

Vector-Boson Scattering at the LHC – recent theory developments

Barbara Jäger
University of Tübingen

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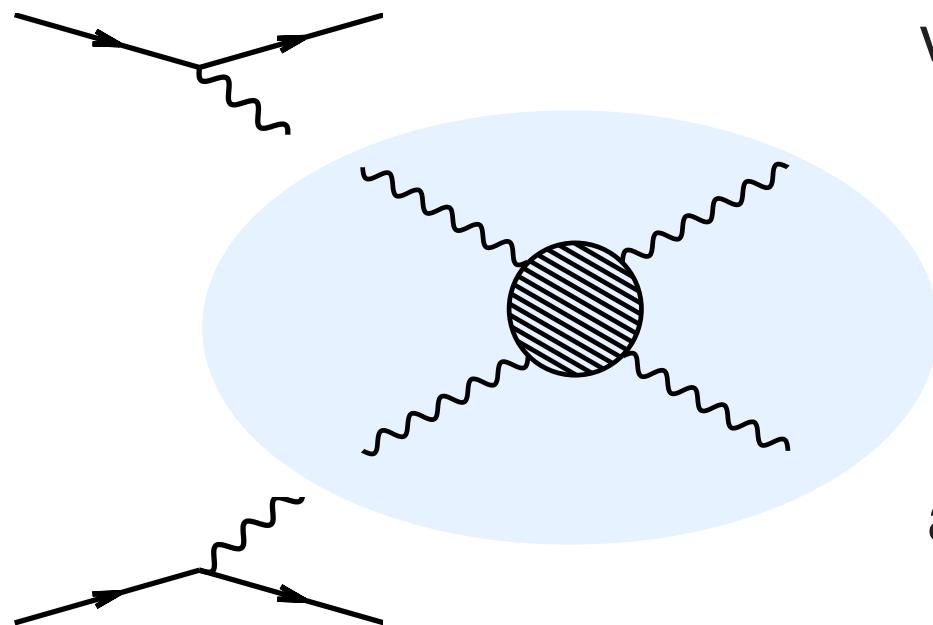
outline

- ◆ definition of the VBS signature
- ◆ precision calculations for VBS processes
- ◆ matching to parton showers
- ◆ tools
- ◆ polarization observables

vector boson scattering: $VV \rightarrow VV$

weak boson and Higgs sector intimately linked

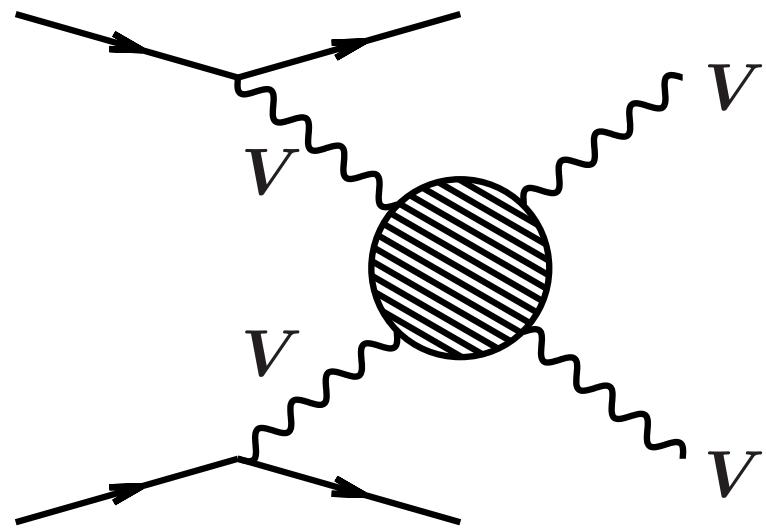
electroweak symmetry breaking: Higgs mechanism gives masses to W^\pm, Z (\rightarrow longitudinal modes)



vector-boson scattering processes
are extremely **sensitive to**
new interactions in the
gauge boson sector

- ➡ search for new resonances,
anomalous (quartic) gauge-boson
couplings, ...

vector boson scattering at colliders: $pp \rightarrow VV + 2 \text{ jets}$



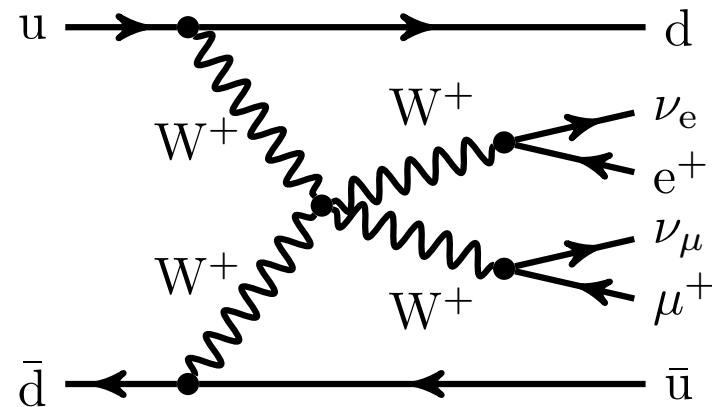
make use of unique VBS topology:

