



NATIONAL
ACCELERATOR
LABORATORY

BERNHARD MISTLBERGER

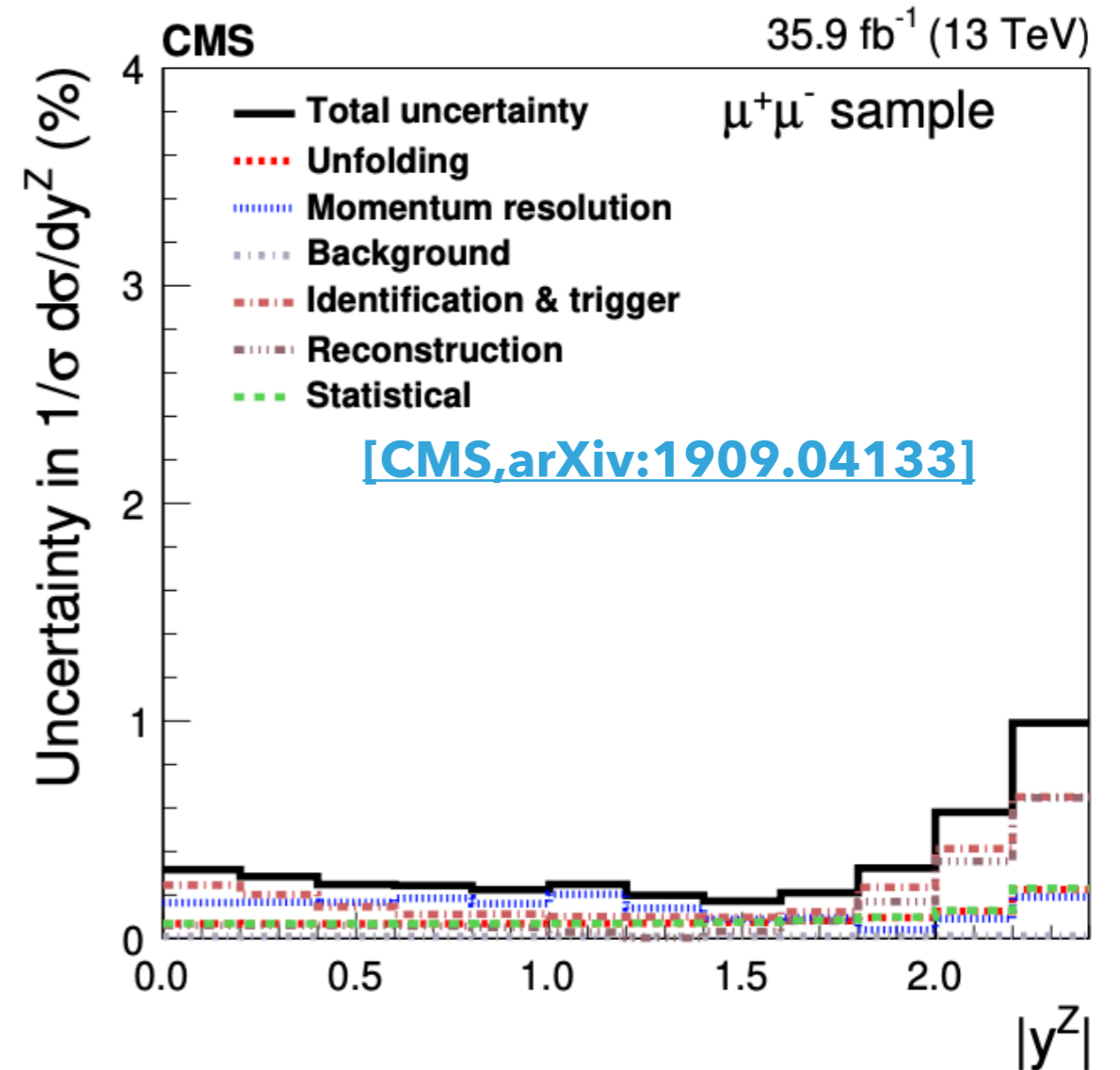
LHC CROSS SECTIONS AT **N³LO** IN QCD

With **Claude Duhr, Falko Dulat, Robert Szafron and
Julien Baglio**

[arXiv:1904.09990](https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.09990) [arXiv:2001.07717](https://arxiv.org/abs/2001.07717) [arXiv:2004.04752](https://arxiv.org/abs/2004.04752) [arXiv:2007.13313](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.13313)

+ to appear

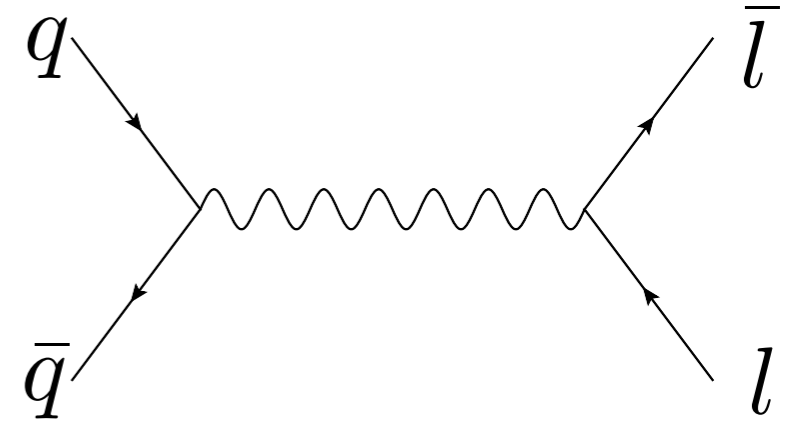
- ▶ Precision Observables at the LHC:
 - * Clean Final States
 - * Large Invariant Mass
 - * Sizable Cross Section w.r.t. 3000 fb⁻¹ of data



Uncertainty on the Shape of the DY Rapidity Distribution

- ▶ DY: Production of lepton pair at the LHC

Clean and Abundant



- ▶ Measurement of the W boson mass:

[\[ATLAS, arXiv:1701.07240\]](#)

$$m_W = 80370 \pm 7 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 11 \text{ (exp. syst.)} \pm 14 \text{ (mod. syst.) MeV}$$

$$m_W^2 \left(1 - \frac{m_W^2}{m_Z^2} \right) = \frac{\pi\alpha}{\sqrt{2}G_\mu}$$

Theory!

- ▶ LHC will deliver the most precise single measurement of $\sin \theta_W$

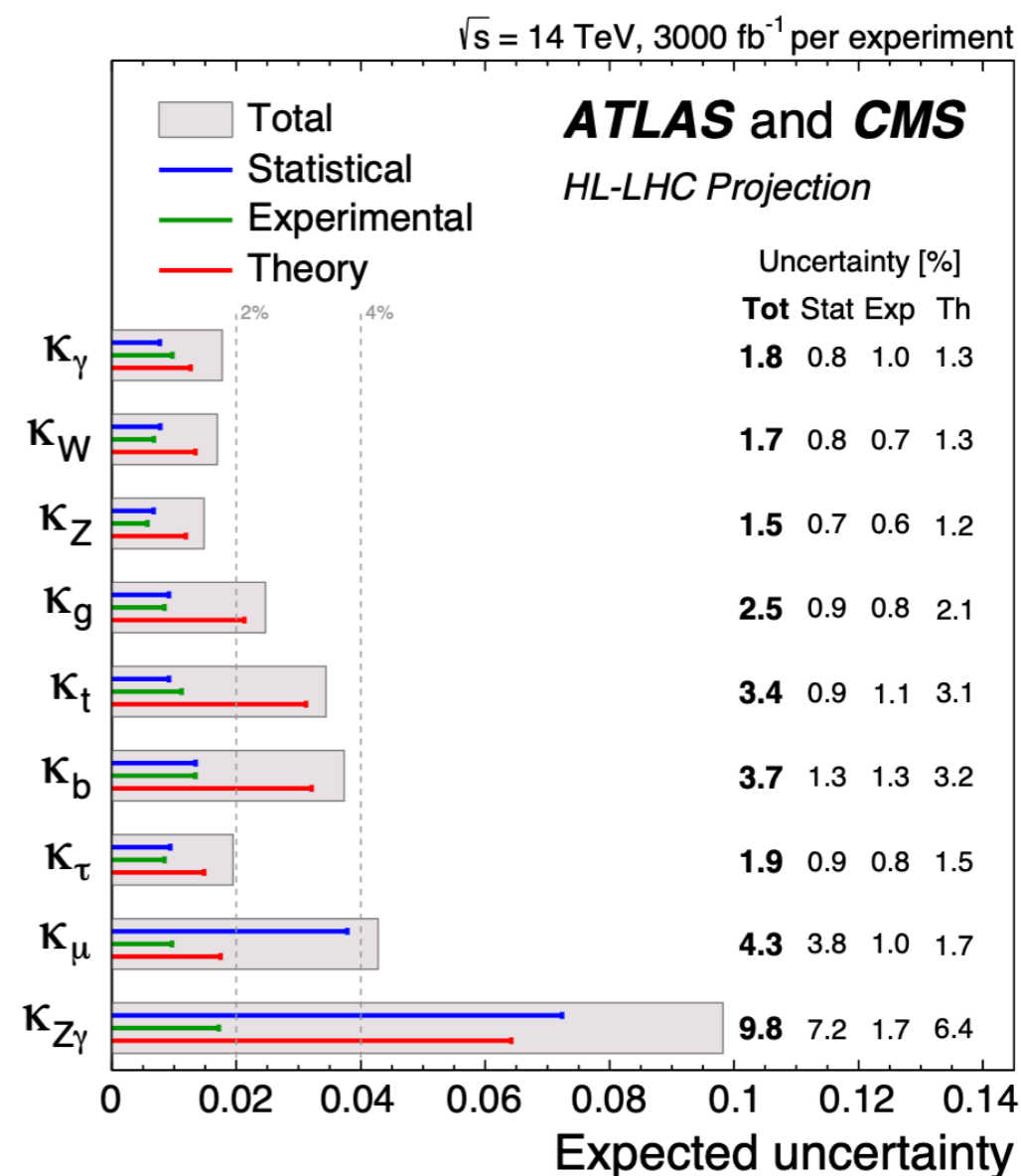
[\(ATLAS\)](#)

- ▶ Play a role in EFT Operators, VBS, unitarization, PDF determination, nature of the Z and W boson, strong coupling constant measurement, ...

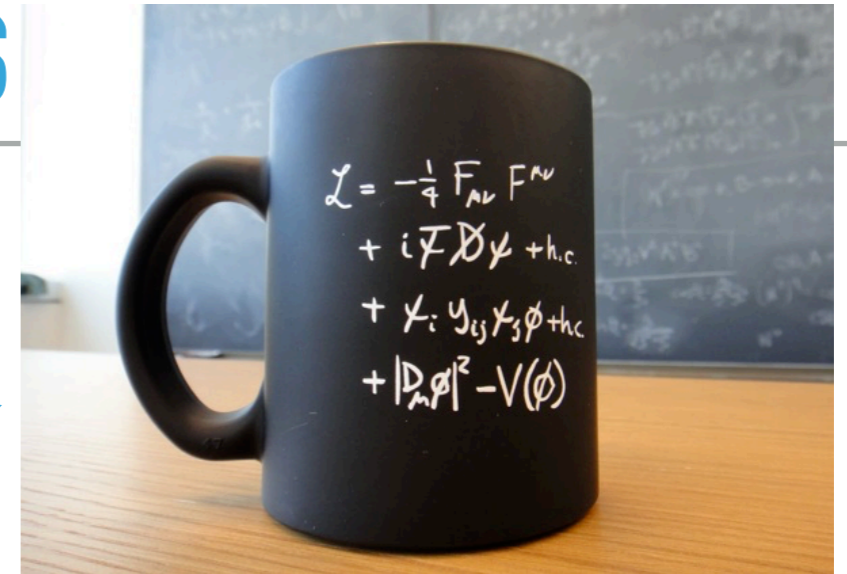
Cross Section to Produce a Higgs

- ▶ LHC will determine the ratio $\frac{\sigma_{\text{LHC}}}{\sigma_{\text{SM}}}$ to $< 2.4\%$ with 3000 fb^{-1} .

- ▶ Extract coupling strengths at a couple of %.
- ▶ Transverse Momentum Distribution
- ▶ Check the nature of the boson! (EFT, POs, STXS, ...)



THE WAY TO PRECISION LHC PREDICTIONS

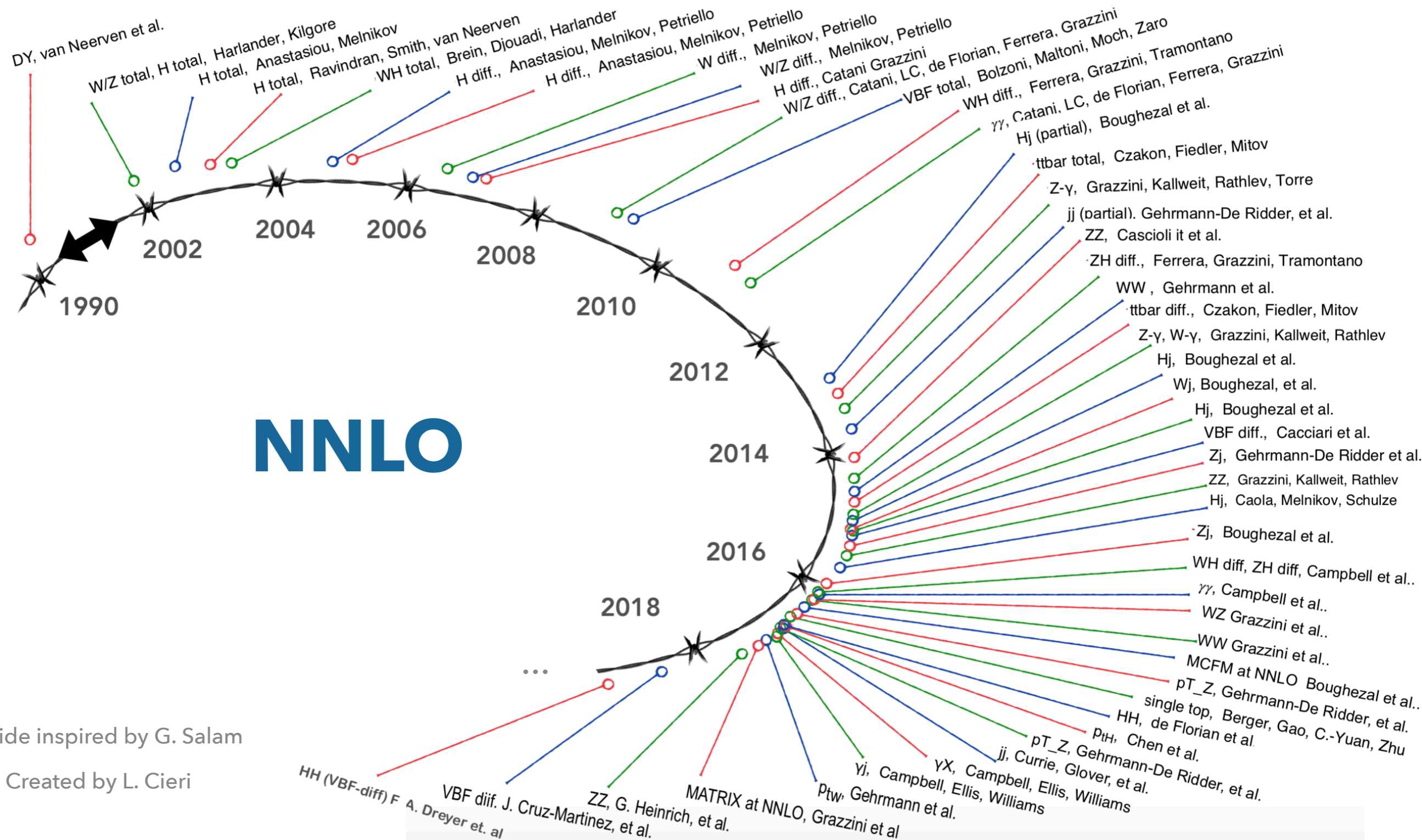


$$\sigma \sim \int dx dy f(x) f(y) \hat{\sigma} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda}{Q}\right)$$

- ▶ Perturbative partonic cross sections
- ▶ QCD perturbation theory is dominant $\alpha_S = 0.118$

▶ Naively:

	LO	NLO	NNLO	N3LO	
$\hat{\sigma} =$	$\hat{\sigma}^{(0)}$	$+ \alpha_S^1 \hat{\sigma}^{(1)}$	$+ \alpha_S^2 \hat{\sigma}^{(2)}$	$+ \alpha_S^3 \hat{\sigma}^{(3)}$	$+ \dots$
		10%	1%	0.1%	



Higgs Threshold Exp.

