

Non-factorizable QCD Effects in Higgs Boson Production via Vector Boson Fusion

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RADCOR 2019

Avignon, France, September 9th, 2019

How to Compute Two-Loop Five-Point Massive Amplitudes by Hand

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Topics discussed

- Introduction
 - *Status of QCD corrections to VBF Higgs production*
- Nonfactorizable NNLO QCD Corrections
 - *Transverse momentum expansion*
 - *Decoupling of light-cone and transversal dynamics*
 - *Two-loop result*
 - *Glauber phase noncancellation*
 - *Numerical estimates*

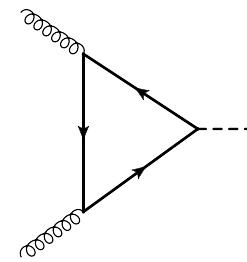
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 - *Two-loop result*
 - *Glauber phase noncancellation*
 - *Numerical estimates*
- Based on:
 - T. Liu, K. Melnikov, A.A. Penin*
 - e-Print arXiv:1906.10899 [hep-ph]*
 - Phys.Rev.Lett. (2019)*

Higgs production at the LHC

● Gluon fusion

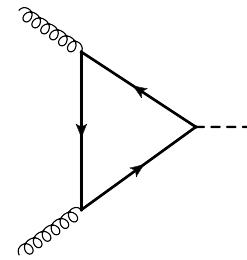
- *probes Higgs coupling to quarks*
- *dominant production channel*
- *NNNLO QCD correction*
(no high- p_T and b -quark contributions)



Higgs production at the LHC

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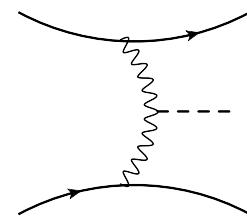
- *probes Higgs coupling to quarks*
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● Vector boson fusion

- *probes Higgs coupling to electroweak bosons*
- *separated by forward quark jets tagging*
- *NLO+*

(NNLO QCD nonfactorizable corrections are missing)



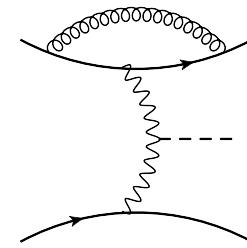
QCD corrections to VBF Higgs production

- Factorizable

- *DIS-like process*
- “*structure function approach*”

*T. Han, G. Valencia and S. Willenbrock, Phys. Rev. Lett. **69**, 3274 (1992)*

- *known to NNNLO*

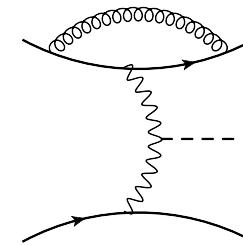


QCD corrections to VBF Higgs production

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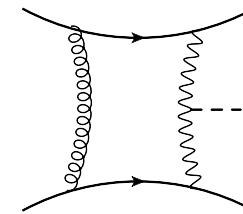
*T. Han, G. Valencia and S. Willenbrock, Phys. Rev. Lett. **69**, 3274 (1992)*



- *known to NNNLO*

- Nonfactorizable (neglect $t-u$ interference)

- *starts at NNLO*
- $1/N_c^2$ *color suppression*
- *real radiation numerically suppressed*



Status of perturbative QCD analysis

- **NLO differential**

*T. Figy, C. Oleari and D. Zeppenfeld,
Phys. Rev. D **68**, 073005 (2003)*

- **NNLO total (factorizable)**

*P. Bolzoni, F. Maltoni, S. O. Moch and M. Zaro,
Phys. Rev. Lett. **105**, 011801 (2010)*

- **NNLO differential (factorizable)**

*M. Cacciari, F. A. Dreyer, A. Karlberg, G. P. Salam, G. Zanderighi,
Phys. Rev. Lett. **115**, 082002 (2015);*

*J. Cruz-Martinez, T. Gehrmann, E. W. N. Glover and A. Huss,
Phys. Lett. B **781**, 672 (2018)*

- **NNNLO differential (factorizable)**

*F. A. Dreyer and A. Karlberg,
Phys. Rev. Lett. **117**, 072001 (2016)*

Nonfactorizable NNLO corrections

- Bottleneck: two-loop virtual corrections

Nonfactorizable NNLO corrections

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- two options:
 - brute-force calculation
five-point two-loop function with two masses M_V, M_H
 - asymptotic expansion
*study the process kinematics \Rightarrow find a small parameter
 \Rightarrow expand \Rightarrow get an effective theory description*

