Infrared Parton Shower Dynamics and the Top Quark Mass

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based on *JHEP* **10** (2018) 200, [arXiv:1807.06617]

Workshop on Determination of Fundamental QCD Parameters, Sao Paulo
02 Oct 2019

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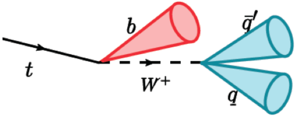
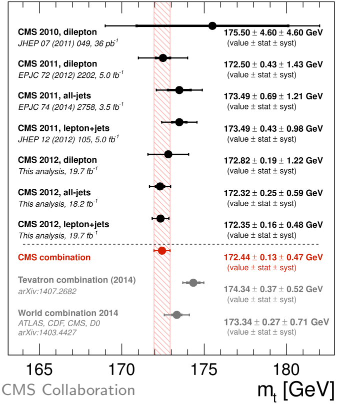
Motivation

- Parton showers as part of Monte Carlo (MC) event generators widely used in collider phenomenology



- Most precise top mass measurements based on direct reconstruction rely heavily on MCs

$$m_t^{\mathrm{MC}} = 172.44 \pm 0.49\,\mathrm{GeV}\ (\text{CMS})$$
$$m_t^{\mathrm{MC}} = 172.84 \pm 0.70\,\mathrm{GeV}\ (\text{ATLAS})$$
$$m_t^{\mathrm{MC}} = 172.44 \pm 0.64\,\mathrm{GeV}\ (\text{Tevatron})$$



CMS Collaboration

- Which mass scheme is determined in these measurements is still unsettled

- Shower cut is expected to have impact on the IR behavior of the parton shower and the MC → mass scheme?

MC Top Quark Mass Parameter

Why is there a non-trivial issue in the interpretation of $\mathbf{m_t^{MC}}$?

- picture of "top quark particle" does not apply (non-zero color charge)
- m_t is a scheme-dependent parameter of a perturbative computation
  $\rightarrow$ in which scheme do MC event generators calculate?
- relation of m_t^{MC} to any field theory mass definition can be affected by different contributions (let's consider pole mass just for convention)

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

pQCD contribution:

- perturbative corrections
- depends on MC parton shower setup

non-perturbative contribution:

- effects of hadronization model
- may depend on parton shower setup

Monte Carlo shift:

- contribution arising from systematic MC uncertainties
- e.g. color reconnection, b-jet modelling, finite width,...
- should be covered by "MC uncertainty" or better negligible

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main part of this talk

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outlook / work in progress

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Previous Quantitative Examinations of m_t^{MC}

- Butenschoen, Dehnadi, Hoang, Mateu, Preisser, Stewart (2017), arxiv:1608.01318
  - **numerical** relation between Pythia MC top mass and MSR mass using 2-jettiness in e^+e^- in the resonance region from calibration fits
  - "MC top mass calibration"
  - $m_t^{\mathrm{MC}} = m_t^{\mathrm{MSR}}(1\,\mathrm{GeV}) + (0.18 \pm 0.22)\,\mathrm{GeV}$

    $m_t^{\mathrm{MC}} = m_t^{\mathrm{pole}} + (0.57 \pm 0.28)\,\mathrm{GeV}$
  - universality conjectured but not proven

$$m_t^{\mathrm{MC}} = m_t^{\text{pole}} + \underbrace{\Delta_m^{\text{pert}} + \Delta_m^{\text{non-pert}} + \Delta_m^{\mathrm{MC}}}_{\text{numerical calibration cannot distinguish the three contributions}}$$

Recent work on related issues (selection)

- Ravasio, Jezo, Nason, Oleari (2018), arxiv:1801.03944
  - POWHEG study: NLO corrections in various approximations
- Corcella, Franceschini, Kim (2017), arxiv:1712.05801
  - Dependence of m_t^{MC} from kinematic decay distributions on fragmentation parameters
- Heinrich, Maier, Nisius, Schlenk, Winter (2017), arxiv:1709.08615
  - Effects of off-shell top production compared to narrow width approximation

Aim of our work

- want to examine theoretical properties of **parton showers** (Δ_m^{pert}) with respect to dependence of shower cut Q_0

  to avoid infrared singularities every parton shower has to terminate at infrared cutoff here: cutoff on transverse momentum in splitting $q_\perp > Q_0$

- want to understand mass of the top quark state ($=$ top $+$ gluons around) that is produced in the hard interaction

  do not address issues related to **decay** (1. restriction)

- adopt narrow width approximation as used in state of the art MCs

  we do not address **finite lifetime** issues (2. restriction)
  (factorization of production and decay)

- parton showers for top quarks only conceptually valid in the quasi-coll. limit

  consider only **boosted** tops (3. restriction)

  What is the effect of the shower cutoff on the generator mass scheme?

