

ELECTROWEAK CORRECTIONS TO GAUGE BOSON AND TOP QUARK PRODUCTION AT HADRON COLLIDERS

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I. Introduction

II. Z- and Photon Production

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III. Top Production

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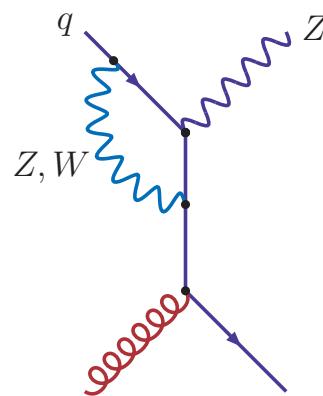
IV. Conclusions

I. Introduction

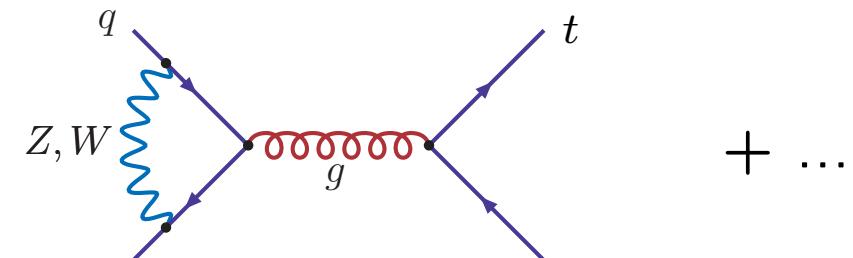
$$\frac{\alpha_{\text{weak}}}{\pi} \approx 10^{-2}$$

expectation for "typical" size of electroweak corrections
for hadronic processes

building blocks:



$$qg \rightarrow qZ$$



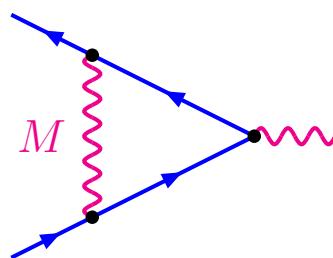
$$q\bar{q} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$$

new aspects at LHC: $\sqrt{s} \approx 1\text{-}2\text{TeV}$

$$s \gg \hat{s} \gg M_{W,Z}^2$$

strong enhancement of negative corrections

one-loop example: massive U(1)



$$\Rightarrow \text{Born} * \left[1 + \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} \left(-\ln^2 \frac{s}{M^2} + 3 \ln \frac{s}{M^2} - \frac{7}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{3} \right) \right]$$

$\frac{s}{M^2}$	$-\ln^2 \frac{s}{M^2}$	$+3 \ln \frac{s}{M^2}$	$-\frac{7}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{3}$	Σ	$* 4 \frac{\alpha_w}{4\pi}$
$\left(\frac{1000}{80}\right)^2$	-25.52	+15.15	-0.21	-10.6	-13%
$\left(\frac{2000}{80}\right)^2$	-41.44	+19.31	-0.21	-22.3	-27%

(four-fermion cross section \Rightarrow factor 4)

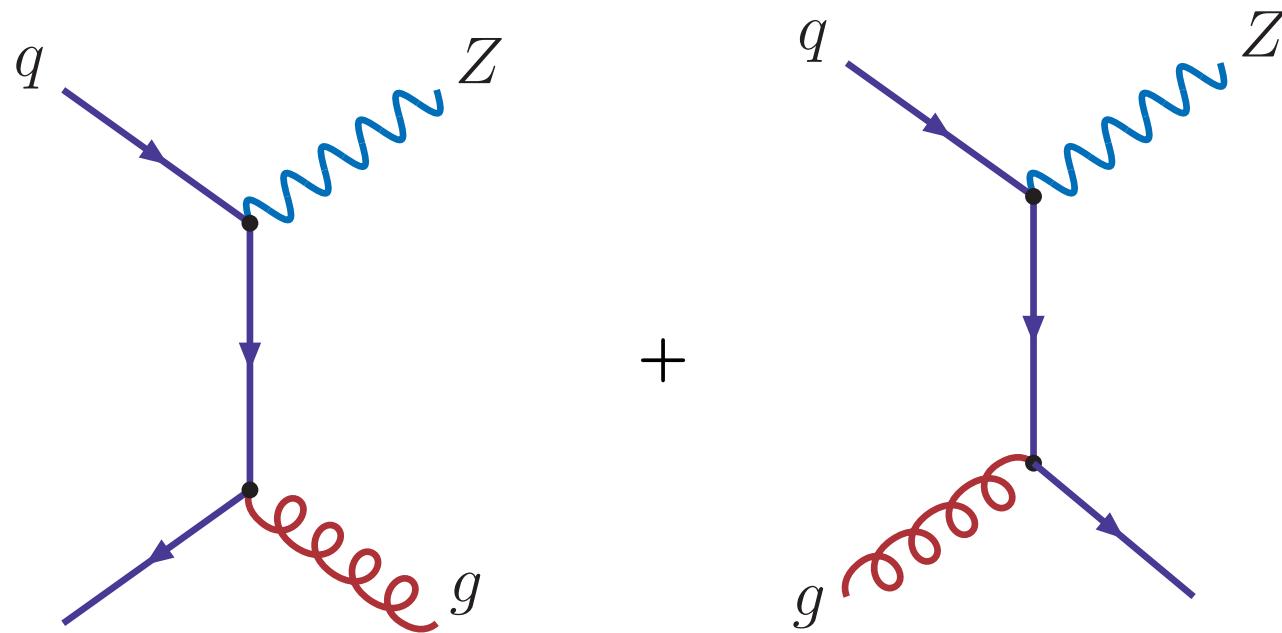
- leading \log^2 multiplied by $(\text{charge})^2 = I(I+1) = \begin{cases} 3/4 & I = 1/2 \\ 2 & I = 1 \end{cases}$
- important subleading logarithms (NLL+...)

(\Rightarrow Penin: $f\bar{f} \rightarrow f'\bar{f}'$)
- two-loop terms may be relevant
- interplay between electroweak and QCD corrections
- important differences between fermions and electroweak gauge bosons

