

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

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SFB TR-9

I. Introduction

II. Z- and Photon Production

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III. Top Production

Eur. Phys. J., C45, (2006) 139,
+ work in preparation

J.H.K., A.Scharf, P.Uwer

IV. Conclusions

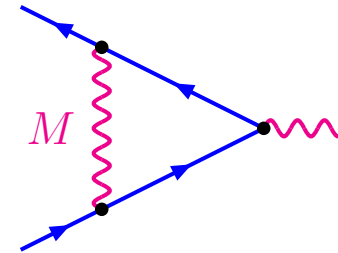
I. Introduction

"Typical" size of electroweak corrections: $\frac{\alpha_{\text{weak}}}{\pi} \approx 10^{-2}$

new aspects at LHC: $\sqrt{\hat{s}} \approx 1\text{-}2\text{TeV} \gg M_{W,Z}^2$

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%

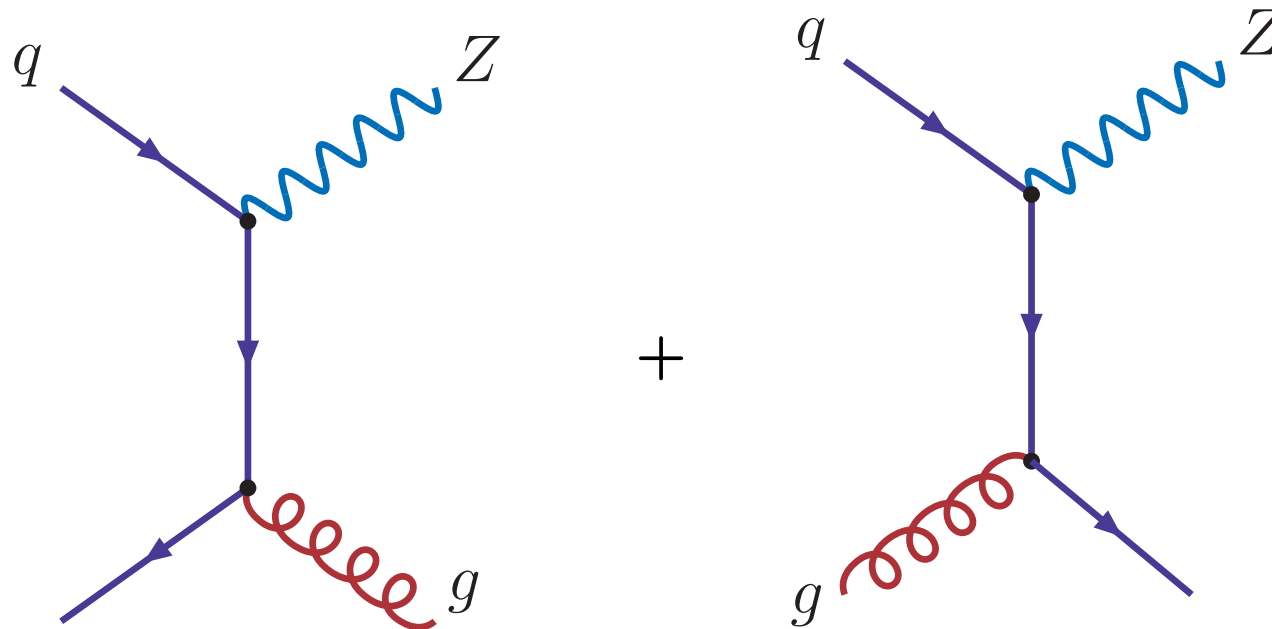
(four-fermion cross section \Rightarrow factor 4)

- 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:

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

$H_1^{A,N}$ plus counterterms $\delta C^{A,N}$ in closed analytical form:

kinematical functions of $(\hat{s}, \hat{t}, \hat{u})$ and 14 combinations of

$$1 \times A_0, \quad 5 \times B_0, \quad 5 \times C_0, \quad 3 \times D_0$$

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)

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

$$g_0^N(M_W^2) = 2\Delta_{UV}^- + \log^2 \left(\frac{-\hat{s}}{M_W^2} \right) - \log^2 \left(\frac{-\hat{t}}{M_W^2} \right) - \log^2 \left(\frac{-\hat{u}}{M_W^2} \right) + \log^2 \left(\frac{\hat{t}}{\hat{u}} \right) \\ - \frac{3}{2} \left[\log^2 \left(\frac{\hat{t}}{\hat{s}} \right) + \log^2 \left(\frac{\hat{u}}{\hat{s}} \right) \right] - \frac{20\pi^2}{9} - \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}} + 4,$$

$$g_1^N(M_W^2) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\log^2 \left(\frac{\hat{u}}{\hat{s}} \right) - \log^2 \left(\frac{\hat{t}}{\hat{s}} \right) \right],$$

$$g_2^N(M_W^2) = -2 \left[\log^2 \left(\frac{\hat{t}}{\hat{s}} \right) + \log^2 \left(\frac{\hat{u}}{\hat{s}} \right) + \log \left(\frac{\hat{t}}{\hat{s}} \right) + \log \left(\frac{\hat{u}}{\hat{s}} \right) \right] - 4\pi^2$$

$$g_0^A(M_V^2) = -\log^2 \left(\frac{-\hat{s}}{M_V^2} \right) + 3 \log \left(\frac{-\hat{s}}{M_V^2} \right) + \frac{3}{2} \left[\log^2 \left(\frac{\hat{t}}{\hat{s}} \right) + \log^2 \left(\frac{\hat{u}}{\hat{s}} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \log \left(\frac{\hat{t}}{\hat{s}} \right) + \log \left(\frac{\hat{u}}{\hat{s}} \right) \right] + \frac{7\pi^2}{3} - \frac{5}{2},$$

$$g_1^A(M_V^2) = -g_1^N(M_W^2) + \frac{3}{2} \left[\log \left(\frac{\hat{u}}{\hat{s}} \right) - \log \left(\frac{\hat{t}}{\hat{s}} \right) \right],$$

$$g_2^A(M_V^2) = -g_2^N(M_W^2)$$

+ simple approximations for finite parts of counter terms

size of the correction:

