

# Top quark pair production and decay in association with a hard jet @ NLO QCD

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[arXiv:1111.4991](https://arxiv.org/abs/1111.4991)

# $t\bar{t}j$ production

- LHC era in top quark physics

- Associated  $t\bar{t}$  production:  $t\bar{t}j$ ,  $t\bar{t}\gamma$ , ...

- Large number of events

- LHC @ 7 TeV (di-leptonic):  $\mathcal{O}(10^4)$  events for  $\mathcal{L} = 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

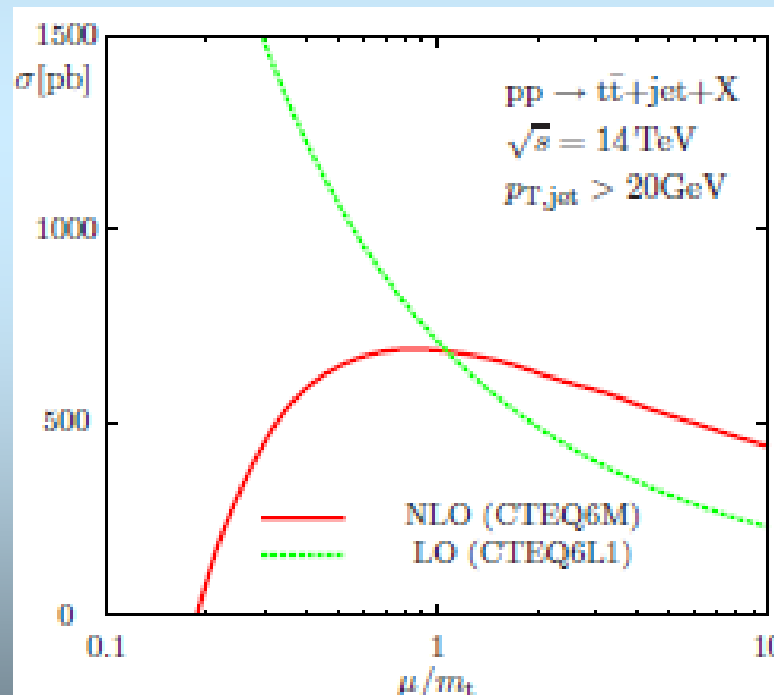
- Complicated final states

- Semi-leptonic: 5 jets, lepton + missing energy

**What is needed from theory ?**

# Accurate predictions

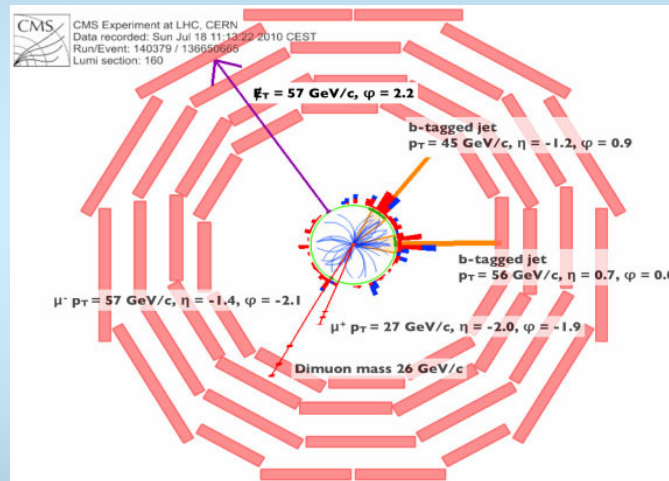
- NLO QCD corrections:
  - Reduce dependence on unphysical scales
  - Provide more realistic description of the final state



Dittmaier, Uwer, Weinzierl (2007)

# Realistic setup

- Top quarks decay
  - Acceptance cuts are applied to decay products
  - Spin correlations are important for differential distributions



## → Description of top-quark/W decays required

- NLO  $t\bar{t}j$  production with LO top decays
- NLO  $t\bar{t}j$  production with parton shower

Melnikov, Schulze (2010)

Alioli, Moch Uwer (2011)