[Anastasiou, Duhr, Dulat, Herzog, BM, 15]

Higgs Jet Veto [Banfi, et al. 15]

Higgs VBF [Dreyer, Karlberg,16]

Higgs Diff. Threshold App. [Dulat, BM, A. Pelloni,17]

Higgs, [BM,18]

Higgs Diff. qT [Cieri,Chen, Gehrman,
Glover,Huss,18]

HH (VBF) [Dreyer, Karlberg,18]

Higgs (Y approx.) [Dulat, BM,Pelloni,18]

bb->H [Dulat, Duhr, BM,19]

ggF->HH [Chen,Li,Shoa,Wang]

Drell-Yan [Dulat, Duhr, BM,20]

bbH 4FS+5FS [Dulat, Duhr, Hirschi, BM,20]

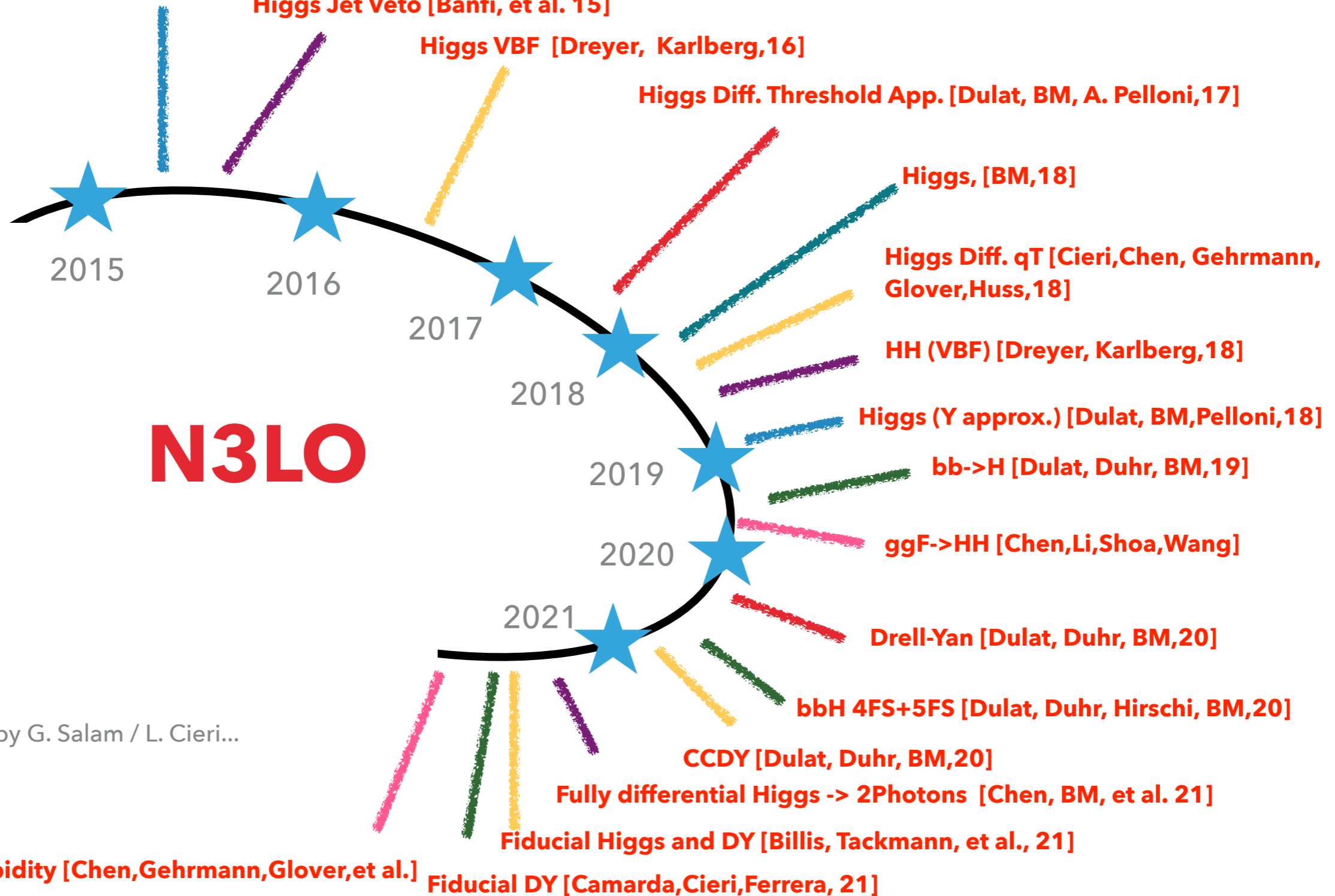
CCDY [Dulat, Duhr, BM,20]

Fully differential Higgs -> 2Photons [Chen, BM, et al. 21]

Fiducial Higgs and DY [Billis, Tackmann, et al., 21]

DY-Rapidity [Chen,Gehrman,Glover,et al.]

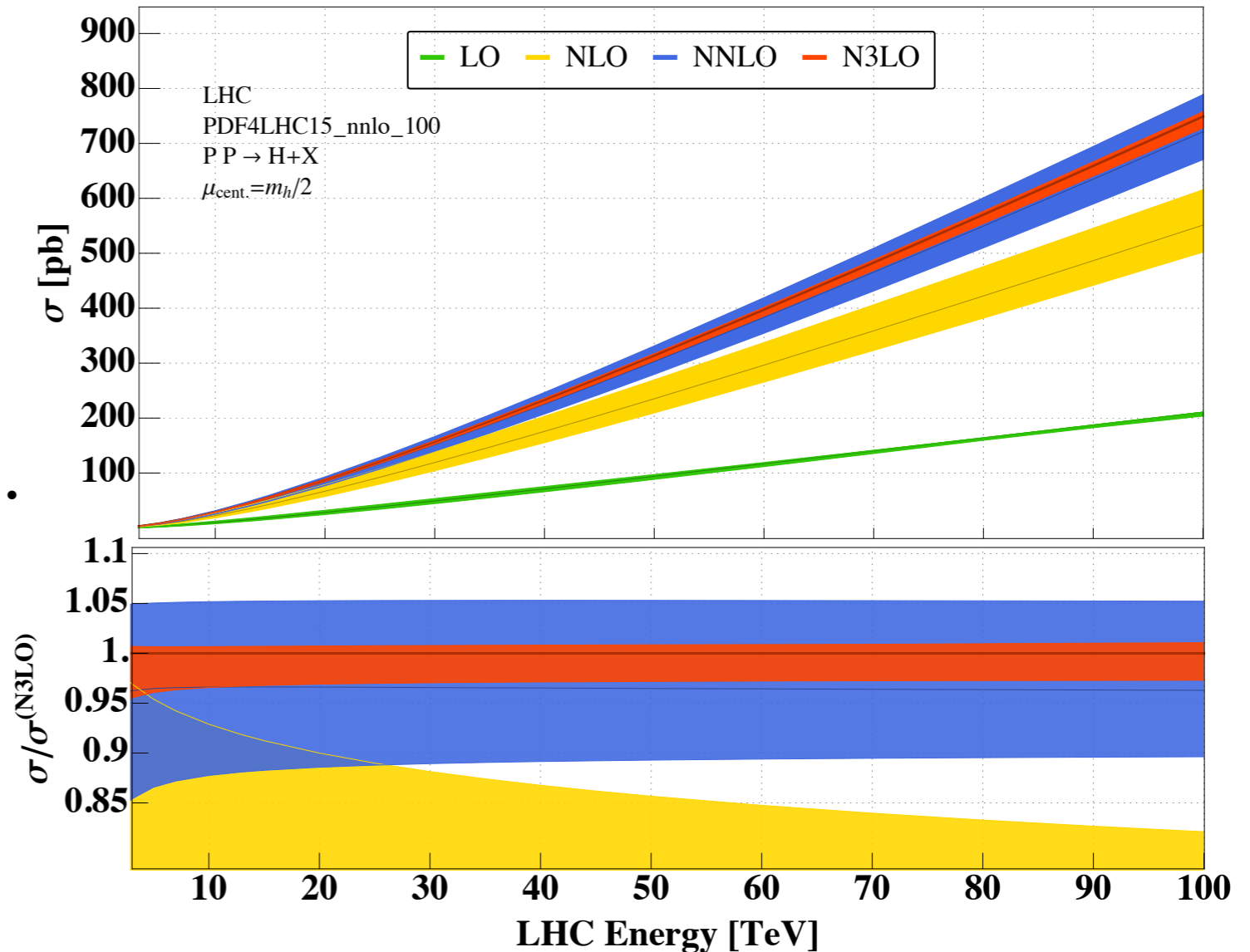
Fiducial DY [Camarda,Cieri,Ferrera, 21]



Slide inspired by G. Salam / L. Cieri...

- ▶ First example of LHC cross section at N3LO.
- ▶ N3LO stabilizes the perturbative expansion.
- ▶ Reduction of perturbative uncertainty:

$$9.5\% \rightarrow 2.2\%$$



How many Higgs bosons are produced at the LHC?

$$\mu = \frac{\sigma_{\text{obs.}}}{\sigma_{\text{SM}}}$$

$$\mu = 1.06 \pm 0.07 = 1.06 \pm 0.04(\text{stat}) \pm 0.03(\text{exp.})_{-0.04}^{+0.05}(\text{sig. th.}) \pm 0.02(\text{bkg. th.})$$

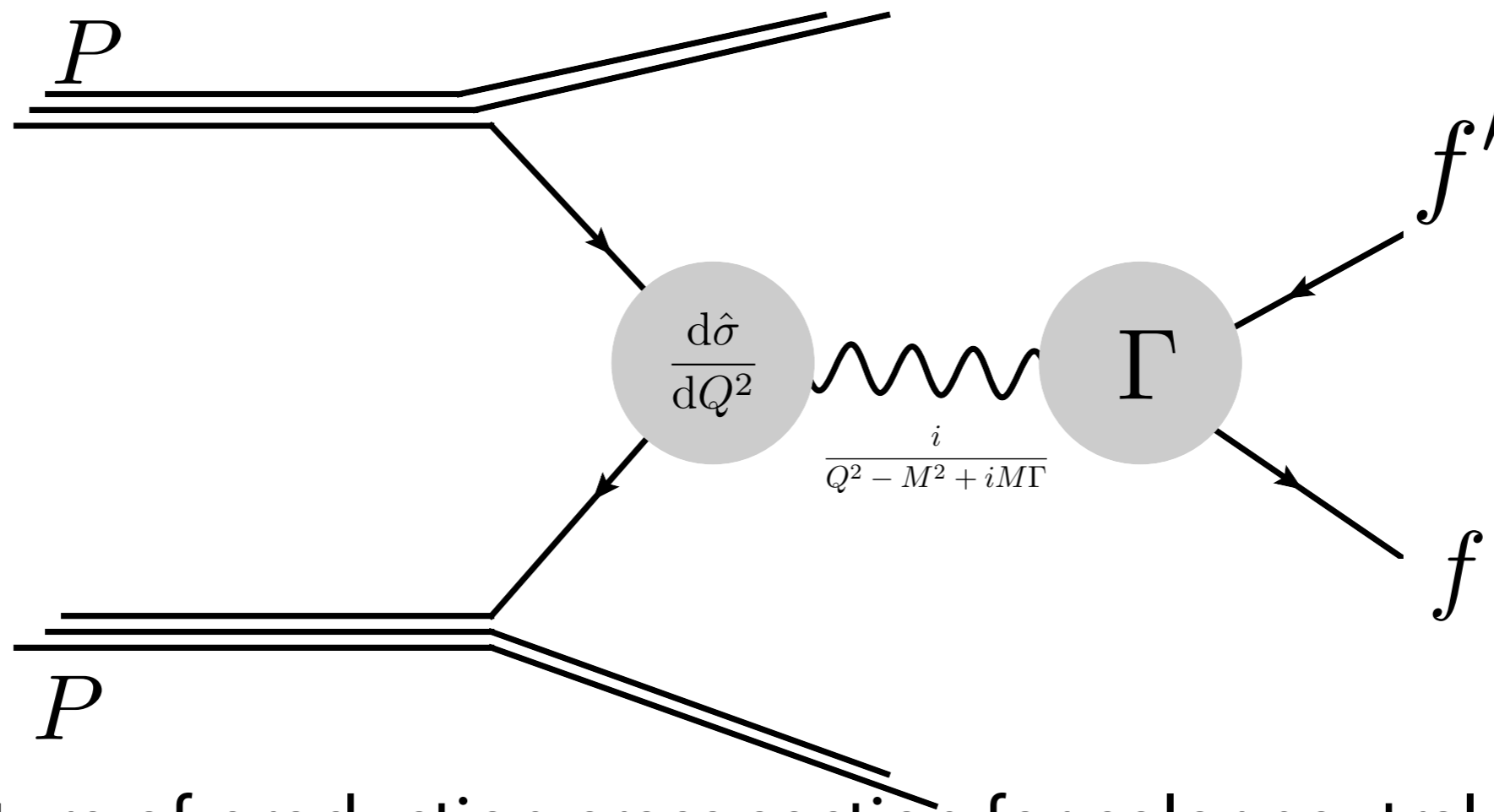
ATLAS

$$\mu = 1.02_{-0.06}^{+0.07} = 1.02 \pm 0.04(\text{stat}) \pm 0.04(\text{exp.}) \pm 0.04(\text{sig.+bkg. th.})$$

CMS

- ▶ Agreement of EXP and TH at ~ 7%!
- ▶ TH Uncertainty ~ Exp Uncertainty

General structure for the production of a colorless, off-shell particle:

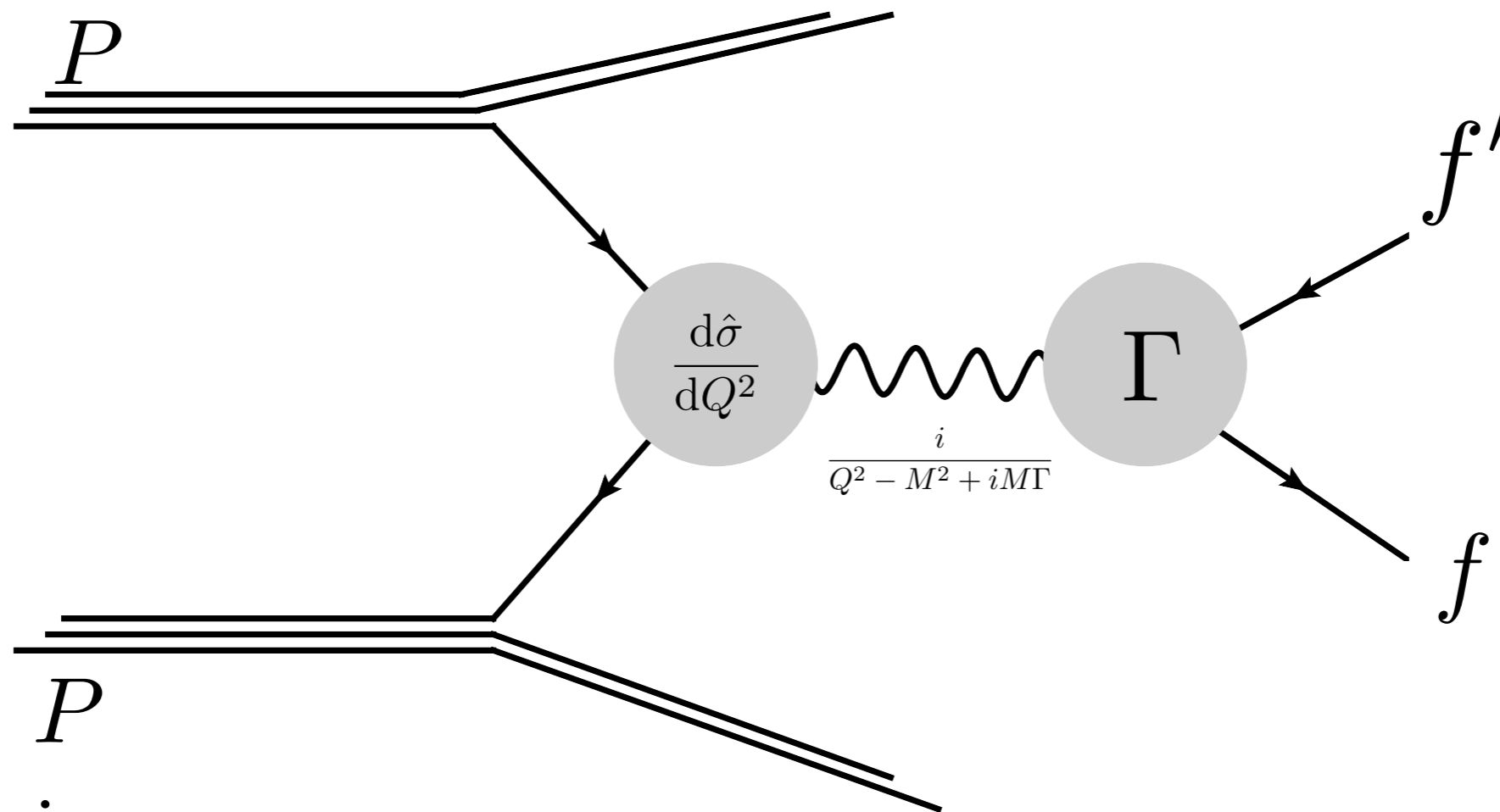


- ▶ Structure of production cross section for color neutral final states similar for a large range of processes:

$$\gamma^* \quad W \quad Z \quad H \quad bbH \quad H^* \quad G \quad WH \quad ZH$$