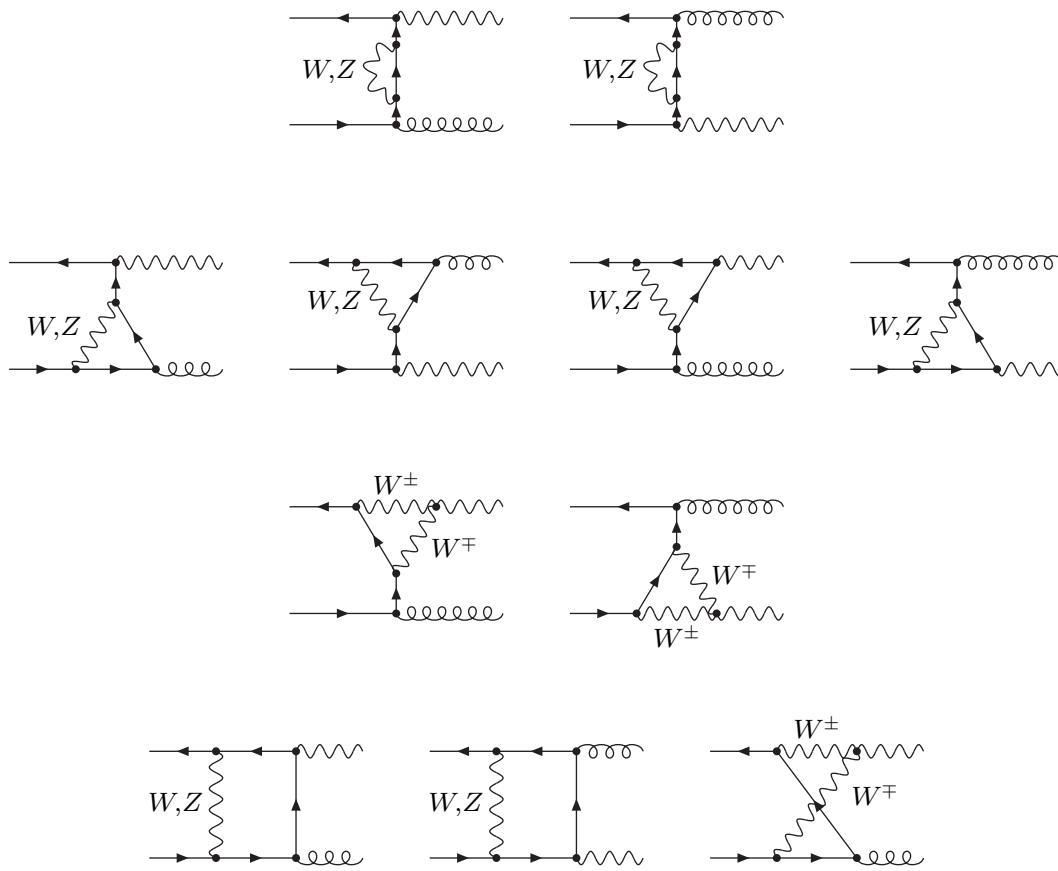
II. Z and Photon Production

J.H.K., Kulesza, Pozzorini, Schulze

Large rate for Z-boson and photon production at LHC at **large p_T** (1-2 TeV)
Large electroweak corrections ($\hat{s} \gg M_{W,Z}^2$)



one-loop corrections



plus counter terms

Result decomposed into "abelian" (A) and "non-abelian" (N) parts

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\sum} |\mathcal{M}_1|^2 &= 8\pi^2 \alpha \alpha_s (N_c^2 - 1) \\ &\times \sum_{\lambda=R,L} \left\{ \left(I_{q_\lambda}^Z \right)^2 \left[H_0 \left(1 + 2\delta C_{q_\lambda}^A \right) + \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \sum_{V=Z,W^\pm} \left(I^V I^{\bar{V}} \right)_{q_\lambda} H_1^A(M_V^2) \right] \right. \\ &\left. + \frac{c_w}{s_w} T_{q_\lambda}^3 I_{q_\lambda}^Z \left[2H_0 \delta C_{q_\lambda}^N + \frac{\alpha}{2\pi s_w^2} H_1^N(M_W^2) \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

with $H_0 = \frac{\hat{t}^2 + \hat{u}^2 + 2\hat{s}M_Z^2}{\hat{t}\hat{u}}$; I^V, T^3 couplings

$H_1^{A,N}, \delta C_{q_\lambda}^{A,N}$ given in closed analytical form
 consisting of kinematical functions $(\hat{s}, \hat{t}, \hat{u})$ and 14 combinations of
 $1 \times A_0, 5 \times B_0, 5 \times C_0, 3 \times D_0$

High energy limit

consider $q\bar{q} \rightarrow Zg$

NLL $\hat{=}$ double + single logarithmic terms

$$H_1^A(M_V^2) \stackrel{\text{NLL}}{=} - \left[\log^2 \left(\frac{|\hat{s}|}{M_W^2} \right) - 3 \log \left(\frac{|\hat{s}|}{M_W^2} \right) \right] H_0,$$

$$H_1^N(M_W^2) \stackrel{\text{NLL}}{=} - \left[\log^2 \left(\frac{|\hat{t}|}{M_W^2} \right) + \log^2 \left(\frac{|\hat{u}|}{M_W^2} \right) - \log^2 \left(\frac{|\hat{s}|}{M_W^2} \right) \right] H_0$$

$$\delta C_{q\lambda}^A \stackrel{\text{NLL}}{=} \delta C_{q\lambda}^N \stackrel{\text{NLL}}{=} 0$$

(remaining subleading terms $\leq 2.5\%$)

NNLL: includes non-enhanced terms (angular dependent)

$$H_1^{\text{A/N}}(M_V^2) \stackrel{\text{NNLL}}{=} \text{Re} \left[g_0^{\text{A/N}}(M_V^2) \frac{\tilde{t}^2 + \hat{u}^2}{\tilde{t}\hat{u}} + g_1^{\text{A/N}}(M_V^2) \frac{\tilde{t}^2 - \hat{u}^2}{\tilde{t}\hat{u}} + g_2^{\text{A/N}}(M_V^2) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_0^{\text{N}}(M_W^2) &= 2\Delta_{\text{UV}}^- + \log^2 \left(\frac{-\hat{s}}{M_W^2} \right) - \log^2 \left(\frac{-\hat{t}}{M_W^2} \right) - \log^2 \left(\frac{-\hat{u}}{M_W^2} \right) + \log^2 \left(\frac{\hat{t}}{\hat{u}} \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{3}{2} \left[\log^2 \left(\frac{\hat{t}}{\hat{s}} \right) + \log^2 \left(\frac{\hat{u}}{\hat{s}} \right) \right] - \frac{20\pi^2}{9} - \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}} + 4, \\ g_1^{\text{N}}(M_W^2) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\log^2 \left(\frac{\hat{u}}{\hat{s}} \right) - \log^2 \left(\frac{\hat{t}}{\hat{s}} \right) \right], \\ g_2^{\text{N}}(M_W^2) &= -2 \left[\log^2 \left(\frac{\hat{t}}{\hat{s}} \right) + \log^2 \left(\frac{\hat{u}}{\hat{s}} \right) + \log \left(\frac{\hat{t}}{\hat{s}} \right) + \log \left(\frac{\hat{u}}{\hat{s}} \right) \right] - 4\pi^2 \\ g_0^{\text{A}}(M_V^2) &= -\log^2 \left(\frac{-\hat{s}}{M_V^2} \right) + 3 \log \left(\frac{-\hat{s}}{M_V^2} \right) + \frac{3}{2} \left[\log^2 \left(\frac{\hat{t}}{\hat{s}} \right) + \log^2 \left(\frac{\hat{u}}{\hat{s}} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \log \left(\frac{\hat{t}}{\hat{s}} \right) + \log \left(\frac{\hat{u}}{\hat{s}} \right) \right] + \frac{7\pi^2}{3} - \frac{5}{2}, \\ g_1^{\text{A}}(M_V^2) &= -g_1^{\text{N}}(M_W^2) + \frac{3}{2} \left[\log \left(\frac{\hat{u}}{\hat{s}} \right) - \log \left(\frac{\hat{t}}{\hat{s}} \right) \right], \\ g_2^{\text{A}}(M_V^2) &= -g_2^{\text{N}}(M_W^2) \end{aligned}$$

