Single top-quark production with SHERPA

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Abstract: We present results at next-to-leading order accuracy in QCD for single top-quark production in the $t$, $s$ and $tW$ channels at the LHC at a centre-of-mass energy of 8 TeV, obtained with the SHERPA event generator. We find them in very good agreement with measured values and quantify their theory uncertainties. Uncertainties stemming from the choice between the four- and the five-flavour scheme are found to be typically of the order of 5–10\% over large ranges of phase space. We discuss the impact of parton distribution functions, and in particular of the bottom PDF. We also show how different cuts on QCD radiation patterns improve the signal to background ratio in realistic fiducial volumes.

1 Introduction

The production of single-top quarks is an important source of backgrounds in searches for new physics \cite{1,2,3}, but it is also a signal in its own right \cite{4,5,6,7,8,9,10} since it allows the direct determination of the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix element $|V_{tb}|$ \cite{11,12}. By far and large it has become customary to distinguish three modes for single-top production, differentiated by the role played by the $W$ boson, namely $s$-channel production ($q\bar{q}' \to \bar{t}b, \bar{t}b$ at Born level), $t$-channel production ($q\bar{b} \to q't$ and $q\bar{b} \to q't$ at Born level), and $tW$-associated production, ($gb \to tW^-$ and $gb \to tW^+$ at Born-level). Fixed-order predictions at next-to-leading accuracy in QCD (NLO) have been presented for the $s$-channel in \cite{13,14}, for the $t$-channel in \cite{15,11}, and for $tW$-associated production in \cite{16}. Monte-Carlo simulations that are accurate to NLO have been constructed for all three channels with the MC\textsc{@nlo} method \cite{17,18} and with the POWHEG method \cite{19,20}. Four-flavour scheme variants of these results have been presented and compared with the five-flavour scheme ones in \cite{21,22}. Results for the production and subsequent decay of single top-quarks at NLO precision for the $s$ and the $t$ channel have been presented in \cite{23}, as part of the Mc\textsc{fem} package. Furthermore, the cross section for the dominant $t$-channel mode has been calculated up to NNLO in QCD \cite{24}. Electroweak corrections to single-top production have been discussed in \cite{25}.

In this publication, we present results obtained with the SHERPA event generation framework \cite{26} for single-top production in all three channels. After a short description of the generation setups below, Section 2 we will contrast our results with experimentally measured data in Section 3. In this section we also further investigate theory uncertainties on typical distributions for the two production channels, with some emphasis on the use of the four- or five-flavour scheme for $t$-channel production. We also comment on the impact of different bottom parton distribution functions (PDFs) on selected observables. Finally, in Section 4 we will investigate signal-to-background ratios, especially for $t$-channel production, and how they can be improved through cuts on light jets, before summarising our findings in Section 5.
We calculate all three single-top production channels, the $t$-, the $s$- and the $tW$-channel at a centre-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, using the MC@NLO technique \cite{50} in the variant implemented in SHERPA, S-MC@NLO \cite{28,29,30}. Up to NLO QCD the $t$- and $s$-channel process are unequivocally defined by the presence of a $t$- and $s$-channel $W$ boson, respectively. However, the $tW$-channel overlaps at NLO with $t\bar{t}$ production. This overlap is resolved using the diagram removal technique of \cite{18}, excluding doubly resonant diagrams.\footnote{A fully consistent treatment of the $tW$-channel at NLO would involve the calculation of $W^+W^-b\bar{b}$ production, with the $tW$-channel simply being the singly-resonant contribution for observables that are inclusive in one of the $b$-quarks \cite{51,52,53,54,55}.} To assess uncertainties due to the flavour-scheme, we further calculate both the $t$- and $s$-channel processes in the five- and four-flavour schemes. The $tW$-channel is calculated in the five-flavour scheme only, as the afore mentioned ambiguous and gauge-dependent removal of resonant $t\bar{t}$ production is already present at LO in the four-flavour scheme \cite{53,54}. The dominant background processes for the analysis in Section 4, $t\bar{t}$ production and $W$-boson production in association with at least one light- and one $b$-jet, also use the MC@NLO technique.

