

PARTICLEFACE 2021: Unraveling New Physics Workshop & Management Committee Meeting

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Institute Ruđer Bošković



Book of Abstracts

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Working Group Meeting / 1

The Inert Doublet Model at current and future colliders

Author: Tania Robens¹

¹ *Rudjer Boskovic Institute (HR)*

Corresponding Author: tania.robens@cern.ch

TBA

Working Group Meeting / 2

Four-loop scattering amplitudes journey into the forest

Author: Norma Selomit Ramírez Uribe¹

¹ *IFIC*

Corresponding Author: norma.selomit.ramirez@ific.uv.es

A crucial challenge in perturbative Quantum Field Theory is the description of quantum fluctuations at high-energy scattering processes by the calculation of multi-loop scattering amplitudes. Aiming for improving the efficiency of these computations, we delve into a new technique based on the Loop-Tree Duality (LTD). We analyse the multiloop topologies that appear for the first time at four loops and manage to assemble them in general expression, the N^4 MLT universal topology. Based on the fact that the LTD enables to open any scattering amplitude in terms of convolutions of known subtopologies, we obtained the dual representation of the universal N^4 MLT topology and determined the internal causal structure of the entire amplitude. Remarkably, we verified the causal conjecture for the N^4 MLT family and present explicit causal representations of selected configurations, allowing a more efficient numerical implementation due to the absence of non-causal singularities.

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Comparison of public codes for Drell-Yan processes at NNLO accuracy

Authors: Adam Kardos¹; Zoltan Laszlo Trocsanyi²; Sven-Olaf Moch^{None}

¹ *University of Debrecen*

² *University of Debrecen (HU)*

Corresponding Authors: mochs@cern.ch, kardos.adam@science.unideb.hu, zoltan.trocsanyi@cern.ch

We present a detailed comparison of predictions at NNLO accuracy computed by four publicly available computer codes for Drell-Yan processes at the LHC and Tevatron colliders. We point out that while there is agreement among the predictions at the next-to-leading order accuracy, the predictions at the next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) differ, whose extent depends on the observable. The sizes of the differences in general are at least similar, sometimes larger than the sizes of the NNLO corrections themselves. The talk will be based on arXiv: 2104.02400.

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One-loop corrections to light neutrino masses in gauged U(1) extensions of the standard model

Authors: Sho Iwamoto¹; Timo Kärkkäinen²; Zoltan Laszlo Trocsanyi³; Zoltan Peli⁴

¹ *ELTE Eotvos Lorand University*

² *Eötvös Loránd University*

³ *University of Debrecen (HU)*

⁴ *ELKH-DE Particle Physics Research Group*

Corresponding Authors: zoltanpeli92@gmail.com, karkkainen@caesar.elte.hu, sho.iwamoto@ttk.elte.hu, zoltan.trocsanyi@cern.ch

We consider gauged U(1) extensions of the standard model of particle physics with three right-handed sterile neutrinos and a singlet scalar. The neutrinos obtain mass via the type I seesaw mechanism. We compute the one loop corrections to the elements of the tree level mass matrix of the light neutrinos and show explicitly the cancellation of the gauge dependent terms. We present a general formula for the gauge independent, finite one-loop corrections for arbitrary number new U(1) groups, new complex scalars and sterile neutrinos. We estimate the size of the corrections relative to the tree level mass matrix in a particular extension, the super-weak model. The talk will be based on arXiv: 2104.14571 and 2105.13360

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Probing the internal structure of hadrons in $pp \rightarrow \gamma + \pi^+$ at NLO QCD + LO QED accuracy

Authors: David Renteria-Estrada¹; German Sborlini²; Roger Hernandez-Pinto³

¹ *FCFM-UAS, Mexico*

² *Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY*

³ *FCFM-UAS*

Corresponding Authors: roger.hernandez@gmail.com, david.renteria.26@gmail.com, gfsborlini@gmail.com

The accurate description of the internal structure of hadrons is a very challenging task. In order to compare the predictions with the highly-accurate experimental data, it is necessary to control any possible source of theoretical uncertainties. Thus, we can use the information extracted from final state measurement to constraint our knowledge about the internal structure of hadrons. In this talk, we describe how direct photon production can be exploited to unveil details about the partonic distributions inside protons. In this talk, we explain how to describe NLO QCD plus LO QED corrections to hadron plus photon production at collider, focusing on the accurate reconstruction of the partonic momentum fractions from experimentally accessible observables.

