

QCD AND ELECTROWEAK CORRECTIONS TO HIGGS PRODUCTION

Frank Petriello

University of Wisconsin, Madison

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Anastasiou, Boughezal, FP arXiv:0811:3458
Keung, FP arXiv:0905.2775

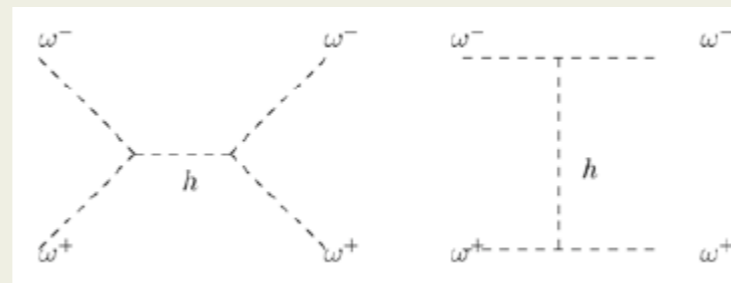
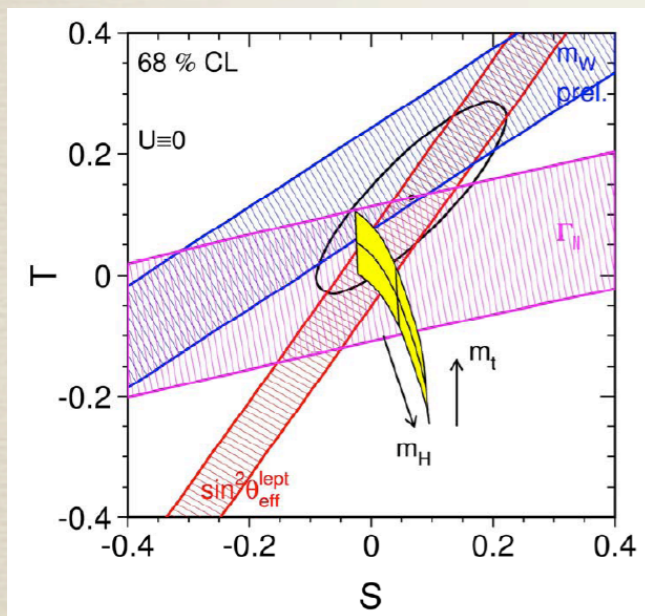
Outline

- * Review of experiment, theory for SM Higgs
- * Electroweak corrections to inclusive production
- * Updated numerics and fun with PDFs
- * Electroweak and quark-mass effects at high Higgs p_T

Why we expect a TeV scale Higgs

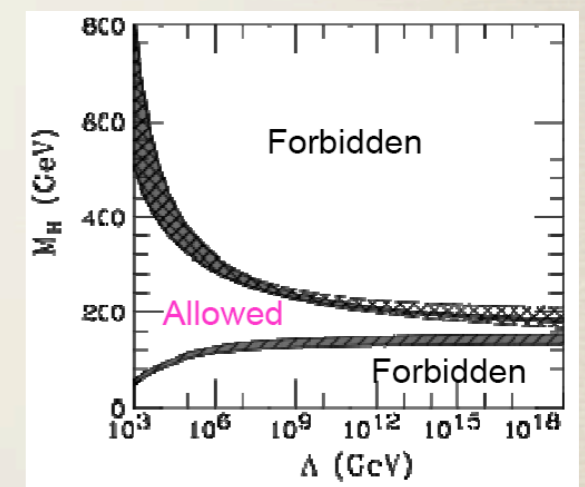
Last undiscovered particle of the SM

Many reasons to expect it (or something else) to be observed soon



$$a_0^0 \rightarrow -\frac{s}{32\pi v^2}$$

$$\Lambda_{NP} \leq 1.7 \text{ TeV}$$

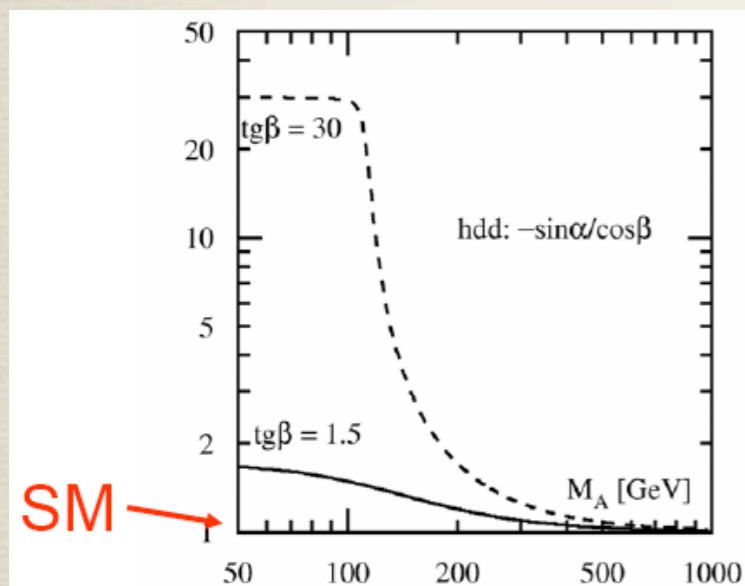


$$M_H^2 < \frac{32\pi^2 v^2}{9 \log\left(\frac{\Lambda^2}{v^2}\right)}$$

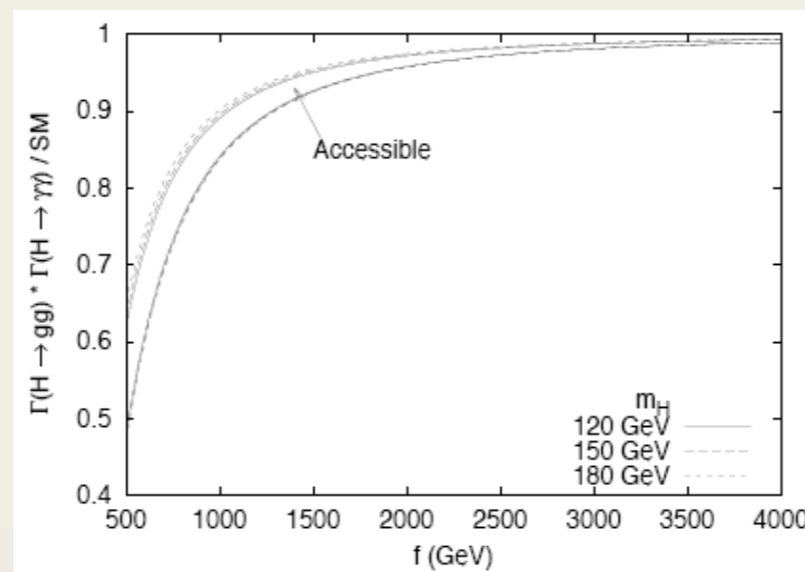
$$M_H^2 > \frac{3v^2}{2\pi^2} \log\left(\frac{\Lambda^2}{v^2}\right)$$

Higgs in SM extensions

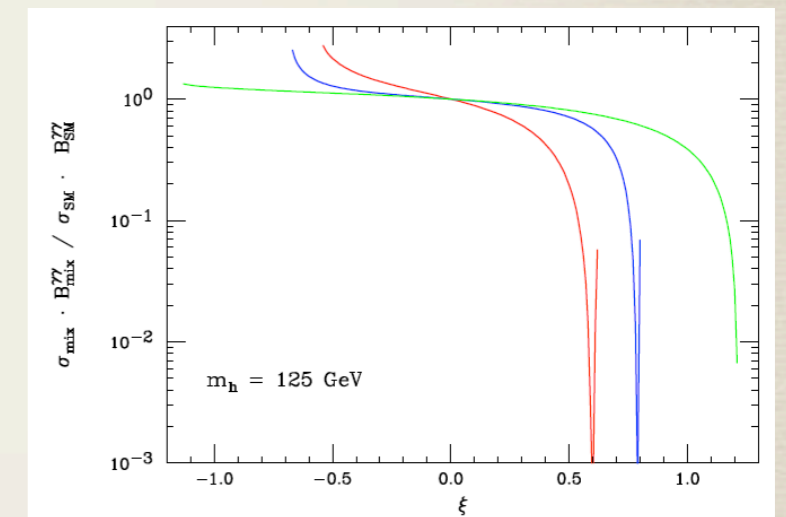
The uncertainty in EWSB mechanism makes Higgs a portal into new physics at the TEV scale