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

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

Result consistent with general considerations

one-loop:

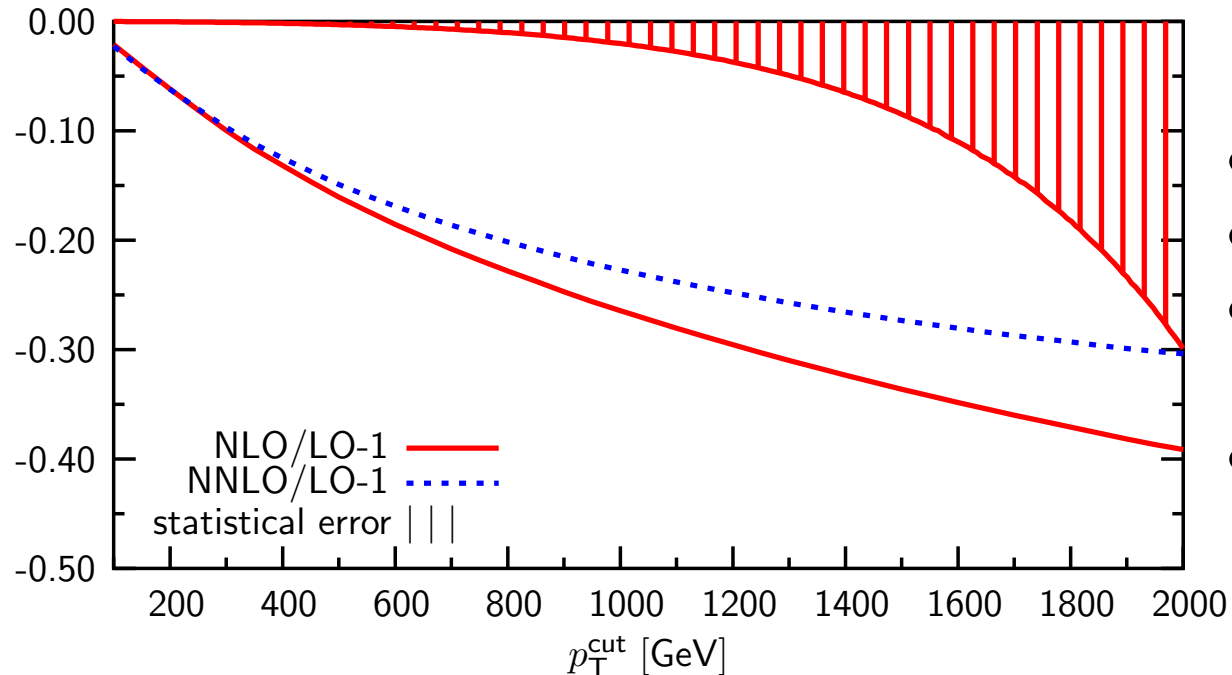
$$A^{(1)} = - \sum_{\lambda=L,R} I_{q\lambda}^Z \left[I_{q\lambda}^Z C_{q\lambda}^{\text{ew}} \left(L_{\hat{s}}^2 - 3L_{\hat{s}} \right) + \frac{c_W}{s_W^3} T_{q\lambda}^3 \left(L_{\hat{t}}^2 + L_{\hat{u}}^2 - L_{\hat{s}}^2 \right) \right]$$

two-loop (NLL):

$$A^{(2)} = \sum_{\lambda=L,R} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(I_{q\lambda}^Z C_{q\lambda}^{\text{ew}} + \frac{c_W}{s_W^3} T_{q\lambda}^3 \right) \left[I_{q\lambda}^Z C_{q\lambda}^{\text{ew}} \left(L_{\hat{s}}^4 - 6L_{\hat{s}}^3 \right) + \frac{c_W}{s_W^3} T_{q\lambda}^3 \left(L_{\hat{t}}^4 + L_{\hat{u}}^4 - L_{\hat{s}}^4 \right) \right] - \frac{T_{q\lambda}^3 Y_{q\lambda}}{8s_W^4} \left(L_{\hat{t}}^4 + L_{\hat{u}}^4 - L_{\hat{s}}^4 \right) + \frac{1}{6} I_{q\lambda}^Z \left[I_{q\lambda}^Z \left(\frac{b_1}{c_W^2} \left(\frac{Y_{q\lambda}}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{b_2}{s_W^2} C_{q\lambda} \right) + \frac{c_W}{s_W^3} T_{q\lambda}^3 b_2 \right] L_{\hat{s}}^3 \right\}$$

