Status of theoretical predictions for top pair production cross section

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In this proceeding we review the status of theoretical predictions for top pair production and decay at differential level. Concerning stable tops we focus on the NNLO QCD+NLO EW combination, the NNLO+NNLL' calculation and the merged $t\bar{t}+t\bar{t}j$ results at NLO QCD+EW accuracy. We further present results at the decay level including off-shell effects in the semi-leptonic decay mode of the top-quark pair at NLO in QCD.

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1. Introduction

This proceeding consists of results based on a collection of recent theoretical papers discussing high precision calculations on the top-quark pair process at the LHC at the production [1–3] and the decay level [4]. The main motivation for high precision studies in the top pair production is the fact that the new LHC run at 13 TeV will probe very accurately this process even at differential level. Already there are many results available for $t\bar{t}$ production beyond NLO in QCD [5–20] and including the EW corrections [3, 21–35]. At the decay level the most recent works focus on the fully-leptonic decay of the top-quark pair at NLO in QCD [36], at NLO in EW [31] and the semi-leptonic decay at NLO in QCD [4]. In the current proceeding we will discuss the latter. We will start with stable tops at NNLO QCD + NLO EW accuracy followed by NNLO + NNLL$'$ and we will proceed with the semi-leptonic decay of the top-quark pair.

2. Stable tops

The tension between theory and experiment reported for the $p_T(t)$ distribution at 8 TeV [37,38] was an extra motivation for these high accuracy calculations. In [7] the NNLO QCD calculation shows the reduction of the scale uncertainty w.r.t. the NLO QCD and even at this level of accuracy the tension between experiment and theory persists with the data to show a softer spectrum than the theory at the high $p_T$ region.

Starting with the NNLO QCD + NLO EW calculation it is interesting to see how this distribution is affected. For the NNLO QCD part of this calculation the calculational techniques of [8] are used. The NLO EW part is included via the currently public version of the MadGraph5_AMC@NLO framework [39, 40] already validated in [41–43]. The multiplicative approach, which is adopted here, further approximates on top of the additive one the missing higher order mixed term $O(\alpha_s^2\alpha)$ by applying the NLO QCD K-factor on the $\alpha_s^2\alpha$ perturbative order. The calculation setup and the multiplicative combination is described in detail in [1] and particularly

![Figure 1:](image-url)
the scale choices are motivated in [8]. In figure 1 we can see in the left plot the effect of the EW corrections to the NNLO QCD result at 13 TeV for the $p_{T,\text{avt}}$ distribution. This shows that the EW corrections soften the spectrum at the high $p_T$ region. The study of the effects of resummation on top of the NNLO QCD results is realised in [2]. In this work the resummation of soft and small-mass logarithms at differential level is matched to NNLO QCD in order to provide the NNLO+NNLL’ prediction using the same scale choices as in [1]. Looking in figure 1 (right) we can see that for the $p_{T,\text{avt}}$ distribution the resummation also reduces the central value of the NNLO QCD. In order to go beyond the fixed order calculations another challenge is to include the shower effects keeping the top-quark pair stable. In [3] the $t\bar{t}$ and $t\bar{t}j$ samples are merged up to one jet in the MEPS@NLO framework of the SHERPA+OPENLOOPS [44–46]. In figure 2 we can see that the effect of the EW corrections softens the spectrum and brings the theory in agreement with the data from the boosted top ATLAS analysis [47]. This behaviour is in agreement with what is observed at the fixed order calculations and shown in figure 1.

3. Off-shell effects at the decay level

On top of the projects described in the previous section, where the tops are kept stable, there are efforts to include the top-quark decays in the calculation considering also the off-shell effects. The statistics on the new run of the LHC at 13 TeV will provide experimentally accurate distributions on the decay products which need to be compared with the theory. Furthermore, decaying the tops introduces realistic final states where actual cuts, close to the experimental ones, can be applied. This reduces the need for the experimental analyses to unfold from particle and fiducial to parton and inclusive levels respectively, which is a Monte Carlo dependent procedure. The inclusion of the off-shell effects reveals the contribution of the non-resonant Feynman diagrams for a specific final state, which can be significant in the tails of the distributions. They are particularly

\[ \frac{d\sigma}{dp_T} (t) \text{ distribution at the LHC with 13 TeV comparing MEPS@NLO QCD and MEPS@NLO QCD+EW} \]

\[ \frac{d\sigma}{dp_T} (t+1) \text{ at 8 TeV} \]

\[ \text{Figure 2: The } p_T(t) \text{ distribution in the MEPS@NLO framework at QCD+EW}_\text{virt} \text{ accuracy (left) and the comparison with ATLAS data (right). Figure taken from [3].} \]
important in observables which are used in the top-mass measurement analyses. Of course one can realise that keeping the same accuracy as in the production level is extremely challenging since the Feynman diagrams become more complicated. Recent works on the top pair production and decay are presented in [4, 31, 36].

As stated in the introduction we will focus on the semi-leptonic decay of the top-quark pair at NLO in QCD [4]. In this work the LO $O(\alpha_s^2 \alpha^4)$ perturbative order with the NLO QCD corrections are considered. This order includes Feynman diagrams with at least one resonant $W$ boson and up to two top and $W$ resonant propagators. Focusing on differential distributions of the process

$$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t} \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu b \bar{b} jj$$

we discuss the plots of figure 3, where we can see the invariant mass of the leptonically decaying top quark (left) and the invariant mass of the $\mu^- \bar{b}$ system (right). In the $M(t_{lep})$ distribution we see that there is a large $K$-factor below the peak region. Moving from LO to NLO QCD we observe a migration of events to the region below the top mass peak. This is due to hard QCD radiation from the $b$ quark, outside the jet cone radius $\Delta R$. This radiation is not included in the reconstructed $b$-jet, therefore not included in the top-quark mass reconstruction. This effect is mimicked by the shower even at LO once the latter is included. We further show a key distribution for top-quark mass measurements. In the $M_{\mu^- \bar{b}}$ distribution we can see the distinction of the on- and off-shell contributions in the steep limit of $M_{\mu^- \bar{b}}^2 = M_t^2 - M_W^2 \approx (154 \text{GeV})^2$. The NLO QCD $K$-factor changes before and after this point since for $M_{\mu^- \bar{b}} \geq 154 \text{ GeV}$ the non doubly resonant diagrams contribute.

4. Conclusions

In this proceeding we present the calculations and discuss the results described in [1–4] concerning top-quark pair production and decay process. At the production level we saw that both the NNLOQCD+NLOEW as well as the NNLO+NNLL’ calculations soften the spectrum of the $p_T$ of the top quark at high $p_T$ values and provide a better agreement with the available data. The combination of these two calculations is in progress. We further discussed the merging of the $t\bar{t}+t\bar{t}j$ samples at NLO in QCD+EW under the MEPS@NLO framework. The same effects of the
EW corrections are observed like in the fixed order calculation and the results are in good agreement with the boosted tops ATLAS analysis. A more detailed comparison between the fixed order NNLOQCD+NLOEW and the MEPS@NLO (QCD+EW) calculations is in progress. Finally we also discussed the semi-leptonic decay of the top-quark pair at NLO QCD accuracy. We pointed out the non trivial differential $K$-factors and the importance of the off-shell contributing Feynman diagrams.

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