Overview of our work

- study coherent branching (CB) - basis of the Herwig 7 angular ordered parton shower
- shower cut on the transverse momentum in the splitting $q_\perp > Q_0$
- study 2-jettiness distribution in the peak region for e^+e^- for boosted tops
- can be calculated analytically in QCD factorization (SCET+bHQET) and CB
- model hadronization by convolution with non-perturbative shape function

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}\tau}(\tau, Q, m) = \int_0^{Q\tau} \mathrm{d}\ell\, \frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d}\tau}\big(\tau - \frac{\ell}{Q}, Q, m\big) S_{\mathrm{mod}}(\ell - \Delta)$$

$Q_0 = 0$ (strict perturbative expansion in α_s)

- SCET+bHQET: in the resonance region the partonic cross section is factorized into hard, (bHQET-) jet and soft functions

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_0}\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d}\tau}(\tau,Q,m) = H_Q(Q,\mu_H)\times U_H(\mu_H,\mu_m)U_m(\mu_m,\mu_H)H_m(\mu_m)$$
$$\times\Big[U_{J_B}(\mu_H,\mu_{J_B})\otimes J_B(\mu_{J_B})\otimes U_S(\mu_H,\mu_S)\otimes S(\mu_s)\Big](\tau)$$

ultra-collinear radiation — wide angle soft radiation

[Fleming, Hoang, Mantry, Stewart (2008))]

$$\mu_H^2 \sim Q^2 \qquad \mu_m^2 \sim m^2 \qquad \mu_{J_B}^2 \sim \frac{Q^4\tau^2}{m^2} \qquad \mu_S^2 \sim Q^2\tau^2$$

mass scheme fixed in the jet function

- coherent branching: analytic solution in the resonance region in Laplace space

[Catani, Marchesini, Webber (1991); Gieseke, Stephens, Webber (2003)]

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{1}{\sigma_0}\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d}\tau}(\tau,Q,m)\right](\nu) = \exp\left[2\int_{m^2}^{Q^2}\frac{\mathrm{d}\tilde{q}^2}{\tilde{q}^2}\int_{\frac{m}{\tilde{q}}}^{1}\mathrm{d}z\,P_{qq}\Big[\alpha_s\big((1-z)\tilde{q}\big),z,\frac{m^2}{\tilde{q}^2}\Big]\left(\mathrm{e}^{\frac{-\nu(1-z)\tilde{q}^2}{Q^2}}-1\right)\right]$$
$$\underset{\mathrm{NLL}}{\approx}\mathcal{L}\Big[U_H(\mu_H,\mu_m)\times U_m(\mu_m,\mu_H)\times U_{J_B}(\mu_H,\mu_{J_B})\otimes U_S(\mu_H,\mu_S)\Big](\nu)$$

- **coherent branching with $\mathbf{Q_0 = 0}$ and SCET+bHQET with $\mathbf{m = m^{pole}}$ equivalent at NLL** (known for the massless case, new for the massive case)

NLO precision in the peak region

- partonic cross section in SCET at NLO (massless)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} = \delta(\tau) + \frac{\alpha_s C_F}{4\pi}\left\{ \underbrace{-8\left[\frac{\ln\tau}{\tau}\right]_+}_{\mathrm{LL}} \underbrace{-6\left[\frac{1}{\tau}\right]_+}_{\mathrm{NLL}} + \underbrace{\delta(\tau)\left(\frac{2\pi^2}{3} - 2\right)}_{\mathrm{N^2LL}} \right\} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$$

this piece is not correctly reproduced by CB

- $\mathrm{N^2LL}$ term at NLO is proportional to LO order cross section

- contributes only at higher orders to the position of the resonance peak τ_{peak}

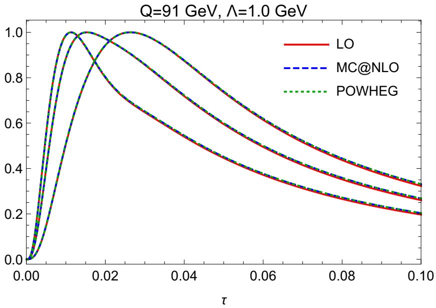
$$\left.\frac{\mathrm{d}^2\sigma^{\mathrm{NLO}}(\tau)}{\mathrm{d}\tau^2}\right|_{\tau=\tau_{\mathrm{peak}}^{\mathrm{NLO}}} = 0$$

- $\tau_{\mathrm{peak}}^{\mathrm{NLO}}$ fully determined by NLL terms

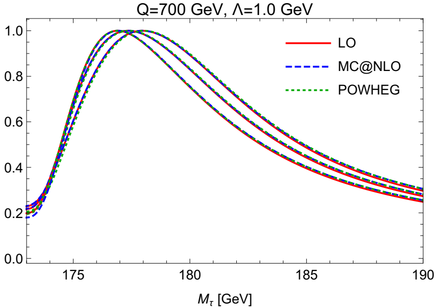
- NLL sufficient for full NLO information in the peak

- **mass scheme of coherent branching without shower cut is pole mass**

NLO matched shower



massless



massive

$Q_0 = 1.0\,\mathrm{GeV}$	right bunch of curves
$Q_0 = 1.5\,\mathrm{GeV}$	middle bunch of curves
$Q_0 = 2.0\,\mathrm{GeV}$	left bunch of curves

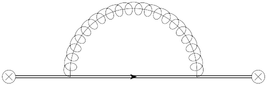
NLO matching improves events with radiation of a hard gluon $\rightarrow$ larger τ values