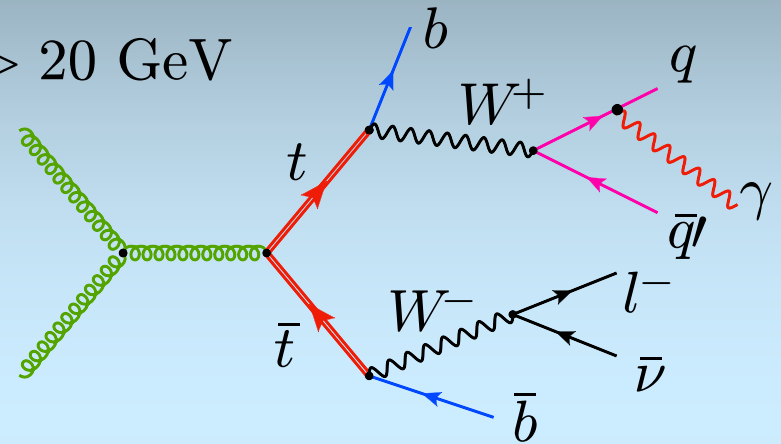
Kardos, Papadopoulos, Trocsanyi (2011)

# Is that all ?

□ Hard jet emission off top quark decay products ?

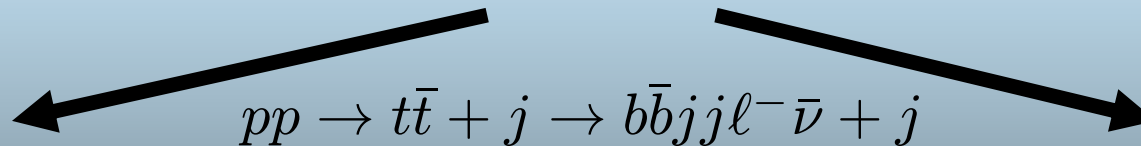
□ Example  $t\bar{t}\gamma$  production:  $p_T^\gamma > 20$  GeV

**Photon radiation in decay yields 56 % to total cross section**



□ NLO corrections to (radiative) top-quark decays ?

Consistent treatment of top-quark and W-boson decays at NLO QCD



**Full calculation**

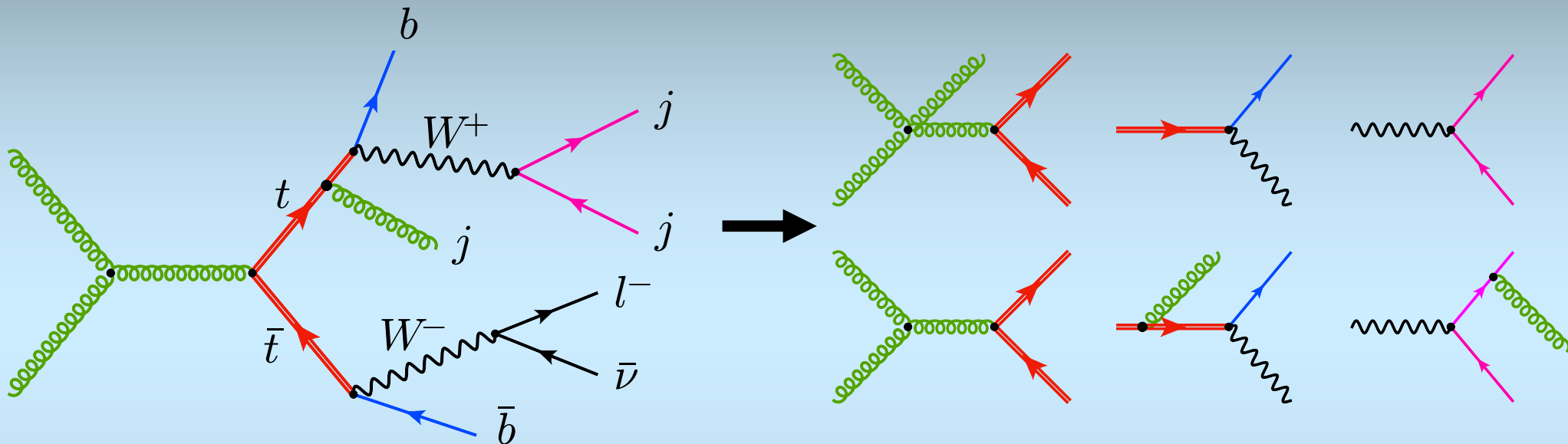
**Narrow width approximation**



... is very complicated

# LO $t\bar{t}j$ production

□ Narrow width approximation separates production from decay



$$\frac{1}{(p_t^2 - m_t^2)^2 + m_t^2 \Gamma_t^2} \Big|_{\Gamma_t/m_t \rightarrow 0} = \frac{2\pi}{2m_t \Gamma_t} \delta(p_t^2 - m_t^2)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_{\text{top}}}{m_{\text{top}}} \simeq 8 \cdot 10^{-3} \ll 1$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_W}{M_W} \simeq 3 \cdot 10^{-2} \ll 1$$

