

Application of effective theories to precision predictions

Xiaohui Liu

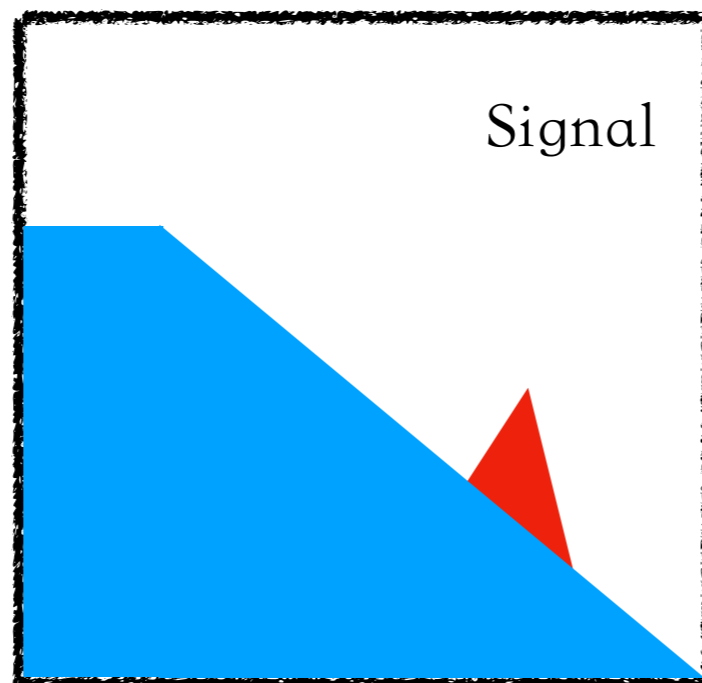
EFT & Amplitude @ USTC, 2019



北京師範大學
BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY

Why Precision?

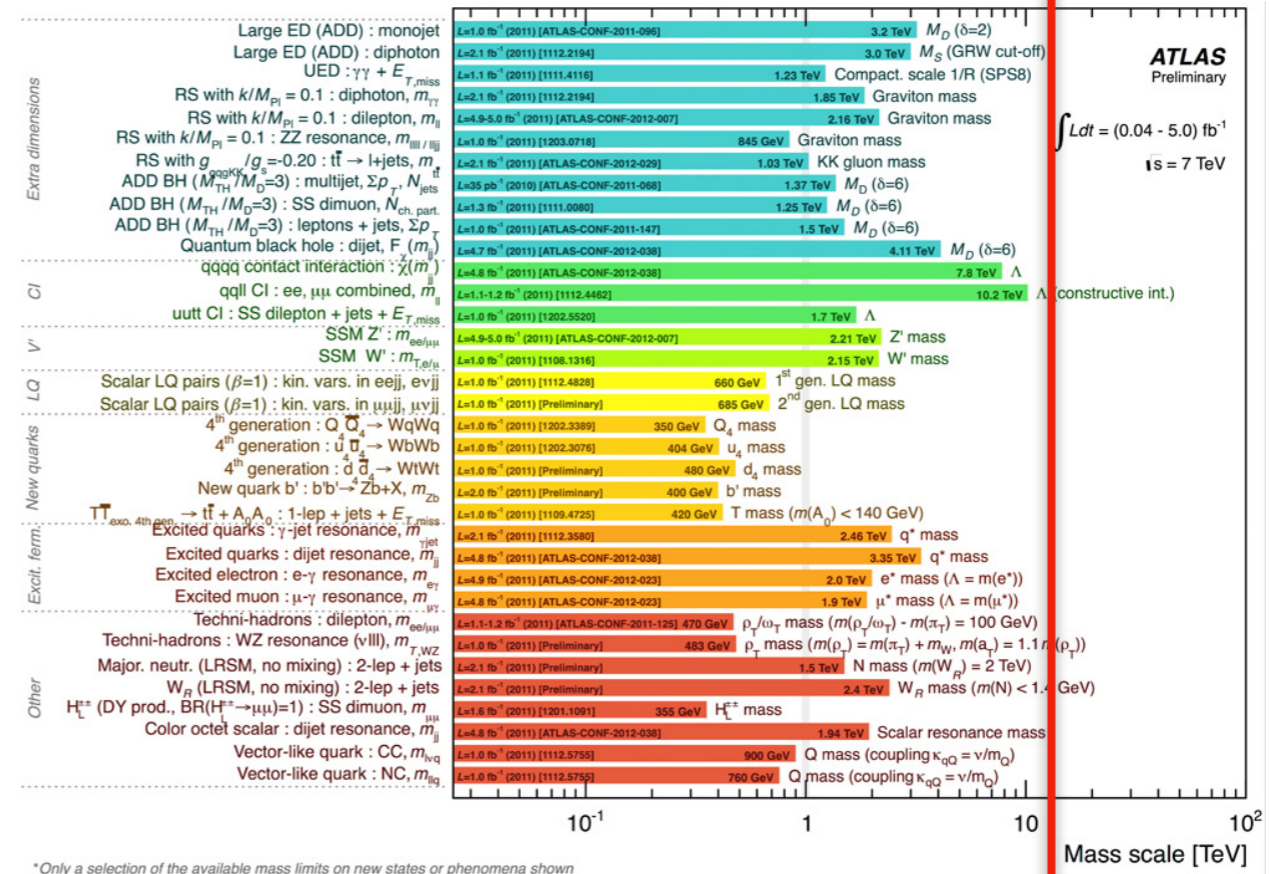
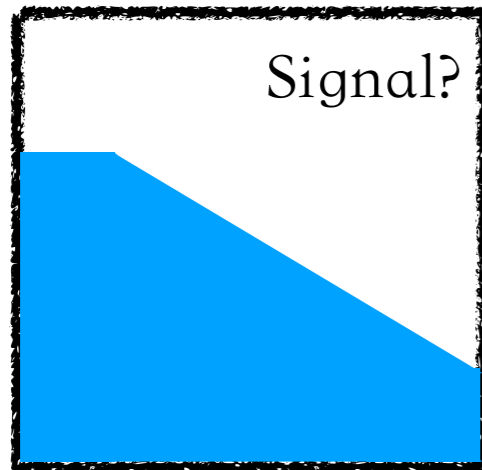
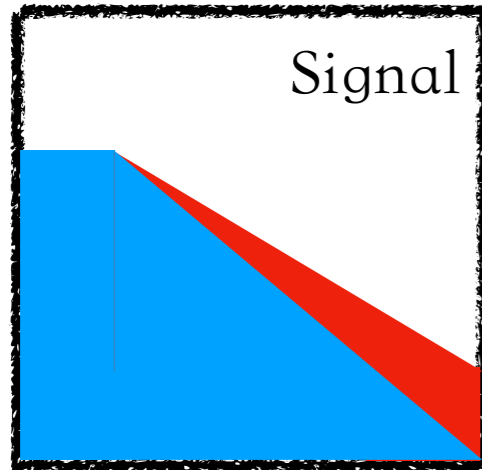
Example 1



An optimistic scenario: a clear resonance (e.g. Higgs discovery)

Why Precision?

Example 1

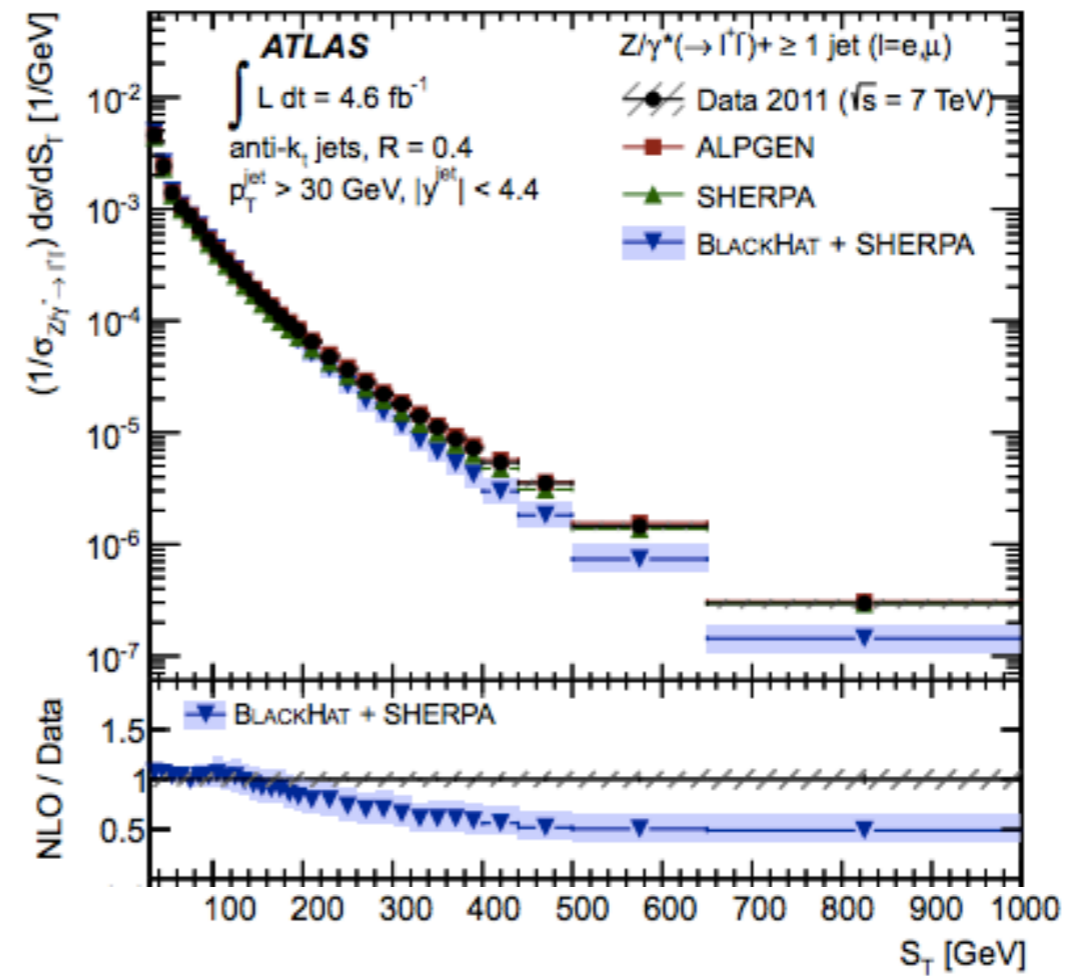
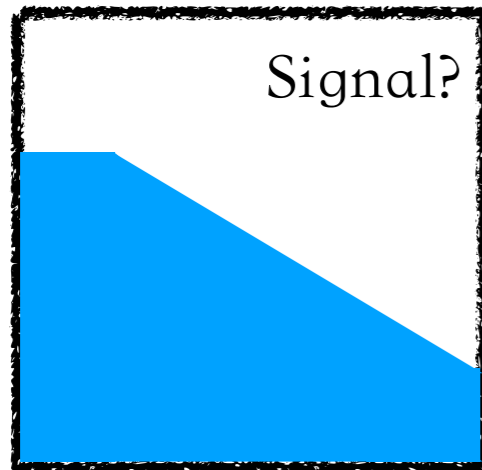
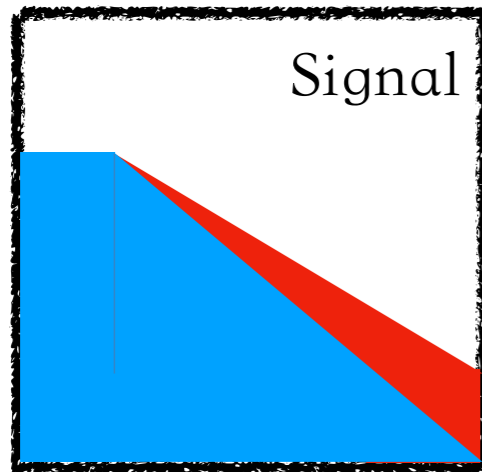


- Lower limits above 1—10 TeV now.
- New physics could be out of reach for current LHC
- Predicting the shape correctly will be crucial

New Physics = precise Data - precise TH predictions!!

Why Precision?

Example 1



$$S_T = \sum_i |p_{i,T}|$$

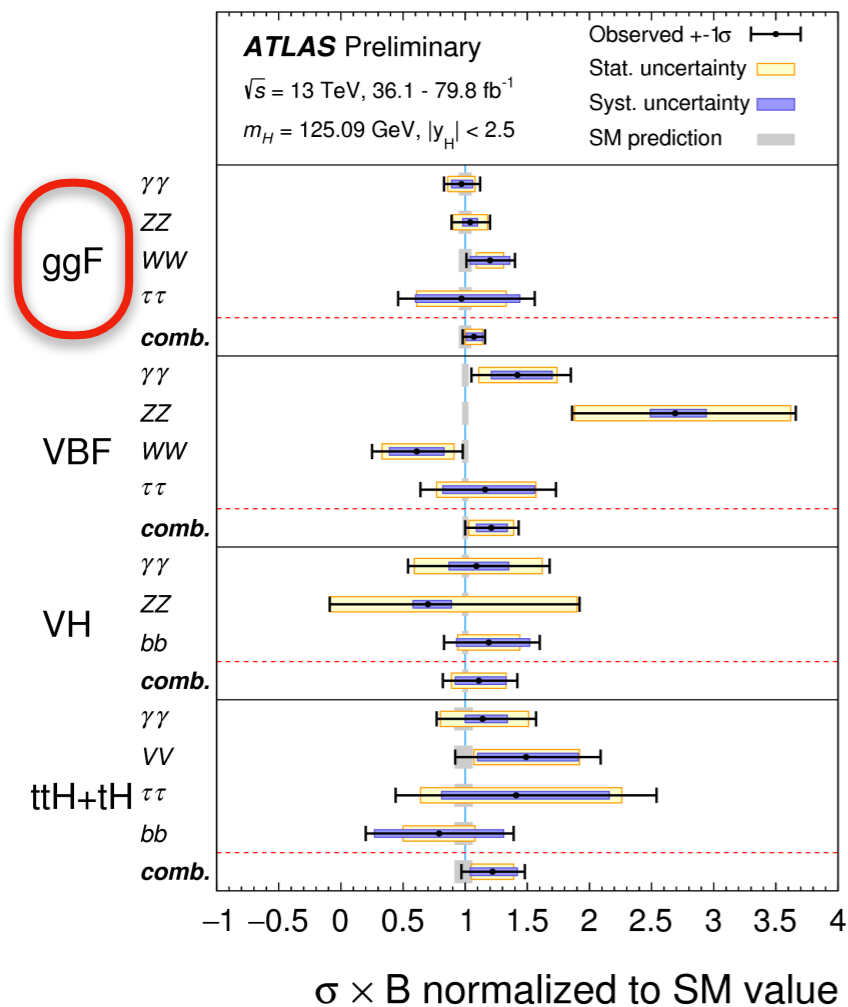
TH: NLO perturbation

50% difference at high S_T with NLO
 New Physics? Missing Higher order?

Why Precision?

Example 2

Precision measurements of the SM param.