Tree-level matrix elements and subtraction terms in the Catani-Seymour dipole formalism \cite{36,37,38} are generated using the AMEGIC \cite{39} and COMIX \cite{40} matrix-element generators. One-loop matrix elements are taken from the OPENLOOPS library \cite{41}, relying on COLLIER \cite{42}, CUTTOOLS \cite{43} and ONELOOP \cite{44}. All partons are evolved from their high scales at production to low scales through a Catani-Seymour dipole shower, CSS \cite{45}.

Top quarks are produced on-shell with $m_t = 172.5$ GeV in the zero-width approximation, before they are decayed into a $W$ boson and a bottom quark. As in \cite{46} the kinematics of the decay are adjusted a posteriori to the physical width of the top quark and the $W$ boson, respectively. However, the $tW$-channel overlaps at NLO with $t\bar{t}$ production. This overlap is resolved using the diagram removal technique of \cite{18}, excluding doubly resonant diagrams.\footnote{A fully consistent treatment of the $tW$-channel at NLO would involve the calculation of $W^+W^-b\bar{b}$ production, with the $tW$-channel simply being the singly-resonant contribution for observables that are inclusive in one of the $b$-quarks \cite{51,52,53,54,55}.} To assess uncertainties due to the flavour-scheme, we further calculate both the $t$- and $s$-channel processes in the five- and four-flavour schemes. The $tW$-channel is calculated in the five-flavour scheme only, as the afore mentioned ambiguous and gauge-dependent removal of resonant $t\bar{t}$ production is already present at LO in the four-flavour scheme \cite{53,54}. The dominant background processes for the analysis in Section 4, $t\bar{t}$ production and $W$-boson production in association with at least one light- and one $b$-jet, also use the MC@NLO technique.

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Table 3: Numerical values of all input parameters. In calculations where a given particle is present as a final state its width is set to zero. The value listed above is then used in the redistribution of its kinematics in the generation of its factorised decay. The bottom-quark mass is only used in four-flavour scheme calculations.

\[
\begin{align*}
G_\mu &= 1.16639 \cdot 10^{-5}\text{ GeV}^2 \\
m_W &= 80.385\text{ GeV} \\
m_Z &= 91.1876\text{ GeV} \\
m_b &= 4.75\text{ GeV} \\
m_t &= 172.5\text{ GeV} \\
\Gamma_W &= 2.085\text{ GeV} \\
\Gamma_Z &= 2.4952\text{ GeV} \\
\Gamma_b &= 0 \\
\Gamma_t &= 1.47015\text{ GeV}
\end{align*}
\]

\[t\bar{t}\], the clustering algorithm of the MEPS@NLO multijet merging method \cite{52,53,54,55} determines the emission scales up to the scale of the $2 \rightarrow 2$ core process. Hence, we list this core scale for $t\bar{t}$ in Tab.\ 1. The PDFs for our central value are given by the NPDF 3.0 set at NLO \cite{56} in the appropriate flavour number scheme, interfaced through LHAPDF6 \cite{57}. The electroweak couplings $\alpha$ are evaluated with the $G_\mu$ scheme as suggested in \cite{58}. All other input parameters are detailed in Tab.\ 3.

Theory uncertainties are generated on-the-fly using the internal reweighting of SHERPA \cite{59}. Where scale variations are given, they amount to the envelope over a 7-point scale variation, independently multiplying $\mu_R$ and $\mu_F$ by factors of two and one half, but not allowing variations where one scale is scaled up and the other one down. Where clustering is used in a calculation, only the core process scale is affected by the variation, the clustering scales are kept at their central values. To estimate PDF errors, the variations for the NPDF replicas are combined as a statistical sample \cite{58}. To vary $\alpha_s$, we generate results for PDF variations that are fitted using different input values for $\alpha_s(m_Z)$. The central value for it is 0.118, and the variations are 0.117 and 0.119. The $\alpha_s$ error is then given as the envelope over the three corresponding predictions. PDF and $\alpha_s$ variations are not applied to the parton shower. All three sources of uncertainties, the scale, PDF and $\alpha_s$ uncertainties, are either added linearly or given individually, if not specified otherwise.