+ simple approximations for finite parts of counter terms

size of the correction:

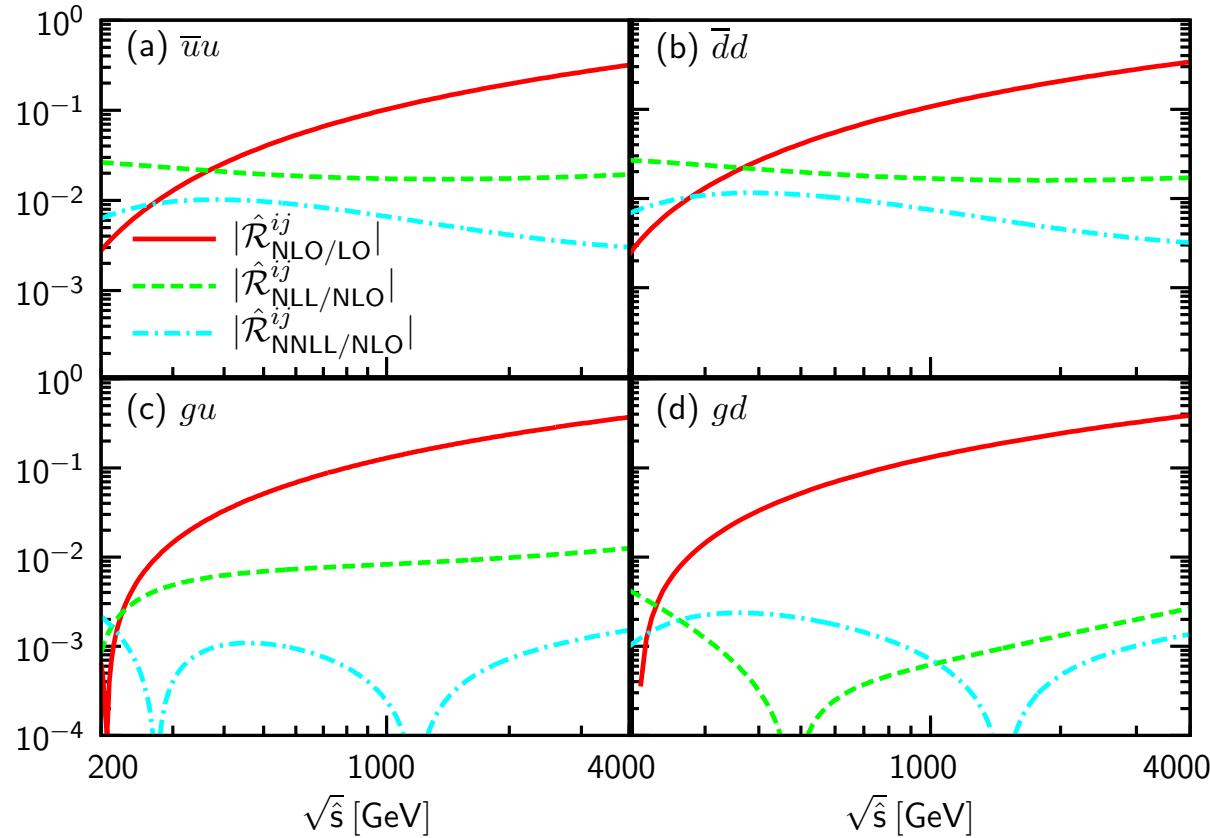
$$\sqrt{\hat{s}} = 200 \text{ GeV} : \quad \frac{\delta\sigma}{\sigma} \leq 0.3\%$$

$$\sqrt{\hat{s}} = 4000 \text{ GeV} : \quad \frac{\delta\sigma}{\sigma} \approx 20 - 30\%$$

quality of the approximation:

$$\mathcal{R}(\text{NLL}/\text{NLO}) \leq 2.5\%$$

$$\mathcal{R}(\text{NNLL}/\text{NLO}) \leq 1\%$$



Relative one-loop corrections to the partonic differential cross sections $d\hat{\sigma}^{ij}/d\cos\theta$ at $\cos\theta = 0$ for (a) $\bar{u}u$ channel, (b) $\bar{d}d$ channel, (c) $g u$ channel, (d) $g d$ channel. The solid, dashed and dashed-dotted lines denote the modulus of the $\hat{\mathcal{R}}$ ratios for the full NLO cross section, the NLL approximation and the NNLL approximation of the one-loop cross section, respectively.

Result consistent with general considerations
 (Phys. Lett. B609(2005) 277)

one-loop:

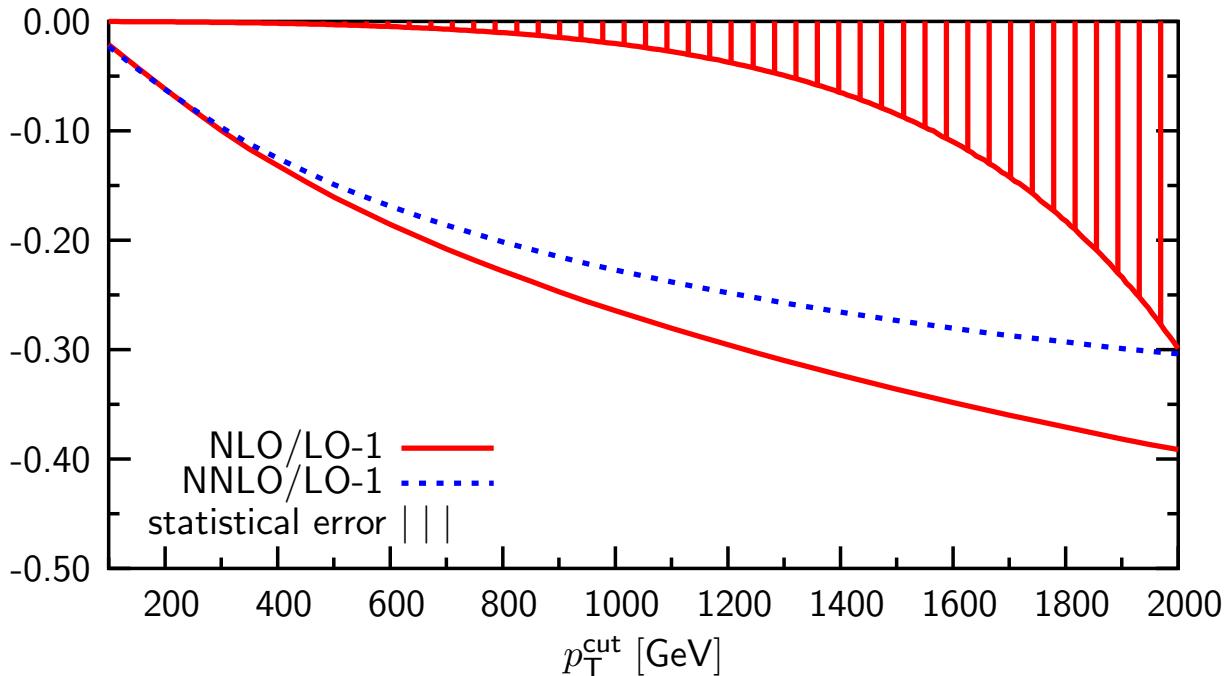
$$A^{(1)} = - \sum_{\lambda=L,R} I_{q_\lambda}^Z \left[I_{q_\lambda}^Z C_{q_\lambda}^{\text{ew}} \left(\textcolor{red}{L}_{\hat{s}}^2 - 3 \textcolor{red}{L}_{\hat{s}} \right) + \frac{c_W}{s_W^3} T_{q_\lambda}^3 \left(\textcolor{red}{L}_{\hat{t}}^2 + \textcolor{red}{L}_{\hat{u}}^2 - \textcolor{red}{L}_{\hat{s}}^2 \right) \right]$$