□ Two kinds of contributions @ LO

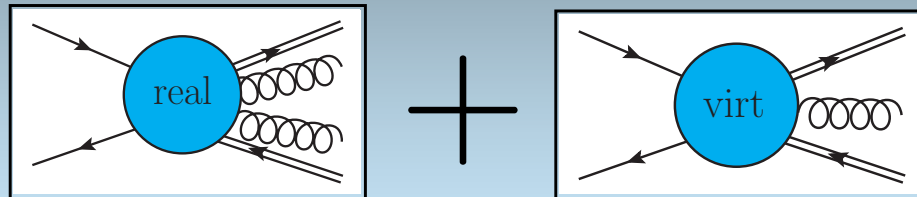
□ Hard jet emission in production:  $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t} + j \rightarrow b\bar{b}jjl^-\bar{\nu} + j$

□ Hard jet emission in decay:  $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t} \rightarrow b\bar{b}jjl^-\bar{\nu} + j$

# NLO $t\bar{t}j$ production

## Three kinds of contributions

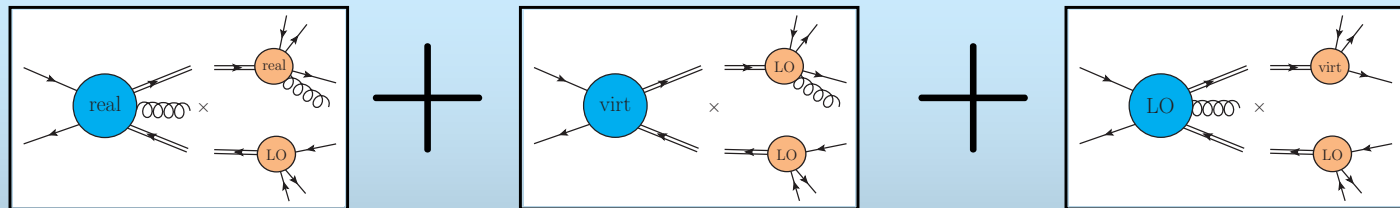
### Production



### Decay



### Mixed



## Neglect non-resonant and non-factorizable corrections

**Small contributions !!!**

Melnikov, Yakovlev (1996)

Beenakker, Berends, Chapovsky (1999)

Explicit calculations for  $t\bar{t}$  :

0.8 % for  $\sigma_{\text{tot}}$

Denner, Dittmaier, Kallweit, Pozzorini (2010)

Bevilacqua, Czakon, van Hameren, Papadopoulos, Worek (2010)

# Cross-sections & K-factors

## □ Tevatron (semi-leptonic):

$$\sigma_{\text{LO}} = 46.3(\text{Prod}) + 29(\text{Dec}) = 75.3 \text{ fb}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{NLO}} = 47.7(\text{Prod}) + 36.7(\text{Dec}) - 5.5(\text{Mix}) = 78.9 \text{ fb}$$

**Only 60 % of the events originate from jet emission in production**

**K-factor (NLO): 1.05**

**K-factor (NLO production only): 1.03**

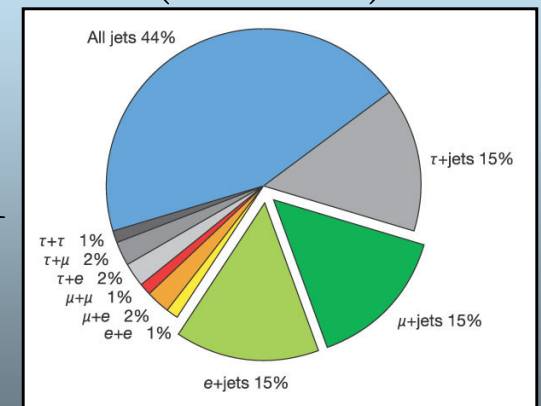
} K-factor remains unchanged  
} accidentally !

## □ Branching ratios and the extraction of the total cross-section

$$t\bar{t} \text{ production: } \sigma_{t\bar{t}}^{\text{Total}} = \sigma_{b\bar{b}l\nu jj}^{\text{measure}} \times \mathcal{B}(\bar{t} \rightarrow \bar{b}jj)^{-1} \times \mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow bl\nu)^{-1}$$

**For  $t\bar{t}j$  this is not longer valid**

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}j}^{\text{Total}} \neq \sigma_{b\bar{b}l\nu jj}^{\text{measure}} \times \mathcal{B}(\bar{t} \rightarrow \bar{b}jj)^{-1} \times \mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow bl\nu)^{-1}$$