3 Total and fiducial cross sections and uncertainties

In this section we compare our results with recent measurements at the 8 TeV LHC \cite{7,10,8,6,9,5}. Inclusive total and fiducial cross sections for both $t$- and $s$-channel top- and antitop-production as well as for associated $tW^+$ and $tW^-$ production are listed in Tab.\ 4 and visualised in Fig.\ 1. We find good agreement between the data and our predictions in all three channels for both the five- and the four-flavour schemes. Additionally, we compare our $t$-channel computation for the reconstructed top-quark transverse momentum and the leading light-jet rapidity with ATLAS data \cite{10} in Fig.\ 2. Again, we can establish good agreement between our simulation and data.

In a next step, to further investigate the behaviour of our calculations and their associated uncertainties, we compare in Fig.\ 3 inclusive $t$- and $s$-channel production with leptonic decays in the five-flavour scheme. No acceptance cuts are applied. We separately detail the uncertainties stemming from scale variations, the parton distributions, and the value of the strong coupling for top and anti-top production in both channels. For $t$-channel production, they are contrasted with the difference of the five- and four-flavour schemes, which we find to be in good agreement. Of course, both schemes lead to almost identical results in the $s$-channel production. The top and anti-top quark in the $s$-channel are produced centrally, and the uncertainties are dominated by the renormalisation and factorisation scale variations. PDF uncertainties only become relevant beyond rapidities of $|y_t| > 2$, which have little relevance in the 8 TeV measurements. Both the five- and four-flavour calculations agree on the level of a few percent throughout the entire rapidity range, with deviations being slightly larger for anti-top production. The production via $s$-channel is less central, but otherwise exhibits a very similar structure with respect to the uncertainties. Slightly larger differences can be observed in the leading light-jet rapidity $y_{j_1}$. It is produced predominantly at large rapidities in $t$-channel production, while it is produced centrally in the $s$-channel. The uncertainties are entirely dominated by scale variations throughout the entire observable range. As before, the uncertainties in the five- and four-flavour schemes are small, but larger than for $y_t$. Also, they are again larger for anti-top production. The last quantity we assess is the leading-jet transverse momentum $p_{T,j_1}$. As the $p_T$ increases in $t$-channel production, the uncertainties become dominated by the PDF uncertainties. Conversely, in $s$-channel production the scale uncertainty rapidly increases as the $p_T$ increases, dominating
### Table 4: Total and fiducial single-top production cross sections in picobarn. The omitted statistical errors for the SHERPA results are at least an order of magnitude smaller than their scale uncertainties. All SHERPA results are generated at MC@NLO accuracy. The fiducial cross sections are defined by the cuts given in [10], cf. Section 4. The quoted experimentally measured values only give the total uncertainty. For the s- and the tW-channel, experimental results are only available for the combination of top and anti-top production.

