The LHC Run II top quark legacy on global PDF and SMEFT analyses

for QCD@LHC2022, in Orsay, France



James Moore, University of Cambridge





PBSP: Physics Beyond the Standard Proton

- The **PBSP group** is based at the **University of Cambridge**, and is headed by **Maria Ubiali**; the project is **ERC-funded**.
- The aim is to investigate interplay between BSM physics and proton structure - the subject of the rest of this talk!
- The team members are:
 - Postdocs: Zahari Kassabov, Maeve Madigan, Luca Mantani
 - *PhD students*: Mark Costantini, Shayan Iranipour (*former*), Elie Hammou, **James Moore**, Manuel Morales Alvarado, Cameron Voisey (*former*)





Talk overview

1. The need for joint PDF-SMEFT determinations

2. The SIMUnet methodology for joint PDF-SMEFT fits

3. The impact of Run II top data on joint PDF-SMEFT fits

1. - The need for joint PDF-SMEFT determinations

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PDF fits

• Fix SMEFT parameters (usually to zero), $c=\bar{c}$:

$$\sigma(\overline{c}, \theta) = \hat{\sigma}(\overline{c}) \otimes \mathsf{PDF}(\theta)$$

• Optimal PDF parameters θ^* then have an **implicit dependence** on initial SMEFT parameter choice: $PDF(\theta^*) \equiv PDF(\theta^*(\overline{c}))$.

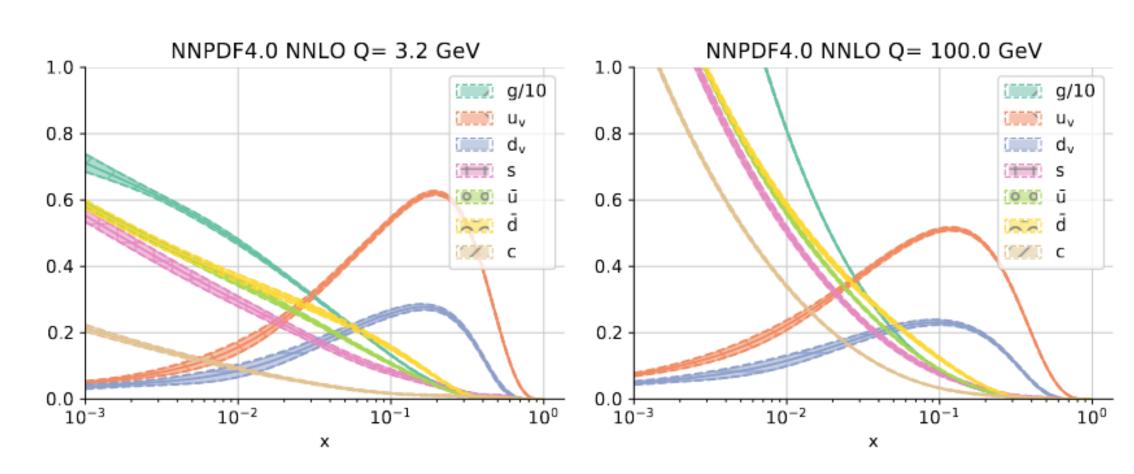
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- E.g. NNPDF4.0 fit, Ball et al., 2109.02653.



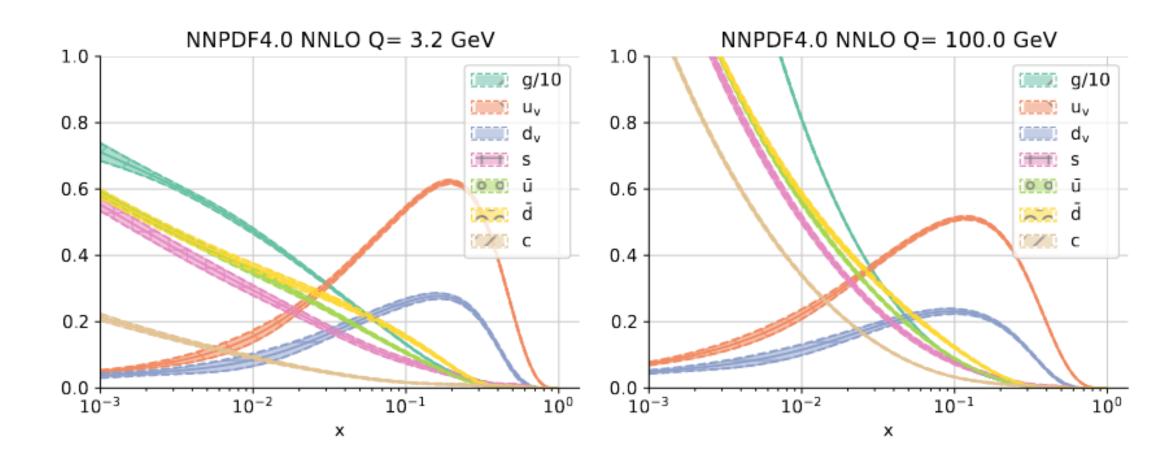
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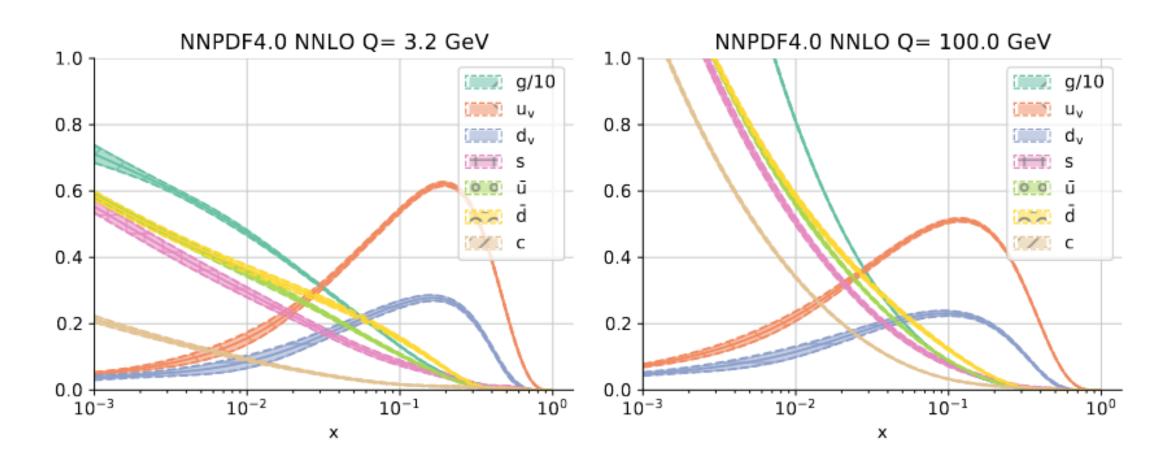
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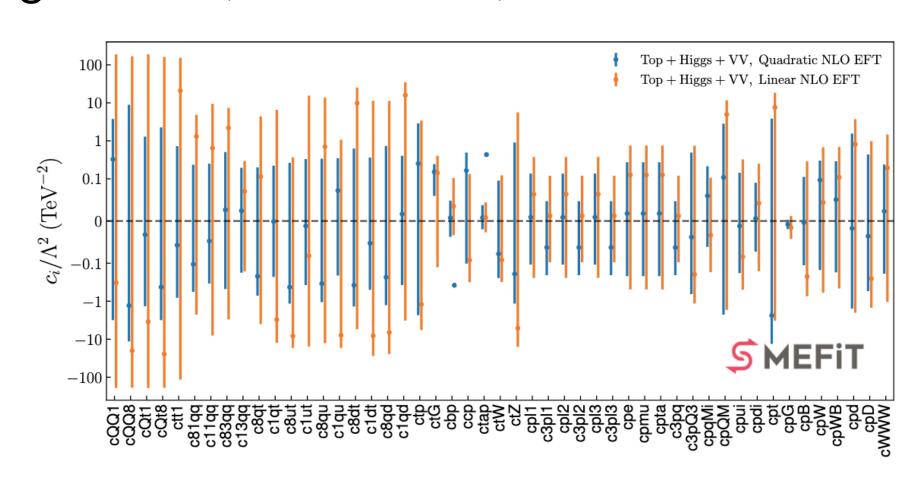


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- E.g. SMEFiT, Ethier et al., 2105.00006.



· This could lead to inconsistencies.

PDF fits

$$\mathsf{PDF}(\theta^*) \equiv \mathsf{PDF}(\theta^*(\overline{c}))$$

• Fitted PDFs can depend implicitly on fixed SMEFT parameters used in the fit.

SMEFT fits

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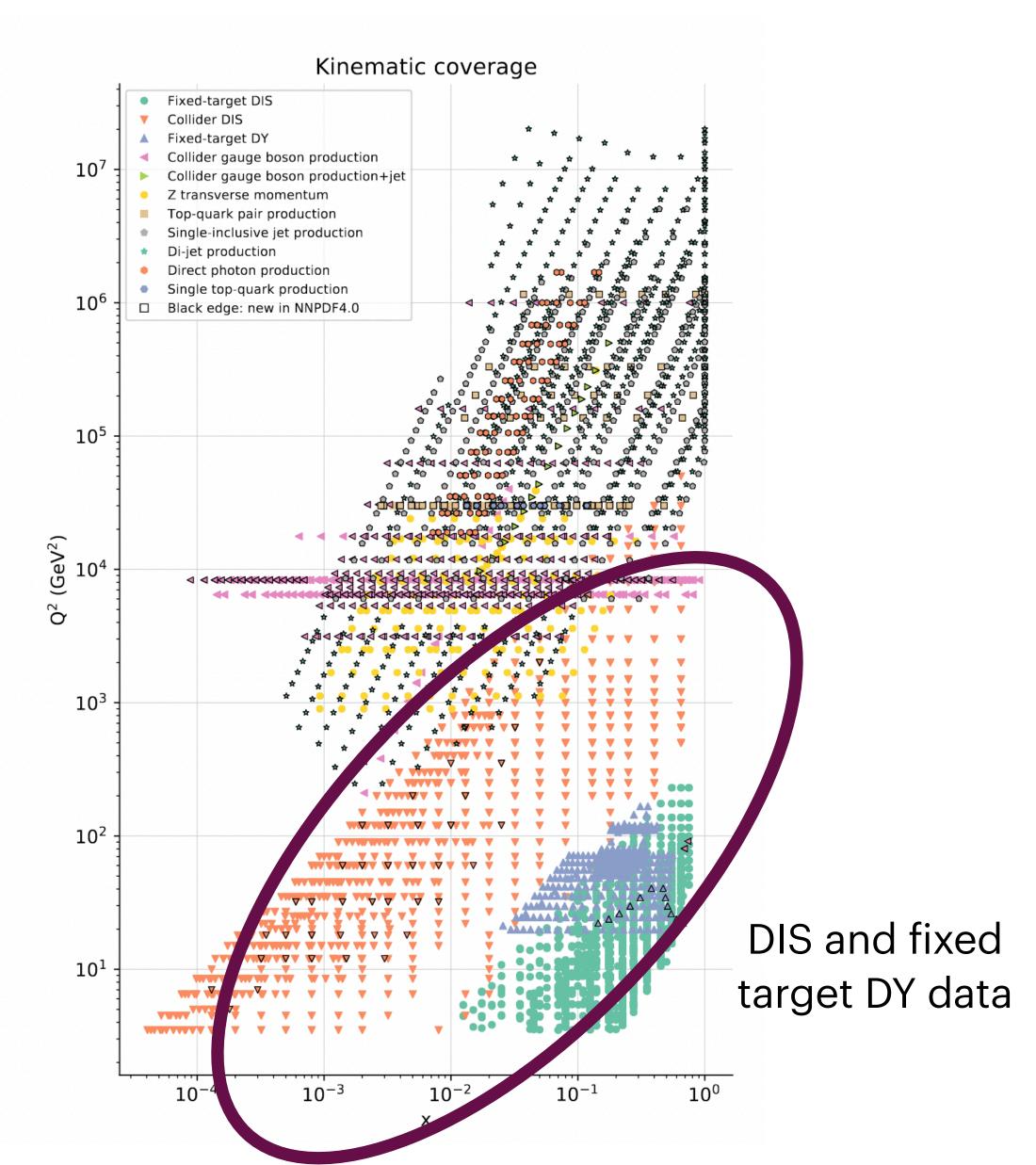
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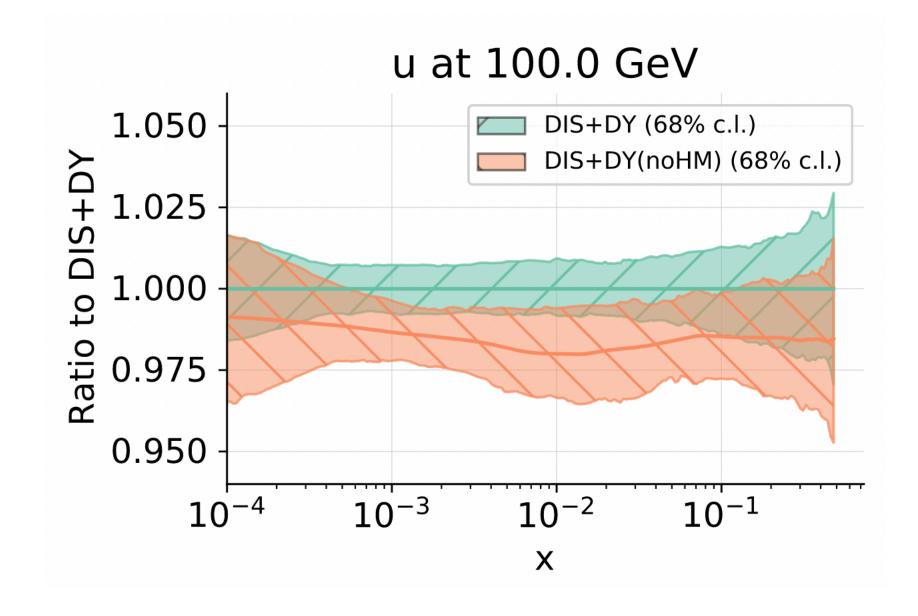
- In particular, if we fit PDFs assuming all SMEFT couplings are zero, but then use those PDFs in a fit of SMEFT couplings, our resulting bounds could be misleading (the same applies to SM parameters).
- We could even miss New Physics, or see New Physics that isn't really there!