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**

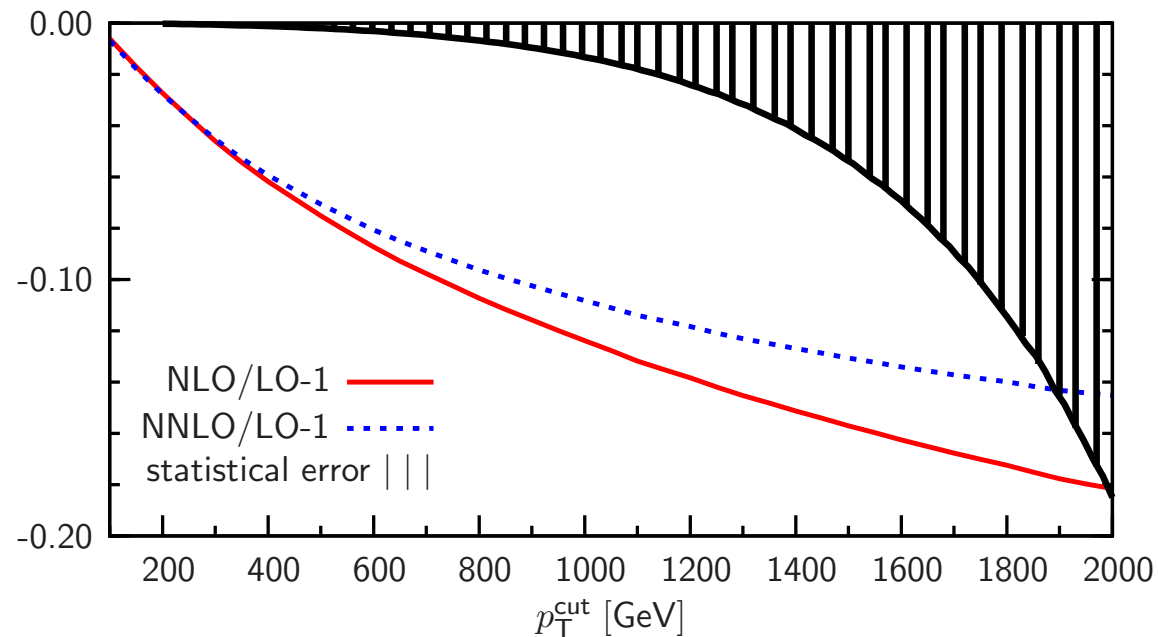


- **one-loop** $\sim 30\%$ at $p_T \sim 1\text{TeV}$
- **two-loop** relevant above 1 TeV
- important angular-dependent logarithmic terms
- experiment: p_T up to 2 TeV

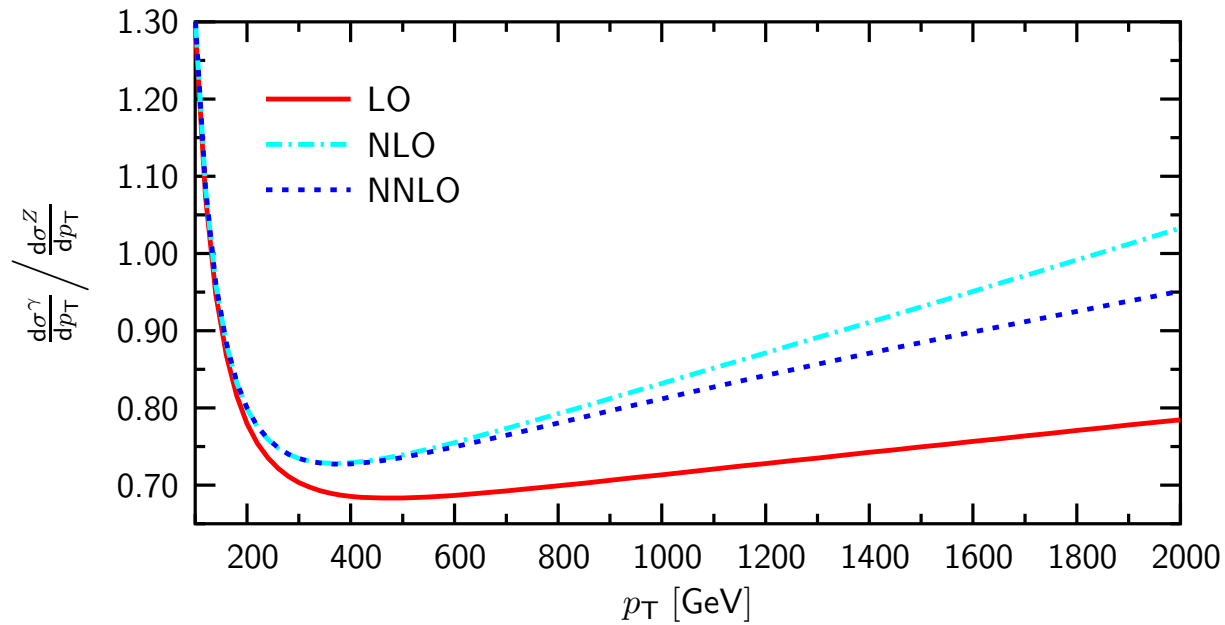
Relative **NLO** and **NNLO** corrections w.r.t. the **LO** and **statistical error** for the unpolarized integrated cross section for $pp \rightarrow Zj$ at $\sqrt{s} = 14\text{ TeV}$.

