

# Top-quark pair production: fully differential predictions at NNLO

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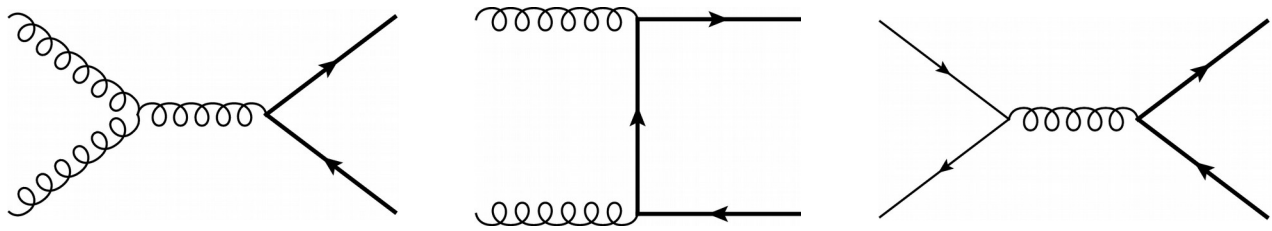
In collaboration with S. Catani, S. Devoto, M. Grazzini, S. Kallweit, H. Sargsyan

# Outline

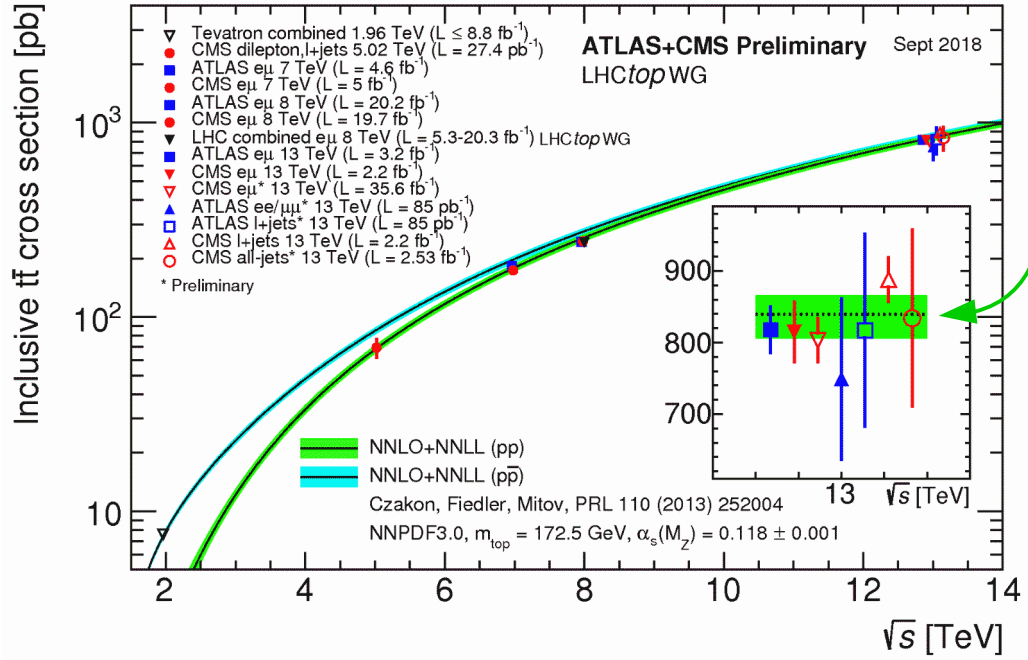
- **Introduction**
- **NNLO corrections with  $q_T$  subtraction**
- **Extension to heavy quark production**
- **Results and comparison with data**
- **Conclusions and outlook**

# Top-quark pair production

Main production mechanism of top quarks at hadron colliders



- Approx. 3 times larger than single-top production
- About **15**  $t\bar{t}$  pairs produced per second at the LHC!



Impressive experimental precision

Very precise theoretical predictions are needed

Cross section known at NNLO QCD + NLO EW + resummation

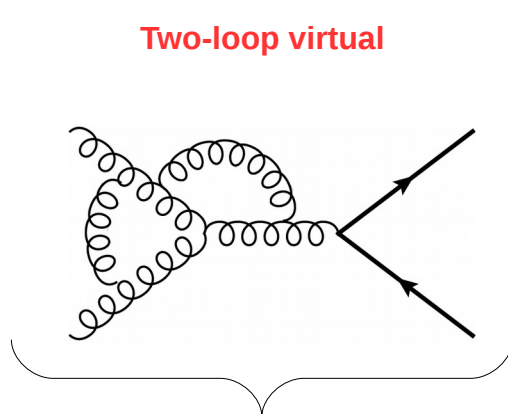
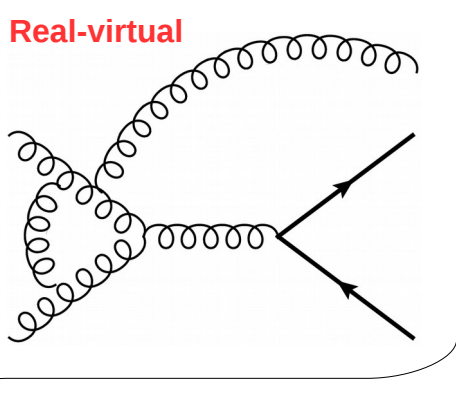
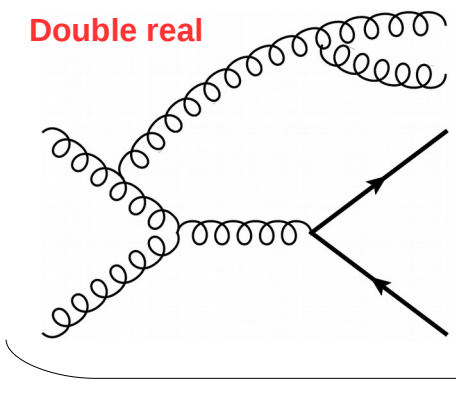
Why a new NNLO QCD calculation?



- Very difficult calculation: only one group able to complete it until now
  - Independent check is always useful!
  - No publicly available tool to produce NNLO distributions yet
- References:
- Bärnreuther, Czakon, Mitov (2012)
  - Czakon, Mitov (2012)
  - Czakon, Fiedler, Mitov (2013)
  - Czakon, Fiedler, Heymes, Mitov (2015,2016)

# $t\bar{t}$ production at NNLO

We need the scattering amplitudes:



Fast and stable evaluation with OpenLoops2

Cascioli et al. (2012), Buccioni et al. (2018)

Available numerically

Czakon (2008)  
Barnreuther, Czakon, and Fiedler (2013)

... but we also need to handle their divergencies:

$$\Delta\sigma_{\text{NNLO}} = \int_{F+2} d\sigma_{\text{RR}} + \int_{F+1} d\sigma_{\text{RV}} + \int_F d\sigma_{\text{VV}}$$

No  $\epsilon$  poles, singular in (double) unresolved limit
Explicit  $1/\epsilon^2$  poles, singular in unresolved limit
Explicit  $1/\epsilon^4$  poles, no further PS singularities

↓
↓
↓
↓

Finite
 Individually divergent contributions

We need **subtraction methods** that allow us to perform these calculations numerically



# $q_T$ subtraction

Originally developed for the hadroproduction of **colourless** final states Catani, Grazzini (2007)

Implemented as slicing method, slicing parameter:  $q_T$  (transverse momentum of final state  $F$ )

## Master formula:

$$d\sigma_{\text{NNLO}}^F = \mathcal{H}_{\text{NNLO}}^F \otimes d\sigma_{\text{LO}}^F + \left[ d\sigma_{\text{NLO}}^{F+\text{jet}} - d\sigma_{\text{NNLO}}^{\text{CT}} \right]$$

**Process dependent hard-collinear function**  
Restores correct normalization, includes the 2-loop corrections

**NLO  $F$ +jet cross section (using dipole subtraction)**

**Universal counterterm to cancel  $q_T \rightarrow 0$  divergencies**  
Based on known low  $q_T$  behaviour from resummation

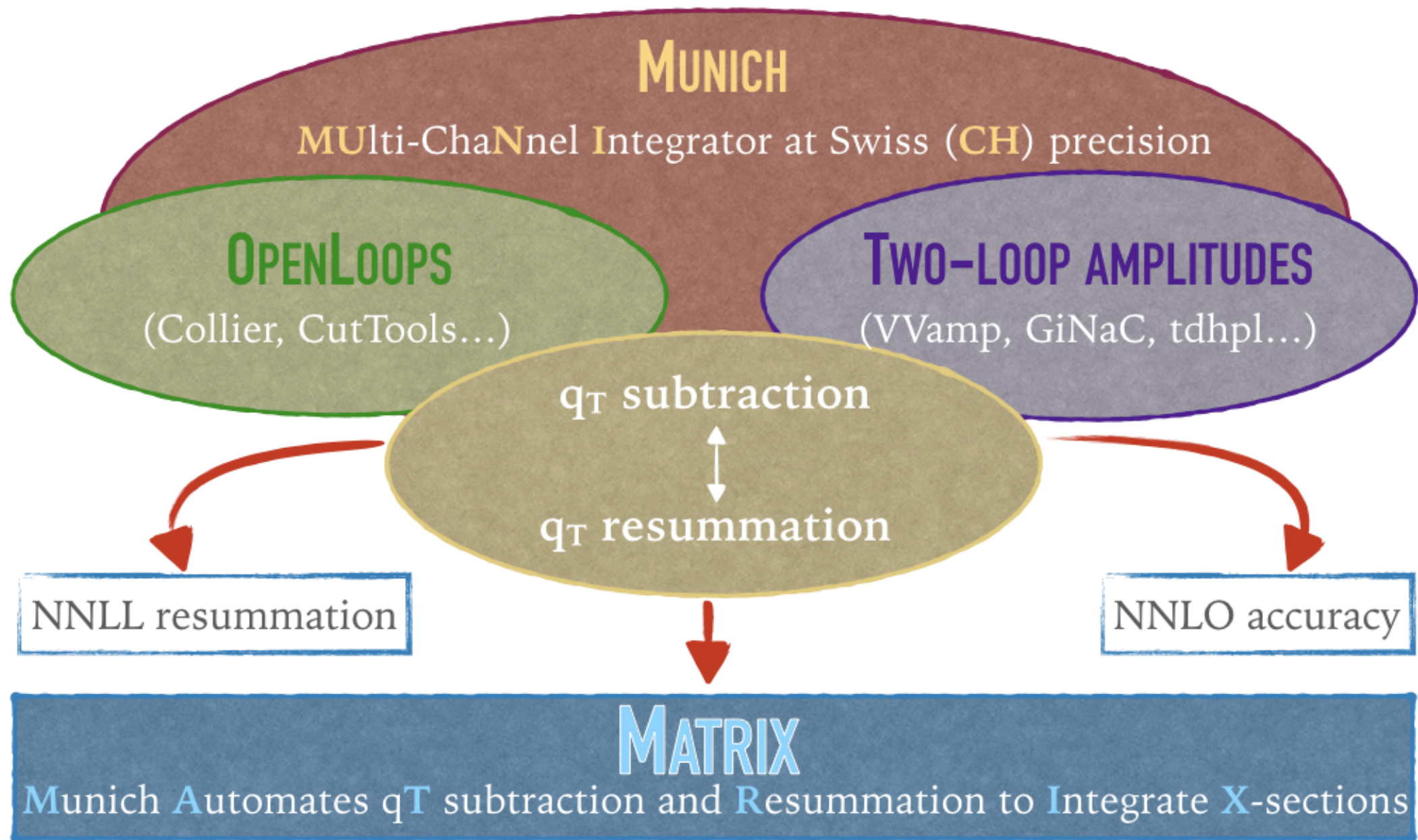
**Difference computed with a cut on  $r = q_T/M$**

General form of hard-collinear function known at NNLO for colourless  $F$

Method can be applied to the production of arbitrary colour singlets once the relevant amplitudes are available

**MATRIX**  
Grazzini, Kallweit, Wiesemann (2017)

# The MATRIX project



# The MATRIX project

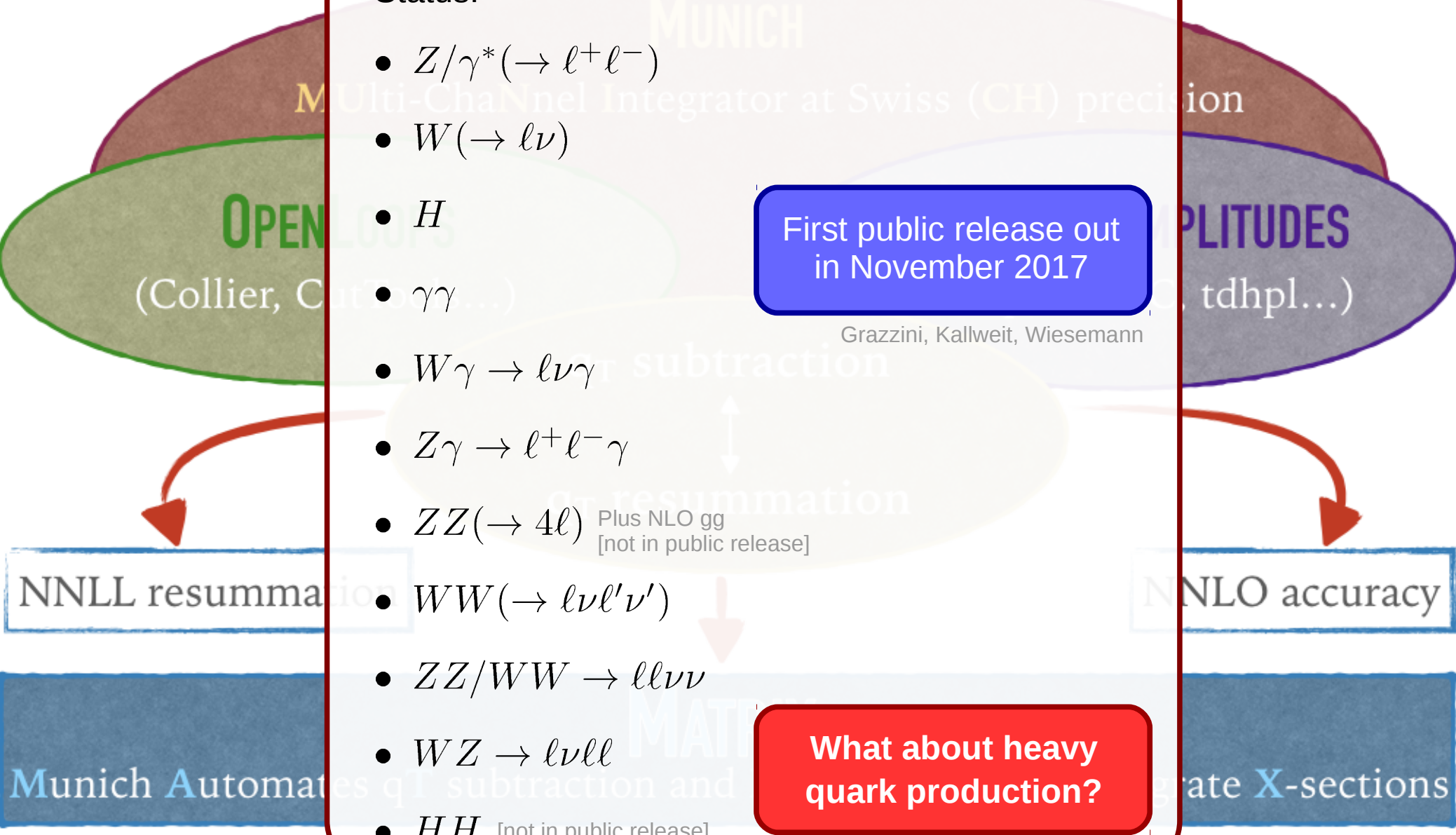
Status:

- $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow l^+l^-)$
- $W(\rightarrow l\nu)$
- $H$
- $\gamma\gamma$  ...
- $W\gamma \rightarrow l\nu\gamma$
- $Z\gamma \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma$
- $ZZ(\rightarrow 4l)$  Plus NLO gg  
[not in public release]
- $WW(\rightarrow l\nu l'\nu')$
- $ZZ/WW \rightarrow ll\nu\nu$
- $WZ \rightarrow l\nu ll$
- $HH$  [not in public release]

First public release out in November 2017

Grazzini, Kallweit, Wiesemann

What about heavy quark production?