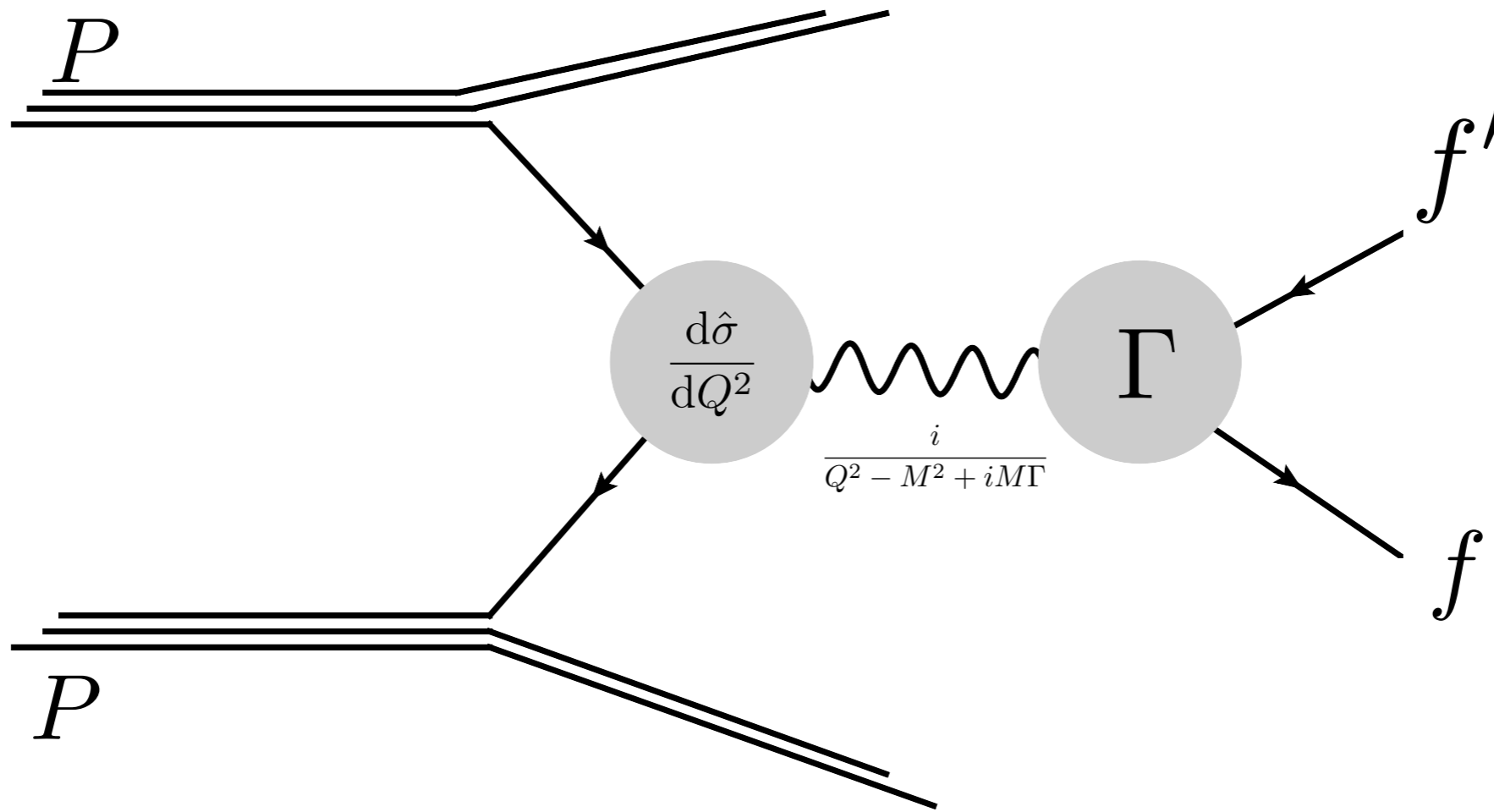
- ▶ Components of their calculations are re-usebale: IBP relations, Master integrals, large pieces of computer code.

General structure for the production of a colorless, off-shell particle:



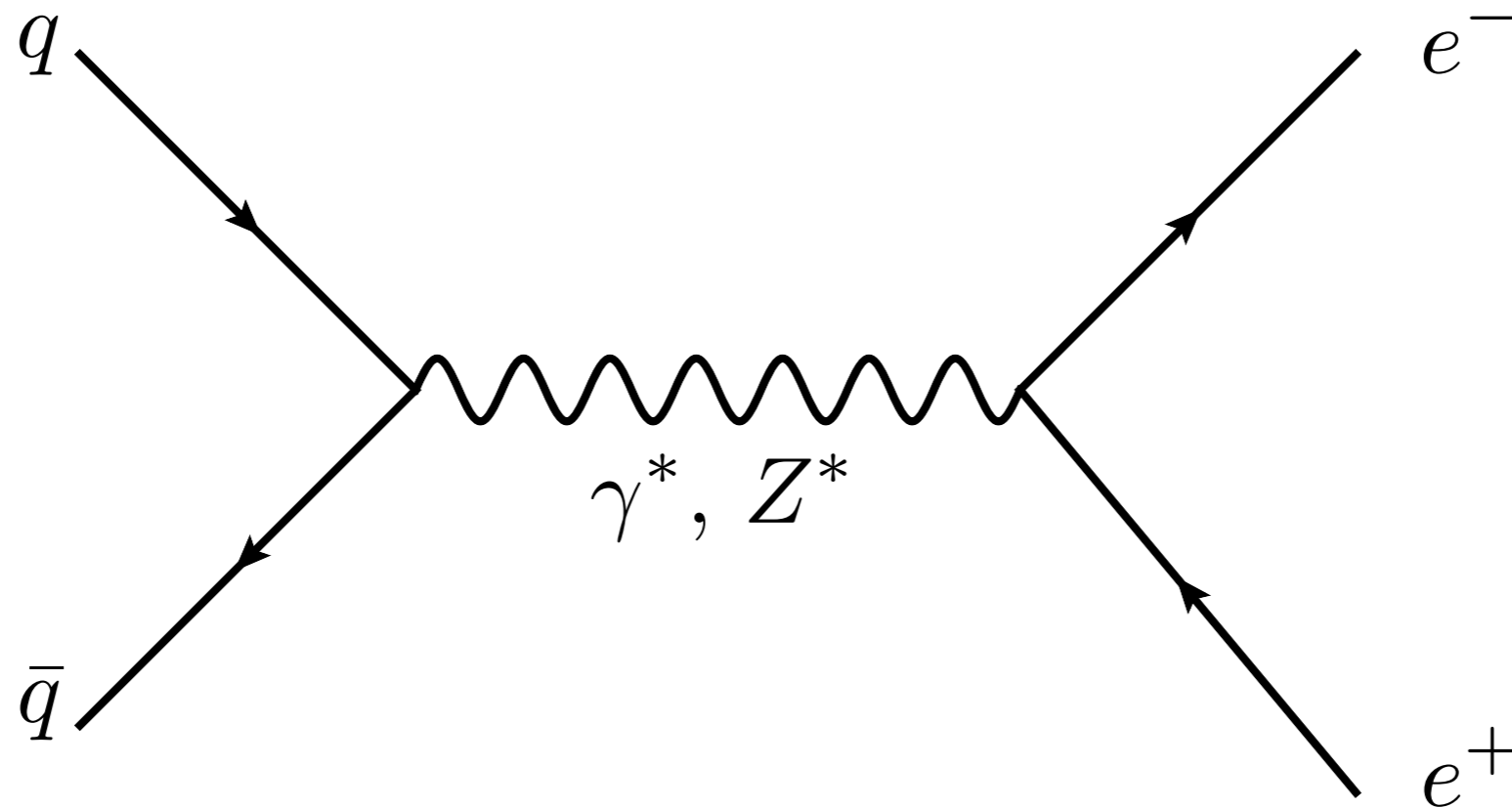
- ▶ Width is narrow
- ▶ Factorization of production and decay.
- ▶ Breit-Wigner distribution to approximate propagation of off-shell gauge boson.

General structure for the production of a colorless, off-shell particle:



$$Q^2 \frac{d\sigma_{PP \rightarrow V/V' + X \rightarrow ff' + X}}{dQ^2} = Q^2 \frac{d\sigma_{PP \rightarrow V/V' + X}}{dQ^2} \times \Gamma_{V/V' \rightarrow ff'}(Q^2, m_f^2, m_{f'}^2) \times \text{BW}(Q^2, m_V, m_{V'})$$

The probability to produce a $e^+ e^-$ pair

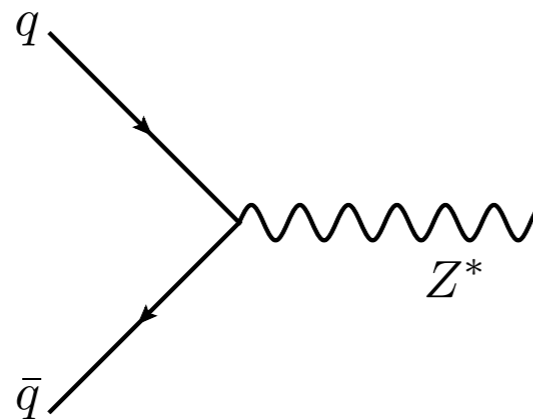
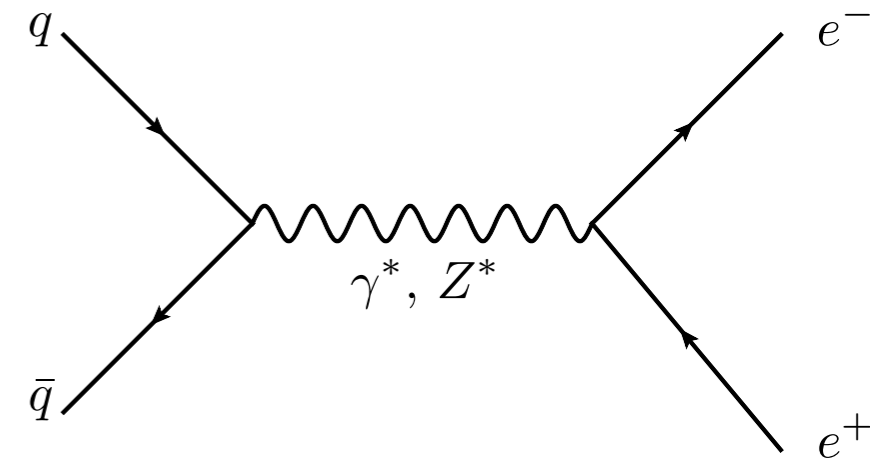


- ▶ The standard candle process at the LHC
- ▶ Parton distribution functions

- ▶ Computed photon cross section in

[arXiv:2001.07717](https://arxiv.org/abs/2001.07717)

- ▶ Z boson vertex contains **Axial-Vector** coupling:



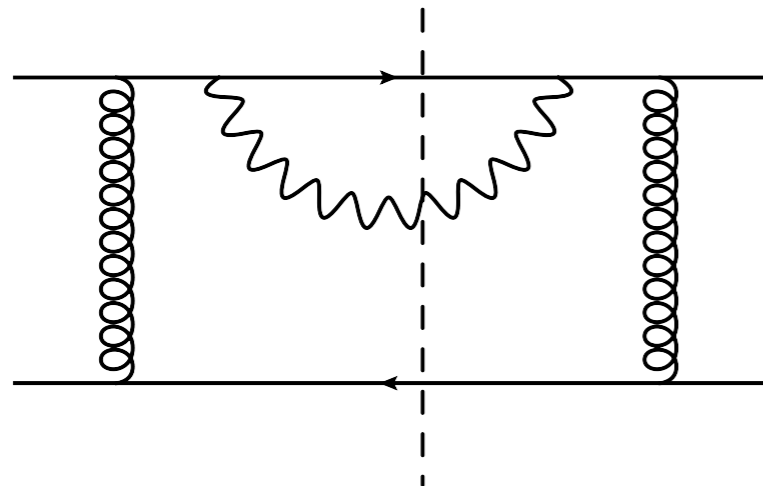
$$\sim g_W (V \gamma^\mu - A \gamma_5 \gamma^\mu)$$

- ▶ How to treat γ_5 ?

- ▶ 't Hooft -Veltman $\gamma_5 = \frac{-i}{4!} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\rho \gamma^\sigma$
- ▶ Larin: $\gamma_5 \gamma^\mu \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} [\gamma_5, \gamma^\mu] = \frac{-i}{3!} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \gamma^\nu \gamma^\rho \gamma^\sigma$
- ▶ ...

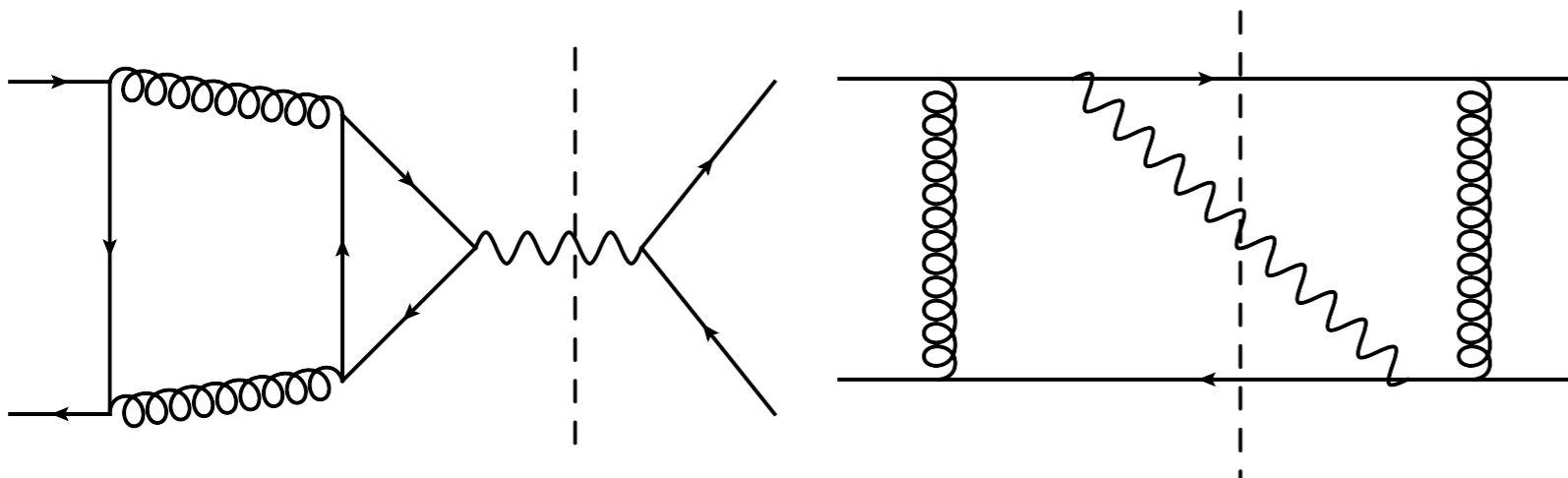
- ▶ Where does the treatment of γ_5 matter?

- AV current couples on same fermion line twice:



γ_5 appears twice in the same trace. If treated in $D=4$, drops out identically! Such contributions can be extracted directly from calculation of vector current DY.

- AV current couples to fermion line only once:

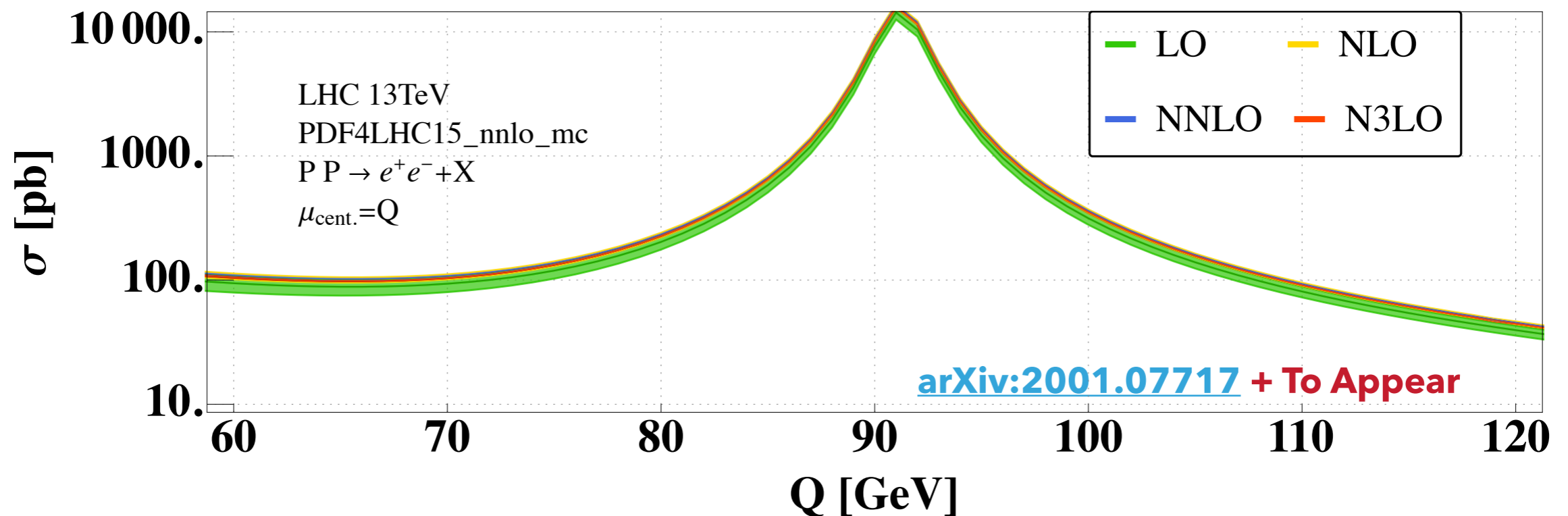


Axial anomaly diagrams.
Genuinely different contributions from vector current first at NNLO.