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Progress in Amplitude Evolution and Improved Parton Branching Algorithms

Author: Simon Platzer¹

¹ *University of Vienna (AT)*

Corresponding Author: simon.platzer@cern.ch

I will discuss recent development of the amplitude level evolution formalism at higher orders in QCD. I will highlight applications of the formalism towards improved parton branching algorithms as well as the resummation of non-global observables.

Working Group Meeting / 7

Workings of WG1 with some special

Author: Adam Kardos¹

¹ *University of Debrecen*

Corresponding Author: kardos.adam@science.unideb.hu

In my talk I try to summarize the various activities in WG1 happened in the past year. I also try to summarize the efforts led to a special issue in the Symmetry journal and give a brief overview of the contributions appearing in it.

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Composite Higgs states in the top-bottom condensation model

Authors: Alex H. Blin¹; Alexander A. Osipov²; Brigitte Hiller¹; Marcos Sampaio³

¹ *Coimbra U., Portugal*

² *Dubna, JINR, Russia*

³ *ABC Federal U., Brazil*

Corresponding Authors: brigitte@fis.uc.pt, aaosipov@jinr.ru, marcos.sampaio@ufabc.edu.br, alex@uc.pt

Abstract

We use the Schwinger-DeWitt approach to address the four-fermion composite Higgs effective model proposed by Miransky, Tanabashi and Yamawaki (MTY). The surprising benefit of such an approach is that it is possible to ascribe to a SM type Higgs a quark-antiquark structure of predominantly bottom flavor with a small top admixture, which in turn yields a Higgs mass compatible with the observed value of 125 GeV. We discuss in detail this result, as it goes against the common belief that this model and akin composite descriptions should predict a Higgs mass of the order of twice the top quark mass, contrary to empirical evidence. A further aspect of this approach is that it highlights the link of the $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_R$ symmetric four-fermion MTY model interactions of the heavy quark family to a specific two Higgs doublet model (2HDM), and the necessity to go beyond the one Higgs doublet to obtain the empirical Higgs mass within composite models. By appropriately fixing the symmetry defining interaction parameters, we show that the resulting CP preserving spectrum harbors the following collective states at the electroweak scale 246 GeV: a light scalar to which the standard Higgs is associated; a heavier neutral state preconized as the Nambu partner of the standard Higgs within the Nambu sum rule; the expected triplet of Goldstone bosons associated with the longitudinal polarizations of the electroweak massive bosons; and a neutral pseudoscalar state that in the limit of a global $U(1)_A$ symmetry would be a Goldstone mode. The anomalous breaking of this axial symmetry is a subleading effect in a large N_c counting scheme and we discuss how it modifies the leading order Nambu sum rule result and its relevance for the qualitative description of the spectrum.

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On the difference between FOPT and CIPT for hadronic tau decays

Author: Andre Hoang¹

¹ *University of Vienna*

Corresponding Author: andre.hoang@univie.ac.at

Hadronic tau decays are one of the important classic means to measure the value of the strong coupling. Since many years there is a discrepancy between two different ways to treat the QCD perturbation series, called FOPT and CIPT, which is larger than the scale uncertainties of both individual series, and which add an additional annoying uncertainty in the extracted strong coupling value. There was no conceptual insight into this discrepancy up to now. In this talk I present the results of a recent work where it was shown that the Borel representations of both expansions in general differ, which contrasts the previous understanding that the Borel representation is unique. The difference implies that the OPE for the FOPT and the CIPT series in general differ and that the CIPT OPE does not have the standard form assumed in previous phenomenological analyses. Depending on whether the QCD perturbation series is asymptotic or not, this may resolve the issue. Furthermore, phenomenological analyses based on CIPT have

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The pion-photon transition form factor at two loops in QCD

Author: Tobias Huber¹

Co-authors: Jing Gao²; Yu-Ming Wang³; Yao Ji

¹ *University of Siegen*

² *Beijing*

³ *TU Munich*

Corresponding Authors: gaojing@ihep.ac.cn, yao.ji314@gmail.com, huber@tp1.physik.uni-siegen.de, yuming.wang@tum.de

Hard exclusive processes play a prominent role in exploring the strong interaction dynamics of hadronic reactions in the framework of QCD. In this context, the pion-photon transition form factor $\gamma\gamma^* \rightarrow \pi^0$ at large momentum transfer serves as one of the simplest exclusive processes for testing the theoretical predictions based upon perturbative QCD factorization.

Whereas the one-loop perturbative and certain power-suppressed contributions are already known and turn out to be important in view of precise experimental measurements and the scaling violation implied by the BaBar data, the two-loop correction at leading power remained unknown until recently.