# Extension to heavy-quark production

Analogous formula, but with new contributions coming from **final state radiation**

$$d\sigma_{\text{NNLO}}^{t\bar{t}} = \mathcal{H}_{\text{NNLO}}^{t\bar{t}} \otimes d\sigma_{\text{LO}}^{t\bar{t}} + \left[ d\sigma_{\text{NLO}}^{t\bar{t}+\text{jet}} - d\sigma_{\text{NNLO}}^{t\bar{t},\text{CT}} \right]$$

- Modified subtraction counterterm fully known (ingredient: NNLO soft anomalous dimension  $\Gamma_s$ )
- The structure of the hard-collinear function  $H$  also changes:

Integration of additional **final-state soft singularities** that redefine  $H$  needed:

We have recently completed their computation Catani, Devoto, Grazzini, JM (to appear)  
See also Angeles-Martinez, Czakon, Sapeta (2018)

Thanks to these results,  **$q_T$  subtraction** can now deal with  **$Q\bar{Q}$  production**

Our calculation is implemented within the MATRIX framework

First inclusive and differential results recently published, presented in the following slides

Catani, Devoto, Grazzini, Kallweit, JM, Sargsyan (2019); Catani, Devoto, Grazzini, Kallweit, JM (2019)





```
|=====>> list
```

process_id	process	description
pph21	p p --> H	on-shell Higgs production
ppz01	p p --> Z	on-shell Z production
ppw01	p p --> W <sup>-</sup>	on-shell W <sup>-</sup> production with CKM
ppwx01	p p --> W <sup>+</sup>	on-shell W <sup>+</sup> production with CKM
ppeex02	p p --> e <sup>-</sup> e <sup>+</sup>	Z production with decay
ppnenex02	p p --> ν <sub>e</sub> <sup>-</sup> ν <sub>e</sub> <sup>+</sup>	Z production with decay
ppenex02	p p --> e <sup>-</sup> ν <sub>e</sub> <sup>+</sup>	W <sup>-</sup> production with decay and CKM
ppexne02	p p --> e <sup>+</sup> ν <sub>e</sub> <sup>-</sup>	W <sup>+</sup> production with decay and CKM
ppaa02	p p --> gamma gamma	gamma gamma production
ppaa02	p p --> gamma gamma	gamma gamma production
ppeexa03	p p --> e <sup>-</sup> e <sup>+</sup> gamma	Z gamma production with decay
ppnenexa03	p p --> ν <sub>e</sub> <sup>-</sup> ν <sub>e</sub> <sup>+</sup> gamma	Z gamma production with decay
ppenexa03	p p --> e <sup>-</sup> ν <sub>e</sub> <sup>+</sup> gamma	W <sup>-</sup> gamma production with decay
ppexnea03	p p --> e <sup>+</sup> ν <sub>e</sub> <sup>-</sup> gamma	W <sup>+</sup> gamma production with decay
ppzz02	p p --> Z Z	on-shell ZZ production
ppwxw02	p p --> W <sup>+</sup> W <sup>-</sup>	on-shell WW production
ppremexmx04	p p --> e <sup>-</sup> μ <sup>-</sup> e <sup>+</sup> μ <sup>+</sup>	ZZ production with decay
ppremexmx04NLOgg	p p --> e <sup>-</sup> μ <sup>-</sup> e <sup>+</sup> μ <sup>+</sup> NLOgg	ZZ production with decay (NLO gg)
ppeeexex04	p p --> e <sup>-</sup> e <sup>-</sup> e <sup>+</sup> e <sup>+</sup>	ZZ production with decay
ppexnmxnm04	p p --> e <sup>-</sup> e <sup>+</sup> ν <sub>μ</sub> <sup>-</sup> ν <sub>μ</sub> <sup>+</sup>	ZZ production with decay
ppemxnmnex04	p p --> e <sup>-</sup> μ <sup>+</sup> ν <sub>μ</sub> <sup>-</sup> ν <sub>e</sub> <sup>+</sup>	WW production with decay
ppexnvenex04	p p --> e <sup>-</sup> e <sup>+</sup> ν <sub>e</sub> <sup>-</sup> ν <sub>e</sub> <sup>+</sup>	ZZ/WW production with decay
ppemexnm04	p p --> e <sup>-</sup> μ <sup>-</sup> e <sup>+</sup> ν <sub>μ</sub> <sup>+</sup>	W-Z production with decay
ppeeexnex04	p p --> e <sup>-</sup> e <sup>-</sup> e <sup>+</sup> ν <sub>e</sub> <sup>+</sup>	W-Z production with decay
ppexmxnm04	p p --> e <sup>-</sup> e <sup>+</sup> μ <sup>+</sup> ν <sub>μ</sub> <sup>-</sup>	W+Z production with decay
ppeeexne04	p p --> e <sup>-</sup> e <sup>+</sup> e <sup>+</sup> ν <sub>e</sub> <sup>-</sup>	W+Z production with decay
ppttx20	p p --> top anti-top	on-shell top-pair production



```
|=====>> ppttx20
<<MATRIX-MAKE>> MATRIX usage agreements:
<<MATRIX-MAKE>> MATRIX is based on several computations, studies and tools from
various people and groups. When using results obtained by MATRIX
these efforts must be acknowledged by citing the list of
references in the CITATION.bib file, which is created in the
result folder with every run.
<<MATRIX-READ>> Do you agree with these terms? Type "y" to agree, or "n" to
abort the code.
<<MATRIX-MAKE>> You have agreed with all MATRIX usage terms.
<<MATRIX-MAKE>> Starting compilation...
<<MATRIX-MAKE>> Using compiled LHAPDF installation under
(config/MATRIX_configuration) path_to_lhapdf=/home/grazzini
/lhapdf-local/bin/lhapdf-config
<<MATRIX-MAKE>> Download and Compilation of OpenLoops via svn checkout from
http://openloops.hepforge.org/svn/OpenLoops/branches/public into
/mnt/runs2/grazzini/develop/munich/MATRIX/external/OpenLoops-
install...
<<MATRIX-MAKE>> Downloading OpenLoops...
<<MATRIX-MAKE>> Compiling OpenLoops...
```

```
Final result for:
p p --> top anti-top @ 100 TeV LHC
```

```
<MATRIX-RESULT> 3 separate runs were made
```

```
#-----\  
# LO-run |  
#-----/
```

```
<MATRIX-RESULT> PDF: NNPDF31_lo_as_0118
```

```
<MATRIX-RESULT> Total rate (possibly within cuts):
```

```
<MATRIX-RESULT> LO: 2.381e+07 fb +/- 2.2e+04 fb (muR, muF unc.: +21.1% -16.0%)
```

```
#-----\  
# NLO-run |  
#-----/
```

```
<MATRIX-RESULT> PDF: NNPDF31_nlo_as_0118
```

```
<MATRIX-RESULT> Total rate (possibly within cuts):
```

```
<MATRIX-RESULT> LO: 2.049e+07 fb +/- 1.2e+04 fb (muR, muF unc.: +22.1% -16.6%)
```

```
<MATRIX-RESULT> NLO: 3.234e+07 fb +/- 2.7e+04 fb (muR, muF unc.: +11.3% -10.4%)
```

```
#-----\  
# NNLO-run |  
#-----/
```

```
<MATRIX-RESULT> PDF: NNPDF31_nnlo_as_0118
```

```
<MATRIX-RESULT> Total rate (possibly within cuts):
```

```
<MATRIX-RESULT> LO: 2.019e+07 fb +/- 1e+03 fb (muR, muF unc.: +22.2% -16.6%)
```

```
<MATRIX-RESULT> NLO: 3.187e+07 fb +/- 2.8e+03 fb (muR, muF unc.: +11.3% -10.5%)
```

```
<MATRIX-RESULT> NNLO:3.527e+07 fb +/- 4.5e+04 fb (muR, muF unc.: +2.9% -4.8%)
```

```
<MATRIX-RESULT> (computed with finite qT-subtraction cut-off r_cut=0.0015)
```

```
<MATRIX-RESULT> NNLO:3.522e+07 fb +/- 7.4e+04 fb (muR, muF unc.: +2.8% -4.7%)
```

```
<MATRIX-RESULT> (extrapolated to r_cut=0 -- final result with uncertainty)
```

**Per-mille level accuracy for total XS in ~1000CPU days,  
including differential distributions and scale uncertainties**

# Inclusive cross section

Excellent agreement with Top++

$\sigma_{\text{NNLO}}$ [pb]	MATRIX	TOP++
8 TeV	$238.5(2)^{+3.9\%}_{-6.3\%}$	$238.6^{+4.0\%}_{-6.3\%}$
13 TeV	$794.0(8)^{+3.5\%}_{-5.7\%}$	$794.0^{+3.5\%}_{-5.7\%}$
100 TeV	$35215(74)^{+2.8\%}_{-4.7\%}$	$35216^{+2.9\%}_{-4.8\%}$

Statistical+systematic  
uncertainties

Scale  
uncertainties

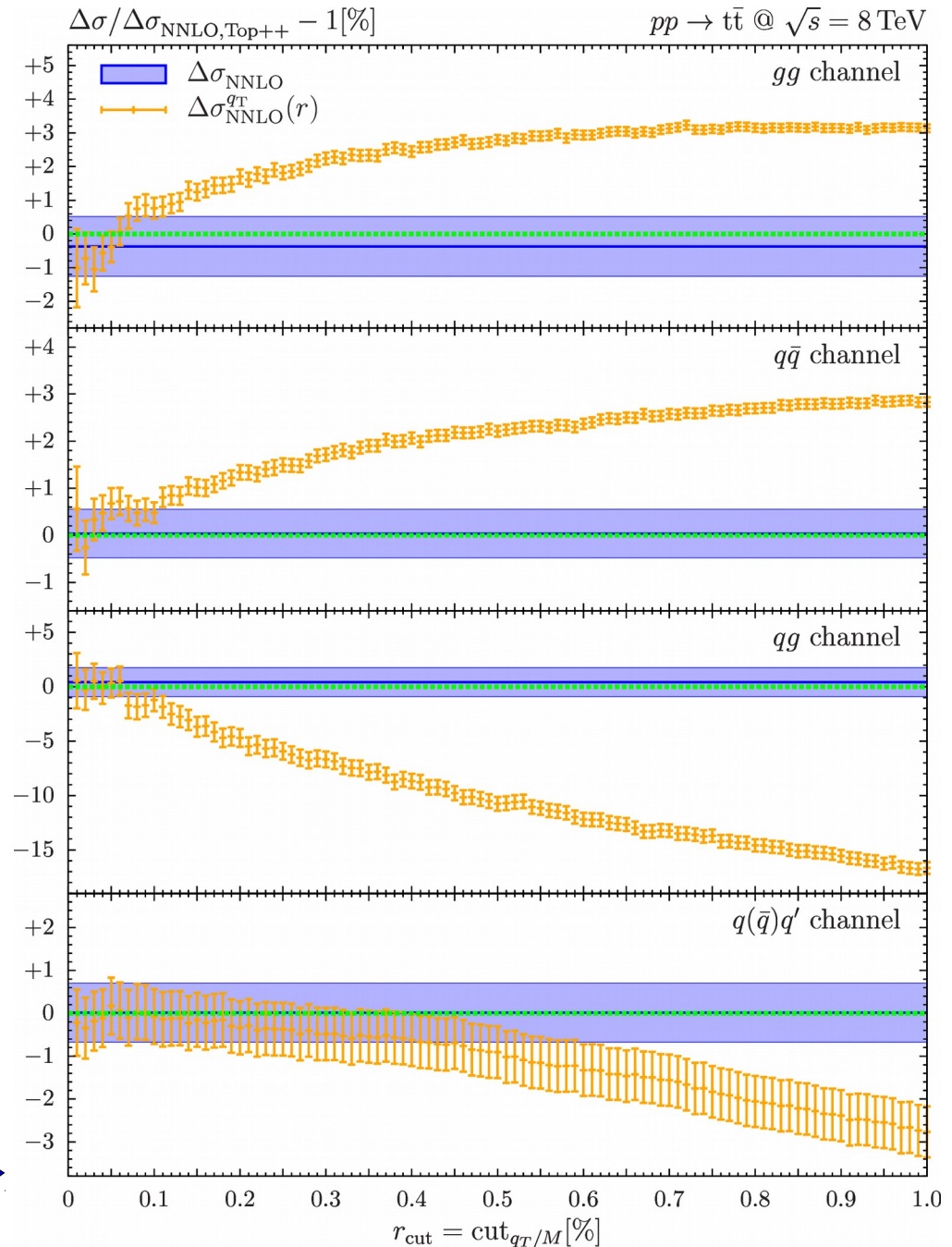
NNPDF31 sets,  $m_t=173.3\text{GeV}$

Scale uncertainties:  $\mu_0=m_t$

$\mu_0 < \mu_F, \mu_R < 2\mu_0$      $0.5 < \mu_F/\mu_R < 2$

Per-mille accuracy in  $\sim 1000\text{CPU days}$

Quality of the  $q_T \rightarrow 0$  extrapolation can be understood looking at the  $r_{\text{cut}}$  dependence





# Differential results

We compute single and double differential distributions

We compare our results with recent measurements from CMS in the lepton+jets channel [CMS-TOP-17-002]

CMS measurements are extrapolated to parton level in the inclusive phase space

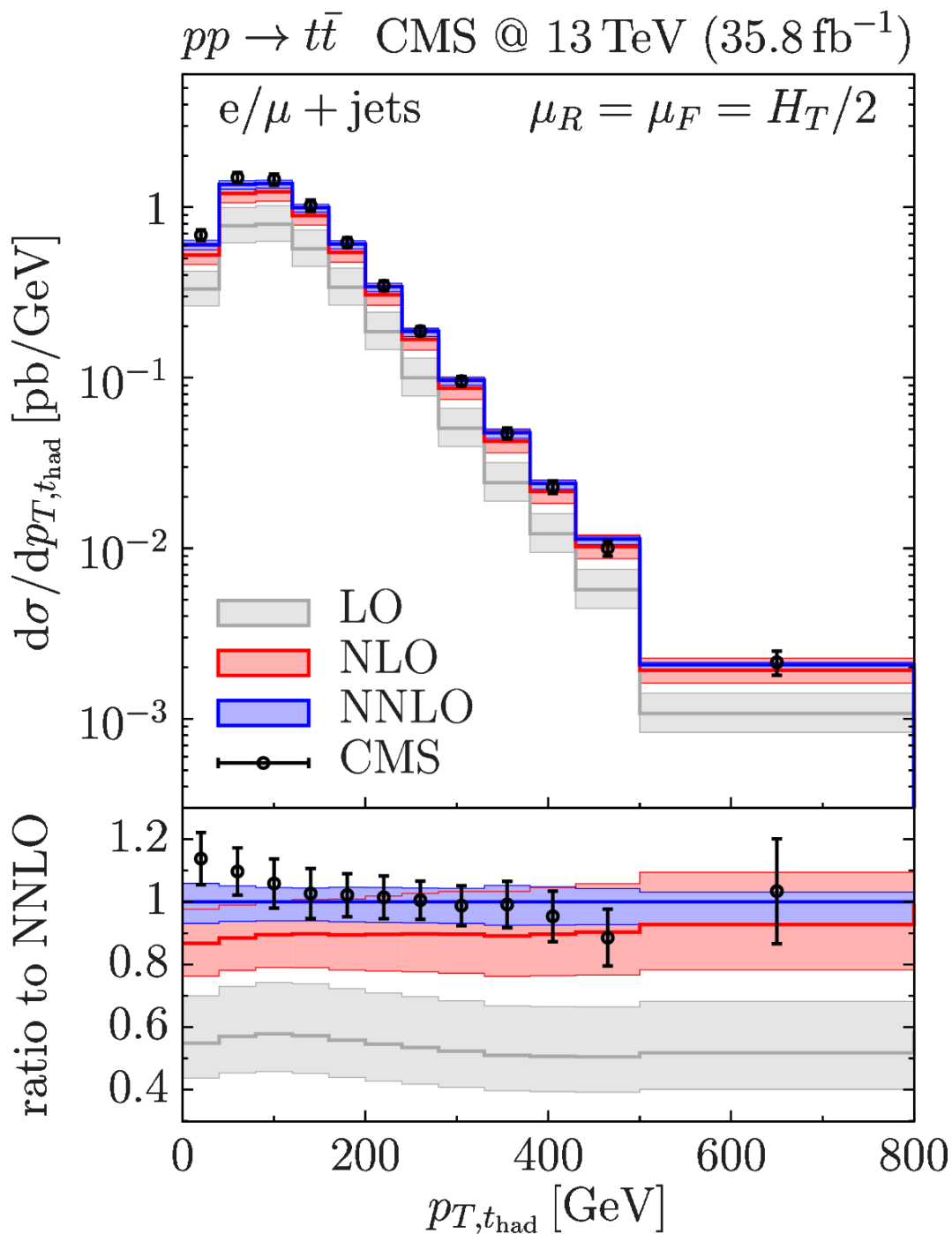
 we carry out our calculation without cuts

