



# QCD BASICS FOR ACCURATE LHC PHYSICS

## LECTURE III

Fabio Maltoni

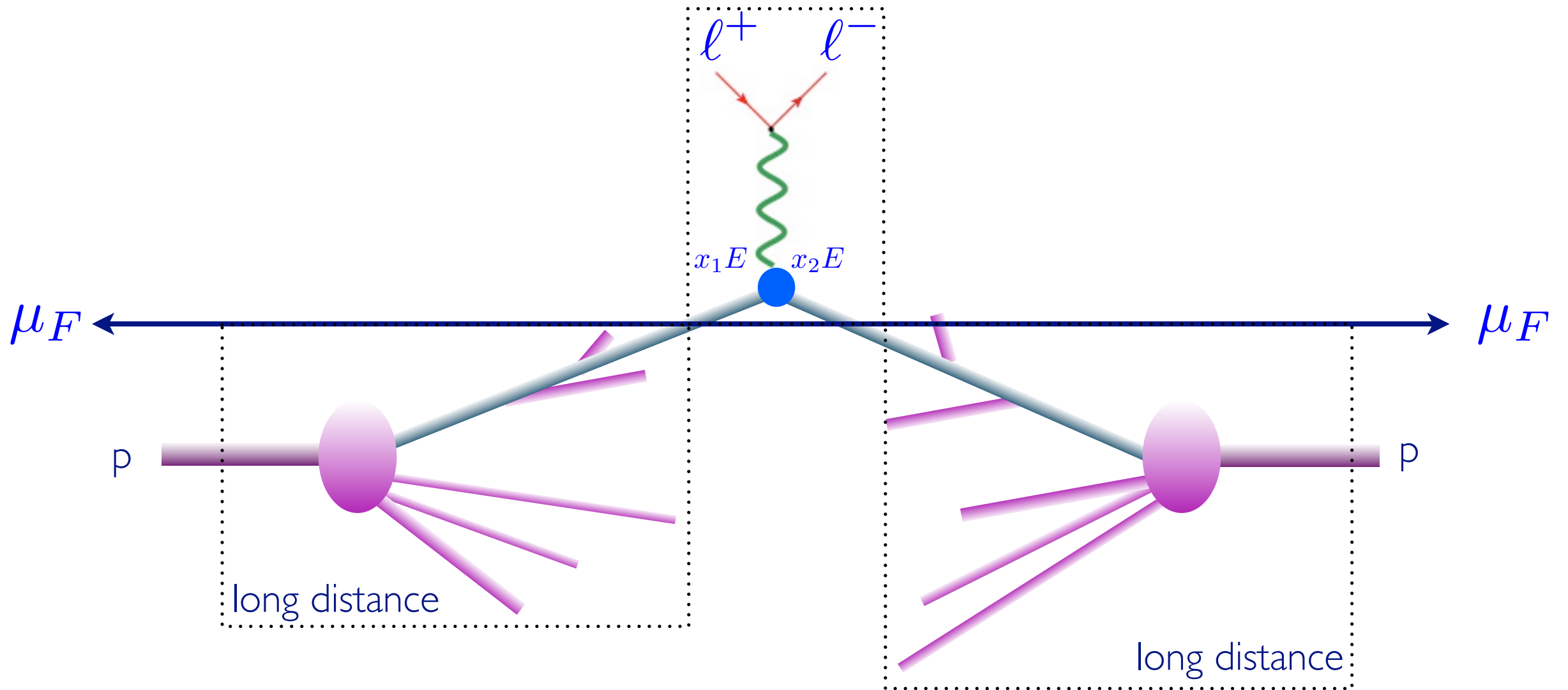
Center for Particle Physics and Phenomenology (CP3)  
Université Catholique de Louvain

# CLAIMS AND AIMS

Four lectures:

1. Intro and QCD fundamentals
2. QCD in the final state
3. From accurate QCD to useful QCD
4. Advanced QCD with applications at the LHC

# LHC MASTER FORMULA



$$\sigma_X = \sum_{a,b} \int_0^1 dx_1 dx_2 f_a(x_1, \mu_F^2) f_b(x_2, \mu_F^2) \times \hat{\sigma}_{ab \rightarrow X}(x_1, x_2, \alpha_S(\mu_R^2), \frac{Q^2}{\mu_F^2}, \frac{Q^2}{\mu_R^2})$$

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Two ingredients necessary:

1. Parton Distribution functions (from exp, but evolution from th).
2. Short distance coefficients as an expansion in  $\alpha_S$  (from th).

$$\hat{\sigma}_{ab \rightarrow X} = \sigma_0 + \alpha_S \sigma_1 + \alpha_S^2 \sigma_2 + \dots$$

Leading order

Next-to-leading order

Next-to-next-to-leading order

# PREDICTIONS AT LO

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III. Square the amplitude, sum over spins & color, integrate over the phase space ( $D \sim 3n$ )

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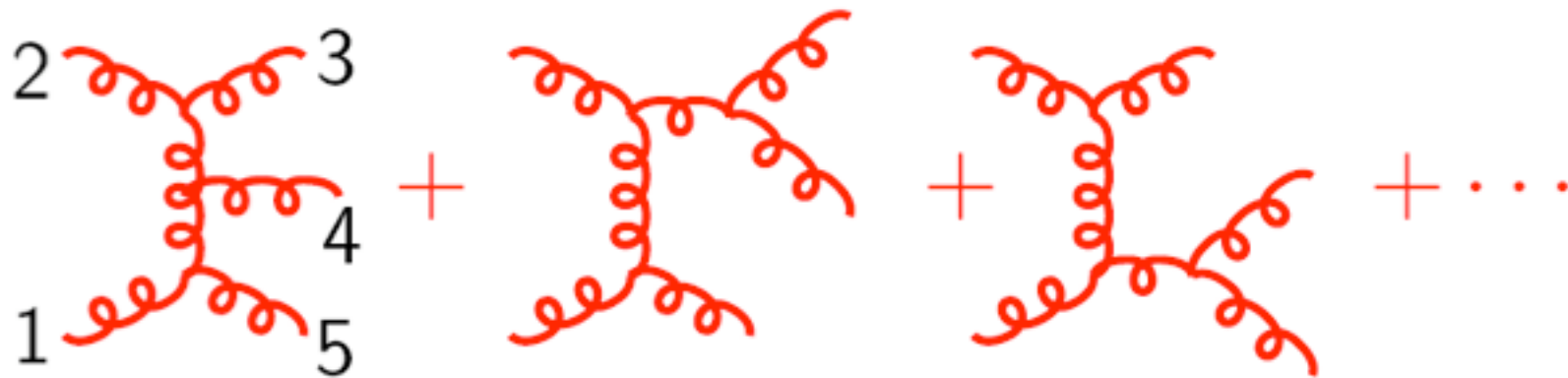
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quite hard

# HOW DIFFICULT IS IT TO CALCULATE $|A|^2$ FOR ARBITRARY PROCESSES?

Consider a simple 5 gluon amplitude:



There are 25 diagrams with a complicated tensor structure,  
so you get....













