

$\mathcal{MC@NLO}$ for top production



Un-ki Yang

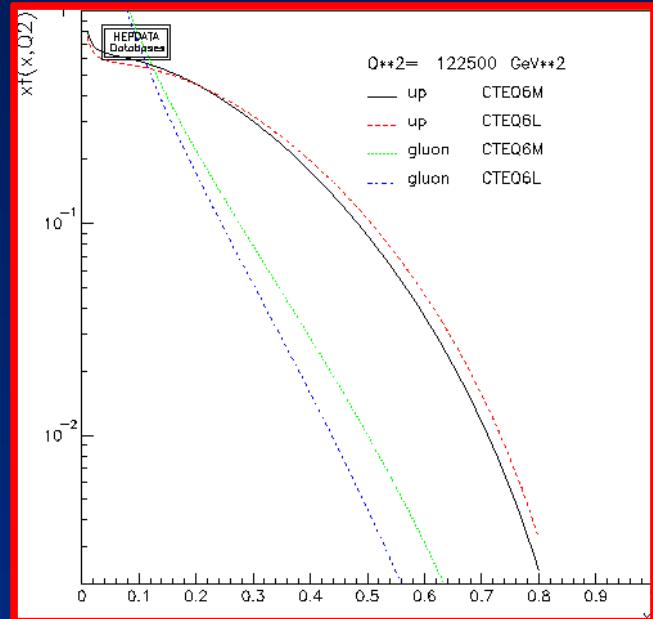
University of Chicago

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Why we care about $\mathcal{MC@NLO}$?

\mathcal{LO} Pythia and Herwig MC have only 5% glue-glue contribution, whereas the \mathcal{NLO} has 15%. (mainly due to \mathcal{LO} vs \mathcal{NLO} gluon pdfs, and diff. \mathcal{K} factor for gg vs qq)

1. gg channel has different acceptance and different event topology (more ISR jets), compared to qq channel
3. This effect could be important toward precision measurements on top cross section and kinematic properties.
5. Important to investigate this problem in early state using \mathcal{NLO} MC (like $\mathcal{MC@NLO}$)



Comparison of acceptance $\mathcal{MC@NLO}$ vs \mathcal{HERWIG} ?

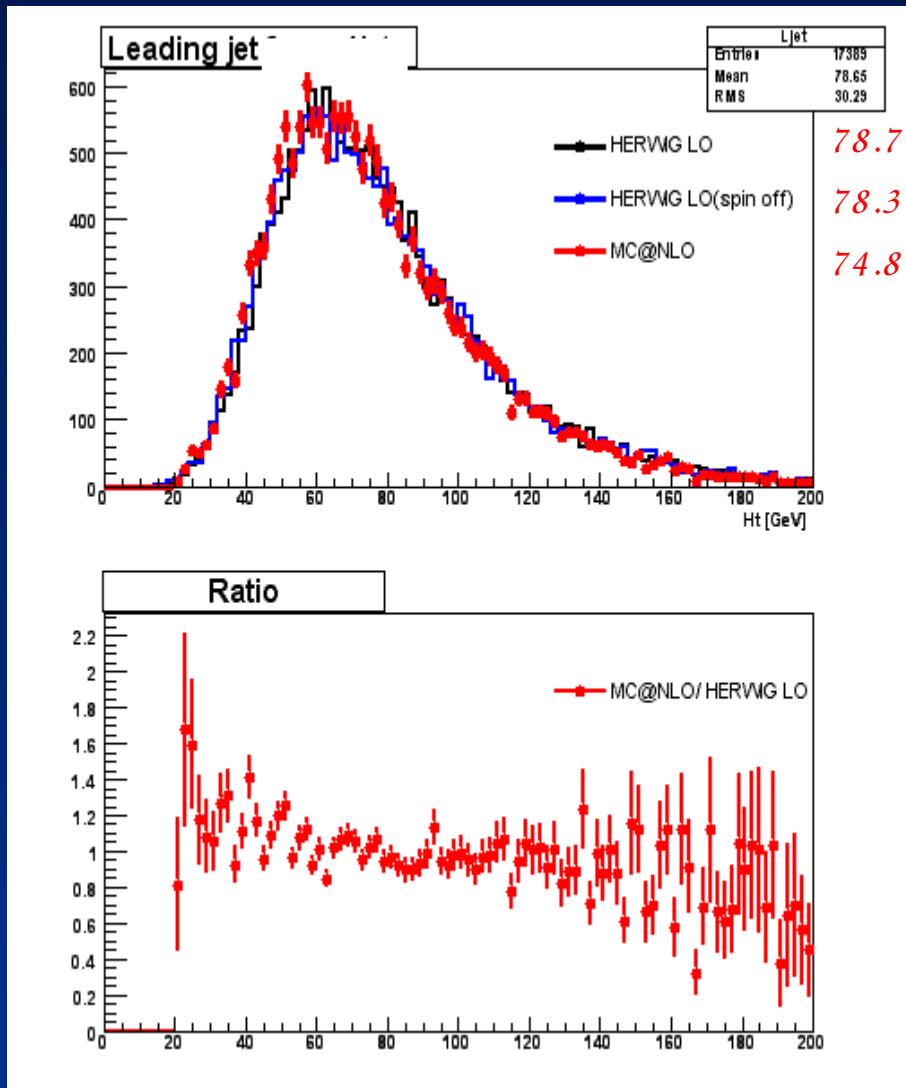
| <i>Acceptance(%)</i> | \mathcal{HERWIG} $gg: 5.5\%$ | $\mathcal{HERWIG} \text{ (spin off)}$ $gg: 5.5\%$ | $\mathcal{MC@NLO}$ $gg: 14.3\%$ |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| <i>Lepton(muon)</i> | 7.46 | 7.53 | 7.33 |
| <i>Lep-jet (>=3jet) (relative gg frac)</i> | 61.0 (5.7) | 60.8 (5.7) | 60.6 (14.5) |
| <i>Lep-jet(3jet)</i> | 26.2 (4.6) | 25.2 (4.3) | 25.2 (11.4) |
| <i>Lep-jet(4jet)</i> | 34.9 (6.5) | 35.6 (6.7) | 35.3 (16.7) |