| SHERPA ($N_f = 5$) | SHERPA ($N_f = 4$) | ATLAS | CMS |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------|-----|
| $\mu_{R,F}$  | $\alpha_s$  | PDF | $\mu_{R,F}$  | $\alpha_s$  | PDF | fid. | tot. | fid. | tot. |
| $t$ | 58.3 | $+1.8$ | $-1.4$ | $-4$ | $-0.6$ | $0.7$ | 58.3 | $+2.8$ | $-3.6$ | $-0.6$ | $0.6$ | 56.7 | $+4.3$ | $-3.8$ | $53.8$ | $+4.7$ |
| $\bar{t}$ | 32.1 | $+1.0$ | $-0.8$ | $+3.5$ | $+0.5$ | $0.5$ | 32.9 | $+3.0$ | $-3.0$ | $-0.5$ | $-2.7$ | 27.6 | $+4.0$ |
| $t$ (fid. tot.) | 9.30 | $+0.36$ | $-0.29$ | $+0.06$ | $-0.10$ | $0.11$ | 9.78 | $+0.63$ | $-0.69$ | $+0.09$ | $-0.11$ | $0.10$ | — |
| $\bar{t}$ (fid. tot.) | 5.09 | $+0.21$ | $-0.17$ | $+0.04$ | $-0.06$ | $0.08$ | 5.77 | $+0.71$ | $-0.57$ | $+0.08$ | $-0.09$ | $0.08$ | — |
| $s$-ch. tot. | 3.31 | $+0.09$ | $-0.07$ | $+0.01$ | $-0.02$ | $0.06$ | 4.8 | $+1.8$ | $-1.6$ | $13.4$ | $+7.3$ |
| $\bar{s}$-ch. tot. | 1.89 | $+0.05$ | $-0.04$ | $+0.01$ | $-0.01$ | $0.04$ | 1.87 | $+0.05$ | $-0.04$ | $+0.01$ | $-0.01$ | $0.04$ |
| $tW$-ch. tot. | 12.3 | $+0.8$ | $-0.7$ | $+0.2$ | $-0.2$ | $0.4$ | 23.0 | $+3.7$ | $-3.9$ | $23.4$ | $+5.4$ |
| $\bar{t}W$-ch. tot. | 12.3 | $+0.8$ | $-0.7$ | $+0.2$ | $-0.2$ | $0.4$ | — |

### Figure 1: Depiction of the cross sections from Tab. 4. The uncertainties for the SHERPA results are displayed staggered, i.e. the total width of the SHERPA band corresponds to the scale uncertainty (red), the PDF uncertainty (blue) and the $\alpha_s$ uncertainty (yellow) added linearly. Only the $N_f = 5$ SHERPA result is shown for the s-channel, because the $N_f = 4$ result is nearly identical. All SHERPA results are calculated at MC@NLO.
Figure 2: Comparison of SHERPA MC@NLO predictions with ATLAS data [10] for the top-quark transverse momentum $p_T,t$ and the light-jet rapidity $y_{j1}$ in t-channel single-top production. The SHERPA uncertainty consists of the statistical, the $\alpha_s$, the PDF and the (dominating) scale uncertainty, all added in quadrature.

The total uncertainty budget. The difference between five-flavour scheme and four-flavour scheme predictions is most pronounced in this observable and increases to a 10% at $p_T = 200$ GeV for t-channel top productions and 40% for anti-top production. This difference originates in the different interplay of the up(down)-quark and (anti)bottom-quark PDF in the dominant five-flavour (anti)top quark production channel, and the up(down)-quark and the gluon PDF in the dominant four-flavour production channel, especially in their evolution to higher $Q^2$ probes.

This highlights that for a successful extraction of $|V_{tb}|$ from single-top production a good understanding of the bottom-quark PDF and its uncertainty is required. Whereas errors internal to a PDF set are usually taken into account for such a measurement [10], the spread over different PDF sets should also be included, as is done in [6]. Instead of extracting $|V_{tb}|$, single-top production cross sections can also be used to fit the bottom-quark PDF, assuming $|V_{tb}| \approx 1$. To explore this, we study both total and differential cross sections for t-channel single-top production varying the input PDF set, comparing central values of NNPDF3.0, CT14 [62], MMHT2014 [63] and abm11 [62], all at NLO. To capture correlation effects we vary either all parton densities, or the bottom-quark density only while leaving the other densities at their default NNPDF3.0 values.