NLO matching does not increase precision for simulations in the resonance region

Effects of a cutoff $Q_0 > 0$

- pole of the top quark propagator $= m_t^{\mathrm{CB}}(Q_0) \neq m_t^{\mathrm{pole}}$ **(coherent branching mass)**

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



- In the presence of the shower cut the **ultra-collinear radiation** generated by CB produces exactly the mass scheme change correction that is required so that the generator mass is exactly the coherent branching mass $m_t^{\mathrm{CB}}(Q_0)$

$$\sigma(m_1, Q, ...) = \sigma(m_2, Q, ...) + \delta m \times \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}m} \sigma(m, Q, ...)\Big|_{m=m_1} + \ldots$$

$$\delta m = m_2 - m_1$$

- CB mass is a **short-distance mass**: free of the pole mass renormalon
- The shower cut also affects **large-angle soft radiation**. The corresponding effects are directly tied to the amount of hadronization effects that are supposed to be fixed by tuning.
- All conclusions explicitly cross checked by correspondence between analytic QCD factorization calculations and analytic solutions of the CB algorithm
- All results checked directly by comparing with Herwig 7 event generator.

$Q_0 > 0$: coherent branching (angular ordered parton shower)

- we can now work out the leading effects of introducing a shower cut $q_\perp > Q_0$
- keep only terms linear in Q_0 and m, only NLO in α_s
- with these expansions the difference of the distributions with and without cutoff can be calculated analytically
- leading effect of Q_0 is a shift in the partonic cross section with contributions coming from the soft and ultra-coll. regions

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma^{\mathrm{cb}}}{\mathrm{d}\tau}(\tau, Q, m, Q_0) = \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma^{\mathrm{cb}}}{\mathrm{d}\tau}\left(\tau + \frac{\alpha_s(Q_0)}{4\pi}\left[16C_F\frac{Q_0}{Q} - 8\pi C_F\frac{Q_0 m}{Q^2}\right], Q, m, Q_0 = 0\right)$$

$Q_0 > 0$: QCD factorization theorem

- introduce the cutoff $q_\perp > Q_0$ in the one-loop diagrams for the soft and jet functions in the QCD factorization theorem
- keep only terms linear in Q_0 and m, multipole expansion for real radiation terms
- SCET soft function at one-loop with $q_\perp$ cut:

$$S(\ell, Q_0) = S(\ell) + \frac{\alpha_s(Q_0)}{4\pi} 16 C_F Q_0 S'(\ell) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$$

  extra term needs to be absorbed into a change in the non-pert. shape function

- bHQET jet function at one-loop with $q_\perp$ cut: **off-shell**

$$J_B^{\text{off}}(\hat{s}, m^{\text{pole}}, Q_0) = J_B^{\text{off}}(\hat{s}, m^{\text{pole}}) - \frac{\alpha_s(Q_0)}{4\pi} 8\pi C_F m Q_0 J_B^{\text{off}\,\prime}(\hat{s}, m^{\text{pole}}) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$$

  extra term gets absorbed by change of mass scheme

- bHQET jet function at one-loop with $q_\perp$ cut: **on-shell self energy**

$$J_B^{\text{os}}(\hat{s}, m^{\text{pole}}, Q_0) = J_B^{\text{os}}(\hat{s}, m^{\text{pole}}) + \frac{\alpha_s(Q_0)}{4\pi} 8\pi C_F m Q_0 J_B^{\text{os}\,\prime}(\hat{s}, m^{\text{pole}}) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$$

$$= J_B^{\text{os}}\Big(\hat{s}, m^{\text{pole}} - \frac{2}{3} Q_0 \alpha_s(Q_0)\Big) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$$

change of mass scheme: $\mathbf{m}^{\text{pole}} \to \mathbf{m}^{\text{pole}} - \frac{\mathbf{2}}{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{Q_0} \alpha_{\mathbf{s}}(\mathbf{Q_0})$

Comparison with CB

- if NOT compensated by retuning of hadronization model and redefinition of mass scheme, change of cutoff leads to shift that gets contributions from soft and ultra-collinear radiation

$$\tau_{\text{peak}}(Q_0) = \tau_{\text{peak}}(Q_0') - \frac{1}{Q}\left(16C_F - 8\pi C_F \frac{m}{Q}\right) \int_{Q_0'}^{Q_0} \mathrm{d}R \, \frac{\alpha_s(R)}{4\pi}$$

- agrees with result for shift of peak position obtained from coherent branching

- mass reduces leading coefficient of R-evolution

- dependence of the peak position on shower cut Q_0 can be compared to actual angular ordered parton shower in MC

Comparison with Herwig

- compare our predictions for peak shift with real parton shower
- used Herwig 7 with angular ordered shower for $e^+e^- \to t\bar{t}$
- modifications:
  - set all constituent masses of light quarks and gluon to zero
  - unrestricted kinematics in evolution of CB
  - on-shell top production
  - only leptonic W-decays
  - switched off: QED radiation, hadronization
- only partonic distribution from Herwig