A Standard model Higgs?? Precision is the key!

$$\sigma_{ggH} = 48.58 \text{ pb}^{+4.56\%}_{-6.72\%} (\text{theory}) \pm 3.2\% (\text{PDF} + \alpha_s)$$

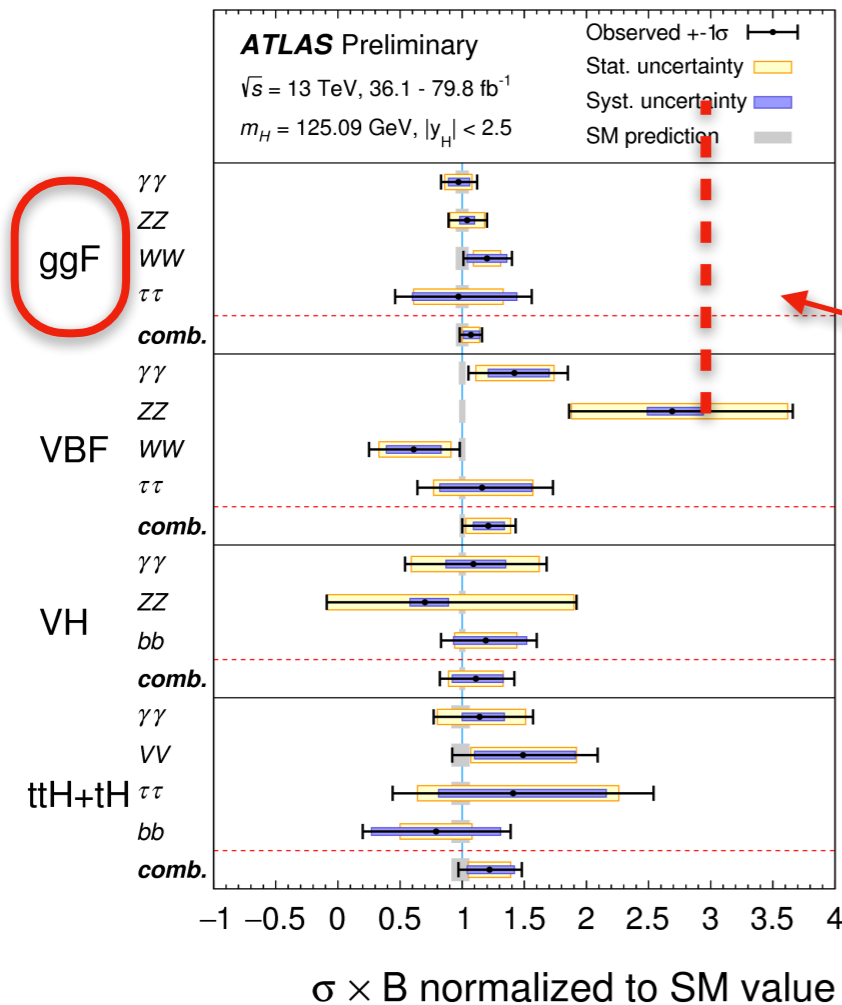
Anastasou, et.al., 2016

48.58 pb =	16.00 pb	(+32.9%)	LO, rEFT
	+ 20.84 pb	(+42.9%)	NLO, rEFT
	- 2.05 pb	(-4.2%)	Exact NLO
	+ 9.56 pb	(+19.7%)	NNLO, rEFT
	+ 0.34 pb	(+0.2%)	NNLO, 1/mt
	+ 2.40 pb	(+4.9%)	EW, QCD-EW
	+ 1.49 pb	(+3.1%)	N3LO, rEFT

Why Precision?

Example 2

Precision measurements of the SM param.



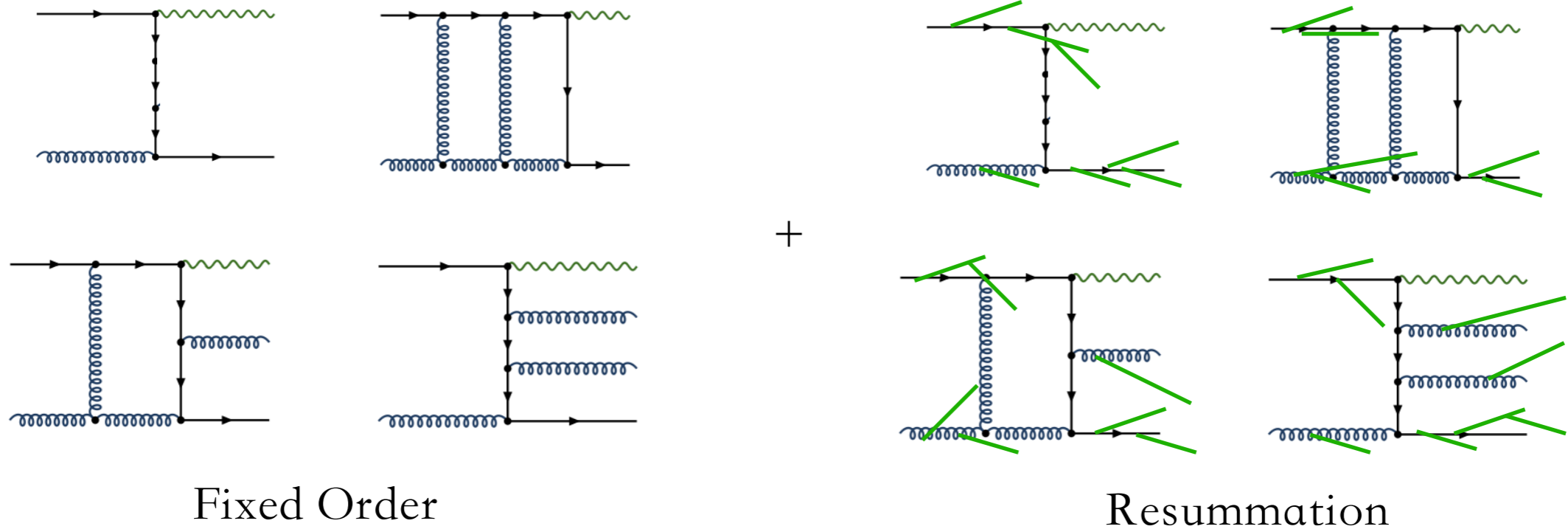
A Standard model Higgs?? Precision is the key!

$$\sigma_{ggH} = 48.58 \text{ pb}^{+4.56\%}_{-6.72\%} (\text{theory}) \pm 3.2\% (\text{PDF} + \alpha_s)$$

Anastasou, et.al., 2016

$$48.58 \text{ pb} = \begin{array}{l} 16.00 \text{ pb} \quad (+32.9\%) \quad \text{LO, rEFT} \\ + 20.84 \text{ pb} \quad (+42.9\%) \quad \text{NLO, rEFT} \\ - 2.05 \text{ pb} \quad (-4.2\%) \quad \text{Exact NLO} \\ + 9.56 \text{ pb} \quad (+19.7\%) \quad \text{NNLO, rEFT} \\ + 0.34 \text{ pb} \quad (+0.2\%) \quad \text{NNLO, 1/mt} \\ + 2.40 \text{ pb} \quad (+4.9\%) \quad \text{EW, QCD-EW} \\ + 1.49 \text{ pb} \quad (+3.1\%) \quad \text{N3LO, rEFT} \end{array}$$

How to achieve precision?



		Fixed Order				
Resummation	LO	1				
	NLO	$\alpha_s L^2$	$\alpha_s L$	α_s		
	NNLO	$\alpha_s^2 L^4$	$\alpha_s^2 L^3$	$\alpha_s^2 L^2$	$\alpha_s^2 L$	α_s^2

	N ^k LO	$\alpha_s^k L^{2k}$	$\alpha_s^k L^{2k-1}$	$\alpha_s^k L^{2k-2}$	$\alpha_s^k L^{2k-3}$	$\alpha_s^k L^{2k-4}$
		LL	NLL	NNLL	...	

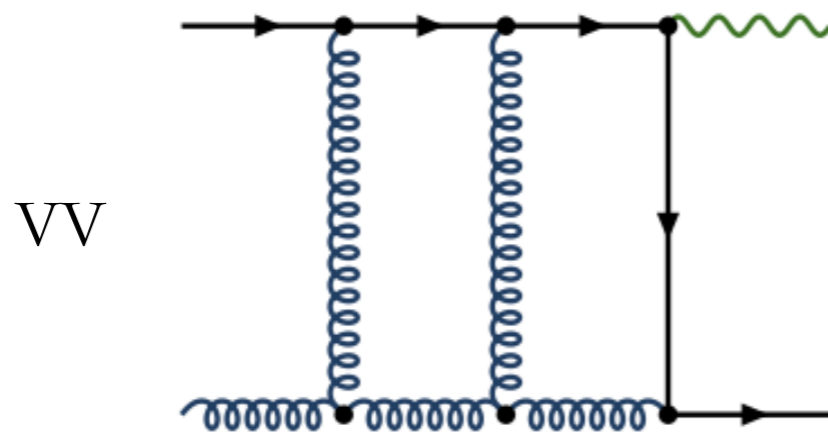
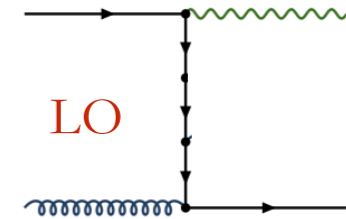
Outlines

- EFT in FO @ colliders
- EFT in Resummation @ colliders
- Summary

EFT in FO @ colliders

Fixed order @ colliders

V + 1j at NNLO as an example

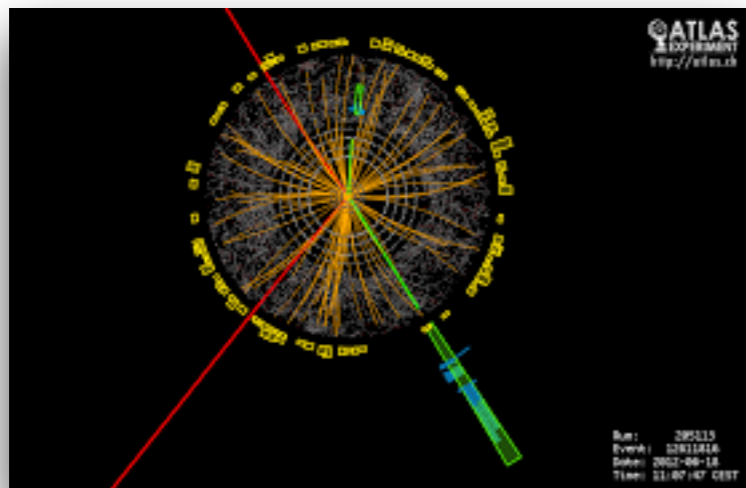


+ ...

$$\int d\Phi_2 \sum_{i=0}^4 \frac{v v_i}{\epsilon^i}$$

$D = 4 \rightarrow D = 4 - 2\epsilon$

Divergence \rightarrow ϵ -poles

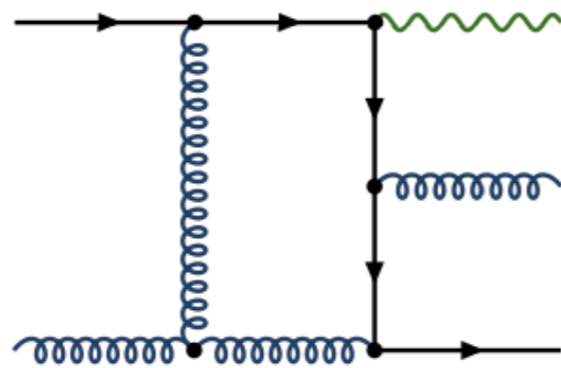


- Benefit from the amplitude community
- Explicit IR poles after loop integrations
- Pretty much limited to $2 \rightarrow 1$, $2 \rightarrow 2$. $2 \rightarrow 3$ starts to be available

Fixed order @ colliders

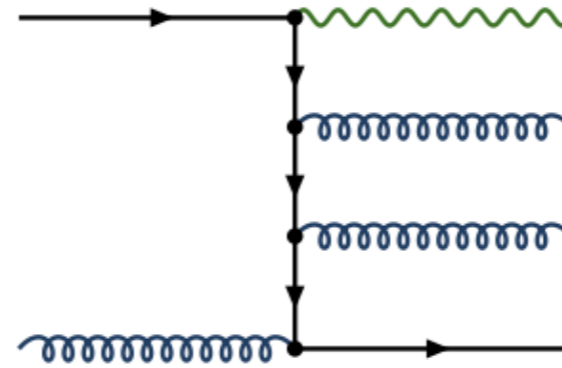
$V + 1j$ at NNLO as an example

VR



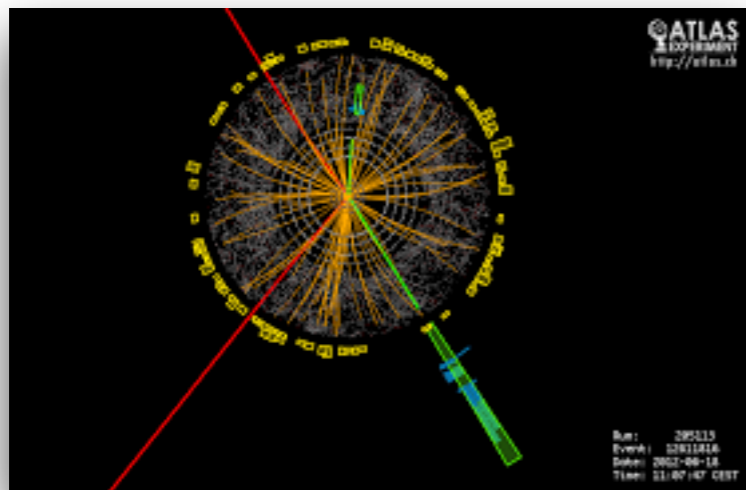
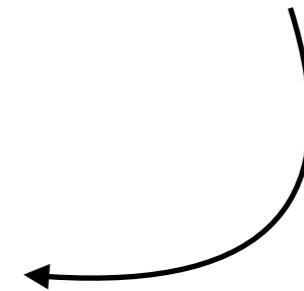
$$\int d\Phi_3 \sum_{i=0}^2 \frac{vr_i}{\epsilon^i}$$

RR



$$\int d\Phi_4 rr$$

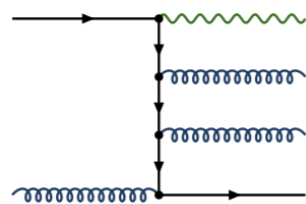
Complicated experimental cuts, jet algorithms applied to the final states



- We are mostly interested in fully differential cross section, which allows for experimental cuts, jet algorithms and parton showers ...
- IR poles fully show up for degenerate (soft/collinear) states ONLY after integrating over phase space, with all kinds of exp. cuts, jet algorithms ...
- How to isolate for numerical evaluation? A problem for ~15 years that prevents us from making NNLO predictions for the LHC.