# HOW DIFFICULT IS IT TO CALCULATE $|A|^2$ FOR ARBITRARY PROCESSES?

## Solution

- Work always at the amplitude level (not squared)
- Keep track of all the quantum numbers, (momenta, spin and color)
- Organize them in efficient way, by choosing appropriate basis



# HOW DIFFICULT IS IT TO CALCULATE $|A|^2$ FOR ARBITRARY PROCESSES?

Calculate **helicity amplitudes**, ie amplitudes for gluons and quarks in a definite helicity states. For massless quarks this amounts to condering chirality states:

$$u_{\pm}(k) = \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm \gamma_5)u(k)$$

External gluons you always think them as attached to a quark-anti-quark pair with a definite (yet arbitrary) polarization vectors:

---

$$\varepsilon_{\mu}^{+}(k; q) = \frac{\langle q^{-} | \gamma_{\mu} | k^{-} \rangle}{\sqrt{2} \langle q k \rangle}, \quad \varepsilon_{\mu}^{-}(k, q) = \frac{\langle q^{+} | \gamma_{\mu} | k^{+} \rangle}{\sqrt{2} [k q]}$$

It's just a more sophisticated version of the circular polarization. Choosing appropriately the gauge vector, expressions simplify dramatically.

# HOW DIFFICULT IS IT TO CALCULATE $|A|^2$ FOR ARBITRARY PROCESSES?

Inspired by the way gauge theories appear as the zero-slope limits of (open) string theories, it has been suggested to decompose the full amplitude as a sum of gauge invariant **subamplitudes** times color coefficients:

$$\mathcal{A}_n(g_1, \dots, g_n) = g^{n-2} \sum_{\sigma \in S_{n-1}} \text{Tr}(t^{a_1} t^{a_{\sigma_2}} \dots t^{a_{\sigma_n}}) A_n(\mathbf{1}, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n)$$

where the formula  $f^{abc} = \text{Tr}(t^a [t^b, t^c])$  has been repeatedly used to reduce the f's into traces of lambdas and the Fierz identities to cancel traces of length  $l < n$ . Analogously for quarks:

$$\mathcal{A}_n(q_1, g_2, \dots, g_{n-1}, \bar{q}_n) = g^{n-2} \sum_{\sigma \in S_{n-2}} (t^{a_{\sigma_2}} \dots t^{a_{\sigma_{n-1}}})^i_j A_n(\mathbf{1}_q, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{n-2}, n_{\bar{q}})$$

The  $A_n$  are MUCH simpler objects to calculate, with many less diagrams...

# HOW DIFFICULT IS IT TO CALCULATE $|A|^2$ FOR ARBITRARY PROCESSES?

n	full Amp	partial Amp
4	4	3
5	25	10
6	220	36
7	2485	133
8	34300	501
9	559405	1991
10	10525900	7335
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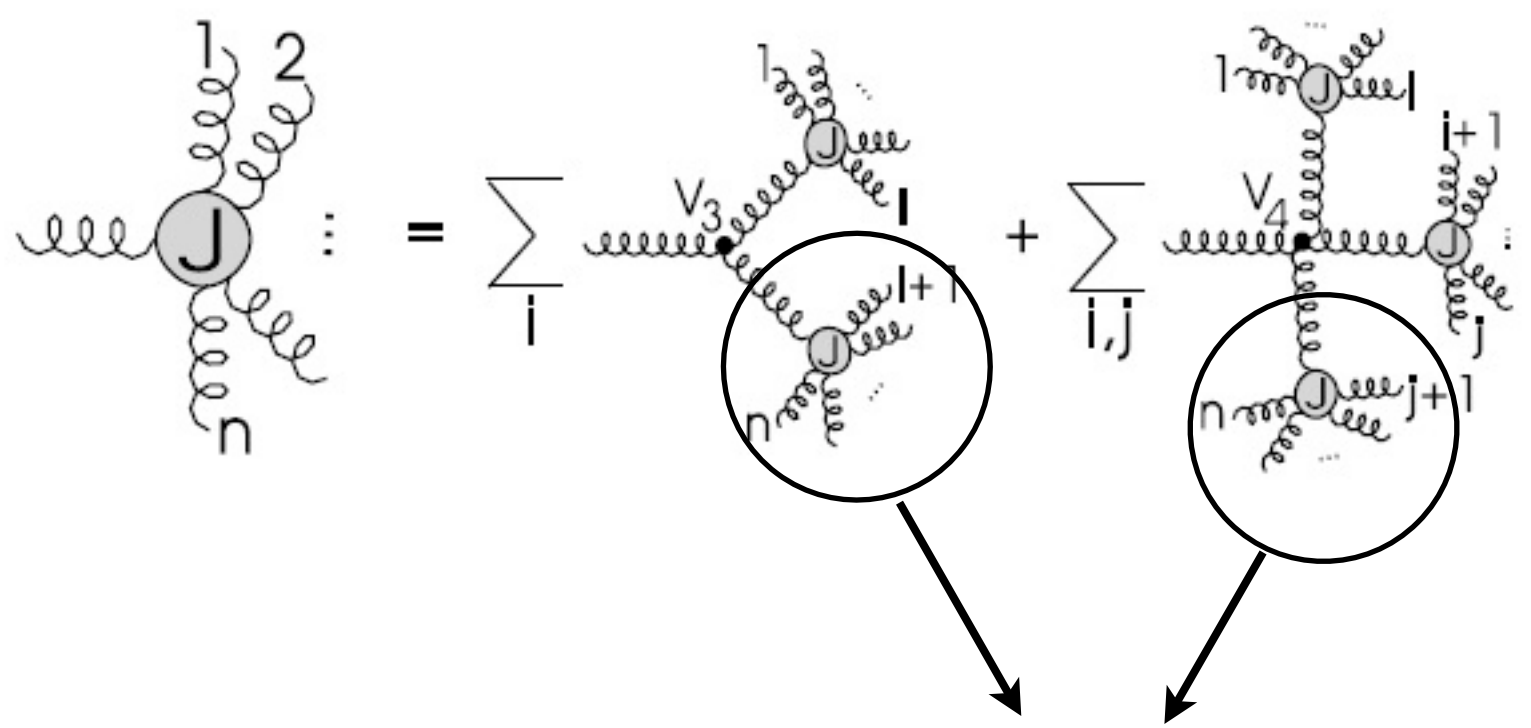
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$$3.8^n$$

# HOW DIFFICULT IS IT TO CALCULATE $|A|^2$ FOR ARBITRARY PROCESSES?

Feynman diagrams are not efficient because the same subdiagrams are recomputed over and over.  
Solution: cache them! In other words use recursive relations.

