

The background is an abstract composition of various geometric shapes, including cubes and rectangular prisms, in shades of yellow, orange, and light blue. These shapes are arranged in a way that suggests a 3D space. A prominent feature is a large, multi-colored starburst or explosion-like shape in the center, composed of many thin, radiating lines in yellow, orange, and blue. The overall effect is a complex, layered, and dynamic visual field.

MinLO

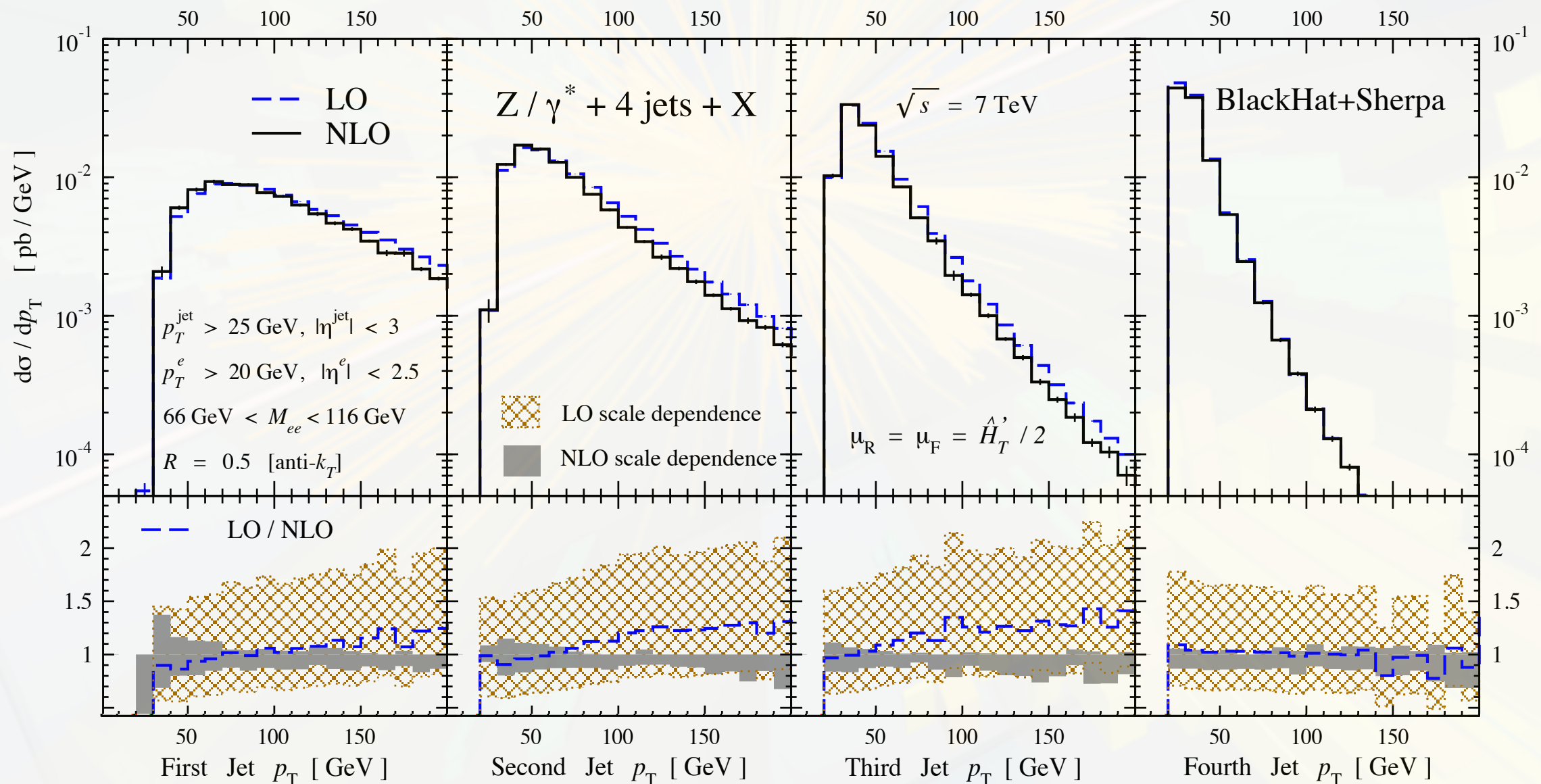
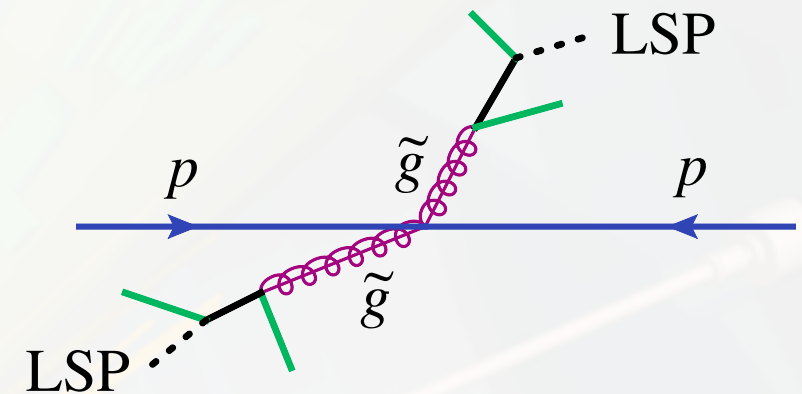
Keith Hamilton, University College London, on leave at CERN-Theory, supported by ERC/HICcup

Outline

- MiNLO
 - Motivations for NLO
 - Renormalization and factorization scales
 - Motivations for MiNLO
 - MiNLO scale setting sketched with an example
 - Applications