Perturbative results depend on the choice of scales  $\mu_F$ ,  $\mu_R$  which should be chosen of the order of the characteristic hard scale

- Total cross section and rapidity distribution:  $m_t$
- Invariant mass distribution:  $m_{t\bar{t}}$
- Transverse momentum distribution:  $m_T$

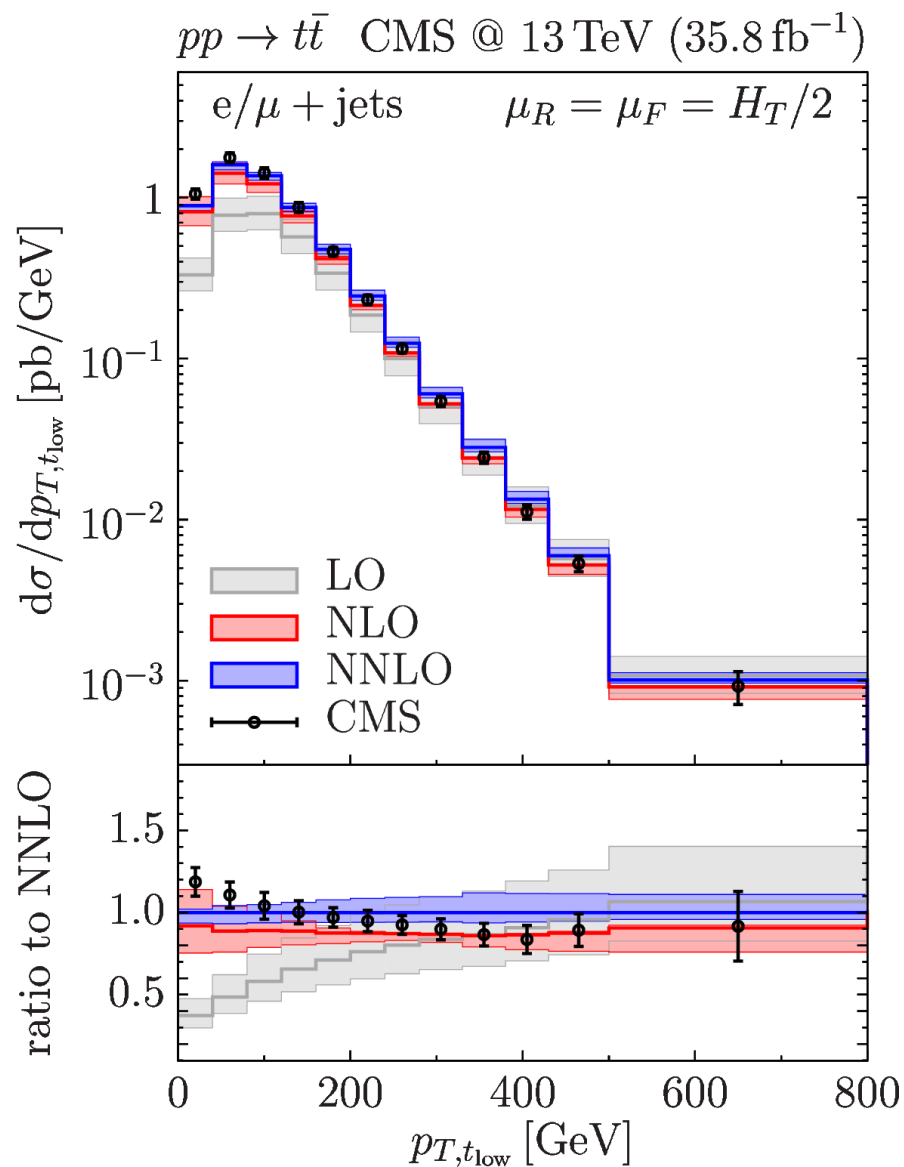
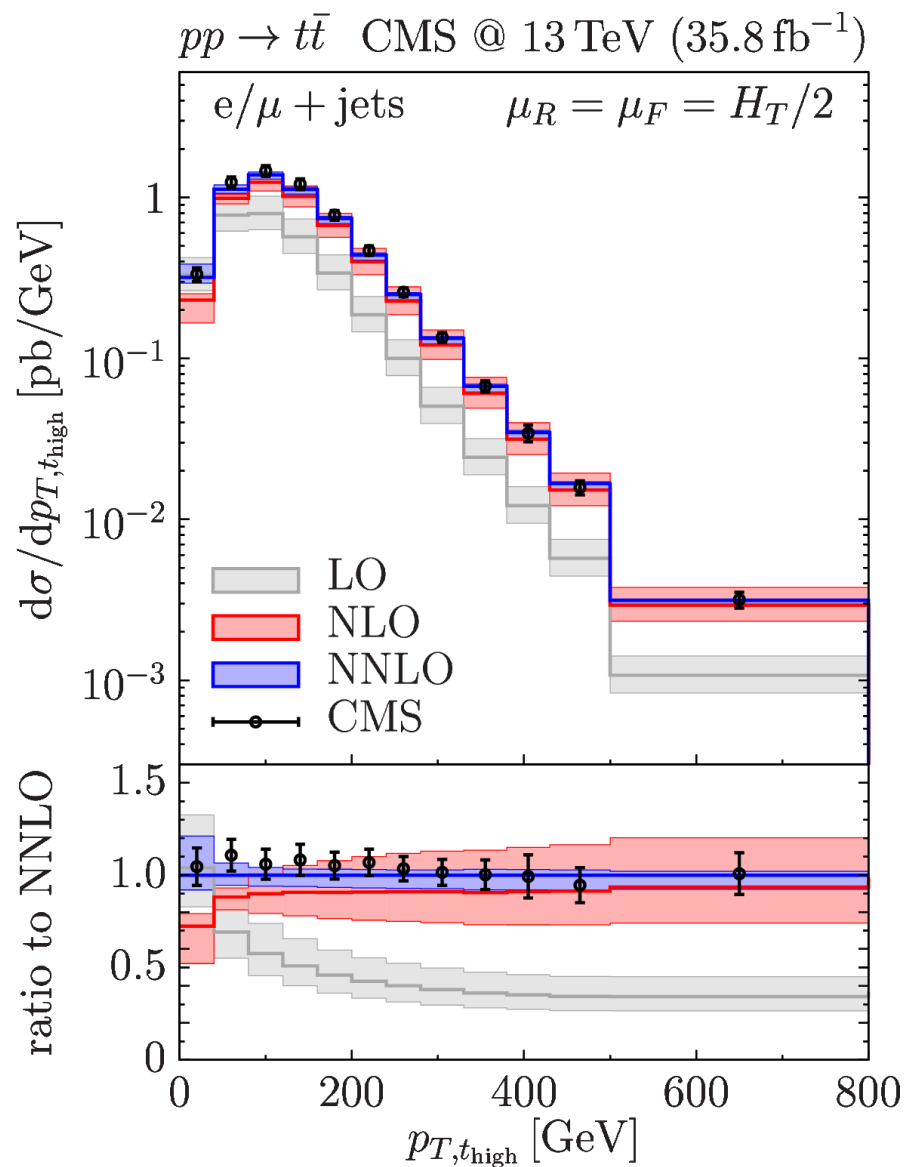
The dynamical scale  $\mu_0 = H_T/2 = (m_{T,t} + m_{T,\bar{t}})/2$  is a good approximation to all these scales

# Single-differential distributions



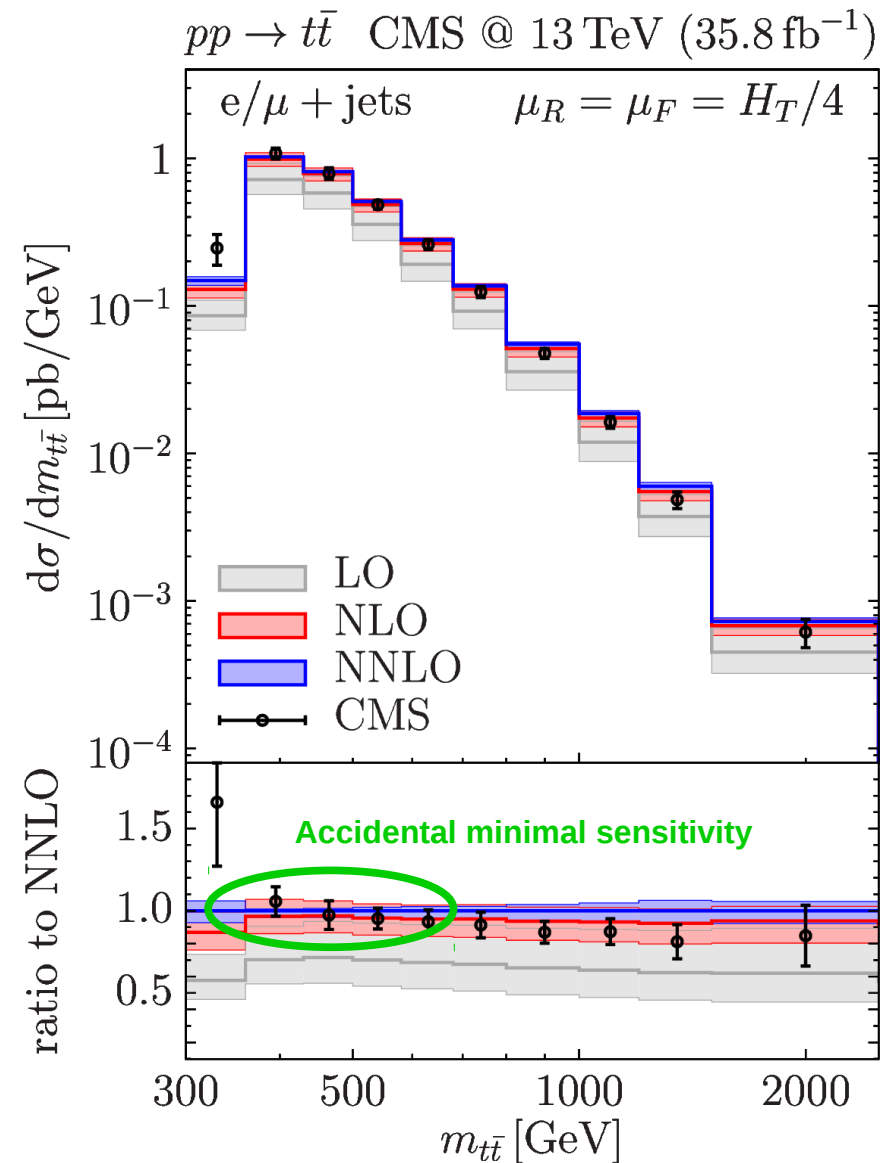
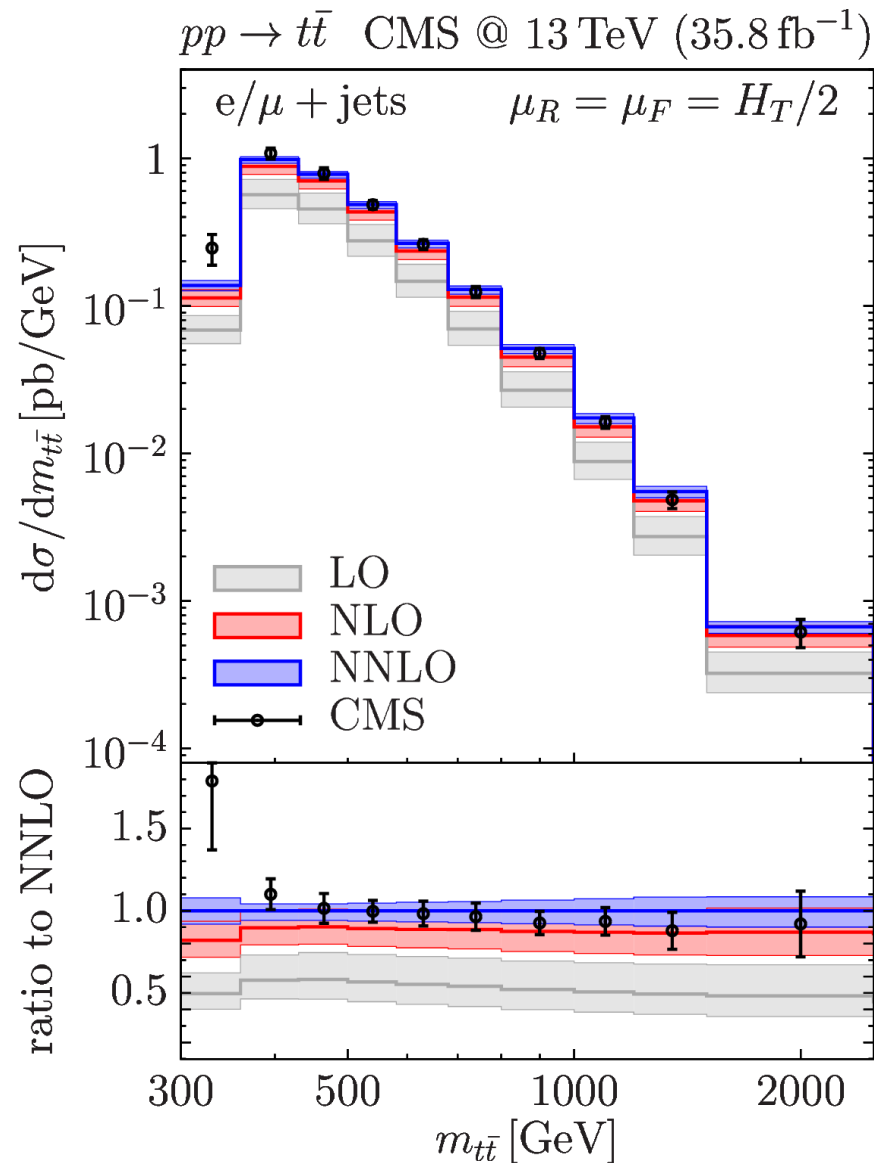
- Good perturbative behaviour, large overlap between NLO and NNLO bands
- As noted in previous analysis the measured  $p_T$  is slightly softer than the NNLO prediction
- Data and theory consistent within uncertainties