two-loop (NLL, based on Denner, Melles, Pozzorini):

$$\begin{aligned} A^{(2)} = & \sum_{\lambda=L,R} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(I_{q_\lambda}^Z C_{q_\lambda}^{\text{ew}} + \frac{c_W}{s_W^3} T_{q_\lambda}^3 \right) \left[I_{q_\lambda}^Z C_{q_\lambda}^{\text{ew}} \left(\textcolor{red}{L}_{\hat{s}}^4 - 6 \textcolor{red}{L}_{\hat{s}}^3 \right) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{c_W}{s_W^3} T_{q_\lambda}^3 \left(\textcolor{red}{L}_{\hat{t}}^4 + \textcolor{red}{L}_{\hat{u}}^4 - \textcolor{red}{L}_{\hat{s}}^4 \right) \right] - \frac{T_{q_\lambda}^3 Y_{q_\lambda}}{8 s_W^4} \left(\textcolor{red}{L}_{\hat{t}}^4 + \textcolor{red}{L}_{\hat{u}}^4 - \textcolor{red}{L}_{\hat{s}}^4 \right) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{6} I_{q_\lambda}^Z \left[I_{q_\lambda}^Z \left(\frac{b_1}{c_W^2} \left(\frac{Y_{q_\lambda}}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{b_2}{s_W^2} C_{q_\lambda} \right) + \frac{c_W}{s_W^3} T_{q_\lambda}^3 b_2 \right] \textcolor{red}{L}_{\hat{s}}^3 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

with $L_{\hat{r}}^n = \log^n \left(\frac{|\hat{r}|}{M_W^2} \right)$, $b_1 = -41/(6c_W^2)$ and $b_2 = 19/(6s_W^2)$

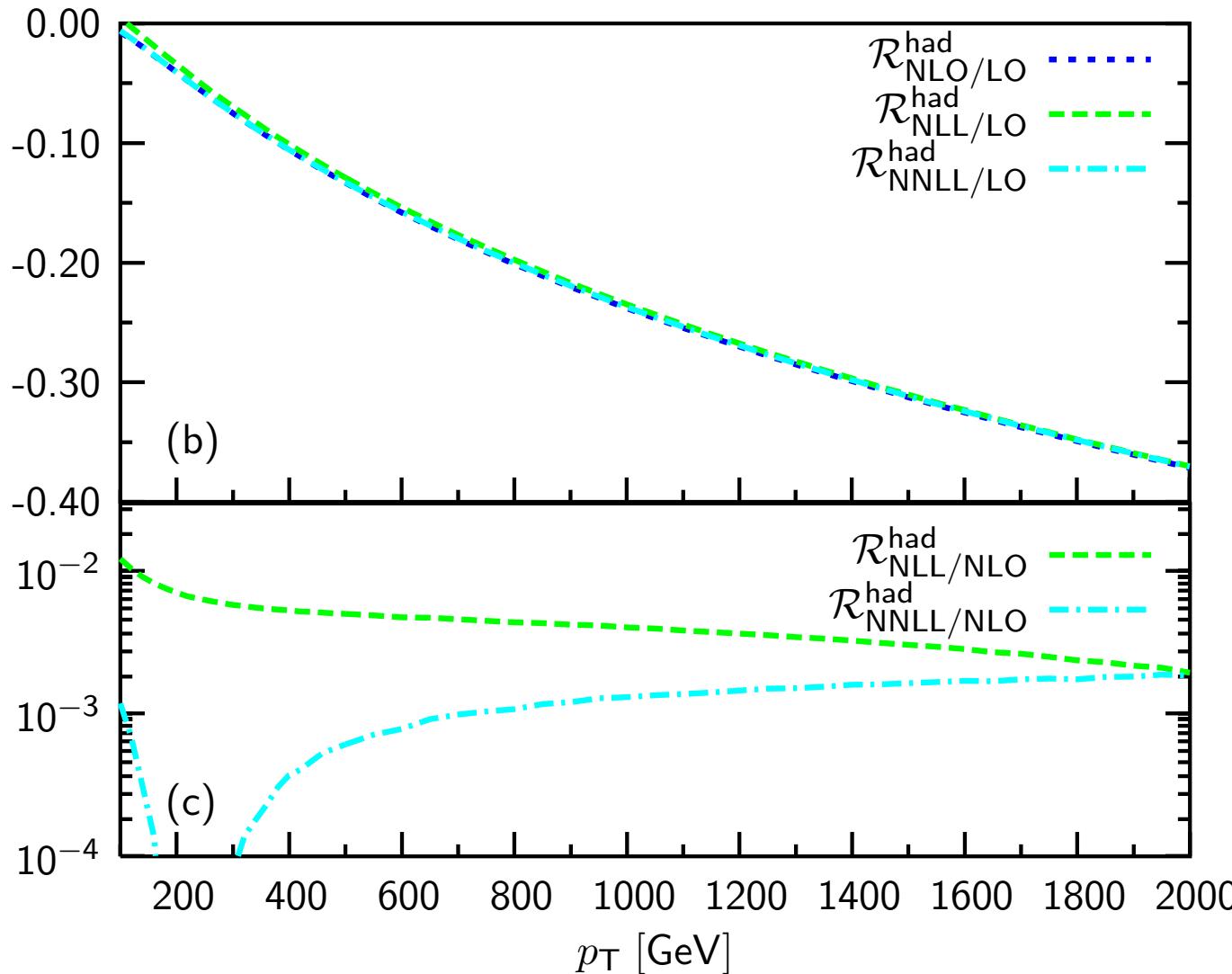
Complete one loop calculation NLL approximation at two loops ("NNLO")



- one-loop effects are large ($\sim 30\%$ at $p_T \sim 1\text{TeV}$)
- two-loop effects (based on Denner, Melles, Pozzorini; Melles)
- become relevant above 1 TeV
- important angular-dependent logarithmic terms
- experiment will explore p_T up to 2 TeV

Relative **NLO** and **NNLO** corrections w.r.t. the **LO** and **statistical error** for the unpolarized integrated cross section for $pp \rightarrow Zj$ at $\sqrt{s} = 14$ TeV.