For the color-ordered subamplitudes for  $n$  gluons, such relations (called Berends-Giele) are very easy:



Off-shell amplitudes with max  $n-1$  number of legs !

# HOW DIFFICULT IS IT TO CALCULATE $|A|^2$ FOR ARBITRARY PROCESSES?

n	full Amp	partial Amp	BG
4	4	3	3
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8	34300	501	126
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10	10525900	7335	330
11	224449225	28199	495
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The factorial growth is tamed to a polynomial one!

Note, however, one still needs to sum over color!!

## LO PREDICTIONS : FINAL REMARKS

$$\sigma_X = \sum_{a,b} \int_0^1 dx_1 dx_2 f_a(x_1, \mu_F^2) f_b(x_2, \mu_F^2) \times \hat{\sigma}_{ab \rightarrow X}(x_1, x_2, \alpha_S(\mu_R^2), \frac{Q^2}{\mu_F^2}, \frac{Q^2}{\mu_R^2})$$

- By calculating the short distance coefficient at tree-level we obtain the first estimate of rates for **inclusive** final states.
- **Even at LO extra radiation is included:** it is described by the PDF's in the initial state and by the definition of a final state parton, which at LO represents all possible final state evolutions.
- Due to the above approximations a cross section at LO can strongly depend on the factorization and renormalization scales.
- Predictions can be systematically improved, at NLO and NNLO, by including higher order corrections in the short distance and in the evolution of the PDF's.

## HOW DO IMPROVE?

1. We reach NLO and NNLO accuracy
2. We include parton showers

TH-Accurate

EXP-Useful

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# PREDICTIONS AT NLO

$$\sigma_X = \sum_{a,b} \int_0^1 dx_1 dx_2 f_a(x_1, \mu_F^2) f_b(x_2, \mu_F^2) \times \hat{\sigma}_{ab \rightarrow X}(x_1, x_2, \alpha_S(\mu_R^2), \frac{Q^2}{\mu_F^2}, \frac{Q^2}{\mu_R^2})$$

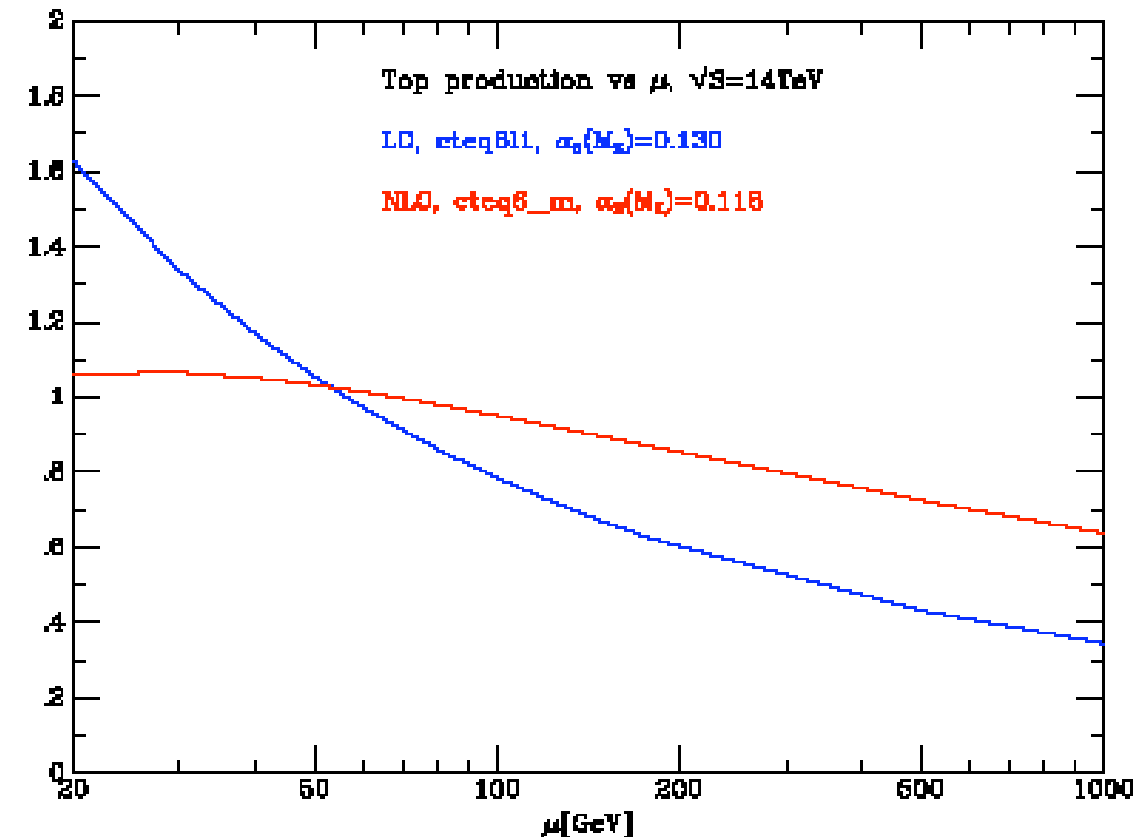
$$\hat{\sigma}_{ab \rightarrow X} = \sigma_0 + \alpha_S \sigma_1 + \alpha_S^2 \sigma_2 + \dots$$

## Why?

1. First order where scale dependences are compensated by the running of  $\alpha_S$  and the evolution of the PDF's: FIRST RELIABLE ESTIMATE OF THE TOTAL CROSS SECTION.

2. The impact of extra radiation is included. For example, jets now have a structure.

3. New effects coming up from higher order terms (e.g., opening up of new production channels or phase space dimensions) can be evaluated.