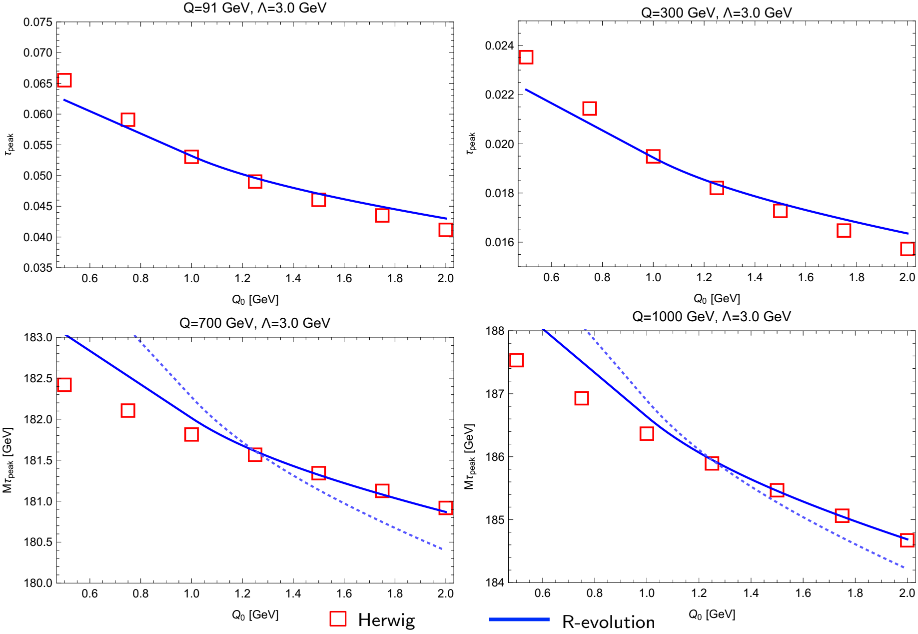
  "hadronization": convolution with model function $\to$ disentangle parton shower and hadronization model

$$S_{\mathsf{mod}}(k,\lambda) = \frac{128\,k^3 \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{4k}{\tilde{\lambda}}}}{3\tilde{\lambda}^4} \qquad \tilde{\lambda} = \lambda + \frac{4m_t\Gamma_t}{Q}$$

- $m_t = 173\,\mathrm{GeV} \qquad \Gamma_t = 1.5\,\mathrm{GeV}$
- run for different values of Q_0, Q and λ.
- use rescaled τ variable $M_\tau = \frac{Q^2\tau}{m_t}$ (partonic threshold at m_t)
- compare cutoff dependence of peak position with R-evolution

$$M_{\tau,\mathrm{peak}}(Q_0) = M_{\tau,\mathrm{peak}}(Q_0') - \left(8C_F\frac{Q}{m_t} - 4\pi C_F\right)\int_{Q_0'}^{Q_0} \mathrm{d}R\,\frac{\alpha_s(R)}{4\pi}$$

Comparison with Herwig



Relation of m_t^{CB} to other Masses

Herwig 7: $Q_0 = 1.25\ \mathrm{GeV} \qquad \rightarrow \qquad \mathrm{m_t^{Herwig}} = \mathrm{m_t^{CB}}(1.25\ \mathrm{GeV})$

<u>MSR Mass:</u>

$$m_t^{\mathrm{MSR}}(Q_0) = m_t^{\mathrm{CB}}(Q_0) + 0.24\, Q_0\, \alpha_s(Q_0) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{m_t^{\mathrm{MSR}}(Q_0) = m_t^{\mathrm{CB}}(Q_0) + (0.190 \pm 0.070)\ \mathrm{GeV}}$$

- CB and MSR masses do not suffer from $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda_{\mathrm{QCD}})$ renormalon (due to IR cut) $\rightarrow$ good convergence
- uncertainty estimated from difference between α_s in $\overline{\mathrm{MS}}$ and MC schemes
- precision sufficient for all possible applications at the LHC! (recall restriction 1-3)
- more precision may be needed for a future e^+e^- collider

Relation of m_t^{CB} to other Masses

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<u>Pole Mass:</u>

$$m_t^{\mathrm{pole}} = m_t^{\mathrm{MSR}}(Q_0) + (0.350 \pm 0.250)\ \mathrm{GeV}$$

[Hoang, Lepenik, Preisser (2017)]
[$\pm 110\ \mathrm{MeV}$: Beneke, Marquard, Nason, Steinhauser (2017)]

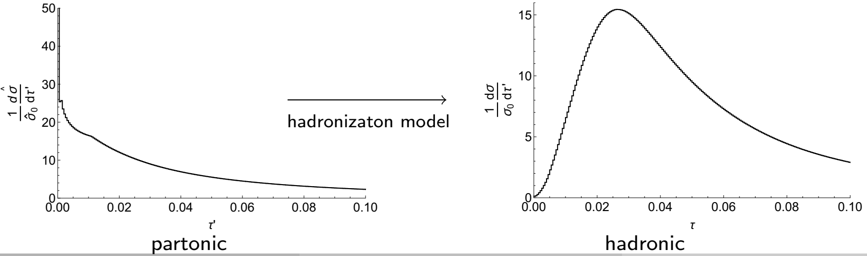
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{m_t^{\mathrm{pole}} = m_t^{\mathrm{CB}}(Q_0) + (0.540 \pm 0.260)\ \mathrm{GeV}}$$

- pole mass suffers from $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda_{\mathrm{QCD}})$ renormalon → irreducible ambiguity of 250 MeV
- difference between m_t^{pole} and $m_t^{\mathrm{Herwig}} \sim 500$ MeV $>$ ambiguity!