Compact analytical formulae for one-loop results
in **NNLL** approximation ($\ln^2 + \ln + \text{const.}$) provide an [excellent description](#)
(better than 2×10^{-3}) of complete result

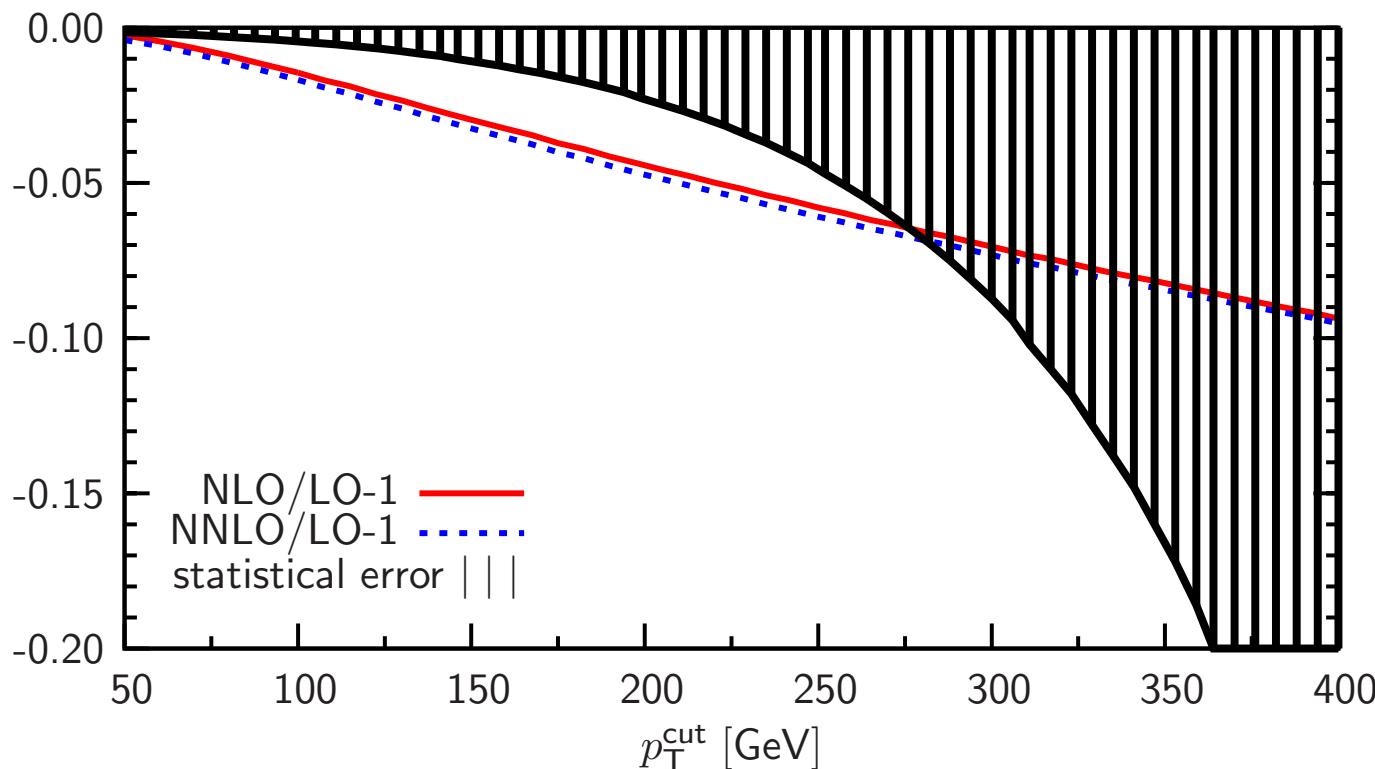


p_T distribution for $pp \rightarrow Zj$ at
 $\sqrt{s} = 14$ TeV:

- (b) Relative **NLO**, **NLL** and **NNLL** weak correction w.r.t. the **LO** distribution.
- (c) **NLL** and **NNLL** approximations compared to the full **NLO** result

Corrections at the Tevatron ($\sqrt{s}=2$ TeV)