Photon production

- full **NLO** and logarithmic approximations ($\log^2 + \log + \text{const}$) available
- dominant **two-loop** terms ($\log^4 + \log^3$) available



Photons vs. Z at large p_T

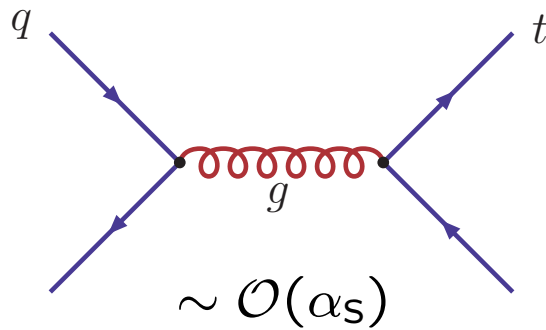


numerical results in qualitative agreement with [Maina, Moretti, Ross](#)

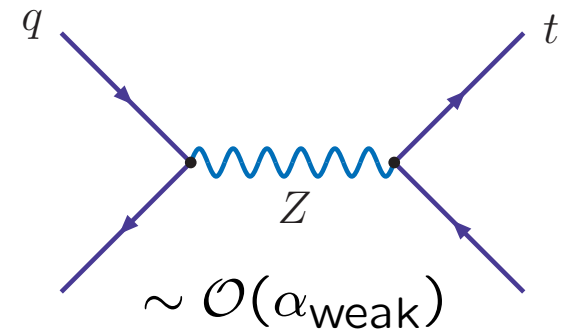
III. Top Production:

J.H.K., Scharf, Uwer

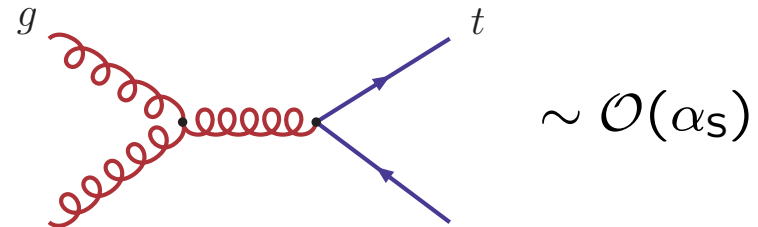
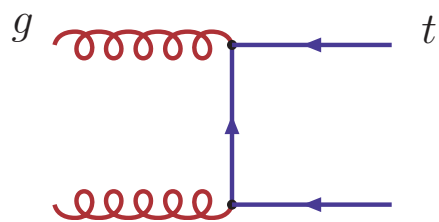
$q\bar{q} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$:



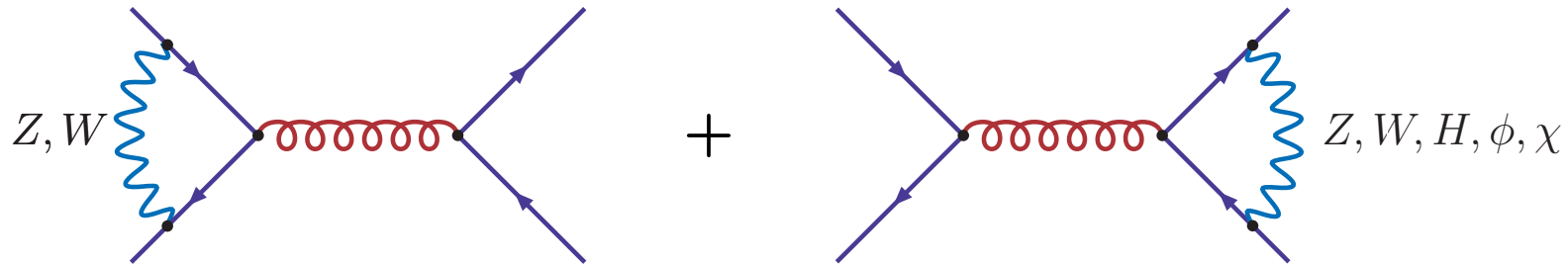
no
interference
with



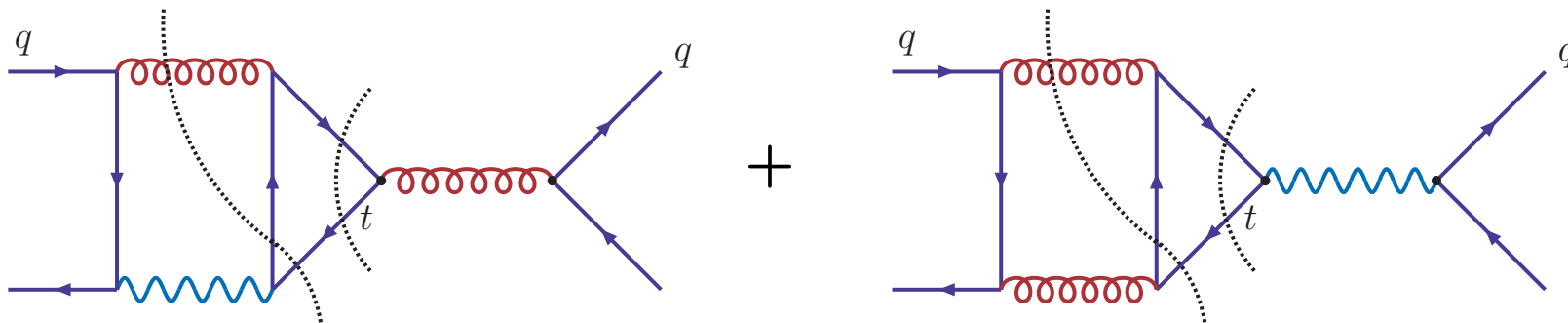
$gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$:



$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_S^2 \alpha_{\text{weak}})$ weak corrections ($q \bar{q} \rightarrow t \bar{t}$)