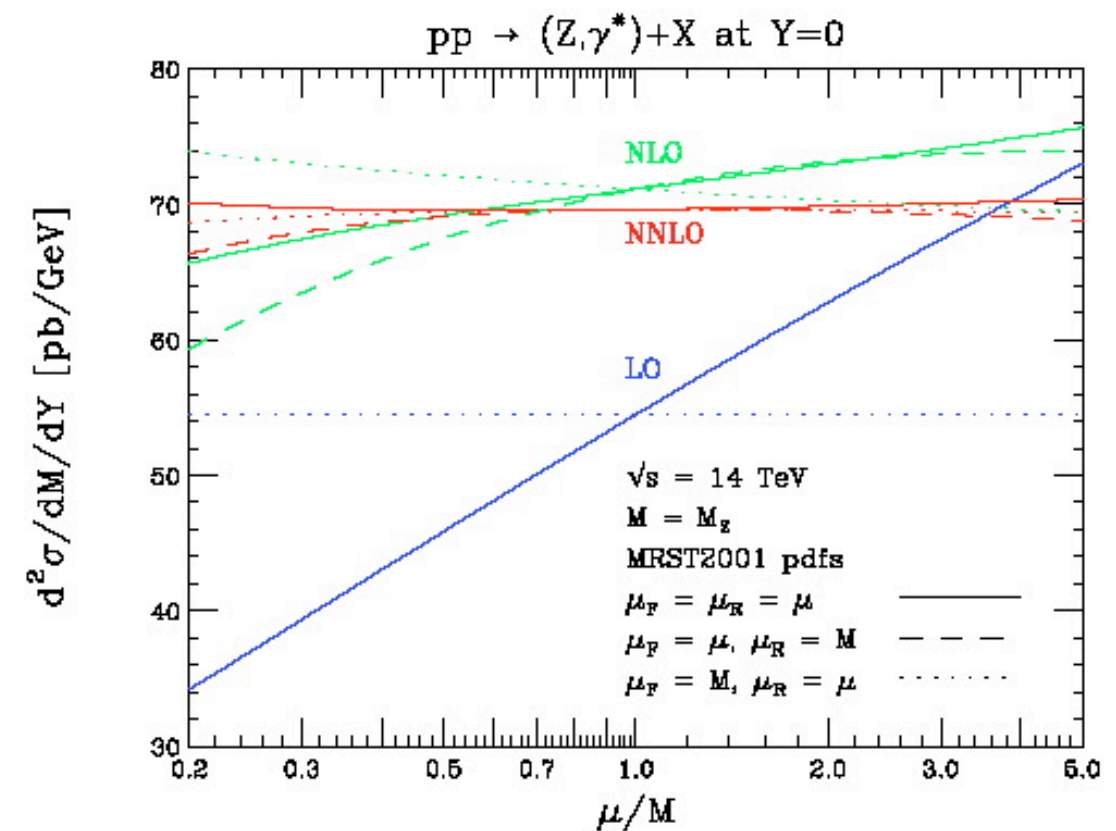
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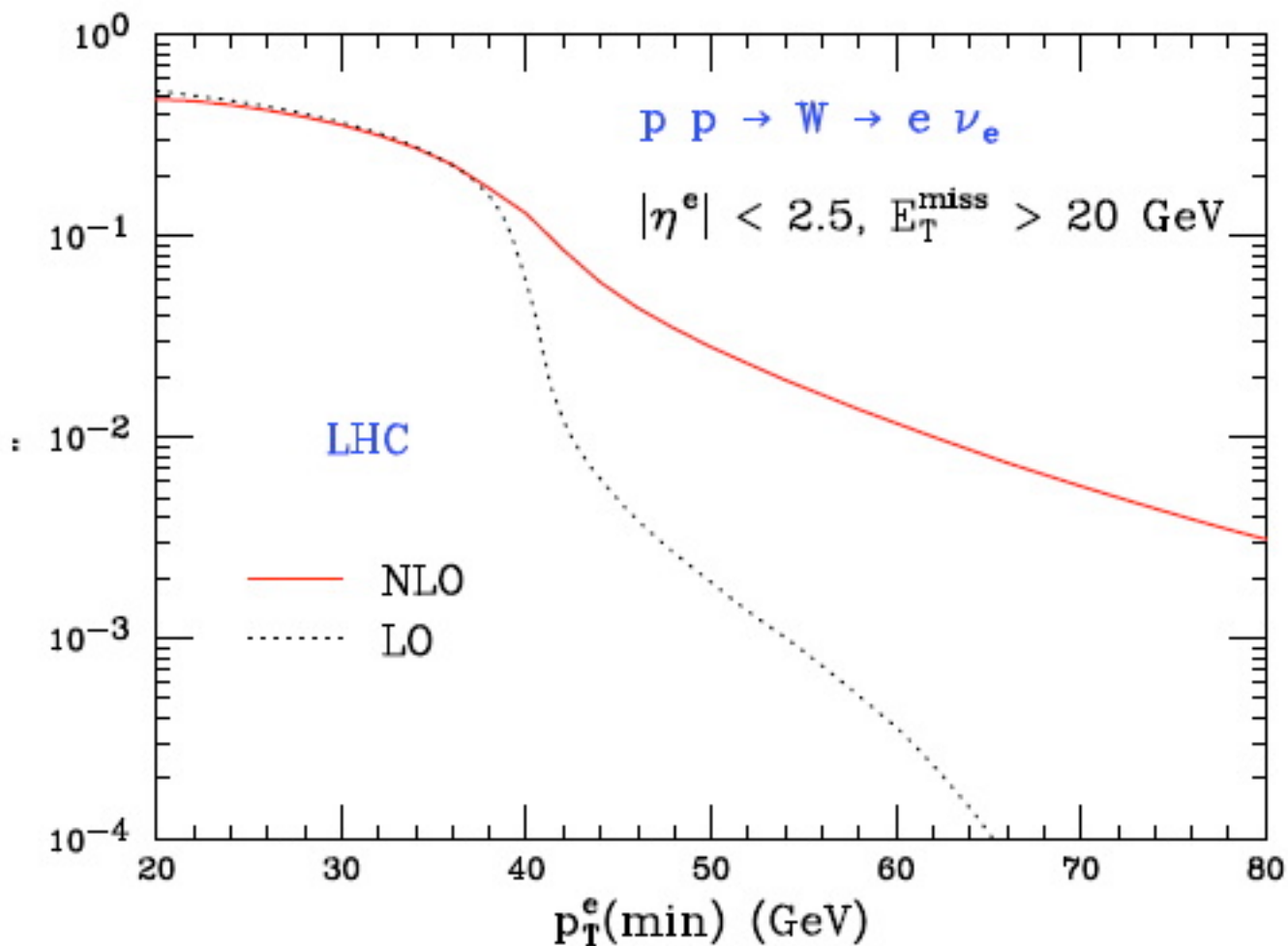
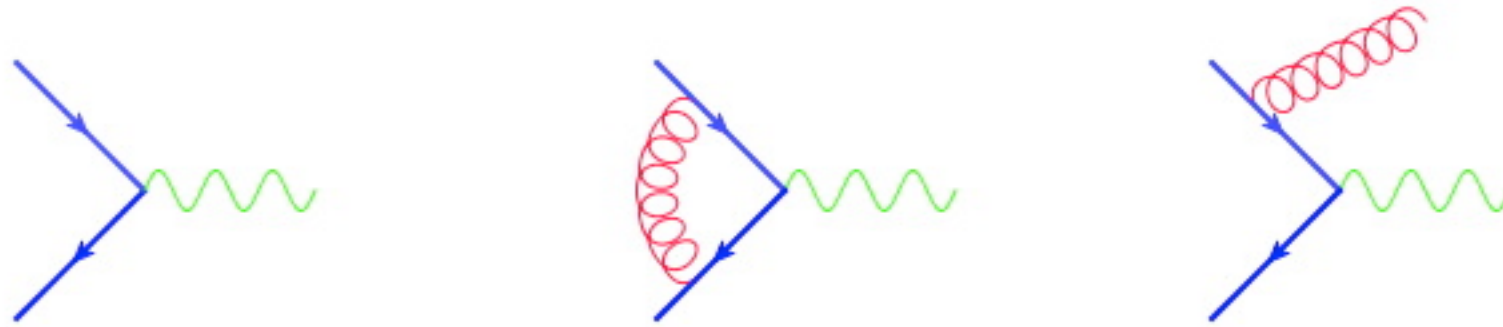
$$\hat{\sigma}_{ab \rightarrow X} = \sigma_0 + \alpha_S \sigma_1 + \alpha_S^2 \sigma_2 + \dots$$