Case for next-to-leading order calculations

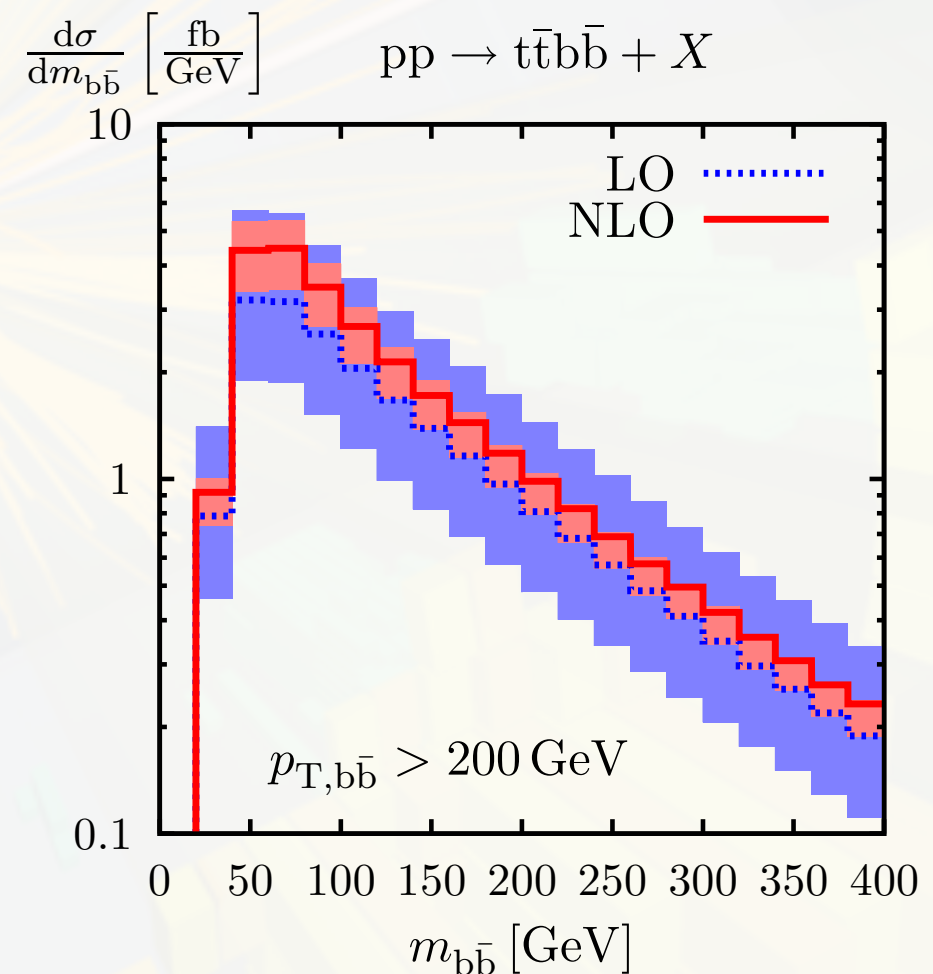
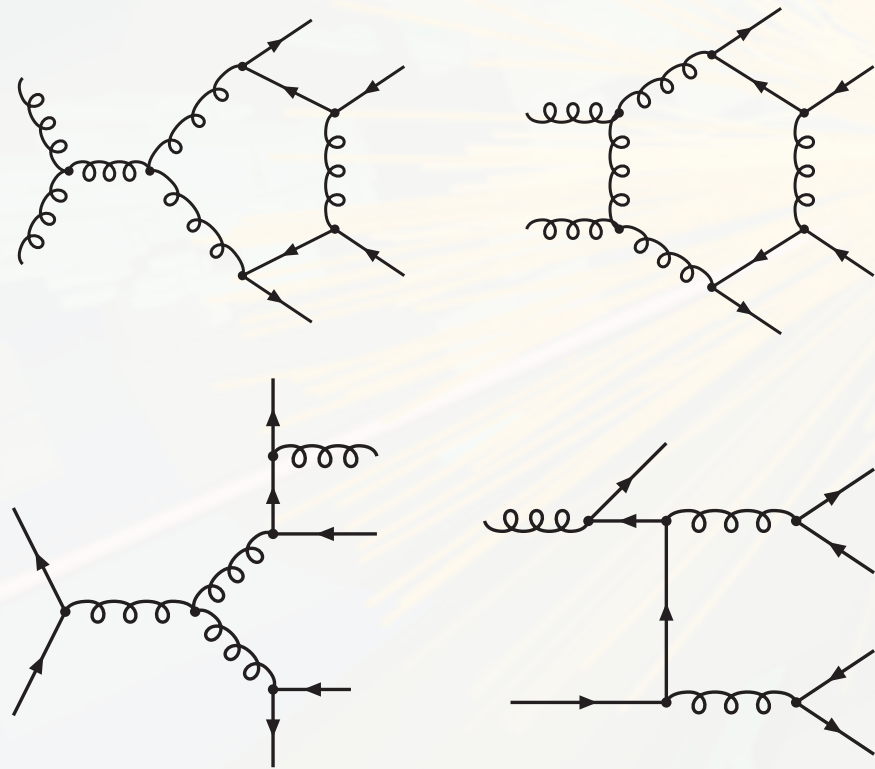
- Help looking for / setting limits on SUSY
- Take $\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$ productⁿ \rightarrow 4 jets + MET
- Main bkg Z+4 jets [4 jet = 4 α_s 's]



- You would rather know this bkg at NLO ...