gg channel has a higher acceptance in lepton+4jets.

gg diagram produce more jets (larger acceptance)

$\mathcal{MC@NLO}$ (no spin correlation)

Leading Jet \mathcal{E}_T for $\mathcal{N}_{jet} \geq 3$

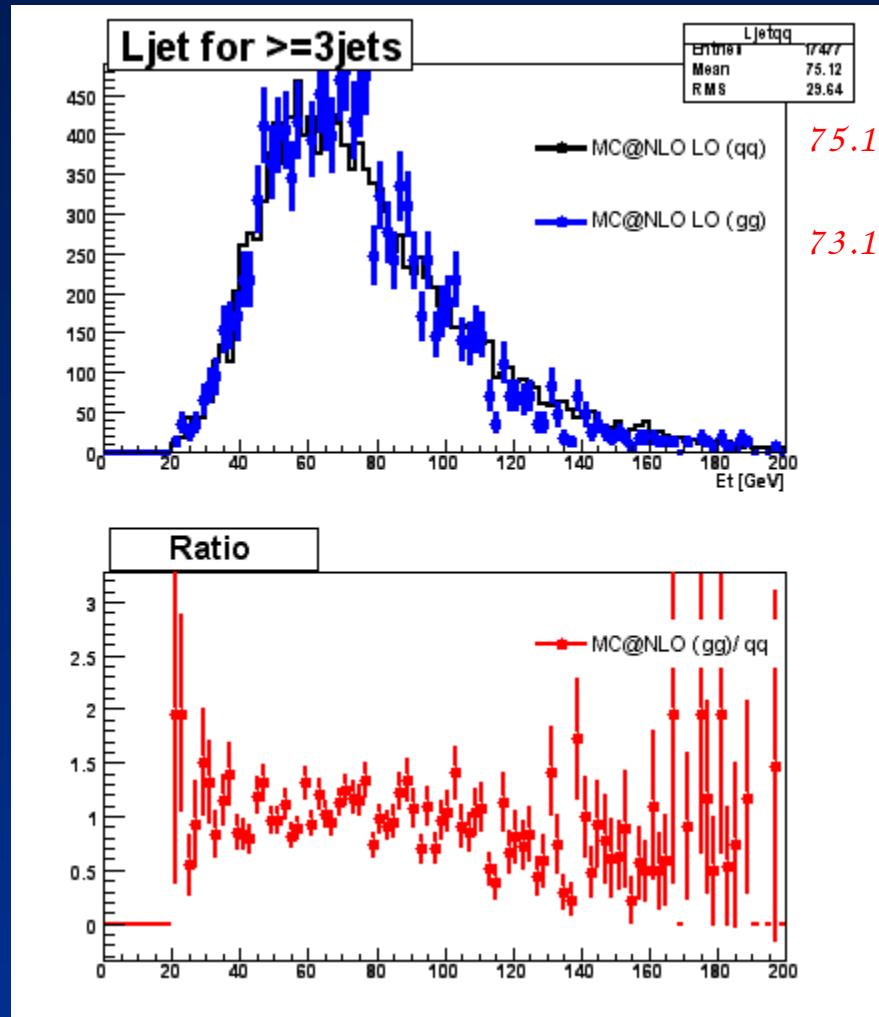


$\mathcal{MC@NLO}$ has a softer leading jet \mathcal{E}_T than \mathcal{HWIG} (by 5%).