Why?

- A NNLO computation gives control on the uncertainties of a perturbative calculation.
- It's "mandatory" if NLO corrections are very large to check the behaviour of the perturbative series
- It's the best we have! It is needed for Standard Candles and for really exploiting all the available information, for example that of NNLO PDF's.



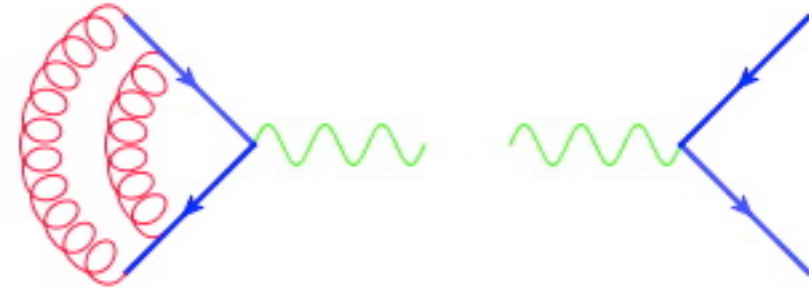
# DRELL-YAN PREDICTIONS AT NLO



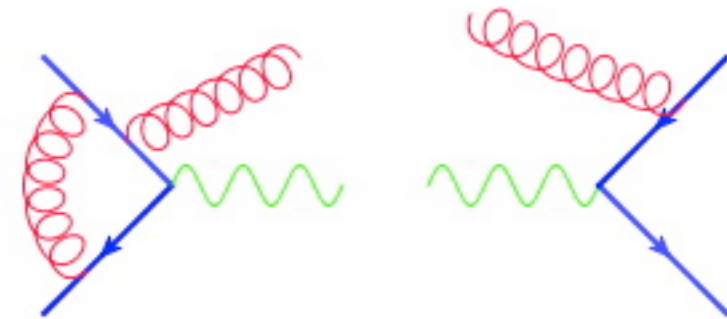
- At LO the W has no  $p_T$ , therefore the  $p_T$  of the lepton has a sharp cutoff.
- The “K-factor” looks like enormous at high  $p_T$ . When this happens it means that the observable you are looking at it is actually at LO not at NLO!
- It is important to keep the spin correlations of the lepton in the calculation.