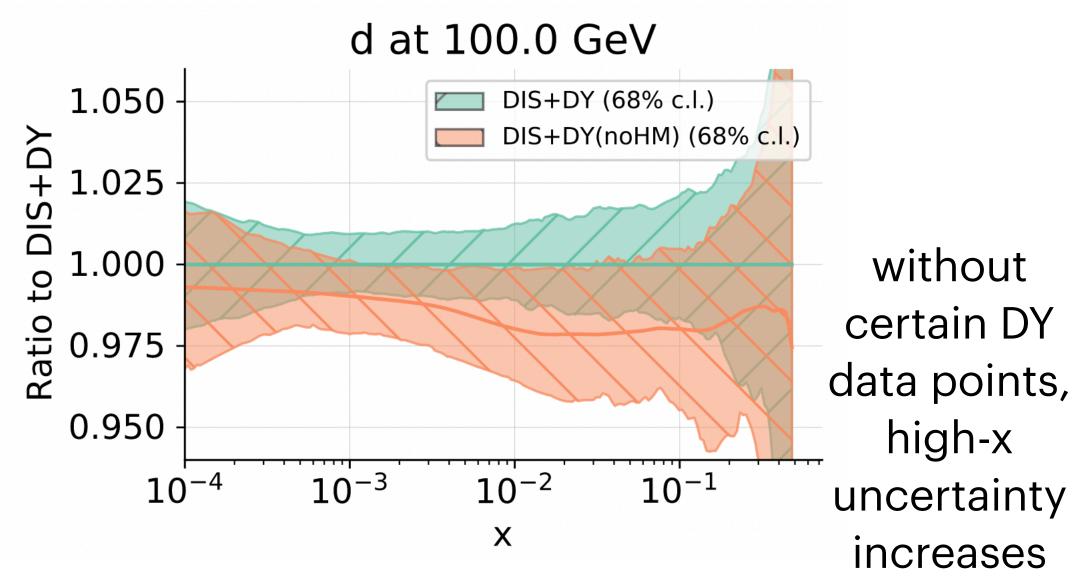
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 - It depends on the SMEFT operators. Some operators (e.g. four-fermion operators) will **contaminate DIS and DY data**, which comprise the majority of the data going into PDF fits. So often 'uncontaminated PDFs' don't exist!
 - Right: kinematic coverage of NNPDF4.0 by dataset.



- Question 1: Can't I just use PDF sets which are fitted using data that is not affected by SMEFT operators?
 - Furthermore, if we include more data in a PDF fit, we obtain better quality fits. Therefore, we expect that using 'uncontaminated PDFs' will result in poorer quality SMEFT fits; we won't be using the 'best quality' PDFs that are available - this is shown explicitly in Greljo et al., 2104.02723, where PDF sets including and excluding high-mass DY data are compared.





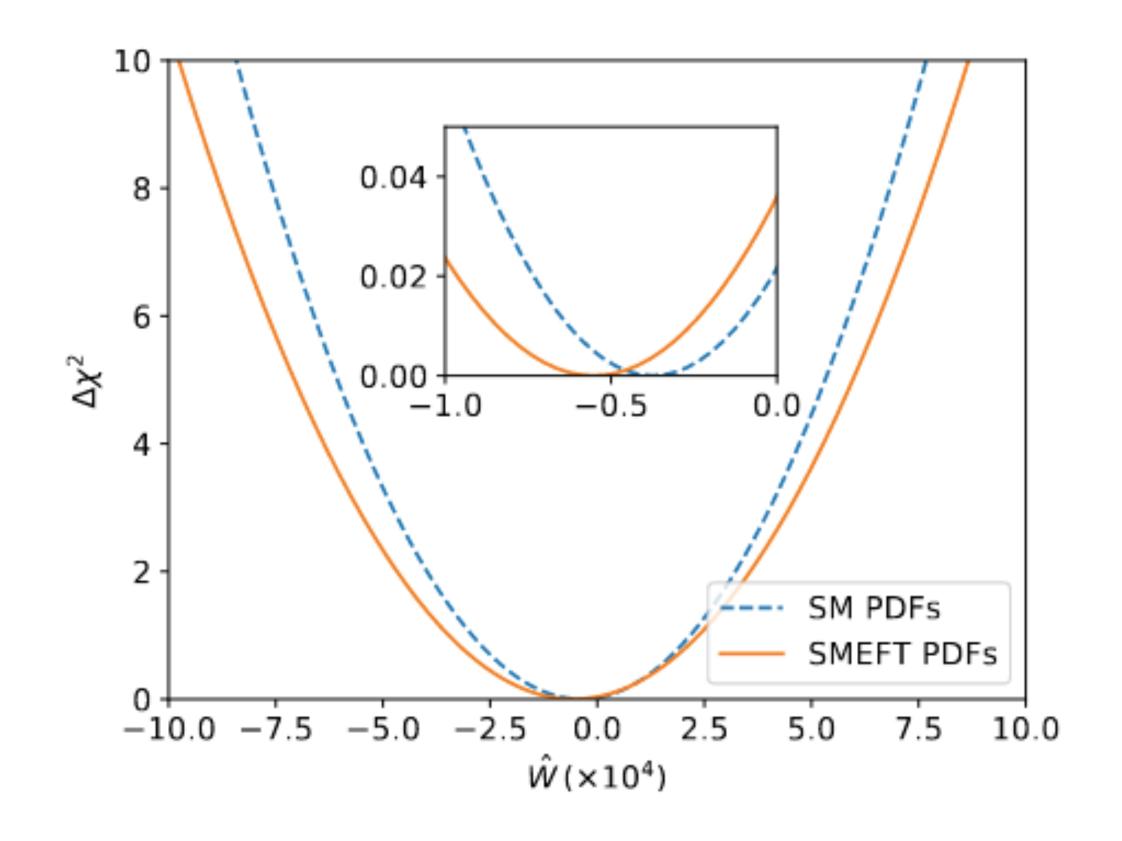
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Question 2: Won't the PDF-SMEFT interplay be negligible?

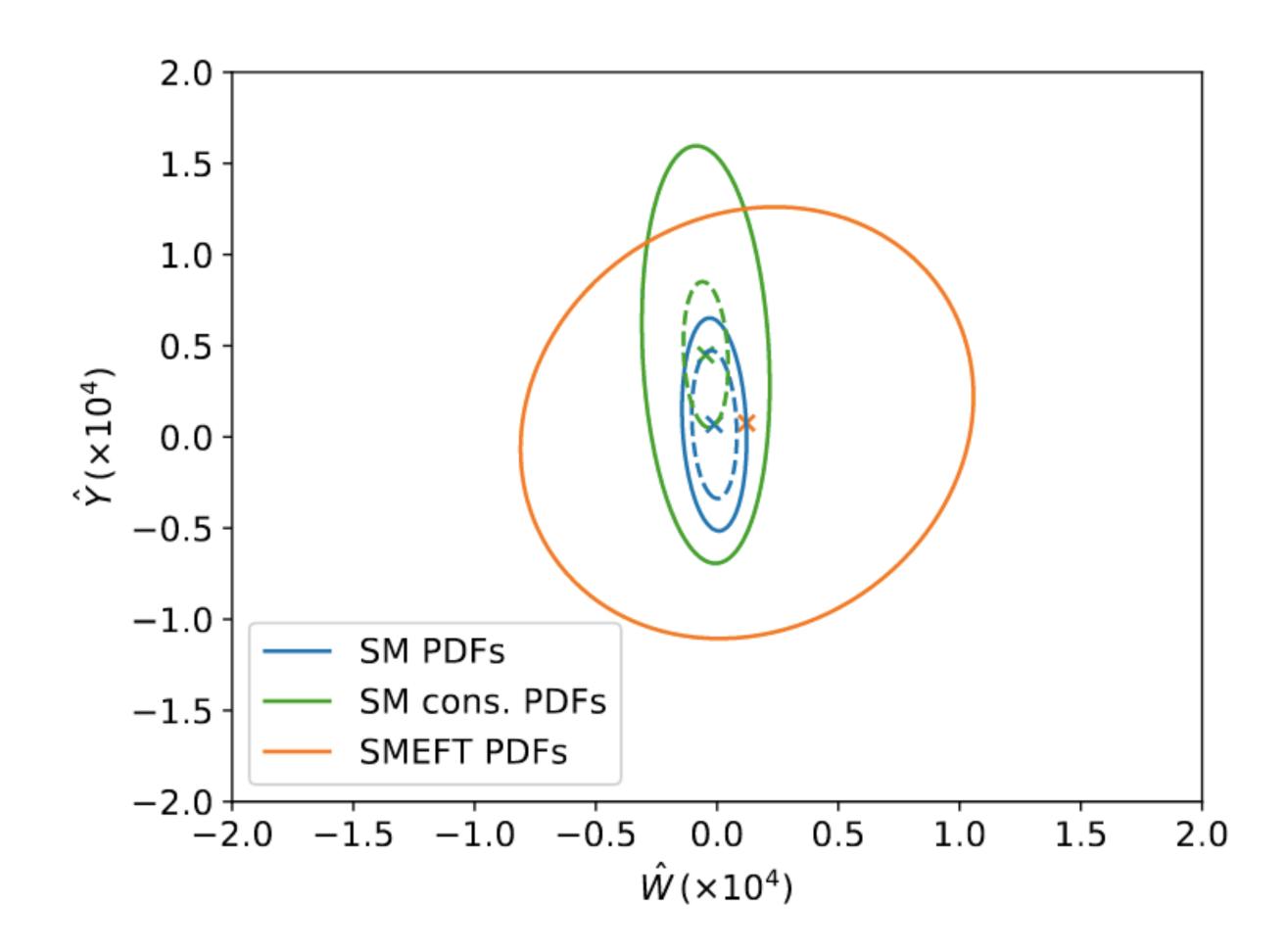
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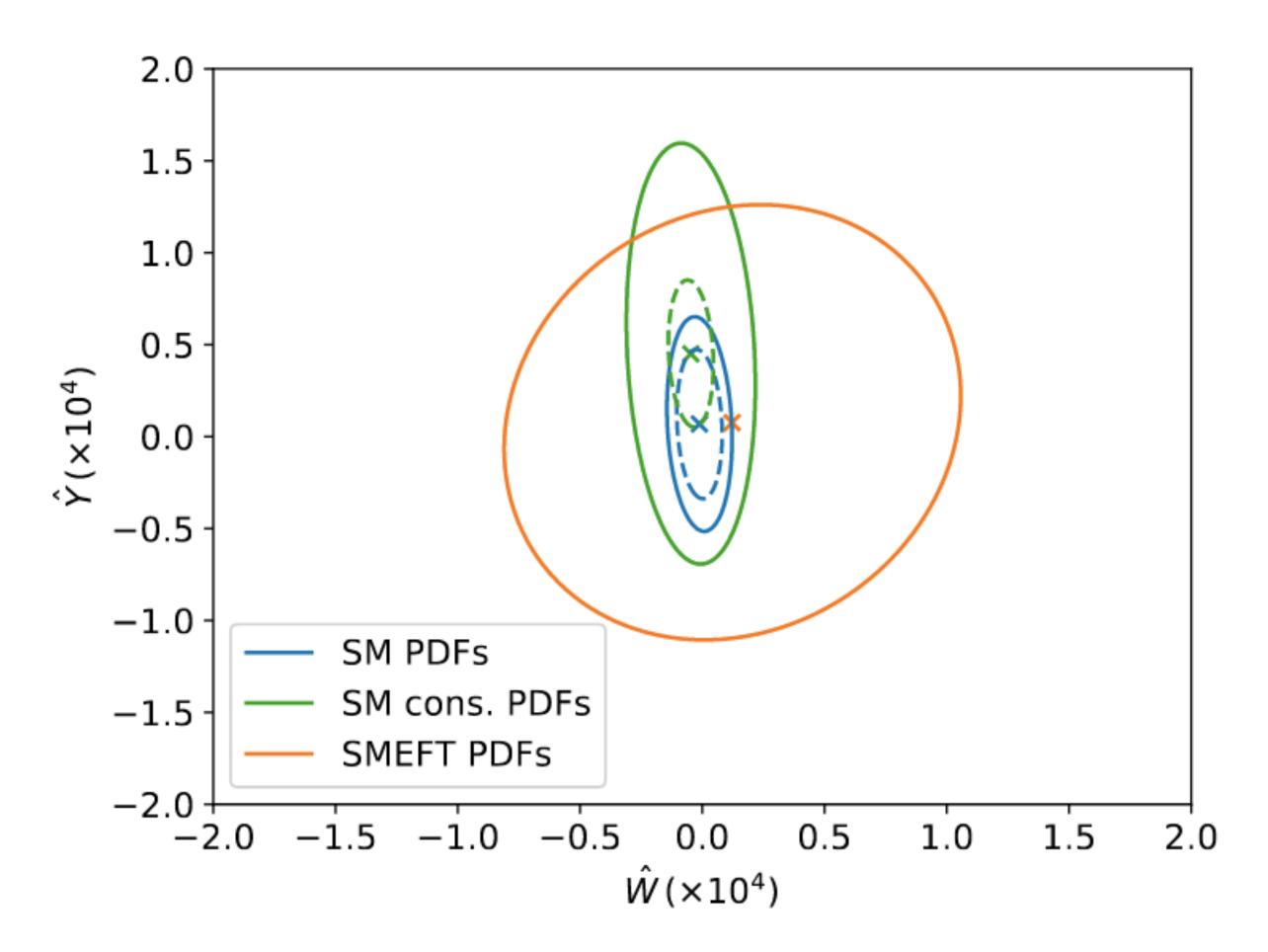
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 - It depends on the scenario!
 - It was shown in *Carrazza et al.,* 1905.05215, that interplay is very mild in the case of simultaneous extractions of four-fermion operators and PDFs using DIS-only data.
 - Similarly, it was shown in the PBSP team's earlier study, *Greljo et al.,* 2104.02723, that interplay is mild between the \hat{W} , \hat{Y} operators and PDFs using current DIS and DY data.