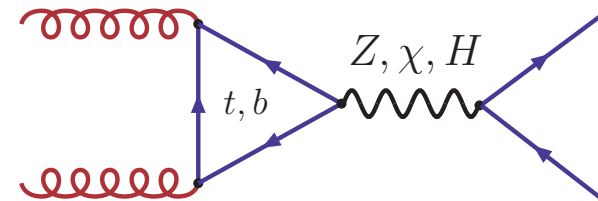
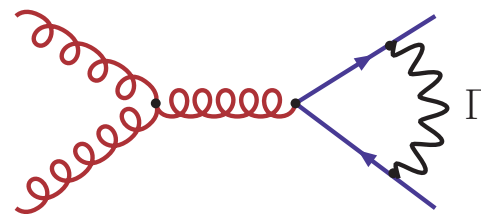
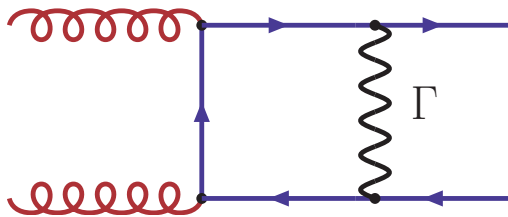
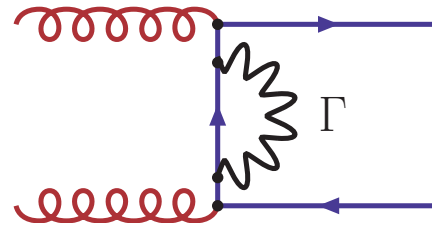
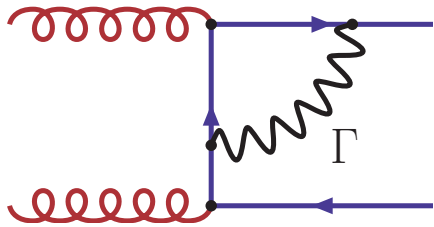


also Beenakker et. al



cuts of second group individually IR-divergent

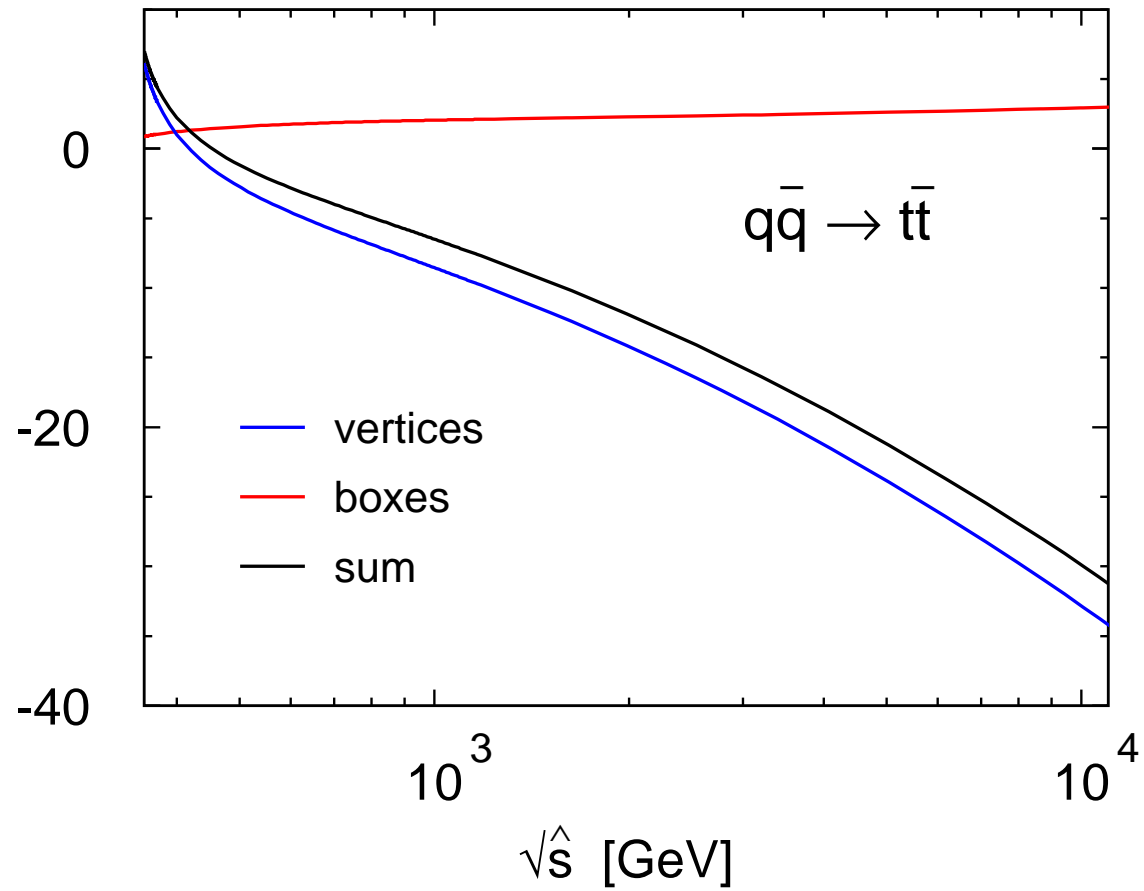
$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_S^2 \alpha_{\text{weak}})$ weak corrections ($g g \rightarrow t \bar{t}$)