# Cross-sections & K-factors

## □ LHC @ 7 TeV (di-leptonic):

$$\sigma_{\text{LO}} = 316.9(\text{Prod}) + 33.4(\text{Dec}) = 350.3 \text{ fb}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{NLO}} = 323(\text{Prod}) + 40.5(\text{Dec}) - 75.5(\text{Mix}) = 288 \text{ fb}$$

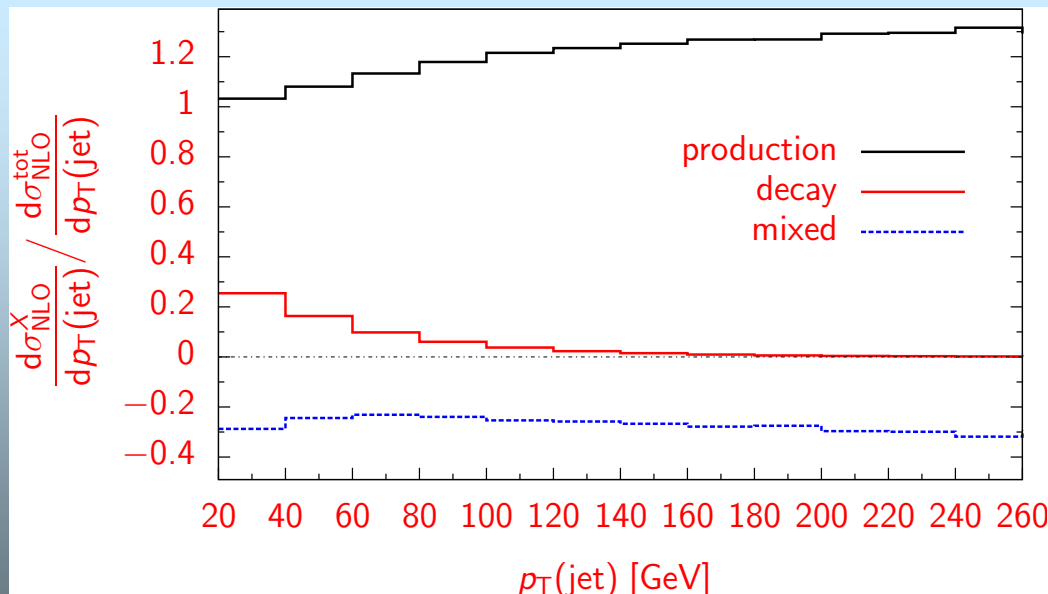
Mixed contributions lower the cross-section significantly