Figure 4 shows the leading jet rapidity $y_{j1}$ (left column) and its transverse momentum $p_{T,j1}$ (right column), in the fiducial region of the ATLAS measurement [10]. In the top row, the PDF set is varied for all flavours, whereas in the bottom row, only the bottom and anti-bottom PDF is varied. In summary, when varying among the NNPDF3.0, the CT14 and the MMHT2014 sets, we find a mostly flat ratio between the rates and practically all relevant distributions, with CT14 and MMHT2014 approximately 5% below NNPDF3.0. This finding does not change much when only varying the bottom PDF, suggesting that the normalisation is driven by the respective bottom-quark densities, with the lighter quark and gluon densities agreeing among the PDF sets in the relevant phase-space regions. This is consistent with the ratios between the bottom PDFs in Fig. 5 where they are shown at the scale $Q = 300$ GeV. This is approximately the average factorisation scale for our t-channel single-top production. The distribution of the longitudinal momentum fraction peaks at $x \approx 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$, with an average of $x \approx 10^{-1}$. In this region we indeed find the MMHT2014 and CT14 bottom PDF values to be 5–10% smaller than the NNPDF3.0 ones. For abm11, we observe in Fig. 4 for top production a normalisation offset with respect to NNPDF3.0 of about +5%, which however completely vanishes when only varying the bottom-quark density. In addition, we find shape dependences at the level of

\[ 2 \text{See } [61] \text{ for a discussion of the light-quark PDF dependence of t-channel single top-quark production.} \]
Figure 3: The plots in the left panel show the distribution of the top and antitop quark rapidity $y_t$ (top) as well as the leading jet rapidity $y_{j_1}$ (centre) and its transverse momentum $p_{T,j_1}$ (bottom) for leptonic $t$- and $s$-channel single-top production in the five-flavour scheme. The plots in the right panel detail their respective uncertainties stemming from the choice for the scales (red band), parton distributions (blue band) and the value of $\alpha_s$ (yellow band). Each such uncertainty budget is shown separately for each channel: $t$-channel top (blue) and anti-top (orange), and $s$-channel top (green) and anti-top (red) production. The additional panel at the top of each uncertainty breakdown shows the ratio of the four-flavour scheme calculation (dashed) to the corresponding five-flavour calculation (solid) for $t$-channel production. Note that the $s$-channel rapidity distributions have been scaled by a factor of ten.
Figure 4: The impact of different PDF sets on the leading-jet rapidity (left column) and transverse momentum (right column) in MC@NLO $t$-channel single-top production. We show results for the variation of all PDFs (top row) and of the bottom PDF only (bottom row). The uncertainty band gives the statistical errors.

10% for the leading-jet rapidity distribution $y_j$. Similarly, the leading jet transverse momentum exhibits strongly divergent shapes of a similar magnitude as the five- to four-flavour calculation difference beyond $p_T > 200$ GeV.

These findings suggest that in order to improve the bottom-quark distribution from single-top production, its measurement at higher luminosities and/or energies is mandatory such that both the high-$p_T$ and central rapidity regions can be explored with competitive statistical uncertainties. In turn, this implies, despite the observed differences, that the bottom-quark PDF uncertainty is sufficiently well understood for $|V_{tb}|$ extractions from single-top production with the 8 TeV data.

4 Signal-over-background ratio for different light-jet cuts

Finally, we investigate the impact and effectiveness of different particle-level cuts to enhance the $t$-channel single-top signal over the background, consisting of $W$-boson and $tt+$jets production. To this end, we are
f_b(x, Q^2) comparison

Due to the coherence property of QCD, additional radiation off the light quark line will typically also be

Figure 5: Ratios between different PDF sets for the bottom PDF f_b(x, Q^2), with the scale Q set to the
average factorisation scale for t-channel single-top production. The plot has been generated using
the APFEL library [60].

analysing our particle-level calculation using the Rivet analysis framework [63]. The particle reconstruction
and the cuts we apply to our generated samples are chosen such as to emulate the analysis strategy and
object definitions used for Monte-Carlo samples in a recent experimental single-top study [10], except for
the light-jet multiplicity cut as described below.