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

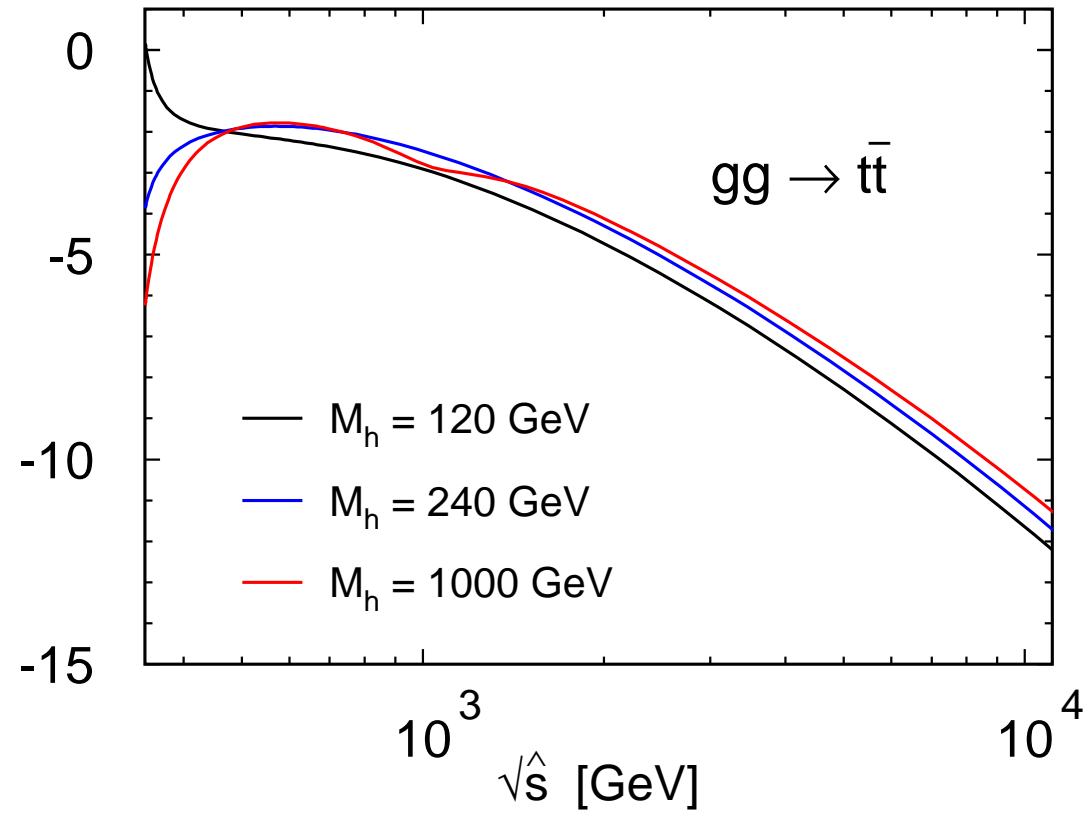
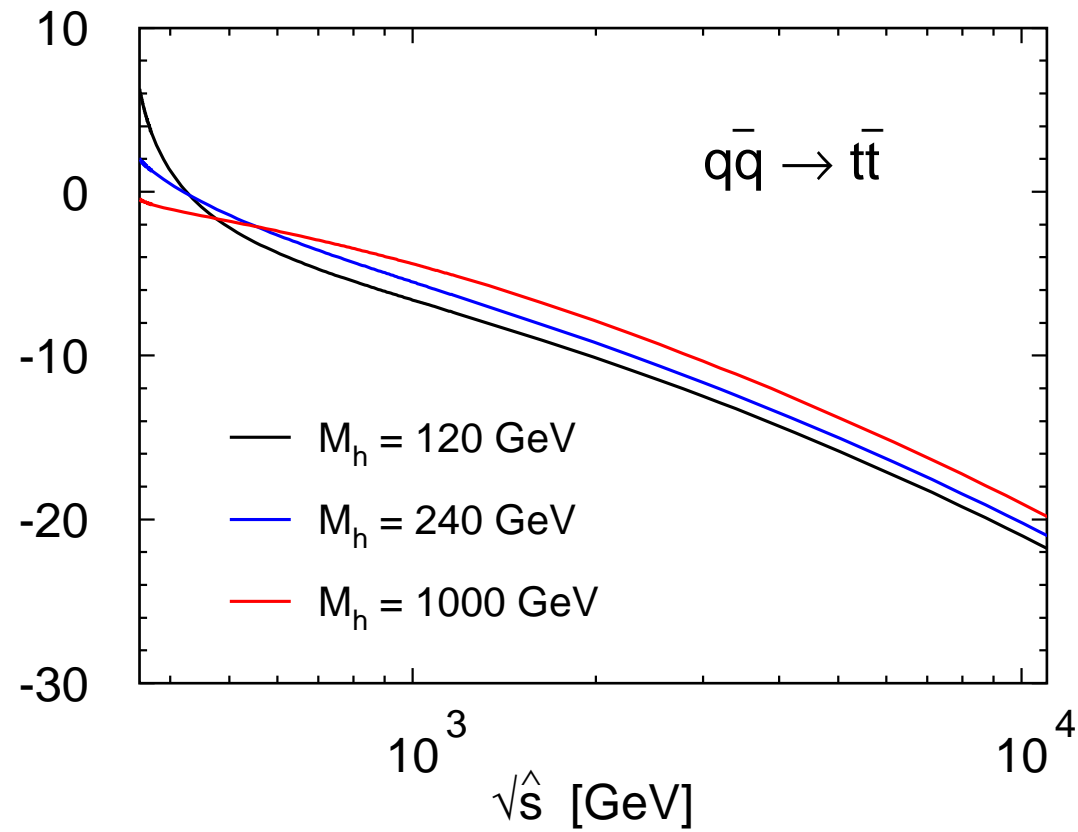
large corrections for large $\sqrt{\hat{s}}$