Here we report on the two-loop calculation of the pion-photon transition form factor from the process $\gamma\gamma^* \rightarrow \pi^0$ at leading power. Besides discussing the applied multi-loop techniques, we put emphasis on the infrared subtraction and the role of evanescent operators, and present some numerical results.

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Vector Boson Scattering at Muon Colliders

Author: Richard Ruiz¹

¹ *Institute of Nuclear Physics (IFJ) PAN*

Corresponding Author: richard.physics@gmail.com

Starting from collider energies of a few TeV, electroweak vector boson fusion/scattering becomes the dominant production mode at lepton colliders for Standard Model and new physics processes that are relevant to studying the EW sector. In this regime, a muon collider would effectively act as a “high-luminosity weak boson collider,” offering a wide range of opportunities to precisely measure electroweak and Higgs couplings as well as discover new particles. We present recent Monte Carlo developments in the context of the MadGraph5_aMC@NLO platform that allow for the precise exploration of arbitrary Standard Model and new physics processes.

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Renormalization of non-singlet quark operator matrix elements for deep-inelastic scattering

Authors: Sam Van Thurenhout¹; Sven-Olaf Moch¹

¹ *Universität Hamburg*

Corresponding Authors: sven-olaf.moch@desy.de, sam.van.thurenhout@desy.de

We calculate non-singlet quark operator matrix elements of deep-inelastic scattering in the chiral limit including operators with total derivatives. This extends previous calculations with zero-momentum transfer through the operator vertex which provides the well-known anomalous dimensions for the evolution of parton distributions, as well as calculations in off-forward kinematics exploiting conformal symmetry. Non-vanishing momentum-flow through the operator vertex leads to mixing with total derivative operators under renormalization. In the limit of a large number of quark flavors n_f , we determine the anomalous dimension matrix to fifth order in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -scheme by exploiting consistency relations for the anomalous dimension matrix which follow from the renormalization structure of the operators, combined with a direct calculation of the relevant diagrams up to fourth order.

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Z-boson decay at the NNNLO level.

Author: Krzysztof Grzanka¹

¹ *University of Silesia (PL)*

Corresponding Author: k.grzanka@cern.ch

The study of the Z-boson decay was crucial for the success of the LEP experiment. In e^+e^- collisions, with the centre of mass energy matched to its mass, i.e. ~ 91 GeV, around 17 million Z-bosons were produced. Significant statistics allowed for precise measurements of its decay products along with the Standard Model (SM) parameters. The precision of LEP was so high that quantum corrections had to be taken into account, proving the correctness of the SM as a quantum gauge theory.

The Future Circular Collider in its lepton mode (FCC-ee) is one of the next-generation colliders along with ILC, CLIC and CEPC, which will improve the statistics immensely. Operating at the Z

resonance, it will be able to produce 10^{12} Z-bosons and it will lead to at least one order of magnitude smaller experimental uncertainties of the electroweak observables (e.g. the Z-boson decay width). These enormous statistics is a challenge for theory. Expected experimental errors are one to two orders of magnitude smaller than current theoretical errors, and more precise theoretical calculations are needed to meet experimental demands. It means that the complete 3-loop electroweak corrections to the Z-boson decay are highly needed.

The complexity of the problem will be discussed along with the state of the art methods. Picking up the most difficult NNNLO (next-to-next-to-next-to-leading order) Z-boson diagrams, we show that recently improved calculational methods allow achieving desired NNNLO precision. The talk is an extension of the latest articles [1,2].

[1] I. Dubovyk, J. Usovitsch, K. Grzanka, Toward three-loop feynman massive diagram calculations, *Symmetry* 13 (6) (2021). doi:10.3390/sym13060975. URL <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-8994/13/6/975>

[2] I. Dubovyk, A. Freitas, J. Gluza, T. Riemann and J. Usovitsch, “Electroweak pseudo-observables and Z-boson form factors at two-loop accuracy”, *JHEP*08 (2019), 113, doi:10.1007/JHEP08(2019)113.