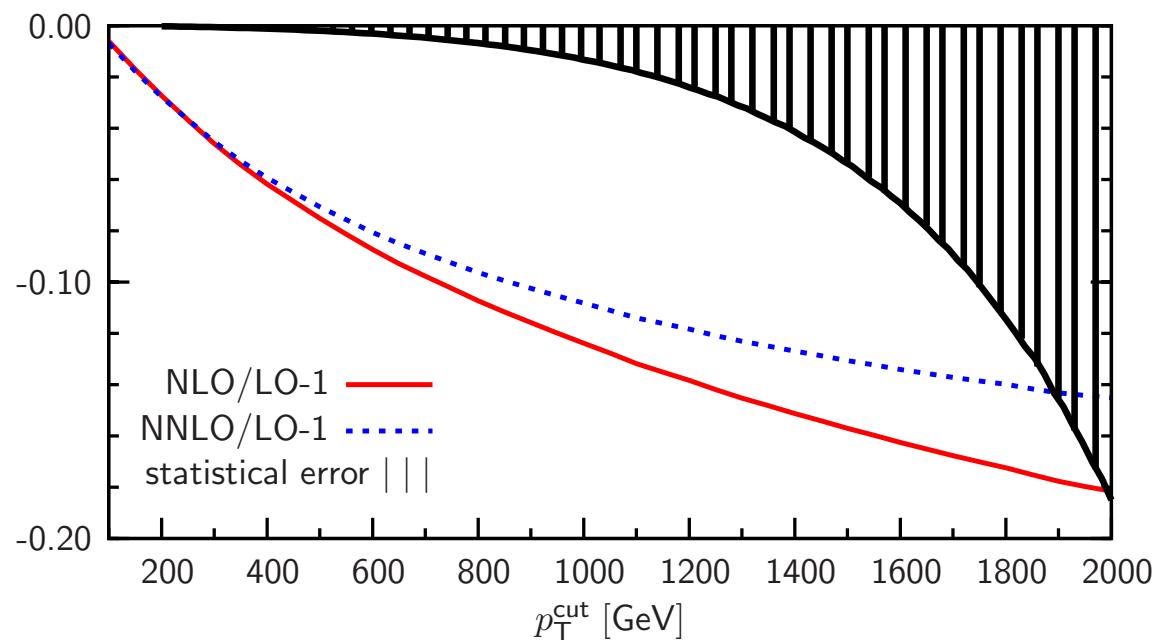
amount up to 5%



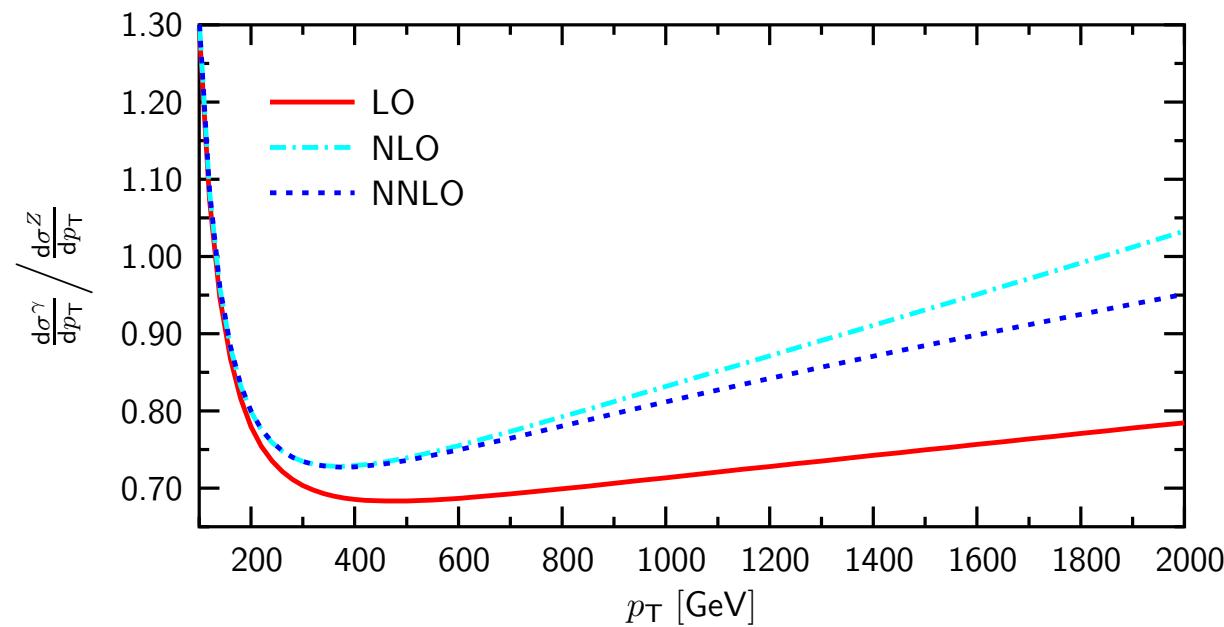
Relative **NLO** and **NNLO** corrections w.r.t. the **LO** and **statistical error** (shaded area) for the unpolarized integrated cross section for $p\bar{p} \rightarrow Zj$ at $\sqrt{s}=2$ TeV as a function of p_T^{cut} .

Photon production

- also large corrections
- **NLO** and approximations (**NLL**, **NNLL**)
- dominant two-loop terms available ("**NNLO**")



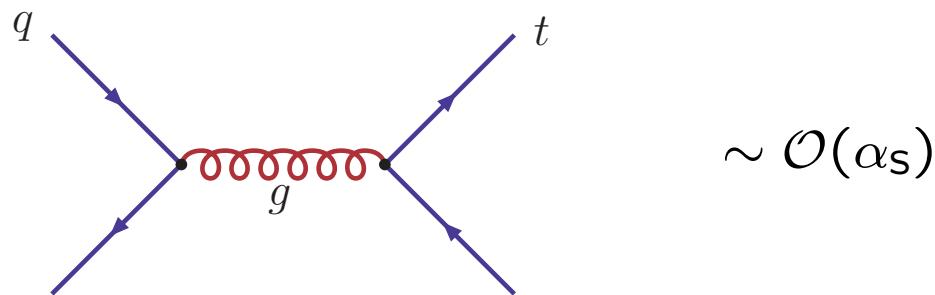
Photons vs. Z at large p_T



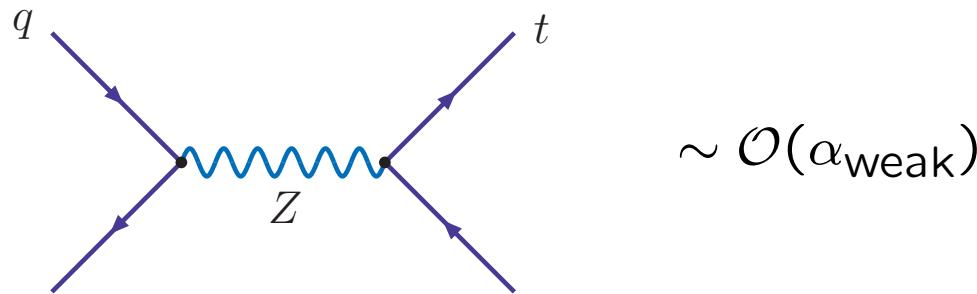
numerical results in qualitative agreement with Maina, Moretti, Ross

III. Top Production ($q\bar{q} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$)

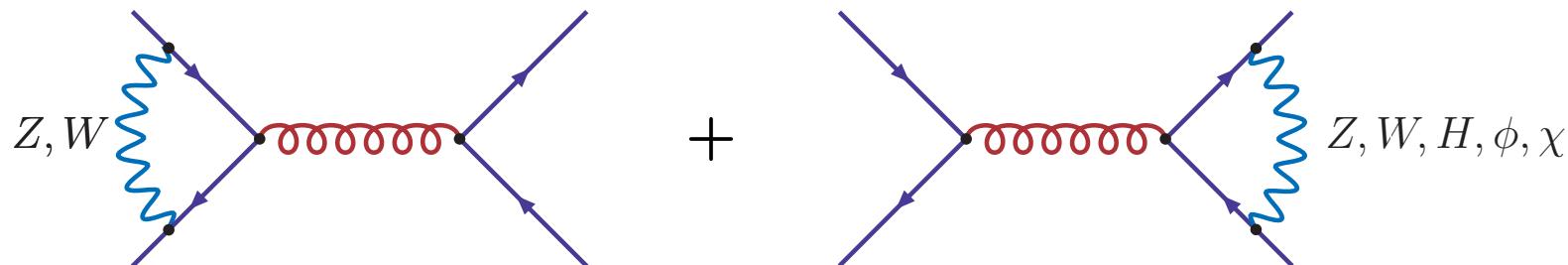
J.H.K., Scharf, Uwer
work on $gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ in progress



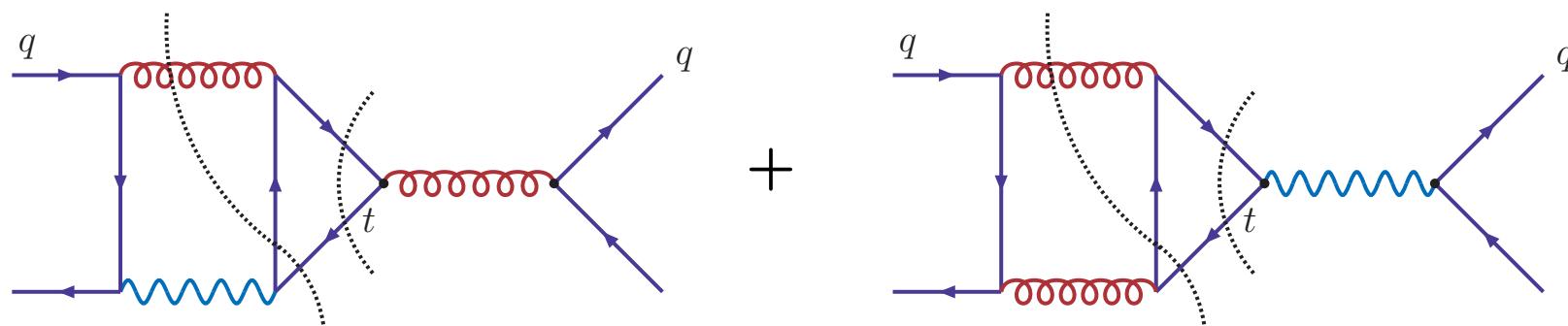
no interference with



$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2 \alpha_{\text{weak}})$ weak corrections from