**K-factor (NLO): 0.82**

**K-factor (NLO production only): 1.02**



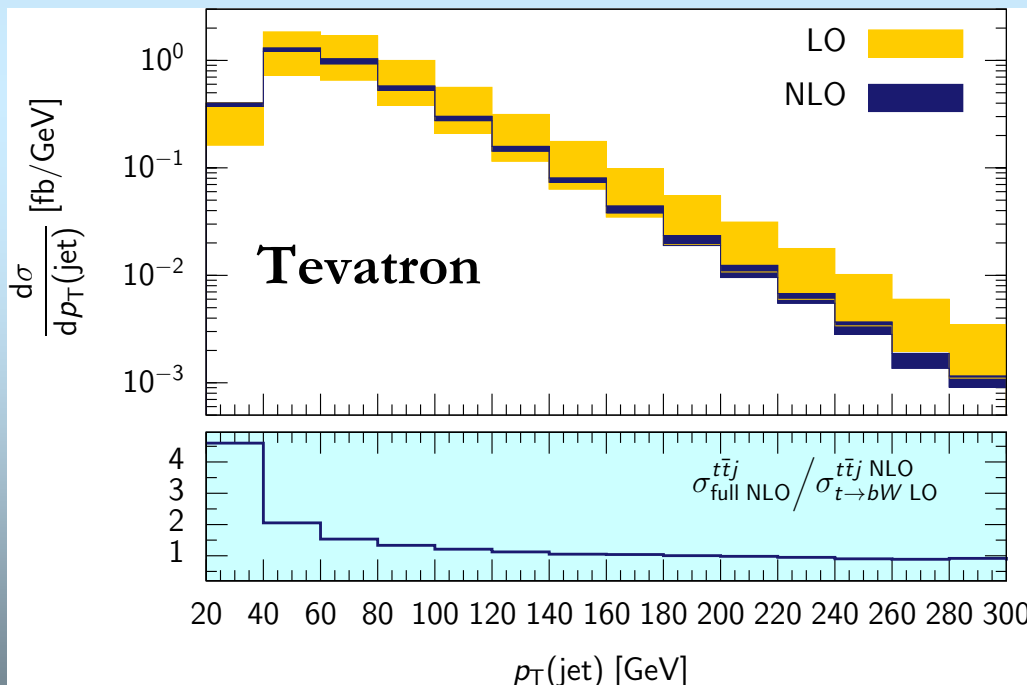
**K-factor changes about 20 %**



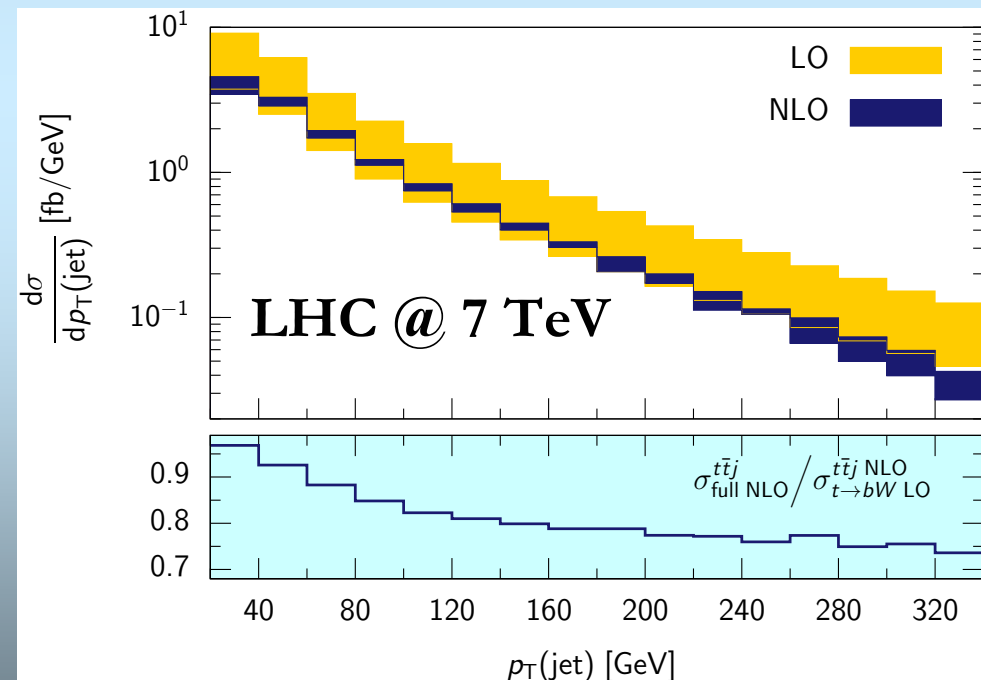
# Differential distributions

- ❑ Significant reduction of scale-dependence  $m_t/2 < \mu < 2m_t$
- ❑ Lower panel shows ratio of NLO over NLO-production only
  - ❑ Large effects from radiative decays and non-uniform shape changes