- Question 2: Won't the PDF-SMEFT interplay be negligible?
 - However, it was also shown in Greljo et al., 2104.02723, that interplay is **very significant** between the \hat{W} , \hat{Y} operators and PDFs using **projected high-luminosity DY data**.



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 - However, it was also shown in Greljo et al., 2104.02723, that interplay is **very significant** between the \hat{W} , \hat{Y} operators and PDFs using **projected high-luminosity DY data**.
 - We see that using fixed PDFs
 results in a significant
 underestimation of uncertainties
 on the WCs we might wrongly
 conclude New Physics!



2. - The SIMUnet methodology for joint PDF-SMEFT fits

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1. 'Scan' methodology

- Select a grid of benchmark
 SMEFT points.
- Perform PDF fits at each benchmark point.
- Construct a χ^2 -surface and obtain bounds.

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2. CTEQ-TEA methodology

- Model the χ^2 -surface as a neural network, with inputs given by PDF parameters and WCs.
- After training the network, use Lagrange multiplier scans to minimise χ^2 .

See 2201.06586 and 2211.01094

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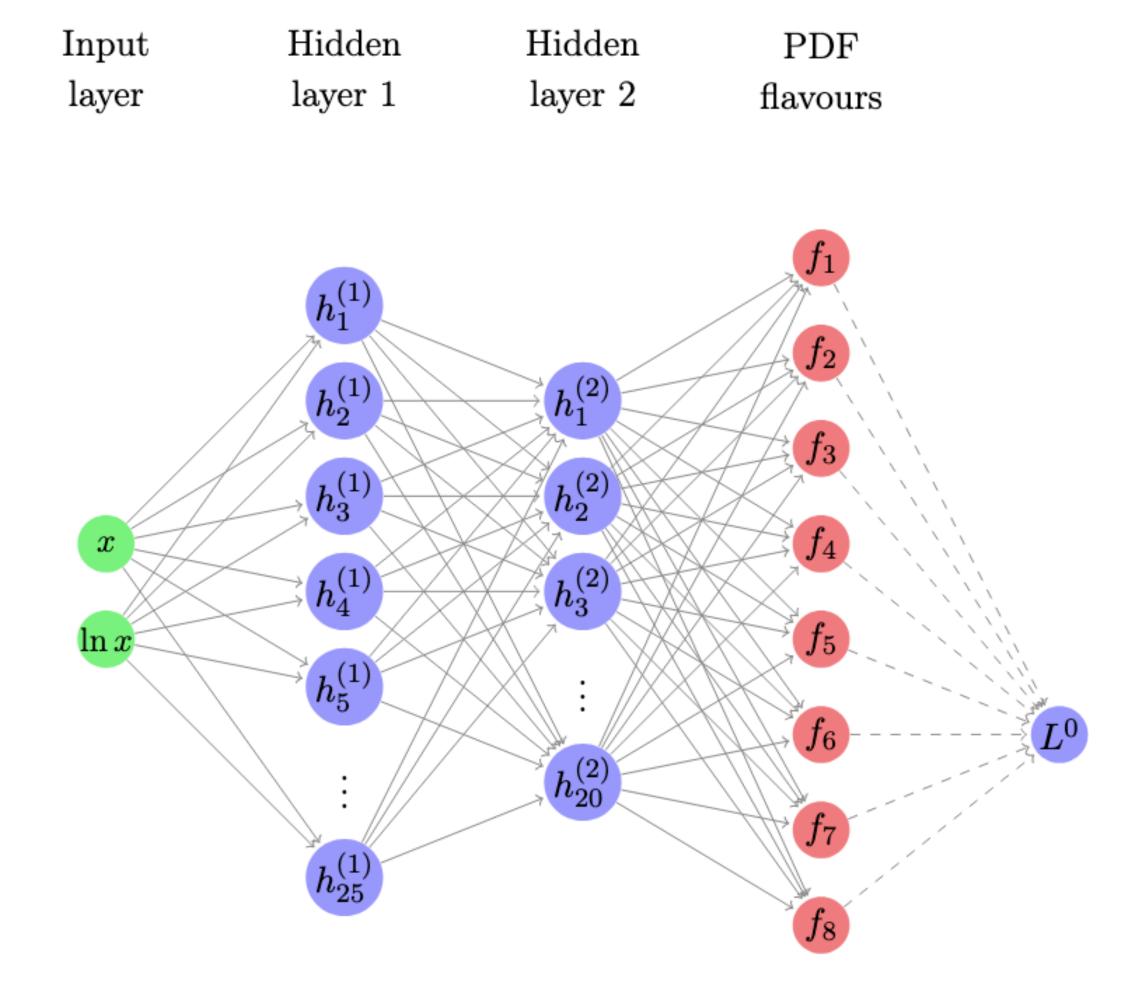
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3. SIMUnet methodology

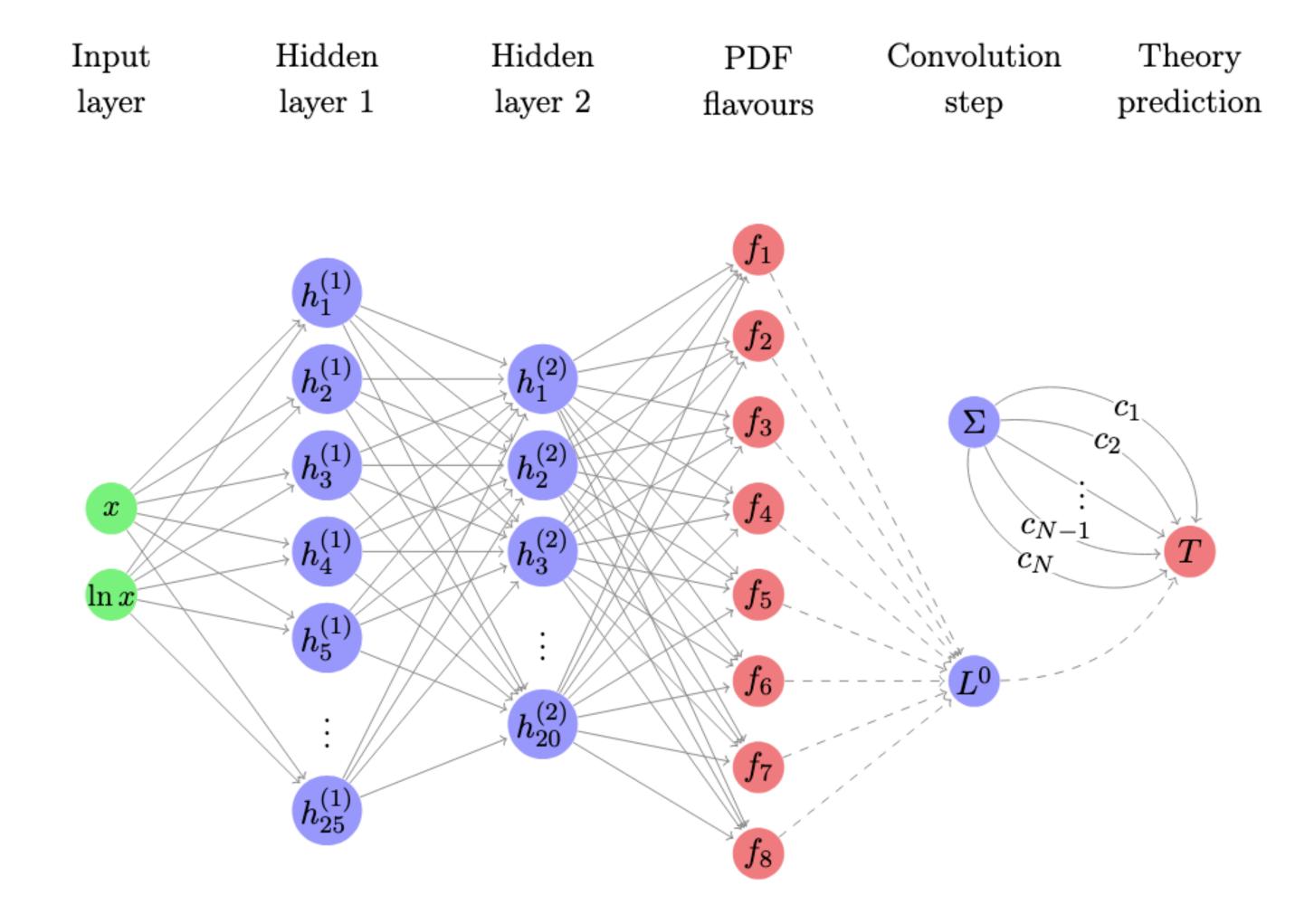
- Extend the NNPDF replica networks with a new layer with edges corresponding to the WCs.
- Train the network as per an NNPDF fit, but also learning the WCs.