Fixed order @ colliders

Subtraction



$$= \int dz \frac{f(z)}{z^{1+a\epsilon}} \longrightarrow \int dz \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z} + \int dz z^{-1-a\epsilon} f(0)$$

IRC limit of QCD

Jet algorithms, exp. cuts
enter here. Finite and
suitable for numerical
evaluations

“inclusive”, loop
techniques come
into help

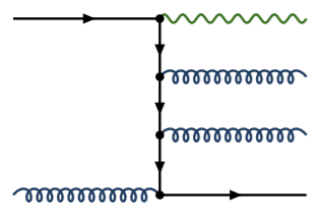
Construct counter terms point-wise in the phase space

- Antenna subtraction 2 Gehrmann, Glover
- STRIPPER + modifications Czakon + ...

...

Fixed order @ colliders

Slicing



$$= \int dz \frac{f(z)}{z^{1+a\epsilon}} \longrightarrow \int \frac{f(z)}{z} \theta(z > z_0) - f(0) \frac{z_0^{-a\epsilon}}{a\epsilon} + \dots$$

One single physical observable to separate out all singularities

Power corrections of the EFT

Jet algorithms, exp. cuts enter here. Finite and suitable for numerical evaluations

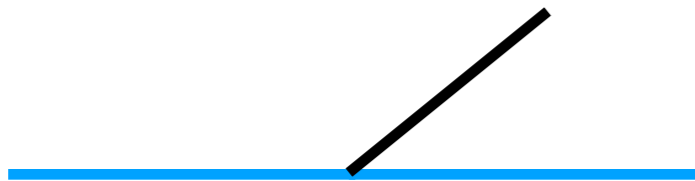
EFT of this observable enters to simplify the calculations; will also rely on various loop techniques

A physical observable (z_0) to regulate all related IR singularities

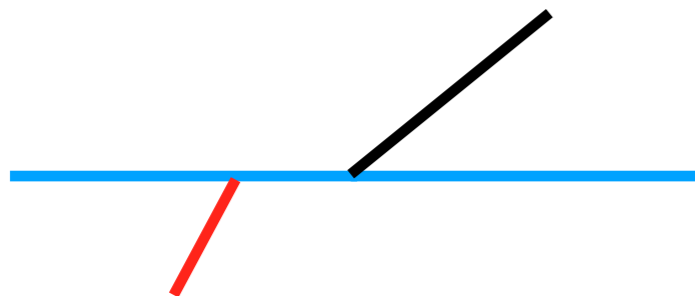
- qT-subtraction Catani, Grazzini
- N-jettiness subtraction Boughezal, Focke, **XL**, Petriello + ...

Fixed order @ colliders

q_T subtraction [Catani, Grazzini](#)



For color neutral final state @ LO



$q_T = 0$, if no radiation.

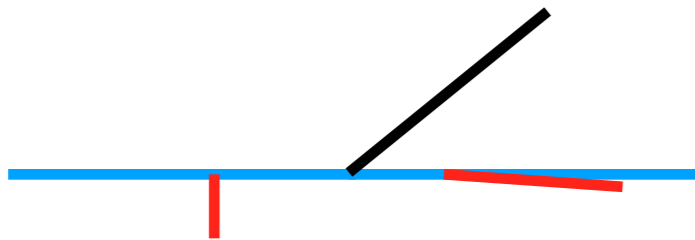
Finite q_T means at least one additional radiation

Becomes color neutral final state + 1 jet @ LO

Fixed order @ colliders

q_T subtraction [Catani, Grazzini](#)

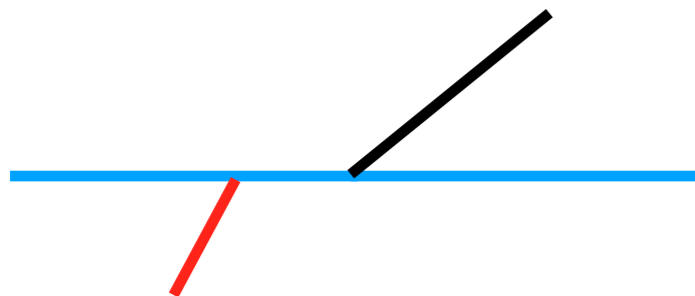
$$\int \frac{f(z)}{z} \theta(z > z_0) - f(0) \frac{z_0^{-a\epsilon}}{a\epsilon} + \dots$$



q_T cut = small, only virtual + soft/collinear radiations.
EFT for small q_T physics comes into play

$$\sigma = H [B \otimes B \otimes S](q_T)$$

Some of them known to 3-loops



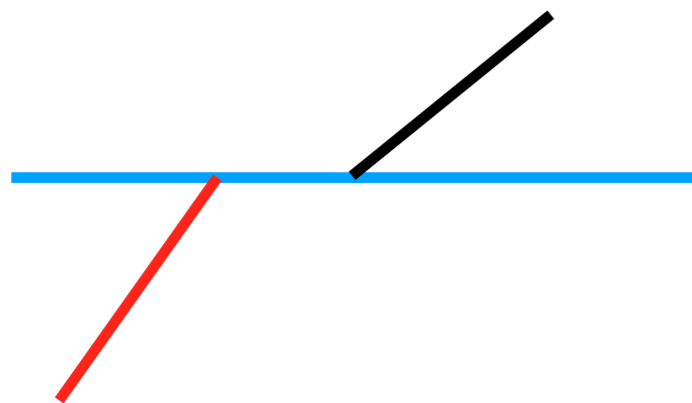
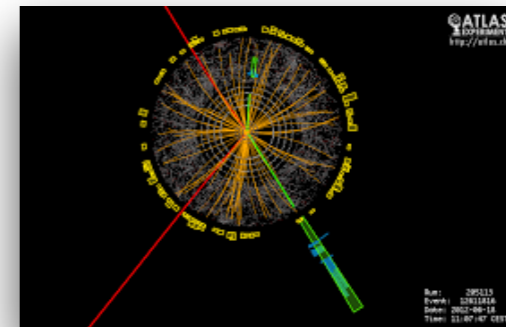
Above q_T cut

Recycle color neutral final state + 1 jet @ (N-1)LO results

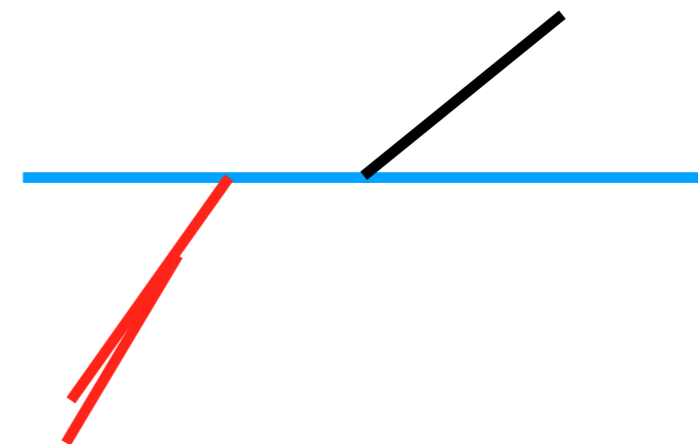
Fixed order @ colliders

q_T subtraction [Catani, Grazzini](#)

Difficulties in dealing with colored final state



LO



NLO

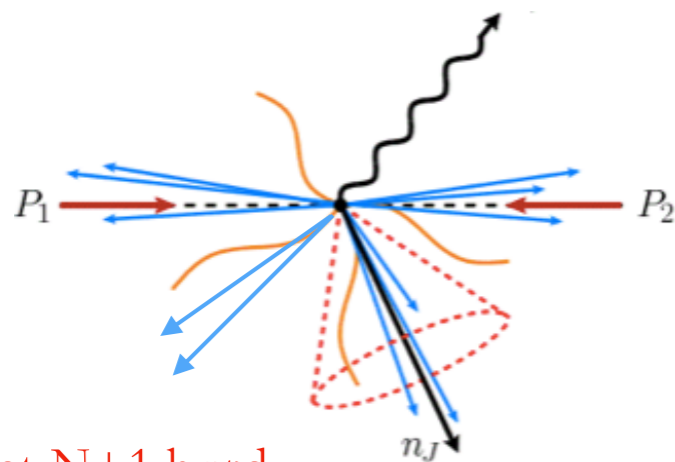
q_T of the system can not single out the collinear divergence

Fixed order @ colliders

N-jettiness subtraction Bougehal, **XL**, Petriello + ...

$$\tau_N = \sum_k \min \left[\frac{p_k \cdot n_a}{Q_a}, \frac{p_k \cdot n_b}{Q_b}, \frac{p_k \cdot n_1}{Q_1}, \dots, \frac{p_k \cdot n_N}{Q_N} \right]$$

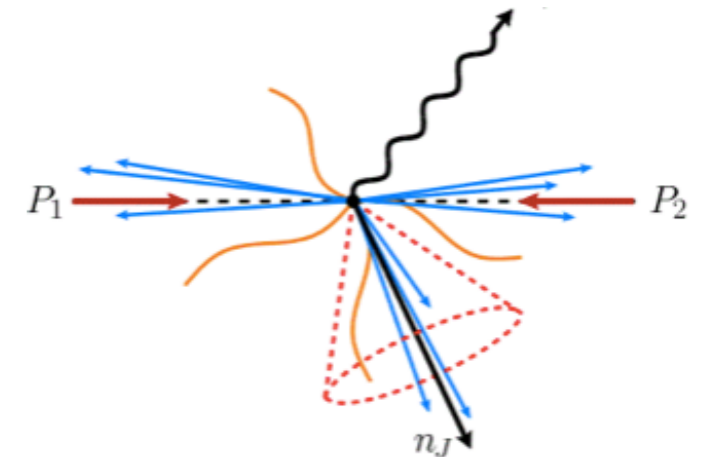
$\tau_N \rightarrow 0$, p_k are soft or collinear



At least N+1 hard radiations, just NLO

$$\int \frac{f(z)}{z} \theta(z > z_0) \stackrel{\tau_{cut}}{\sim} f(0) \frac{z_0^{-a\epsilon}}{a\epsilon} + \dots$$

$\tau_{cut} \rightarrow 0$



True NNLO is here

- N-jettiness to set the boundary between NLO and NNLO
- NNLO using EFT based on Factorization $\text{Tr}[H \cdot S_N] \otimes B_a \otimes B_b \otimes J_i + \dots$
- universal building blocks
- ignorant of the NLO details, conceptually appealing to implement

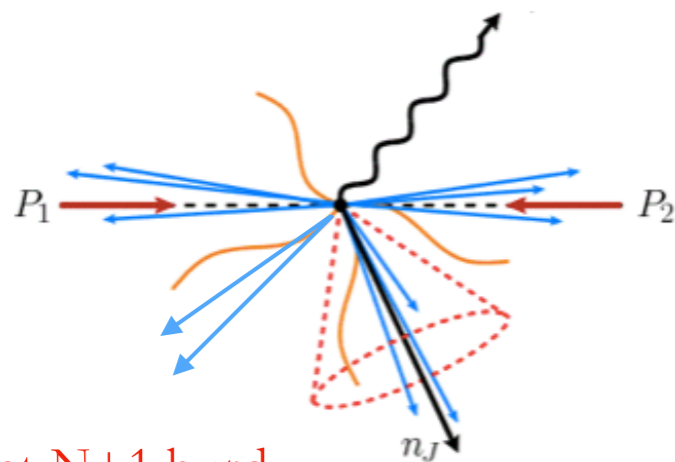
Stewart et. al.

Fixed order @ colliders

N-jettiness subtraction [Boughezal, XL, Petriello + ...](#)

$$\tau_N = \sum_k \min \left[\frac{p_k \cdot n_a}{Q_a}, \frac{p_k \cdot n_b}{Q_b}, \frac{p_k \cdot n_1}{Q_1}, \dots, \frac{p_k \cdot n_N}{Q_N} \right]$$

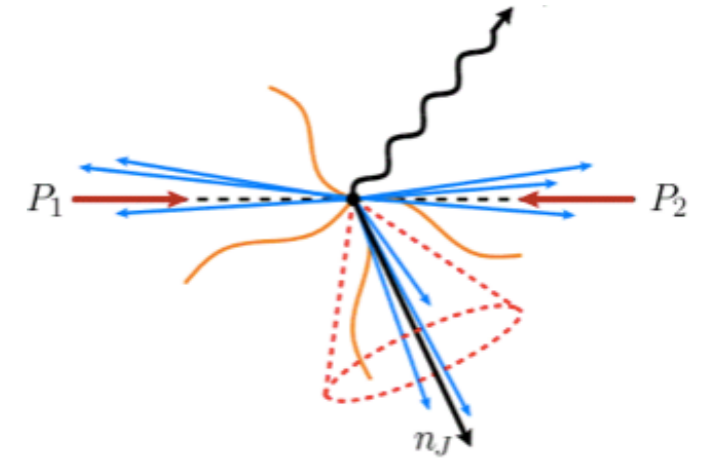
$\tau_N \rightarrow 0$, p_k are soft or collinear



At least N+1 hard radiations, just NLO

$$\int \frac{f(z)}{z} \theta(z > z_0) \stackrel{\tau_{cut}}{\sim} f(0) \frac{z_0^{-a\epsilon}}{a\epsilon} + \dots$$

$\tau_{cut} \rightarrow 0$



True NNLO is here

- **B** and **J** are all known to NNLO [Gaunt et al, 2014; Becher et al, 2004,2010](#)
- Power corrections are known for Drell-Yan, ggH to NNLO leading logs [Zhu et al, 2017; XL et al, 2017](#)
- NNLO **S** is known numerically, complicated due to the N-jettiness measure [XL et al, 2015, 2019 + ...](#)
[Liu and Wang, 2016](#)