  ⇒ important to study Δ_m^{pert} beyond current set up (lift restrictions 1-3)
- shift as large as current experimental uncertainty from direct methods

Hadronization Effects (work in progress)

- so far considered only perturbative contributions (Δ_m^{pert})
  no hadronization effects
- found agreement between Herwig's (angular ordered) parton shower and analytic QCD predictions
- question: how well does Herwig's hadronization model match the analytic predictions?
- goal: understand possible non-pert. contributions to generator mass ($\Delta_m^{\text{non-pert}}$)
- start again with thrust distribution for massless quarks



Hadronization Effects: QCD Factroization Theorem

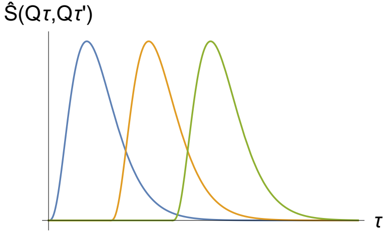
- hadronization modeled by convolution with non-pert. function $S_{\rm mod}$

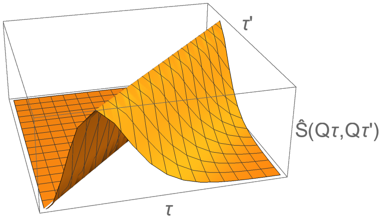
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}\tau}(\tau, Q, Q_0) = \int_0^\tau \mathrm{d}\tau' \, \frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d}\tau}(\tau', Q, Q_0) S_{\rm mod}\big(Q(\tau - \tau') + \Delta_{\rm soft}(Q_0)\big)$$

- peak region: change of cutoff Q_0 is compensated by shift in soft function

$$\Delta_{\rm soft}(Q_0) = \Delta_{\rm soft}(Q_0') + 16 \int_{Q_0'}^{Q_0} \mathrm{d}R \left[\frac{\alpha_s(R) C_F}{4\pi} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)\right]$$

- convolution above implies that each bin τ' in the partonic distribution gets smeared with a function $\hat{S}(Q\tau, Q\tau') = S_{\rm mod}\big(Q(\tau - \tau')\big)$





- linear dependence of peak of $\hat{S}$ on the partonic value τ'
  $\tau_{\rm peak}(\tau') = \tau_{\rm peak}(0) + \tau'$

Herwig Cluster Model

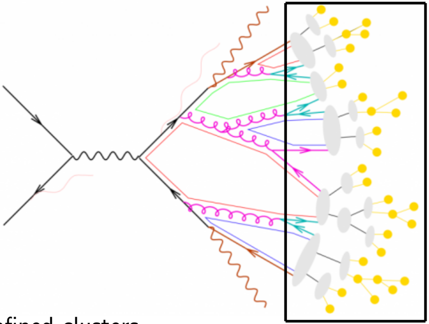


Figure from D. Zeppenfeld

- standard hadronization model of Herwig: cluster hadronization model [Webber (1984)]
- final state gluons split into $q\bar{q}$
- color-connected quarks combined into preconfined clusters
- for heavy clusters: fission along string axis (repeat until light enough)
- final clusters decay isotropically into hadrons
- various tuning parameters, specifying e.g. mass spectrum of daughter clusters, maximum mass of final clusters, constituent masses, ...

Hadronization Effects: Herwig

- want to understand Herwig's cluster hadronization model in more detail

- define (observable dependent) effective hadronization function $\hat{S}$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}\tau}(\tau, Q) = \int \mathrm{d}\tau' \, \frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d}\tau}(\tau', Q)\hat{S}(Q\tau, Q\tau')$$

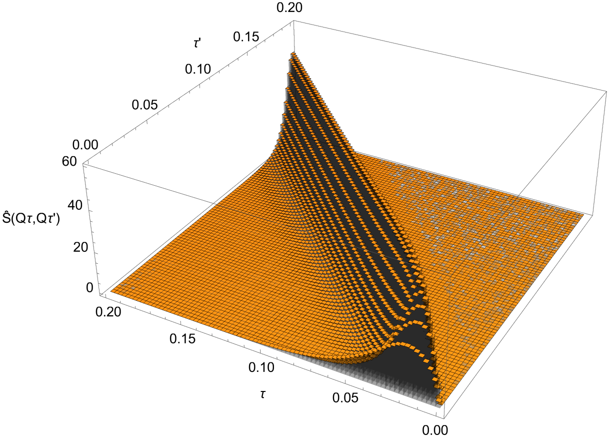
- interpretation of $\hat{S}(Q\tau, Q\tau')$: probability distribution that an event with partonic thrust value τ' has the thrust value τ after hadronization.

- first step: want to check if the behavior of $\hat{S}$ is compatibel with analytic QCD, i.e. $\hat{S}(Q\tau, Q\tau') = S(Q(\tau - \tau'))$.