Case for next-to-leading order calculations

- Is it the SM Higgs? Observe+measure productⁿ + decay modes
- $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}H$ probes top Yukawa at tree level
- Has significant irreducible background from $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$



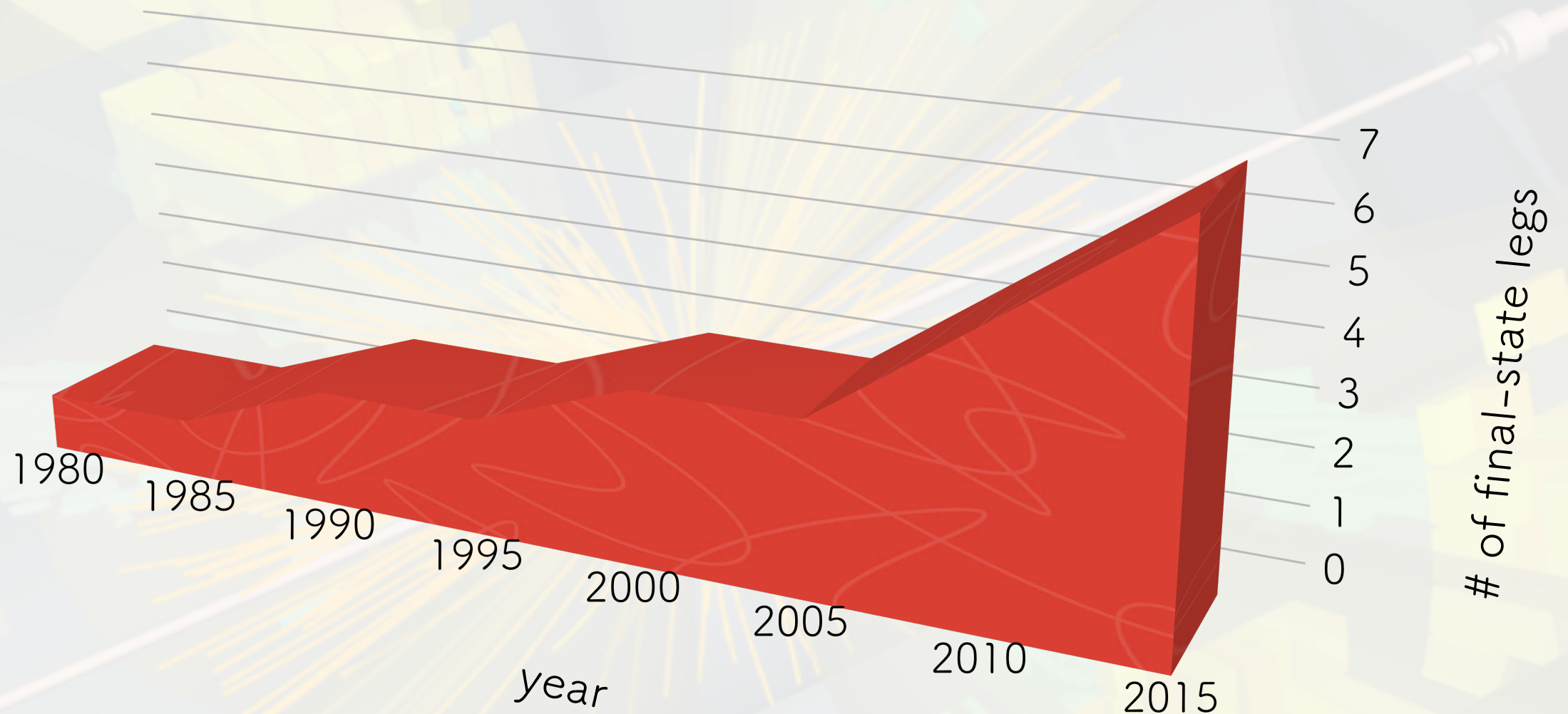
- You would rather know this bkg at NLO ...

[Bredenstein, Denner, Dittmaier, Pozzorini PRL 103 (2009)]

[Bevilacqua, Czakon, Papadopoulos, Pittau, Worek JHEP 0909 (2009)]

Case for next-to-leading order calculations

- Recent years have seen amazing progress in NLO calculations:



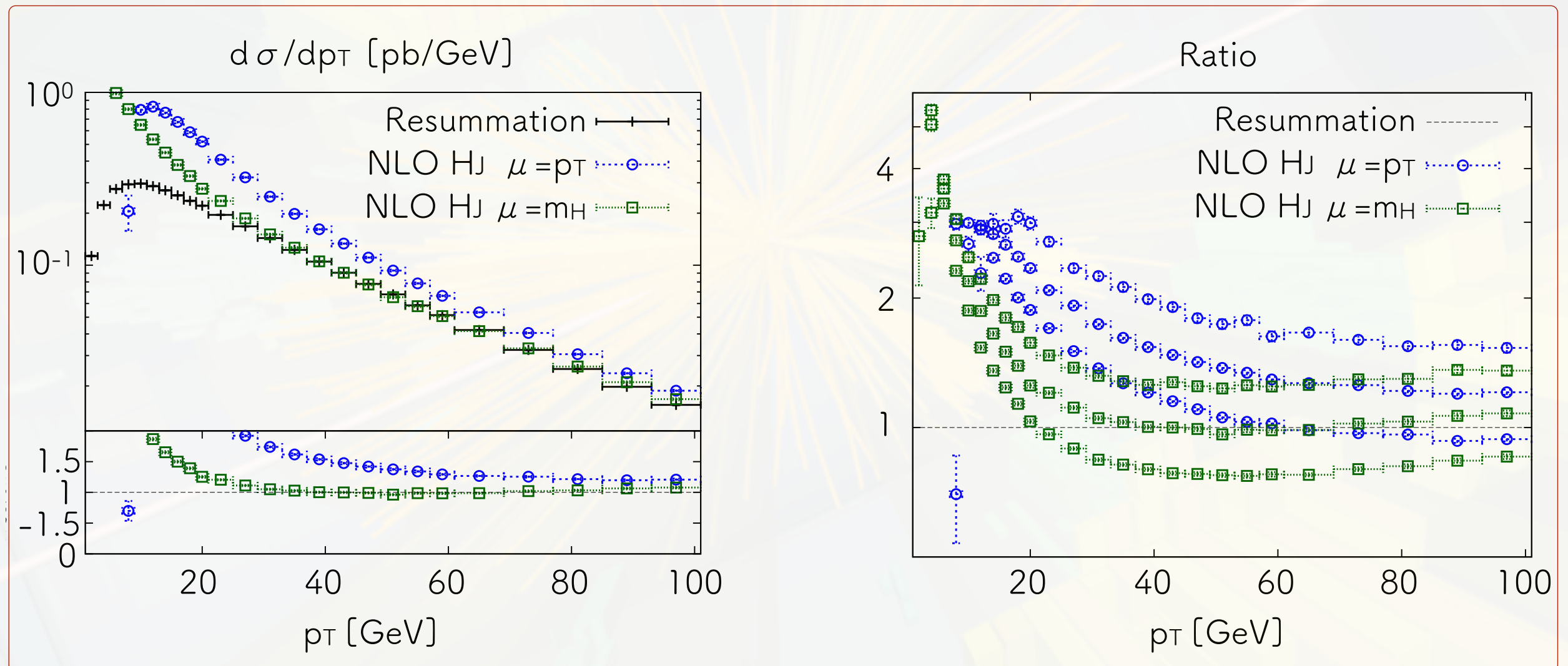
- Besides lots of work & ingenuity, increasing complexity brings increasing powers of $\alpha_s(\mu)$
- More emphasis on choosing renormalization/factorization μ 's carefully

