

BASED ON ARXIV:2007.12089[HEP-PH]

## Motivations

- One of the heaviest signatures at LHC (SM/BSM).
- Relevant background for  $t\bar{t}H$  production at the LHC.
- Improved theory modeling needed to compare with data.
- So far on-shell calculations, only recently a first off-shell one appeared [Bevilacqua et al. 2005.09427].

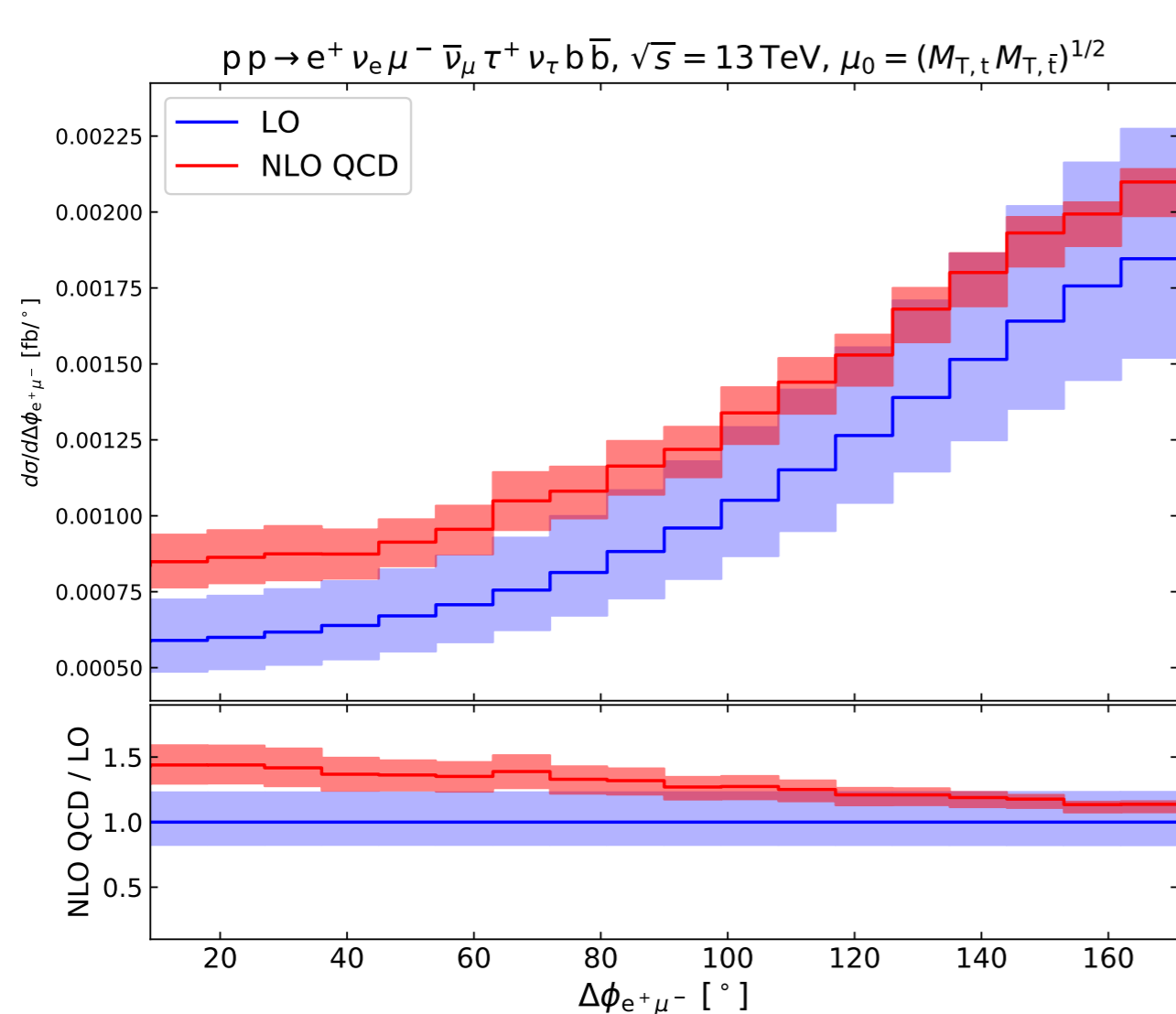
We present an independent computation of the **complete NLO QCD corrections to off-shell  $t\bar{t}W^+$**  in the channel  $pp \rightarrow e^+\nu_e\mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu\tau^+\nu_\tau b\bar{b}$ , including full off-shell effects, spin-correlations, interferences [Denner, Pelliccioli 2007.12089].