# Single-differential distributions



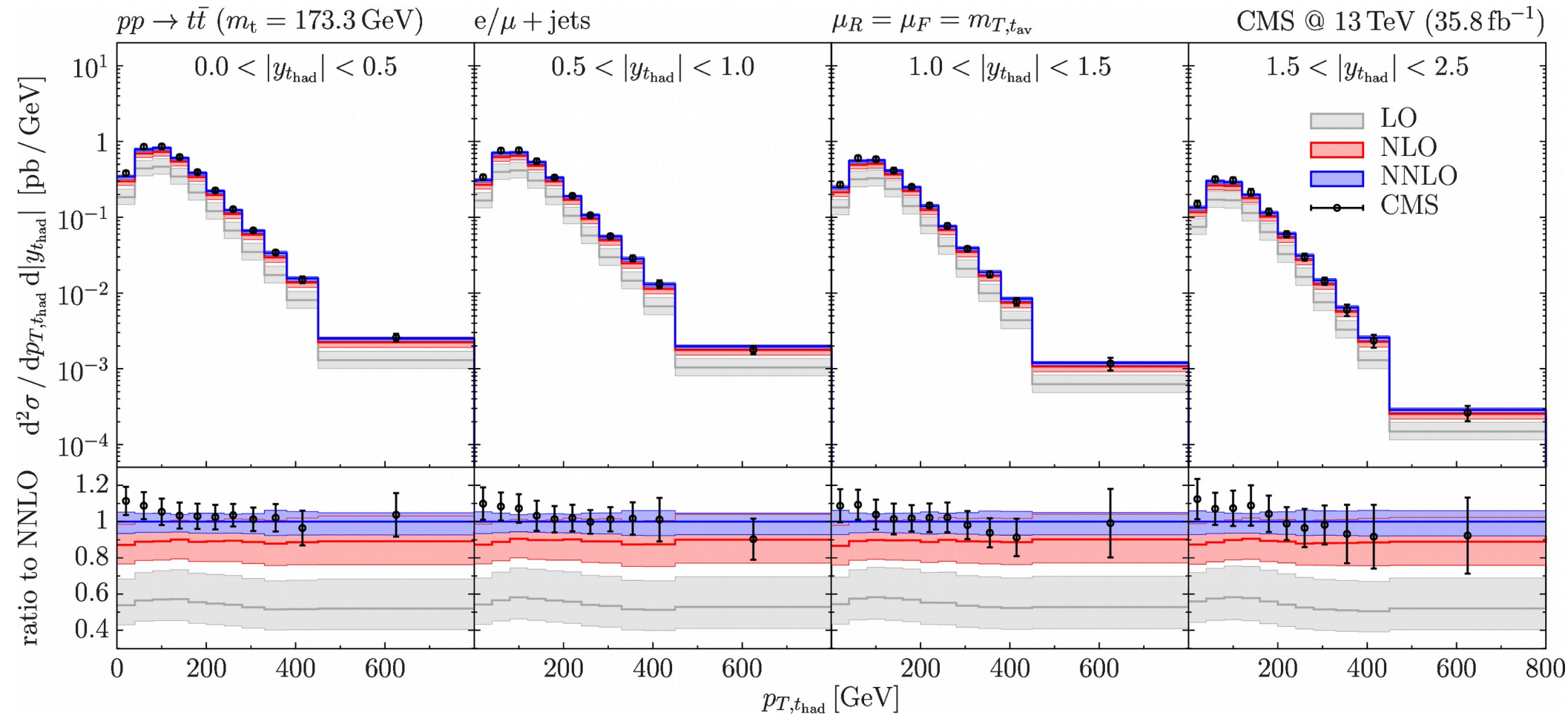
- Higher order corrections have a larger effect on the shape
- Low  $p_T(t_{\text{high}})$  region: FO instabilities associated with low  $p_T(t\bar{t})$
- Good agreement with data

# Single-differential distributions



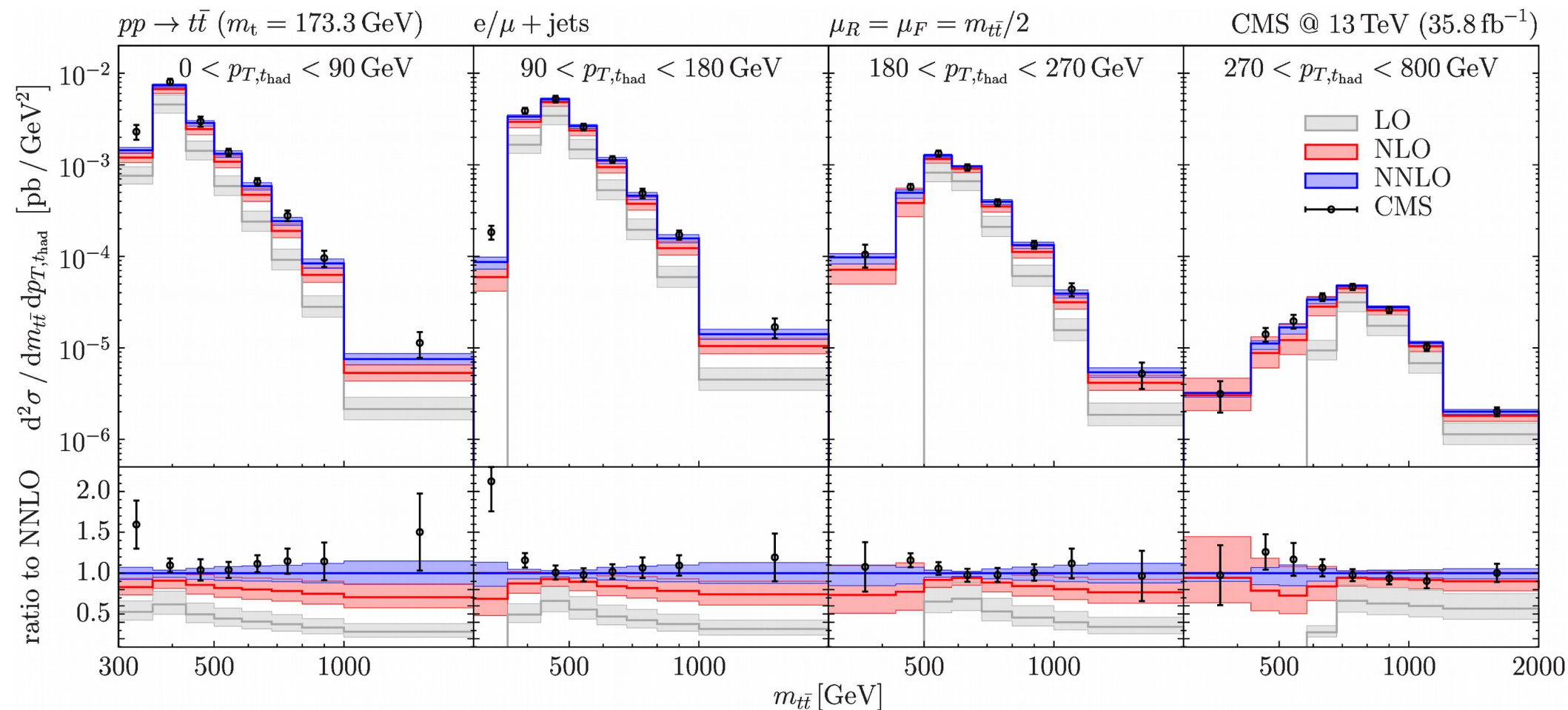
- Lower scale  $H_T/4$  (usually used as a benchmark) seems to lead to underestimation of perturbative uncertainties in certain  $m_{t\bar{t}}$  regions
- Good description of data except for first bin ( $m_{t\bar{t}} < 360 \text{ GeV}$ )  
Resummation effects? Smaller  $m_{t\bar{t}}$ ?

# Double-differential distributions



- As for single differential distribution,  $p_T$  data softer than NNLO
- This feature holds in all the rapidity intervals

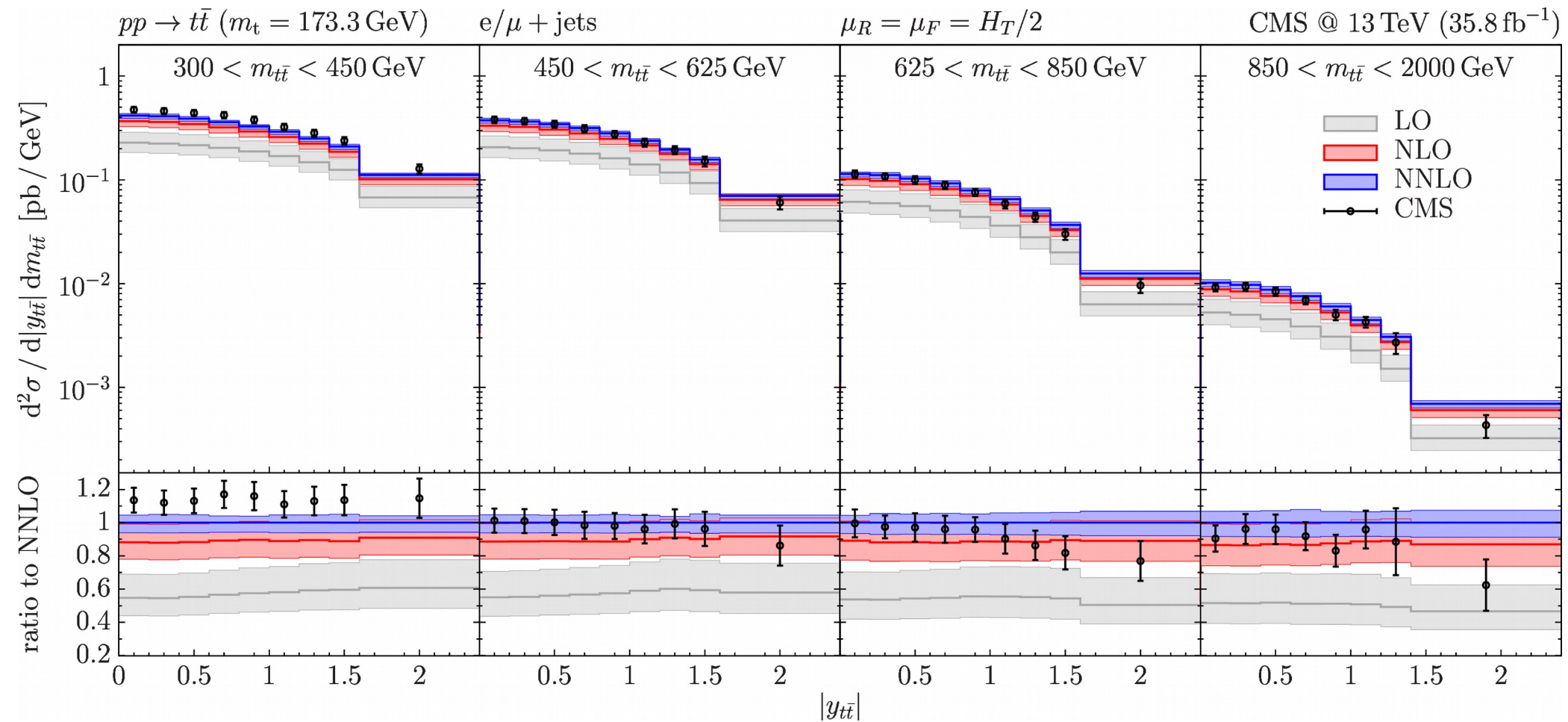
# Double-differential distributions



- Kinematical boundary at LO:  $m_{t\bar{t}} > 2 m_{T,\text{min}}$
- NLO (NNLO) is effectively LO (NLO) below that threshold  $\rightarrow$  larger uncertainties
- NNLO nicely describes the data (except only close to the physical  $m_{t\bar{t}}$  threshold)



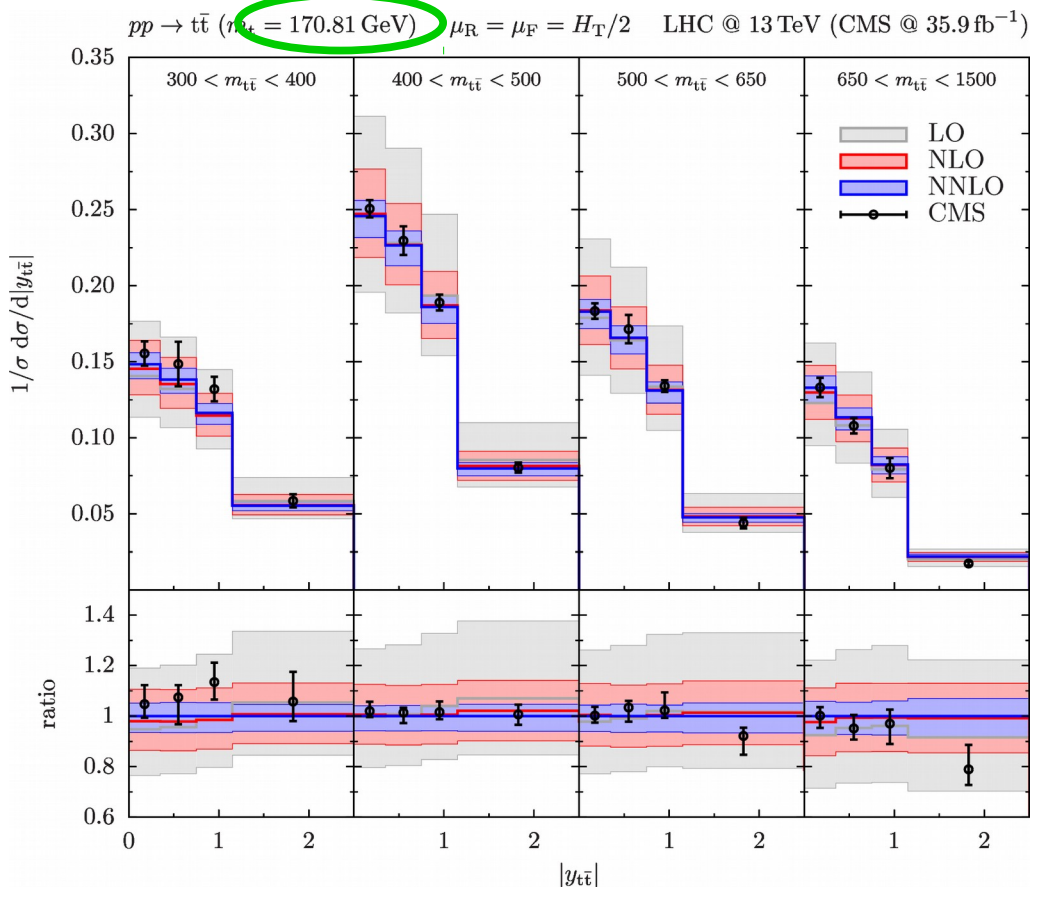
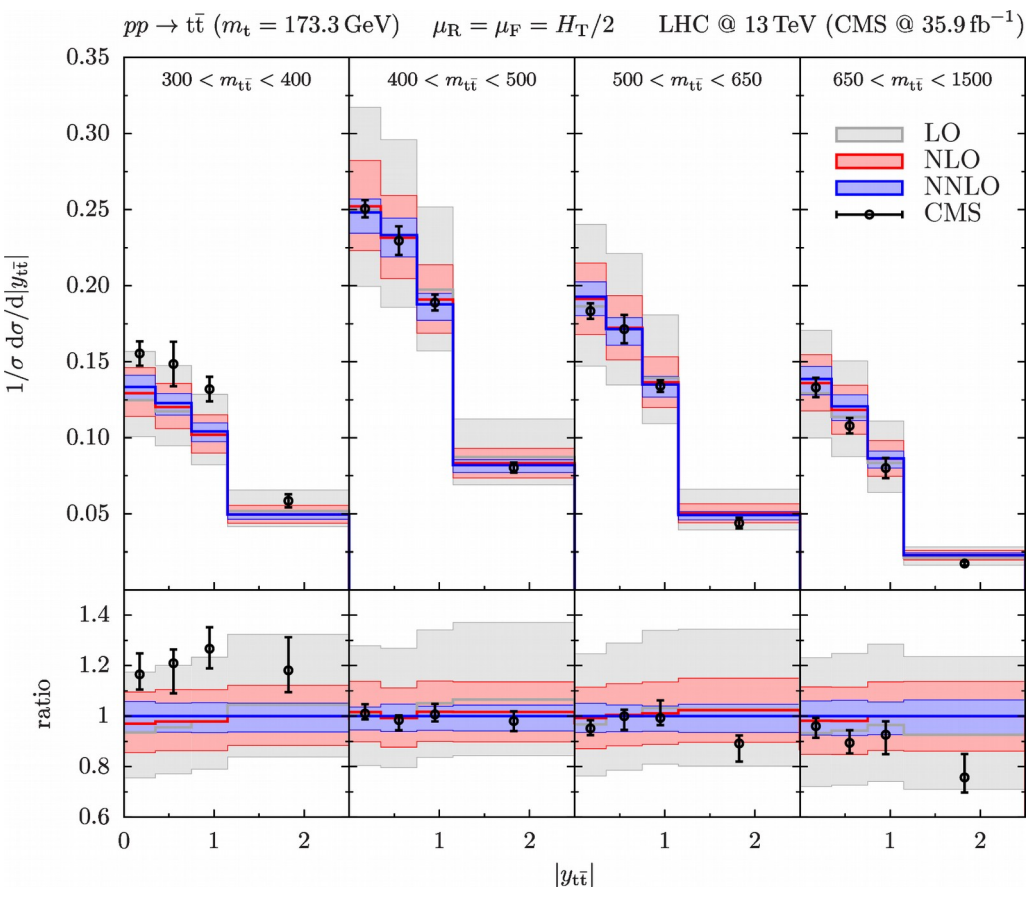
# Double-differential distributions