Renormalization and factorization scales

- ‘Good scales’ commonly considered to be so retrospectively on seeing that the NLO corr^{n} s and the scale sensitivity are small
- ‘Bad scales’ commonly declared as such on finding large NLO corr^{n} s & scale sensitivity : typically diagnosed as large unphysical scale logs

Q1: are large NLO corrⁿs all down to large μ_R / F logs?

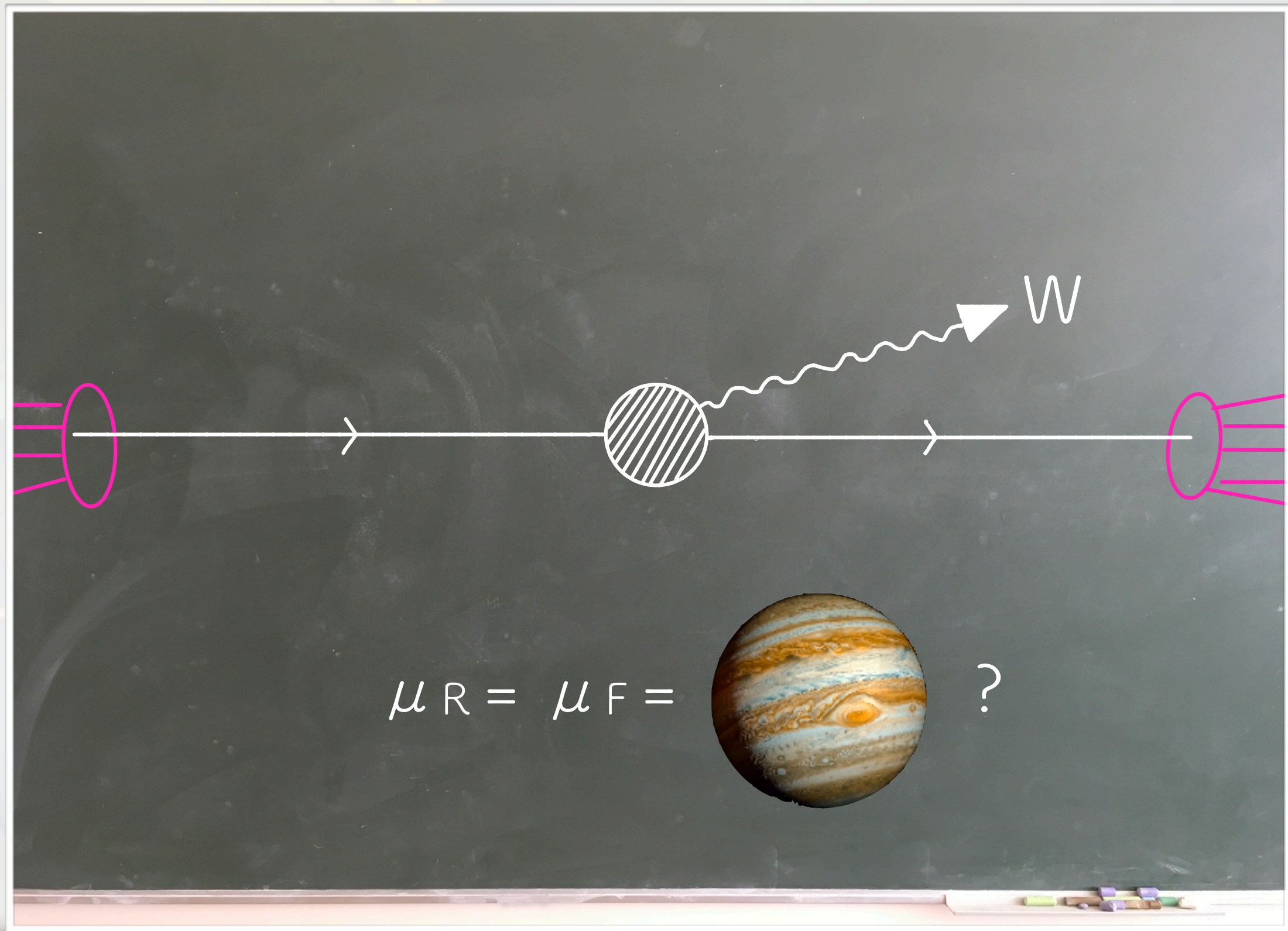
- Big corrⁿs can have real physical origins: new prodⁿ channels, big colour factors, large gluon flux, I.R. logs ...