# DRELL-YAN PREDICTIONS AT NNLO

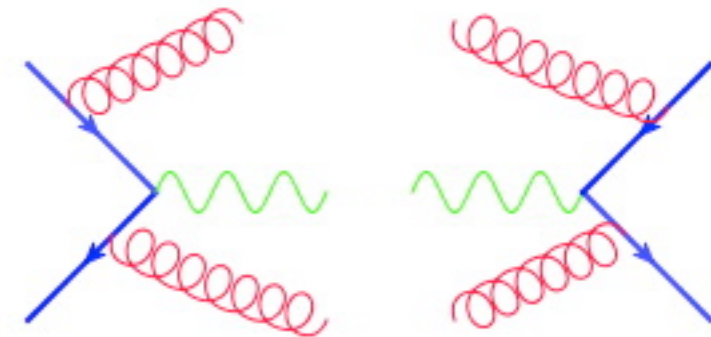
- Virtual-Virtual :  $O(100)$  terms



- Real-Virtual :  $O(300)$  terms

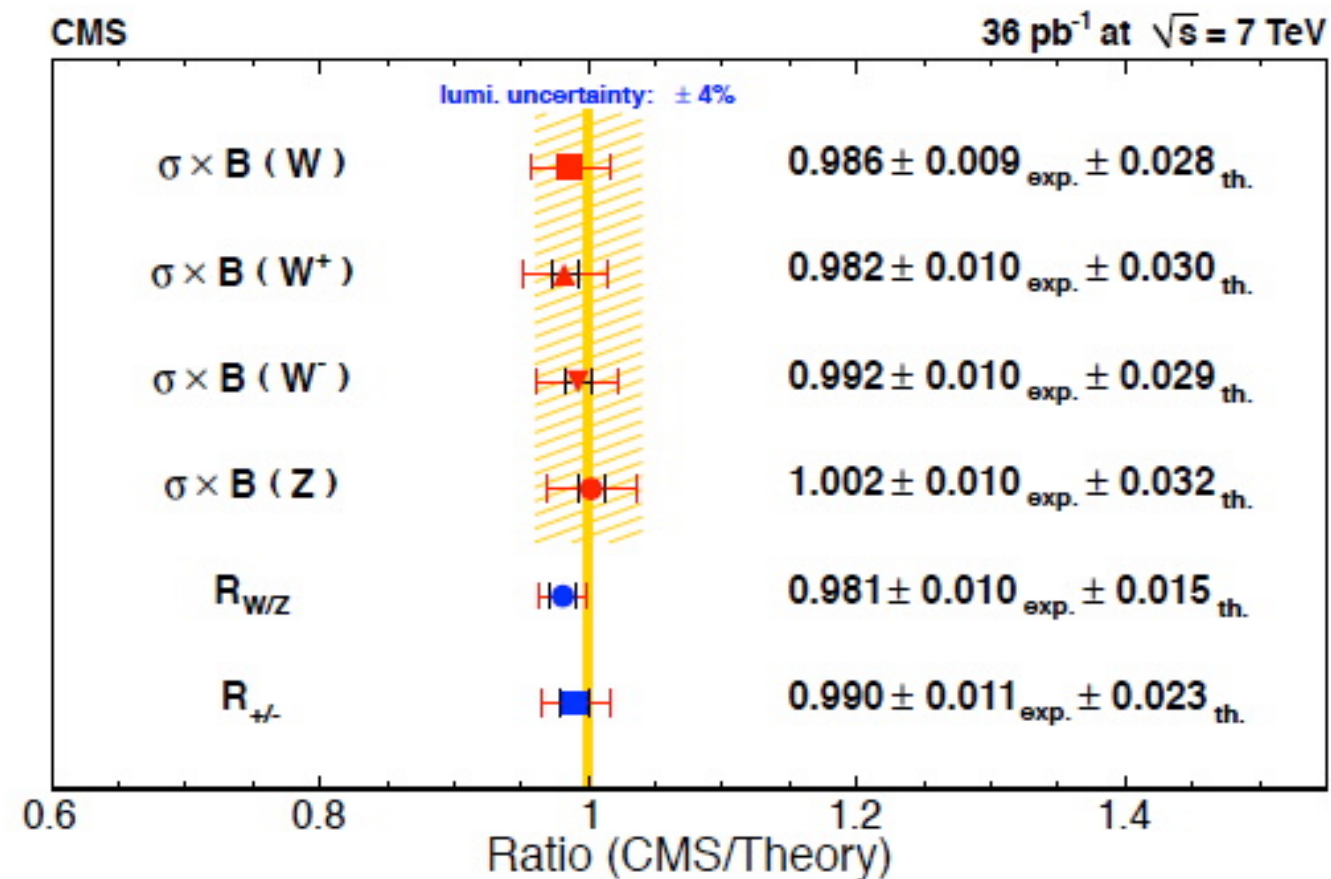


- Real-Real :  $O(500)$  terms





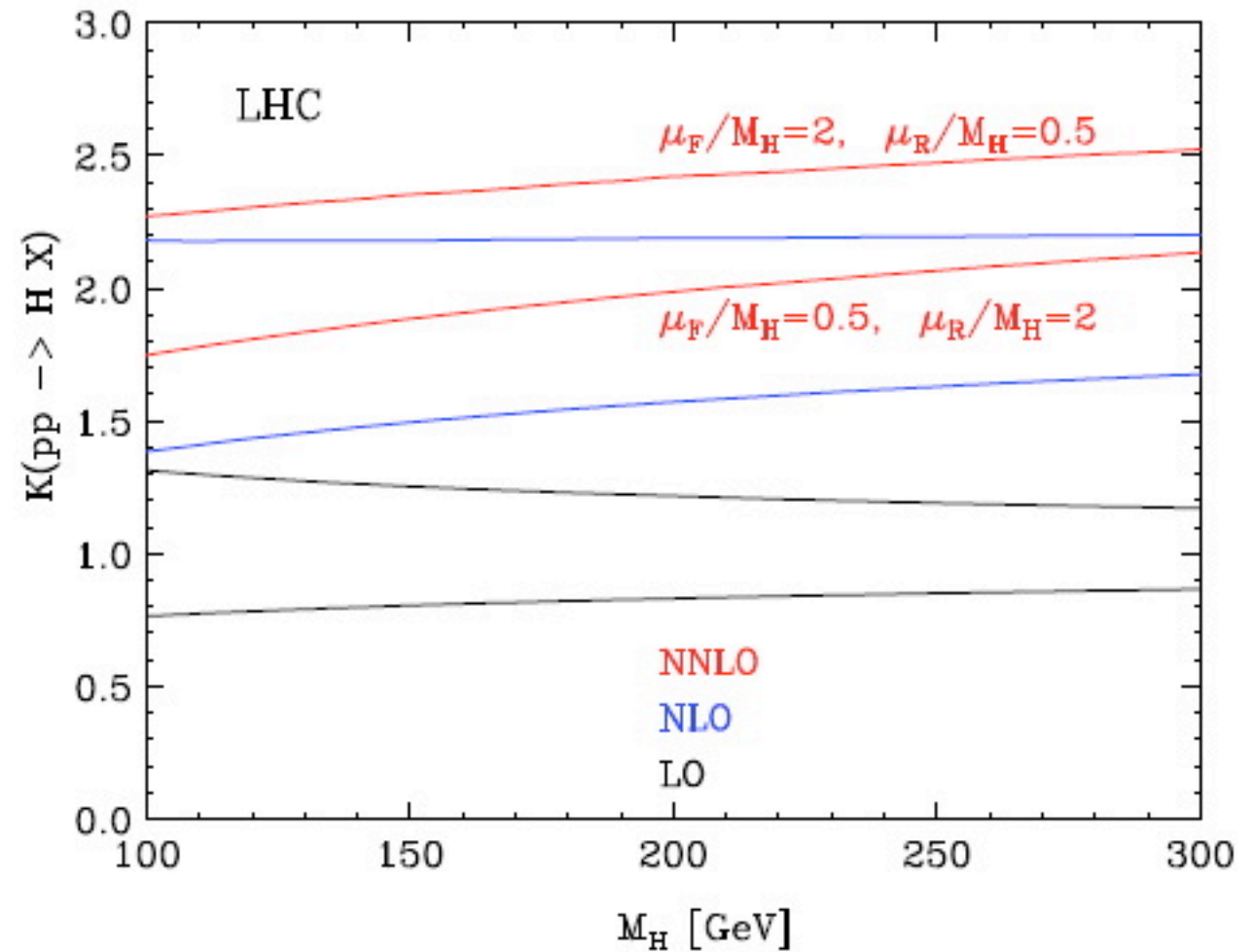
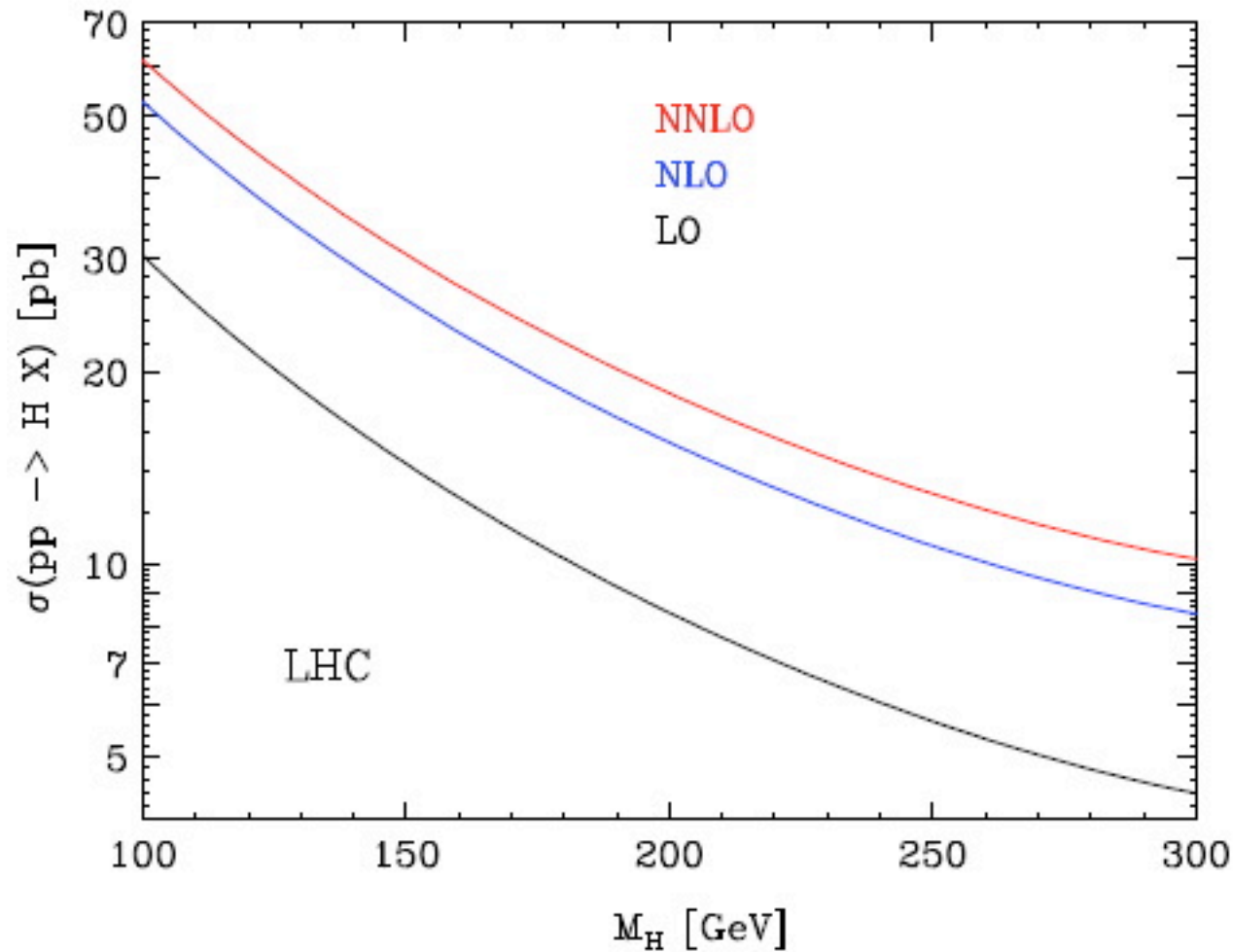
# DRELL-YAN PREDICTIONS AT NNLO