See 2201.07240

The SIMUnet
 methodology extends
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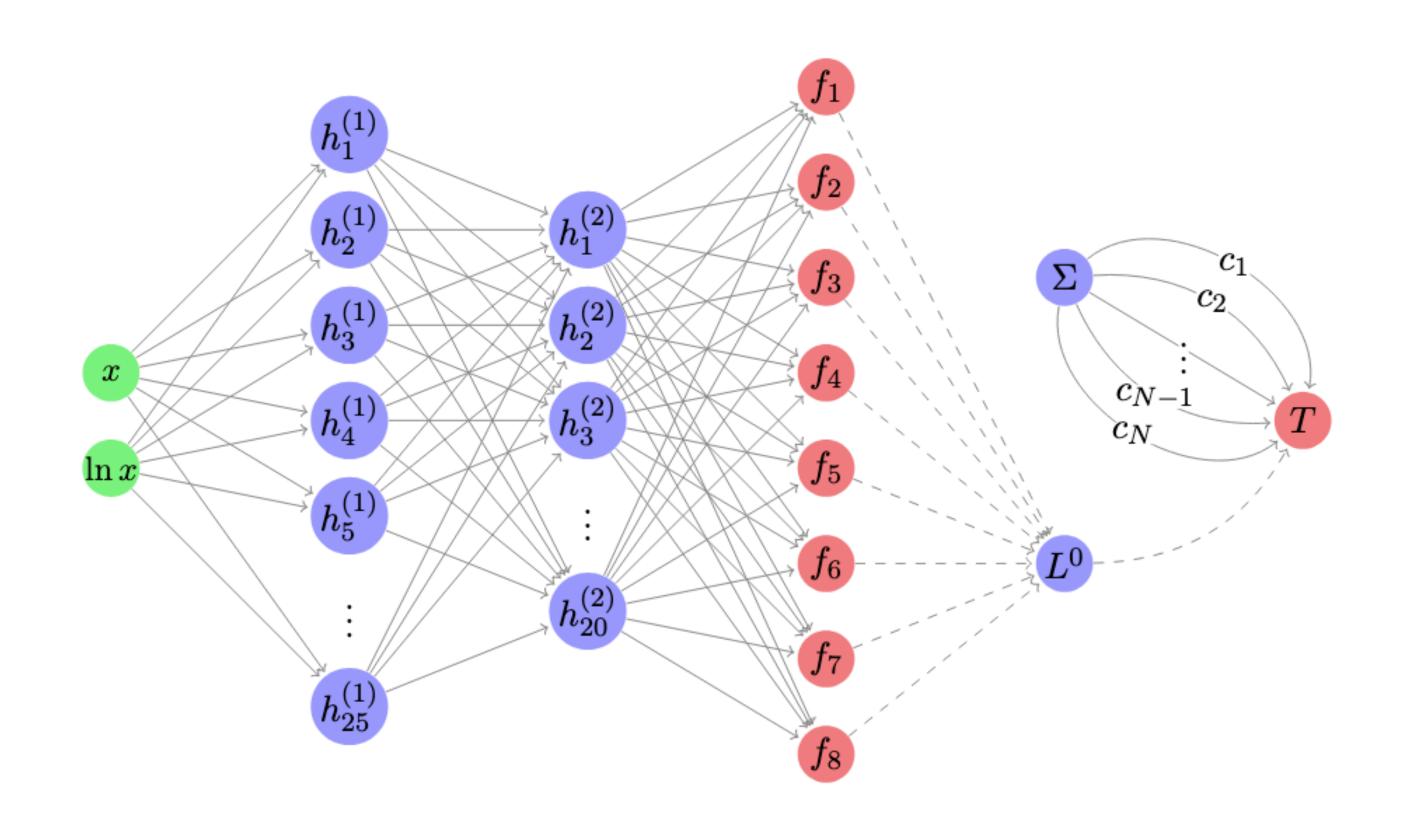


- The SIMUnet methodology extends the existing NNPDF neural network with an additional convolution layer.
- The SMEFT couplings are added as weights of neural network edges, and are trained alongside the PDFs.



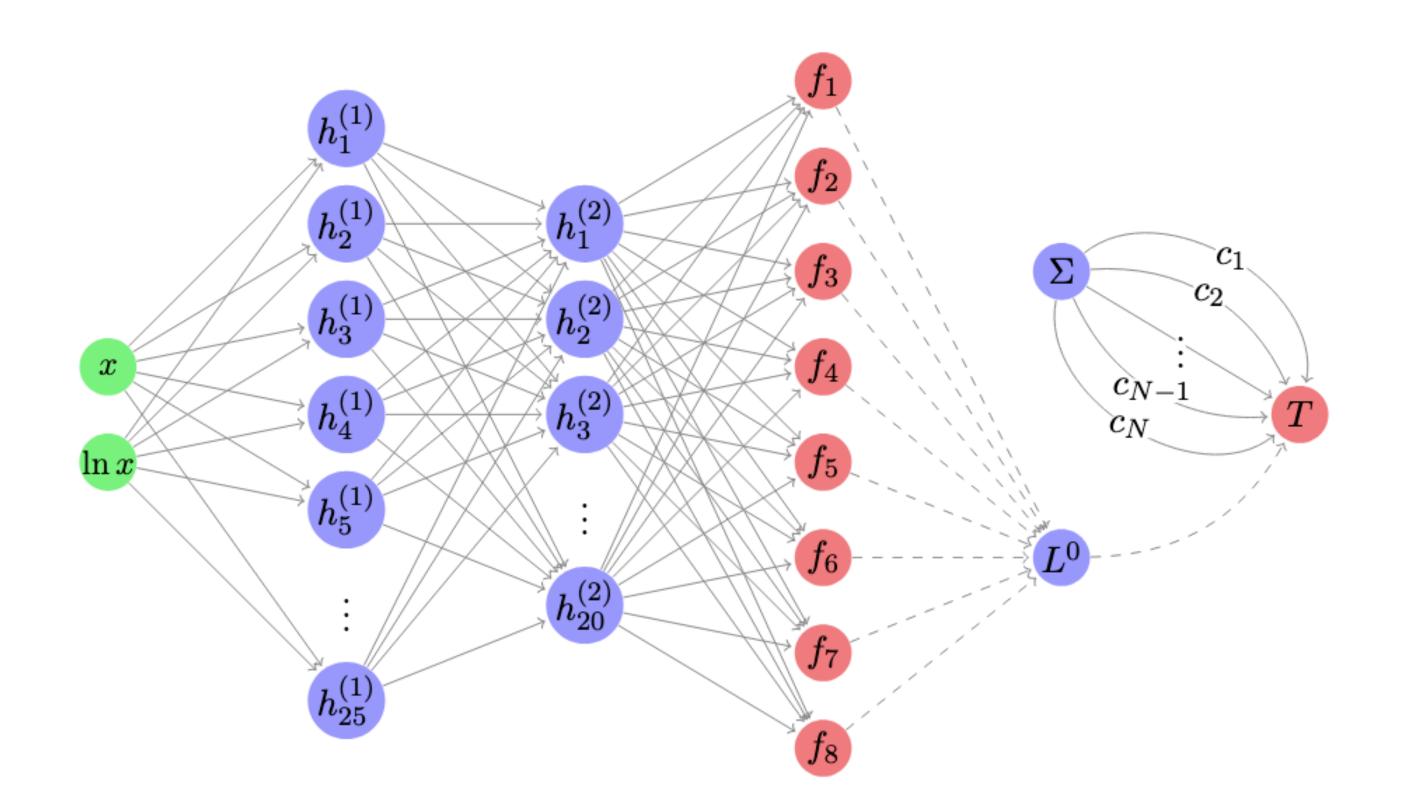
• The SIMUnet methodology allows for a lot of flexibility:

Input Hidden Hidden PDF Convolution Theory layer 1 layer 2 flavours step prediction

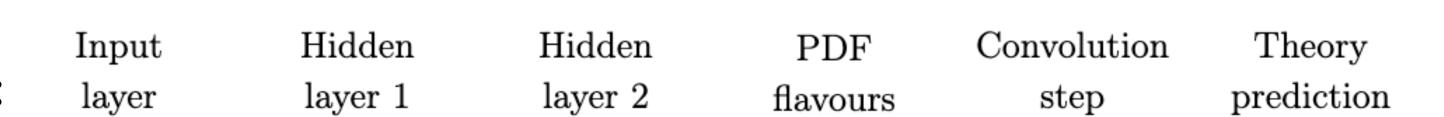


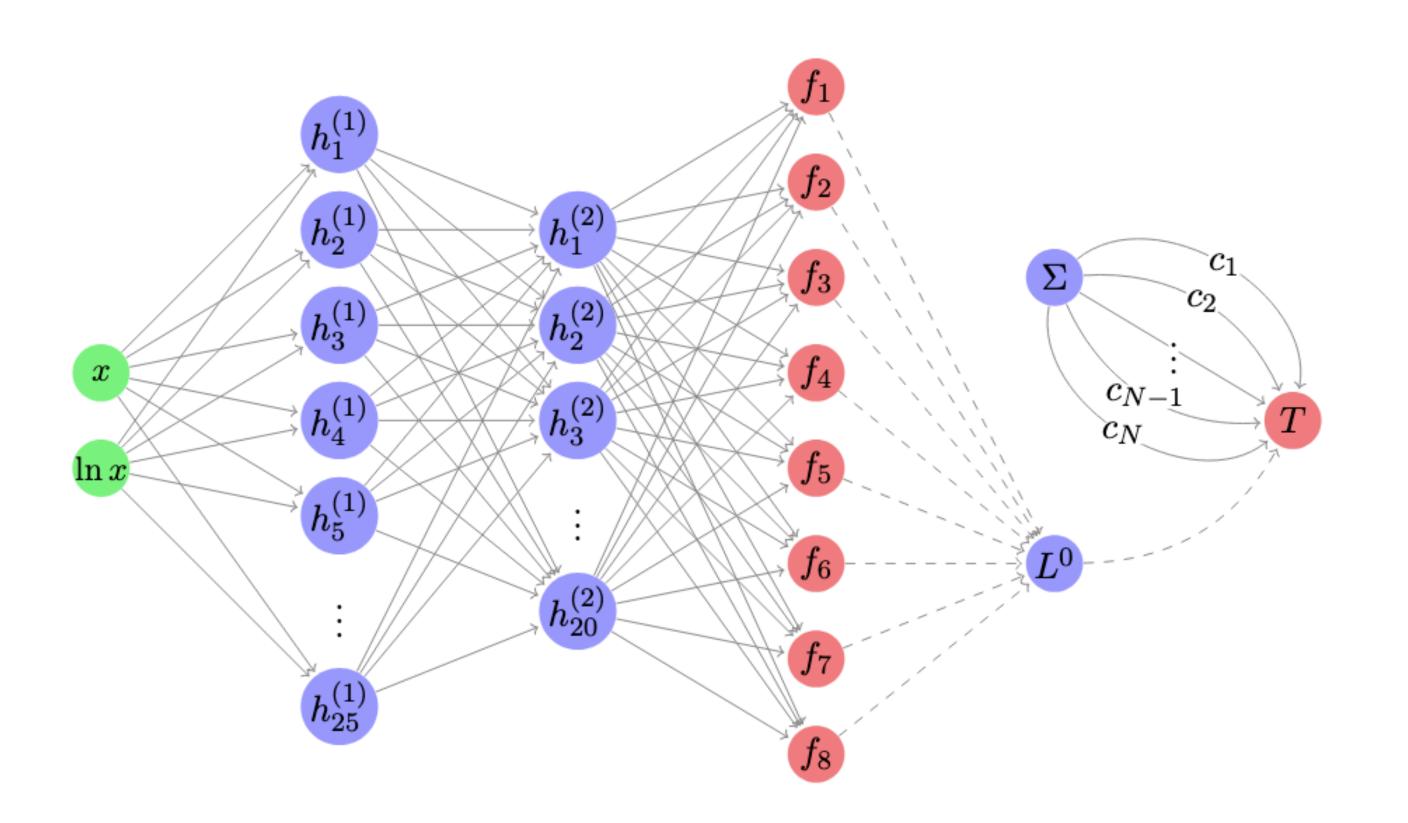
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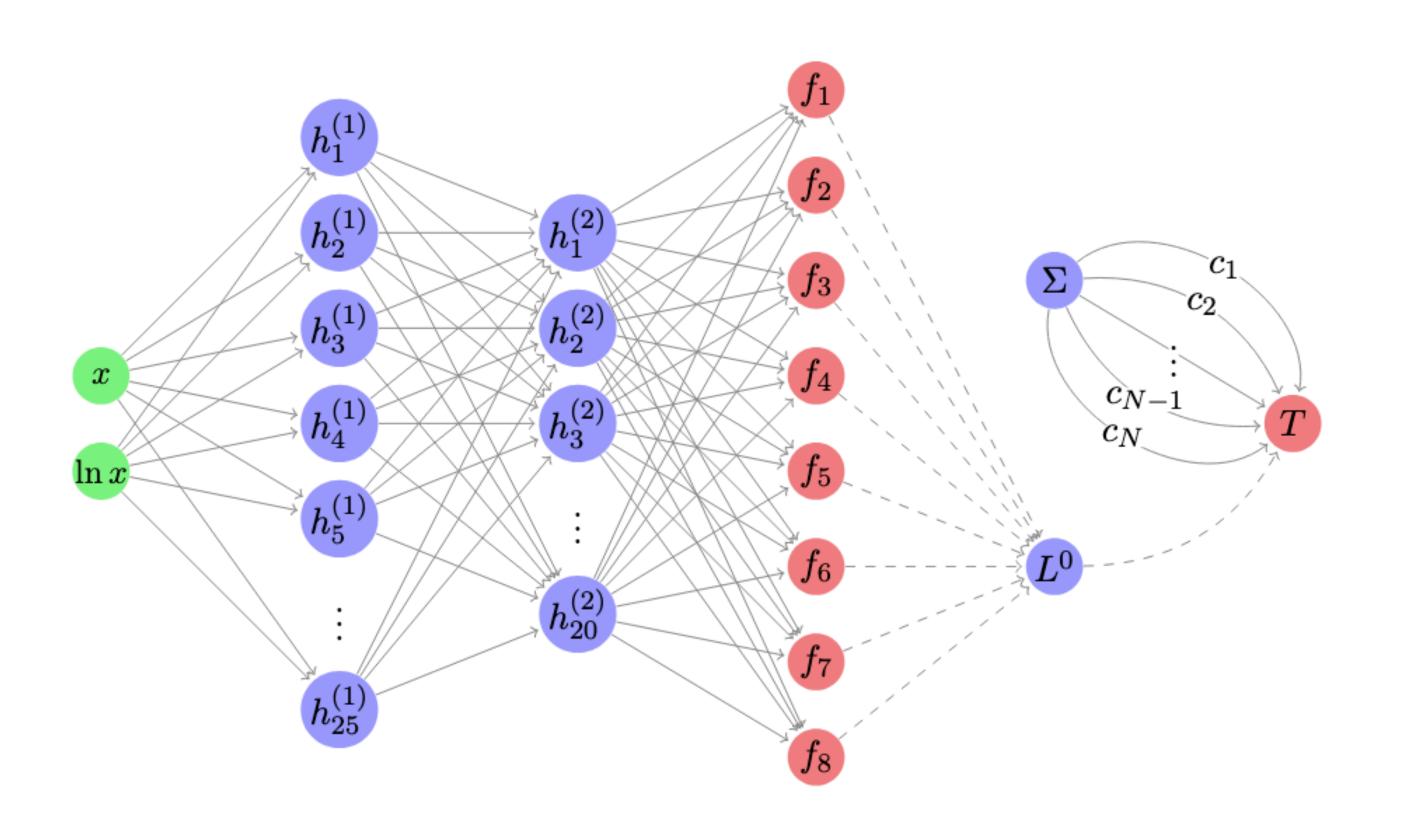
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 - Can include quadratic SMEFT corrections through non-trainable edges.
 - Can easily include PDF-independent observables.
 - Can perform fixed PDF fits by freezing the PDF part of the network.