- second step: compare behavior of $\hat{S}$ after a retuning when the shower cut Q_0 is changed with our predictions.

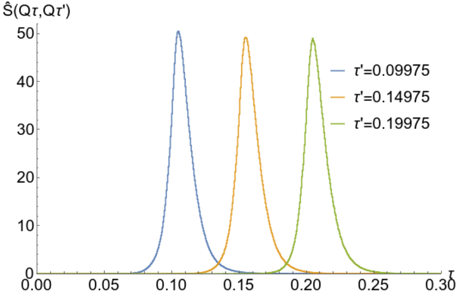
Hadronization Effects: Herwig

- modified Herwig to give partonic and hadronic thrust value for each event
- results can be filled in a 2D-Histogram that shows how each partonic bin is migrated into the hadronic bins
- can be used to extract the effective hadronization function $\hat{S}$



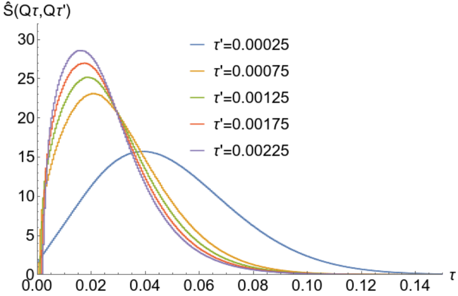
Hadronization Effects: Herwig

effective hadronization function in the tail

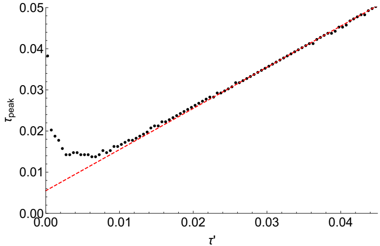


compatibel with $\hat{S}(Q\tau, Q\tau') = S(Q(\tau - \tau'))$

effective hadronization function in the peak



not compatibel with $\hat{S}(Q\tau, Q\tau') = S(Q(\tau - \tau'))$



For very small τ' the effective hadronization function of Herwig does not match the behavior predicted by the anayltic QCD factorization theorem.

Why is this the case?

Hadronization Effects: Herwig

- if there are only few perturbative emissions the color-connected partons can be far apart in phase-space
  $\Rightarrow$ clusters with large invariant mass

- extreme case: event with no additional radiation, only two back-to-back light quarks
  $\Rightarrow$ one cluster at rest in lab frame with mass $M = E_{\mathrm{cm}}$.

- seems that in this case fission process does not produce sufficiently light and fast clusters to map a partonic event with $\tau' = 0$ to a hadronic event with extremely small τ.

- is this a problem? if yes, how can it be cured?
  $\Rightarrow$ more studies needed

Conclusions

- for angular ordered parton showers (Herwig) one can derive the **perturbative contributions** between generator mass and pole masse (Δ_m^{pert})

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

  this corresponds to the **pole of the quark propagator** in presence of a shower cut

- current restrictions: needed to remove restriction:
  - boosted top quarks $\rightarrow$ parton shower algorithm for slow tops
  - narrow width approximation $\rightarrow$ parton shower for unstable tops
  - top production (2-jettiness) $\rightarrow$ factorized predictions including top decay

- for all three new conceptual developments are required (w.i.p.)

- numerical calibration still important tool for consistency checks

- ongoing work to better understand MC **hadronization models** and eventually **non-perturbative contributions** $\Delta_m^{\text{non-pert}}$ to the relation between generator mass and pole mass (w.i.p.)

Backup

Can CB describe peak position at NLO?

peak position with NLL

partonic cross section in SCET at NLO:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} = \delta(\tau) + \frac{\alpha_s C_F}{4\pi}\left\{ \underbrace{-8\left[\frac{\ln\,\tau}{\tau}\right]_+}_{\mathrm{LL}} - \underbrace{6\left[\frac{1}{\tau}\right]_+}_{\mathrm{NLL}} + \underbrace{\delta(\tau)\left(\frac{2\pi^2}{3} - 2\right)}_{\mathrm{N^2LL}} \right\} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$$

can use that $\mathrm{N^2LL}$@NLO part is proportional to LO. $f(\tau) = \frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} \otimes S_{\mathrm{mod}}$

$$f_{\mathrm{NLO}}(\tau) = \tilde{f}_{\mathrm{NLO}}(\tau) + \alpha f_{\mathrm{LO}}(\tau)$$

$$f(\tau) = f_{\mathrm{LO}}(\tau) + f_{\mathrm{NLO}}(\tau) = (1+\alpha) f_{\mathrm{LO}}(\tau) + \tilde{f}_{\mathrm{NLO}}(\tau) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$$