- Again some discrepancy in the low  $m_{t\bar{t}}$  region, smaller effect due to larger bin size
- Impact of radiative corrections relatively uniform in both variables

# Double-differential distributions

**NEW:** predictions for parton level CMS measurements using fully leptonic final state  
 [CMS-TOP-18-004]

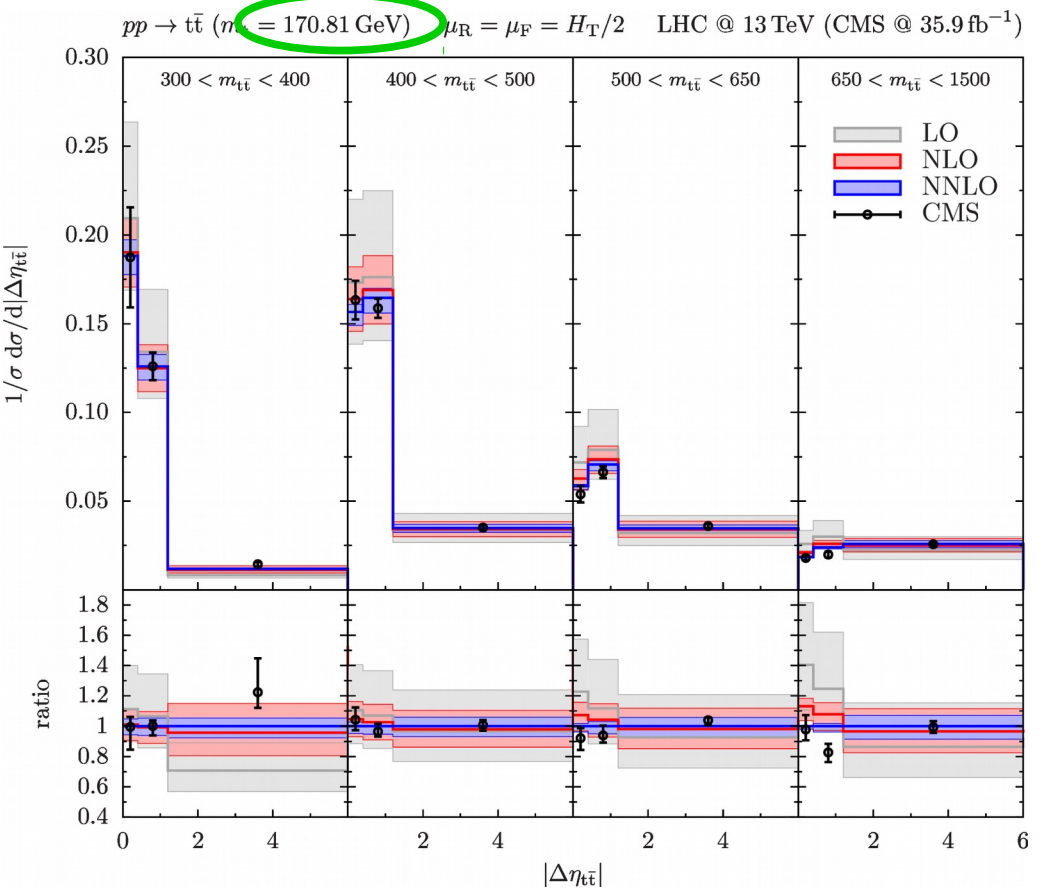
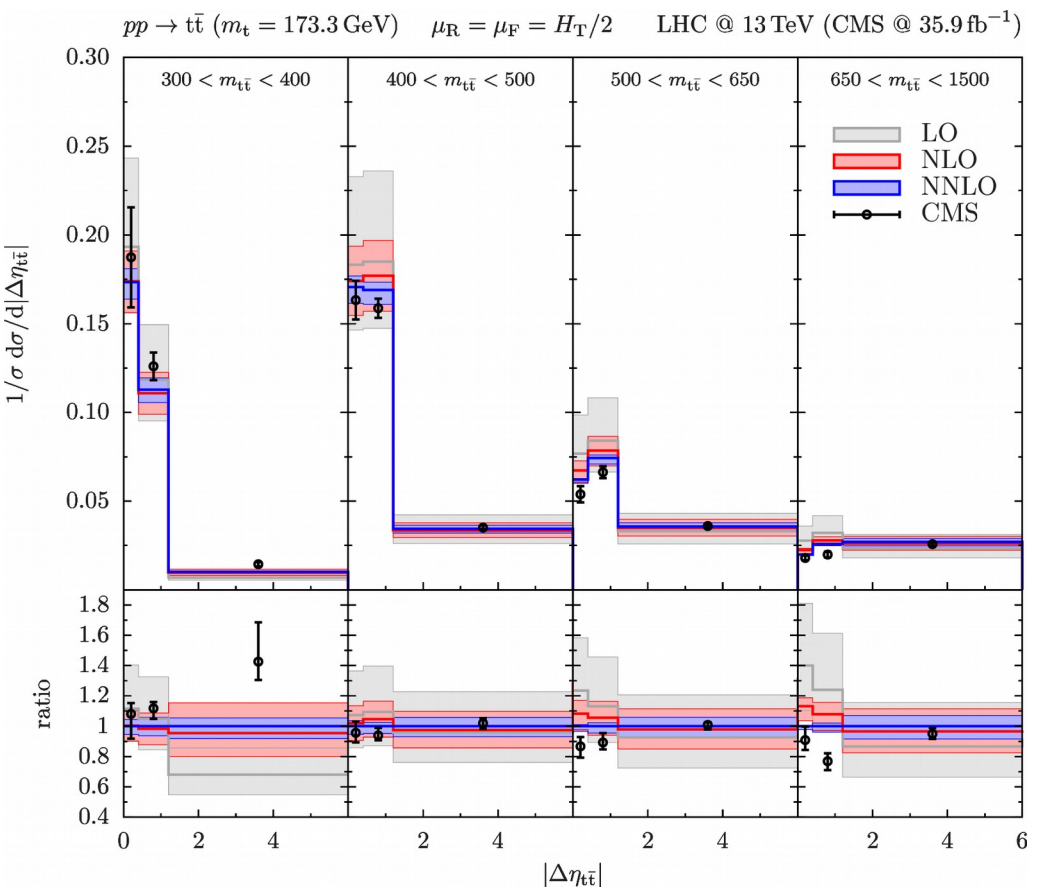


- Similar features compared to semileptonic channel (note these are normalized distributions)
- Using fitted top mass by CMS (170.81GeV) leads to a better agreement with data
- Same improvement observed in  $m_{t\bar{t}}-|y_t|$  distribution (see backup slides)



# Double-differential distributions

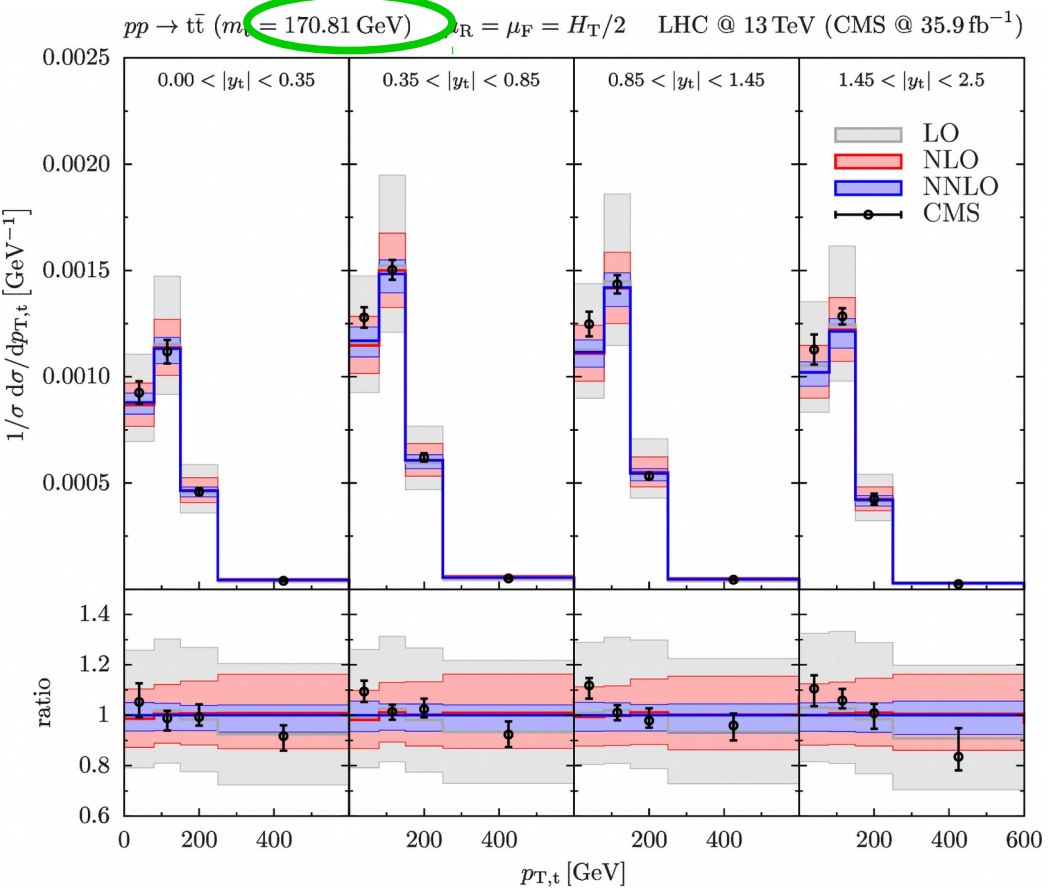
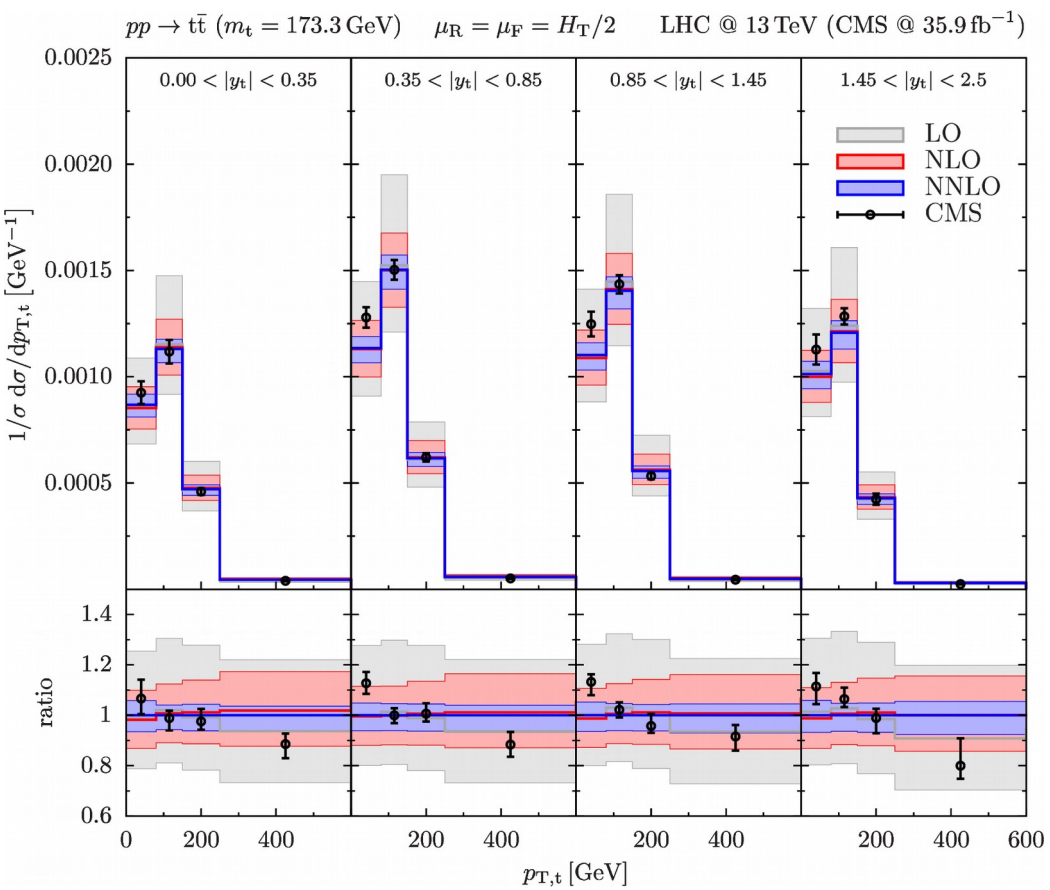
**NEW:** predictions for parton level CMS measurements using fully leptonic final state  
 [CMS-TOP-18-004]



- Again significant improvement in the first invariant mass panel
- Smaller differences in the other invariant mass regions

# Double-differential distributions

**NEW:** predictions for parton level CMS measurements using fully leptonic final state  
 [CMS-TOP-18-004]



- Mass value has smaller impact in transverse momentum distribution
- Data still softer than prediction, though slightly better agreement with lower mass

# Summary and outlook

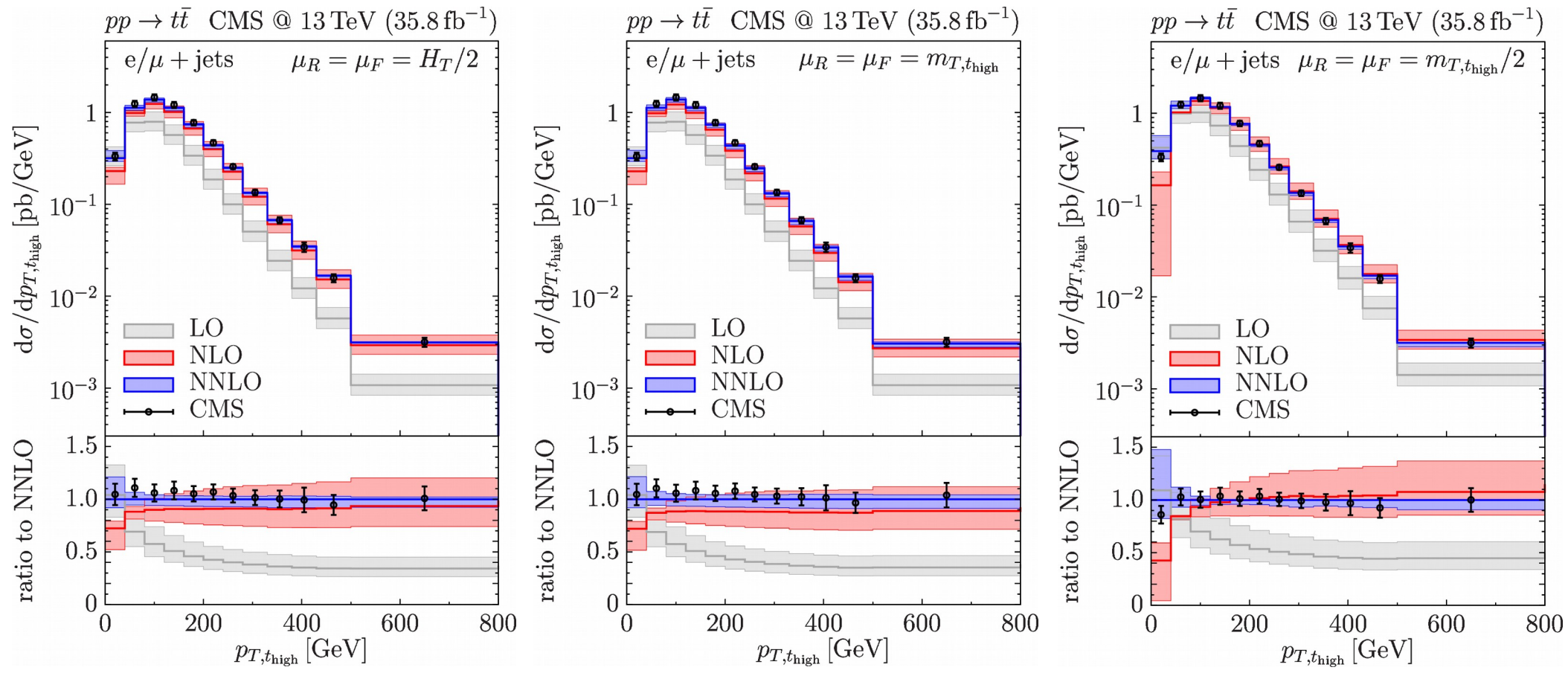
- We have presented a new computation of **top-quark pair** production at **NNLO**
- First complete application of  **$q_T$  subtraction** to colourful final states at NNLO
- Calculation fully implemented within the **MATRIX** framework
- We are able to evaluate arbitrary IR safe observables for stable top quarks
  - multi-differential distributions
  - cross sections with cuts in the top quarks and jets kinematics
- NNLO differential distributions in 1000-2000 CPU days
- Nice description of parton level CMS data
- **Outlook:**
  - inclusion of EW corrections
  - inclusion of top-quark decays