Nonfactorizable NNLO corrections

- Bottleneck: two-loop virtual corrections
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Nonfactorizable NNLO corrections

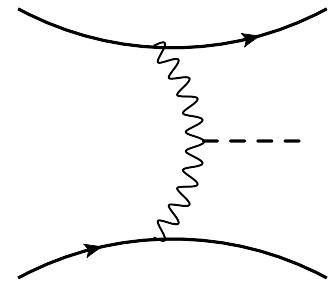
- Bottleneck: two-loop virtual corrections
 - ➡ two options:
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five-point two-loop function with two masses M_V, M_H
 - ✓ asymptotic expansion
 - study the process kinematics \Rightarrow find a small parameter
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- VBF kinematical features
 - energetic forward quark jets
 - rapidity gap between Higgs and tagging jets
 - ➡ Regge limit

Expansion: Born amplitude

$$q(p_1^+) + q'(p_2^-) \rightarrow q(p_3) + q'(p_4) + H(p_H)$$

vector boson momenta

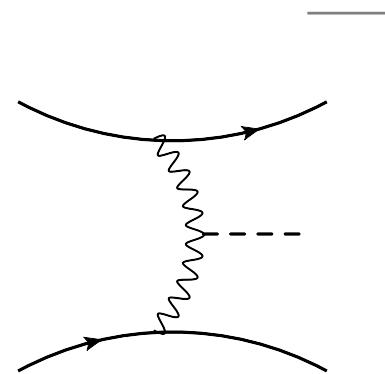
$$q_3 = p_3 - p_1, \quad q_4 = p_4 - p_2$$



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- *Scale hierarchy:*

$$(p_\perp^2, M_{V,H}^2)/s \sim 0.03$$

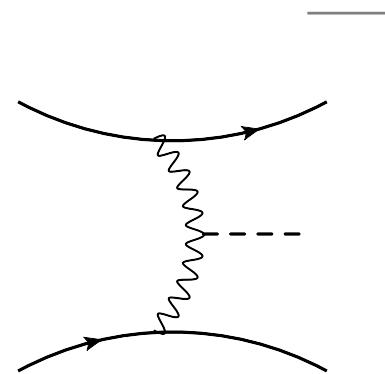
$$e^{|y_H| - |y_j|} \sim 0.05$$

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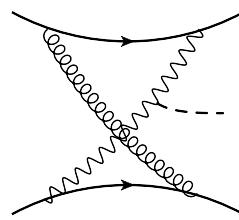
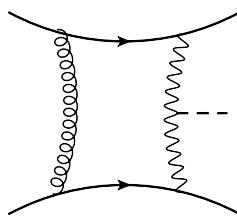
$$(p_\perp^2, M_{V,H}^2)/s \sim 0.03$$

$$e^{|y_H| - |y_j|} \sim 0.05$$

- Leading power approximation:

- Glauber vector bosons $q_i^2 \approx q_{i\perp}^2$
- light-cone gauge currents $j^\mu \approx j^\pm$

Expansion: one-loop amplitude



- no NLO (*color conservation*)
- one-loop \times one-loop at NNLO
- gluons in color singlet state
 - *effective abelian coupling*

$$\tilde{\alpha}_s = \left(\frac{N_c^2 - 1}{4N_c^2} \right)^{1/2} \alpha_s$$

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→ *effective abelian coupling*

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- *Abelian gauge theory in Regge limit*

Landau school (V. Sudakov, V. Gribov, L. Lipatov, V. Gorshkov, G. Frolov)

*H. Cheng and T. T. Wu, Phys. Rev. **186**, 1611 (1969)*

*S. J. Chang and S. K. Ma, Phys. Rev. **188**, 2385 (1969)*

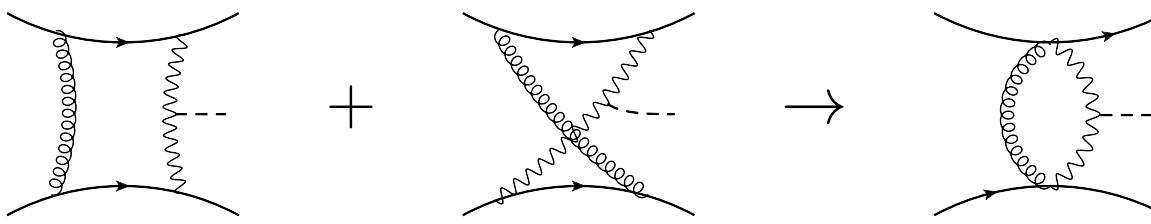
Leading power approximation in Regge limit