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An easy way to obtain beta functions in gauge theories within Implicit Regularization: a two-loop study

Authors: Dafne Carolina Arias Perdomo¹; Adriano Cherchiglia²; Brigitte Hiller³; Marcos Sampaio⁴

¹ *Fundação Universidade Federal do ABC*

² *Universidade Federal do ABC*

³ *University of Coimbra*

⁴ *ABC Federal U., Brazil*

Corresponding Authors: brigitte@fis.uc.pt, carolina.perdomo@ufabc.edu.br, alcherchiglia.fis@gmail.com, marcos.sampaio@ufabc.edu.br

Quantum Field Theory, as the keystone of particle physics, has offered great insights into deciphering the core of Nature. Despite its striking success, by adhering to local interactions, Quantum Field Theory suffers from the appearance of divergent quantities in intermediary steps of the calculation, which encompasses the need for some regularization/renormalization prescription. As an alternative to traditional methods, based on the analytic extension of space-time dimension, frameworks that stay in the physical dimension have emerged; Implicit Regularization (IREG) is one among them. One of the features of IREG is to consistently identify all UV-divergences of a generic Feynman diagram in terms of a well-defined set of basic divergent integrals, which do not need to be explicitly evaluated. This program can be implemented in an algorithmic way, allowing a straightforward extraction of renormalization constants, and the evaluation of beta functions. In this talk we discuss how this program is implemented using QED, QCD, and the SM as working examples up to two-loop order.

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Chiral Theories in Dimensional regularization and Breitenlohner-Maison/'t Hooft-Veltman scheme: application to chiral QED at 2-loops

Author: Hermès Béhusca-Maïto¹

Co-authors: Amon Ilakovac¹; Paul Kühler²; Marija Mađor-Božinović¹; Dominik Stoeckinger³

¹ *Department of Physics, Faculty of Sciences, University of Zagreb*

² *Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, TU Dresden*

³ *TU Dresden*

Corresponding Authors: dominik.stoeckinger@tu-dresden.de, hbelusca@phy.hr, aailakov@phy.hr, paul.kuehler@tu-dresden.de, mmadjor@phy.hr

Dimensional regularization and renormalization in the Breitenlohner-Maison/'t Hooft-Veltman scheme, proved to be consistent at all loop orders, is a scheme that is widely used in phenomenological applications of (non-supersymmetric) QFTs. When being employed for theories with chiral fermions, however, the chiral and the BRST symmetries become broken, due to the specific γ_5 treatment.

In this talk I present our latest work on the application of algebraic renormalization methods to resolve this problem, illustrated on the specific example of a chiral U(1) (QED) model, up to the two-loop level.

We calculate the unambiguous set of BRST-restoring local finite counterterms, that restore the BRST symmetry and ensures the consistency of this model in the dimensional scheme.

This talk is based on one upcoming publication, and on our recent publication (1-loop): arXiv:2004.14398 (published in JHEP 08 (2020) 08, 024).

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Precision predictions for the Higgs masses and mixings in the CP-violating MSSM

Authors: Heidi Angelika Rzehak^{None}, Henning Bahl¹, Nick Murphy²

¹ *Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY*

² *University of Bergen*

Corresponding Authors: heidi.rzehak@cern.ch, henning.bahl@desy.de, nickodel4@gmail.com

The mass of the discovered Higgs boson is one of its most precisely measured properties with an experimental accuracy at the sub-percent level. Its measured value can place strong constraints on extensions of the Standard Model, in particular on the Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model. To fully exploit this experimental precision, very precise predictions of the mass of the Standard-Model-like Higgs boson in the respective model are needed. In addition, the coupling behaviour of the discovered Higgs boson puts further constraints on viable Beyond Standard Model physics scenarios.

In this talk, I will focus on some recent developments of improving the predictions within the MSSM for scenarios with relatively heavy supersymmetric partner particles taking into account CP-violating phases. Part of the work has been performed during an STSM supported from the COST Action CA16201 PARTICLEFACE.

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Overview of the COST Action PARTICLEFACE

Corresponding Author: german.rodriago@csic.es

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Towards precise false vacuum decay rates

Corresponding Author: miha.nemevsek@ijs.si

Appearance of meta-stable minima is a common phenomenon in beyond the standard model theories, at zero and finite temperatures. Computing the lifetime of such transitions may become computationally (and conceptually) involved, especially in the presence of multiple scalar fields and non-trivial potential configurations. I will present recent progress on the determination of the bounce and the associated FindBounce package. I will then discuss the one loop quantum corrections and present an example of a completely analytically solvable model, where the entire rate was computed analytically.

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WELCOME

Corresponding Author: tania.robens@cern.ch

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Unraveling New Physics at Future High Energy Colliders

Corresponding Author: janusz.gluza@us.edu.pl

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Anti- k_T jet function at next-to-next-to-leading order

Corresponding Author: sven-olaf.moch@desy.de