S. Dawson



Han, Logan, McElrath '03



Hewett, Rizzo '02

Loop-induced gluon, photon modes can have $O(1)$ deviations

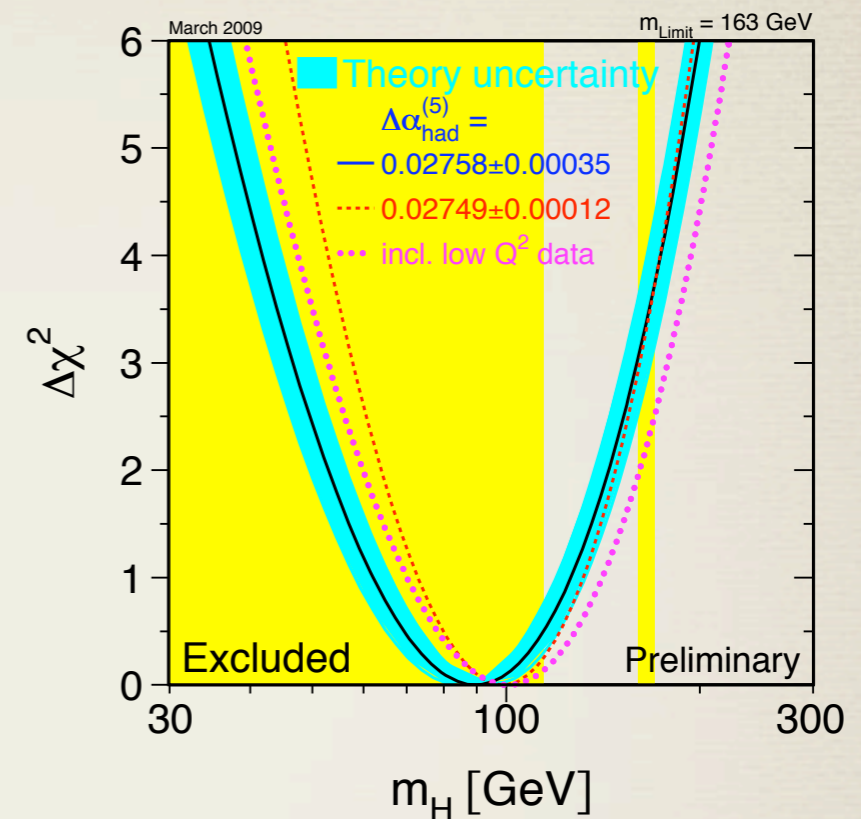
SM Higgs circa 2008

Precision EW upper bound and direct search lower bound at 95% CL:

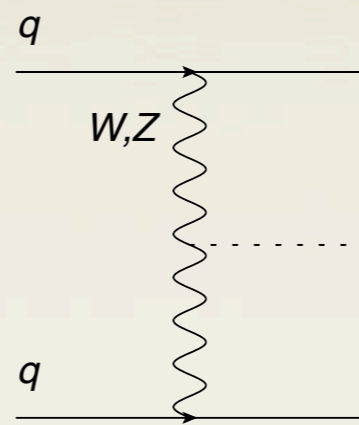
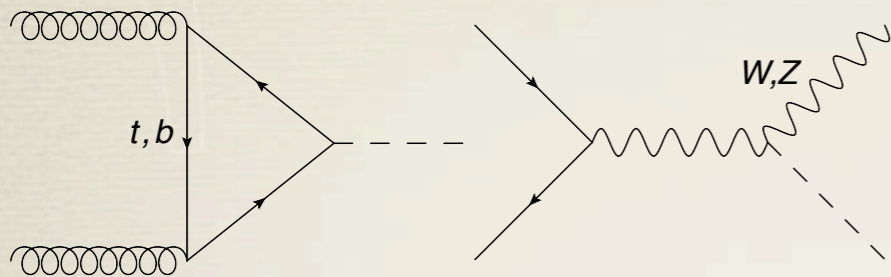
$$114 < M_H / \text{GeV} < 163$$

News from the Tevatron: First exclusion in 2008; new combined results exclude 160-170 GeV SM Higgs at 95% CL arXiv:0903.4001

Carefully reconsider SM prediction in light of experimental sensitivity

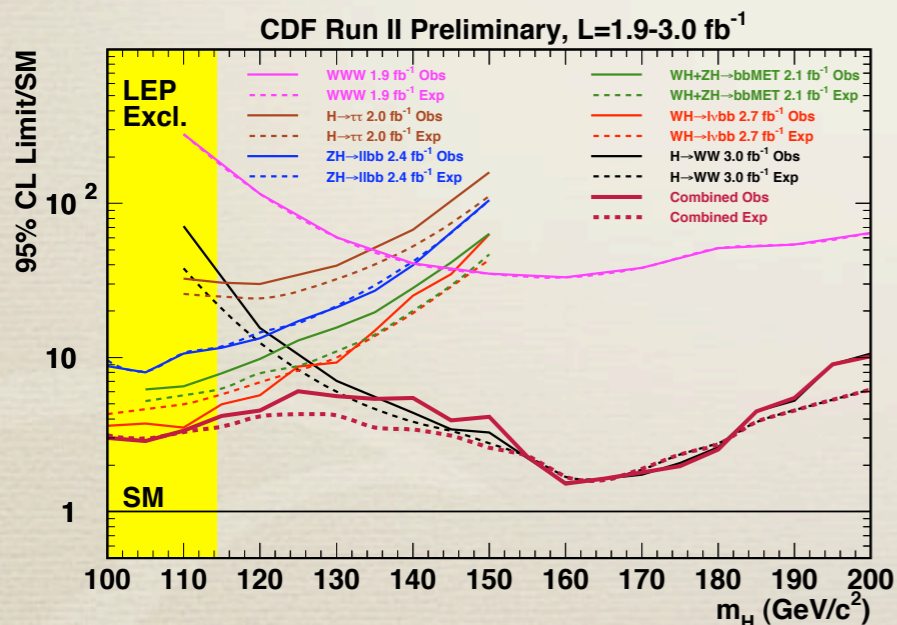
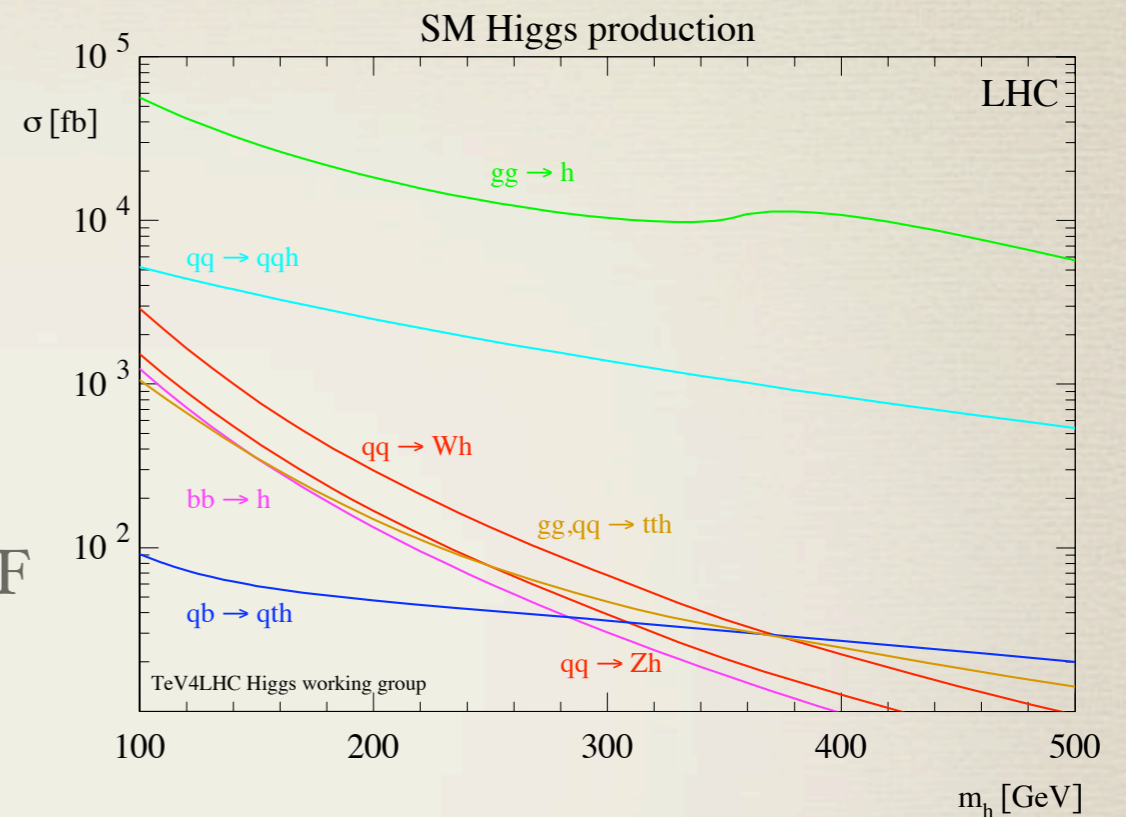


SM Higgs production



gg fusion dominant by factor of 10

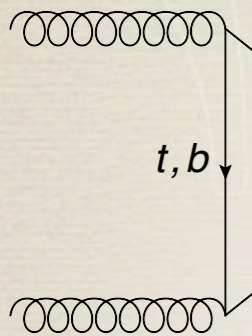
Associated production, WWF essential for light Higgs



Tevatron exclusion limit entirely from $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow WW$

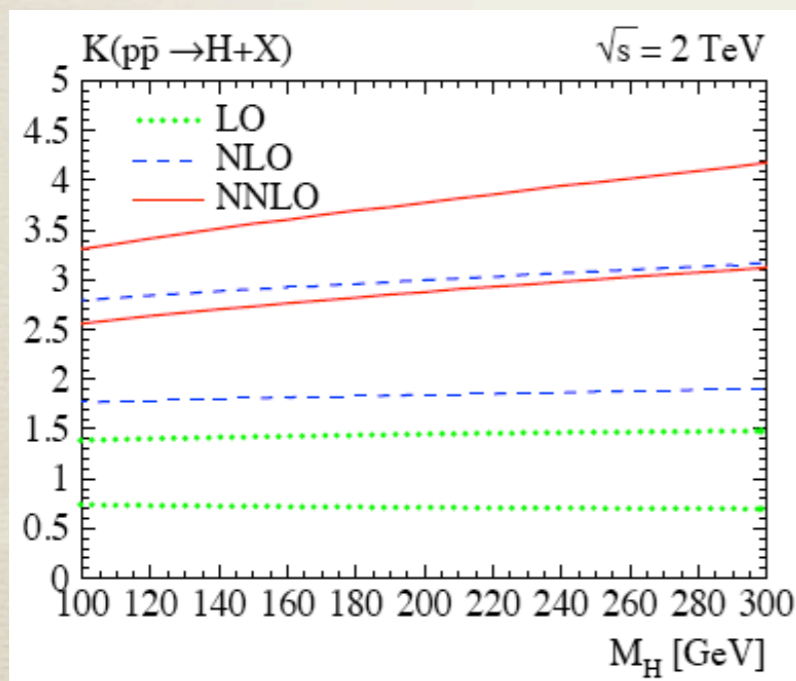
$BR(H \rightarrow WW) > 90\%$ for 160-170 GeV Higgs