Hardest jet  $p_T$



Hardest jet  $p_T$



# Summary & Conclusion

- NLO corrections to  $t\bar{t}j$

  - Including (radiative) top quark decays consistently at NLO QCD

- Realistic and flexible setup

- Jet radiation off decay products is not negligible

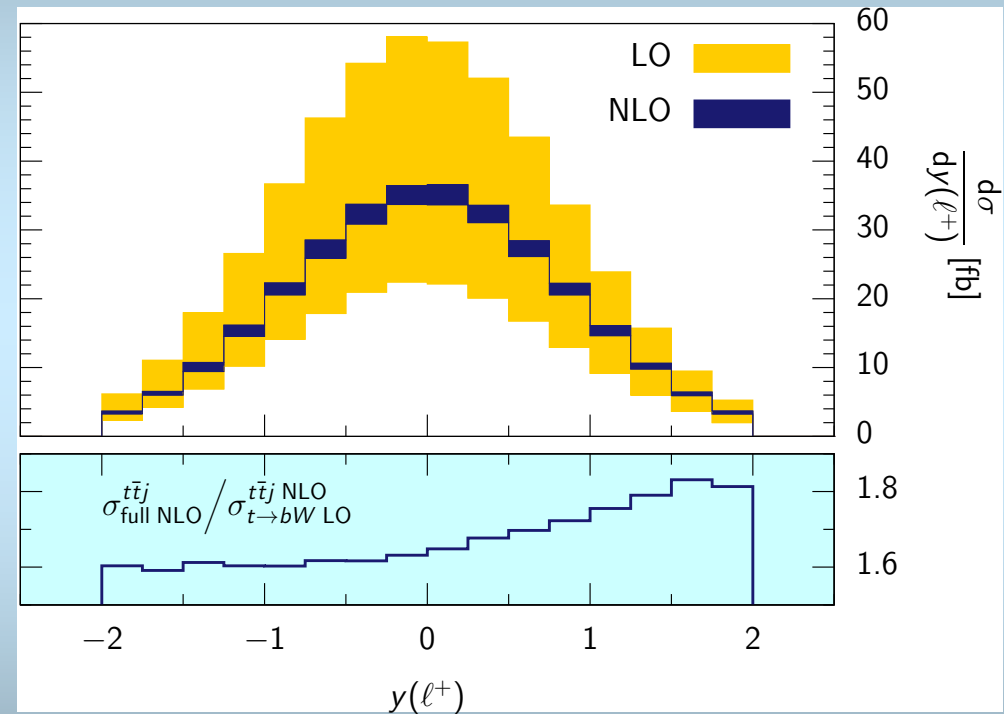
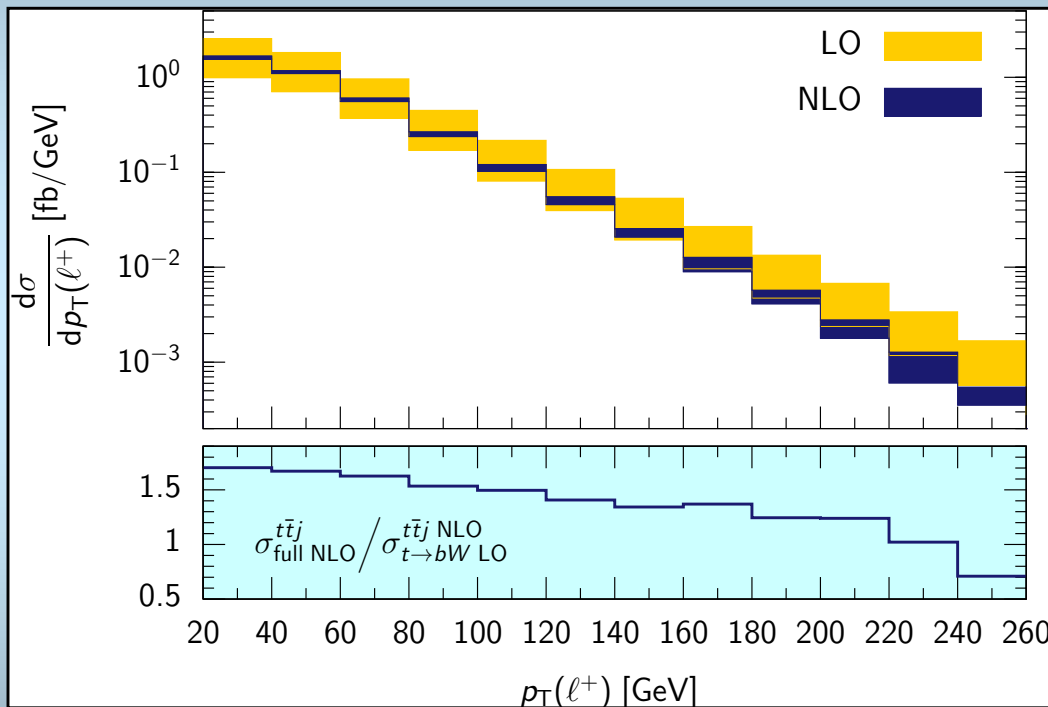
  - New “mixed” contributions appearing @ NLO

  - Sizeable contributions and significant shape changes

- Similar implications for other processes ?