LO peak position:

$$f'_{\mathrm{LO}}(\tau_0) = 0$$

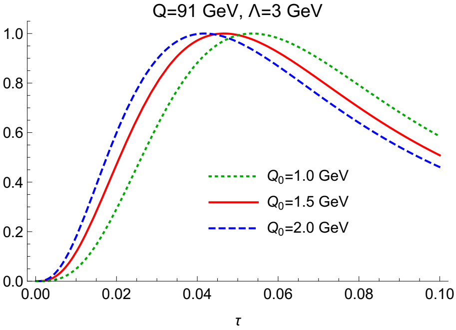
NLO peak position: $\delta\tau \sim \alpha_s$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(\tau_0 + \delta\tau) &\overset{!}{=} 0 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2) \\ &= (1+\alpha) f'_{\mathrm{LO}}(\tau_0 + \delta\tau) + \tilde{f}'_{\mathrm{NLO}}(\tau_0 + \delta\tau) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2) \\ &= (1+\alpha) \underbrace{f'_{\mathrm{LO}}(\tau_0)}_{=0} + \delta\tau f''_{\mathrm{LO}}(\tau_0) + \tilde{f}'_{\mathrm{NLO}}(\tau_0) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta\tau = \frac{-\tilde{f}'_{\mathrm{NLO}}(\tau_0)}{f''_{\mathrm{LO}}(\tau_0)} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$$

CB at NLL has full NLO information on peak position.

Massless τ Distributions



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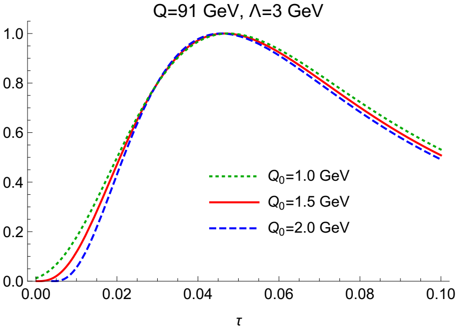
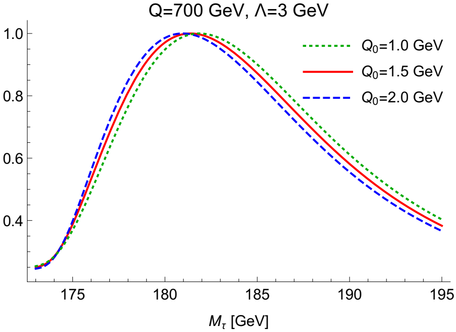
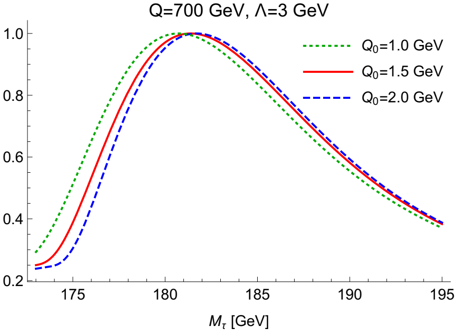


$$\Delta(Q_0) = \frac{16}{3\pi} \int_{1.5\mathrm{GeV}}^{Q_0} \mathrm{d}R\, \alpha_s(R)$$

Massive M_τ Distributions





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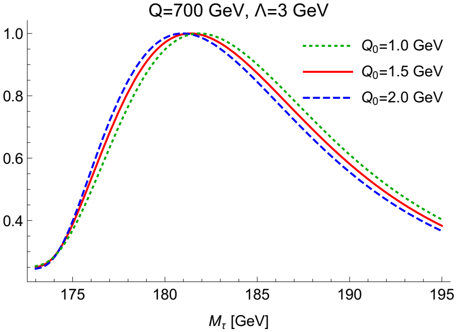
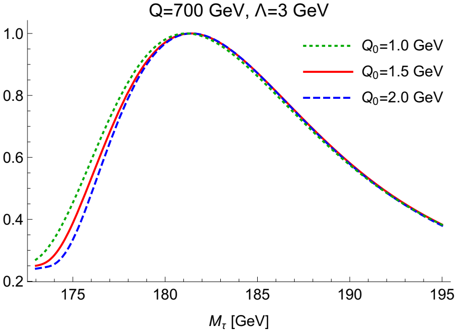
$m = 173\,\mathrm{GeV}$

$$\Delta(Q_0) = \frac{16}{3\pi} \int_{1.5\mathrm{GeV}}^{Q_0} \mathrm{d}R\,\alpha_s(R)$$

$m = 173\,\mathrm{GeV}$

Massive M_τ Distributions





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$$m = 173\,\text{GeV}$$

$$\Delta(Q_0) = \frac{16}{3\pi} \int_{1.5\text{GeV}}^{Q_0} \mathrm{d}R\, \alpha_s(R)$$

$$m(Q_0) = 173\ \text{GeV} - \frac{2}{3} \int_{1.5\text{GeV}}^{Q_0} \mathrm{d}R\, \alpha_s(R)$$

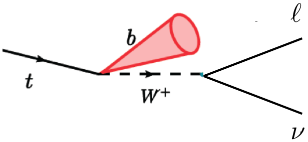
$$m(1.0\,\text{GeV}) = 173.22\,\text{GeV}$$

$$m(2.0\,\text{GeV}) = 172.86\,\text{GeV}$$

Reconstructed Observables: $m_{b_j l}$ and $m_{b_j W}$

- studied two different observables (for boosted tops)

$$m_{b_j l} = \sqrt{(p_{b_j} + p_\ell)^2}$$
$$m_{b_j W} = \sqrt{(p_{b_j} + p_\ell + p_\nu)^2}$$