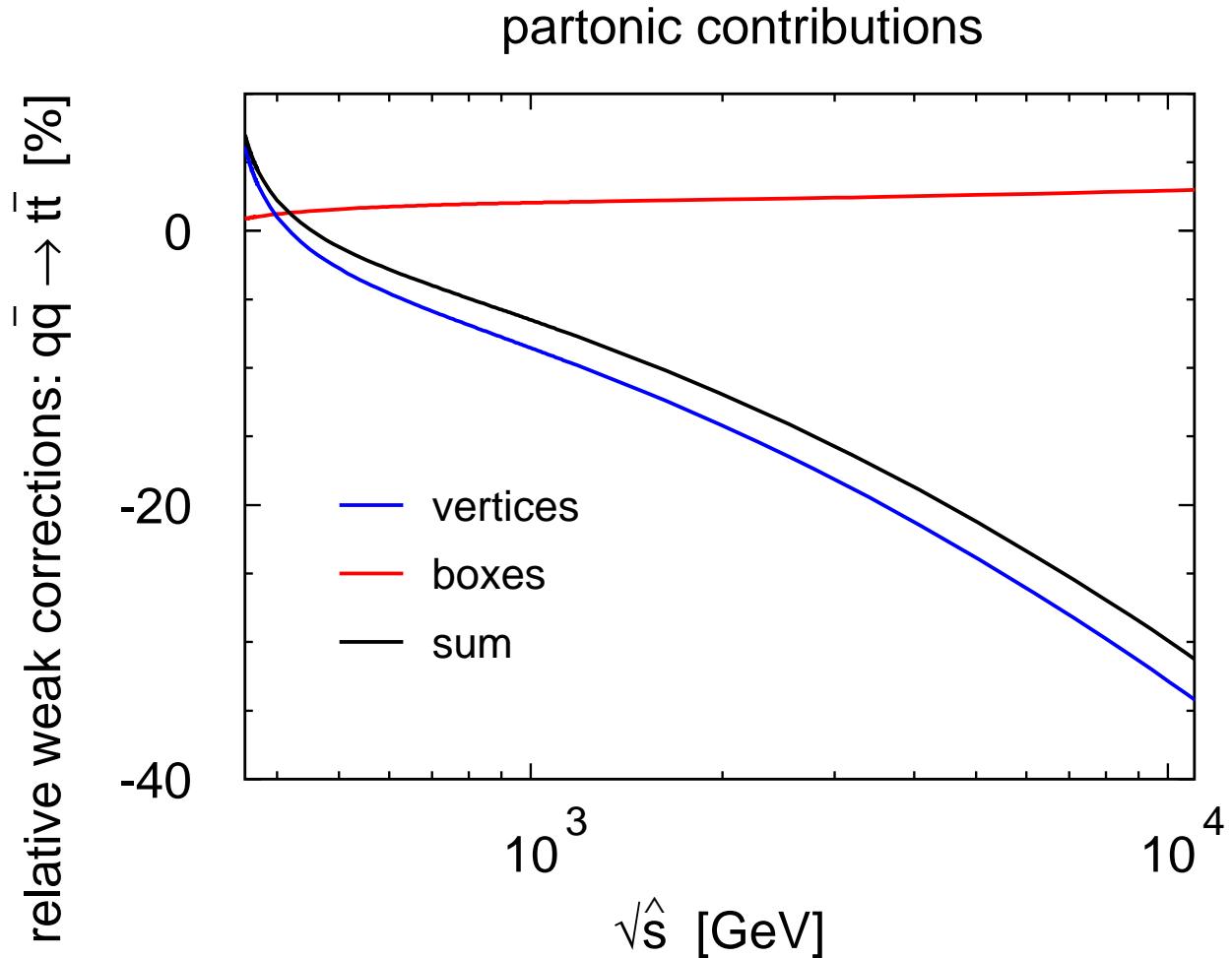
also Beenakker et. al



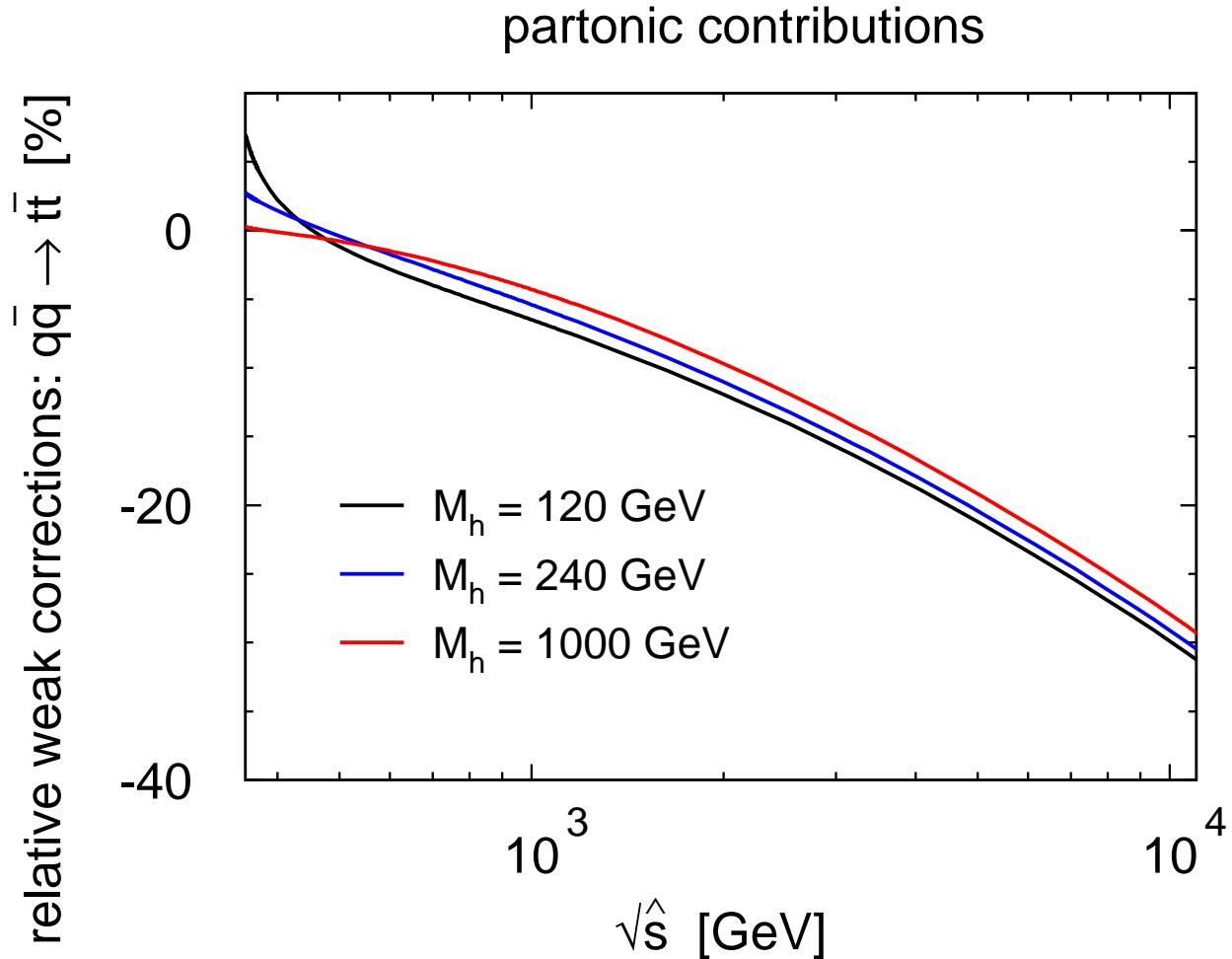
cuts of second group individually IR-divergent