(relative weak corrections [%])

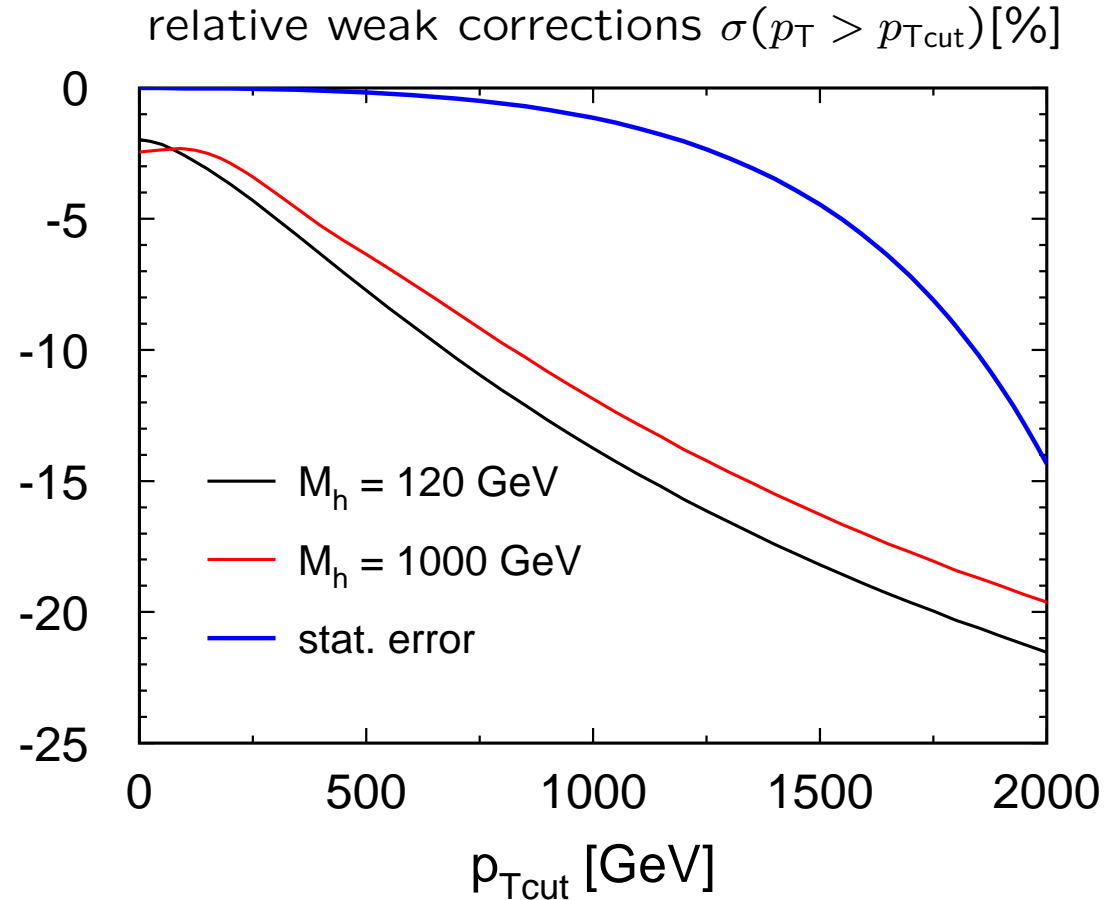
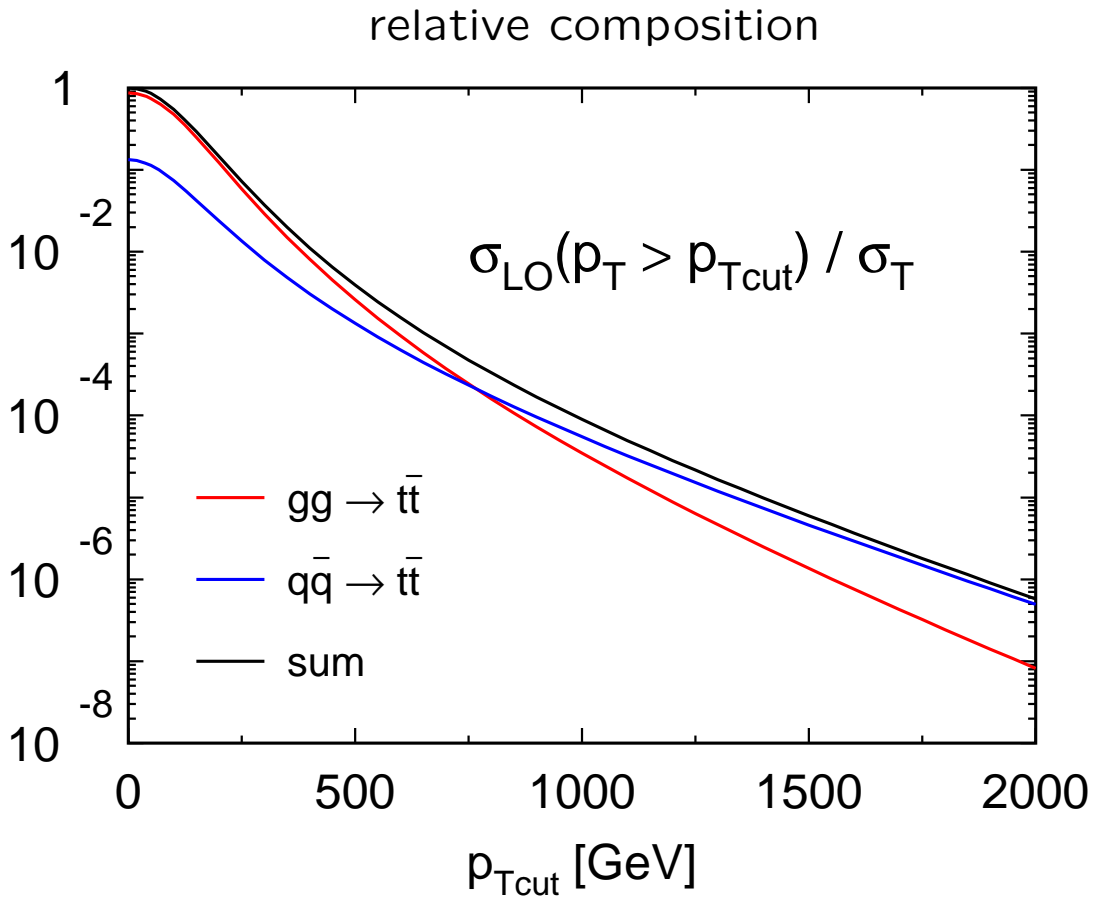