- Adjusting scale to make corrⁿs / sensitivity small can effectively 'eat' unrelated physics in scale choice

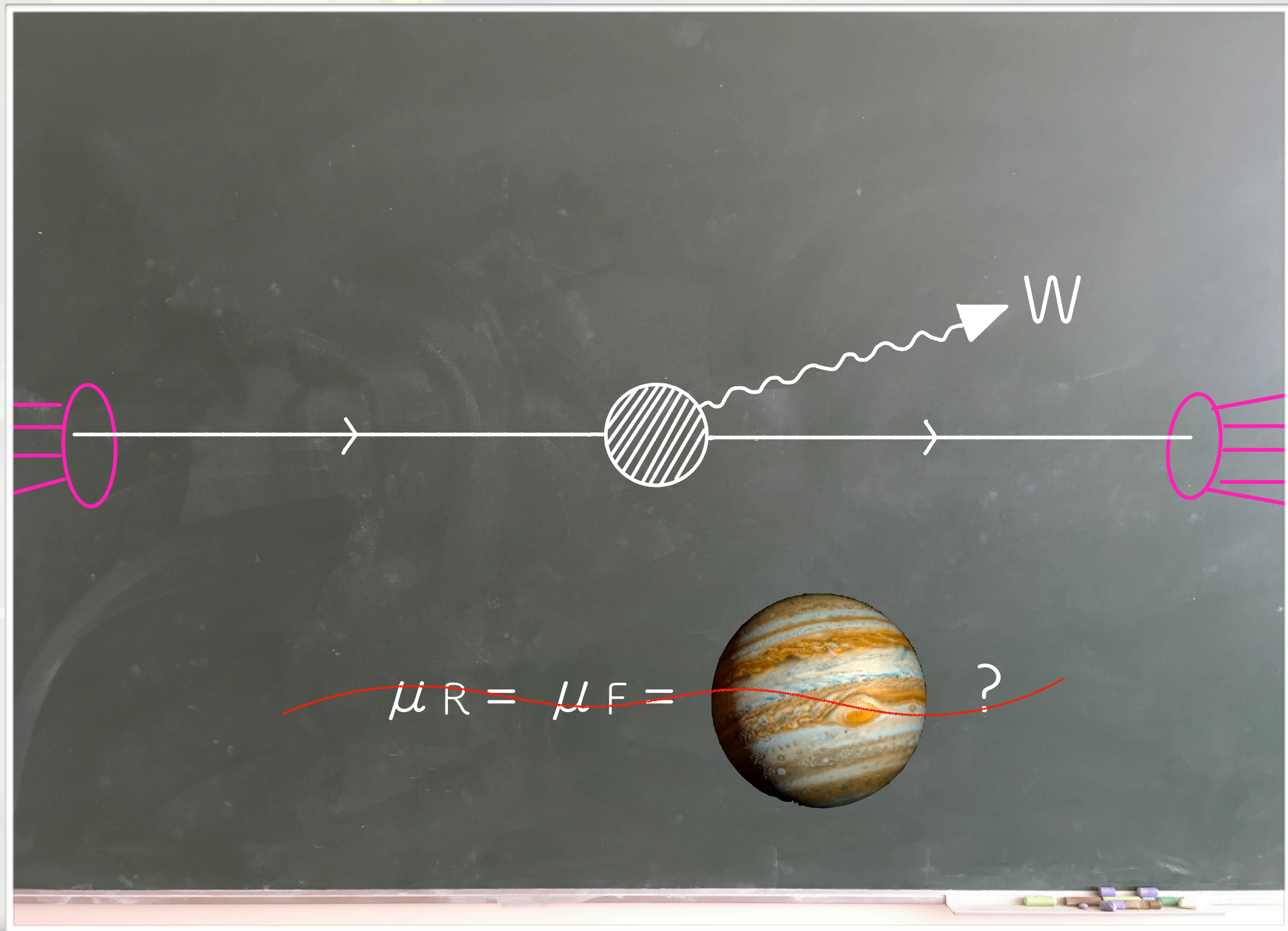
Q2: what if there are many scales to choose from?