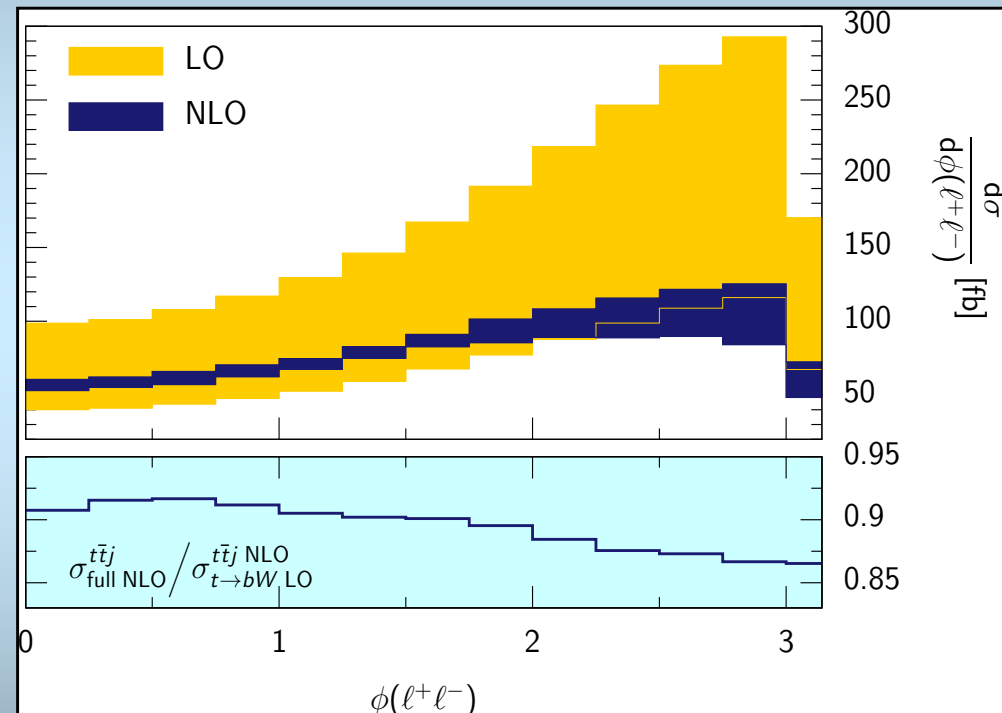
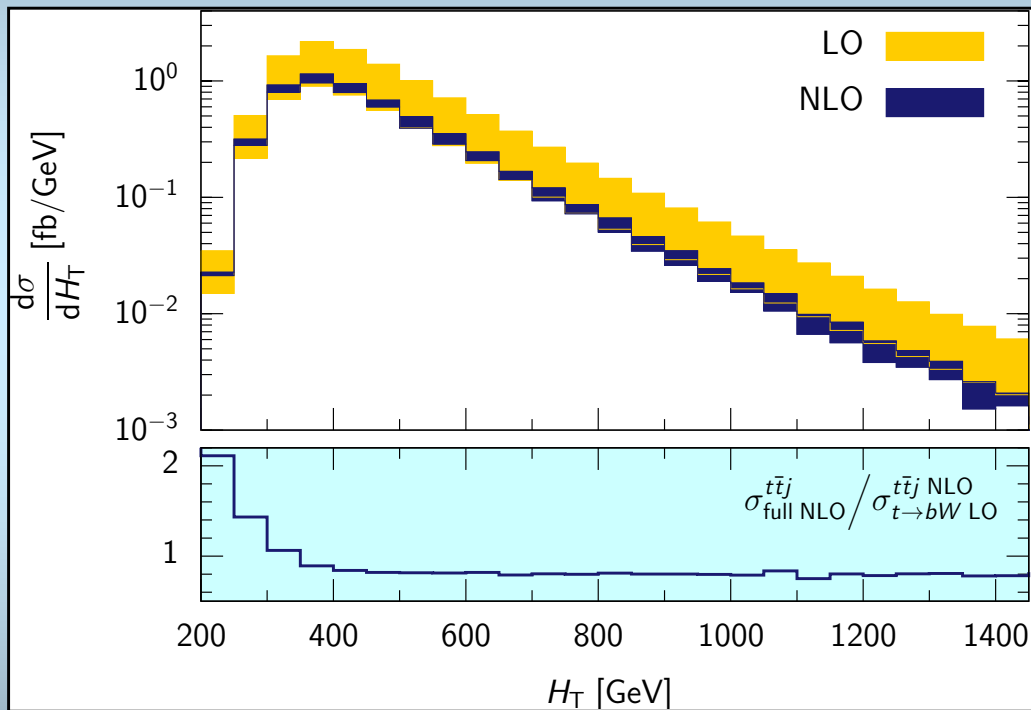
# Differential Distributions