- ◆ jets in forward regions of detector,
- ◆ decay products of weak bosons at central rapidities

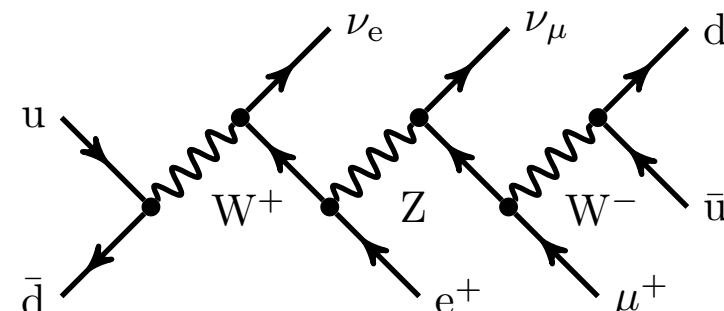
experiment: don't observe gauge bosons of the $VVjj$ final state, but their (hadronic or) leptonic decay products

- ☞ need predictions for final state with 4 leptons and 2 jets

the W^+W^+ channel: $pp \rightarrow \mu^+\nu_\mu e^+\nu_e jj$ at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^6)$



t-channel

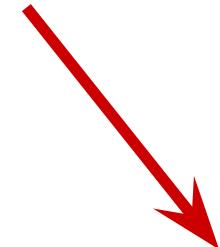


s-channel

dominant in VBS
fiducial region

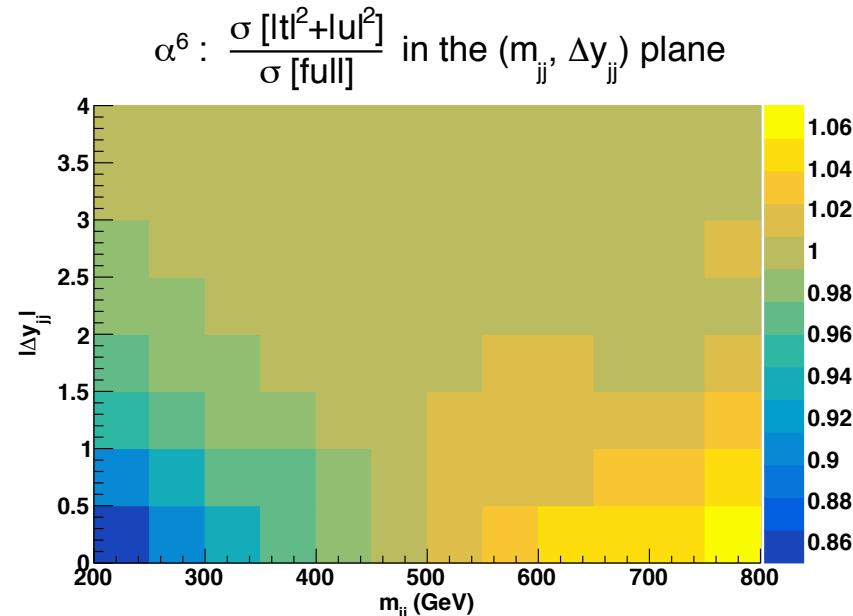
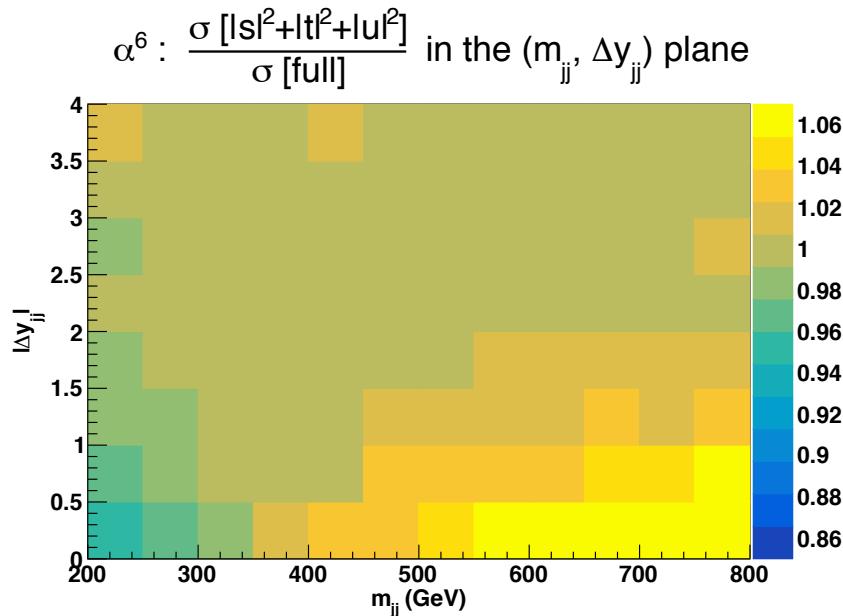


small when VBS cuts
are applied



impact of VBS approximation

“VBS approximation”: only t - and u -channel contributions,
no s -channel, no $u \cdot t$ interference