Finite renormalisation in Latin Scheme. Top Quark contributes UV divergences in 5 flavor QCD.

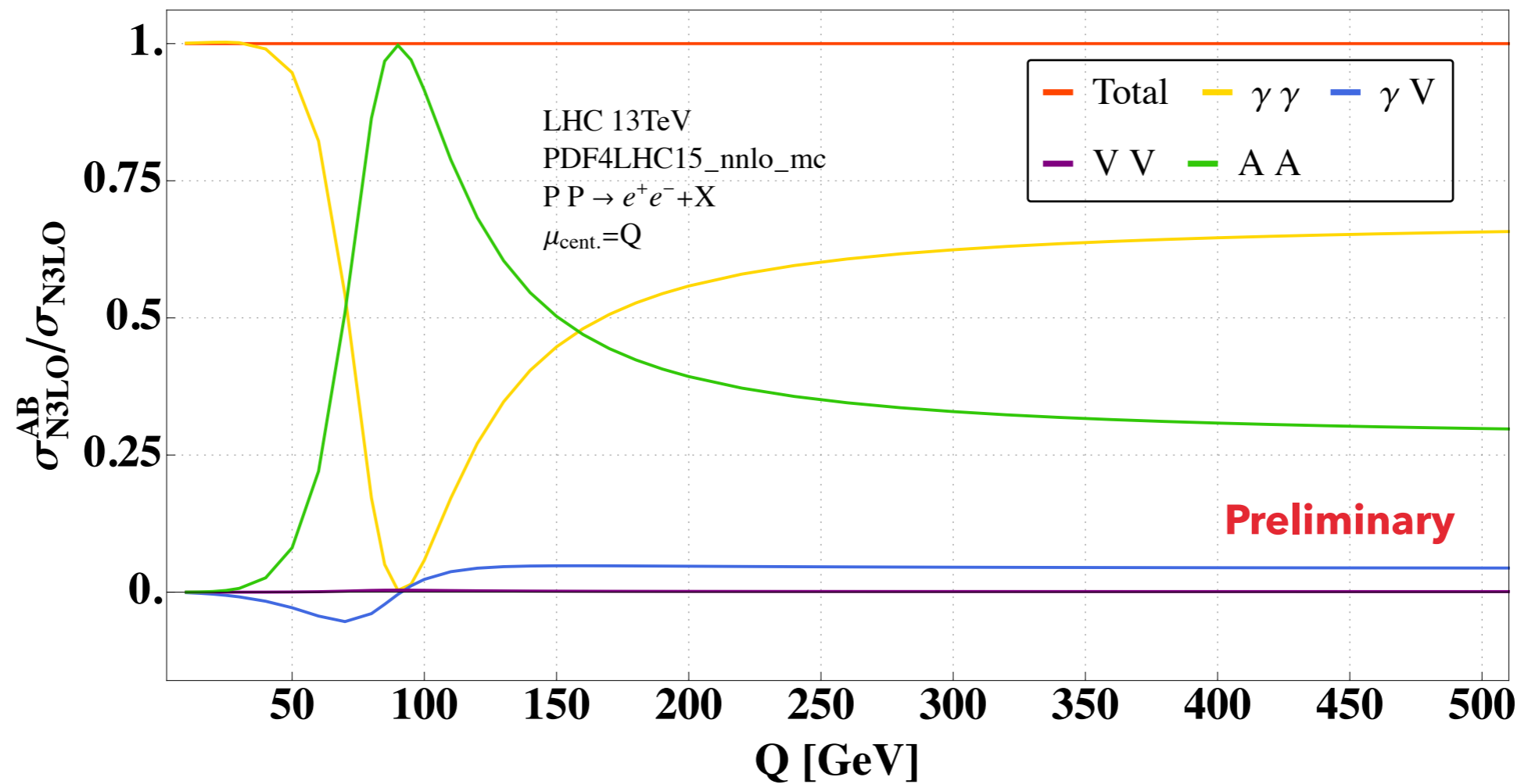
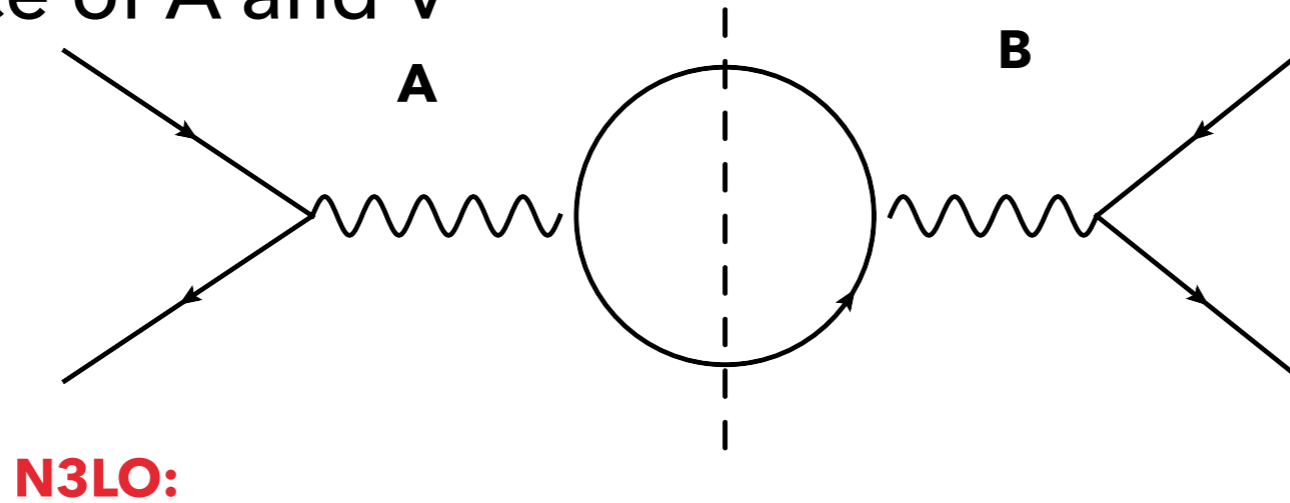
► Inclusive Cross Section

$$P P \rightarrow e^+ e^- + X$$



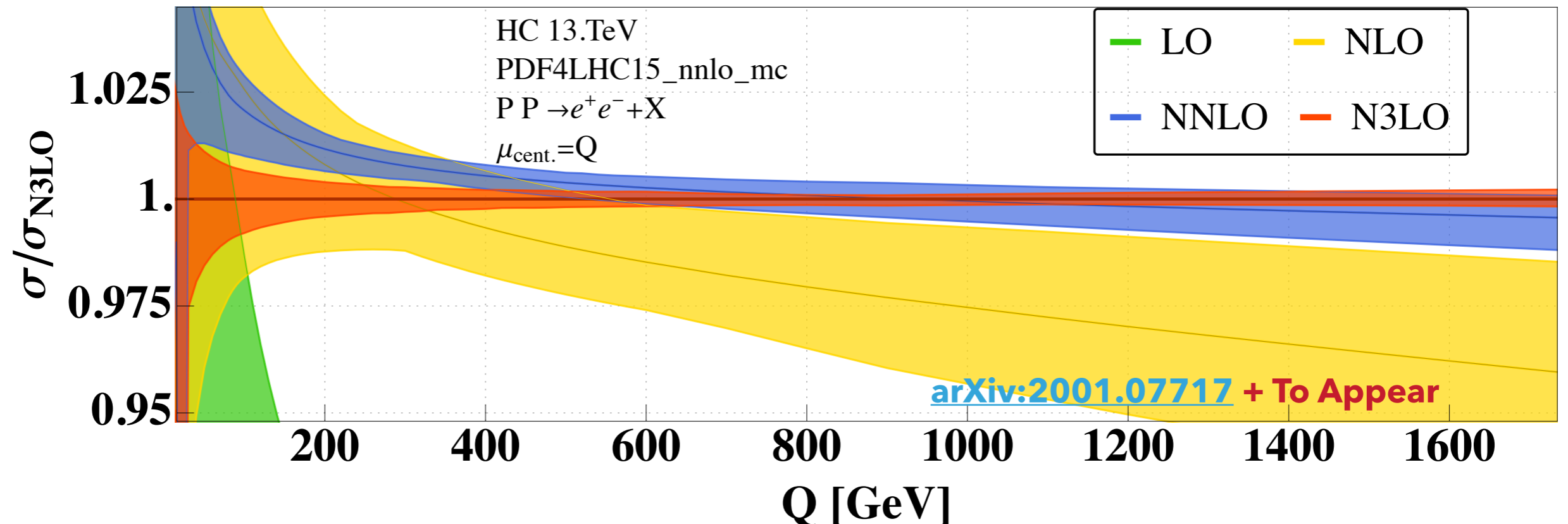
► Bulk of the cross section centered around Z-pole

► Interference of A and V



- ▶ Inclusive K Factor for

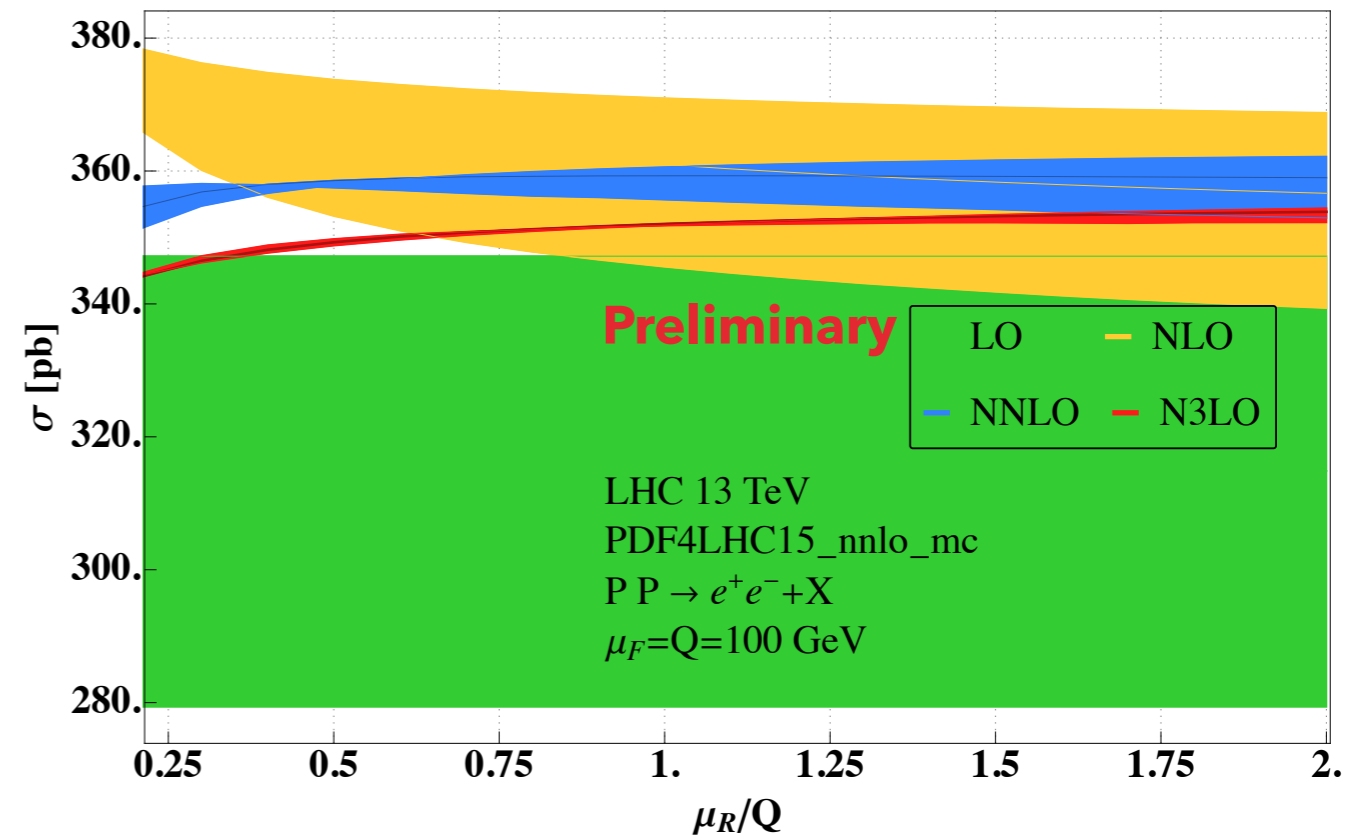
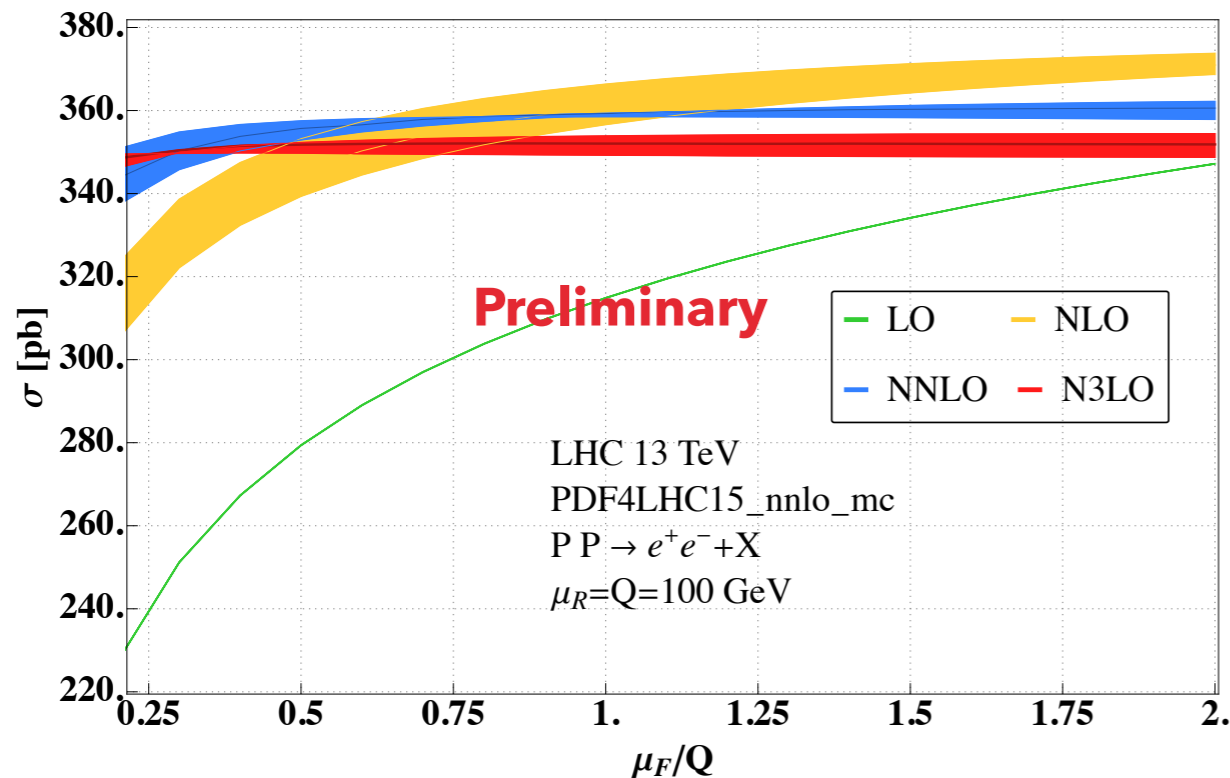
$$P P \rightarrow e^+ e^- + X$$



- ▶ Relatively Large corrections for $Q \sim 100$ GeV.
- ▶ Nice, perturbative behavior for large Q .
- ▶ Overall, reduced scale dependence.
- ▶ Extremely similar to K-Factor of DY via Photon Exchange!