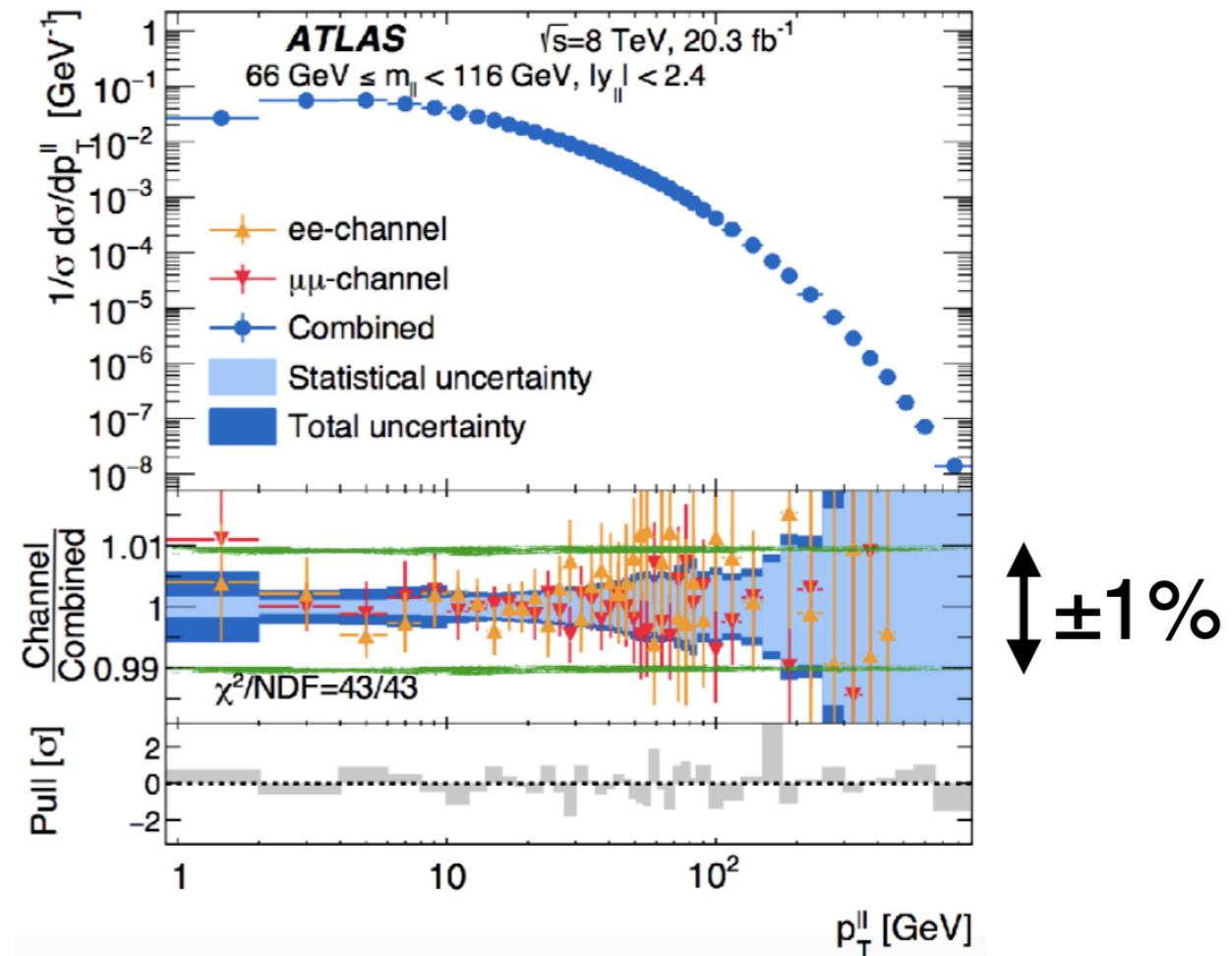
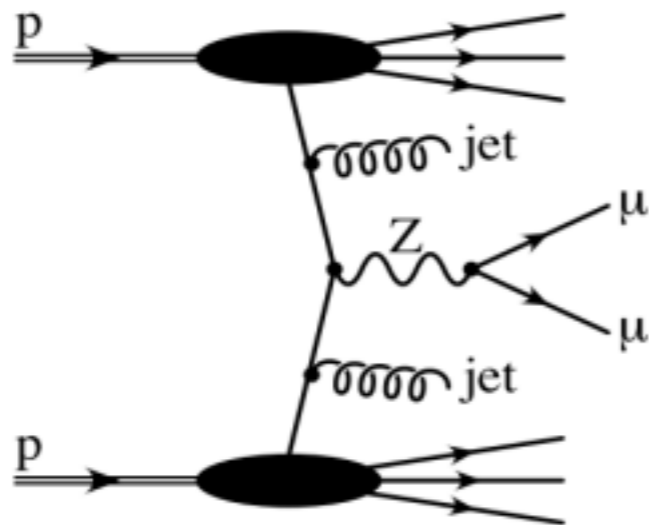
$$\text{Tr}[H \cdot S_N] \otimes B_a \otimes B_b \otimes J_i + \dots$$

[Stewart et. al.](#)

Fixed order @ colliders

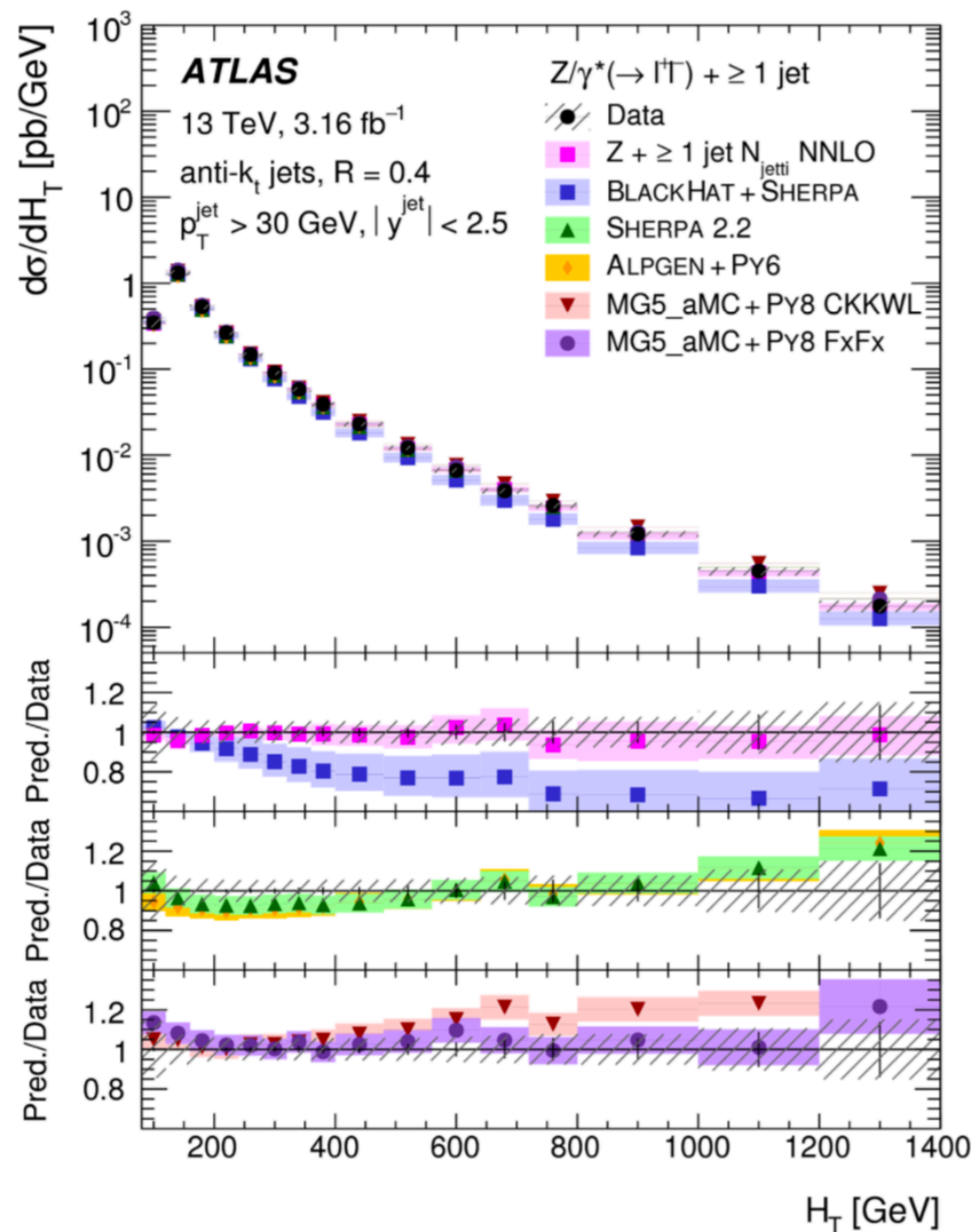
Impacts on the LHC physics: V+1j

- Benchmark process at the LHC
- Clean signature, exp. uncertainty < 1%
- Irreducible background for NP searches
- Large pT Sensitive to PDFs, small pT imbalance can probe the medium effects



Fixed order @ colliders

Impacts on the LHC physics: V+1j



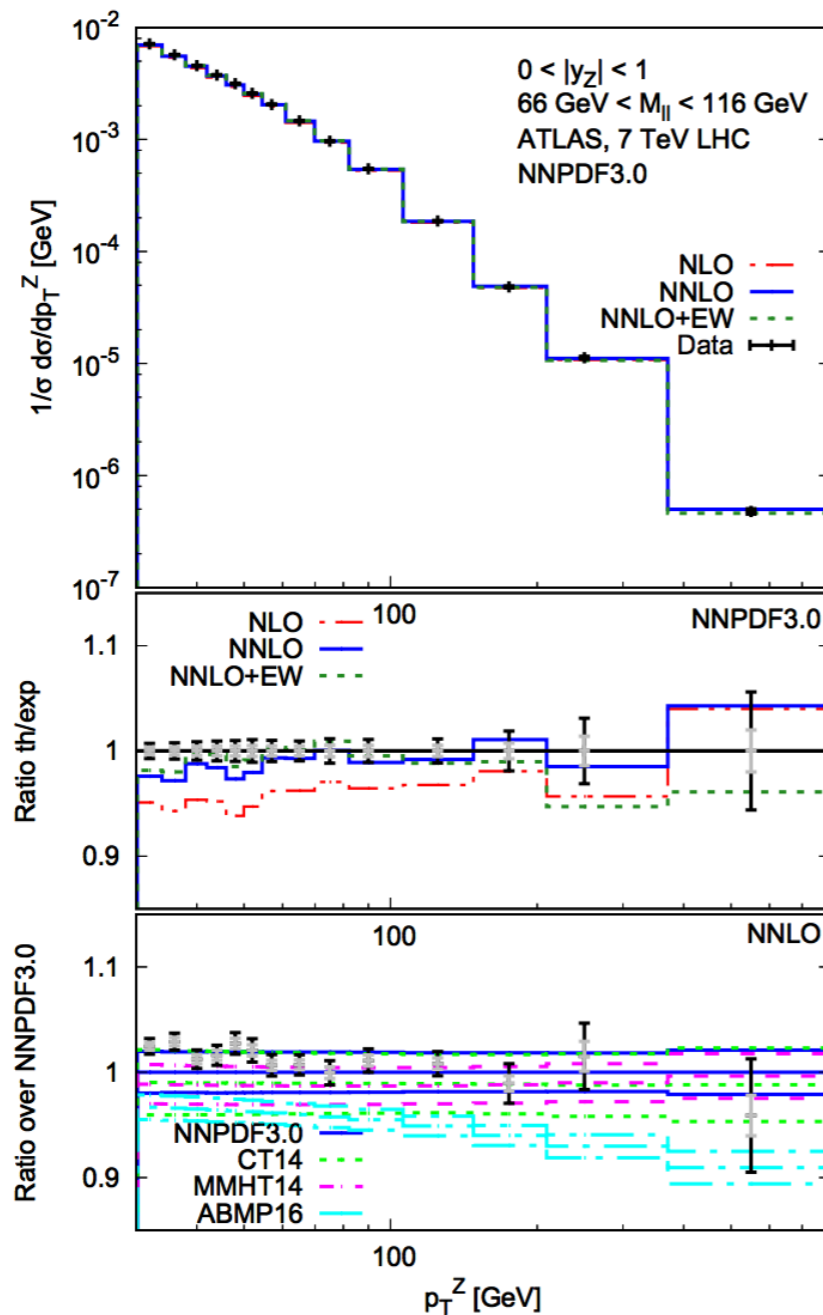
NLO underestimates the data by 50% !

NNLO recovers agreement with data by add on missing high orders.

Boughezal, Focke, **XL**, Petriello + MCFM, 2016

Fixed order @ colliders

Impacts on the LHC physics: $V+1j$



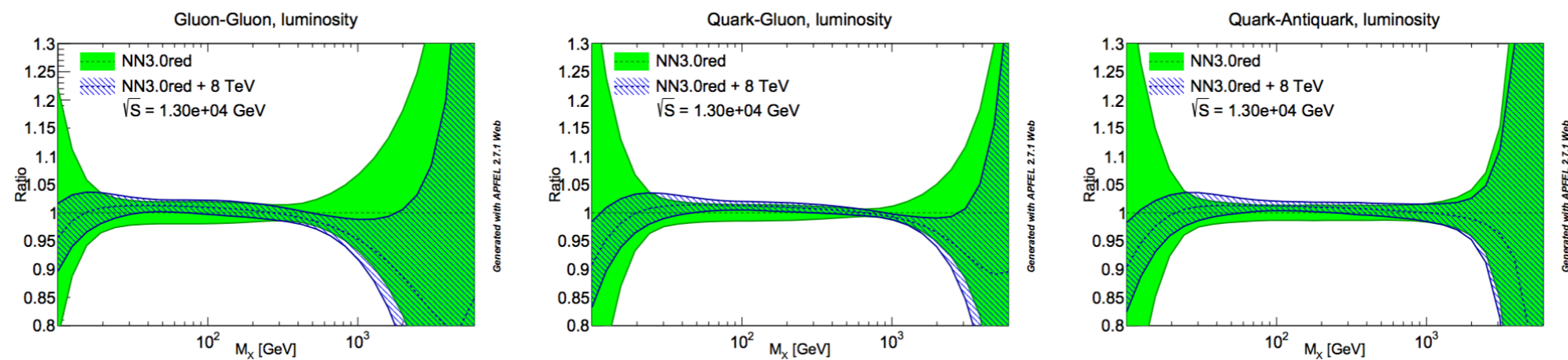
Z p_T distribution

- Clean and very small exp. uncertainty $\sim 1\%$
- therefore standard candle at the LHC

NNLO agrees much better than NLO.

Fixed order @ colliders

Impacts on the LHC physics: V+1j

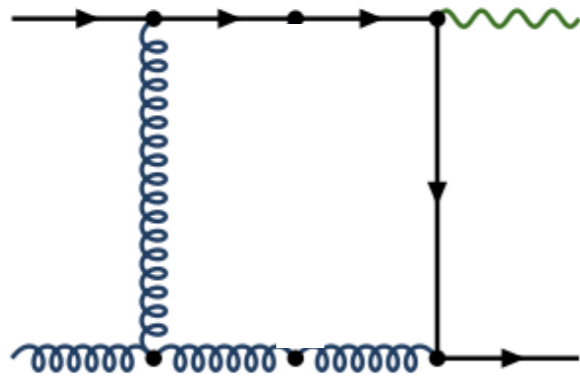


	Before p_T^Z data	After p_T^Z data
$\sigma_{gg \rightarrow H}$ [pb]	48.22 ± 0.89 (1.8%)	48.61 ± 0.61 (1.3%)
σ_{VBF} [pb]	3.92 ± 0.06 (1.5%)	3.96 ± 0.04 (1.0%)

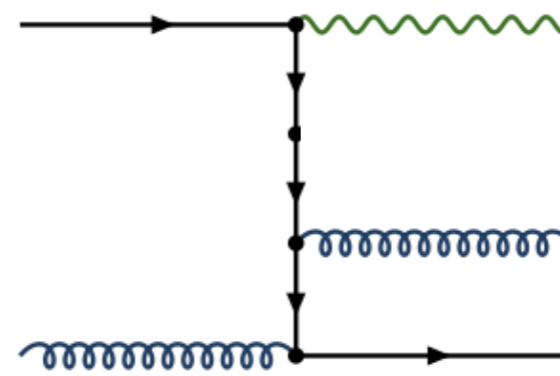
Error reduced by 30% when NNLO Z pT included

EFT in resummation @ colliders

Resummation @ colliders



$$\propto -\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} - \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$



$$\propto \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} + L^2 + L + \dots$$

$$L = \log \frac{\text{exp. cuts}}{Q}$$

Resummation @ colliders

Standard approaches to the predictions: FO + Res.