3. - The impact of Run II top data on joint PDF-SMEFT fits

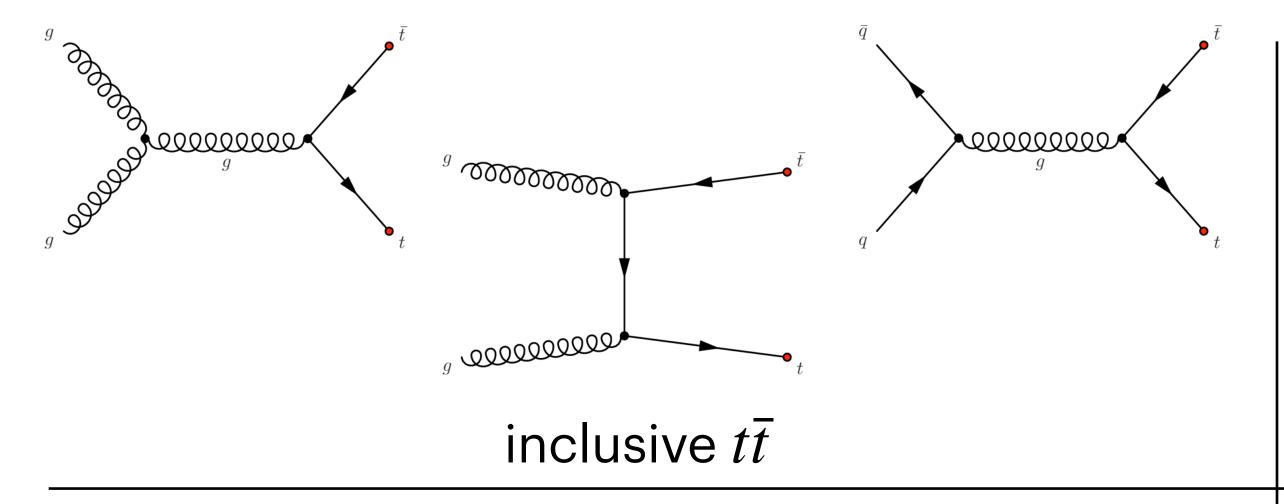
Based on an upcoming publication by the PBSP team + Juan Rojo

Run II top quark data

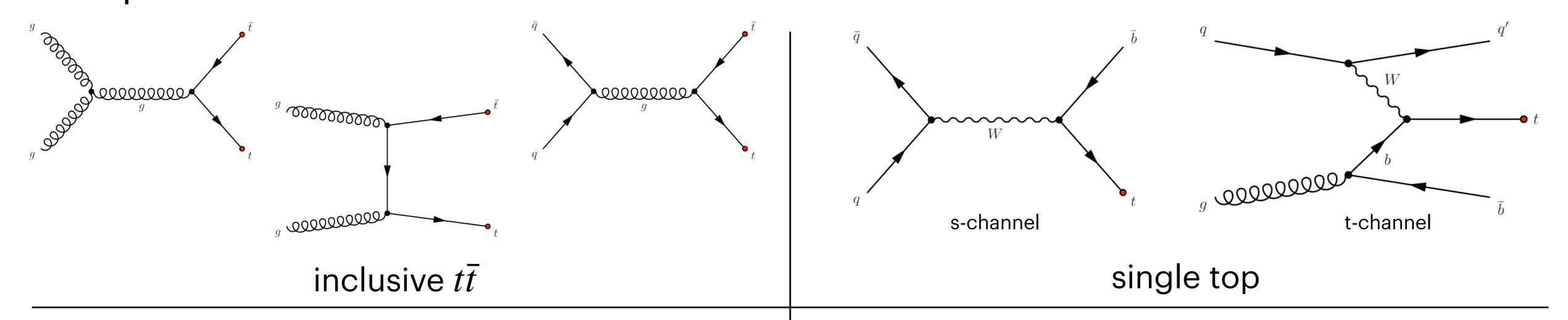
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Run II top quark data

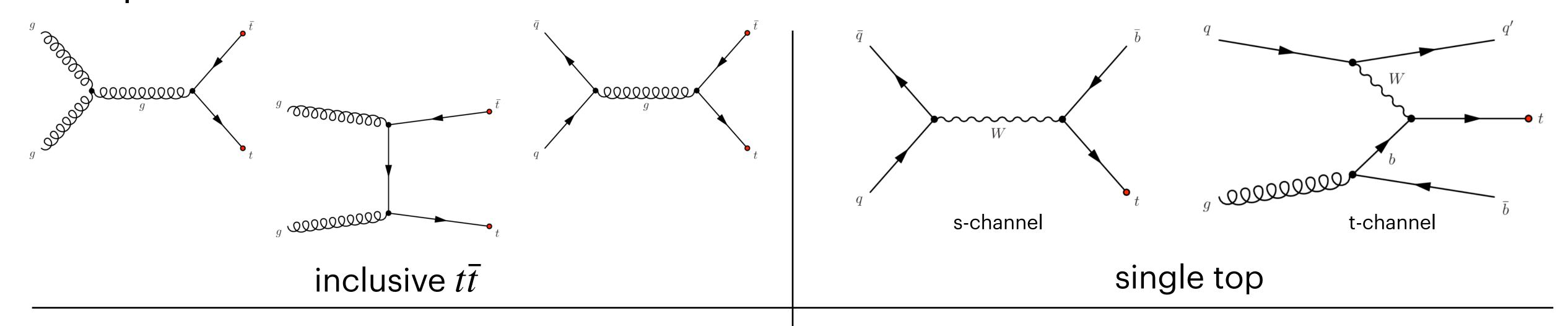
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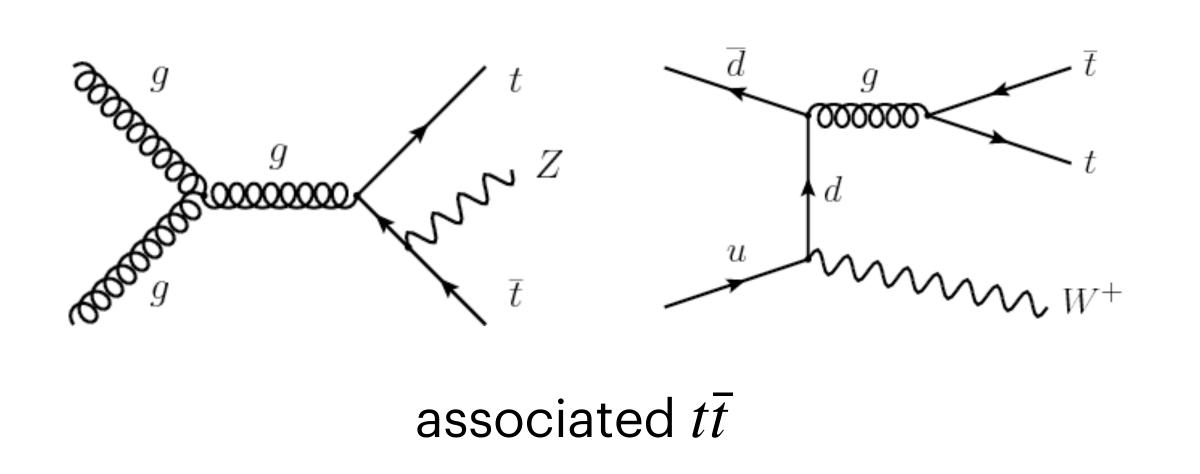
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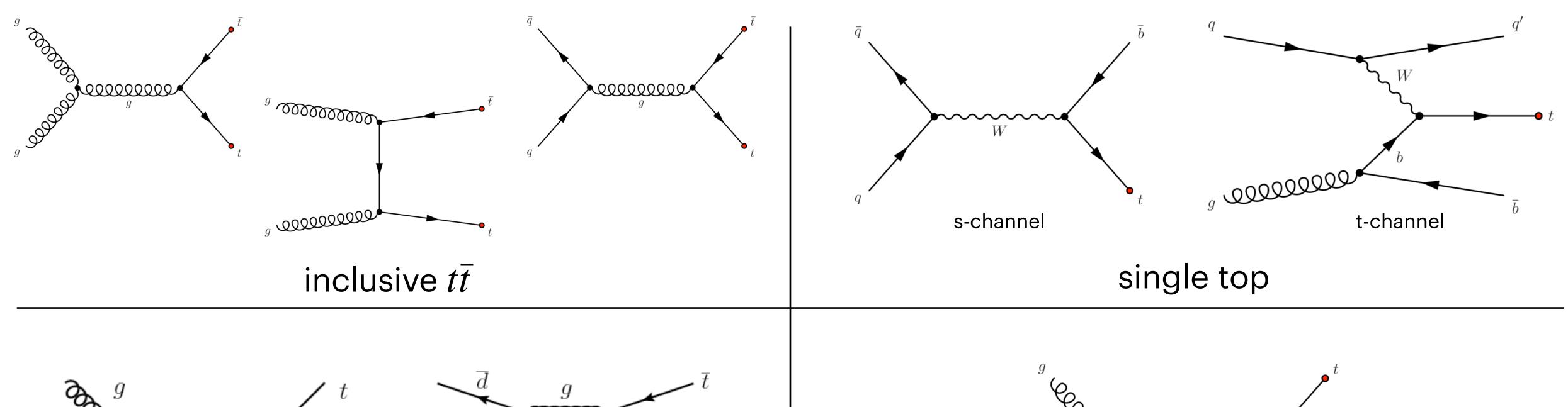
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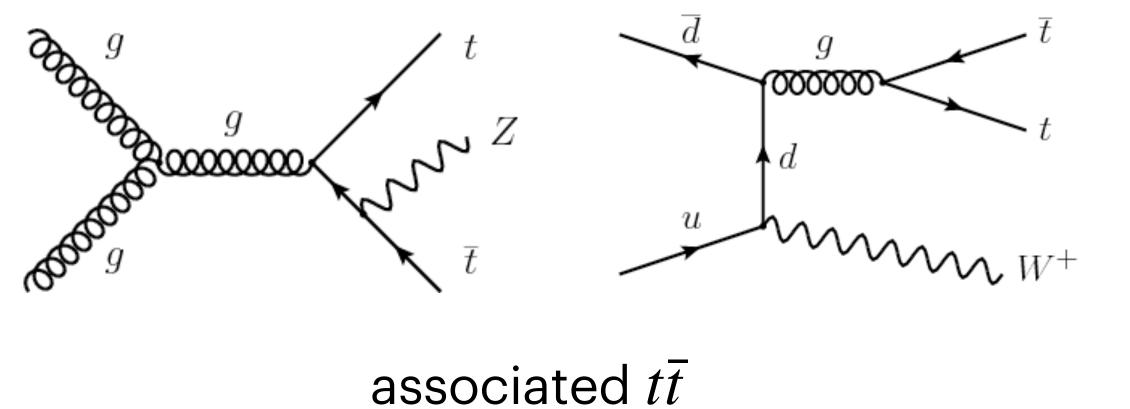
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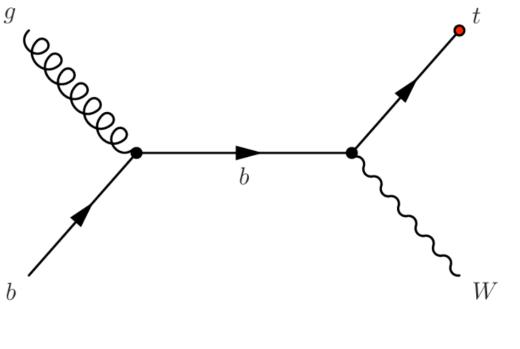