sizeable M_h -dependence

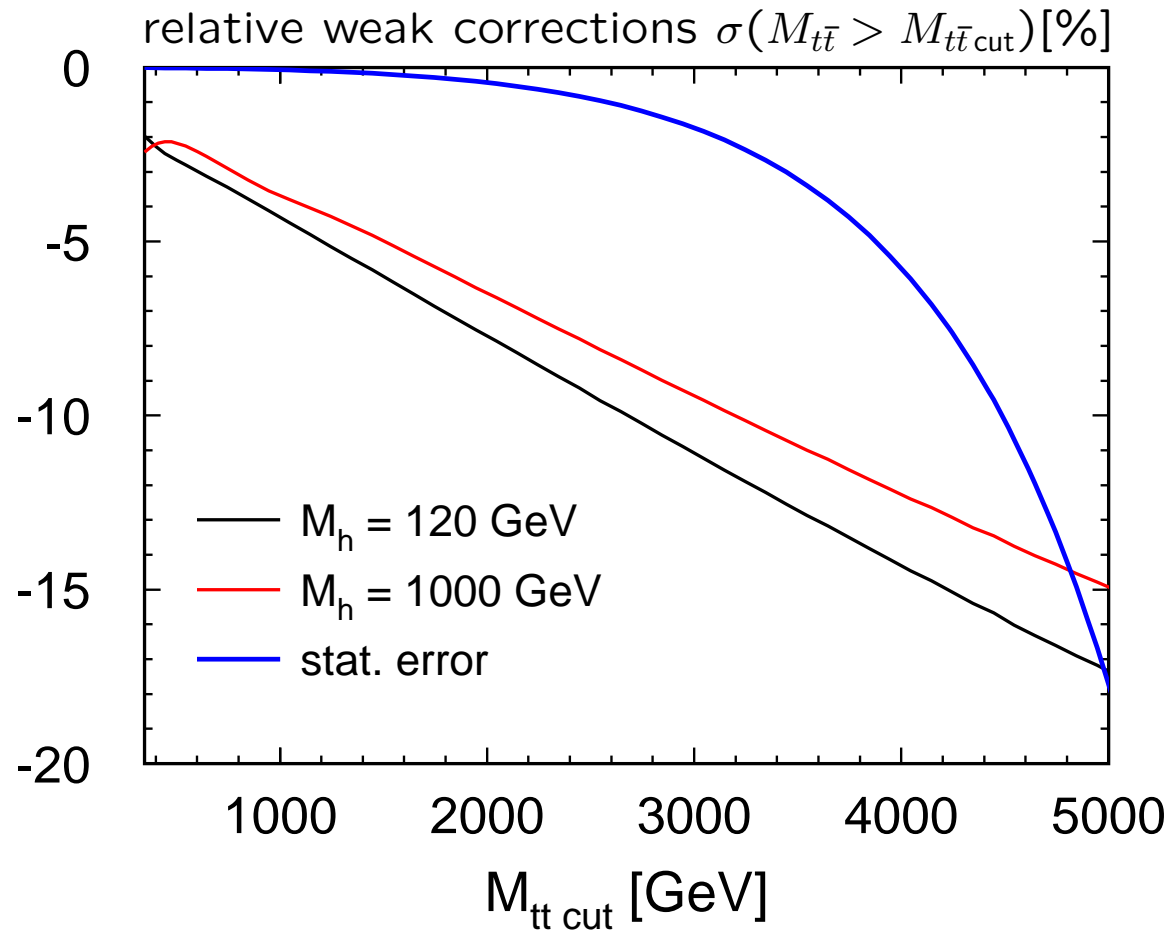
(relative weak corrections [%])



Transverse momentum dependence



$M_{t\bar{t}}$ -dependence



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
- two-loop terms might become relevant
- top-quark distributions at large \hat{s} are strongly modified
- sizable m_H -dependence
- interplay between electroweak and QCD effects