QCD corrections at NLO

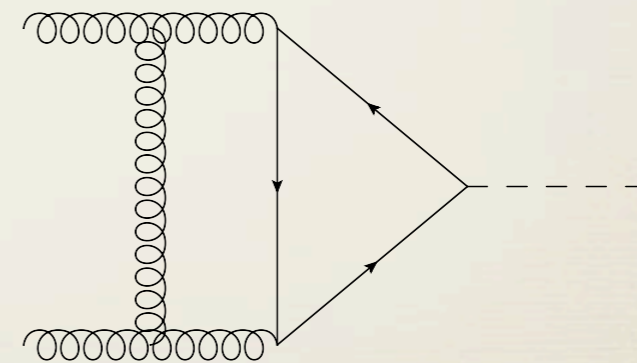


Top-loop dominant; bottom loop gives
 -10% correction from interference $\{m_b^2 \ln^2(M_H/m_b)\}$

What makes it sensitive to new physics (begins at 1-loop) also makes it tough to calculate



E.g., need



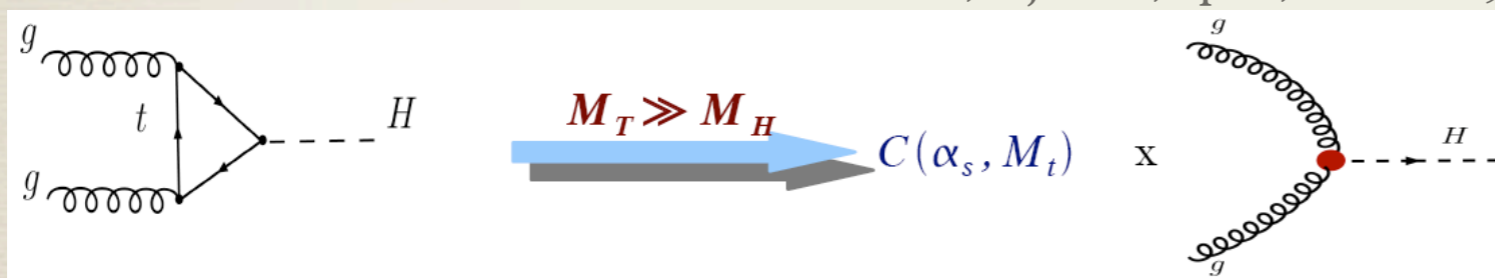
NLO corrections $>100\%$ at
 Tevatron, LHC

Effective theory for Higgs

Full NLO with mass dependence known (Djouadi, Graudenz, Spira, Zerwas 1995)

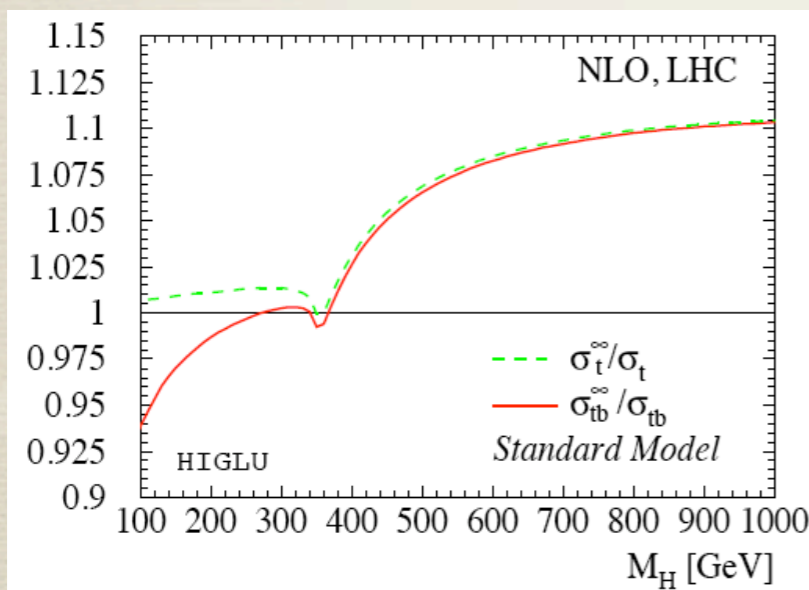
Difficult to go to NNLO and check convergence of expansion

Use EFT instead for top (Shifman et al. 1979; Ellis et al. 1988; S. Dawson; Djouadi, Spira, Zerwas 1991)



$$L_{ggh} = \frac{-H}{4v} C(\alpha_s) G_{\mu\nu}^a G_a^{\mu\nu}$$

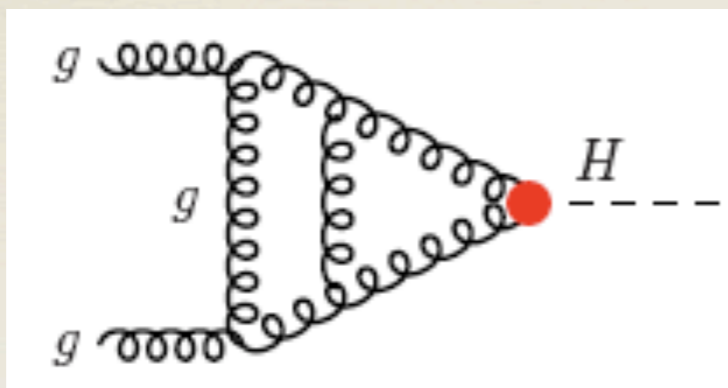
known through $O(\alpha_s^5)$: Schroder, Steinhauser; Chetyrkin, Kuhn, Sturm 2006



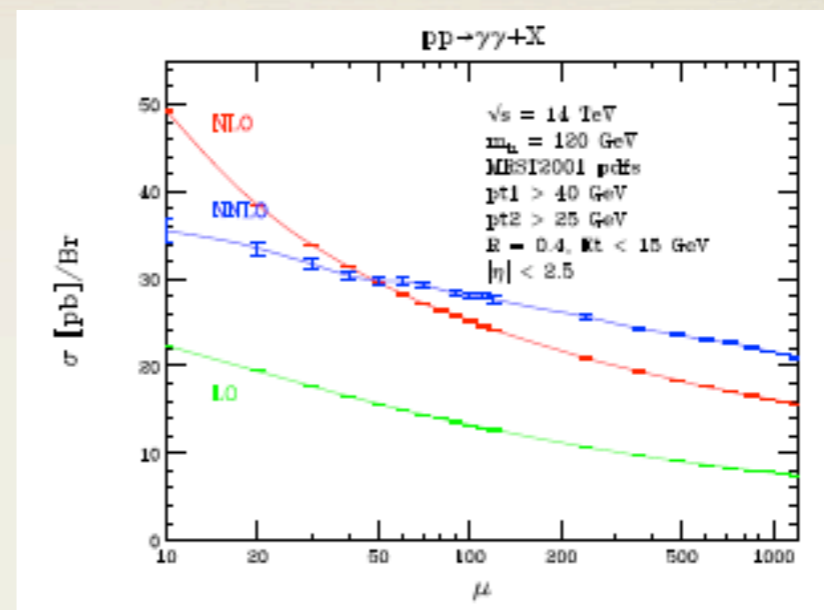
Harlander 2008

If normalized to full LO top mass dependence, good to <10% for 1 TeV Higgs; <1% below 200 GeV

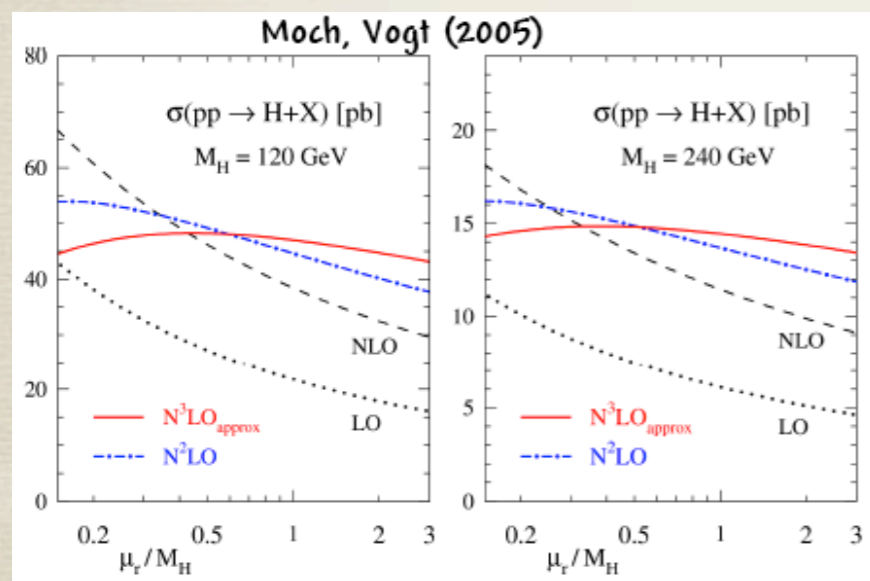
NNLO in the EFT



Harlander, Kilgore;
Anastasiou, Melnikov;
Ravindran, J. Smith, van
Neerven 2002-3