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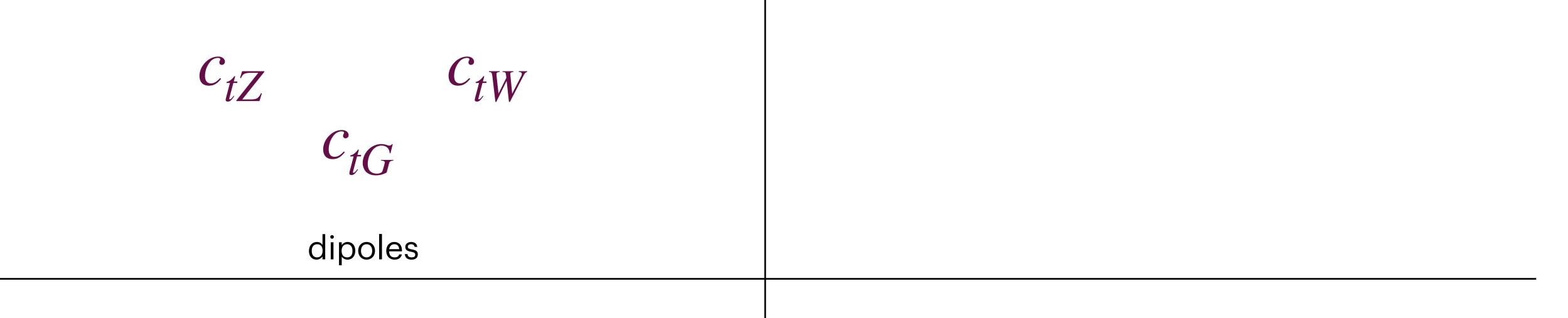


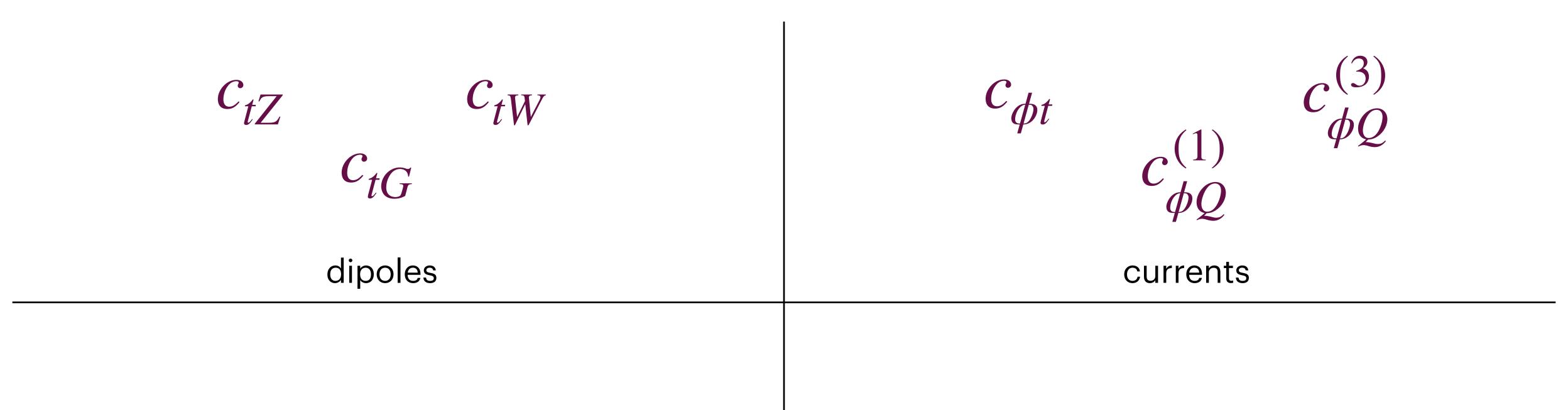
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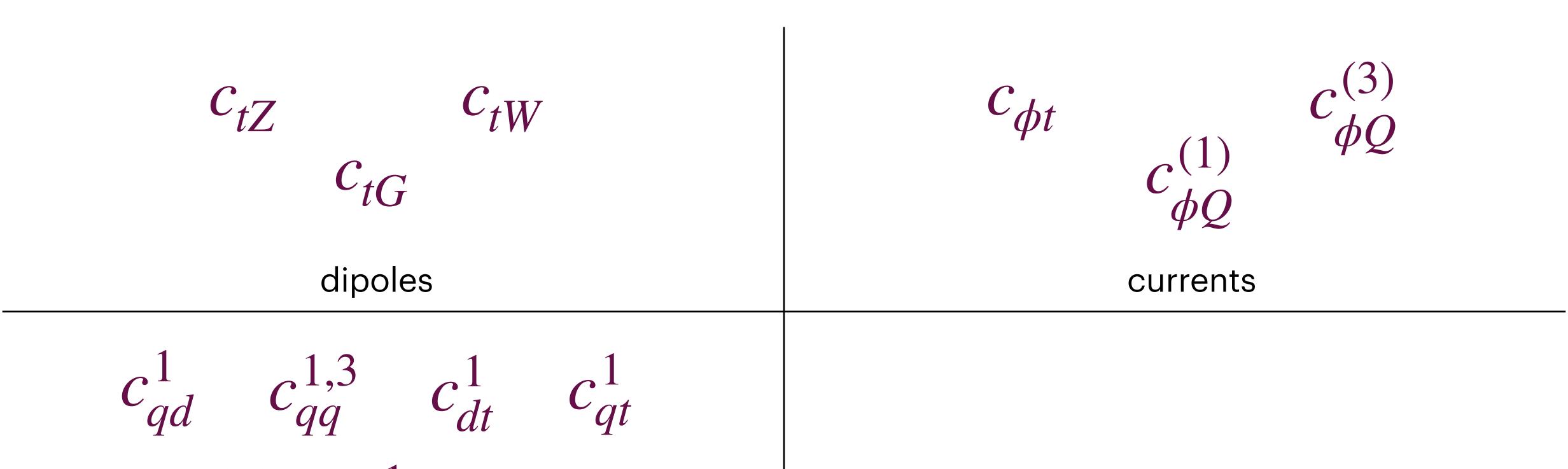


associated single top

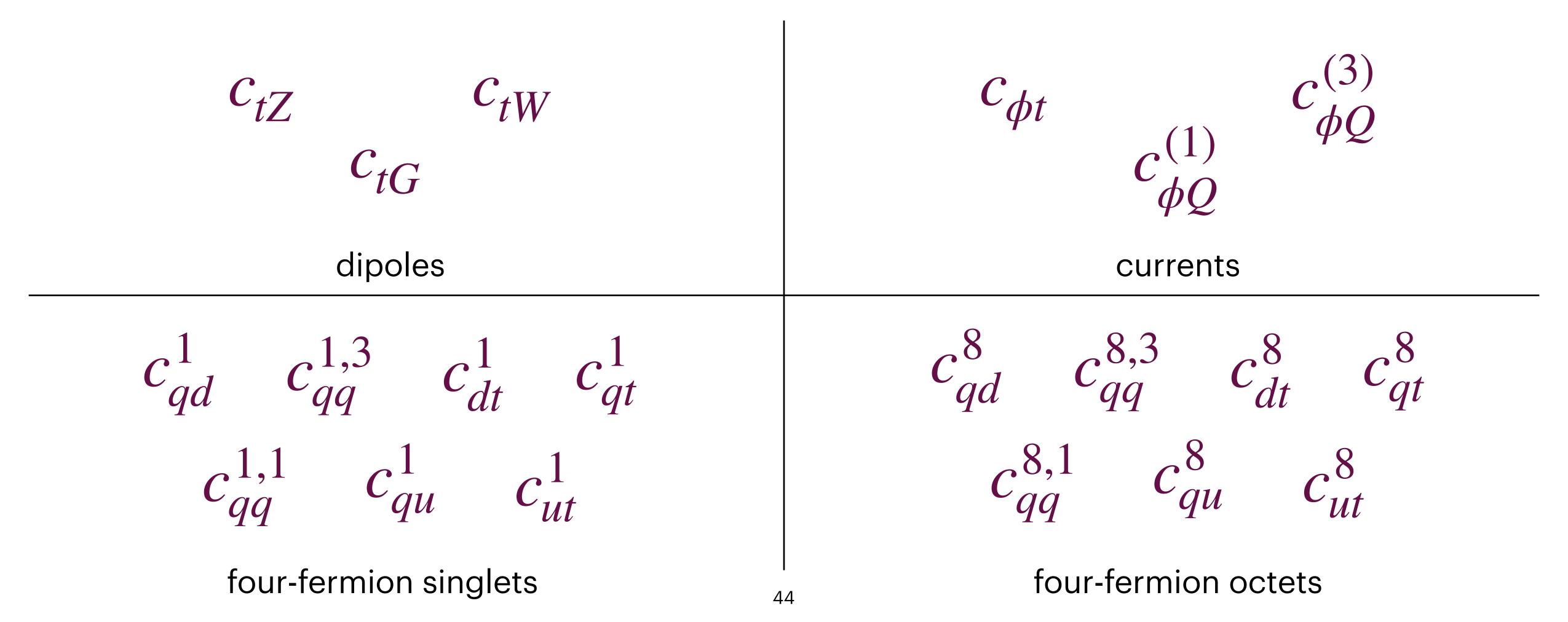




• Currently, both $t\bar{t}$ and single-t data are **included in PDF fits**. But predictions for these processes are **also** impacted by **SMEFT operators**:



four-fermion singlets



Key questions for the rest of the talk:

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2. How do PDFs compare between SM PDF fits and simultaneous PDF-EFT fits?

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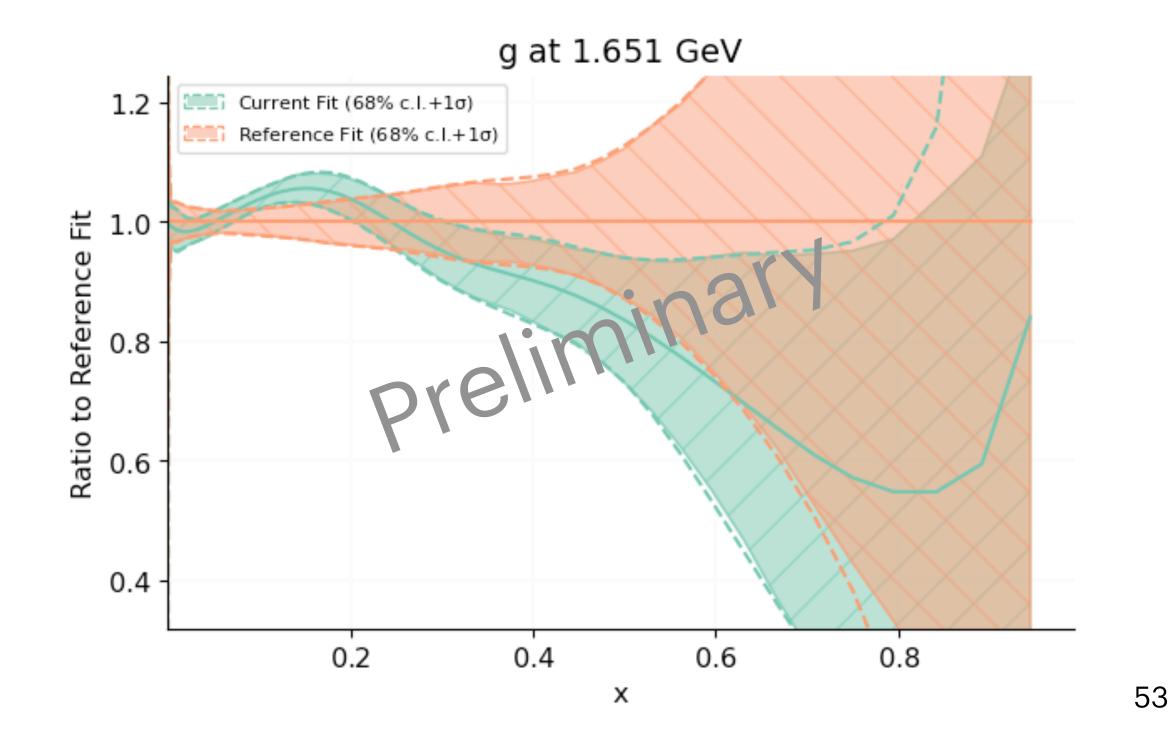
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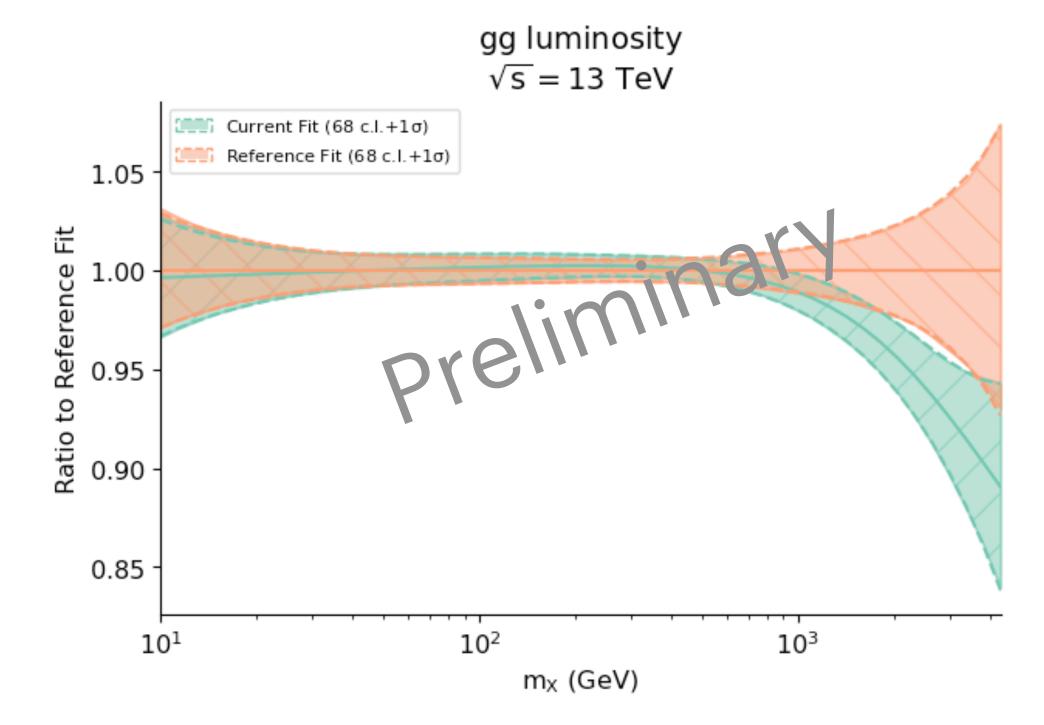
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- We work with theory predictions accurate to NNLO in QCD in the SM, and include NLO QCD and quadratic corrections in the SMEFT.