**Thanks!**

**Backup slides**

# Other scale choices

$p_T(t_{\text{high}})$

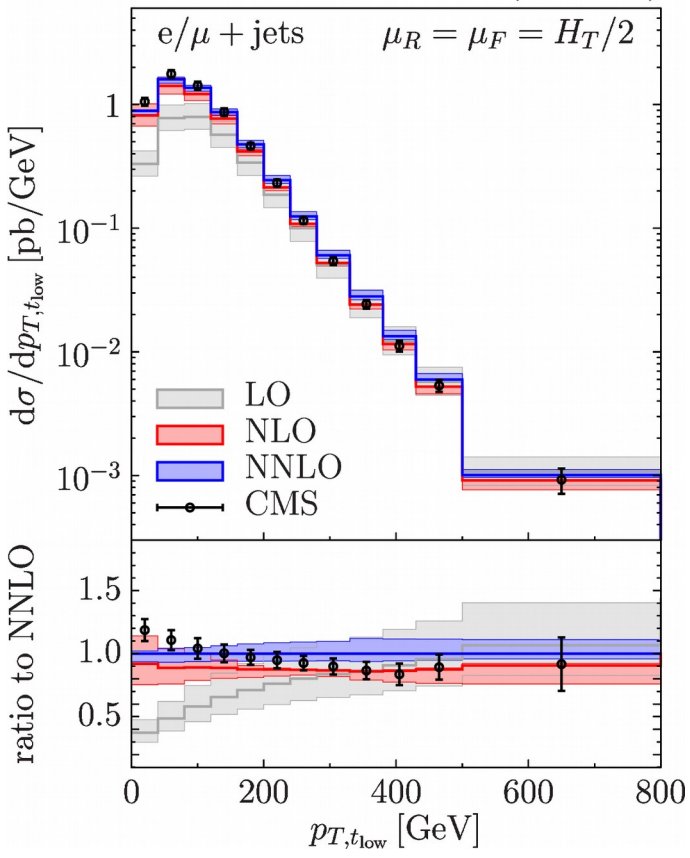


# Other scale choices

$p_{T,t_{\text{low}}}$

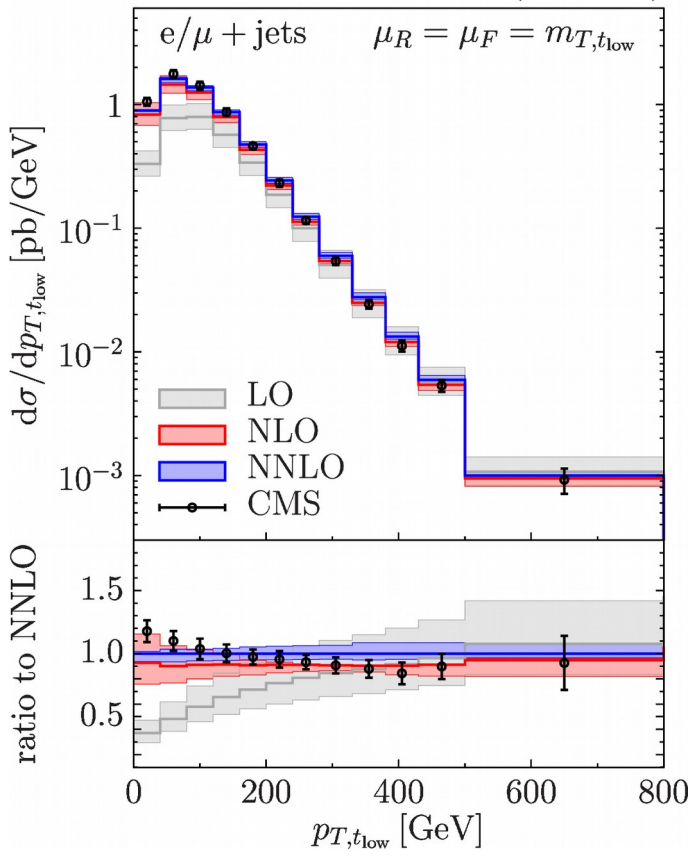
$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}$  CMS @ 13 TeV ( $35.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )

$e/\mu + \text{jets}$   $\mu_R = \mu_F = H_T/2$



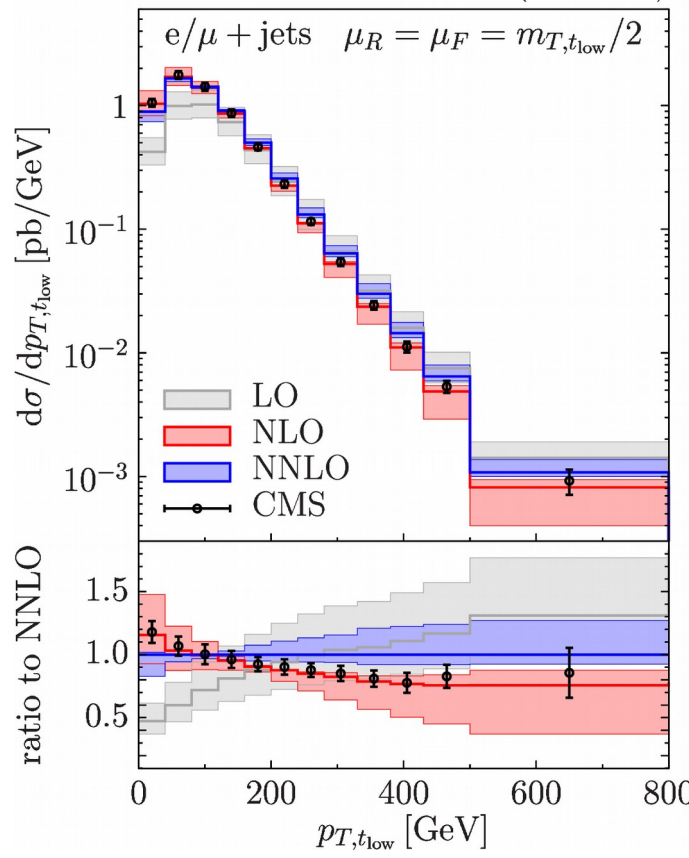
$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}$  CMS @ 13 TeV ( $35.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )

$e/\mu + \text{jets}$   $\mu_R = \mu_F = m_{T,t_{\text{low}}}$



$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}$  CMS @ 13 TeV ( $35.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )

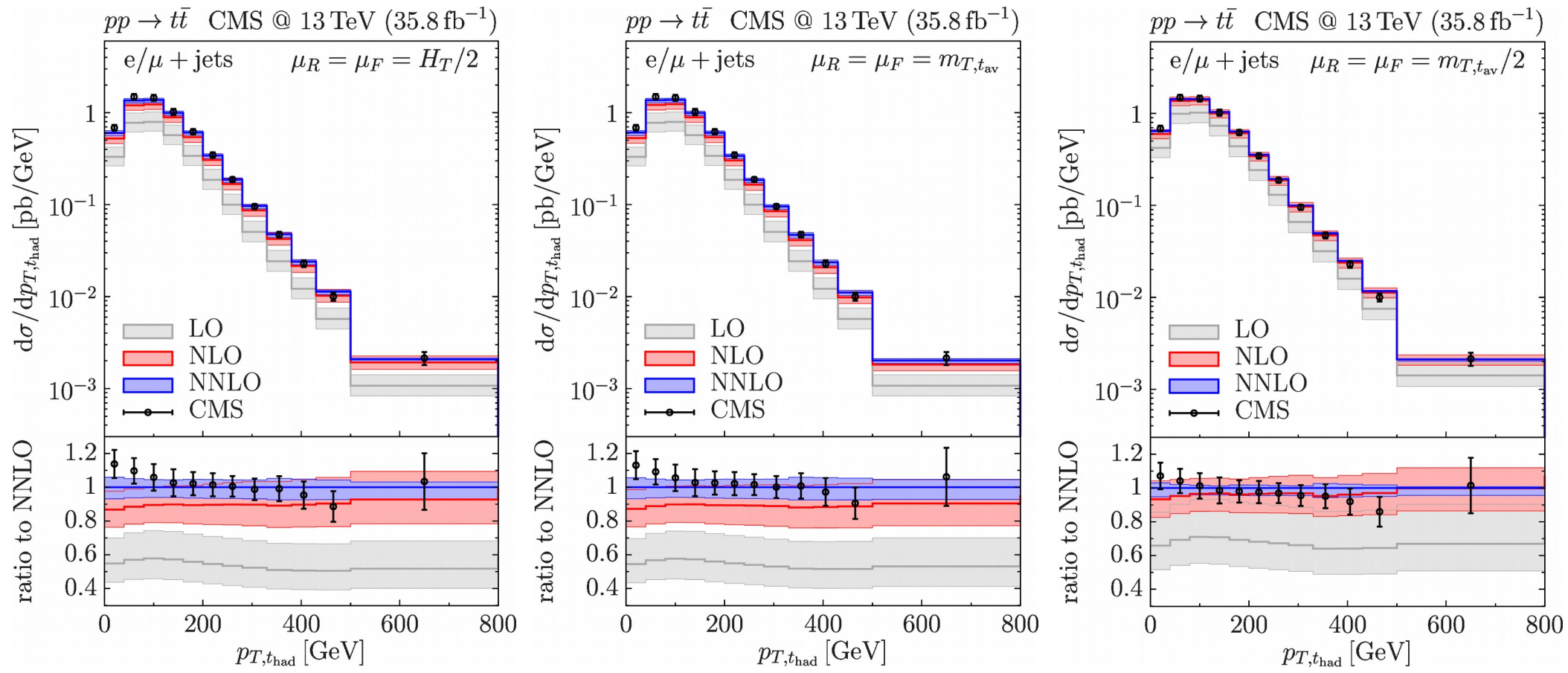
$e/\mu + \text{jets}$   $\mu_R = \mu_F = m_{T,t_{\text{low}}}/2$