[arXiv:2001.07717](https://arxiv.org/abs/2001.07717)

► Scale Dependence:



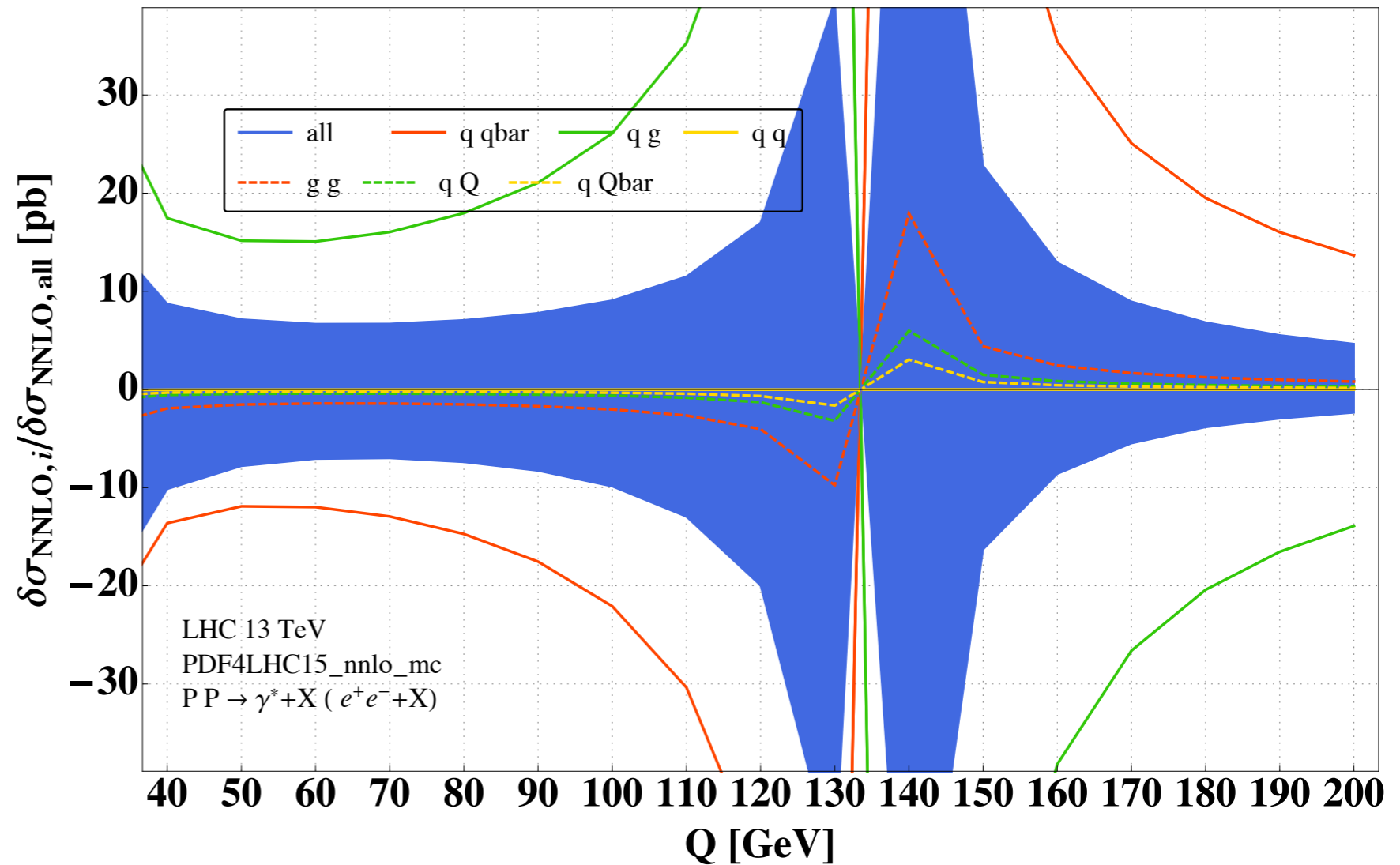
- Relatively flat.
- Systematic offset.
- Going to lower scales does not change the picture much.

NNLO

- ▶ How is the cross section decomposed into initial state configurations?

Size of individual partonic channel compared to correction at NNLO

- ▶ Large! cancellation between quark and gluon induced channels.
- ▶ Small Miss-alignment of PDFs can lead to relatively large change in cross section predictions.

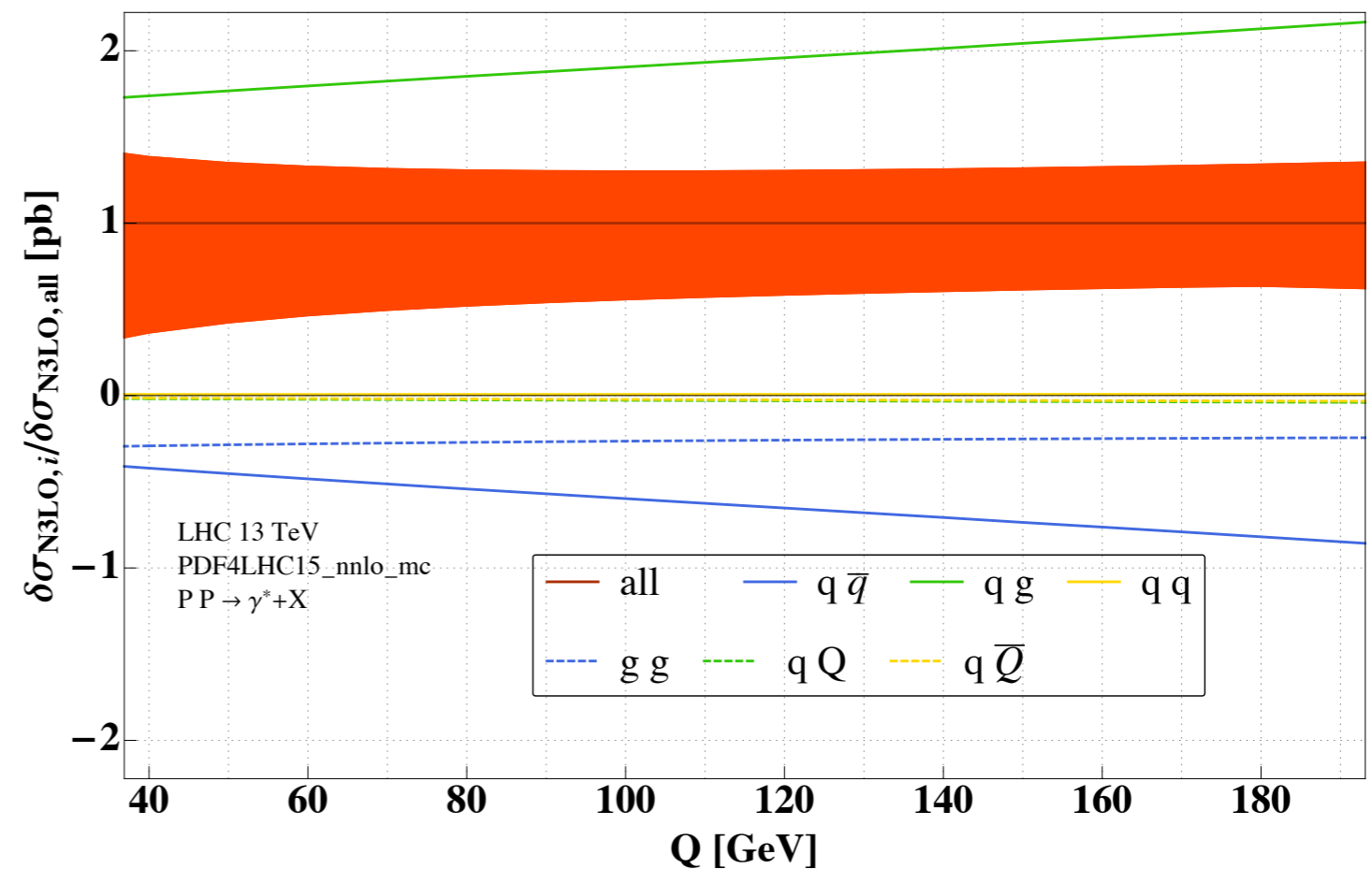


N3LO

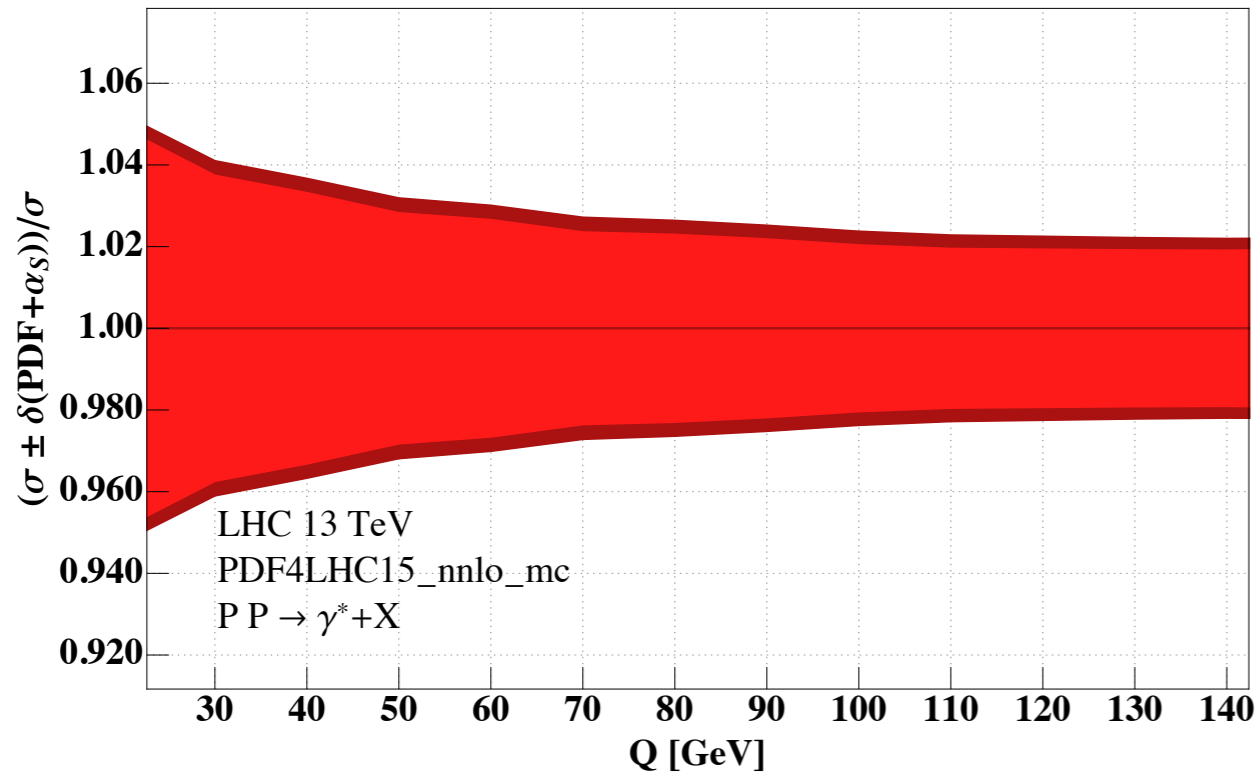
- ▶ How is the cross section decomposed into initial state configurations?

Size of individual partonic channel compared to correction at N3LO

- ▶ Same feature at N3LO.
- ▶ Is this effect due to imprecise knowledge of PDFs?
- ▶ Is this because we don't have N3LO PDFs?
- ▶ Scale Variation?



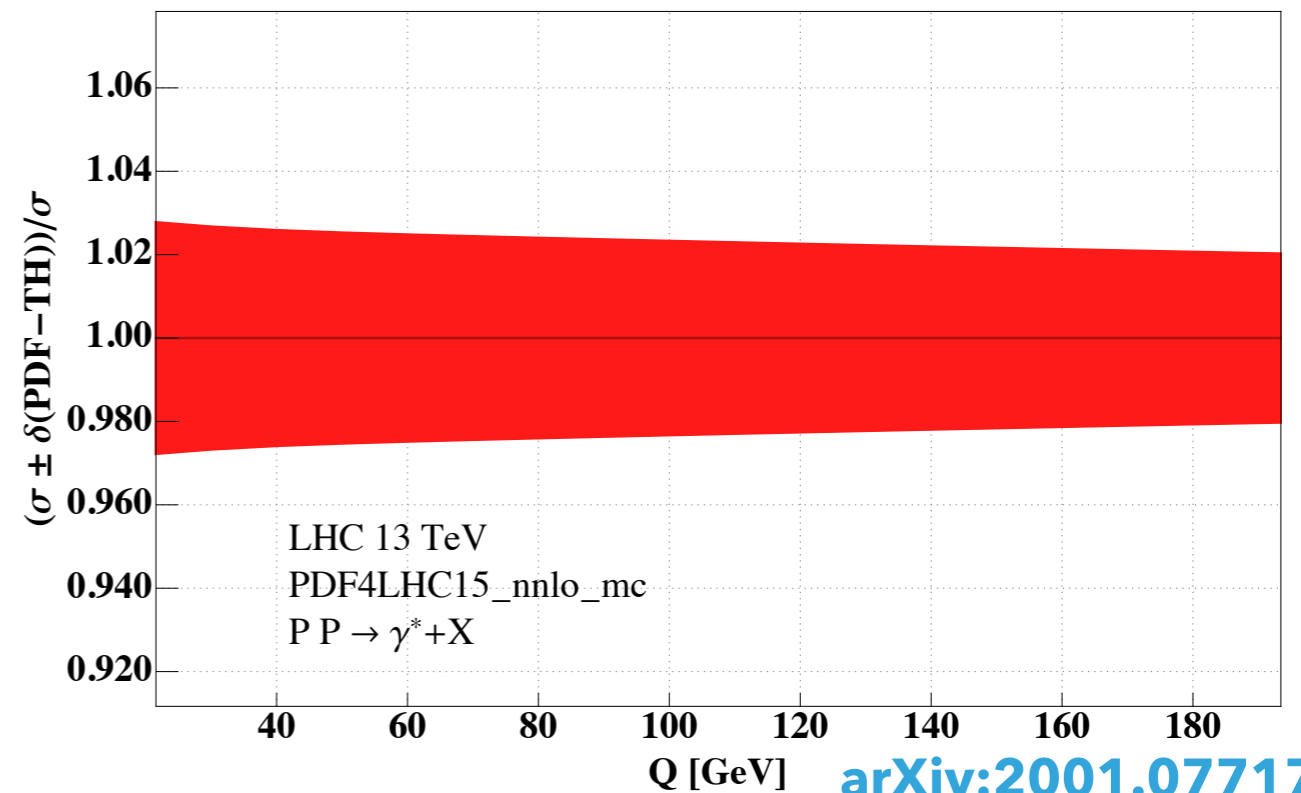
- ▶ PDF Uncertainties: Statistical and Systematic from Methods and Measurement



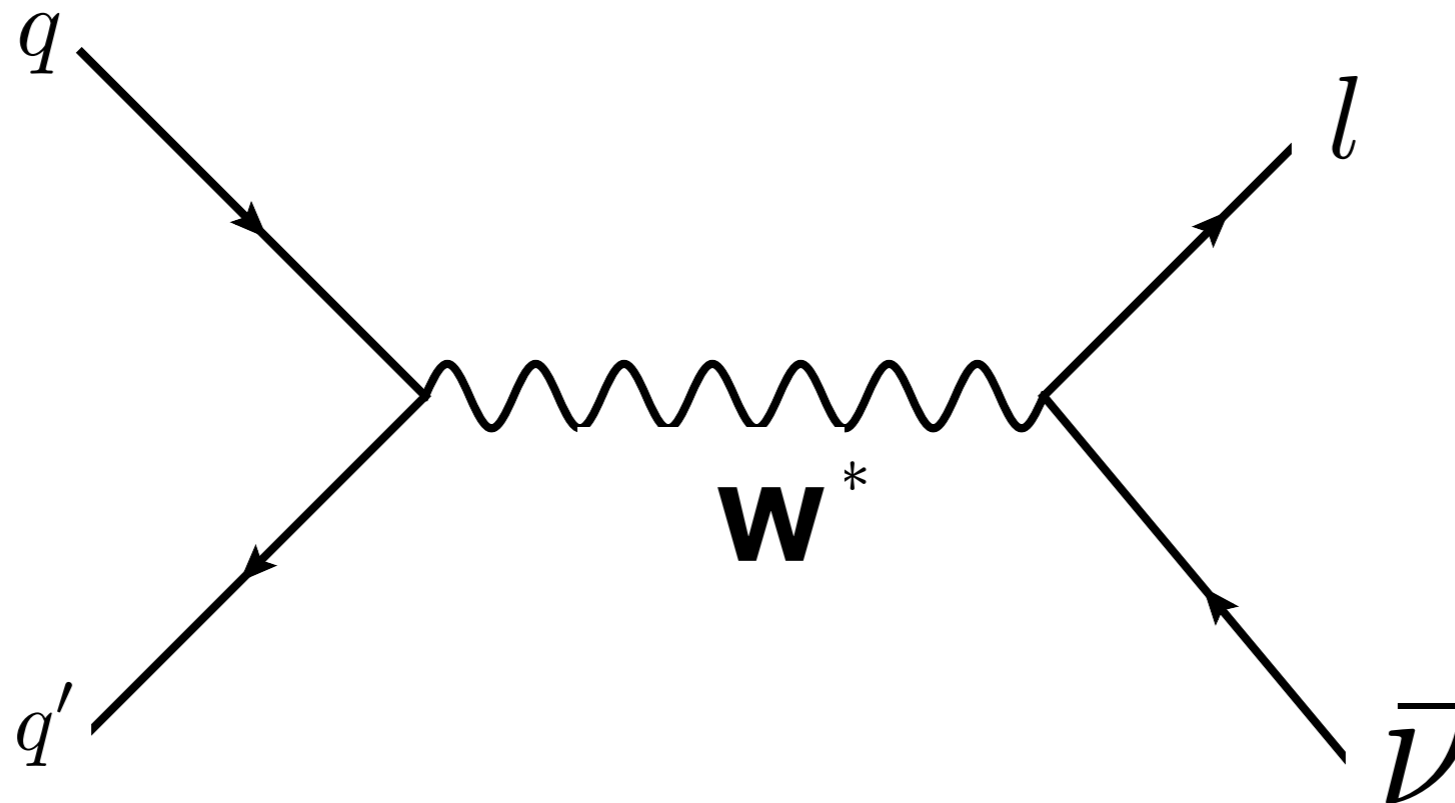
- ▶ Large compared to N3LO QCD uncertainties.