## □ Tevatron



# Differential Distributions

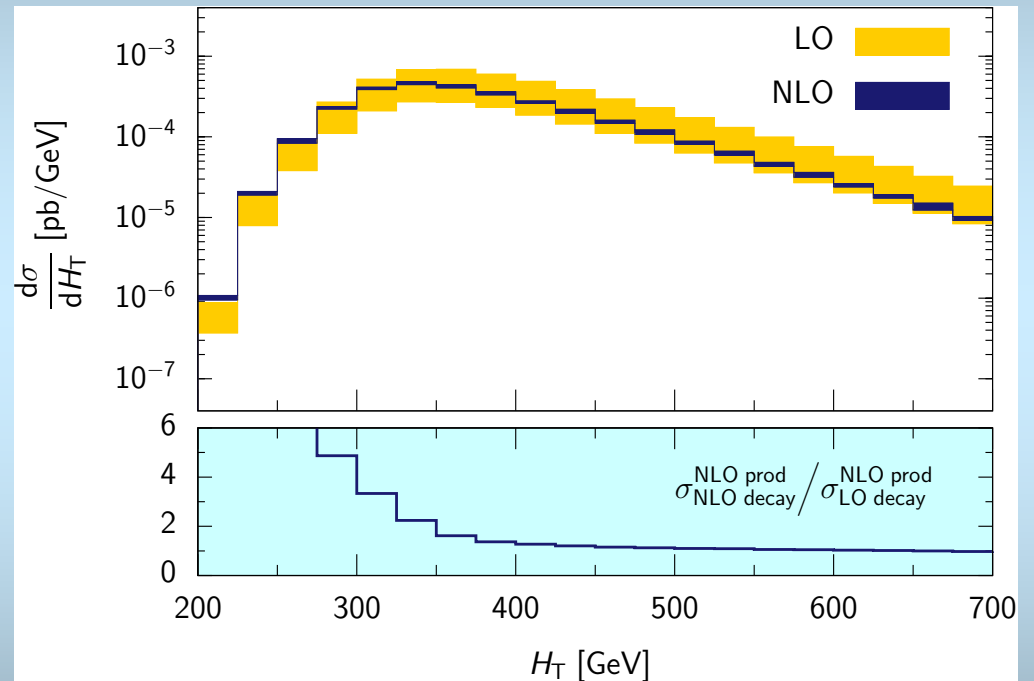
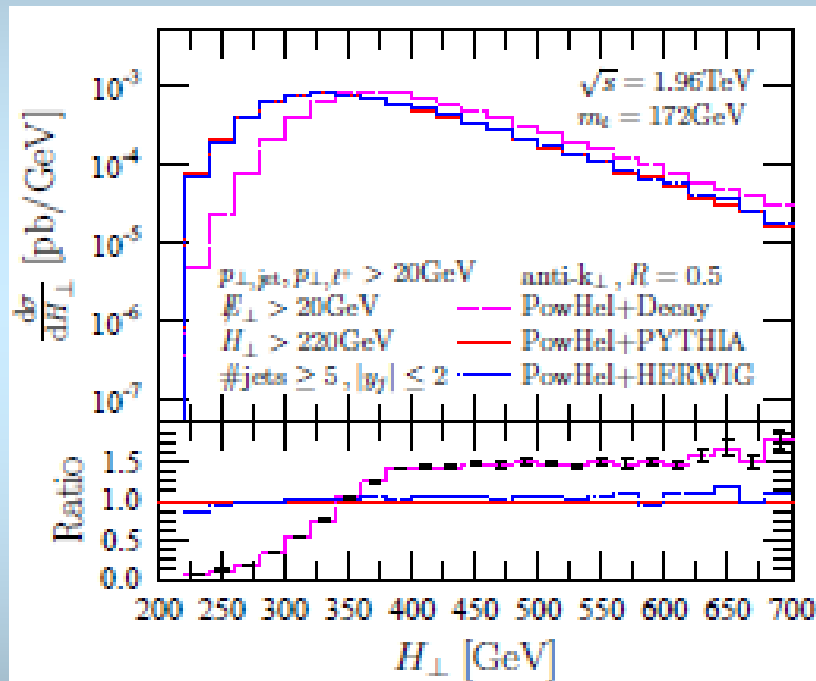
□ LHC @ 7 TeV



# NLO vs. parton shower

## □ Similar shape change from parton shower

Kardos, Papadopoulos, Trocsanyi (2011)



# Acceptance cuts used

□ **Tevatron:** kT jet algorithm:  $\Delta R(j, j) > 0.5$

$$\begin{aligned} p_T^\ell &> 20 \text{ GeV} & |y_\ell| < 2 \\ E_T^{\text{miss}} &> 20 \text{ GeV} & |y_j| < 2 & \text{2 b-tags required} \\ p_T^j &> 20 \text{ GeV} & \#j \geq 5 \\ H_T = E_T^{\text{miss}} + \sum_i E_T^i &> 220 \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

□ **LHC:** anti-kT jet algorithm:  $\Delta R(j, j) > 0.4$

$$\begin{aligned} p_T^\ell &> 25 \text{ GeV} & |y_\ell| < 2.5 \\ E_T^{\text{miss}} &> 50 \text{ GeV} & |y_j| < 2.5 & \text{2 b-tags required} \\ p_T^j &> 25 \text{ GeV} & \#j \geq 3 \\ H_T = E_T^{\text{miss}} + \sum_i E_T^i &> 220 \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$