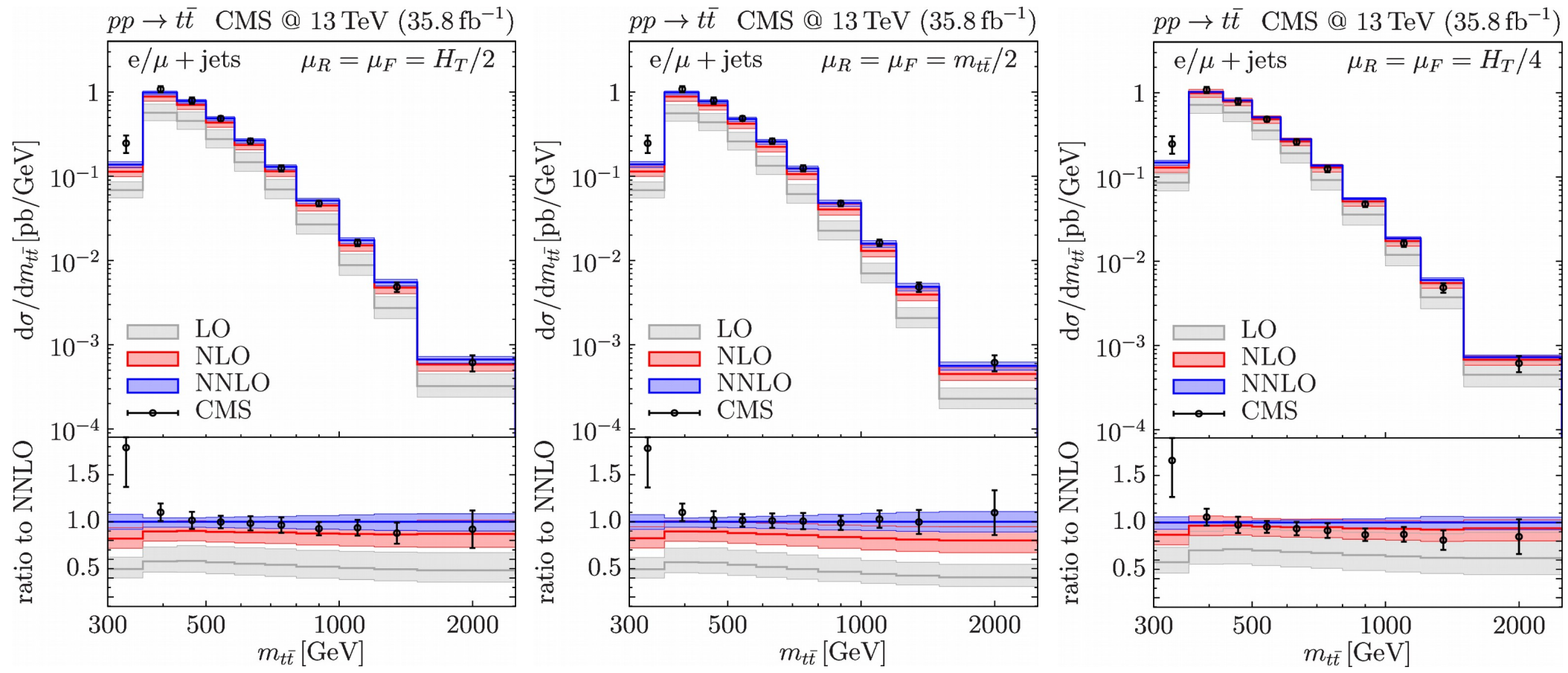
# Other scale choices

$p_T(t_{\text{had}})$



# Other scale choices

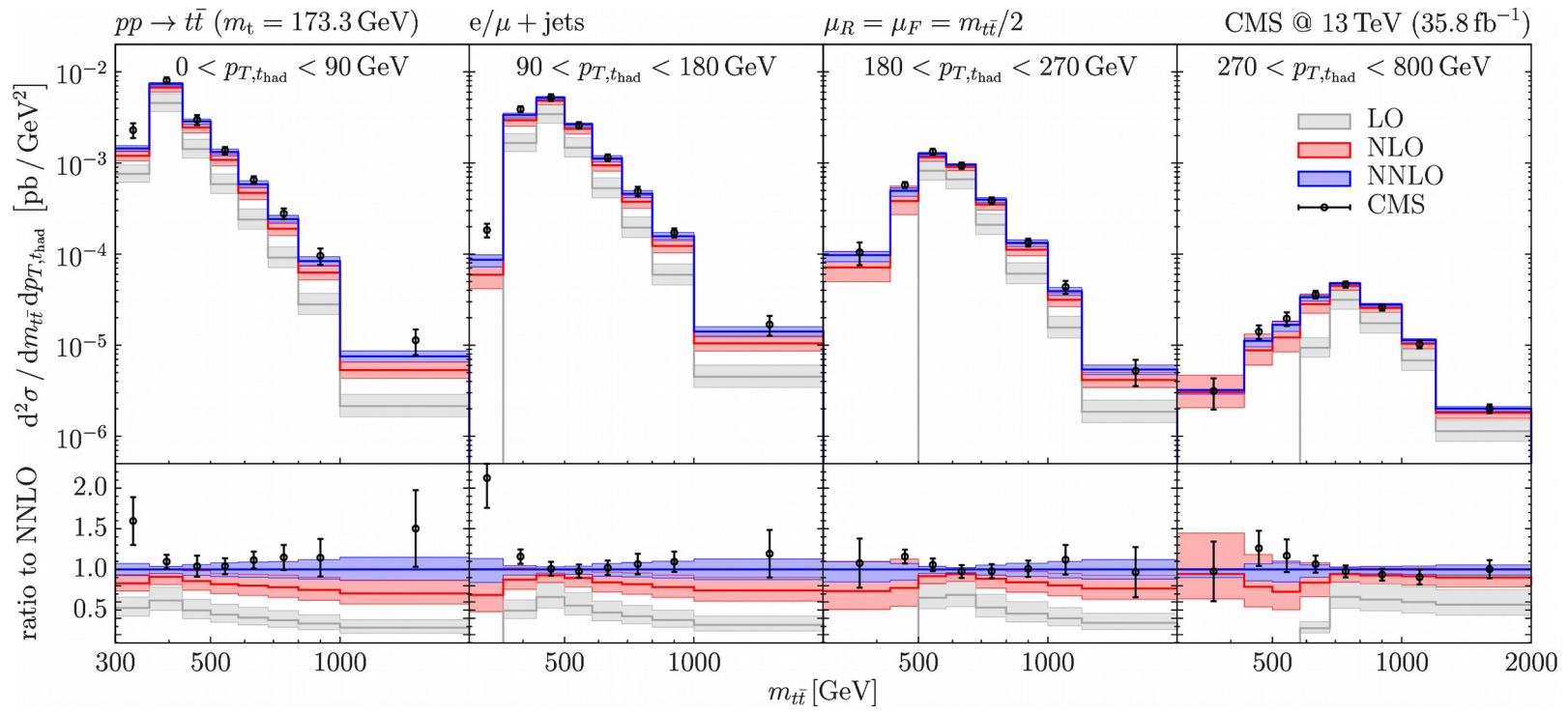
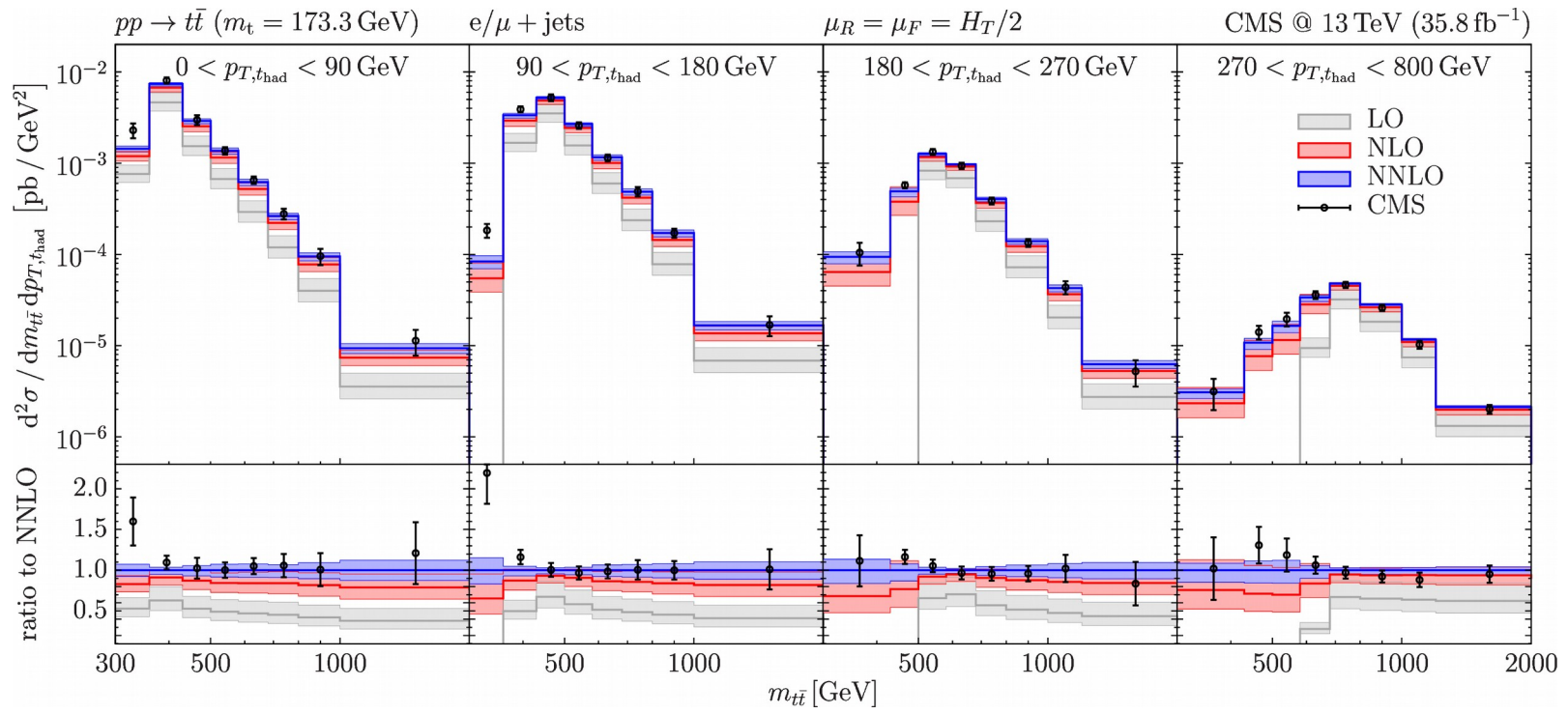
$m_{t\bar{t}}$





# Other scale choices

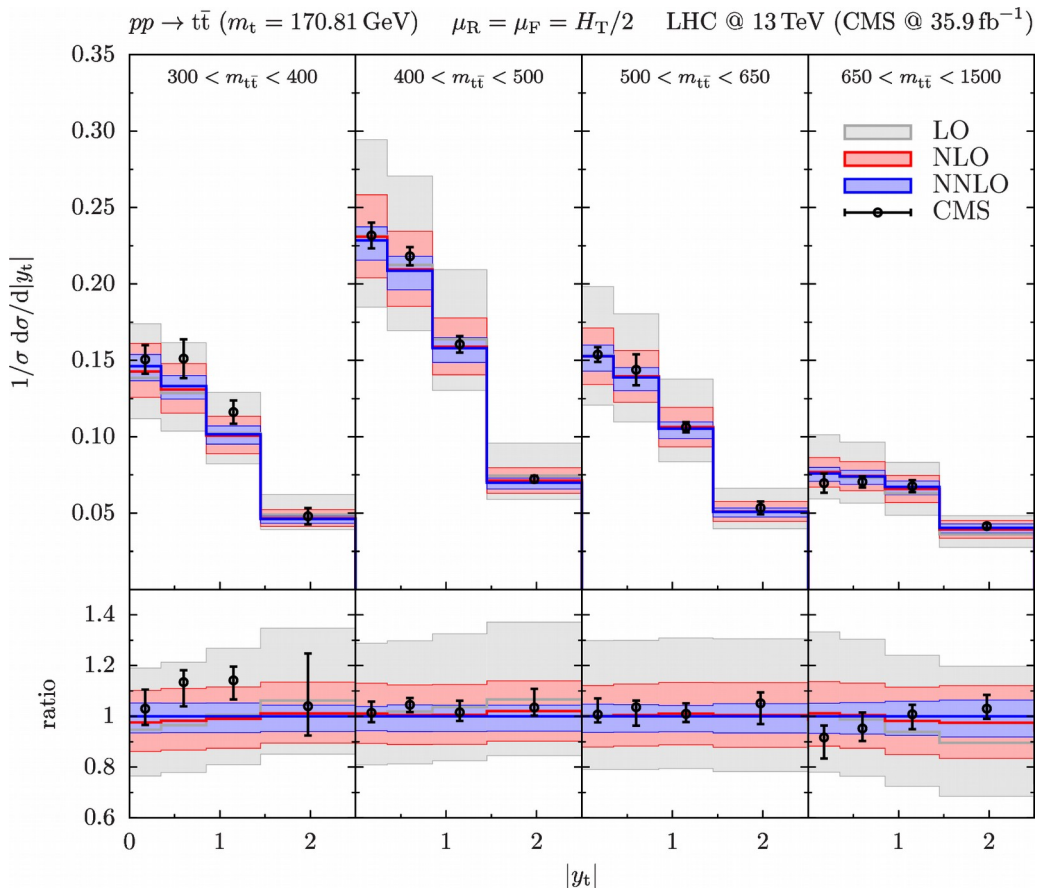
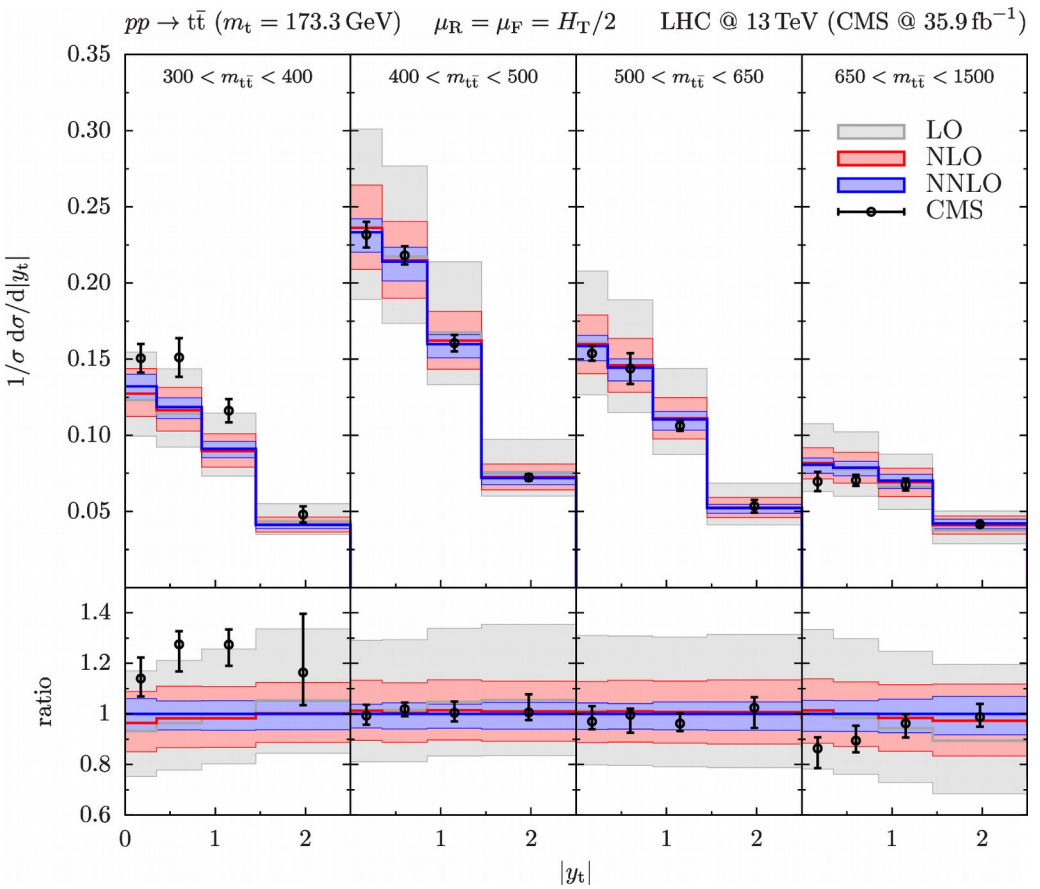
$m_{t\bar{t}}$  vs  $p_T(t_{\text{had}})$



# Double-differential distributions

**NEW:** predictions for parton level CMS measurements using fully leptonic final state

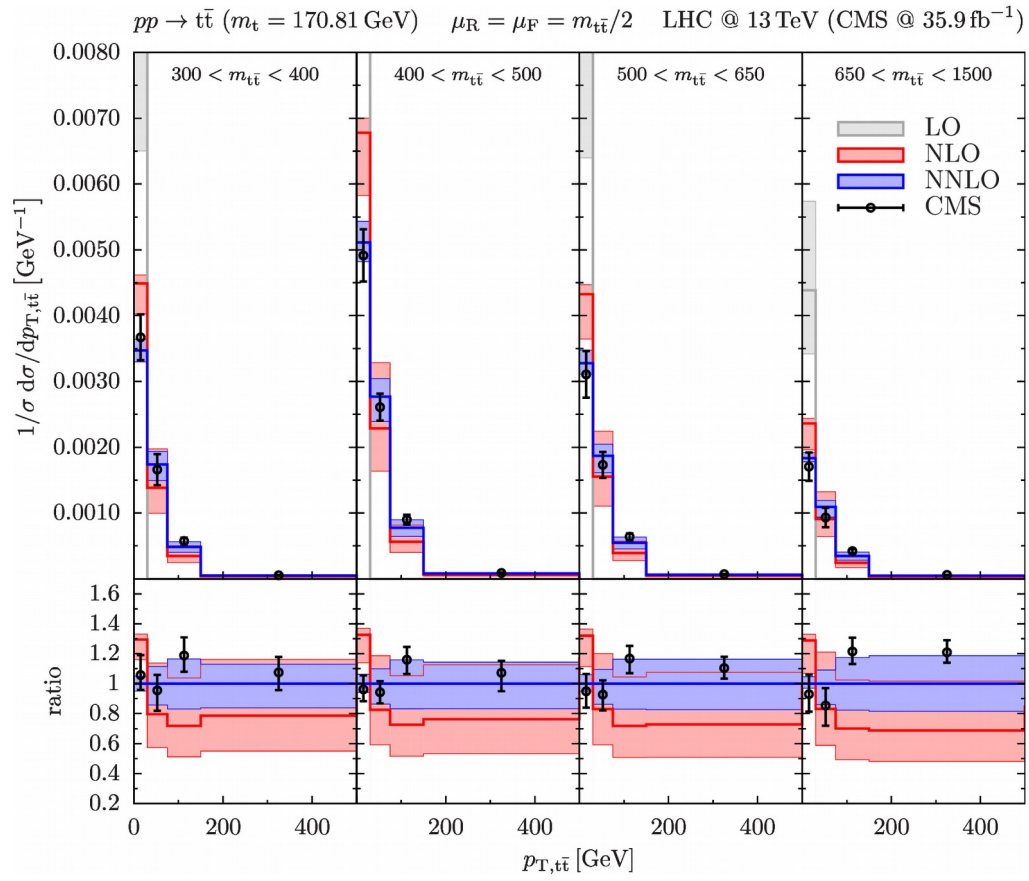
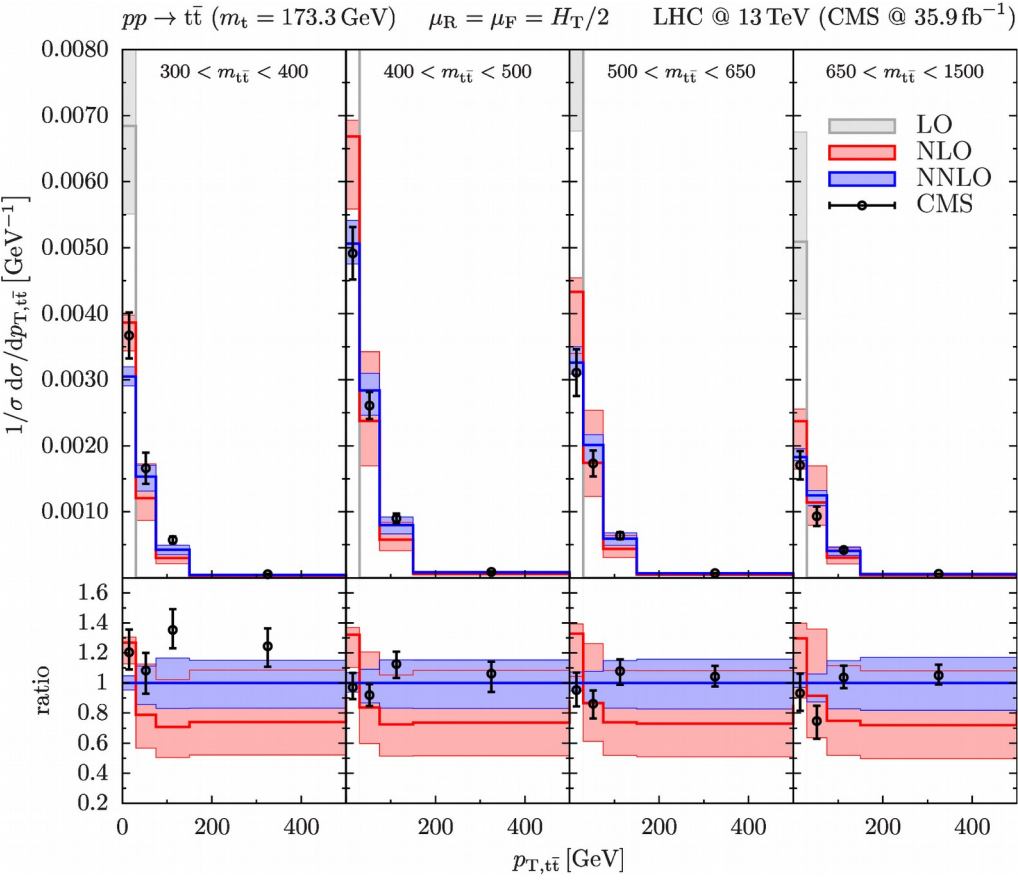
[CMS-TOP-18-004]