First, leptons are dressed with all photons within a radius R = 0.1, and then are required to have |η_ℓ| < 2.5
and p_T > 25 GeV. Dressed leptons that do not originate from any hadron decay (either directly or via
an intermedia τ lepton decay) are then considered to be tagged leptons. We require exactly one tagged
lepton. In the setups we use this is guaranteed implicitly: Any tagged lepton ℓ is generated via W → ℓ or
W → τ → ℓ. We further require a missing transverse momentum, p_T^{miss}, of at least 30 GeV. The W boson is
then reconstructed from the tagged (dressed) lepton momentum and p_T^{miss}, using m_W as a constraint. Jets
are defined by the anti-k_T-algorithm [65] with a radius parameter R = 0.4, p_T > 30 GeV and |η| < 4.5. They
are built from all visible particles except for dressed leptons. If one of the jets lies within R = 0.4 around
the tagged lepton, the event is vetoed. Jets are tagged as b-jets by associating a b-hadron with a ghost-matching
method [60], and if their pseudo-rapidity is |η| < 2.5. Exactly one b-jet is required. Events are rejected
if m_4>160 GeV to stay away from the off-shell regions. The top quark is then reconstructed by adding
the four-momenta of the reconstructed W boson and the b-jet. The remaining jets are called light jets (or
“l-jets”) and we number them according to their transverse momenta as j_n, with j_1 being the leading jet.

To further reduce the background, [10] additionally requires that there is exactly one light jet (j_1 in our
notation), N_{j_l,jets} = 1. We study various alternatives for this cut in the following and assess their effectiveness.

Focusing on the dominant t-channel production mode it is worthwhile to contemplate its kinematics. It
is defined by the exchange of a colourless W boson in the t-channel, giving rise to a light “tag” jet and the
top quark which decays into a bottom-quark and a W boson, with the latter subsequently decaying
either into a lepton-neutrino or a quark-anti-quark pair. The colourless t-channel exchange suggests a
kinematic similarity with weak-boson fusion events, with one light-quark current connected to a heavy-quark
current—the transition from bottom- to top-quark at Born level. This analogy implies that, while the top
quark and its decay system remain nearly inert in the central region of the detector, the light tag jet is peaked
in the forward regions, at rapidities of about or above |y| = 2, cf. Fig. 3. The contribution of the up-quark
to the total top-quark production is larger than that of the down-quark to the total antitop-quark production.
Through its valence bump at comparably large momentum fractions of x ≈ 0.15 the mean rapidity of the
tag jet will be somewhat larger for top than for anti-top production. Indeed, we find ⟨|y_ℓ|⟩ = 2.23 and
⟨|y_τ|⟩ = 2.03 for top-quark and antitop-quark production, respectively, when using N_{j_l,jets} = 1 as the light-jet
multiplicity cut. This gives a difference of Δ⟨|y|⟩ = 0.20, a value that varies between 0.15...0.22 with the
other cuts given below.

Due to the coherence property of QCD, additional radiation off the light quark line will typically also be
quite forward, while radiation off the top quark is massively reduced due to the shielding of the collinear singularity by its mass. Therefore, additional QCD radiation in the central region will be depleted and mainly driven by secondary emissions from the top decay. This feature, depletion of radiation in the central region and a “rapidity gap” between the reconstructed top and the tag jet are absent in the backgrounds, which are not driven by colourless $t$-channel exchanges, but are more or less exclusively driven by the strong interaction between the two protons. This opens up possibilities for substantial improvements of the signal-to-background ratio through cuts on additional central hadronic or jet activity. In the following we test the effect of applying five different vetoes on central QCD radiation:

a) a simple cut on the rapidity difference between the reconstructed top and any light-jet $j$,