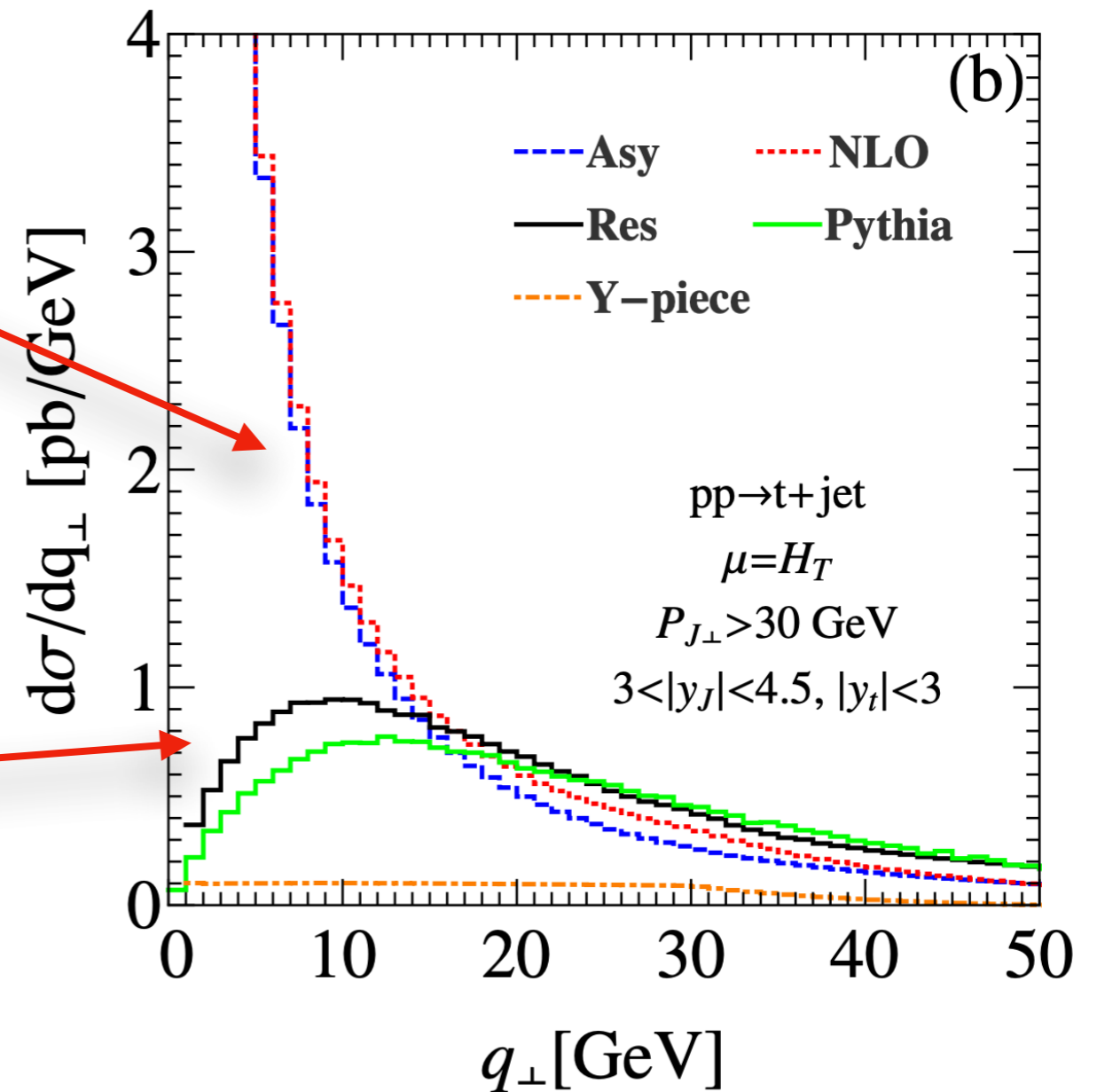
Fixed order

- Breaks down in the soft-collinear dominated regions

Resummation to rescue

- LL + NLL + NNLL + ...
- Parton shower (\sim LL)
- Analytic \sim going beyond LL...

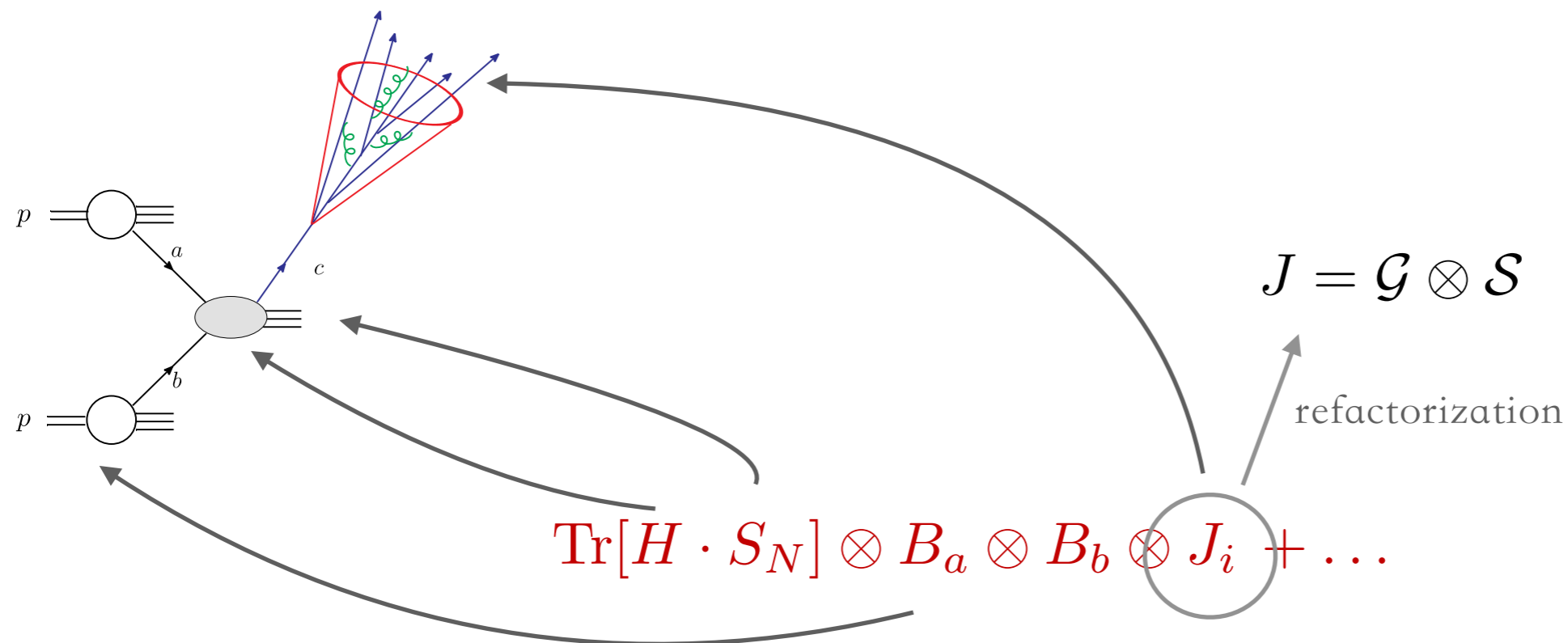
LO	1				
NLO	$\alpha_s L^2$	$\alpha_s L$	α_s		
NNLO	$\alpha_s^2 L^4$	$\alpha_s^2 L^3$	$\alpha_s^2 L^2$	$\alpha_s^2 L$	α_s^2
N ^k LO	$\alpha_s^k L^{2k}$	$\alpha_s^k L^{2k-1}$	$\alpha_s^k L^{2k-2}$	$\alpha_s^k L^{2k-3}$	$\alpha_s^k L^{2k-4}$
	LL	NLL	NNLL		



Resummation @ colliders

Theoretical Options

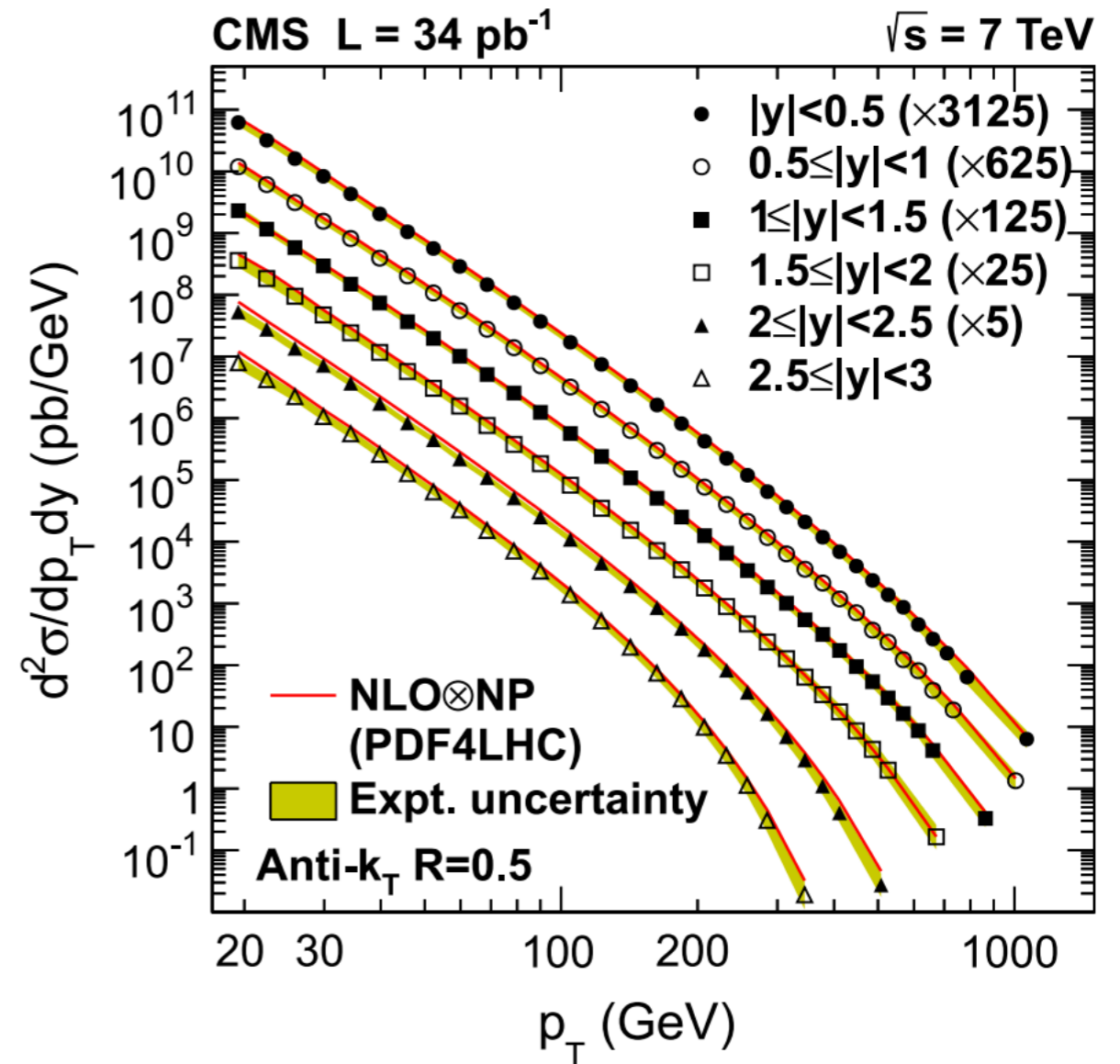
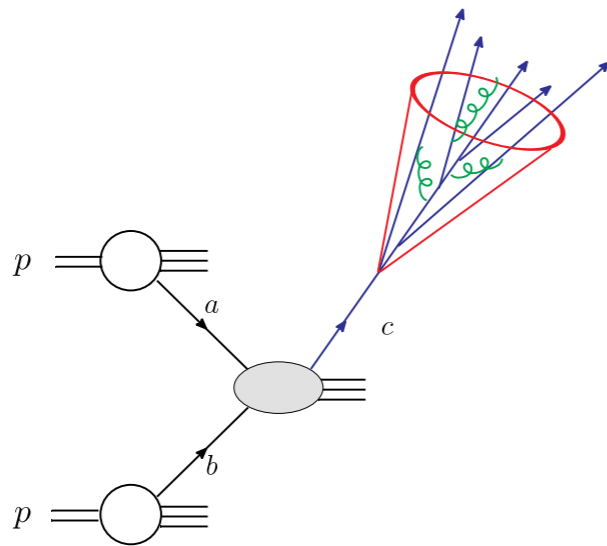
- Parton Shower (Pythia, Herwig++, Sherpa, **Geneva** ...), mostly LL + tuning
- Conventional QCD approach, go beyond N²LL? Complicated processes?
- EFT, based on (re)factorization theorem, supplemented with FO techniques