- In single/few scale processes it's harder to make a bad scale choice



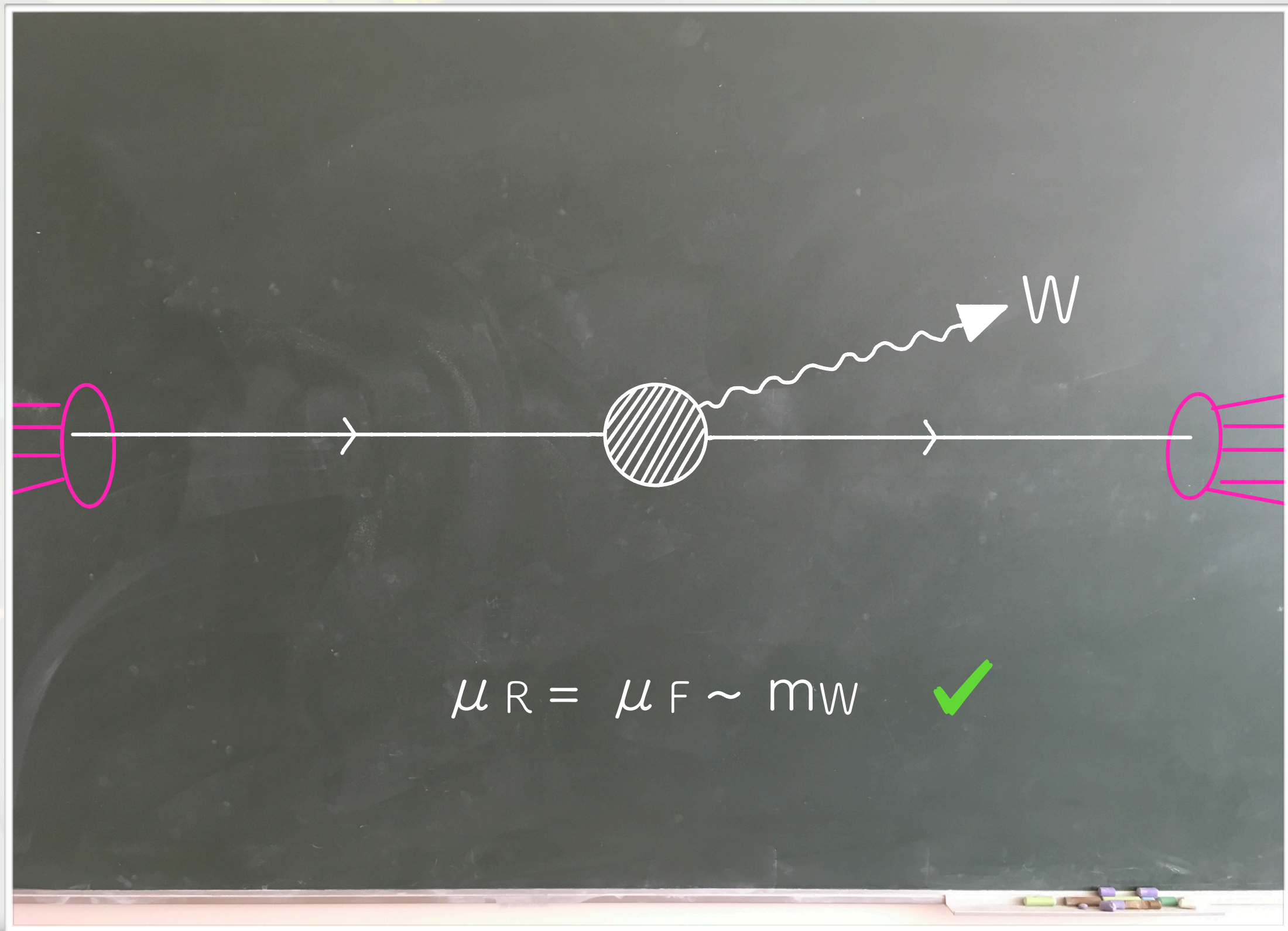
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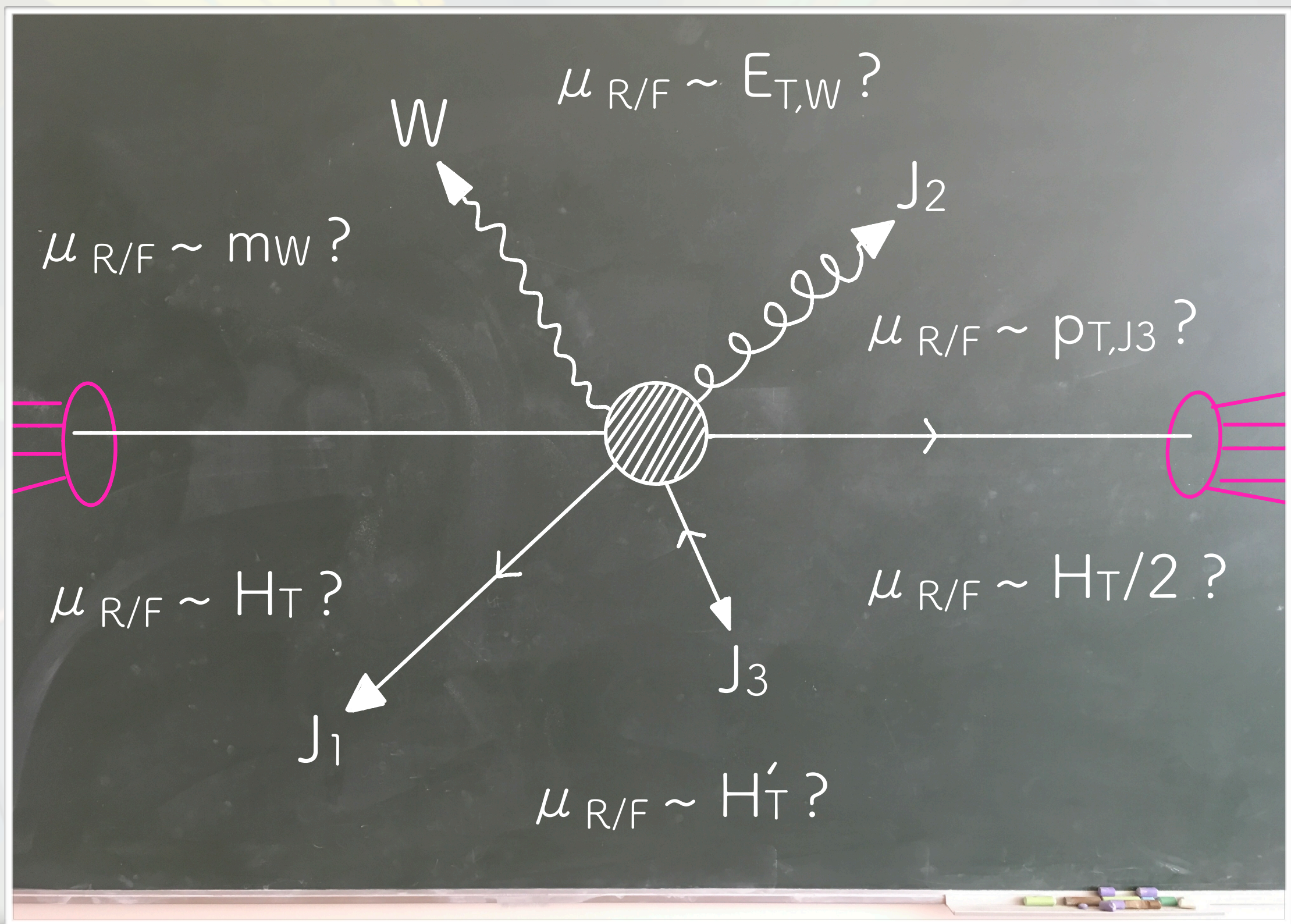
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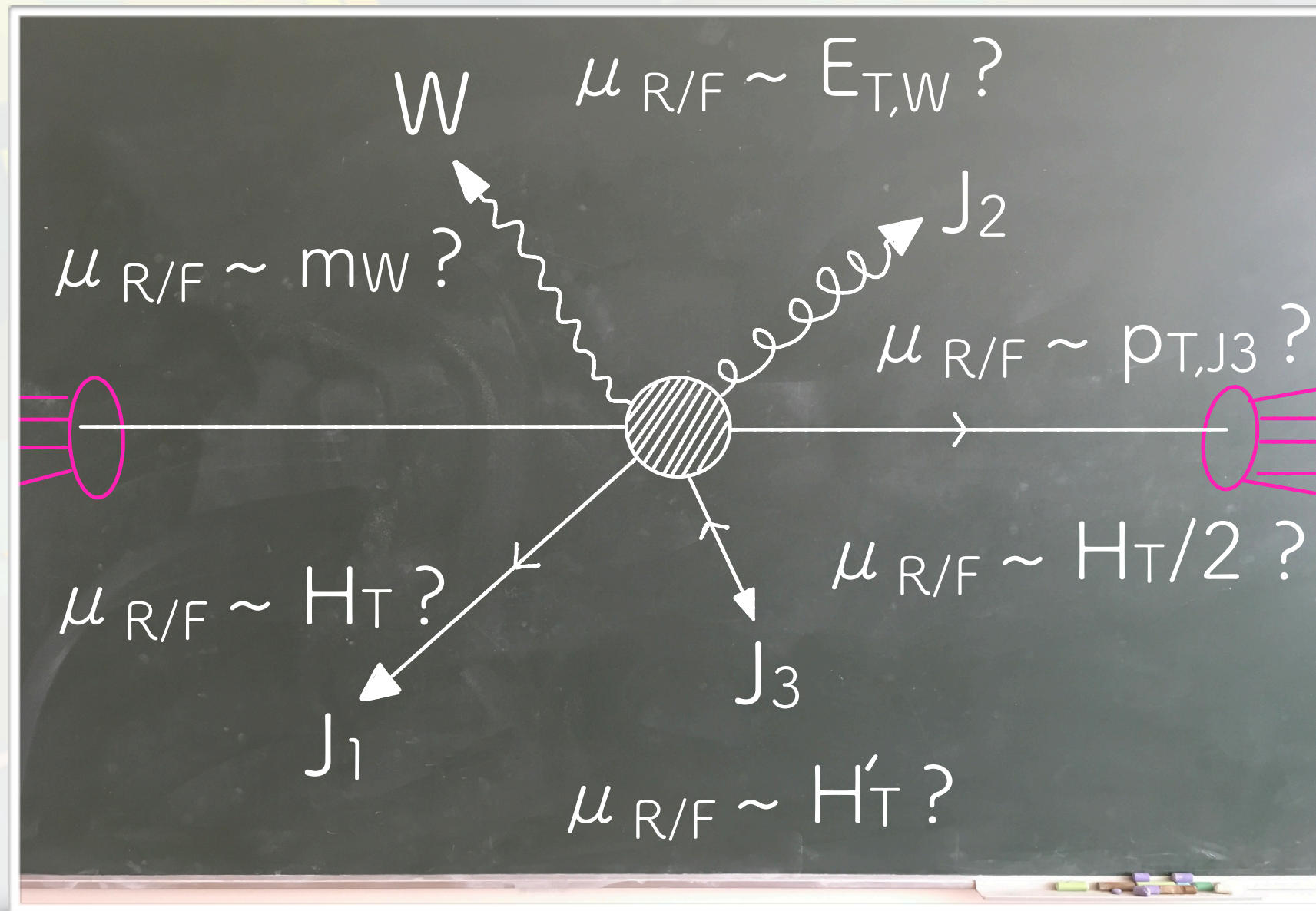
Q2: what if there are many scales to choose from?