- Hard loop momentum $k \sim \sqrt{s}$
→ *subleading power* $\mathcal{O}(p_\perp^4/s^2)$
- Leading power $k \ll \sqrt{s}$
→ *eikonal fermion propagators*
$$\frac{1}{\not{p}_{1,2} + \not{k} + i\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{\gamma^\pm}{2k^\pm + i\epsilon}$$
- Sum over permutations $\frac{1}{2k^\pm + i\epsilon} - c.c. = -i\pi\delta(k^\pm)$

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- Sum over permutations $\frac{1}{2k^\pm + i\epsilon} - c.c. = -i\pi\delta(k^\pm)$
- *Decoupling of light-cone and transversal dynamics*
 - *on-shell fermions on the light-cone*
 - *Glauber gauge bosons in the transversal space*

Transversal space 2d effective theory



- One-loop leading-power amplitude (*purely imaginary*)

$$\mathcal{M}^{(1)} = i\tilde{\alpha}_s \chi^{(1)} \mathcal{M}^{(0)}$$

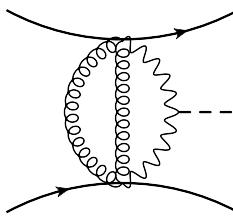
$$\chi^{(1)} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int \frac{d^2 k}{k^2 + \lambda^2} \times \frac{q_3^2 + M_V^2}{(k - q_3)^2 + M_V^2} \frac{q_4^2 + M_V^2}{(k + q_4)^2 + M_V^2},$$

- Infrared divergence: $\chi^{(1)} = -\ln\left(\frac{\lambda^2}{M_V^2}\right) + f^{(1)}(q_3, q_4, M_V^2)$

→ Glauber phase:

$$e^{-i\tilde{\alpha}_s \ln \lambda^2}$$

Two-loop amplitude



- Two-loop leading-power amplitude

$$\mathcal{M}^{(2)} = -\frac{\tilde{\alpha}_s^2}{2!} \chi^{(2)} \mathcal{M}^{(0)}$$

- Infrared divergence structure

$$\chi^{(2)} = \ln^2 \left(\frac{\lambda^2}{M_V^2} \right) - 2 \ln \left(\frac{\lambda^2}{M_V^2} \right) f^{(1)}(\mathbf{q}_3, \mathbf{q}_4, M_V^2) + f^{(2)}(\mathbf{q}_3, \mathbf{q}_4, M_V^2)$$

- $f^{(i)}$ are finite one-dimensional integrals

NNLO cross section

- Nonfactorizable correction

$$d\sigma_{\text{nf}}^{\text{NNLO}} = \left(\frac{N_c^2 - 1}{4N_c^2} \right) \alpha_s^2 \chi_{\text{nf}} d\sigma^{\text{LO}}$$

$$\chi_{\text{nf}} = [\chi^{(1)}]^2 - \chi^{(2)} = [f^{(1)}]^2 - f^{(2)}$$

- Uncancelled part of Glauber phase enhanced by π^2

→ nonfactorizable NNLO/factorizable NNLO $\sim \frac{\pi^2}{N_c^2}$

Explicit result

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(1)} &= \int_0^1 dx \frac{\Delta_3 \Delta_4}{r_{12}^2} \left[\ln \left(\frac{r_{12}^2}{r_2 M_V^2} \right) + \frac{r_1 - r_2}{r_2} \right], \\ f^{(2)} &= \int_0^1 dx \frac{\Delta_3 \Delta_4}{r_{12}^2} \left[\left(\ln \left(\frac{r_{12}^2}{r_2 M_V^2} \right) + \frac{r_1 - r_2}{r_2} \right)^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \ln^2 \left(\frac{r_{12}}{r_2} \right) - \frac{2r_{12}}{r_2} \ln \left(\frac{r_{12}}{r_2} \right) - 2 \operatorname{Li}_2 \left(\frac{r_1}{r_{12}} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(\frac{r_1 - r_2}{r_2} \right)^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{3} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$r_1 = \mathbf{q}_3^2 x + \mathbf{q}_4^2 (1-x) - \mathbf{q}_H^2 x(1-x),$$

$$r_2 = \mathbf{q}_H^2 x(1-x) + M_V^2,$$

$$r_{12} = r_1 + r_2,$$

$$\Delta_i = \mathbf{q}_i^2 + M_V^2$$

$$\mathbf{q}_H = \mathbf{q}_3 + \mathbf{q}_4$$

Limits

- Forward production

$$\lim_{q_{3,4} \rightarrow 0} \chi_{\text{nf}} = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