## Setup of the simulations

- Full tree-level ( $g_s^2g^6, g_s^3g^6$ ) and one-loop ( $g_s^4g^6$ ) amplitudes with RECOLA [Actis et al. 1605.01090]
- Integration with MOCANLO in-house Monte Carlo
- Dipole subtraction scheme [Catani, Seymour 9605323]
- Complex-mass scheme [Denner et al. 9904472]
- NNPDF3.1 (N)LO PDFs [Ball et al. 1706.00428],  $N_F = 5$
- **Selections:** 2 b-jets (anti- $k_t$ ,  $R = 0.4$ ,  $p_{T,b} > 25$  GeV,  $|\eta_b| < 2.5$ ), 3 ch. leptons ( $p_{T,\ell} > 27$  GeV,  $|\eta_\ell| < 2.5$ ,  $\Delta R_{\ell b} > 0.4$ ).

## Differential results

**Flatter corrections for dynamical scale** choices.  
Fig.: azimuthal separation between positron and muon.

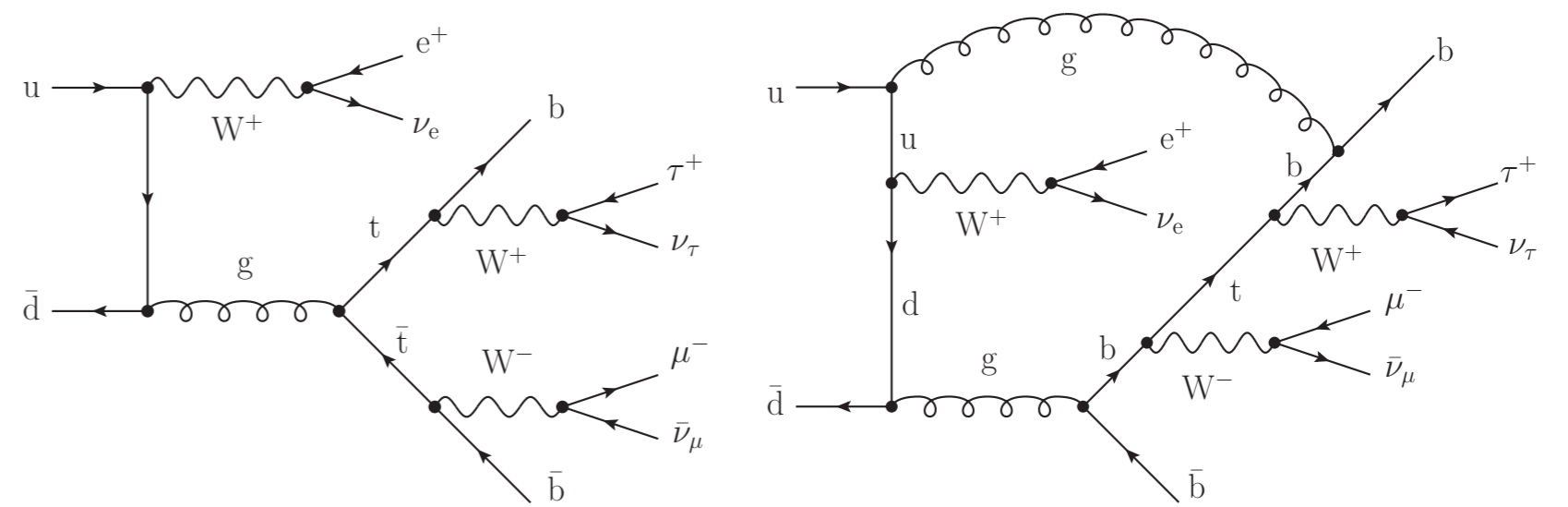


Moderate shape distortion due to NLO corrections. **Large K-factor** in some distribution tails, e.g. large  $p_{T,b\bar{b}}$ .

## Conclusion

NLO QCD corrections (about 20% at integrated level) reduce scale uncertainties. Some distributions: much larger  $K$ -factors in suppressed phase-space regions. Double-pole approx. leads to a few % agreement with full calculation (integrated level). The discrepancy reaches 10% and more in regions not dominated by resonant  $t\bar{t}$ .

## Details of the calculation



At LO ( $\alpha_s^2\alpha^6$ ) only  $q\bar{q}$  channel, dominated by  $t\bar{t}$  resonances. At NLO ( $\alpha_s^3\alpha^6$ ) integration of real corrections challenging (large multiplicity,  $2 \rightarrow 9$ ), virtual corrections feature up to 7-point one-loop amplitudes.