- In procs with more jets, i.e. more scales, it's harder to know what to do



Q2: what if there are many scales to choose from?

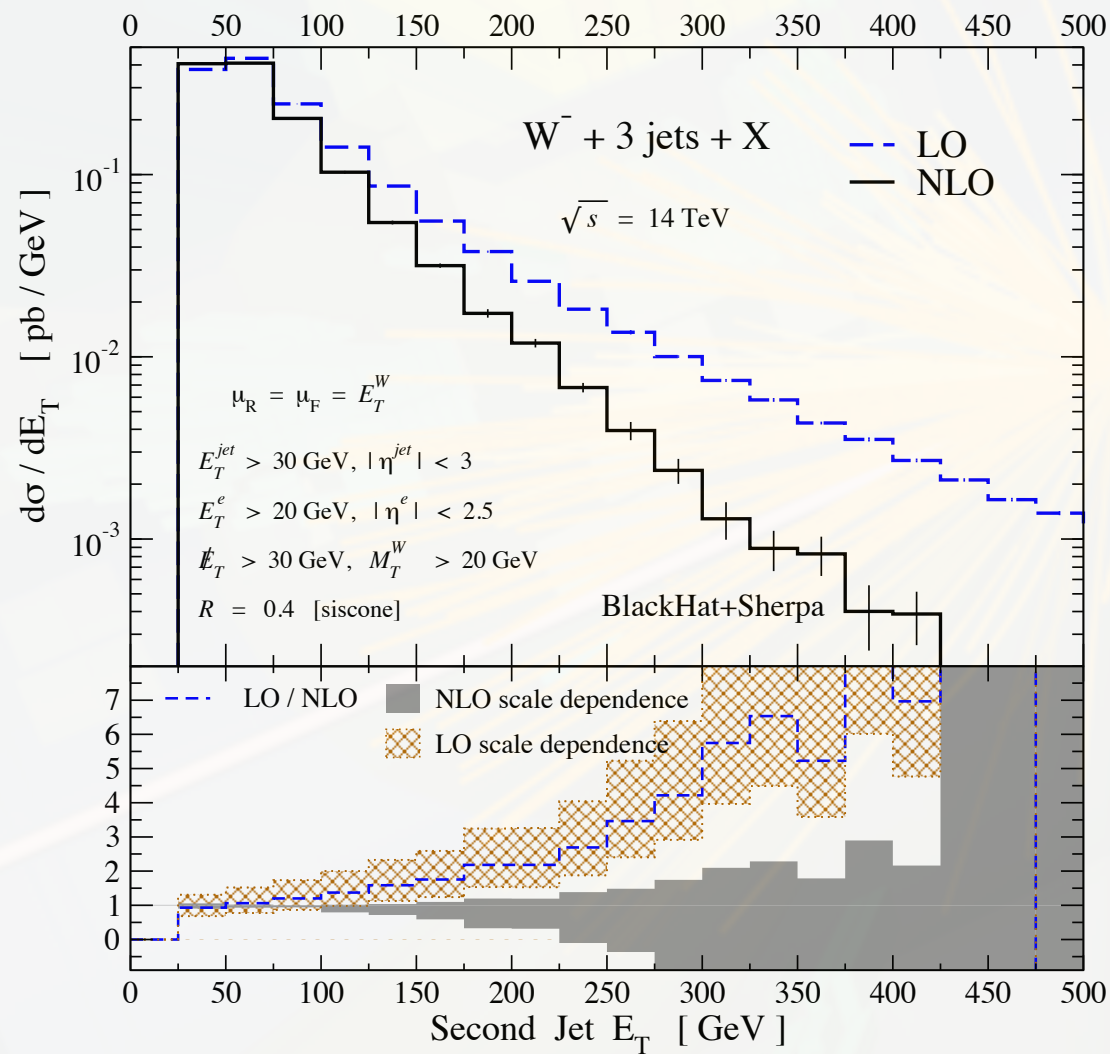
- It's also common for these scales to be VERY different to each other