Anastasiou, Melnikov, FP 2005



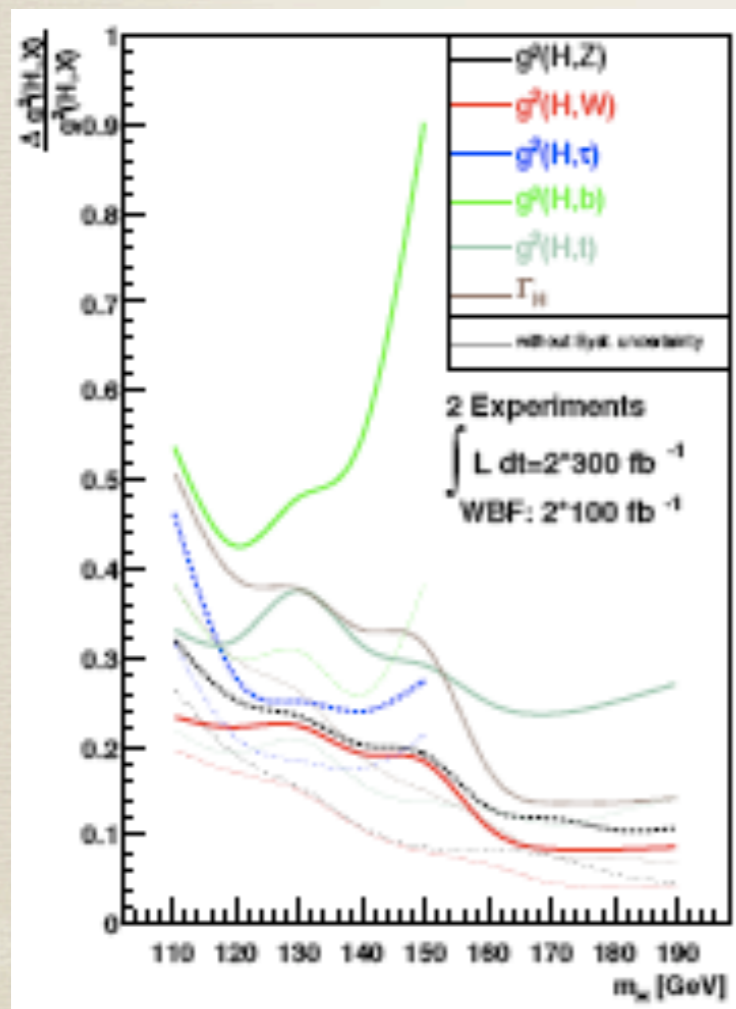
Full NNLO differential results known

K-factor: ~ 3.5 at Tevatron, ~ 2 at
LHC

N^3LO scale dependence indicates
stability of expansion

Electroweak corrections

Residual QCD uncertainty $\sim 10\%$ \Rightarrow EW corrections potentially important to match QCD and experimental precision

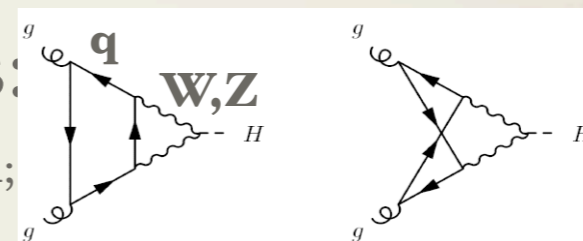


Duhrssen, Heinemeyer, Logan, Rainwater, Weiglein, Zeppenfeld

2004

Light-quark terms:

Aglietti, Bonciani, Degrassi, Vicini 2004;
Actis, Passarino, Sturm, Uccirato 2008



\Rightarrow Up to 9% at threshold relative to LO QCD

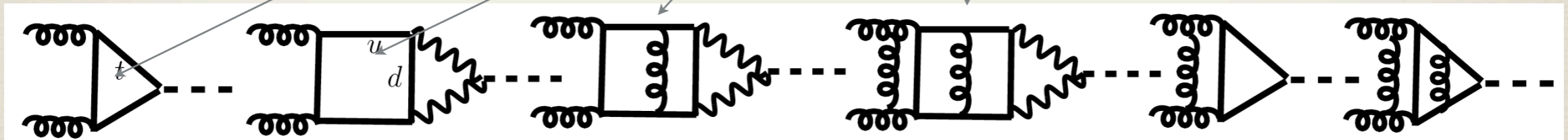
Do they receive the same large K-factor as the top-quark terms?

\Rightarrow test in EFT formulation

EFT formulation

$$\mathcal{L} = -\alpha_s \frac{C_1}{4v} H G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu}$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{1}{3\pi} \left\{ 1 + \lambda_{EW} \left[1 + a_s C_{1w} + a_s^2 C_{2w} \right] + a_s C_{1q} + a_s^2 C_{2q} \right\}$$



Radius of convergence: $M_H \leq M_W$

However, top-quark EFT valid to $1 \text{ TeV} > 2m_t$; reason to expect similar here (gluon pdf shape)

\Rightarrow *exact* for dominant radiation pieces in resummation limit

$$\tau = M_H^2 / \hat{S} \rightarrow 1 \text{ for all } M_H$$

Factorization in EFT

$$\mathcal{L} = -\alpha_s \frac{C_1}{4v} H G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu}$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{1}{3\pi} \left\{ 1 + \lambda_{EW} \left[1 + a_s C_{1w} + a_s^2 C_{2w} \right] + a_s C_{1q} + a_s^2 C_{2q} \right\}$$



$$C_1^{fac} = -\frac{1}{3\pi} (1 + \lambda_{EW}) \left\{ 1 + a_s C_{1q} + a_s^2 C_{2q} \right\}$$

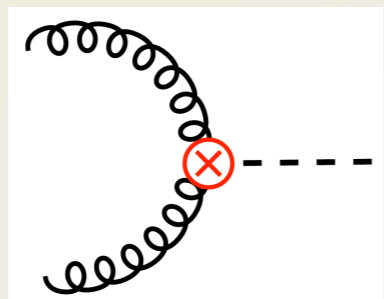
Factorization holds if $C_{1w}=C_{1q}$, $C_{2w}=C_{2q}$

$$C_{1q} = \frac{11}{4}, \quad C_{2q} = \frac{2777}{288} + \frac{19}{16} L_t + N_F \left(-\frac{67}{96} + \frac{1}{3} L_t \right)$$

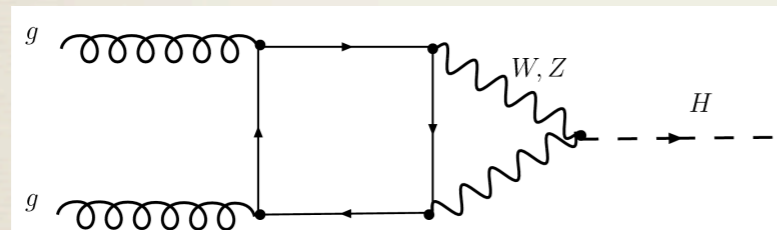
$$\lambda_{EW} = \frac{3\alpha}{16\pi s_W^2} \left\{ \frac{2}{c_W^2} \left[\frac{5}{4} - \frac{7}{3} s_W^2 + \frac{22}{9} s_W^4 \right] + 4 \right\}$$

Matching to the EFT I

Matching at $O(\alpha)$:



$$= -\frac{1}{3\pi} \frac{\alpha_s}{v} \lambda_{EW} \mathcal{M}_0$$

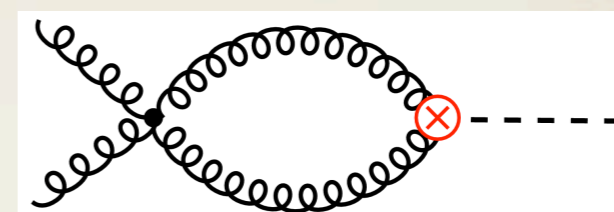
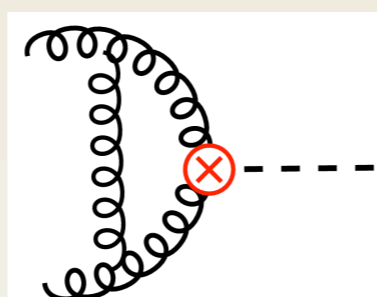
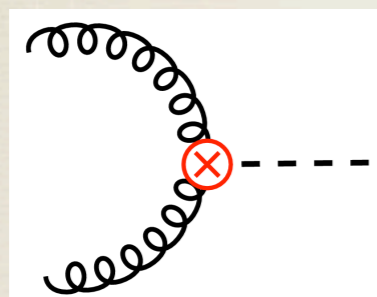


$$= \mathcal{A}^{(2)}(M_H^2 = 0) \mathcal{M}_0 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{M_H^2}{M_{W,Z}^2}\right)$$

\Rightarrow Equate to get λ_{EW}

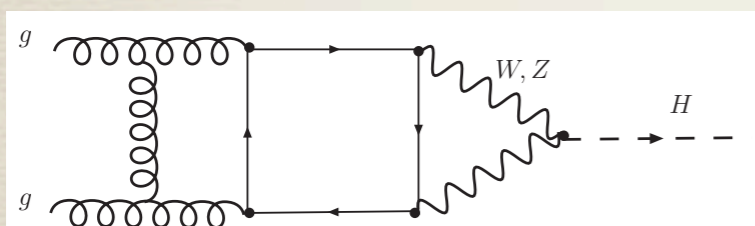
Matching to the EFT II

Matching at $O(\alpha\alpha_s)$:

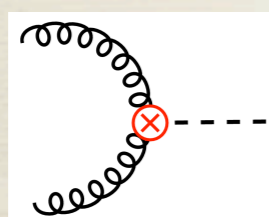


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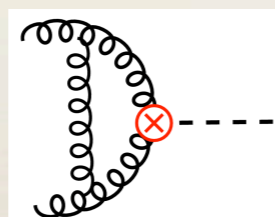
$$-\frac{1}{3\pi} \frac{\alpha_s}{v} \lambda_{EW} (\alpha_s C_{1w}) \mathcal{M}_0$$



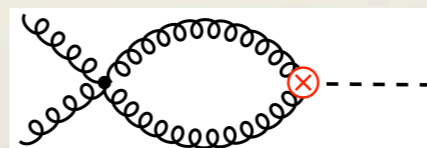
$$= \mathcal{A}^{(3)}(M_H^2 = 0) \mathcal{M}_0 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{M_H^2}{M_{W,Z}^2}\right)$$



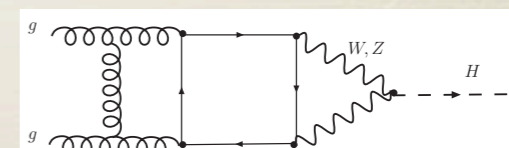
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⇒ gives C_{1W}

Analytical result

No renormalization needed (finite renormalization needed for top quark case)

$C_{IW}=7/6$, compared to factorization hypothesis $C_{IW}=C_{IQ}=11/4$

$(C_{IQ}-C_{IW})/C_{IQ}\approx 0.6 \Rightarrow O(1)$ violation of assumption

Numerical effect on hadronic cross section?

Numerical test of K-factor

EFT supports that EW corrections get same K-factor as top contributions

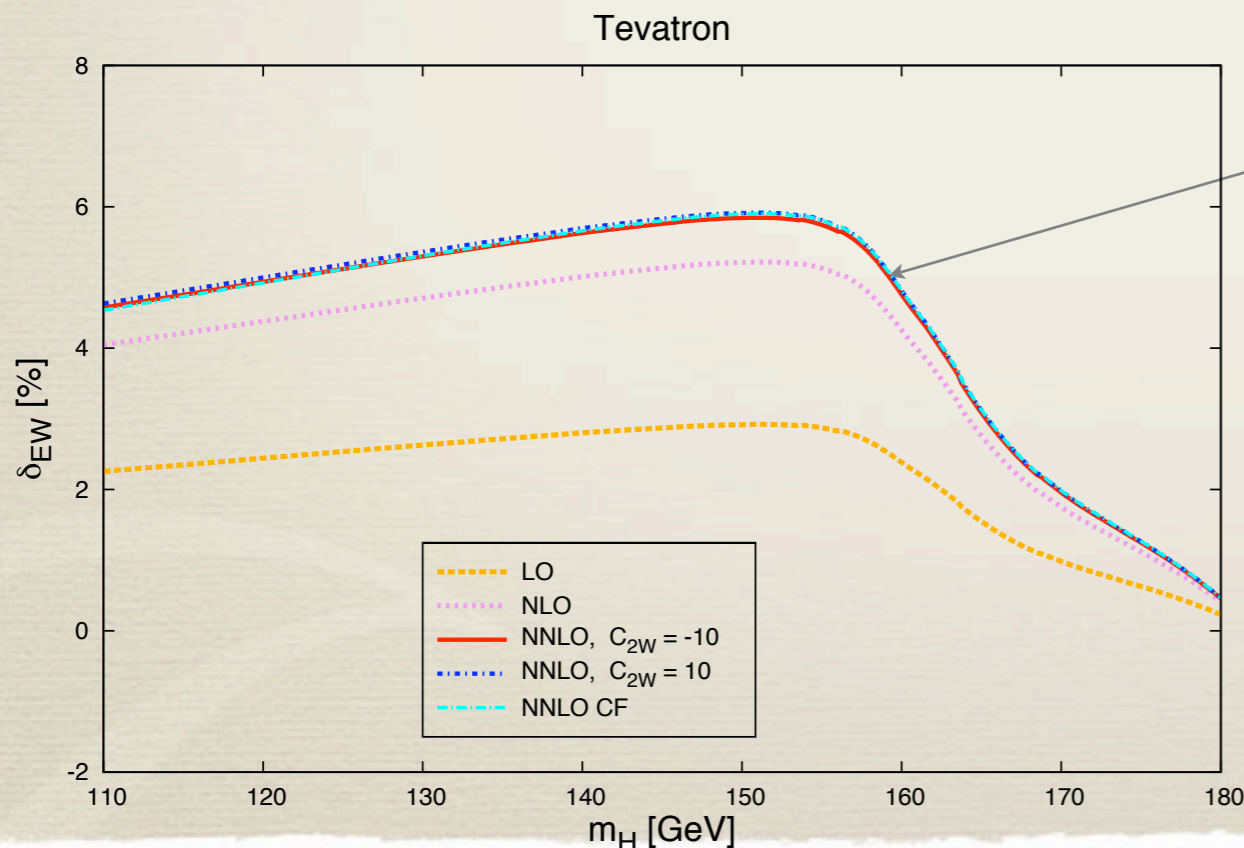
actual result



top-quark assumption



$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{EW}^{LO} &= \sigma_{t,lf}^{(0)} G_{ij}^{(0)}(z) \ , \\ \sigma_{EW}^{NLO} &= \sigma_{t,lf}^{(0)} \left\{ G_{ij}^{(0)}(z) [1 + a_s(C_{1w} - C_{1q})] + a_s G_{ij}^{(1)}(z) \right\} \ , \\ \sigma_{EW}^{NNLO} &= \sigma_{t,lf}^{(0)} \left\{ G_{ij}^{(0)}(z) [1 + a_s(C_{1w} - C_{1q}) + a_s^2(C_{2w} - C_{2q} + C_{1q}(C_{1q} - C_{1w}))] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + a_s G_{ij}^{(1)}(z) [1 + a_s(C_{1w} - C_{1q})] + a_s^2 G_{ij}^{(2)} \right\} \ , \\ \sigma_{EW}^{NNLO\ CF} &= \sigma_{t,lf}^{(0)} G_{ij}(z; \alpha_s) \ , \end{aligned}$$



Almost complete numerical agreement

Difference between CF and actual: $a_s(C_{1w} - C_{1q})$

Small compared to $a_s G^{(1)}(z)$

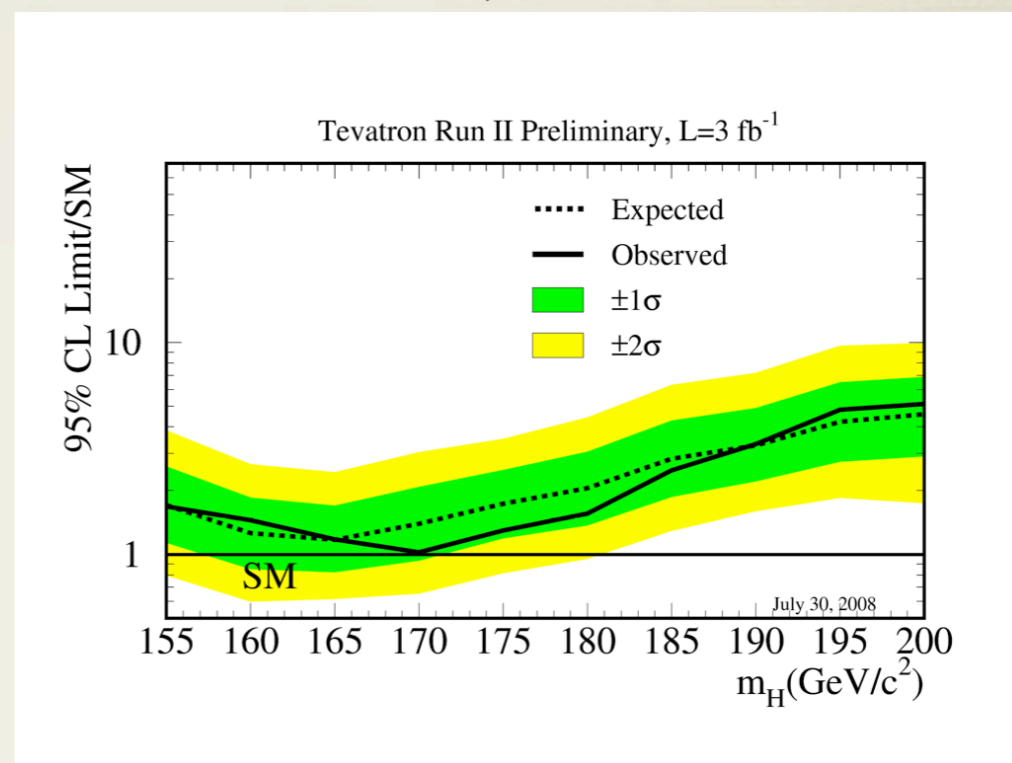
Tevatron exclusion

First limits: $M_H=170$ GeV
excluded

What went into
the SM prediction:

- Same K-factors assumed ✓
- Same QCD corrections for t,b
- Old PDFs (MRST 2002)

Combined CDF, Do results (2008)



arXiv:0808.0534

Provide updated SM prediction that updates
these assumptions

Updated cross section

$$\sigma^{best} = \sigma_{QCD}^{NNLO} + \sigma_{EW}^{NNLO}$$

$$\sigma_{QCD}^{NNLO} = \sigma^{(0)} G_{ij}(z; \alpha_s) + \sigma_b^{(0)} G_{ij}^{(0)}(z) K_{bb} + \sigma_{t,b}^{(0)} G_{ij}^{(0)}(z) K_{tb}$$

NNLO large- m_t K-factor, exact LO result

Exact NLO b^2 , t - b interferences K-factors

$1.4 \leq K_{bb,tb} \leq 1.7$ for $120 \leq M_H \leq 180$ GeV; 3.5 used for both in old Catani et al. study

Choose $\mu = M_H/2$ to reproduce central value of resummation to better than 1% Catani, de Florian, Grazzini, Nason '03

Comparison of pole, \overline{MS} b -quark mass (<1% change)

Use of newer MRST PDFs ...