[TH = Anastasiou, Dixon, Melnikov, Petriello. 2004]

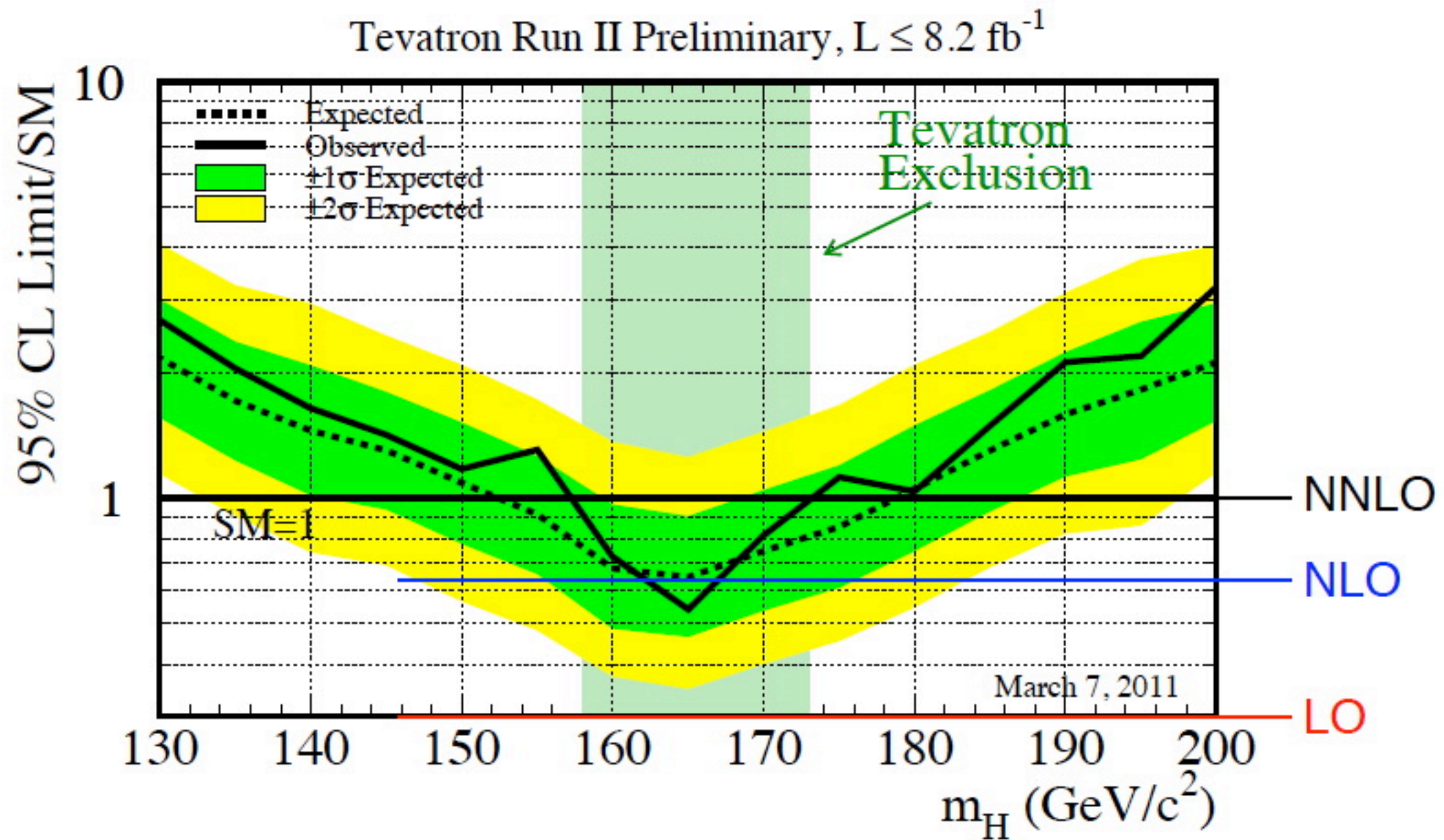
- Impressive improvement of the scale dependence.
- High- $p_T$  end of the electron and extra jet known at NLO accuracy