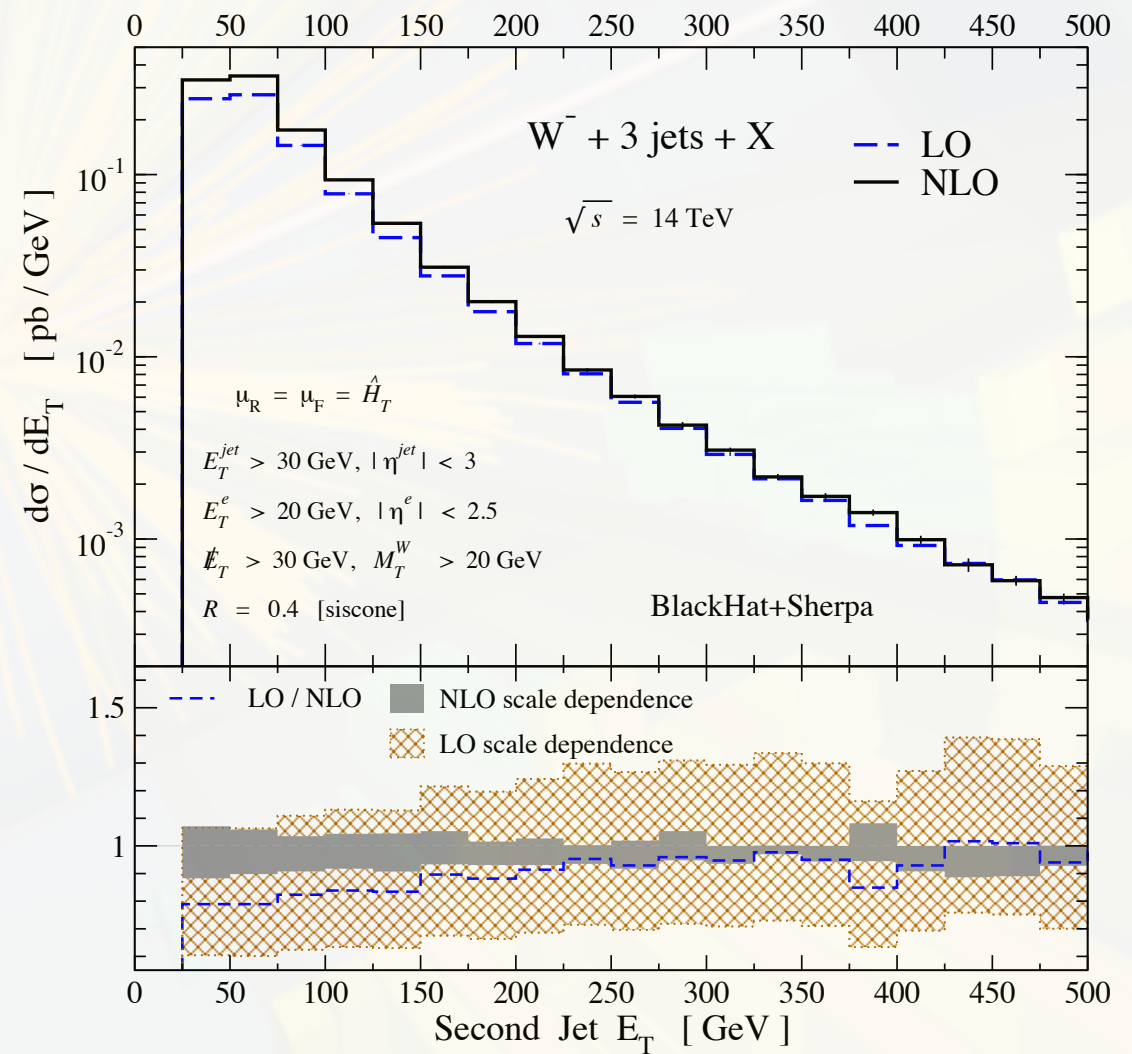
- The problem is that complicated processes such as $W + 2, 3$ -jet production have many intrinsic scales, and it is not clear we can distill them into a single number. For any given point in the fully-differential cross section, there is a range of scales one could plausibly choose — BlackHat collaboration

Q2: what if there are many scales to choose from?

- BSM background: $W+3$ jets [3 jets = 3 αs 's]
- BlackHat paper points out physical distⁿs can go -ve for $\mu_R = \mu_F = E_{T,W}$



$$\mu_R = \mu_F = E_{T,W}$$



$$\mu_R = \mu_F = \hat{H}_T$$

- For sufficiently poor choices [of scales] large logs can appear in some distributions, invalidating even an NLO prediction — BlackHat collaboration