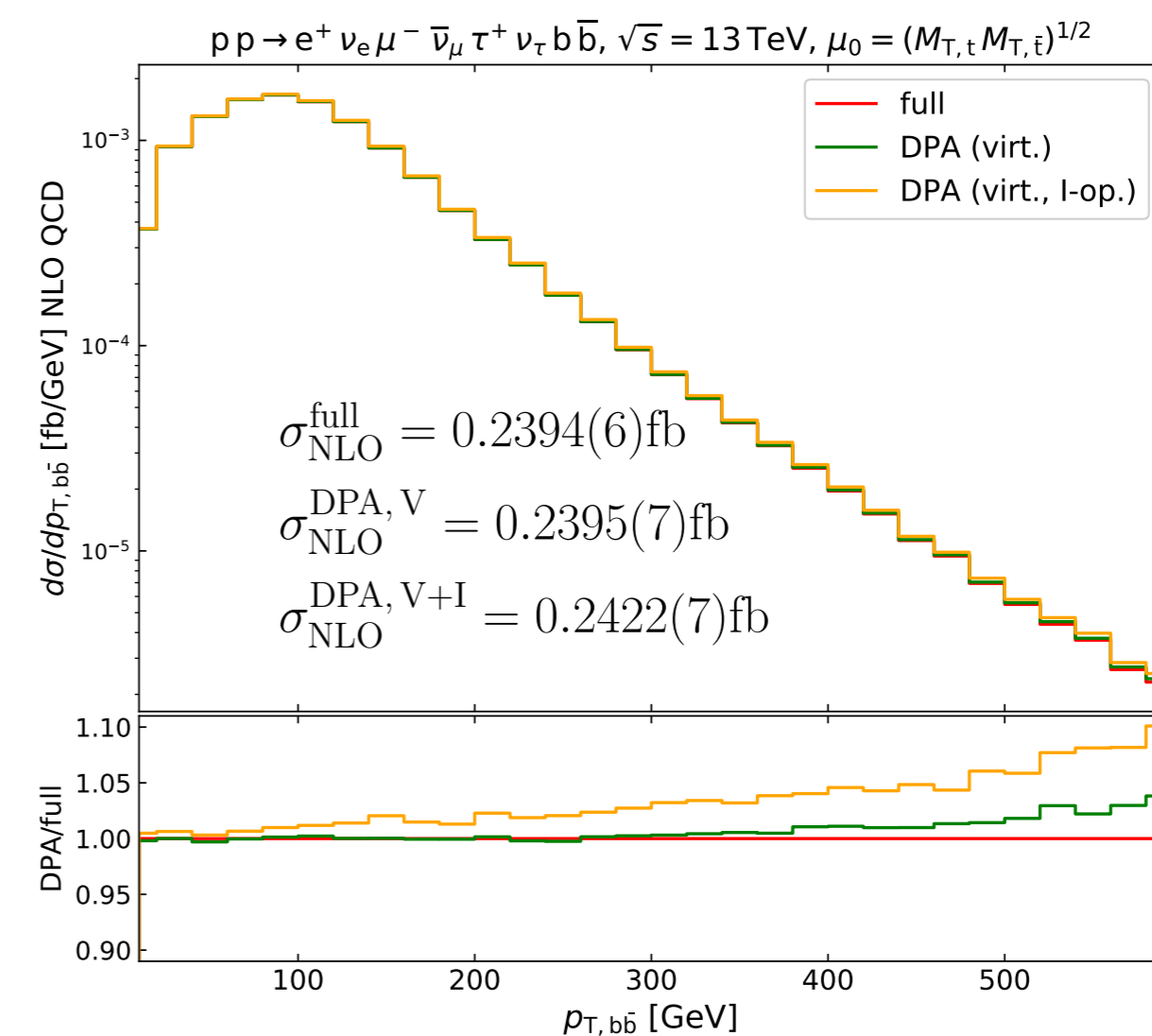
## Integrated cross-sections

Different scale choices (fixed, dynamical) give **between +7% and +25% corrections** to the total cross-section. **Scale uncertainties significantly reduced** at NLO.

central scale	LO	NLO QCD	$K$ -factor
$\mu_0^{(a)} = M_t + M_W/2$	0.2042(1) $^{+23.8\%}_{-18.0\%}$	0.2452(7) $^{+4.5\%}_{-6.8\%}$	1.20
$\mu_0^{(b)} = H_T/2$	0.1931(1) $^{+23.0\%}_{-17.5\%}$	0.2330(9) $^{+4.2\%}_{-6.5\%}$	1.21
$\mu_0^{(c)} = H_T/3$	0.2175(1) $^{+24.2\%}_{-18.2\%}$	0.2462(8) $^{+2.8\%}_{-5.8\%}$	1.13
$\mu_0^{(d)} = (M_{T,t}M_{T,\bar{t}})^{1/2}$	0.1920(1) $^{+23.0\%}_{-17.5\%}$	0.2394(6) $^{+5.4\%}_{-7.2\%}$	1.25
$\mu_0^{(e)} = (M_{T,t}M_{T,\bar{t}})^{1/2}/2$	0.2360(1) $^{+24.9\%}_{-18.7\%}$	0.2535(8) $^{+3.4\%}_{-5.2\%}$	1.07

## Double-pole approximation

**Two different calculations:** applied DPA( $t\bar{t}$ ) only to virtual corrections or also to integrated dipoles  $I$ -operators.



**Impressive agreement for DPA virtual** only (small virt. corrections). Larger discrepancies in off-shell regions if DPA applied to  $I$ -operators.