$$\Delta y_{ij} = |y_t - y_j| > y_{\text{cut}}, \quad (4.1)$$

b) a cut on light-jet activity in the central region, by demanding

$$G_T^{(0)} = \sum_{j \in \text{jets}} |p_{\perp,j}| \exp (-|y_j|) < G_{T,\text{cut}}^{(0)}, \quad (4.2)$$

c) a cut on light-jet activity in the region around the top, by demanding

$$G_T^{(t)} = \sum_{j \in \text{jets}} |p_{\perp,j}| \exp (-|y_j - y_t|) > G_{T,\text{cut}}^{(t)}, \quad (4.3)$$

d) a cut on the hadronic activity in the central region, by demanding

$$g_T^{(0)} = \sum_{i \in \text{tracks}} |p_{\perp,i}| \exp (-|y_i|) < g_{T,\text{cut}}^{(0)}, \quad (4.4)$$

e) a cut on the hadronic activity in the region around the top, by demanding

$$g_T^{(t)} = \sum_{i \in \text{tracks}} |p_{\perp,i}| \exp (-|y_i - y_t|) > g_{T,\text{cut}}^{(t)}. \quad (4.5)$$

Here, we use the properties of charged tracks to characterise the hadronic activity. They are defined to have $|\eta| < 2.5$ and $p_T > 400 \text{ MeV}$ and we discard tracks that are within $R = 0.4$ around the $b$-jet or within $R = 0.1$ around the lepton. In consequence, no jet or track that has been used to reconstruct the top-quark enters the sum in the definition of the measures b)–e). While all five options enhance the contribution from topologies that exhibit rapidity gaps, they vary in their restrictiveness. Only option a) rejects all configurations for which the leading jet and the top-quark are too close in rapidity. In contrast, the other four options weigh the occurring radiation by their distance either from the centre of the detector, $G_T^{(0)}$ and $g_T^{(0)}$, or the reconstructed top-quark, $G_T^{(t)}$ and $g_T^{(t)}$. Options b) and d) therefore do not necessarily lead to a rapidity gap between the top-quark and the light jet, but instead to a gradual depletion of the hadronic activity in the central detector.

The signal-over-background ($S/B$) ratios for all five versions of inducing a rapidity gap and the remaining signal cross sections are shown in Fig. While $S/B$ ratios of 4 and higher can be achieved, they of course come at the cost of a vanishingly small signal cross section. The best results can be obtained by restricting central-jet or hadronic activity. While the $S/B$ ratios are similar between the two approaches, the jet-based veto removes less signal cross section than the track-based one and is therefore preferable. Interestingly, demanding a depleted central detector achieves at least as good and in most cases better results, than a depletion in a rapidity region relative to the reconstructed top quark. This is true both in terms of $S/B$ ratios and of the remaining signal cross section. Of course, since the top-quark itself is predominantly produced very centrally, the differences are moderate. The track-based rejections fare very similarly to the jet-based rejections for large rejection scales, but are more repressive at small rejection scales. While backgrounds are suppressed very well, also the signal cross section is lost. Good compromises are offered by central-jet or track veto scales of around $5$–$10 \text{ GeV}$ or rapidity gaps of $2.5$ units.

To examine the effect of the above rapidity gap inducing phase space restrictions on the leading light-jet rapidity, we define four sets of cuts:
**Figure 6:** Signal-over-background ratios for different veto cuts. The signal is $t$-channel single-top production, the background consists of the sum over $tt$ and $Wj\bar{b}$ production. Scale uncertainties are included only for the signal in the $S/B$ ratios. PDF and $\alpha_s$ uncertainties are varied consistently for all calculations. The large statistical uncertainties visible for the highest $S/B$ values originate in the considerable background suppression using the respective vetoes. We contrast the $S/B$ ratios with the one resulting from the $N_{l-jets} = 1$ requirement used in the original experimental analysis.

i) $G^{(0)}_{T,\text{cut}} = 10 \text{ GeV}$,  

ii) $G^{(t)}_{T,\text{cut}} = 10 \text{ GeV}$,  

iii) $G^{(0)}_{T,\text{cut}} = 5 \text{ GeV}$,  

iv) $G^{(t)}_{T,\text{cut}} = 5 \text{ GeV}$.