→ -1% *correction to the cross section*

- Forward Higgs production ($x = M_V^2/q_3^2$)

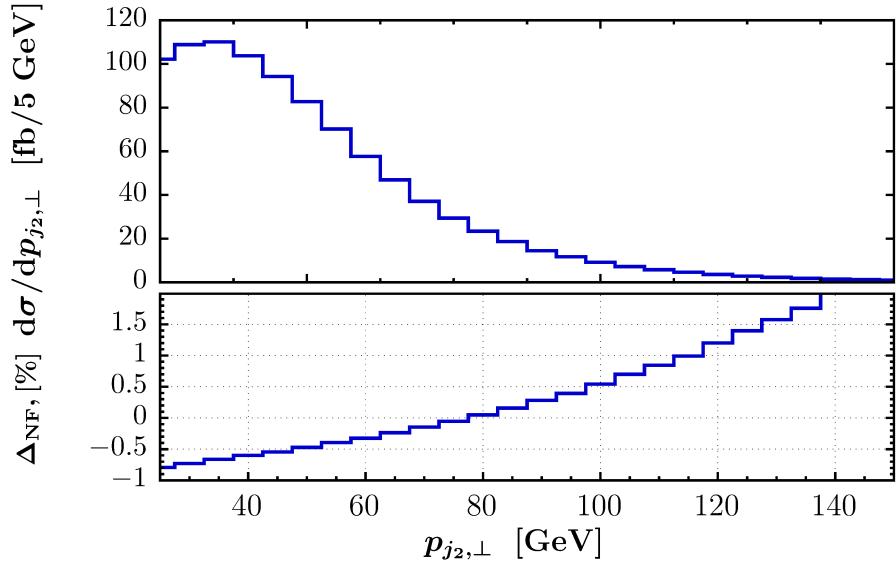
$$\lim_{q_H \rightarrow 0} \chi_{\text{nf}} = \ln^2 \left(\frac{1+x}{x} \right) + 2 \operatorname{Li}_2 \left(\frac{1}{1+x} \right) - \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 2 \frac{1+x}{x} \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{x} \right) + \left(\frac{1-x}{x} \right)^2$$

→ *large positive correction for small x*

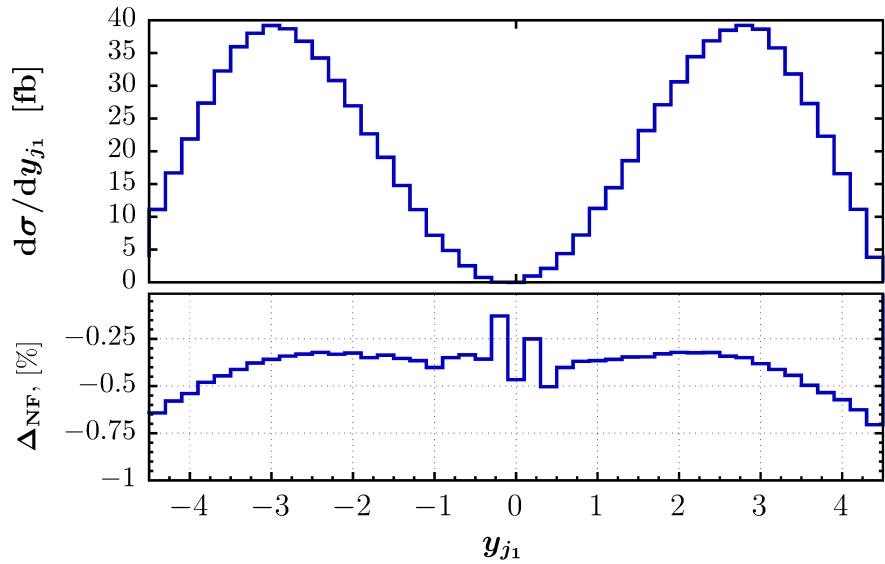
- Forward jet production

$$\lim_{q_3 \rightarrow 0} \chi_{\text{nf}} = \ln^2 \left(\frac{1+x}{x} \right) + 2 \operatorname{Li}_2 \left(\frac{1}{1+x} \right) - \frac{\pi^2}{3}.$$