# Double-differential distributions

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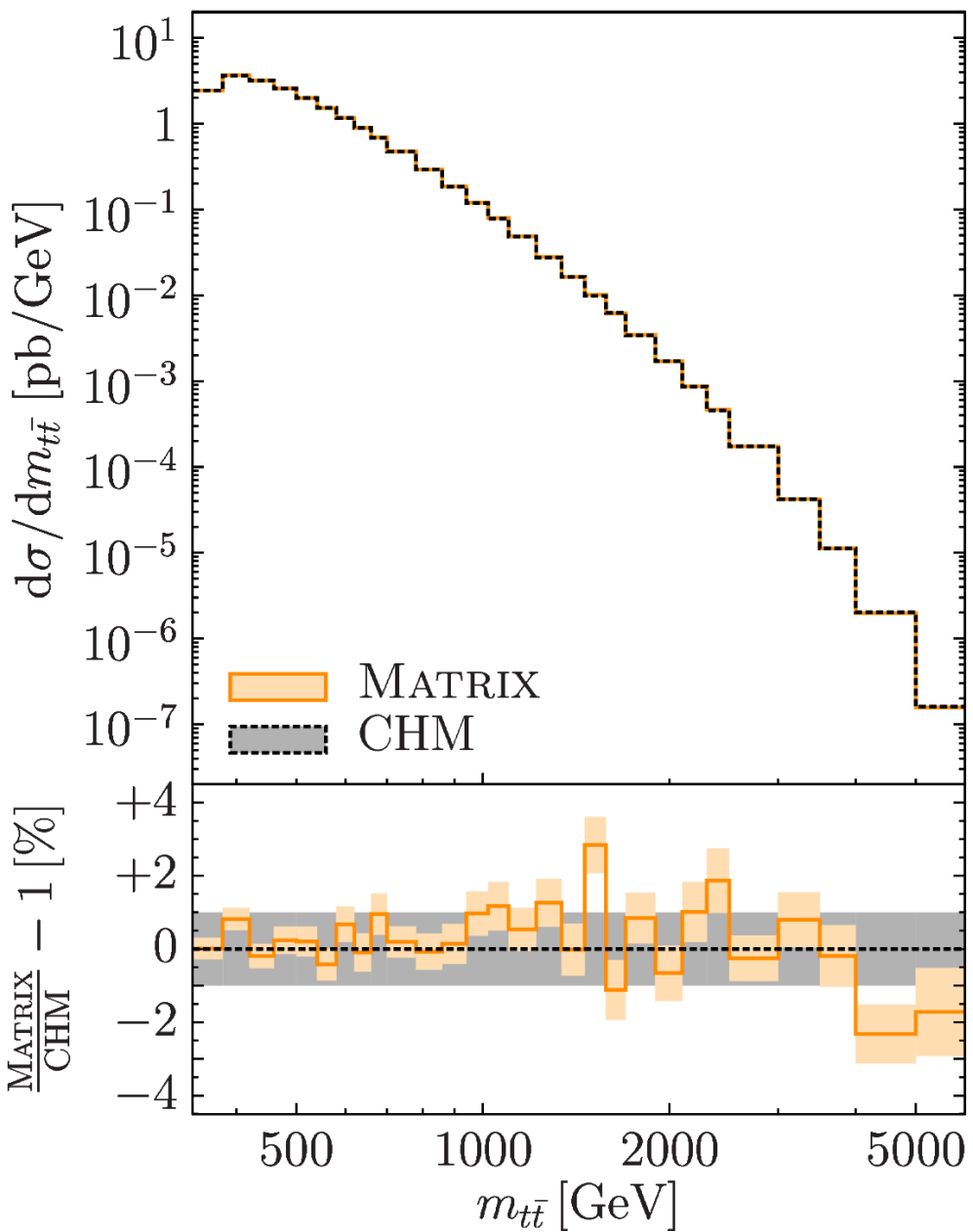
[CMS-TOP-18-004]



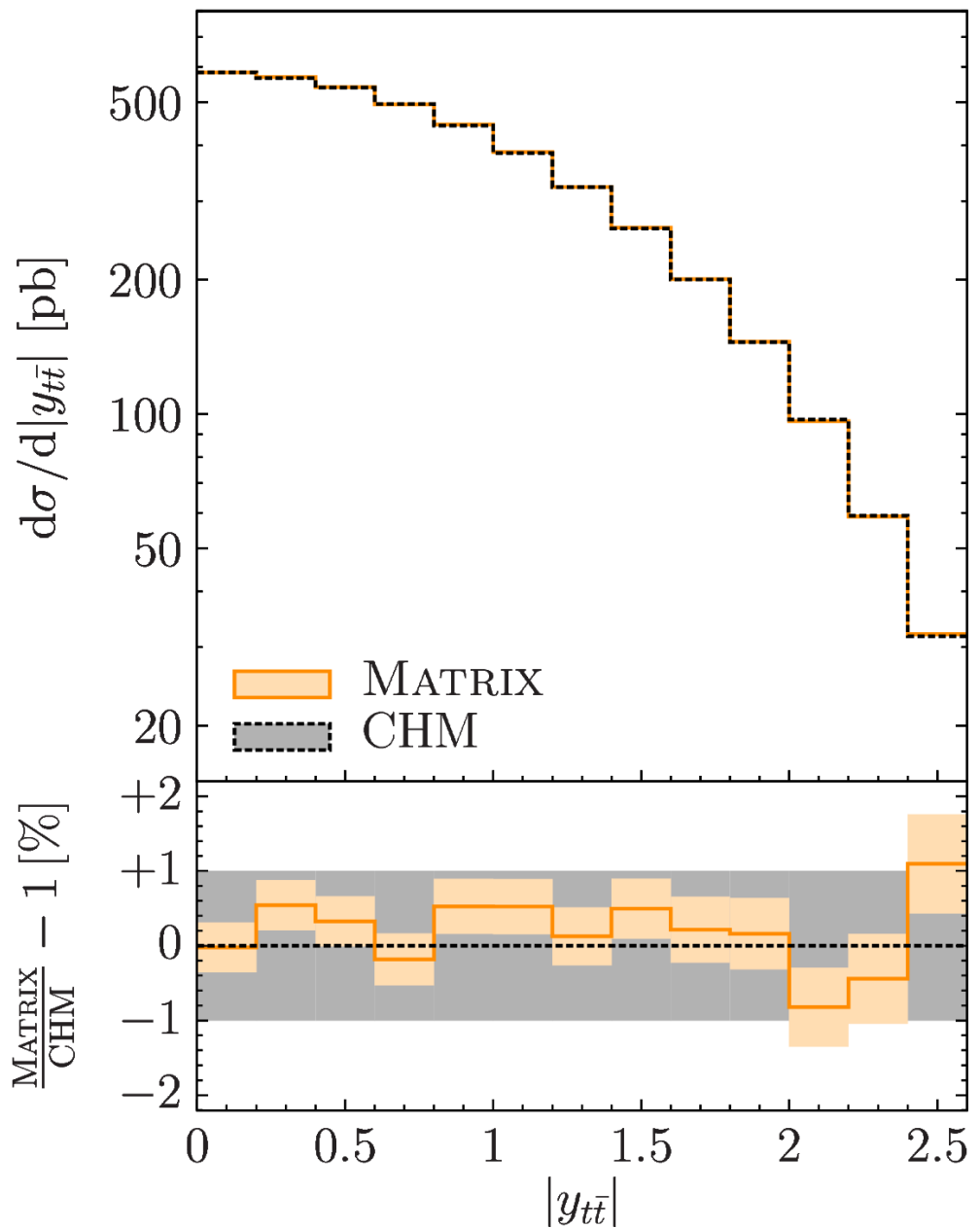
# Comparison to existing results

CHM = [Czakon, Heymes, Mitov, 1606.03350]

$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}$  LHC @ 13 TeV



$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}$  LHC @ 13 TeV

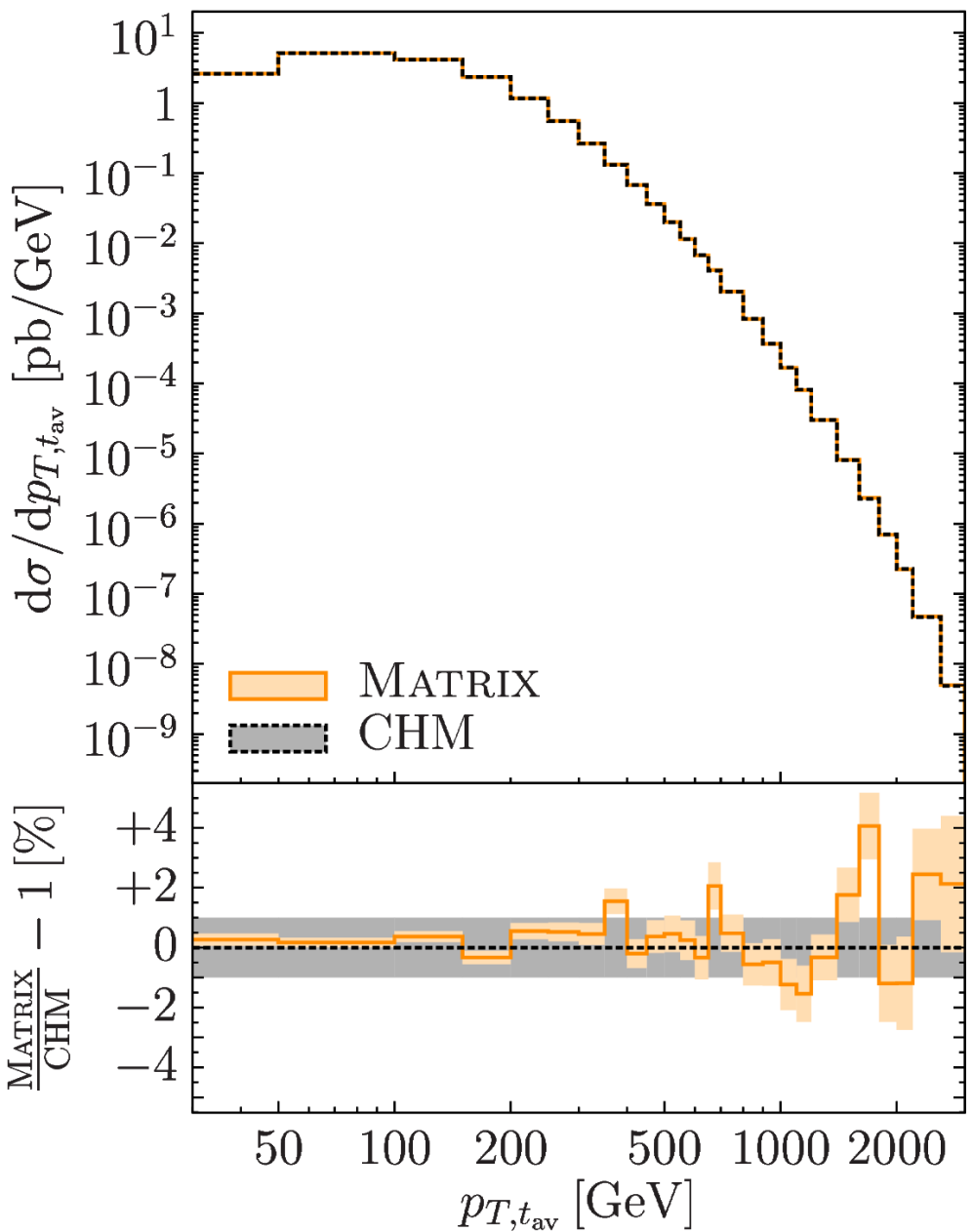


Excellent agreement even in extreme kinematical regions

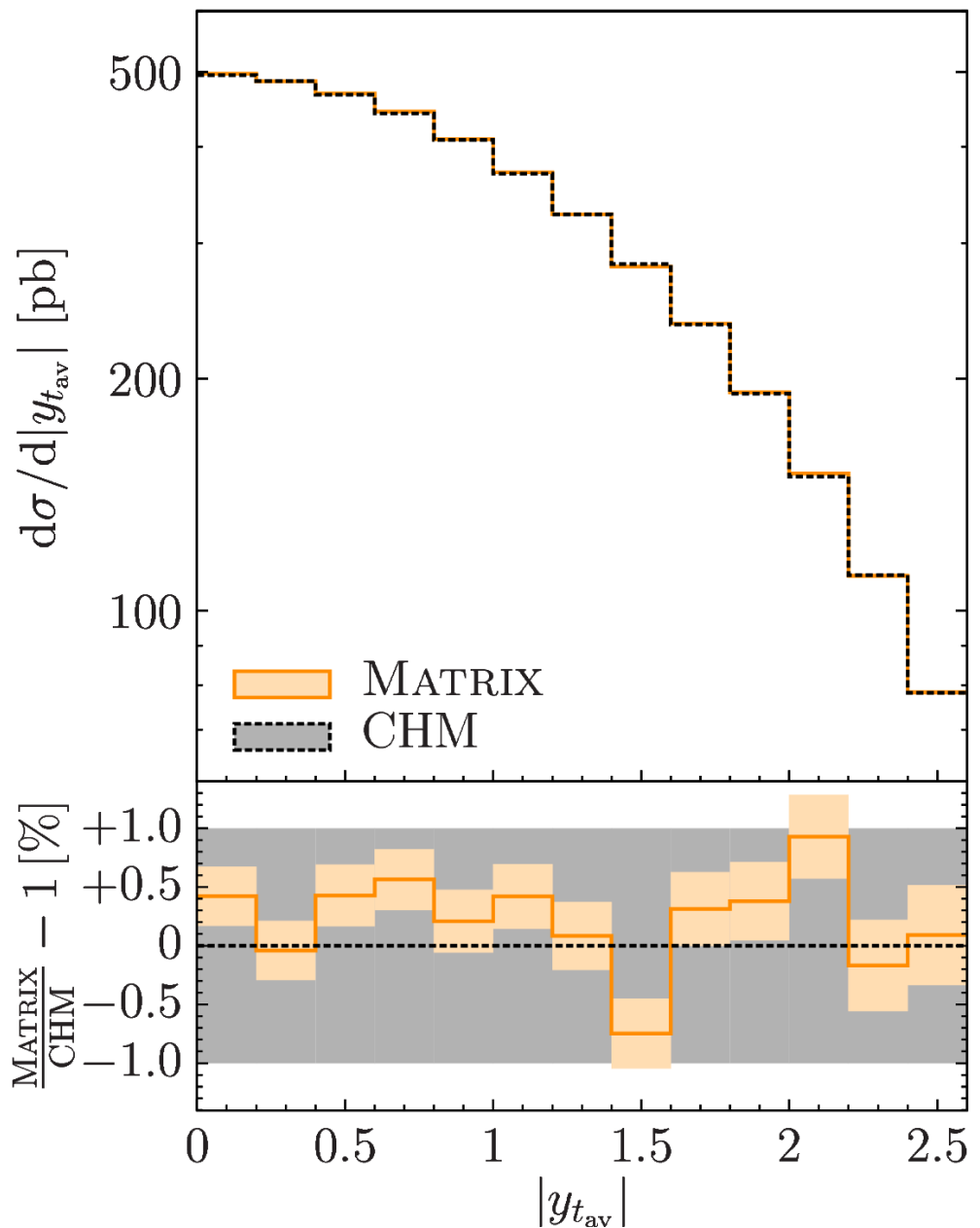
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