1. Softer top pt in $\mathcal{MC@NLO}$, both W and b -jet have lower energy.

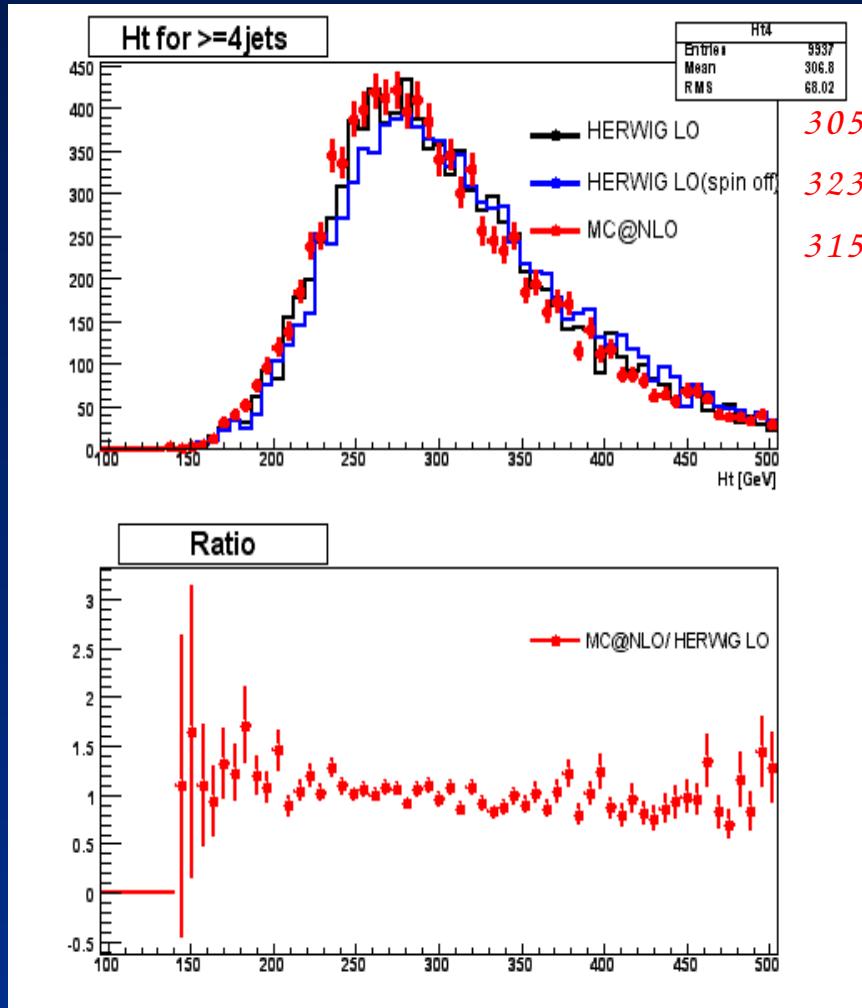
Event selection (lepton+jet): $P_T(\text{central lep}) > 20$, $\mathcal{MET} > 20$, $\text{Jet } \mathcal{E}_T > 15$ & $|\eta| < 2$

Leading Jet E_T for $N_{jet} \geq 3$
 qq vs gg channels : MC@NLO



1. gg channel has 2.7% higher leading jet E_T value than qq channel..