The resulting distributions are shown in Fig. 7. The upper panel shows the leading light-jet rapidity distributions for $t$-channel top and anti-top production after the application of i) or ii) and contrast them with the distributions after the application of the original $N_{l-jets} = 1$ or $y_{cut} = 2.5$ restrictions. They are accompanied by the corresponding distributions of the $tt$ and $Wj\bar{b}$ background processes. The lower panel shows the same distributions, now applying the restrictions of iii) and iv) instead.
Figure 7: SHERPA MC@NLO results for the leading-jet rapidity $y_{j_1}$ for different signal channels and background processes, given different veto cuts.
Because the $N_{\text{jets}} = 1$ requirement does not enforce a rapidity gap, we find that when using this requirement a large number of background events survive where the signal cross section is minimal. Among the three other options, $G_{T,\text{cut}}^{(t)} = 10\text{ GeV}$ and $y_{\text{cut}} = 2.5$ largely give very similar results, with minor difference in the central region for the $Wjb$ background. $G_{T,\text{cut}}^{(t)} = 10\text{ GeV}$ induces a more aggressively depleted central detector, but leaves an increased signal rate at $|y_{j_1}| \approx 2.5$, accumulating to a larger signal cross section throughout the spectrum. Decreasing the track-veto scale in the central region or the vicinity of the top-quark reduces the background rates to negligible values, but also has an adverse effect on the signal cross section, as we have already observed before. Only small signal regions beyond $|y_{j_1}| \gtrsim 2.5$ survive.

Turning the above line-of-thought around, requiring a minimal remaining signal cross-section after cuts of 1 pb, the best value for $S/B$ using a plain rapidity gap requirement is about 2.5 when using $y_{\text{cut}} = 2.5$. While the light-jet suppression in the top vicinity achieves similar results, leaving a signal cross section of 1 pb with a $S/B$ of about 2.4 with $G_{T,\text{cut}}^{(t)} = 3.5\text{ GeV}$, the top-independent central jet veto performs best, reaching a $S/B$ ratio of approximately 4 at a signal cross section of 1 pb with $G_{T,\text{cut}}^{(0)} = 3\text{ GeV}$.

## 5 Summary

We reported on the simulation of single top-quark production in the $s$-, $t$- and $tW$-channels with the SHERPA event generator at MC@NLO accuracy. After validating our results with experimental data for various cross sections and through selected differential observables, we focused on two short phenomenological studies. First, we analysed the impact of the bottom PDF on various observables. We find that for most of the standard PDFs the shapes are very robust, on the level of 5% or below, and that the main differences are in the total normalisation, i.e. the overall cross section with bottom PDF induced uncertainties of up to about 10%. The only exception is the abm11 PDF set, which also shows some shape distortions. Overall, this provides ample motivation to use precision determinations of single top-quark production as a means to directly measure the absolute value of the CKM element $|V_{tb}|$. Second, we focused on the $t$-channel production mode and applied a variety of vetoes on QCD radiation in central rapidity regions. To this end we introduced a number of observables, essentially scalar sums of transverse momenta of jets or charged tracks, weighted with an exponential form suppressing them at large rapidities or rapidity differences with respect to the top-quark system. As they exploit the topological differences of the signal and its background processes, it is unsurprising that all five versions of such an additional requirement provided significant enhancements of the $S/B$ ratio of around 2-4 while simultaneously keeping the signal cross section at 1 pb or above. This leads us to suggest to replace the flat restriction on light-jet activity used so far in experimental analysis by any of the rapidity gap inducing candidates suggested in this paper and investigate their behaviour further in subsequent experimental studies.

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