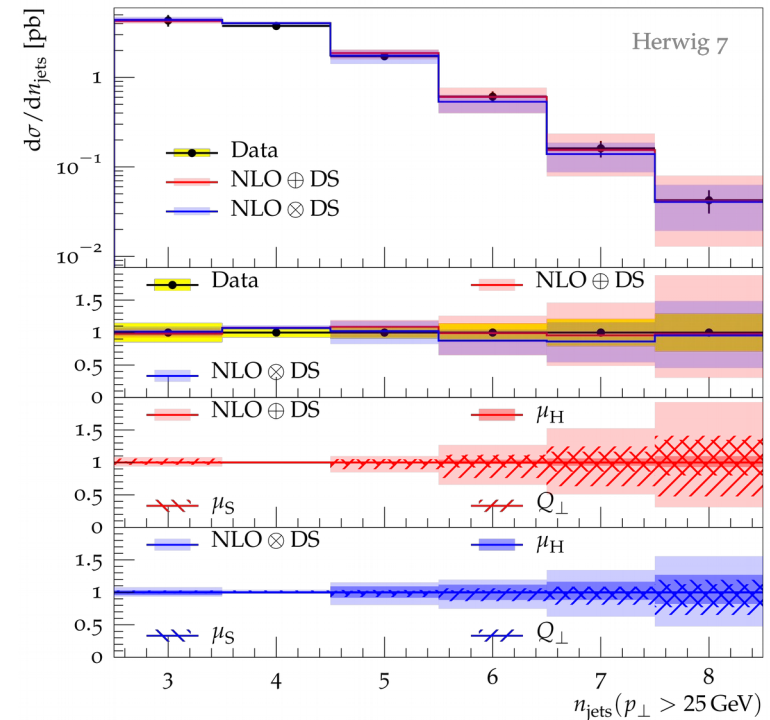
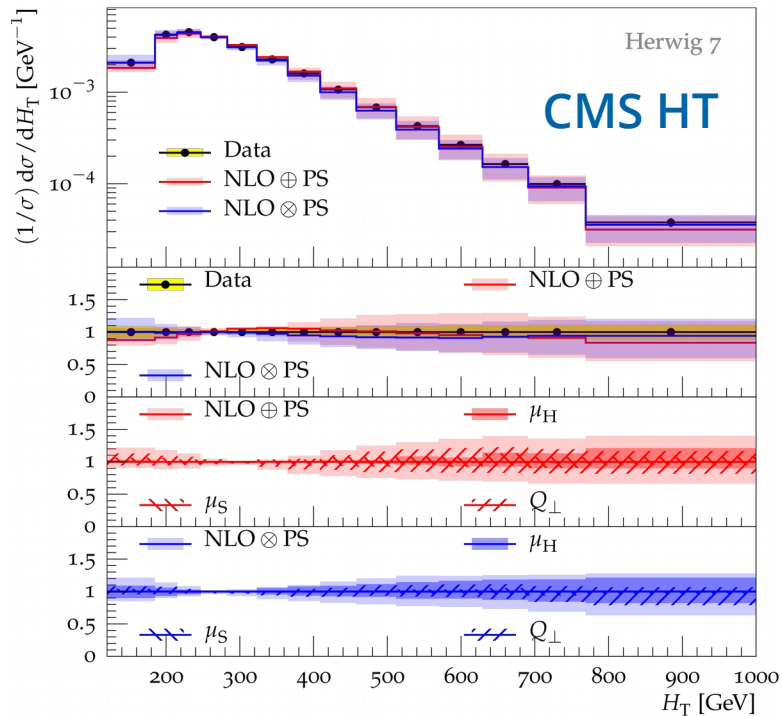
Comparable between angular ordered and dipole shower.



Study NLO matching in detail using Herwig shower modules and Matchbox.

Revised treatment of **massive quark evolution in dipole shower**, and evolution of decay systems. Matching now available for **production and decays**, and angular ordered and dipole shower.

ATLAS jet multis



We can not claim that shower variations form a reliable set of uncertainties. This is only a starting point for investigating event generator uncertainties in a global prescription, and full uncertainties require the next order to be available.

Variations should therefore not be performed by assuming compensation patterns. In all of our matching/uncertainty studies we have identified regions driven by one or the other of the possible scales.

Cross-validation in the same framework is crucial, Herwig 7 provides unique features with two shower algorithms and two matching paradigms, and **spin correlations** in both showers, and **on-the-fly reweighting for shower variations**.

[Richardson, Webster – arXiv:1807.01955]

[Bellm, Plätzer, Richardson, Siodmok, Webster – PhysRev D94 (2016) 4028]

A **careful choice of hard veto scale** is needed for matched calculations.

Variations should also be confronted with retuning.

[see LH17 studies]



Herwig 7.0 series

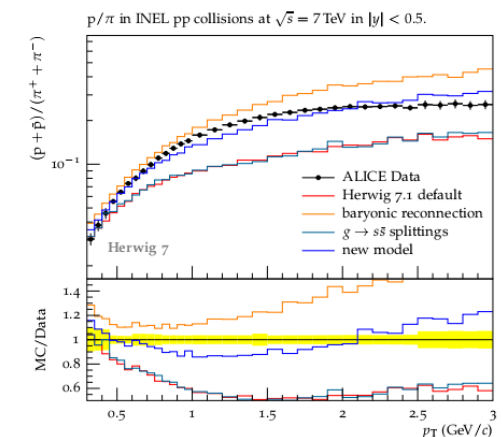
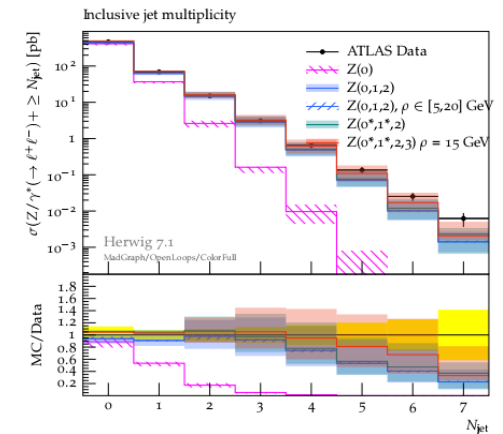
[Herwig collaboration – Eur.Phys.J. C76 (2016) 665]

- NLO matching for angular ordered and dipole shower
- MC@NLO-type and Powheg-type algorithms
- Matchbox central [Plätzer, Bellm, Rauch, Reuschle, Wilcock – unpublished]

Herwig 7.1 series

[Herwig collaboration – arXiv:1705.06919]

- Shower variations and reweighting
[Bellm, Nail, Plätzer, Schichtel, Siodmok – EPJ C76 (2016) 665]
[Bellm, Plätzer, Richardson, Siodmok, Webster – PhysRev D94 (2016) 4028]
- NLO multijet merging with the dipole shower
[Plätzer – JHEP 1308 (2013) 114]
[Bellm, Gieseke, Plätzer – EPJ C78 (2018) 244]
- Colour reconnection and soft model improvements
[Gieseke, Loshaj, Kirchgaesser – EPJ C77 (2017) 156]
[Gieseke, Kirchgaesser, Plätzer – EPJ C78 (2018) 99]



Thank you!