- ▶ Missing N3LO PDFs:

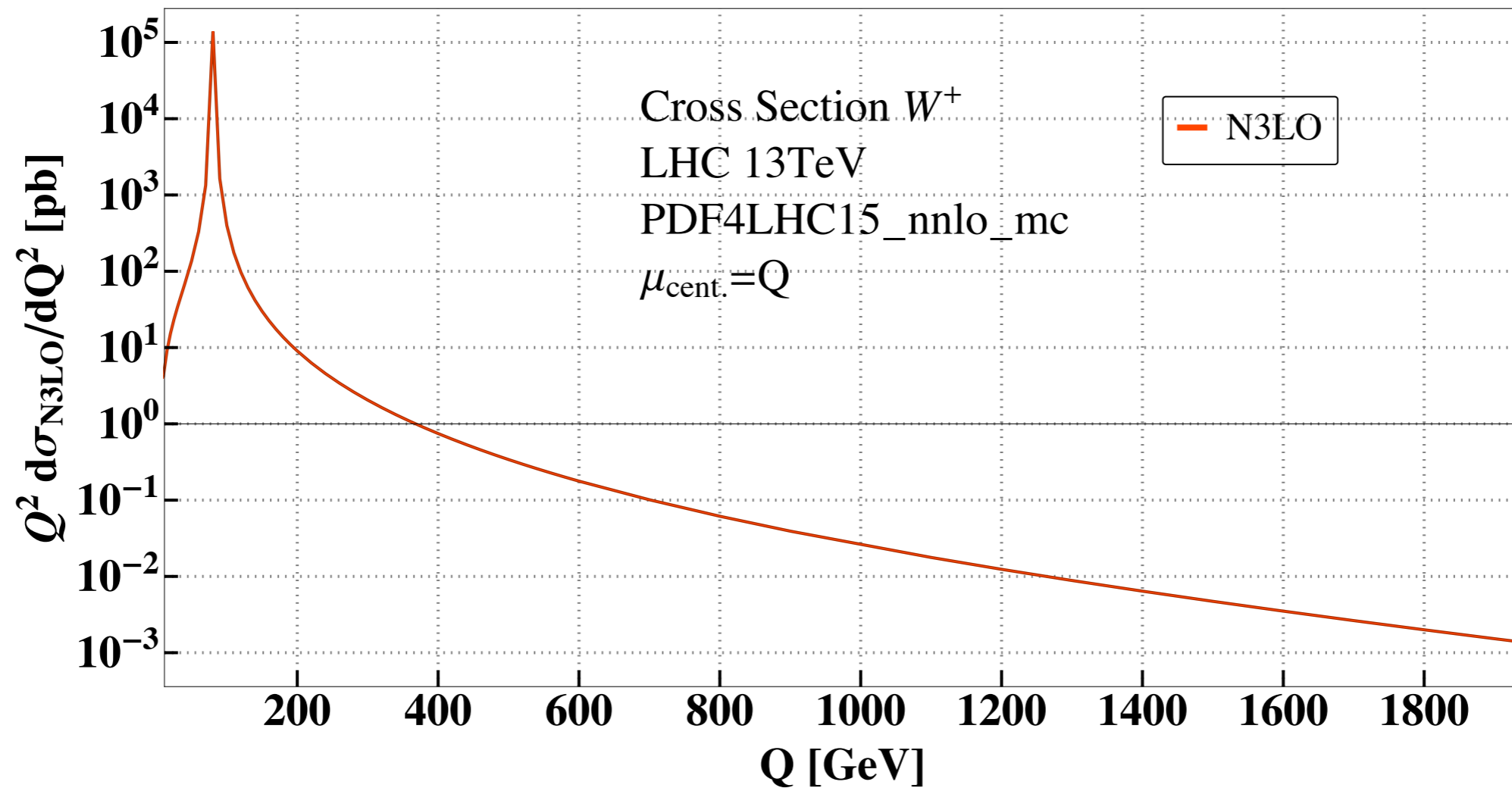
Half the effect of computing the NNLO correction with NNLO or NLO PDFs



The probability to produce a W and its decay



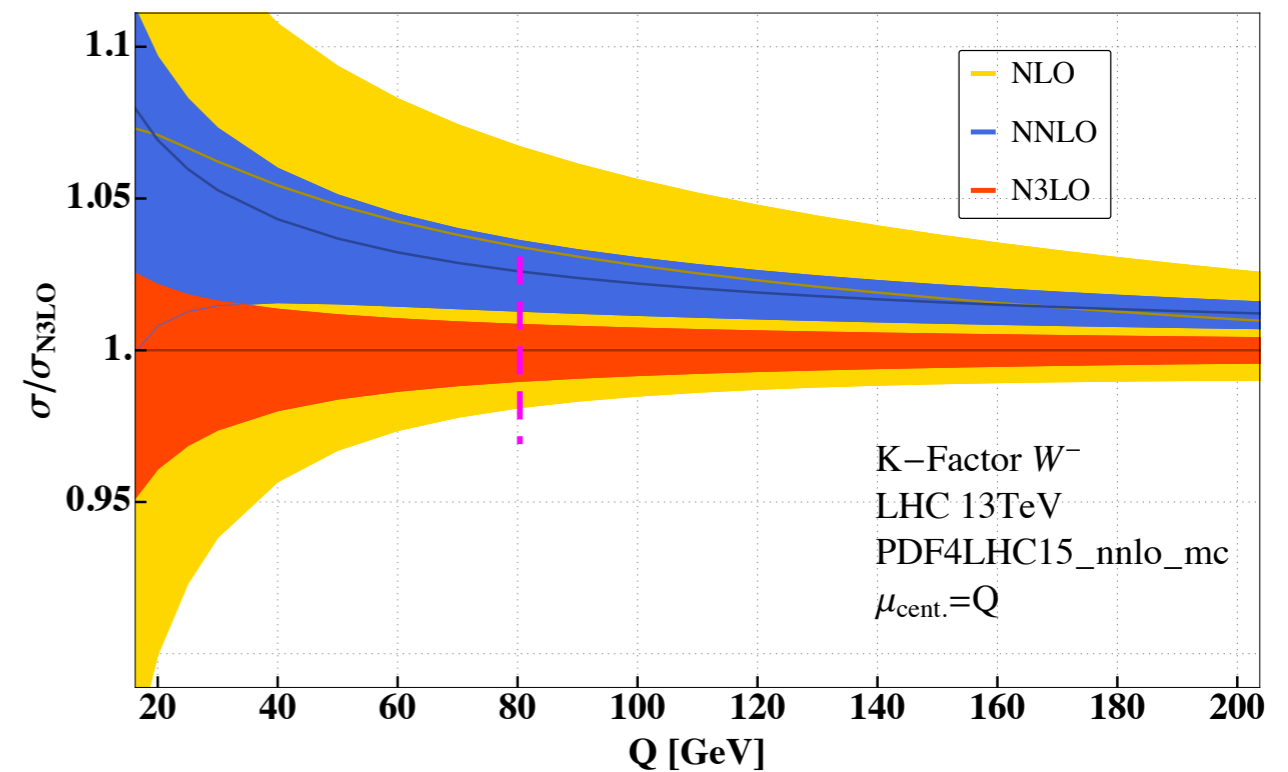
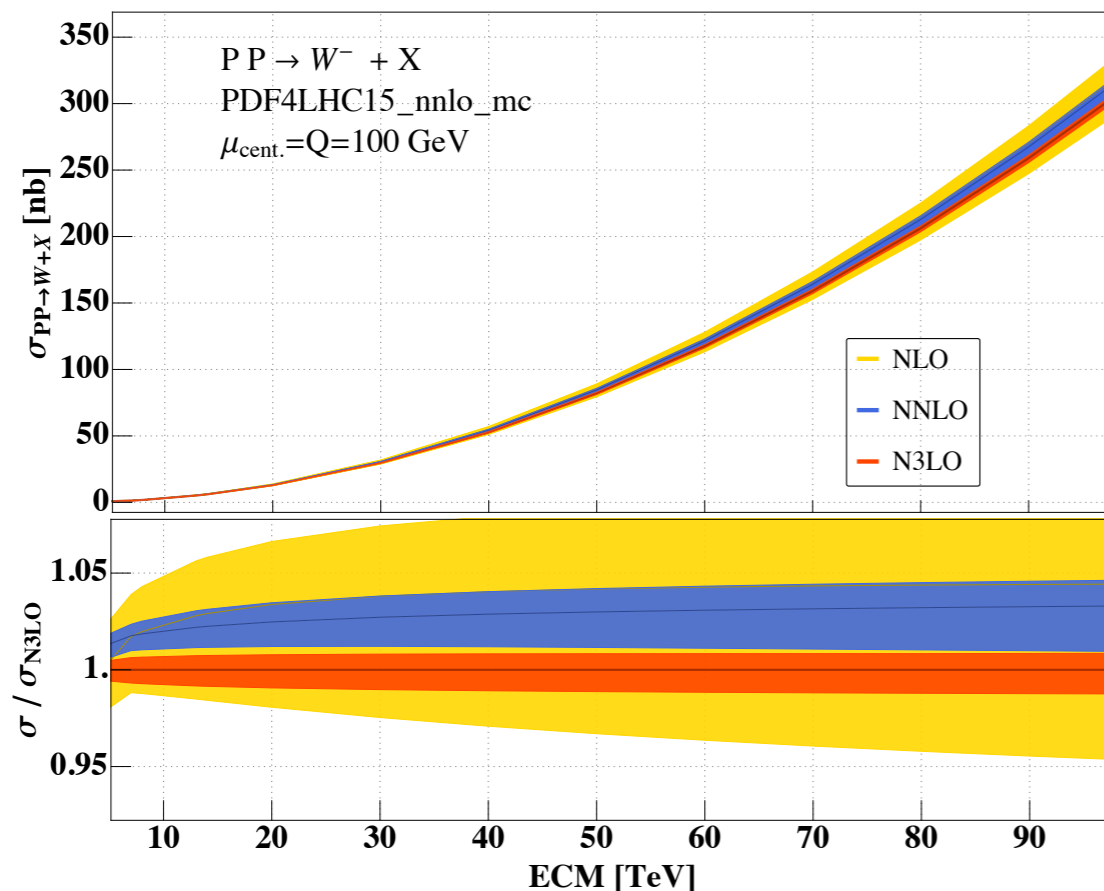
- ▶ Very similar partonic cross section to DY - partial overlap.
- ▶ Different arrangement of PDFs / charges.



- ▶ Bulk of the cross section centered around W boson mass.
- ▶ Off-shell cross section modeled via Breit-Wigner

$$PP \rightarrow W + X \rightarrow l\nu + X$$

- ▶ Scale bands do not overlap around $Q \sim 100$ GeV.

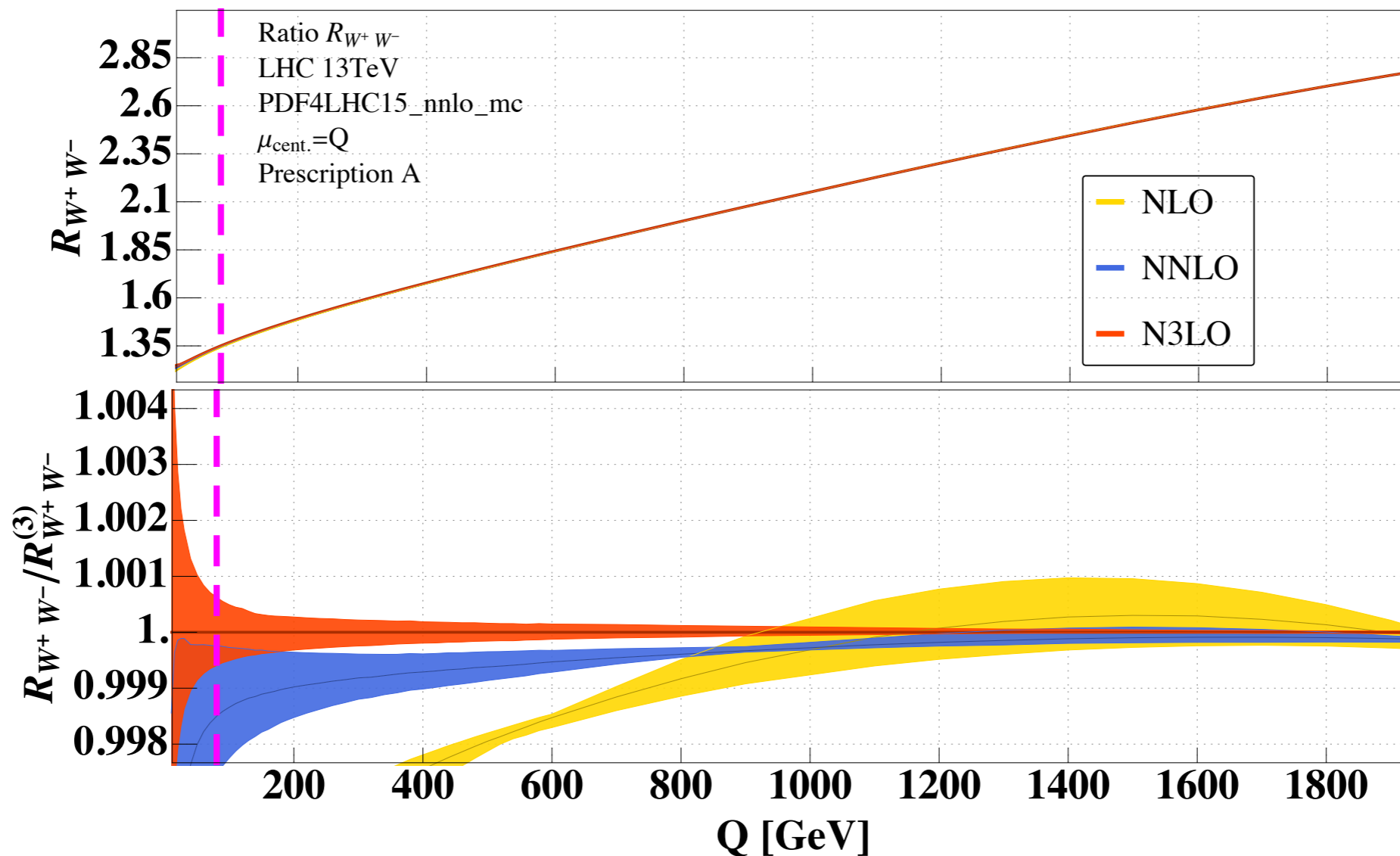


- ▶ Little change under variation of LHC energy.
- ▶ Overall: N3LO reduces scale dependence.