All components
can be calculated
using modern loop
techniques

Inclusive jet production — where FO is not enough

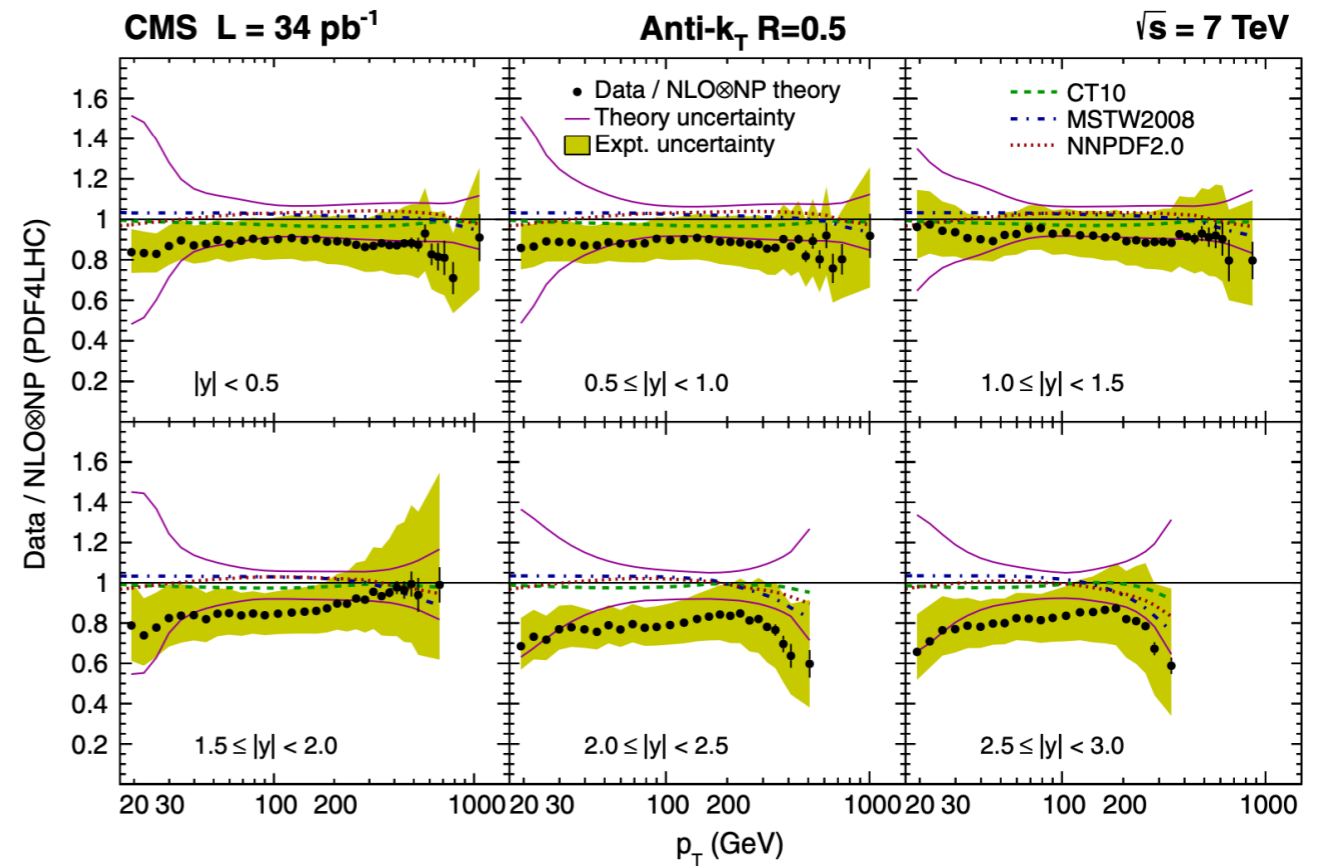
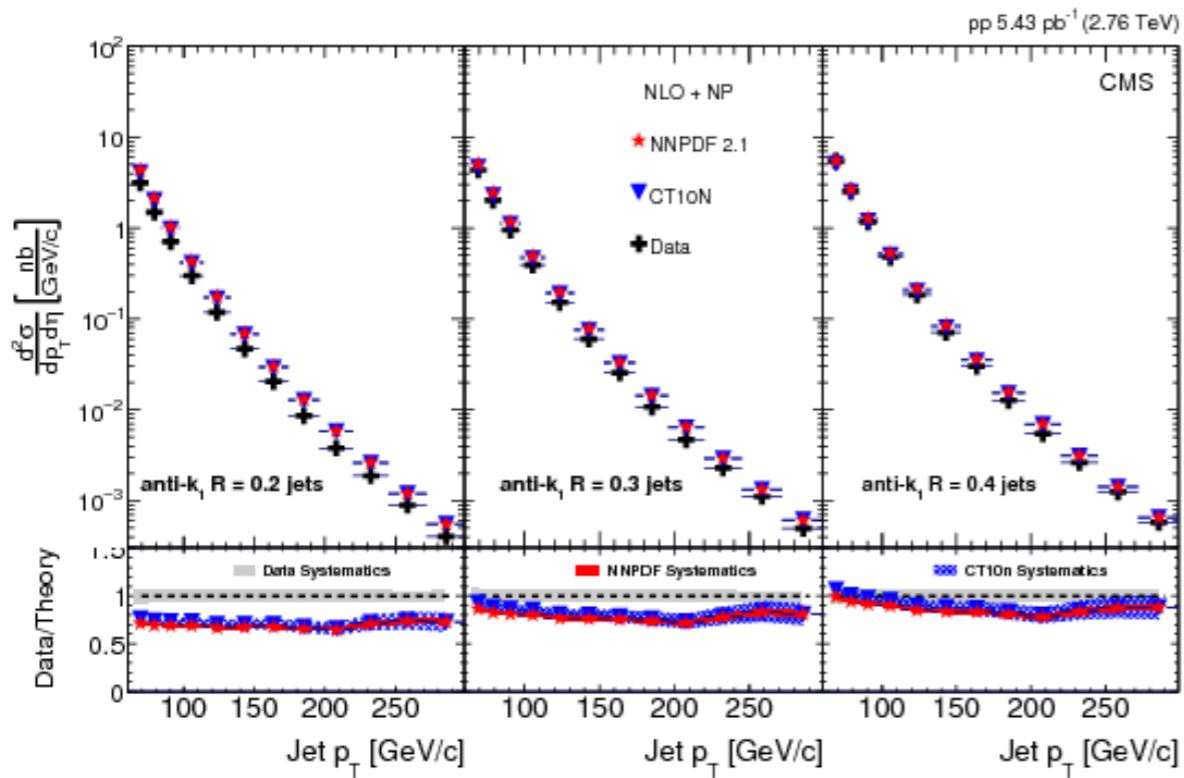
- Another benchmark process at the LHC
- Related to new physics searches, PDF fitting ...



Overall good agreements with data, but ...

Inclusive jet production — where FO is not enough

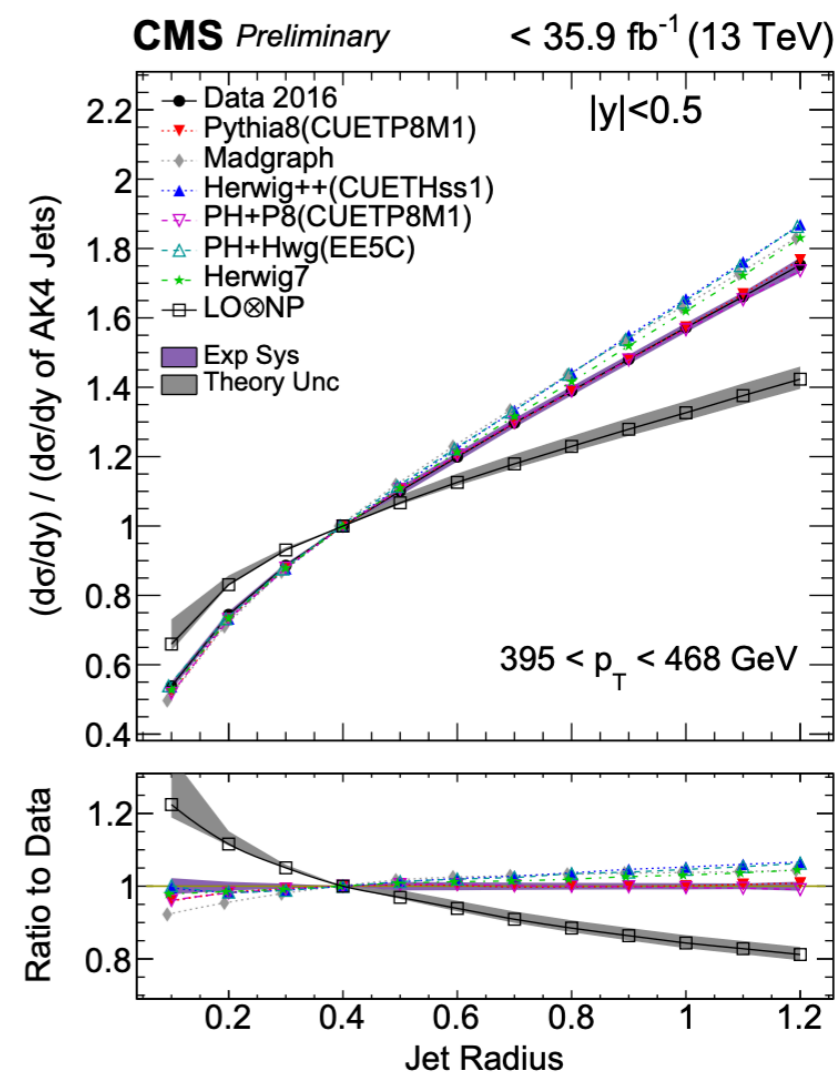
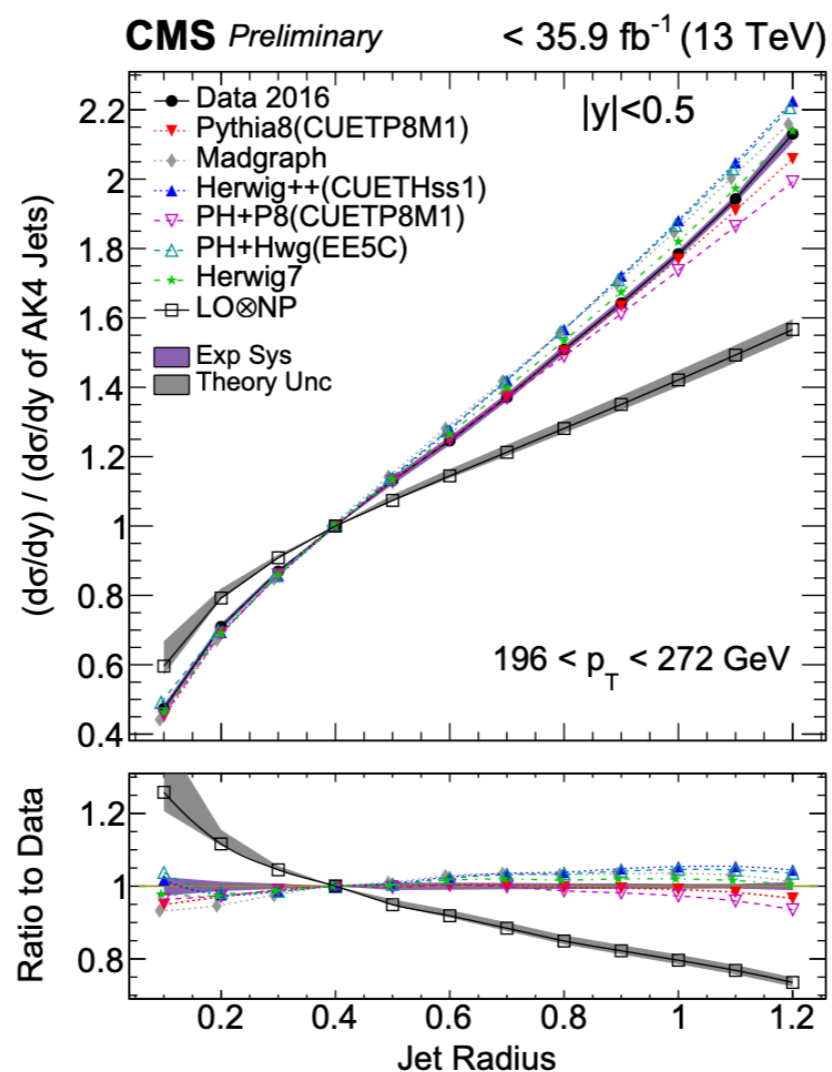
Long time systematic discrepancies between theory and the data



Happens for 7, 8, 13, ... TeV
Strongly depends on the choice of R

Inclusive jet production — where FO may not be enough

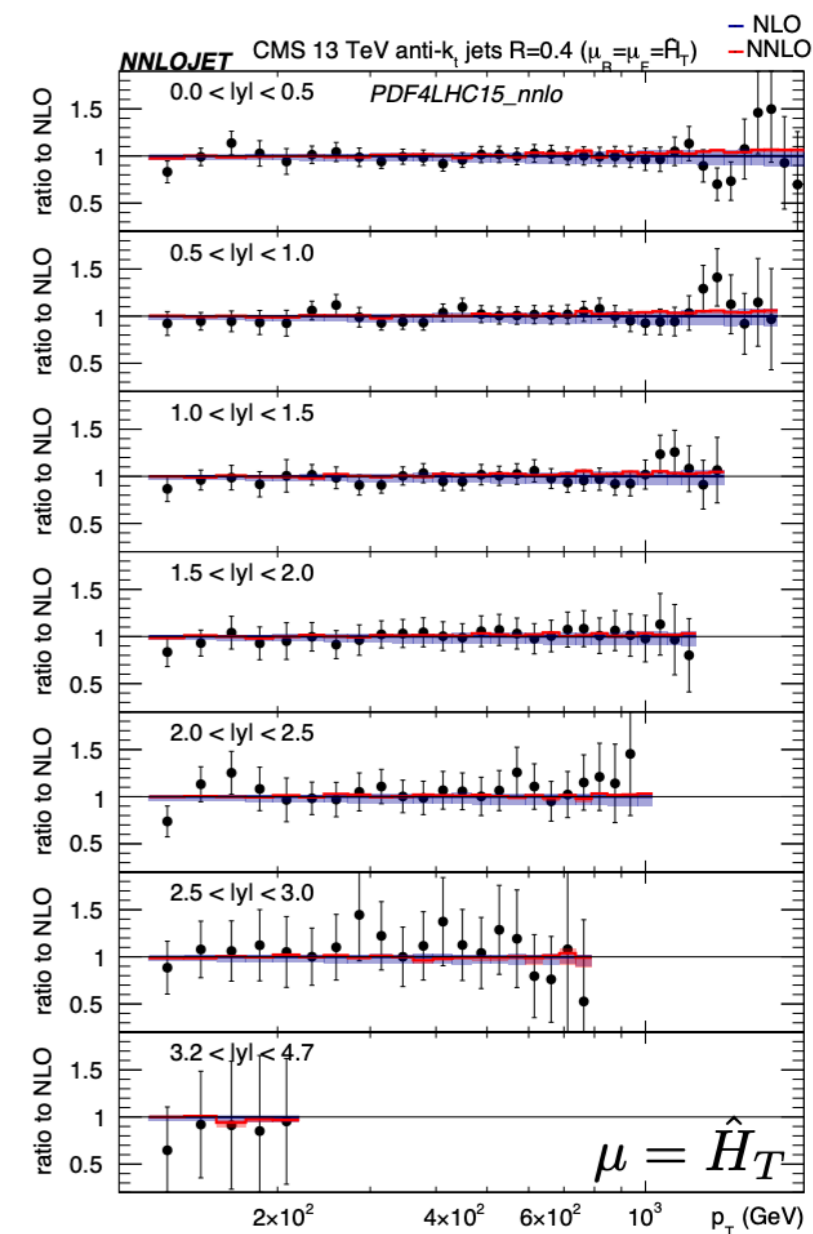
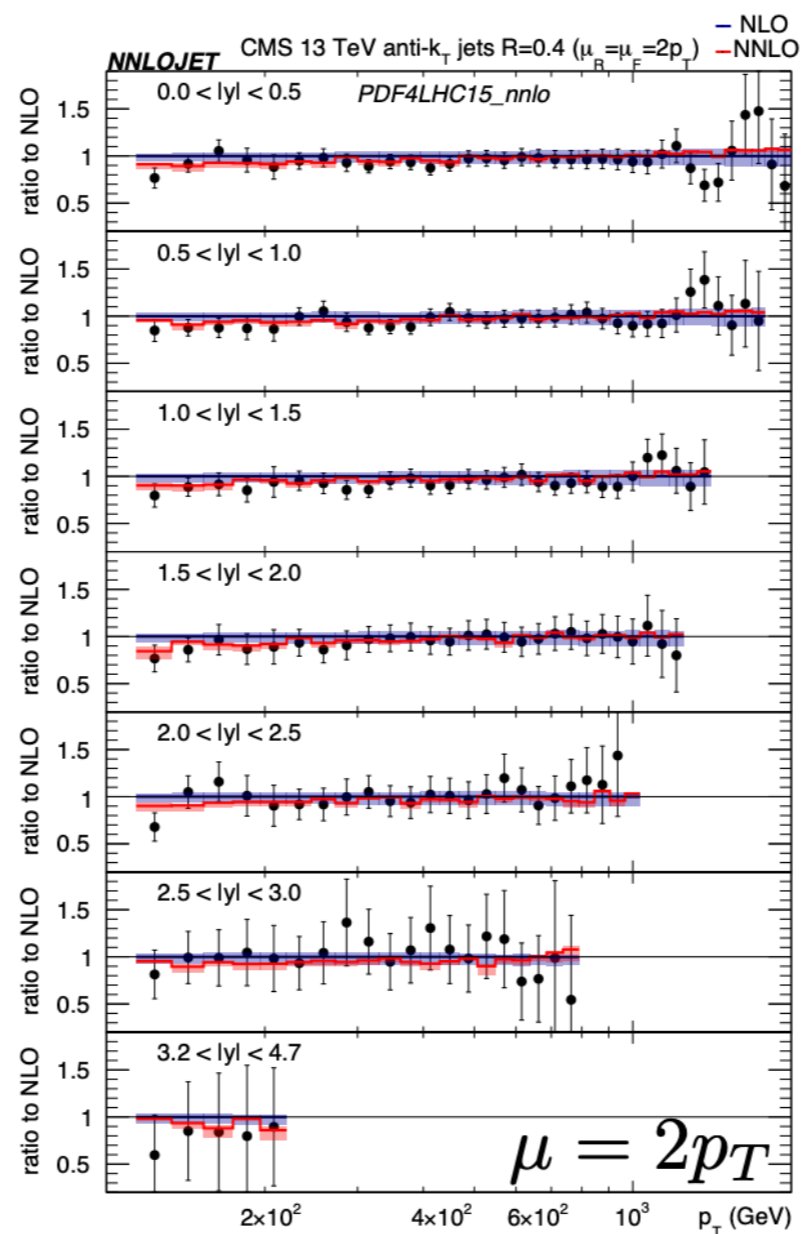
Long time systematic discrepancies between theory and the data