Numerics: Jets

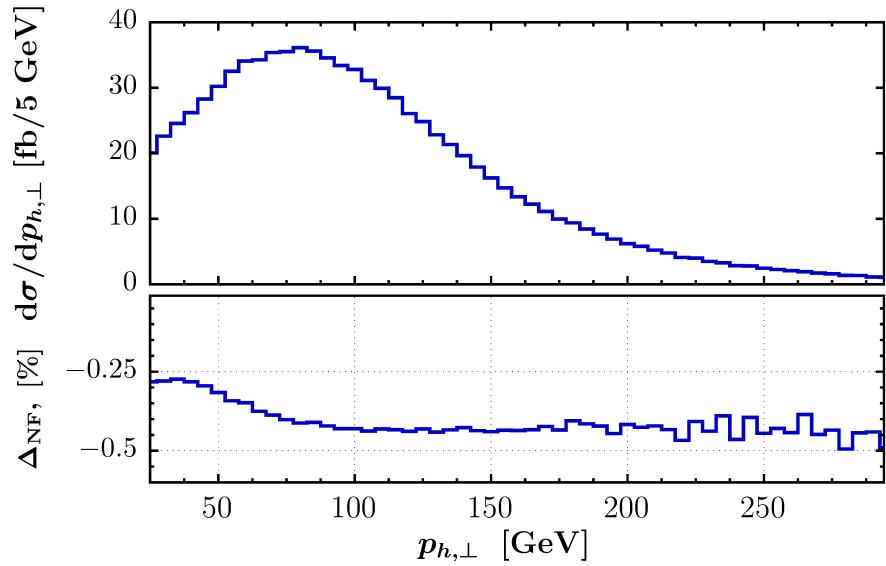


*transverse momentum distribution
(2nd jet)*

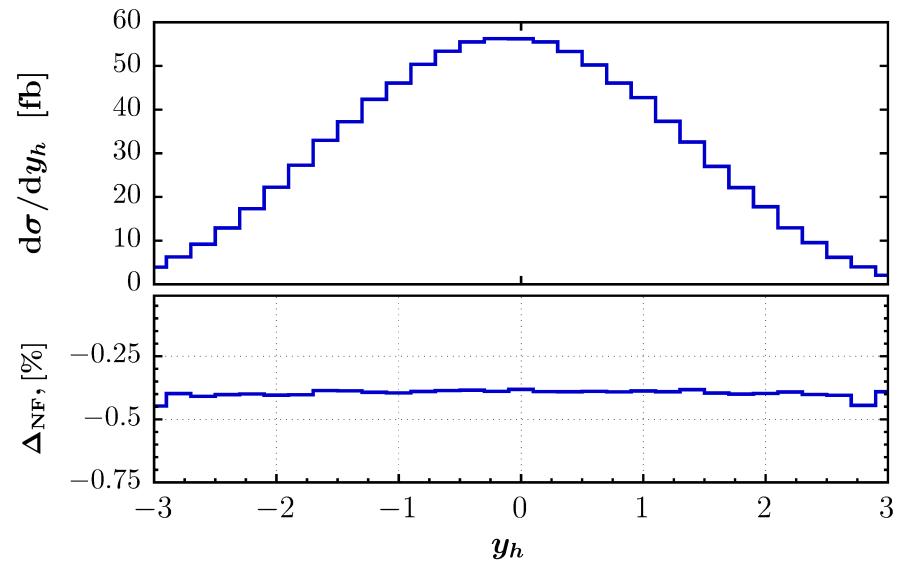


*rapidity distribution
(1st jet)*

Numerics: Higgs



transverse momentum distribution



rapidity distribution

Factorizable vs nonfactorizable corrections

	NNLO fact.	NNLO nonfact.	NNNLO fact.
$\sigma^{\text{VBF cuts}}$	-4%	-0.5%	permill
$d\sigma/dp_{j_2,\perp}$	-6%	+1.5%	permill

$p_{j_2,\perp} \sim 140 \text{ GeV}$



Summary

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- Nonfactorizable NNLO QCD corrections to VBF Higgs production
 - *Glauber phase enhancement vs color suppression:* $\pi^2/N_c^2 \sim 1$
 - *a percent scale, transverse momentum dependence*
 - *comparable to factorizable counterpart*

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 - *Glauber phase enhancement vs color suppression:* $\pi^2/N_c^2 \sim 1$
 - *a percent scale, transverse momentum dependence*
 - *comparable to factorizable counterpart*
- *In coming era of elliptic polylogs and numerical unitarity, physically motivated expansions still fly high, solve challenging problems and uncover nontrivial dynamics.*