\mathcal{H}_t for $\mathcal{N}_{jet} \geq 4$

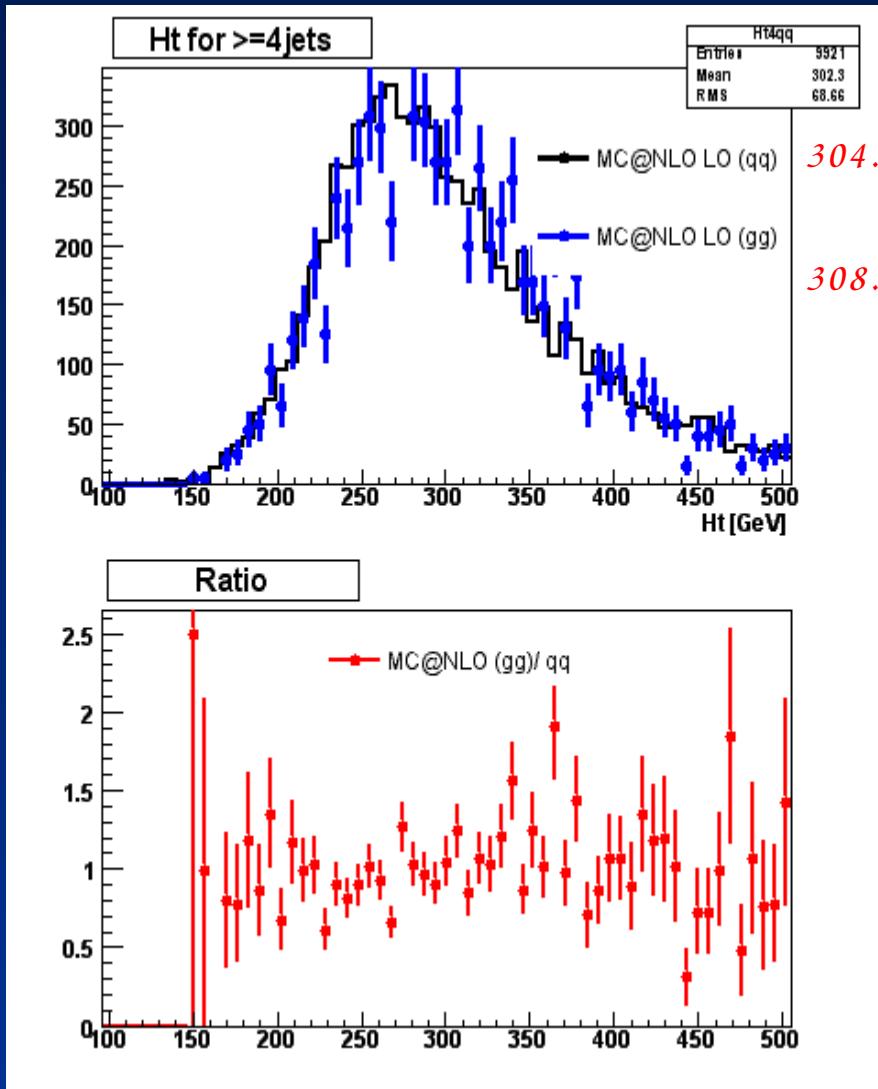


$\mathcal{MC}@NLO$ has a softer leading jet \mathcal{E}_t than \mathcal{HERWIG} (by 3 %).

1. Softer top pt in $\mathcal{MC}@NLO$, both W and b jet have lower energy.

$\mathcal{H}_t = \mathcal{E}_t$ sum of lepton ($|\eta| < 1$), \mathcal{MET} , $\mathcal{Jet} (|\eta| < 2)$

\mathcal{H}_t for $\mathcal{N}_{jet} \geq 4$
 qq vs gg channels : MC@NLO



1. *gg channel has 1% higher \mathcal{H}_t value than qq channel, even with lower leading Jet E_t . (perhaps due to more jets).*