Circa December 2008

MRST 2002 \rightarrow 2006: increase of α_s and gluon density

For $M_H=170$ GeV:

original	MRST 2006 PDFs	K_{tb}, K_{bb}	EW effects
0.3542	0.3650	0.3868	0.3943

Act constructively to increase by 7-10%

True for $120 \leq M_H \leq 180$ GeV

(Note: PDF systematic error $\pm 5\%$, 90% CL)

Circa January 2009

MSTW 2008 PDF release arXiv:0901.0002

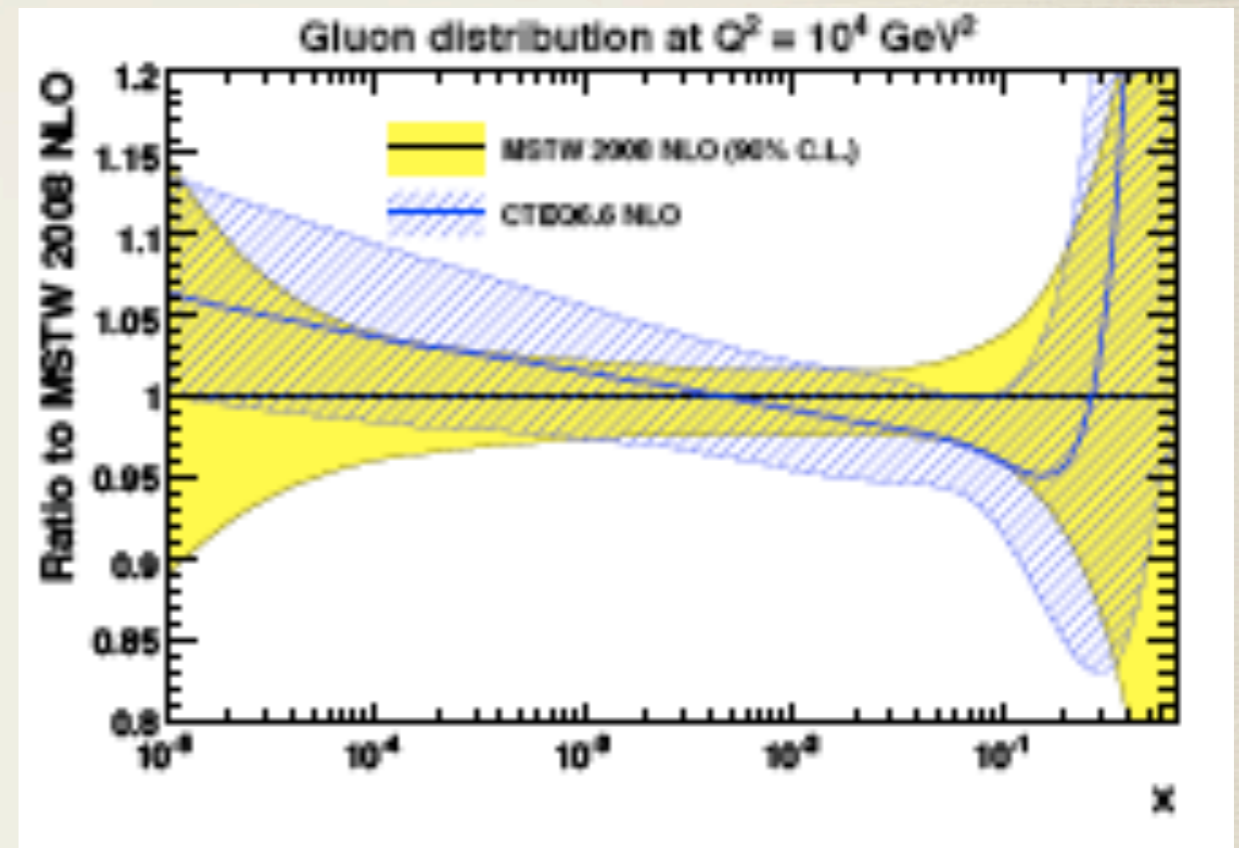
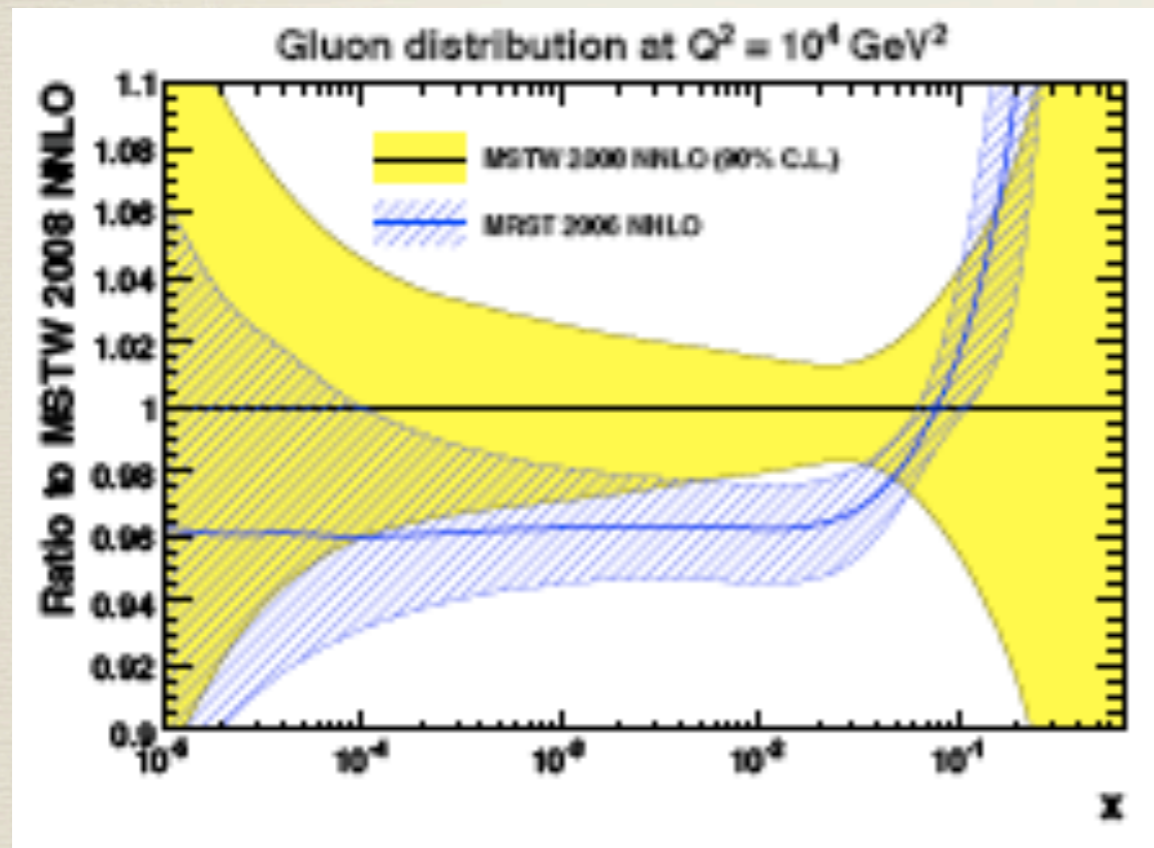
- Run II inclusive jet data
- Decrease of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ from 0.119 \rightarrow 0.117
- Gluon density decreased at $x \sim 0.1$
- gg luminosity error increased from 5% \rightarrow 10%

$M_H = 170$ GeV:

MRST 2001	MRST 2004	MRST 2006	MSTW 2008
0.3833	0.3988	0.3943	0.3444

$\sim 10-15\%$ decrease in predicted cross section !

Gluon distributions



MSTW 2008 closer to CTEQ 6.6 gluon

Numerical results for Tevatron

m_H [GeV]	σ^{best} [pb]	m_H [GeV]	σ^{best} [pb]
110	1.417 ($\pm 7\%$ pdf)	160	0.4344 ($\pm 9\%$ pdf)
115	1.243 ($\pm 7\%$ pdf)	165	0.3854 ($\pm 9\%$ pdf)
120	1.094 ($\pm 7\%$ pdf)	170	0.3444 ($\pm 10\%$ pdf)
125	0.9669 ($\pm 7\%$ pdf)	175	0.3097 ($\pm 10\%$ pdf)
130	0.8570 ($\pm 8\%$ pdf)	180	0.2788 ($\pm 10\%$ pdf)
135	0.7620 ($\pm 8\%$ pdf)	185	0.2510 ($\pm 10\%$ pdf)
140	0.6794 ($\pm 8\%$ pdf)	190	0.2266 ($\pm 11\%$ pdf)
145	0.6073 ($\pm 8\%$ pdf)	195	0.2057 ($\pm 11\%$ pdf)
150	0.5439 ($\pm 9\%$ pdf)	200	0.1874 ($\pm 11\%$ pdf)
155	0.4876 ($\pm 9\%$ pdf)	—	—

[+7%, -11%] scale
error

Now *6% lower* than used in
2008 Tevatron exclusion for
 $M_H=150-170$ GeV

PDF systematic error
factor of *2 larger*:
 $\pm 10\%$

Central value shift but not PDF systematic shift accounted for in newest
analysis; becomes one of the largest systematic errors