- jet distance measures

$$d_{ij} = \min(E_i^{2p}, E_j^{2p}) \frac{1 - \cos\theta_{ij}}{1 - \cos R} \qquad d_{iB} = E_i^{2p} \qquad p = \{-1, 0, 1\}$$

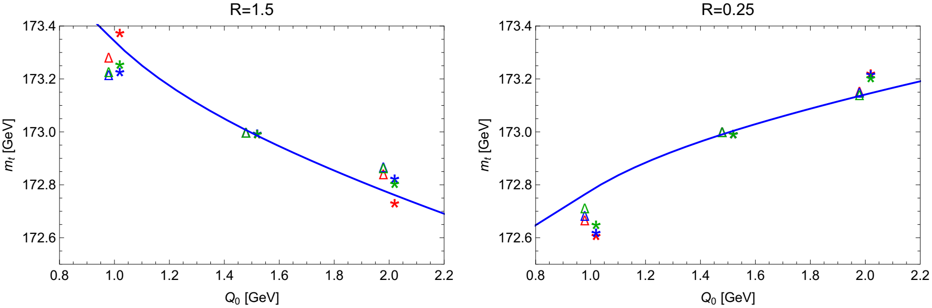
- for $R = \pi/2$: recover full hemisphere mass

$$m_{t,\mathrm{fit}}^{R=\pi/2}(Q_0) = m_{t,\mathrm{fit}}^{R=\pi/2}(Q_0') - \left[4C_F \frac{Q}{m_t} - 2\pi C_F\right] \int_{Q_0'}^{Q_0} \mathrm{d}R \, \frac{\alpha_s(R)}{4\pi}$$

- for $R \sim m_t/Q$: wide angle soft radiation is cut away, only ultra-collinear (boosted with top quark) radiation inside the cone

$$m_{t,\mathrm{fit}}^{R\sim m_t/Q}(Q_0) = m_{t,\mathrm{fit}}^{R\sim m_t/Q}(Q_0') + 2\pi C_F \int_{Q_0'}^{Q_0} \mathrm{d}R \, \frac{\alpha_s(R)}{4\pi}$$

Reconstructed Observables: $m_{b_j l}$ and $m_{b_j W}$: comparison with Herwig



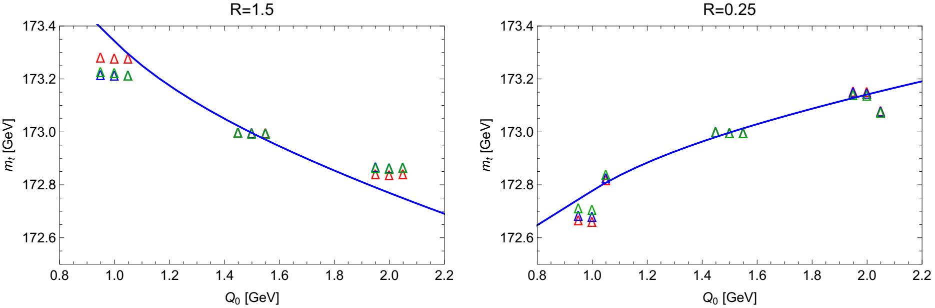
generate distributions for given Q_0 for $m_t = 173\,\mathrm{GeV}$

fit top mass with distribution for reference cutoff $Q_0 = 1.5\,\mathrm{GeV}$

$Q = 700\,\mathrm{GeV} \Rightarrow m_t/Q \sim 0.25$

$m_{b_j W}$	$m_{b_j l}$	
△ $p = -1$	∗ $p = -1$	anti-k_t type
△ $p = 0$	∗ $p = 0$	Cambridge-Aachen type
△ $p = +1$	∗ $p = +1$	k_t type

Reconstructed Observables: $m_{b_j l}$ and $m_{b_j W}$: NLO matched shower

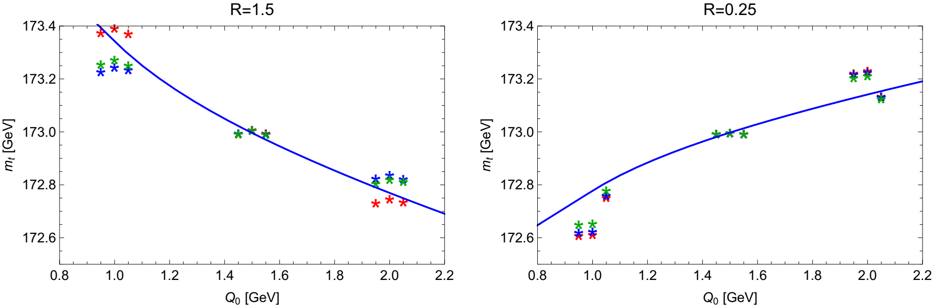


for each cutoff:

left: LO
middle: MC@NLO type
right: POWHEG type

symbols and colors as in previous slide

Reconstructed Observables: $m_{b_j l}$ and $m_{b_j W}$: NLO matched shower



for each cutoff:

left: LO
middle: MC@NLO type
right: POWHEG type

symbols and colors as in previous slide