Comparisons of $\mathcal{MC@NLO}$ and \mathcal{HERWIG} at generator level

Event selection (lep-jet channel): $Pt(nu, 4jets) > 20 \text{ GeV}$

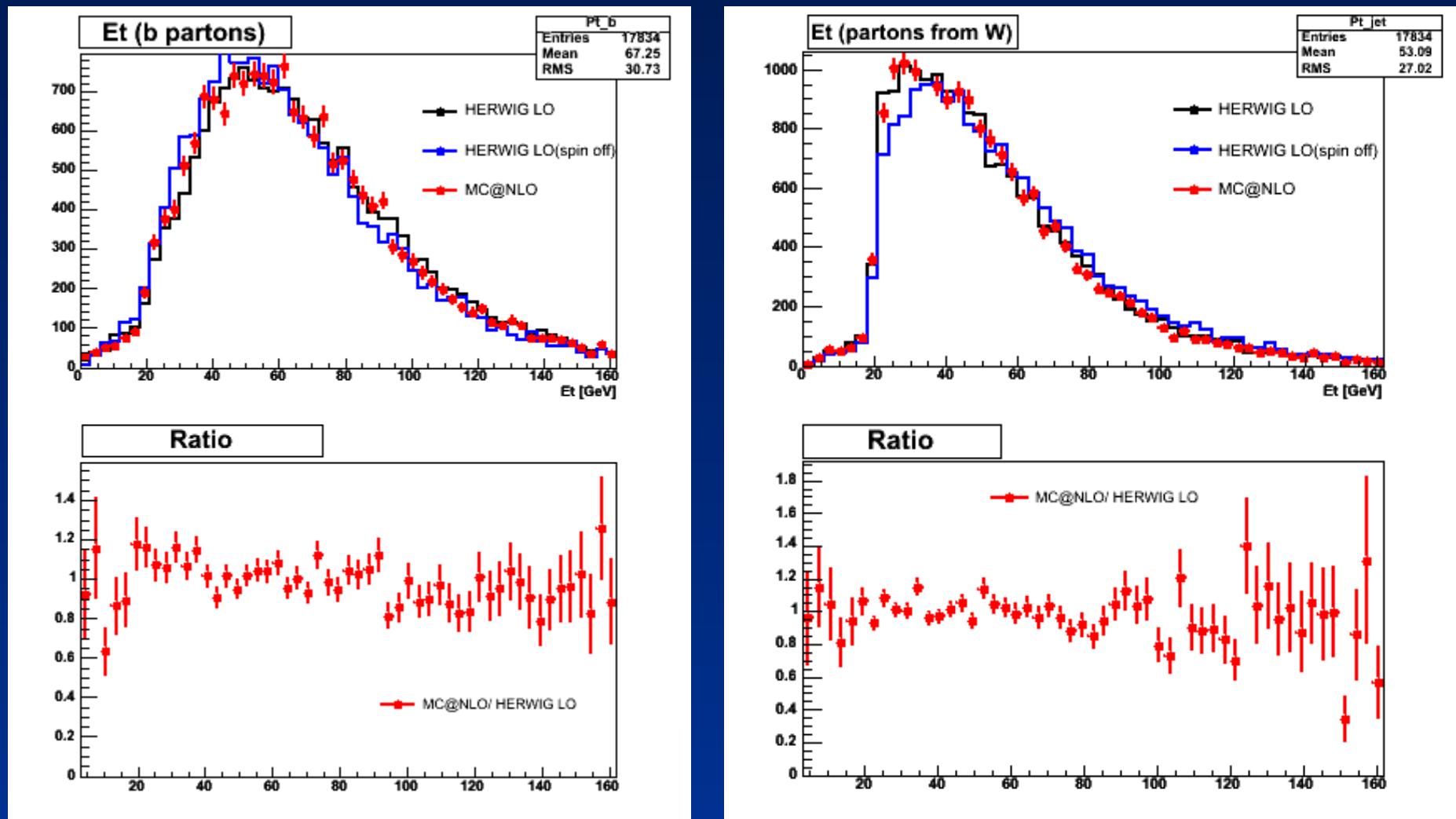
| Average values | \mathcal{HERWIG} | \mathcal{HERWIG} (spin off) | $\mathcal{MC@NLO}$ |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| $E_t(\text{lep})$ | 44.5 | 54.2 (problem?) | 43.8 |
| $E_t(b\text{-parton})$ | 69.7 | 65.9 | 67.5 |
| $E_t(\text{partonfrom } W)$ | 54.2 | 57.0 | 52.7 |
| $Pt(W)$ | 81.8 | 89.3 | 78.5 |
| $Pt(\text{top})$ | 103.1 | 104.8 | 94.38 (soft) |

\mathcal{HERWIG} (spin off): problem in top decay? Higher $Pt(W)$, lower $E_t(b)$