Numerical results for LHC

Old

M_H	σ_{\min}^{NNLO}	$\sigma_{\text{ref}}^{NNLO}$	σ_{\max}^{NNLO}	σ_{\min}^{NNLL}	$\sigma_{\text{ref}}^{NNLL}$	σ_{\max}^{NNLL}
100	47.71	53.30	59.02	51.22	56.36	61.28
110	41.08	45.77	50.55	44.12	48.41	52.47
120	35.81	39.80	43.85	38.46	42.10	45.52
130	31.52	34.96	38.45	33.87	37.00	39.92
140	27.99	30.99	34.02	30.09	32.80	35.32
150	25.05	27.69	30.34	26.94	29.31	31.51
160	22.56	24.90	27.25	24.28	26.37	28.31
170	20.45	22.54	24.64	22.02	23.88	25.59
180	18.65	20.52	22.40	20.08	21.74	23.27
190	17.09	18.79	20.48	18.39	19.90	21.27
200	15.74	17.28	18.83	16.96	18.32	19.55
210	14.57	15.98	17.39	15.70	16.94	18.07
220	13.55	14.85	16.14	14.60	15.74	16.78
230	12.65	13.86	15.05	13.65	14.70	15.65
240	11.87	12.99	14.10	12.81	13.78	14.67
250	11.19	12.24	13.28	12.08	12.99	13.81
260	10.60	11.58	12.55	11.45	12.30	13.06
270	10.09	11.01	11.93	10.90	11.70	12.42
280	9.648	10.53	11.39	10.42	11.18	11.86
290	9.270	10.11	10.94	10.02	10.74	11.39
300	8.960	9.773	10.57	9.696	10.38	11.00

New

m_H	σ^{best}	Scale	PDF
100	74.58	+7.18 -7.54	+1.86 -2.45
110	63.29	+5.87 -6.20	+1.54 -2.02
120	54.48	+4.88 -5.18	+1.30 -1.70
130	47.44	+4.12 -4.38	+1.12 -1.45
140	41.70	+3.47 -3.75	+0.97 -1.25
150	36.95	+3.02 -3.24	+0.85 -1.10
160	32.59	+2.60 -2.79	+0.73 -0.97

m_H	σ^{best}	Scale	PDF
170	28.46	+2.22 -2.39	+0.65 -0.84
180	25.32	+1.92 -2.08	+0.58 -0.74
190	22.63	+1.68 -1.83	+0.52 -0.66
200	20.52	+1.49 -1.63	+0.48 -0.60
210	18.82	+1.34 -1.47	+0.45 -0.55
220	17.38	+1.22 -1.33	+0.42 -0.51
230	16.15	+1.11 -1.22	+0.39 -0.48

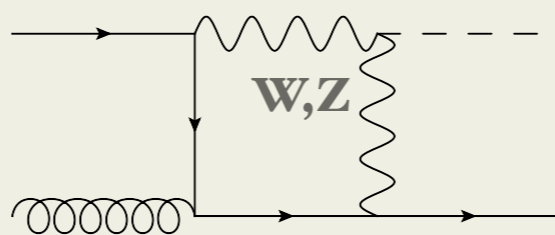
m_H	σ^{best}	Scale	PDF
240	15.10	+1.03 -1.12	+0.37 -0.45
250	14.19	+0.95 -1.04	+0.36 -0.43
260	13.41	+0.88 -0.97	+0.35 -0.41
270	12.74	+0.83 -0.91	+0.33 -0.39
280	12.17	+0.78 -0.86	+0.33 -0.38
290	11.71	+0.74 -0.82	+0.32 -0.37
300	11.34	+0.71 -0.78	+0.32 -0.36

Increase of 25% at low M_H ; 10% at higher masses

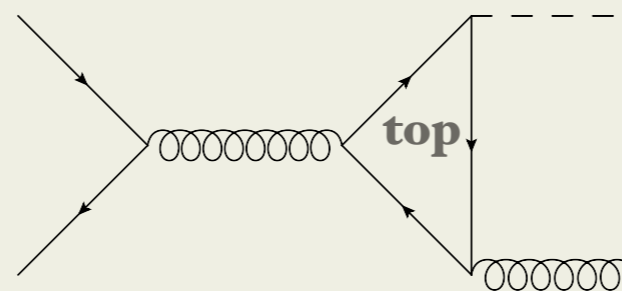
EW effects at high p_T

Other EW effects not yet included? *Yes*

$q\bar{q} \rightarrow Hg, \quad qg \rightarrow Hq$ through W, Z



Current 1-jet bin:



\Leftrightarrow same order

Matches to $\frac{\partial_\nu H}{v} \frac{G^{\mu\nu} \bar{q} \gamma_\mu q}{M_{W,Z}^2}$

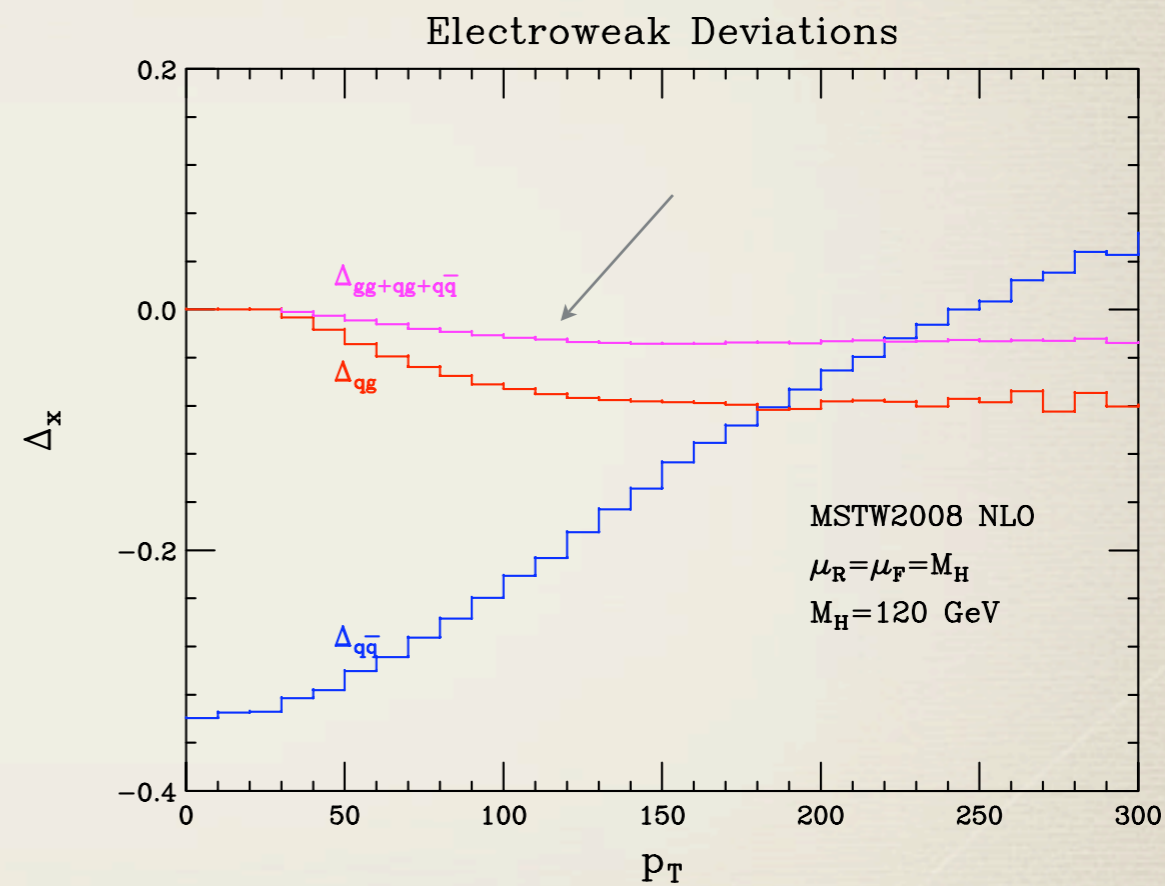
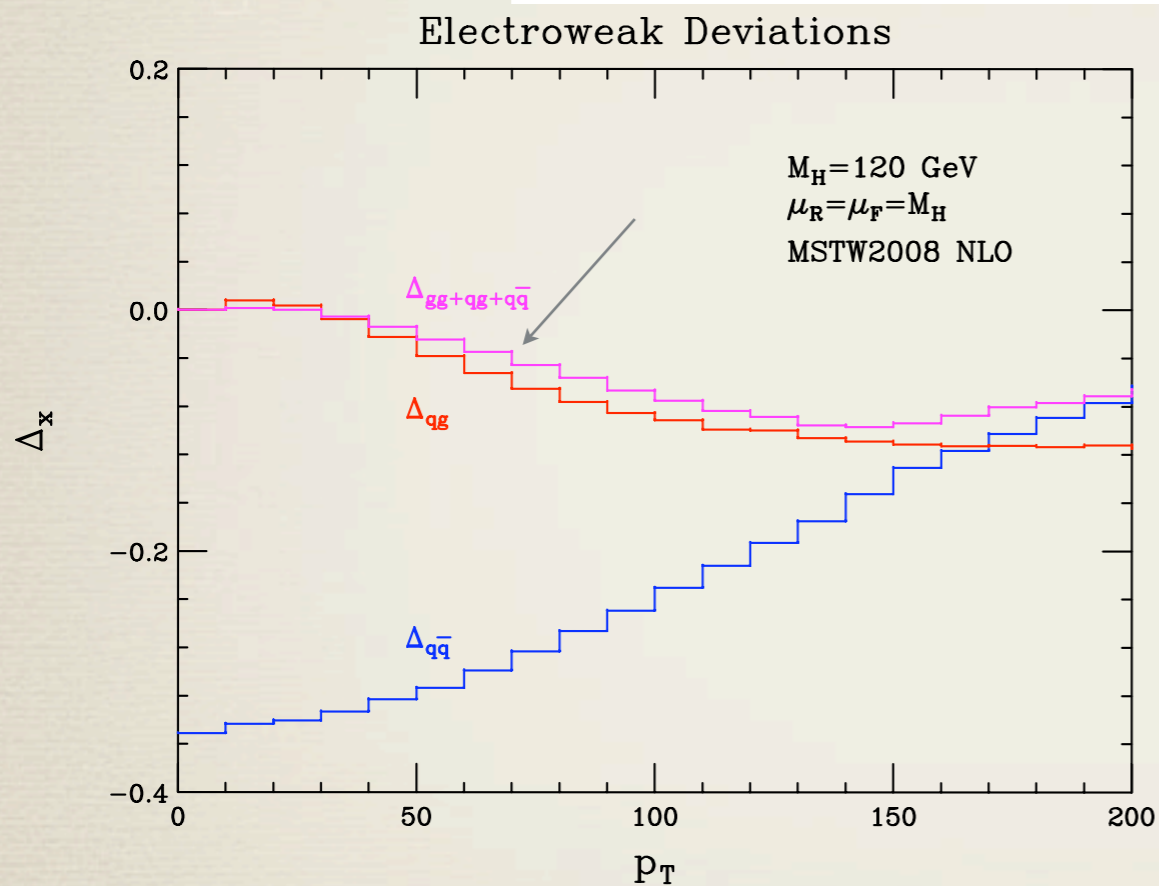
Vanishes for $p_g \propto p_{1,2}$
 \Leftrightarrow hard p_T spectrum