Inclusive jet production — where FO may not be enough

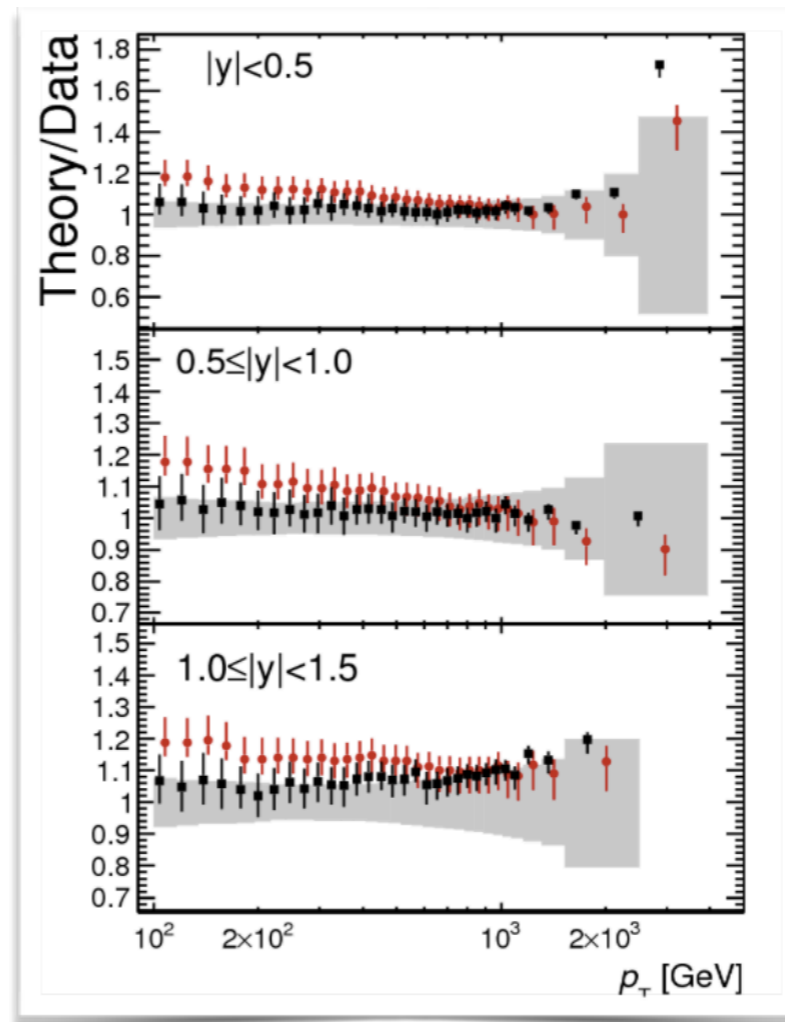
NNLO seems to help,
but Strongly depends on the
scale choices!

“optimized” scale choice

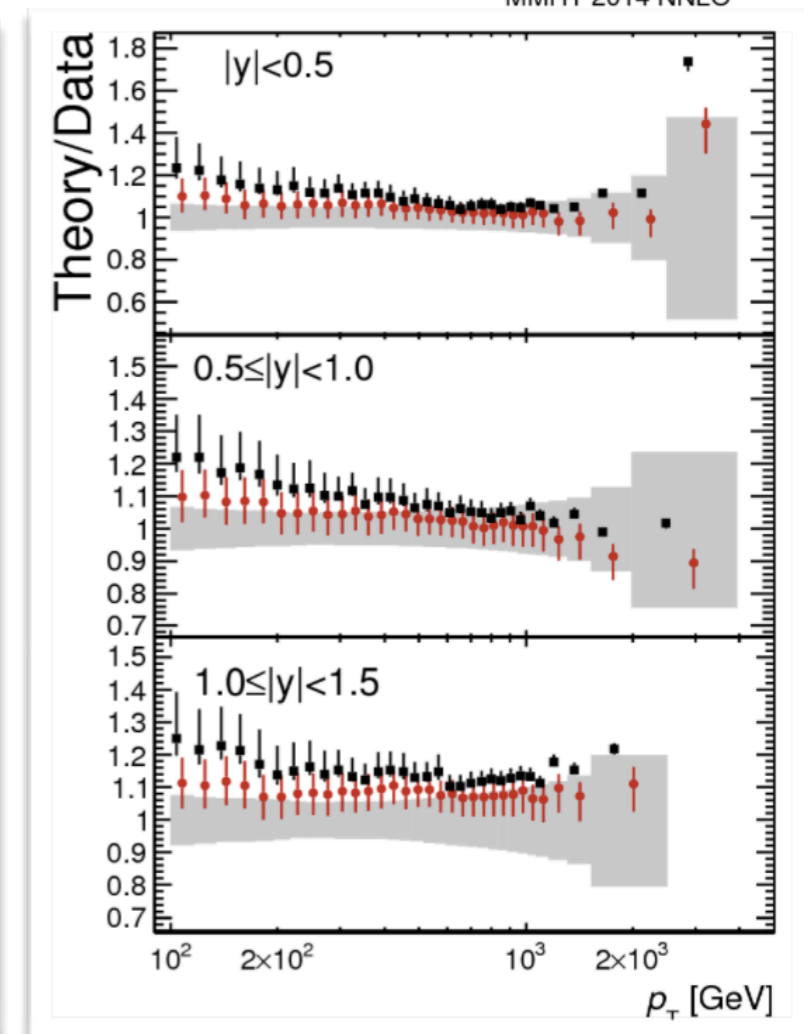


Inclusive jet production — where FO may not be enough

NNLO seems to help,
but Strongly depends on the
scale choices!



scale = individual jet pT

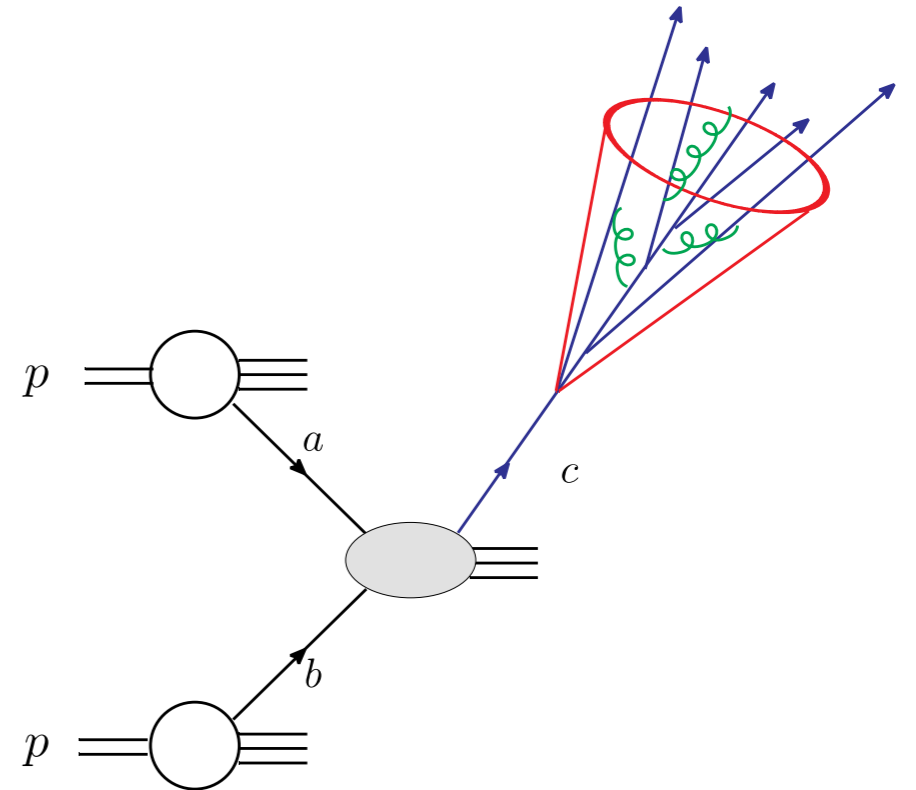


scale = leading jet pT

Currie, Glover, Pires, 2018

Inclusive jet production — where FO is not enough

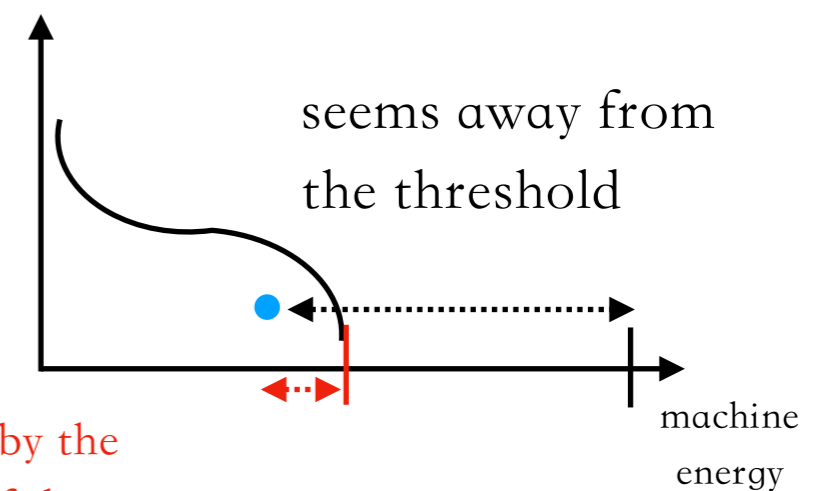
- Possible large corrections
- small R
- threshold



$$\sum_{m=0, k=1} \alpha_s^n \left[\frac{\ln^{2n-m-k} z}{z} \right] + \ln^m R$$

z measures the invariant mass outside the signal jet, characterize the distance to the threshold

luminosity



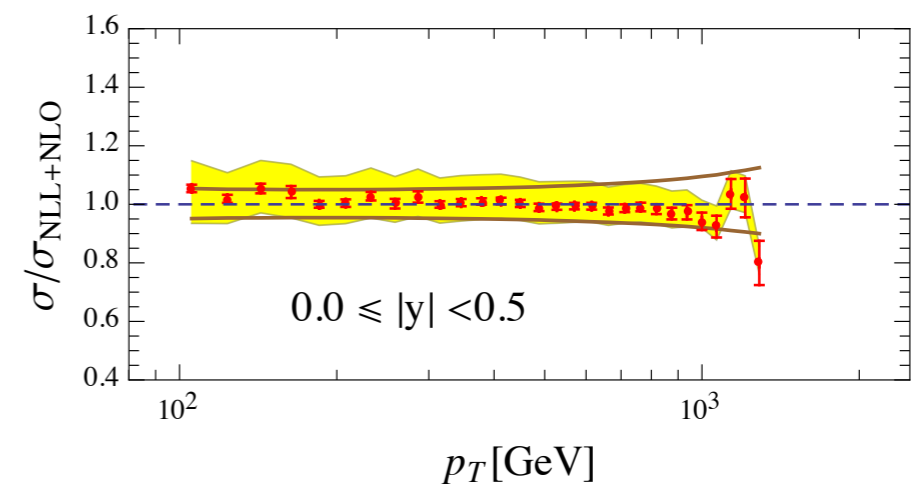
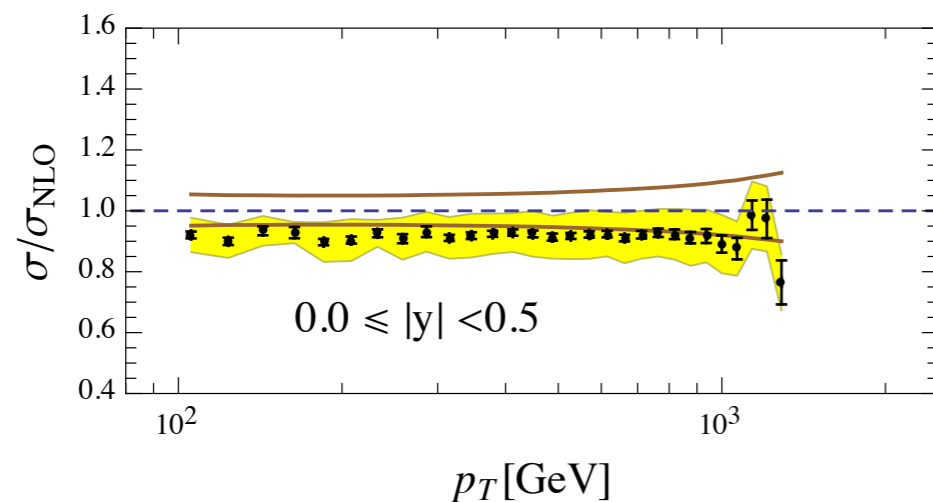
but enhanced by the steep falling of the luminosity

energy

Inclusive jet production — where FO is not enough

Resummation (small R + threshold) helps here

- Small R res. reduces the cross section
 - Threshold enhances the cross section
 - After resummation, the theory describes the data well
- See also, Kang et.al., 2016, 2017