- analytical & numerical results available: $q\bar{q} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$
 (independent evaluation of Bernreuther & Fücker, many independent checks)
 $gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ in progress
- $(\text{box contribution})_{\text{up-quark}} = -(\text{box contribution})_{\text{down-quark}}$
 \Rightarrow suppression
- box contribution moderately \hat{s} -dependent
- strong increase with \hat{s}
- sizable M_h -dependence, large effect close to threshold

large corrections for large $\sqrt{\hat{s}}$

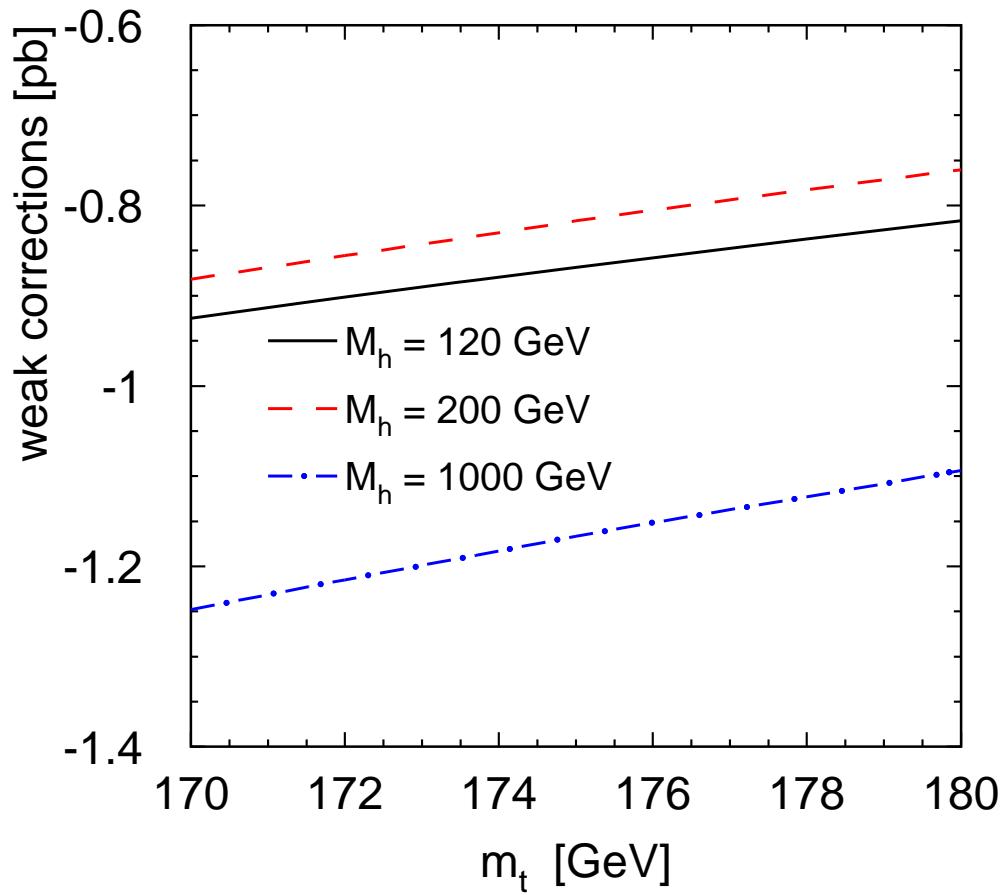


sizable M_h -dependence



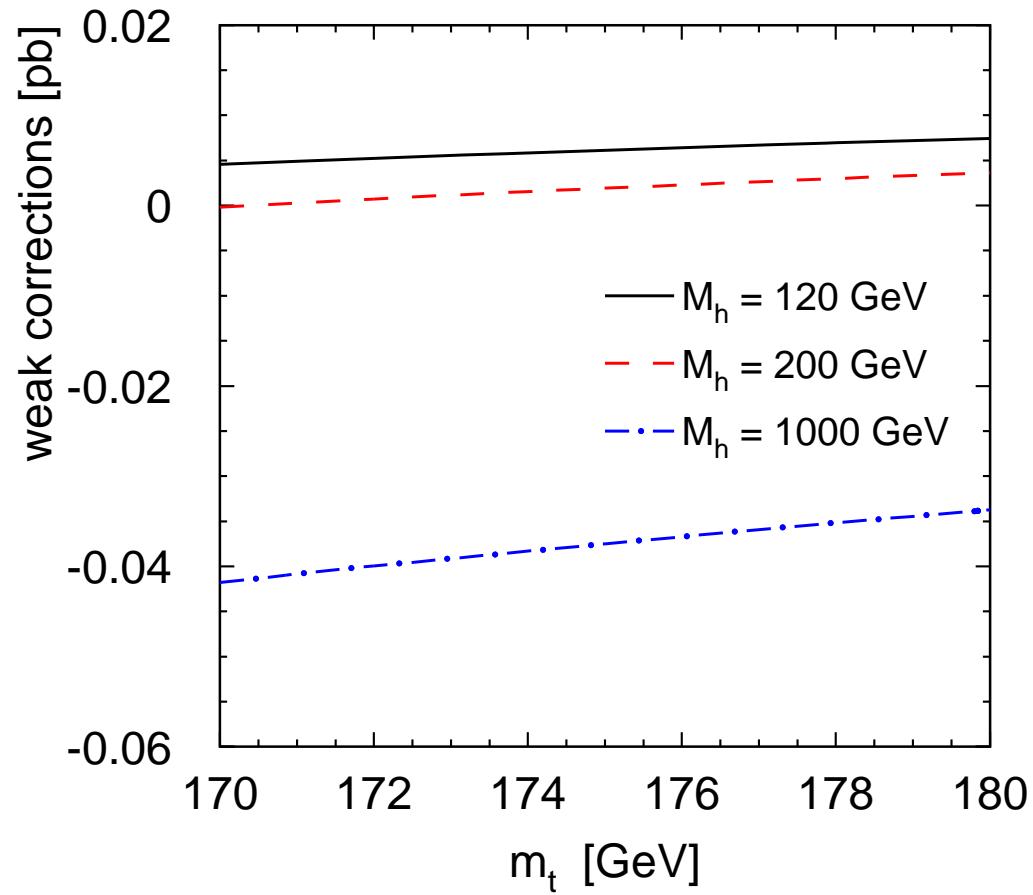
effect on the total cross section at LHC

($\sigma_{\text{tot}}=833\text{pb}$)



effect on the total cross section at Tevatron

($\sigma_{\text{tot}}=5.75\text{pb}$)



IV. Conclusions

- LHC will explore the TeV-region: $\hat{s}/M_W^2 \gg 1$
- electroweak corrections amount to $\mathcal{O}(10\% - 20\%)$ in the interesting kinematic region
- p_T -distributions of Z, γ and their ratio will be strongly affected
- higher orders might become relevant
- top-quark distributions at large \hat{s} are strongly modified
- sizable m_H -dependence
- interplay between electroweak and QCD effects