- ▶ Ratios of Cross Sections:

$$R_{AB} = \frac{\sigma_A}{\sigma_B}$$

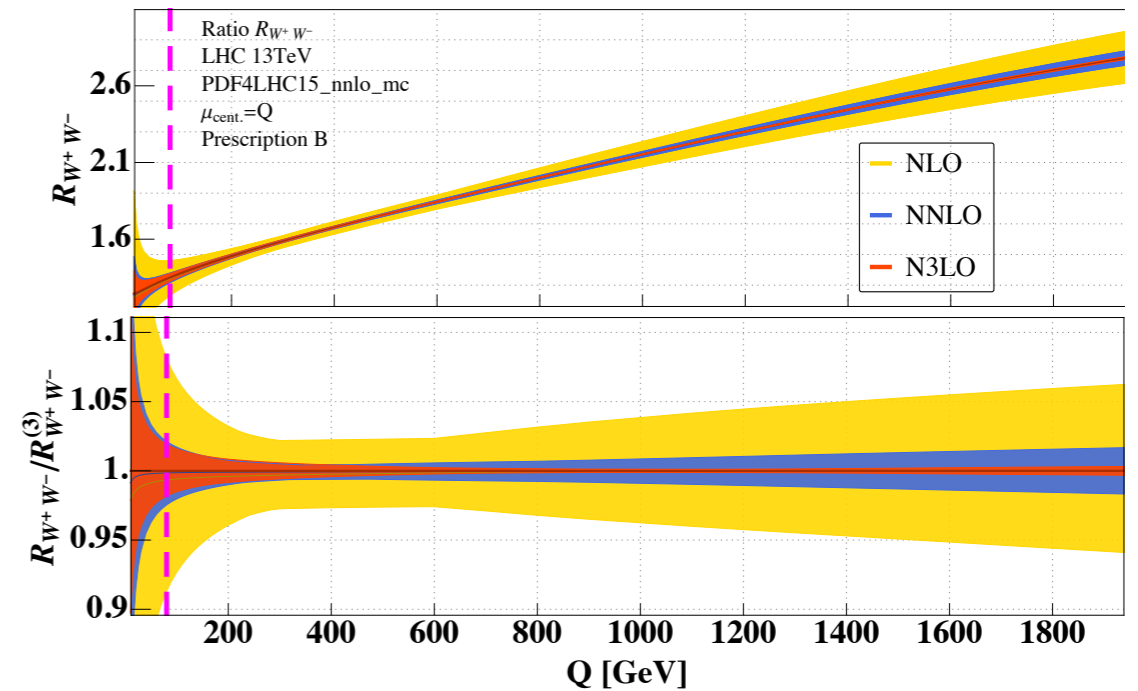
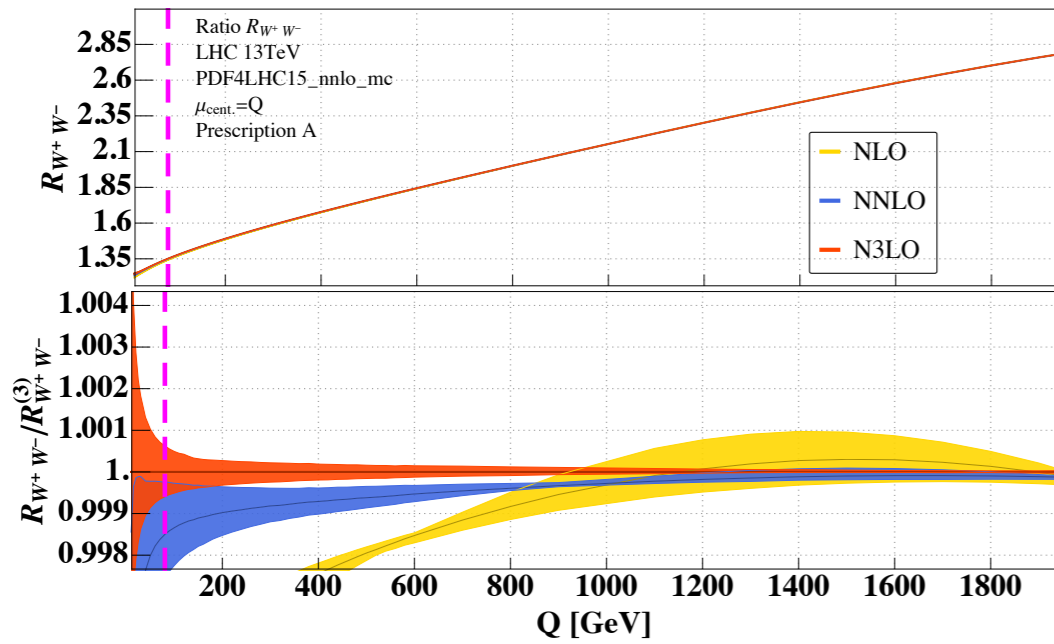
- ▶ Luminosity / PDF uncertainties drop out (to a degree).



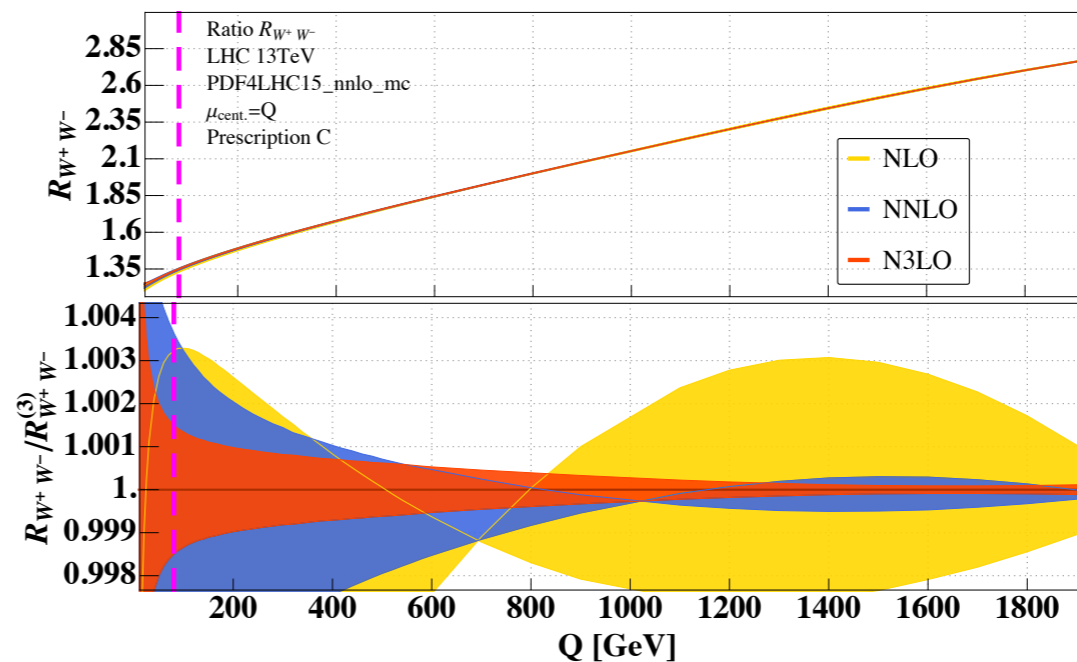
- ▶ How to set uncertainties?

- ▶ Ratios of Cross Sections:
- ▶ How to set uncertainties?
Correlated scales.

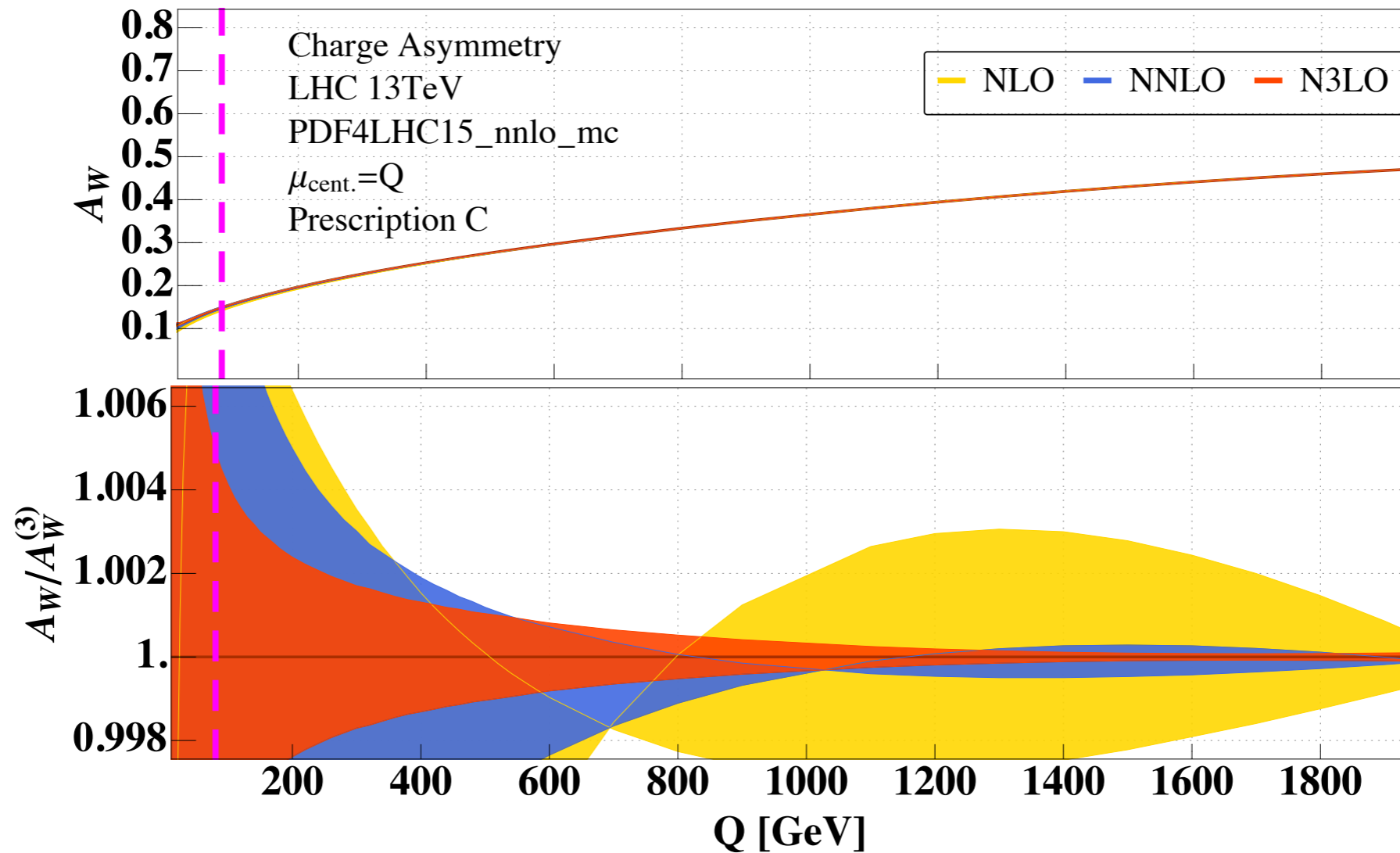
$$R_{AB} = \frac{\sigma_A}{\sigma_B} \quad \text{Un-Correlated scales.}$$



Progression of the series:
 Size of the last correction



Charge Asymmetry:

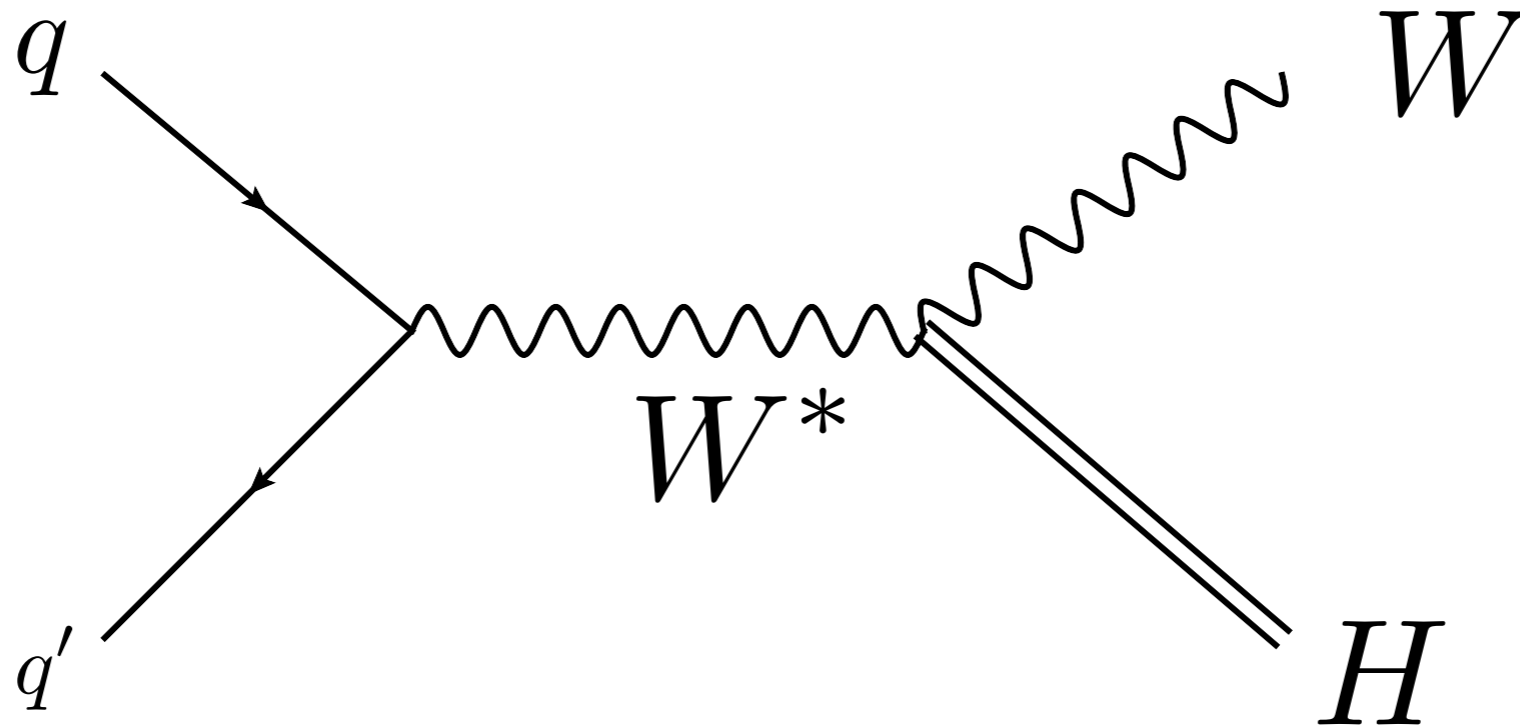


$$A_W(Q) = \frac{\sigma_{W^+}(Q) - \sigma_{W^-}(Q)}{\sigma_{W^+}(Q) + \sigma_{W^-}(Q)}$$

$$A_W^{(2)}(m_W) = 0.148^{+0.41\%}_{-0.34\%},$$

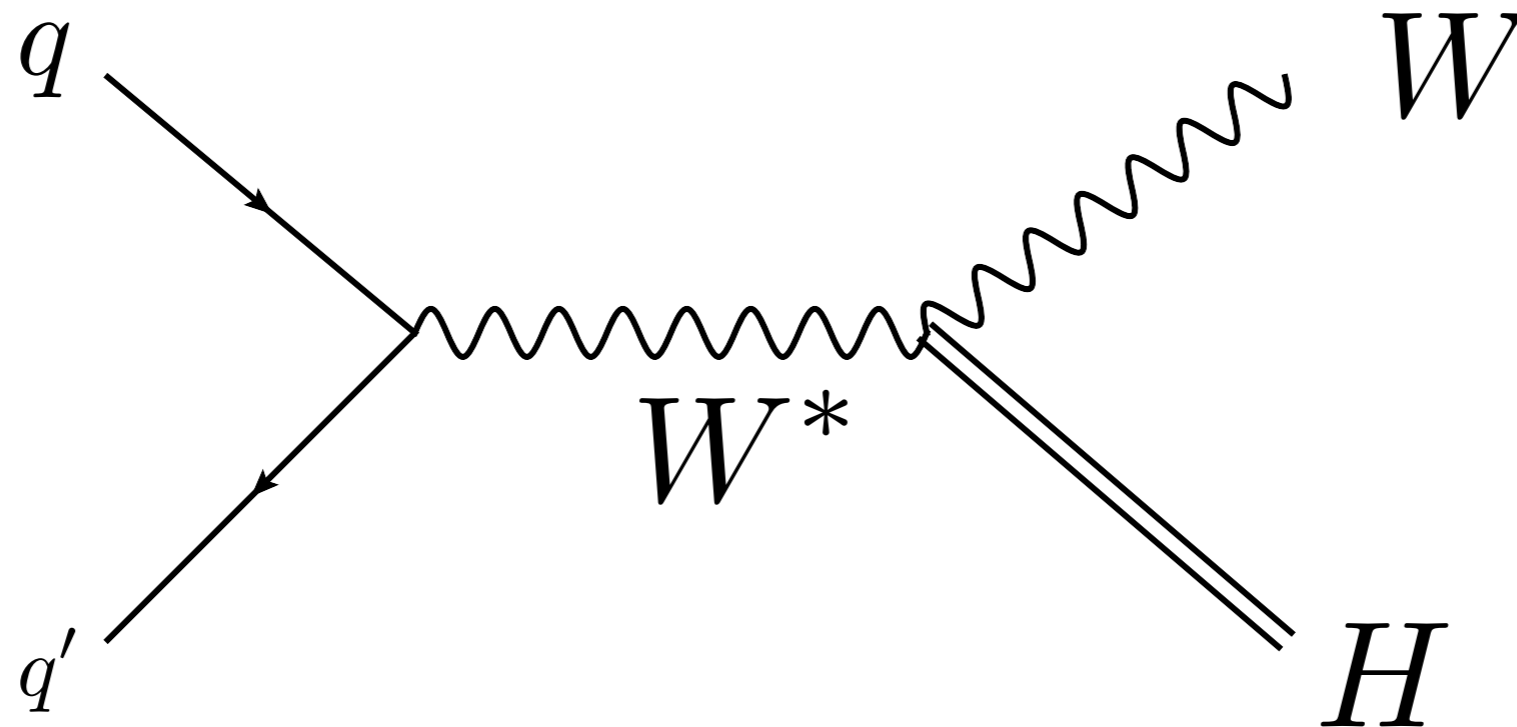
$$A_W^{(3)}(m_W) = 0.149^{+0.15\%}_{-0.19\%}.$$