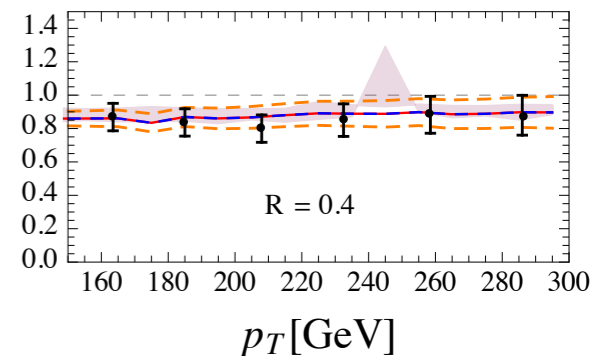
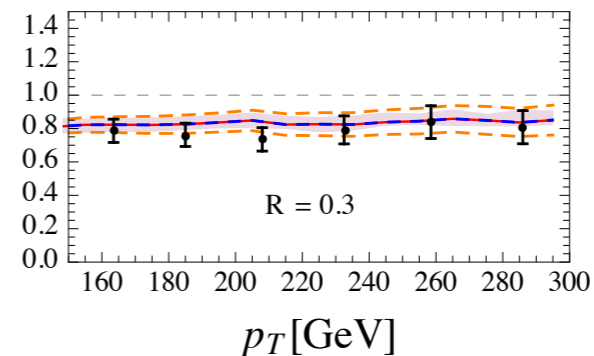
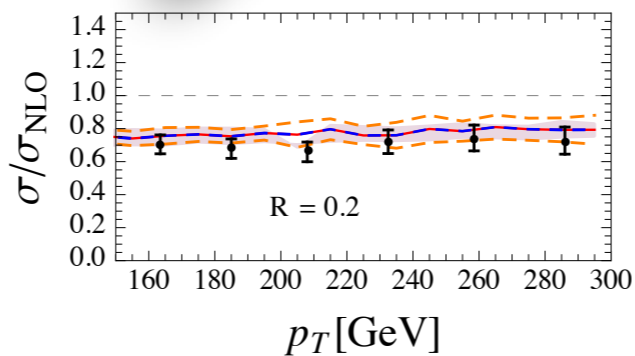
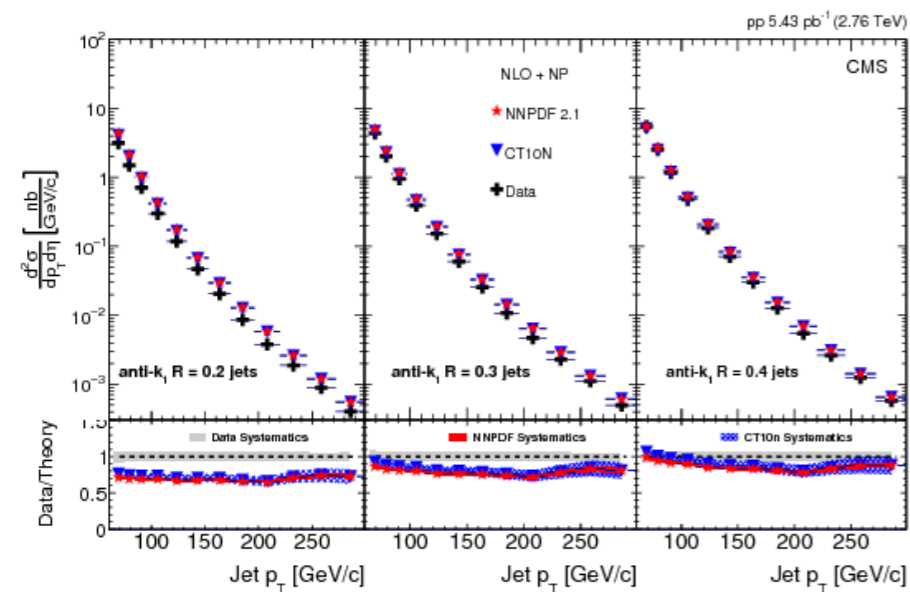


After resummation

Inclusive jet production — where FO is not enough

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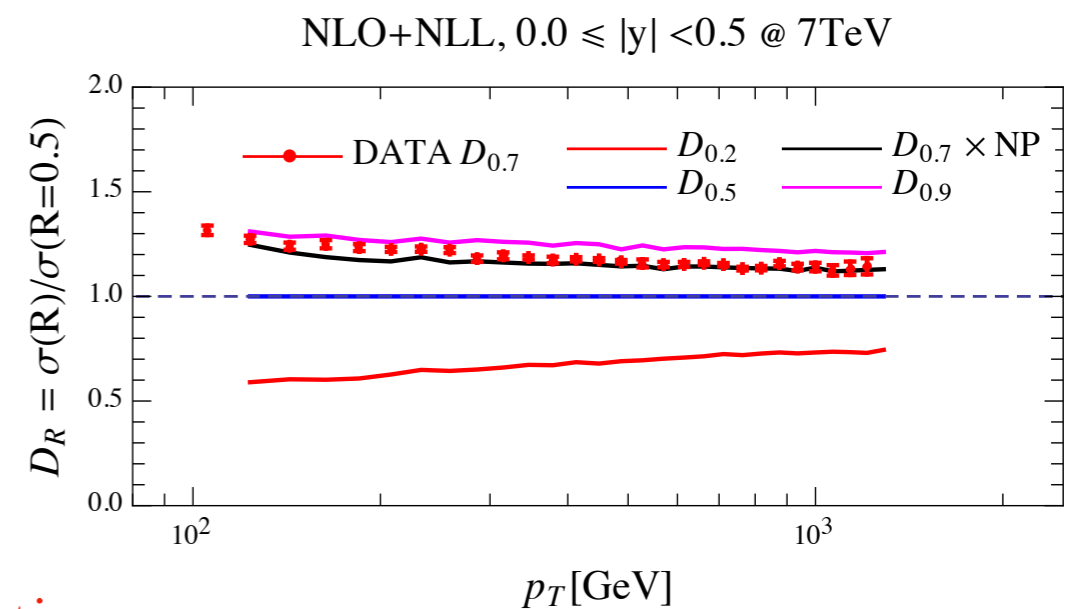
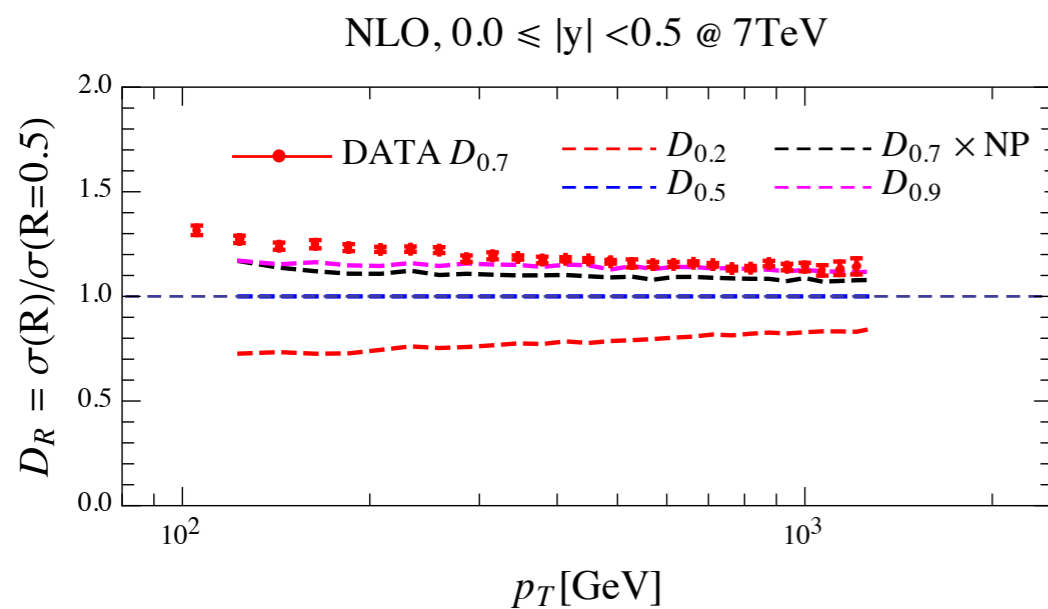
After resummation

XL, Moch, Ringer, 2018

Inclusive jet production — where FO is not enough

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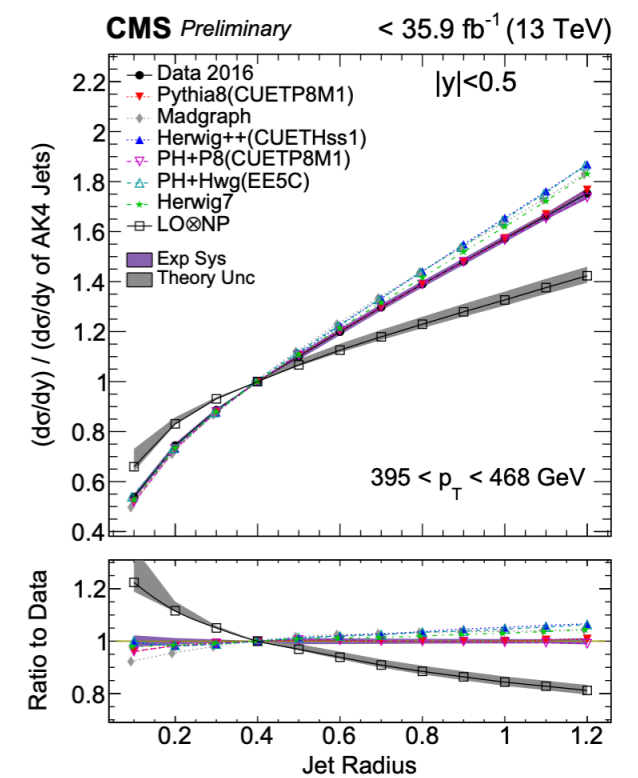
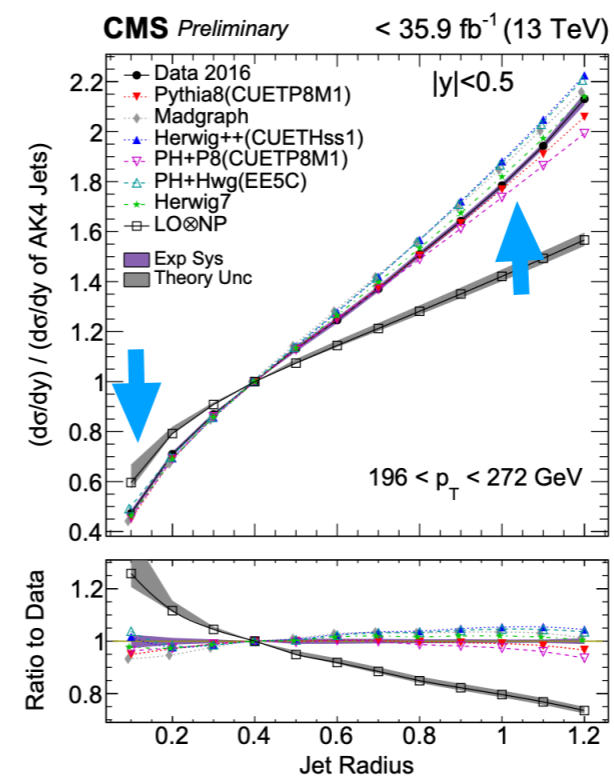
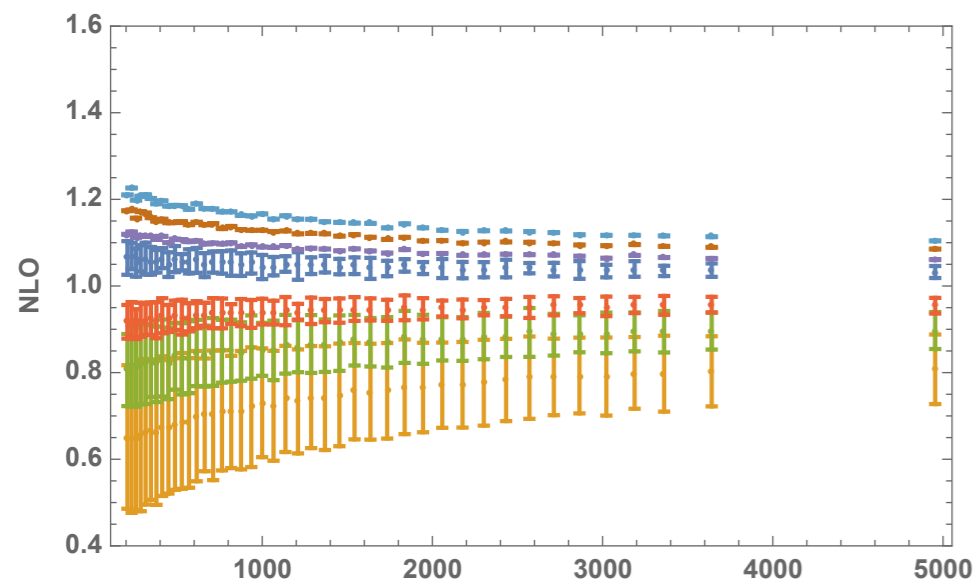
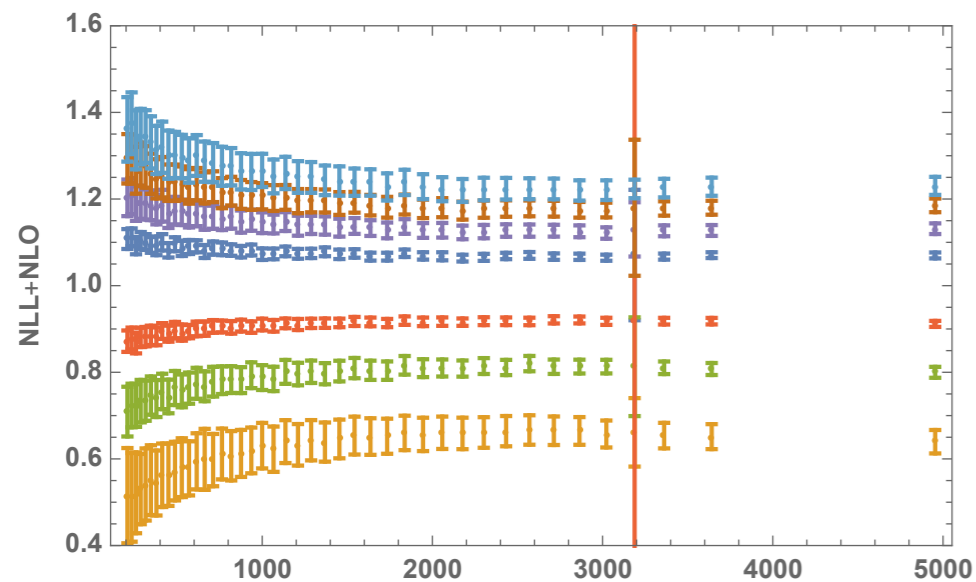
After resummation

Take ratios to reduce the impact of the PDFs

XL, Moch, Ringer, 2018

Inclusive jet production — where FO may not be enough

Resummation (small R + threshold) helps here



Summaries

- A brief review the impacts of EFT on the collider precision calculations
- Quite useful in resummation and FO.
- Directions to explore:
 - Stability of the slicing schemes: power correction to NNLO and beyond, for general processes
 - ...

Thanks!