$\sim 45\%$ of exclusion from 1,2-jet bins M. Herndon, private communication

Numerical results

$$\sigma^{approx} = \left(\frac{\sigma_{gg \rightarrow H}^{exact}}{\sigma_{gg \rightarrow H}^{EFT}} \right) \sigma^{EFT}$$

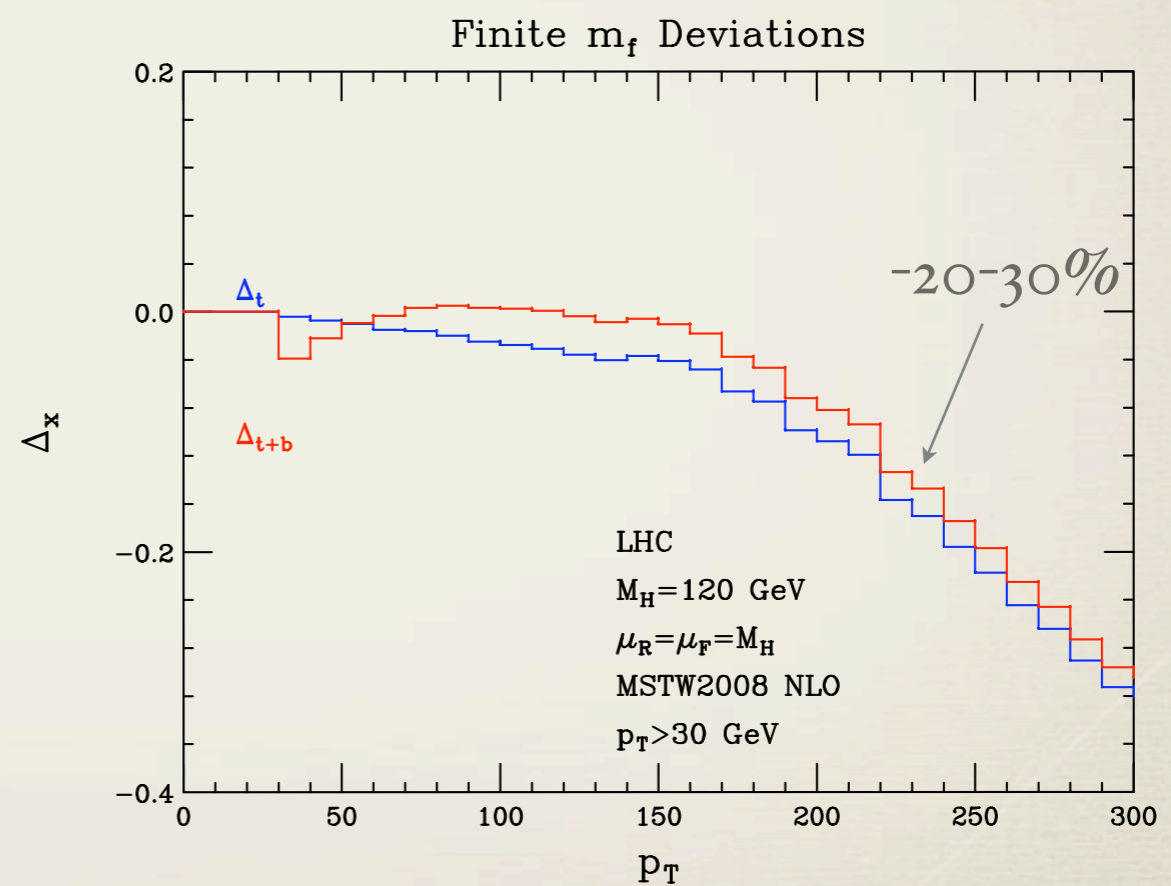
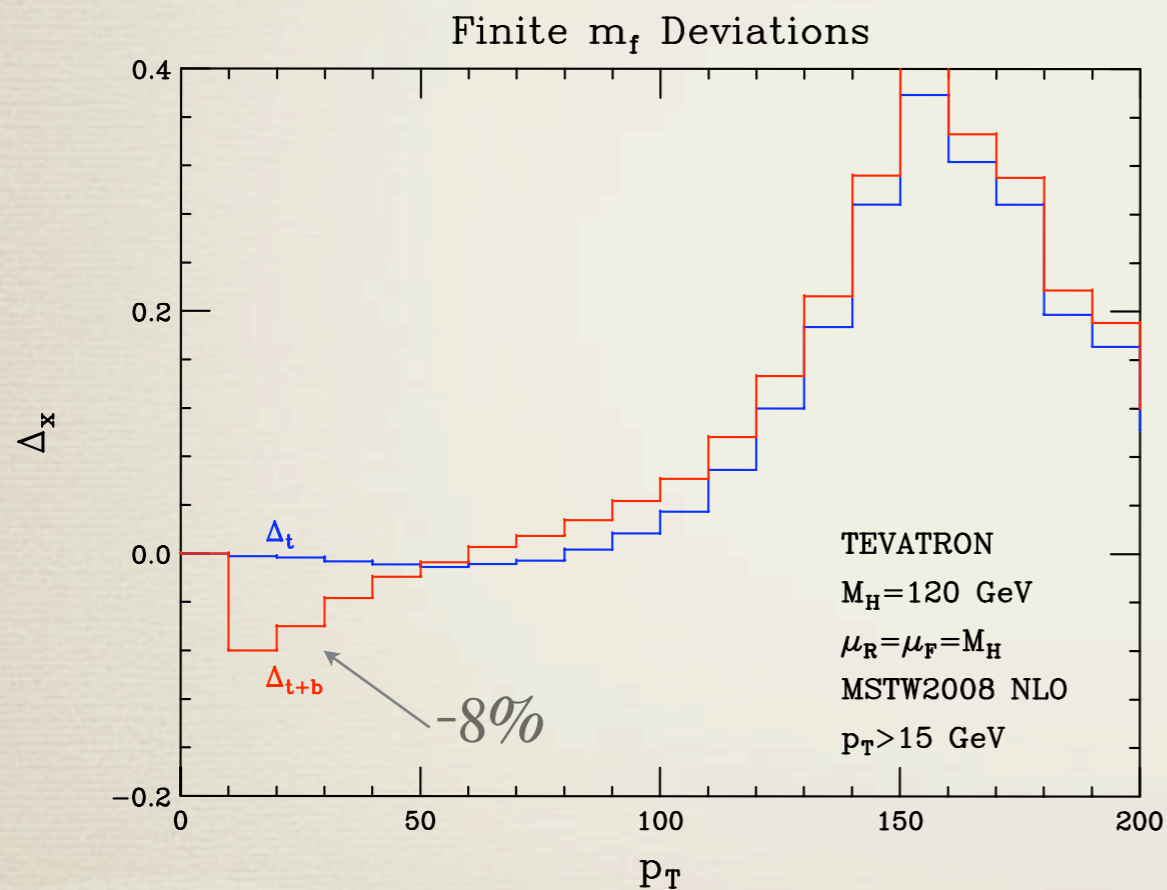
$$\Delta_x = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma^{approx}}{\sigma^{approx}}$$



Destructive interference with top contribution;
reaches -8% at Tevatron, -3% at LHC

Quark-mass effects on p_T

Study p_T dependence of other deviations from common $m_t \rightarrow \infty$ approximation: finite top mass and b quarks



Relevant for $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, WW$ analyses that
select high p_T Abdullin et al.; Mellado et al.

Conclusions

- * Precision prediction for Higgs production at hadron colliders with EW+QCD corrections complete
- * Updated cross section *5-6% lower* than Tevatron used in 2008 exclusion
- * PDF systematic error factor of *2 larger*; effect on Tevatron exclusion limits?
- * EW effects at high Higgs p_T can reach *-8%* destructive interference; deviations from infinite top mass approximation can reach *-30%*