The probability to produce a W and a Higgs boson



- ▶ Contribution via virtual W boson exchange

The probability to produce a W and a Higgs boson

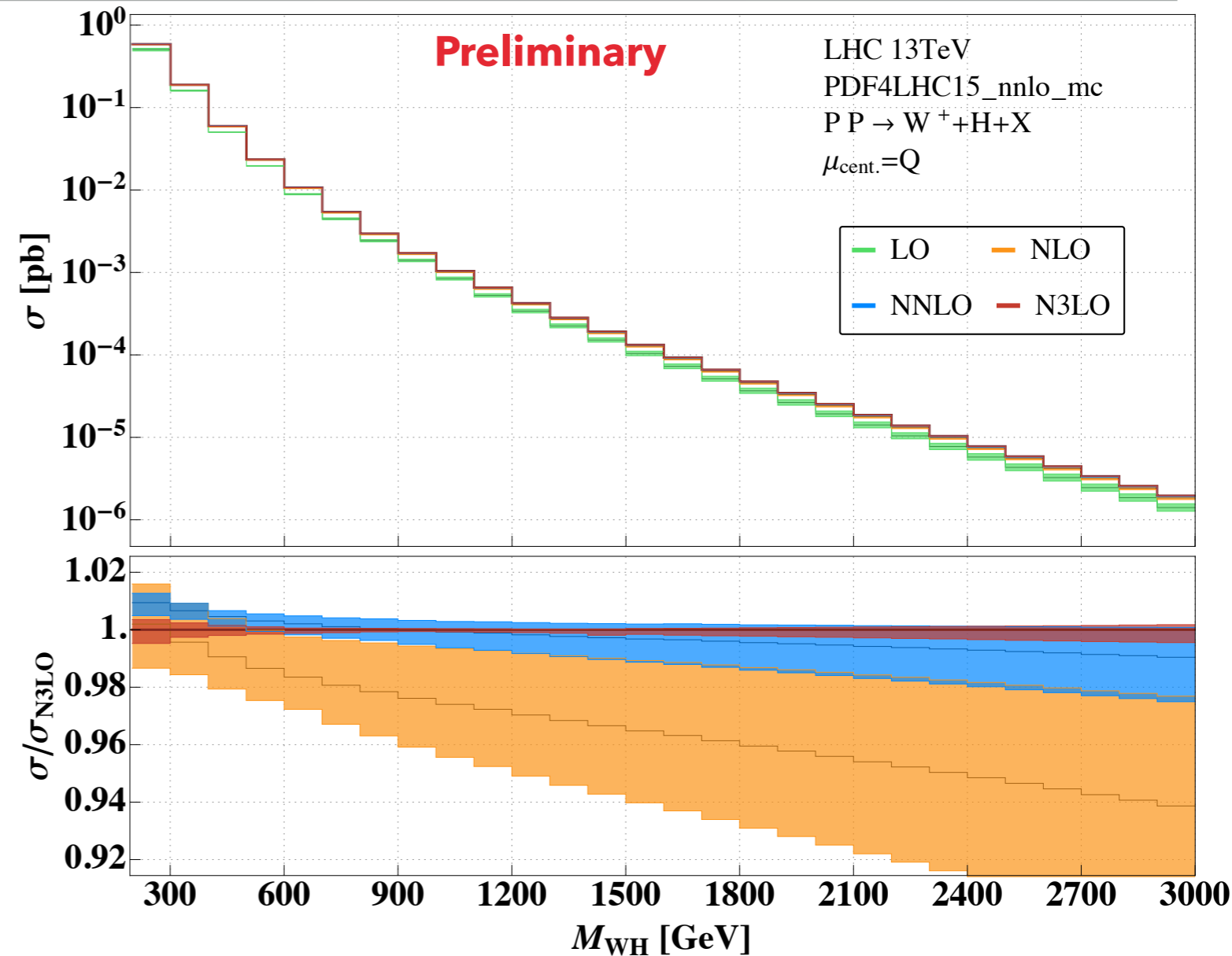


- ▶ Non-trivial decay matrix element:

$$\Gamma_{W^* \rightarrow WH}(Q^2, m_W^2, m_H^2) = \frac{m_W^2}{48\pi v^2 Q^5} \sqrt{\lambda(Q^2, m_W^2, m_H^2)} \times (\lambda(Q^2, m_W^2, m_H^2) + 12m_W^2 Q^2).$$

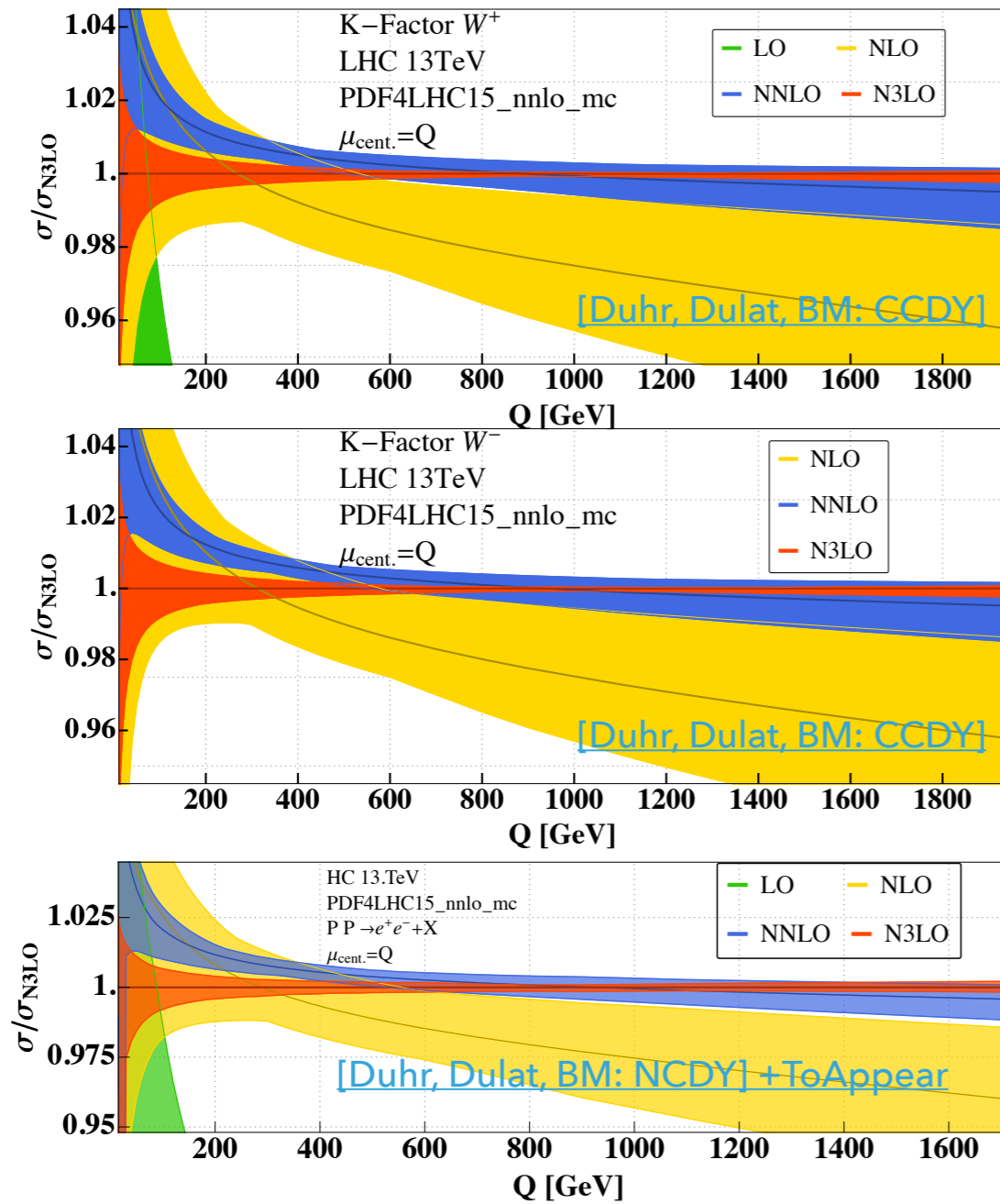
$$\lambda(a, b, c) = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2ab - 2ac - 2bc.$$

- ▶ Qualitatively similar to CCDY.
- ▶ No overlap of scale variation bands in first bin.
- ▶ Inclusive Cross Section:



	LO	NLO	NNLO	Preliminary N ³ LO
$W^+ H$	0.760 ^{+2.4%} _{-3.5%}	0.885 ^{+1.4%} _{-1.5%}	0.891 ^{+0.32%} _{-0.46%}	0.877 ^{+0.58%} _{-0.30%}
$W^- H$	0.484 ^{+2.5%} _{-3.4%}	0.561 ^{+1.3%} _{-1.4%}	0.564 ^{+0.29%} _{-0.46%}	0.559 ^{+0.33%} _{-0.43%}

K-Factor



W⁺

- ▶ Very similar corrections for CC and NC DY cross sections.

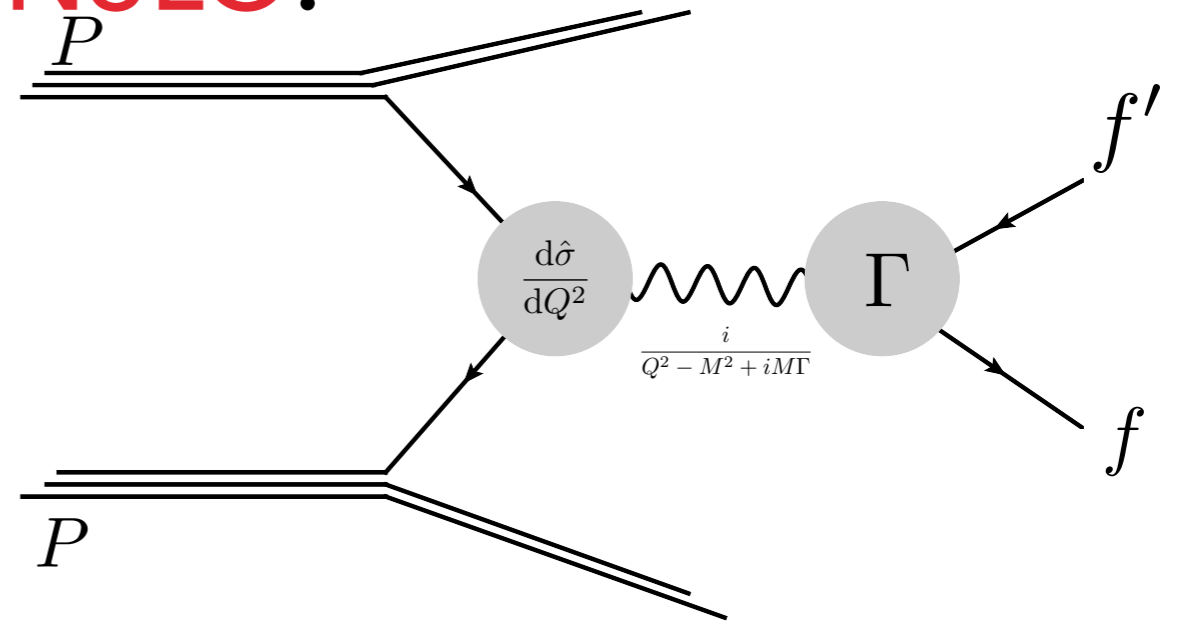
W⁻

- ▶ Gap at ~ 100 GeV of NNLO and N3LO bands.

Neutral Current DY

Inclusive Cross Sections at N3LO:

- ▶ Framework to compute inclusive cross sections at N3LO in QCD perturbation theory.



- ▶ Applied to several processes:

★ ggF Higgs

★ Bottom quark fusion Higgs

★ Neutral Current DY

★ Charged Current DY

★ Associated Higgs boson production

$$\frac{\delta\sigma_{N3LO}}{\sigma_{NNLO}}$$

3.5%

-1.4%

-2.1%

-2.1%

-1.6%

We know several processes at **N³LO**:

- ▶ Corrections are at the order of a few percent
- ▶ Perturbative Uncertainty only one source of uncertainties: PDFs, EWK, Masses, Coupling Constants, ...
- ▶ Same as precision target of LHC phenomenology.
- ▶ We are at the **beginning** of the age of wide-spread N³LO phenomenology.

Work in progress:

- ✦ **Public Tool** to calculate inclusive cross sections.
- ✦ NCDY: Z boson production.

Thank you!

Much more than QCD corrections

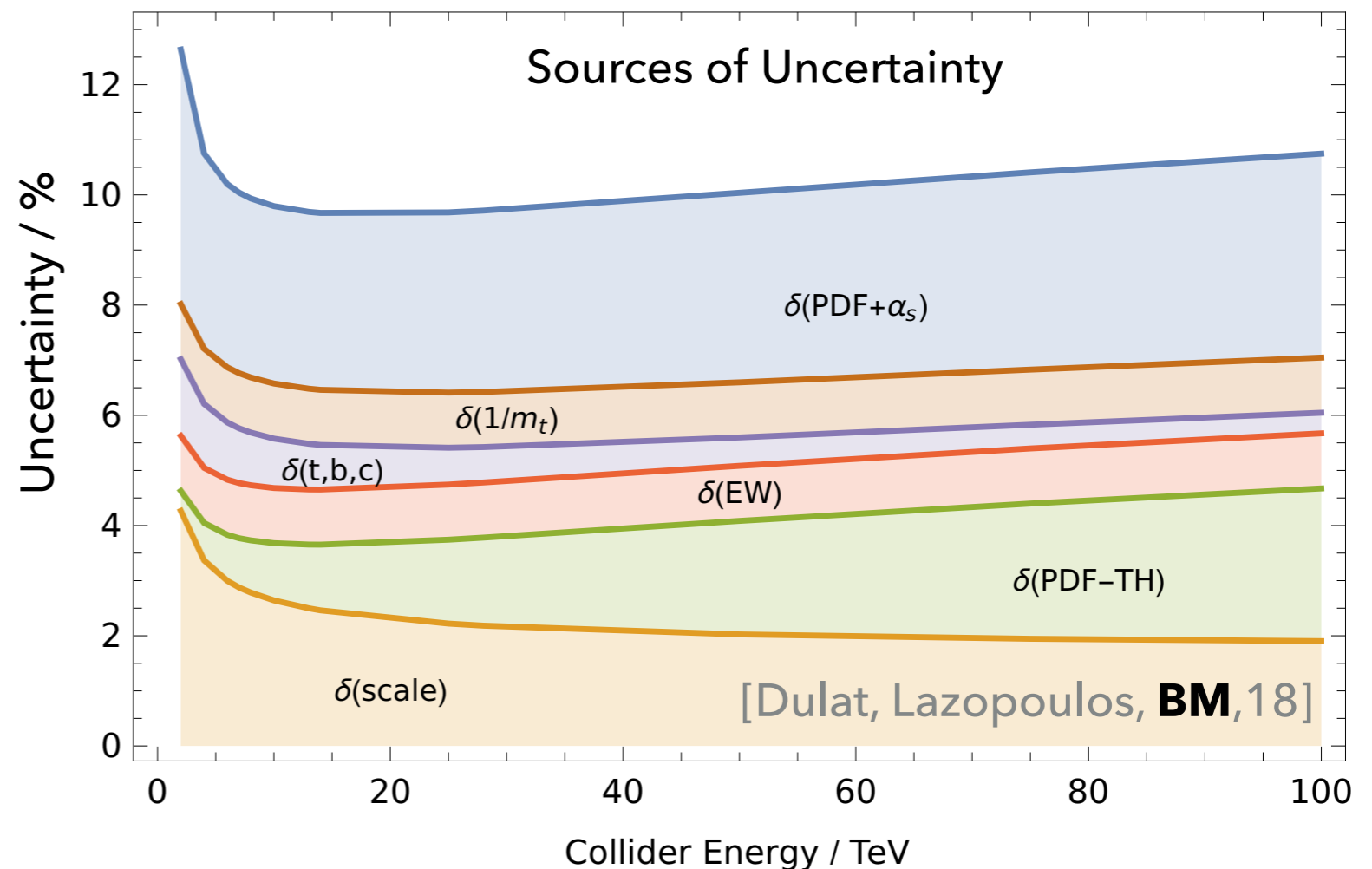
- ▶ Electro-weak corrections.
- ▶ Neglected quark mass effects.
- ▶ Coupling to bottom, charm quarks.

▶ Estimate uncertainties.

Truncation of perturbative series

PDF, α_S

▶ ...



Much more than QCD corrections

- ▶ Electro-weak corrections.
- ▶ Neglected quark mass effects.
- ▶ Coupling to bottom, charm quarks.

▶ Estimate uncertainties.

Truncation of perturbative series

PDF, α_S

▶ ...

HL-LHC

Pessimistic scenario

Optimistic scenario