Preliminary results: PDFs and luminosities

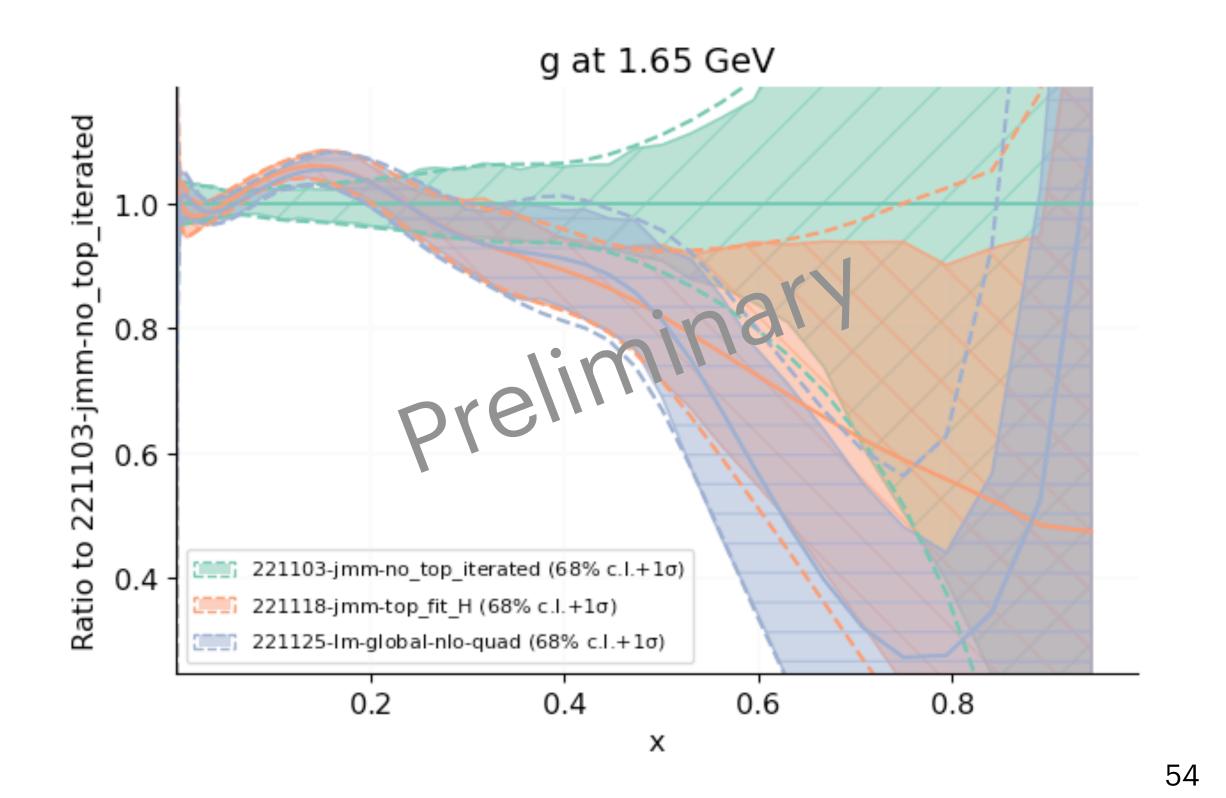
- First, we consider the impact of our dataset on PDFs **in the SM**. As expected from previous PDF studies, the contribution of the top data results in a **significant shift in the gluon PDF** in the **high-***x* **region**.
- Orange: no-top PDF, green: SM PDF including top data:

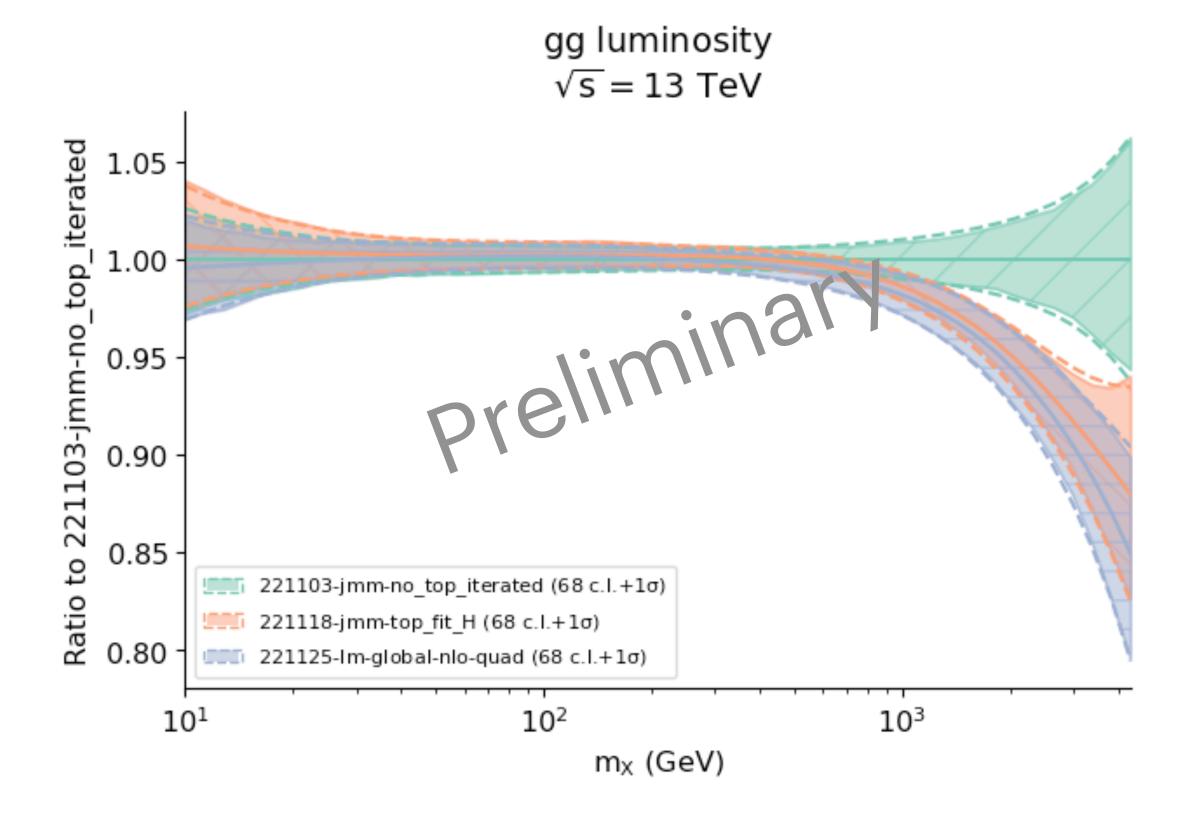




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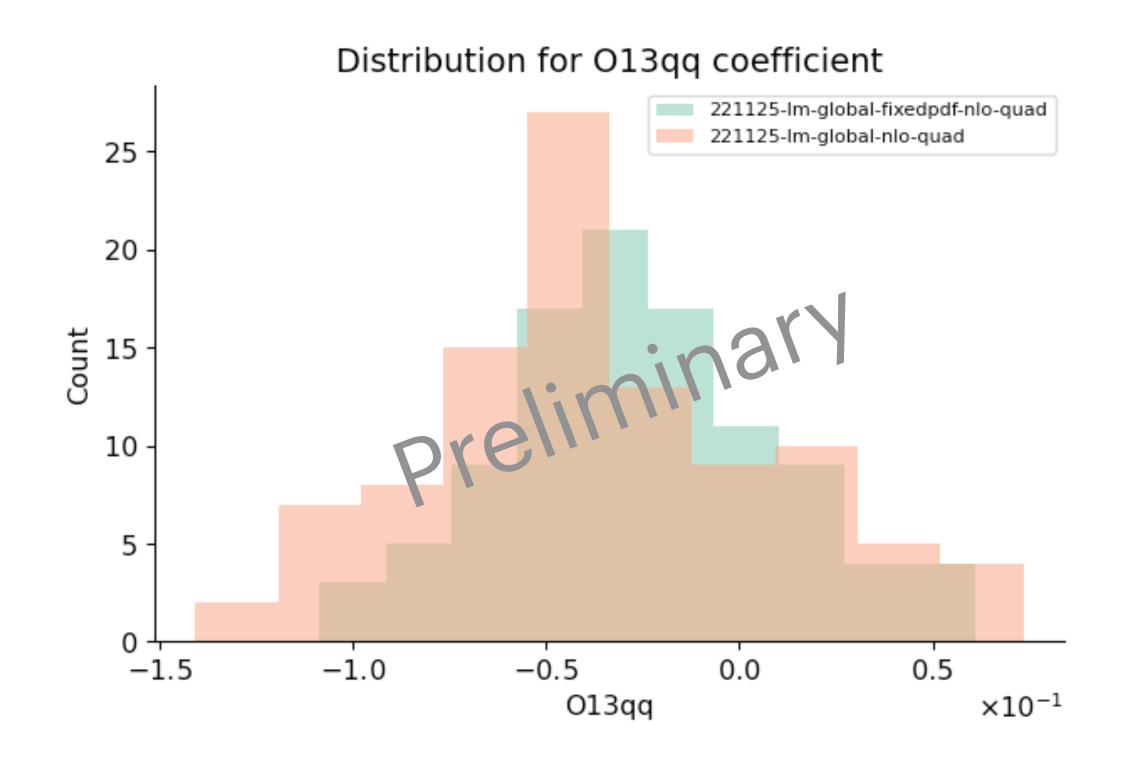
- When we perform a simultaneous fit of PDFs and WCs, the shift in the high-x gluon is **slightly enhanced**.
- Green: no-top PDF, orange: SM fit, blue: simultaneous fit:

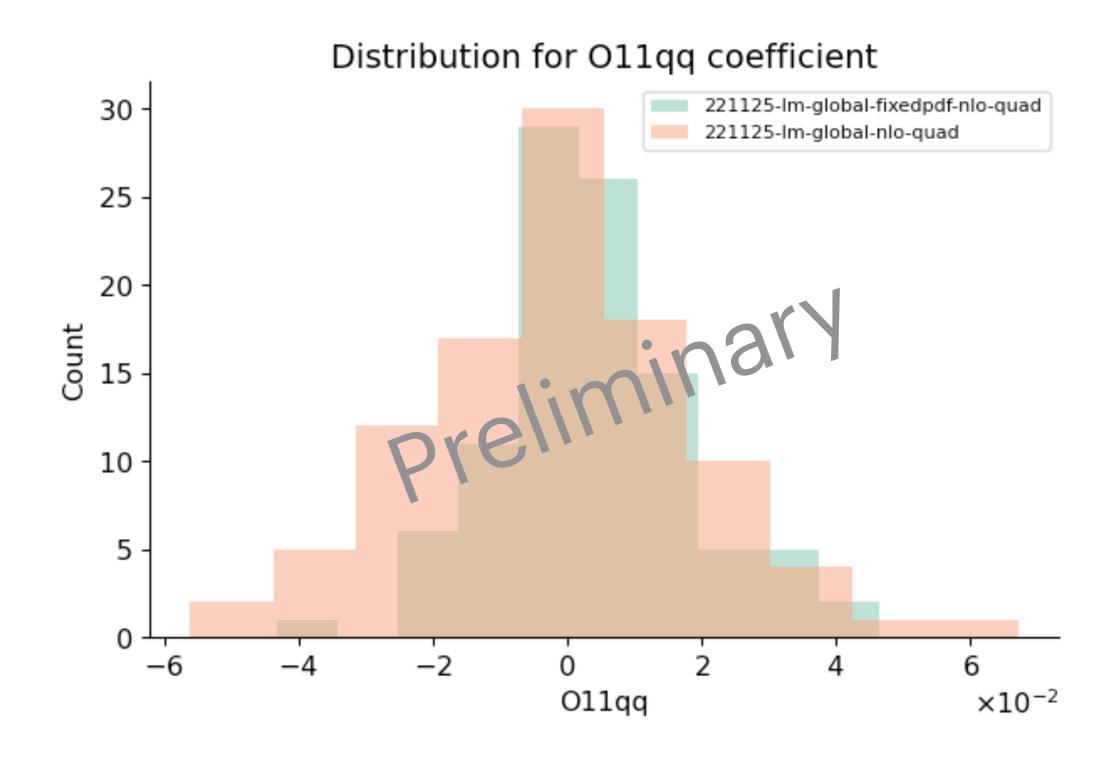




Preliminary results: Wilson coefficients

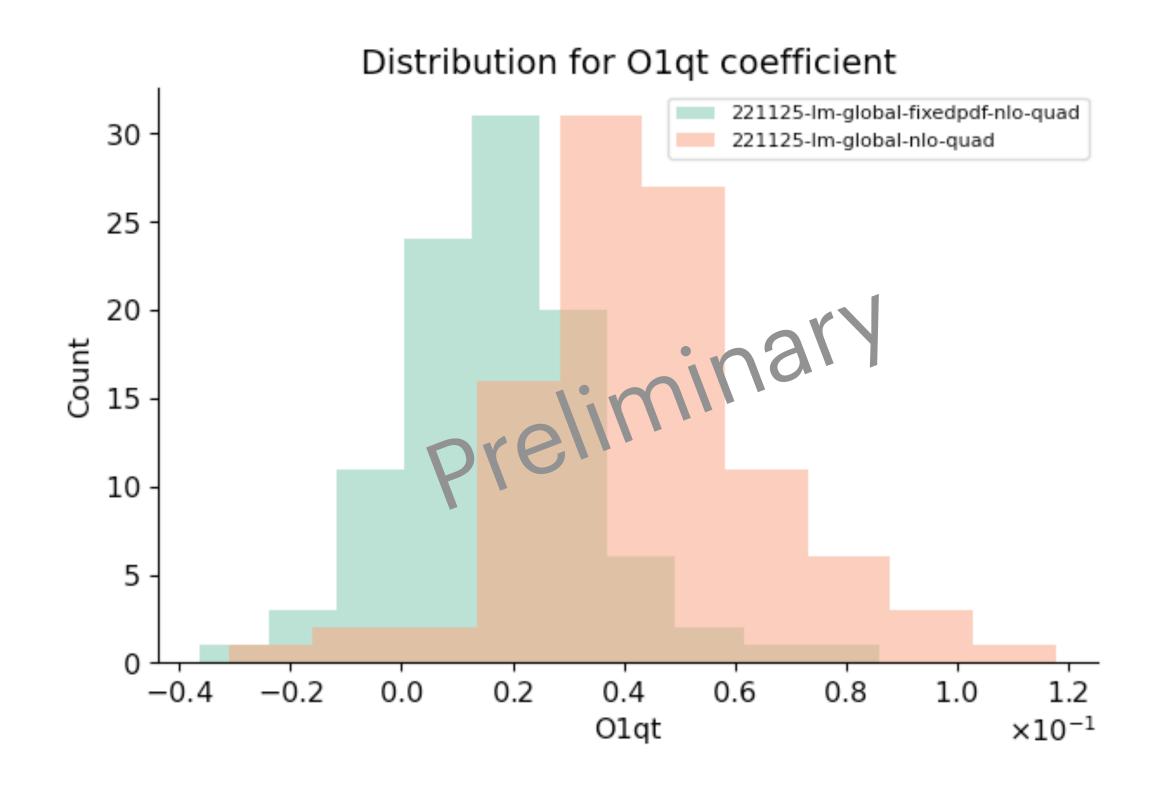
- Using the SIMUnet methodology, we find that bounds on the WCs are **slightly broader** (on average ~20%) compared to using fixed PDFs.
- Example distributions (orange: simultaneous, green: no-top fixed PDF):

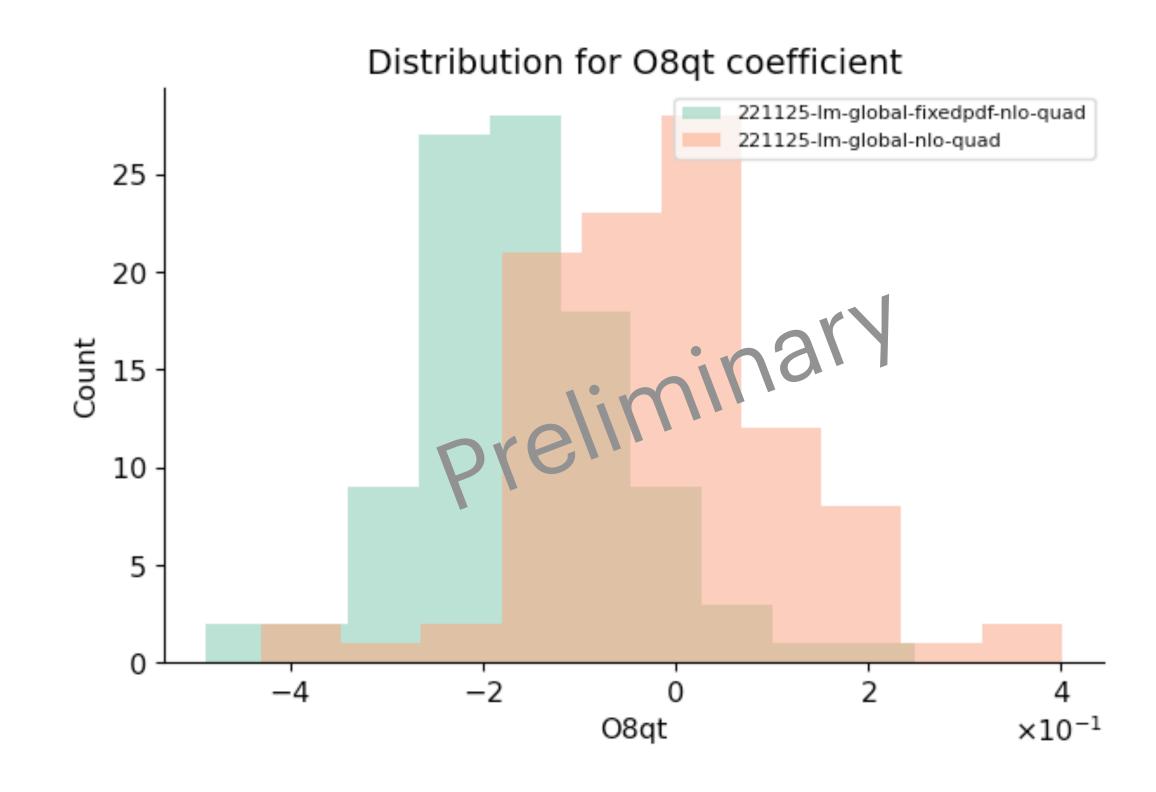




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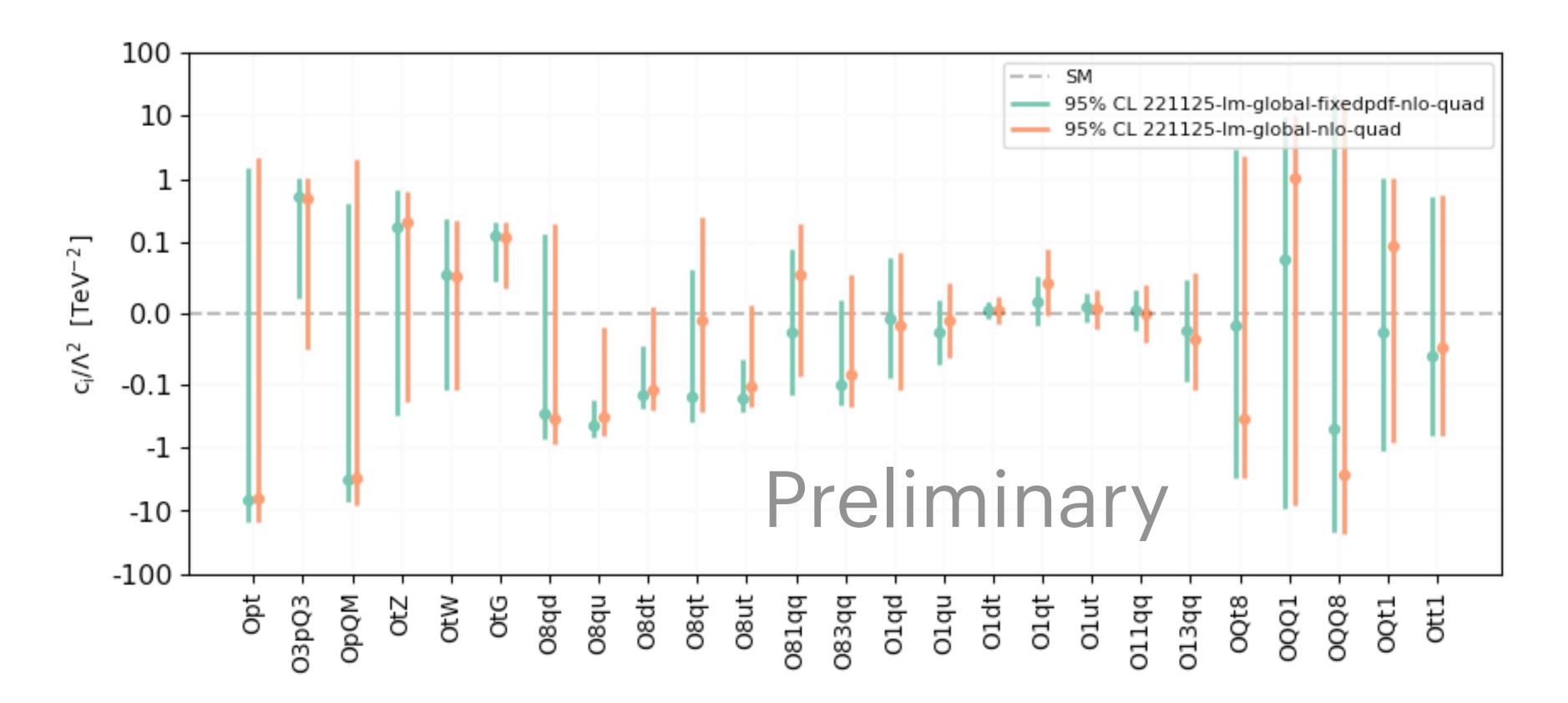
- For some operators, there is additionally a **small shift** in the central value of the distributions.
- Example distributions (orange: simultaneous, green: no-top fixed PDF):





Preliminary results: Wilson coefficients

- Summary of preliminary bounds (note logarithmic scale):
- Orange: simultaneous, green: no-top fixed PDF.



Preliminary results: fit quality

• Finally, using the SIMUnet methodology, we achieve a **significantly better** χ^2 statistics than using a fixed no-top baseline PDF in a SMEFT-only fit:

	SMEFT-only fit, using fixed no-top PDF set	Simultaneous fit of PDFs and SMEFT
χ^2 to top-sector data	1.287	1.034
Total χ^2	1.164	1.150

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mainly driven by better PDF fit

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• The PBSP team, and Juan Rojo, have applied this new methodology to PDF-SMEFT fits in the **top-sector**.

Thanks for listening! Questions?