# HIGGS PREDICTIONS AT NNLO



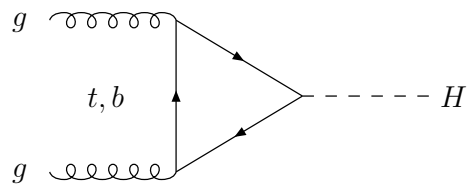
- The perturbative series stabilizes.
- NLO estimation of higher orders effects by scale uncertainty works reasonably well

# HIGGS PREDICTIONS AT NNLO

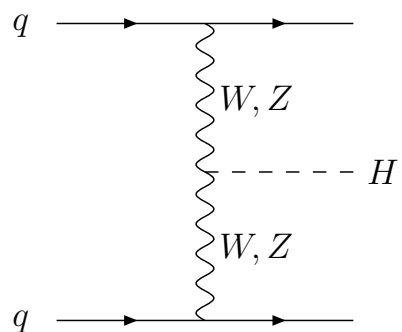


be careful : just illustrative example, not very precise

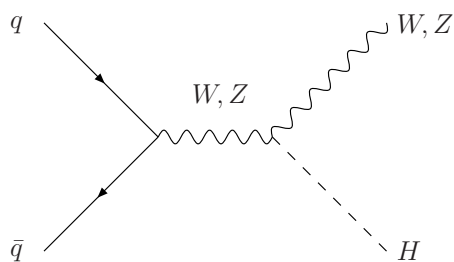
# HIGGS PREDICTIONS AT 7 TEV



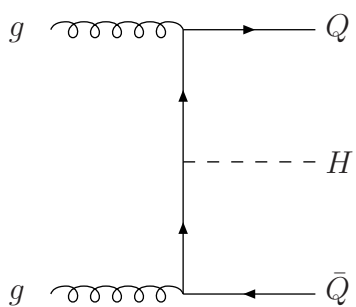
**Gluon Fusion**



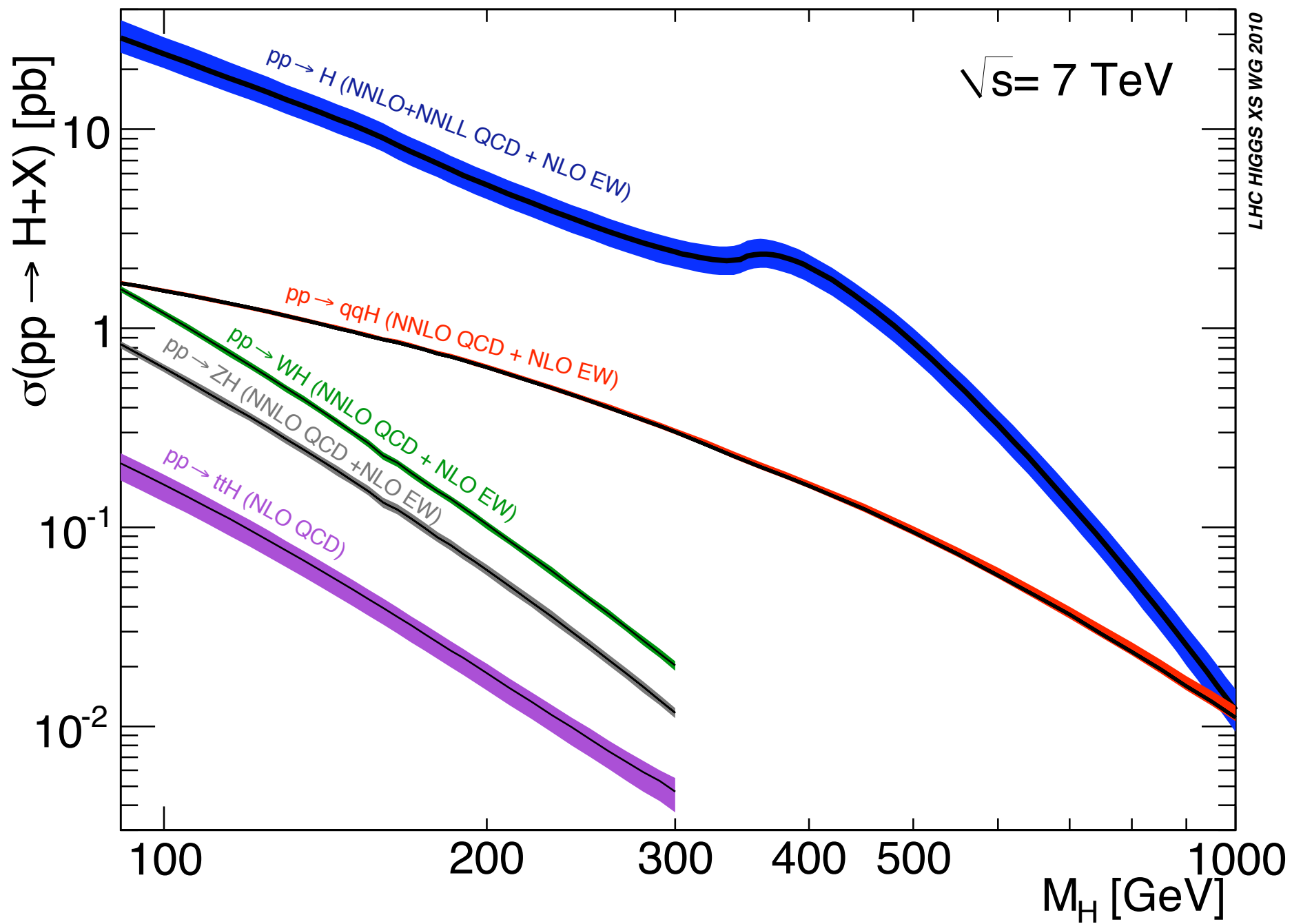
**vector boson fusion (VBF)**



**associated production with vector bosons**



**associated production with heavy quarks**



# PREDICTIONS AT NNLO : FINAL REMARKS

- Handful of precious predictions at NNLO now available for Higgs and Drell-Yan processes at the parton level for distributions.
- Others ( $VV$ ,  $t\bar{t}$ ) in progress and in sight.

NNLO stays to the LHC era  
as  
NLO stayed to the Tevatron era