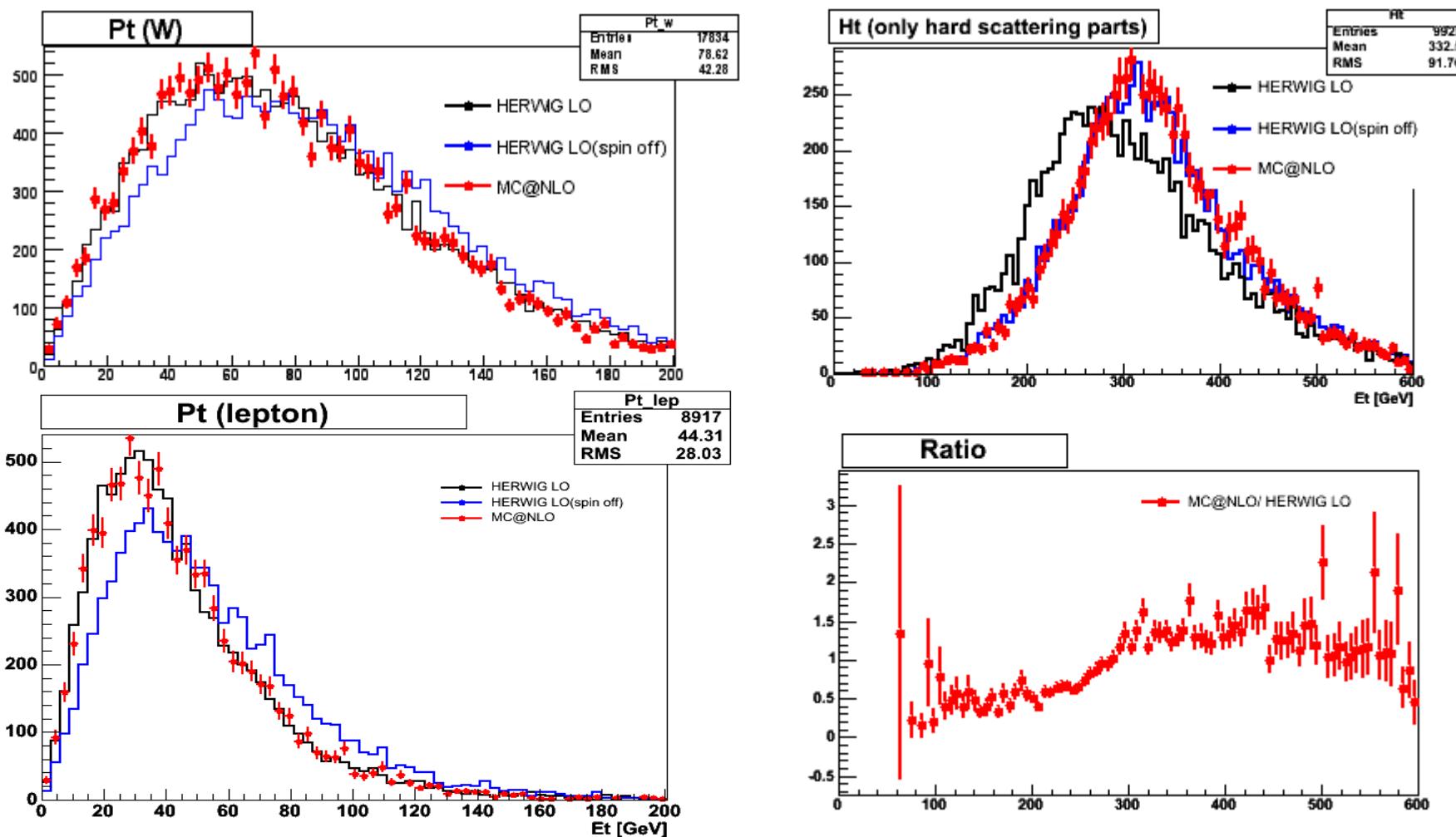
$\mathcal{MC@NLO}$ has a lower $Pt(\text{top})$: bring lower jet E_t and H_t etc.

Comparisons of MC@NLO and HERWIG at generator level

for all hard partons from \mathcal{W}



Evt selection (lep-jet): $Pt(nu, 4jets) > 20 \text{ GeV}$



Event selection (lep-jet): $Pt(\text{lep}, \nu, 4\text{jets}) > 20 \text{ GeV}$

Summary and Plans

$\mathcal{MC@NLO}$ shows interesting features, lower leading E_t and higher H_t value
(due to lower top p_T , and more jets?)

More investigations on $\mathcal{MC@NLO}$ and \mathcal{HERWIG} (spin off) are necessary.

Plan to do detail study on acceptance and kinematic distributions (also with diff \mathcal{NLO} pdfs)

Once we have a good control on $\mathcal{MC@NLO}$, this \mathcal{MC} will be really powerful toward precision top measurements with no doubt.