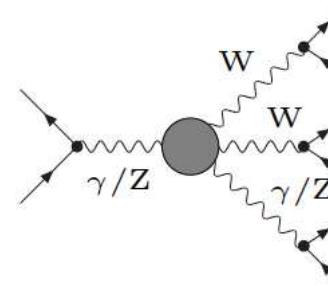
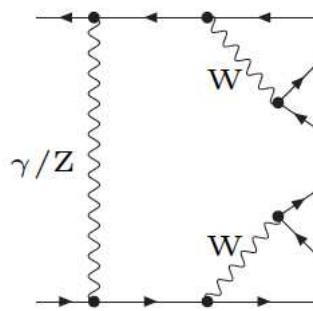
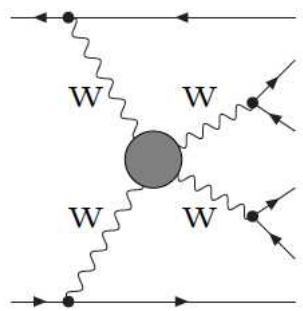


Ballestrero et al. (2018)

typical VBS search region ($m_{jj} > 500$ GeV, $|\Delta y_{jj}| > 2.5$):
VBS approximation works well (better than 5%)

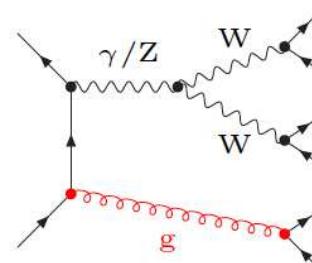
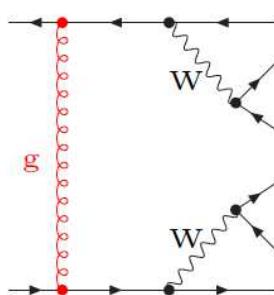
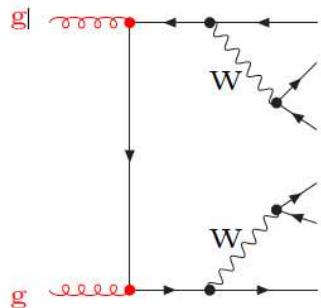
the various contributions to the VVjj final state

EW channels:



$$|\mathcal{M}_{\text{EW}}|^2 \propto \alpha^6$$

QCD channels:



$$|\mathcal{M}_{\text{QCD}}|^2 \propto \alpha_s^2 \alpha^4$$

interference between QCD and EW channels:
possible, but suppressed

outline

- ◆ definition of the VBS signature
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- ◆ tools
- ◆ polarization observables

fixed-order calculations: state of the art

- ◆ NLO-QCD corrections to 4 lepton+2 jet final state at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^6 \alpha_s)$, using the VBS approximation:
Bozzi, Oleari, Zeppenfeld, B. J. (2006-2009) → VBFNLO
Denner, Hosekova, Kallweit (2012)
- ◆ NLO-QCD corrections to 4 lepton+2 jet final state at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^4 \alpha_s^3)$:
(QCD-induced production = irreducible background to VBS signal)
Melia, Melnikov, Röntsch, Zanderighi (2010-2011)
Greiner, Heinrich, Mastrolia, Ossola, Reiter, Tramontano (2012)
Campanario, Kerner, Ninh, Zeppenfeld (2013-14) → VBFNLO
- ◆ NLO-QCD and EW corrections to 4 lepton+2 jet final state:
Biedermann, Dittmaier, Denner, Maierhöfer, Pellen, Schwan (2016-19)
Denner, Franken, Pellen, Schmidt (2020-22)

EW corrections: why worry?

- ◆ LHC-2 was operating at 13 TeV
 - energy range sensitive to EW effects;
EW corrections can reach some 10%
- ◆ integrated LHC luminosity will reach several 100 fb^{-1}
 - many measurements at few-percent level
(= typical size of EW corrections)
- ◆ planned high-precision measurements:
 - EW parameters, (anomalous) couplings, . . .
 - EW corrections are crucial ingredient

large electroweak corrections in VBS

origin of large EW corrections to $W^+W^+ \rightarrow W^+W^+$:
double and single **Sudakov logarithms** of the form

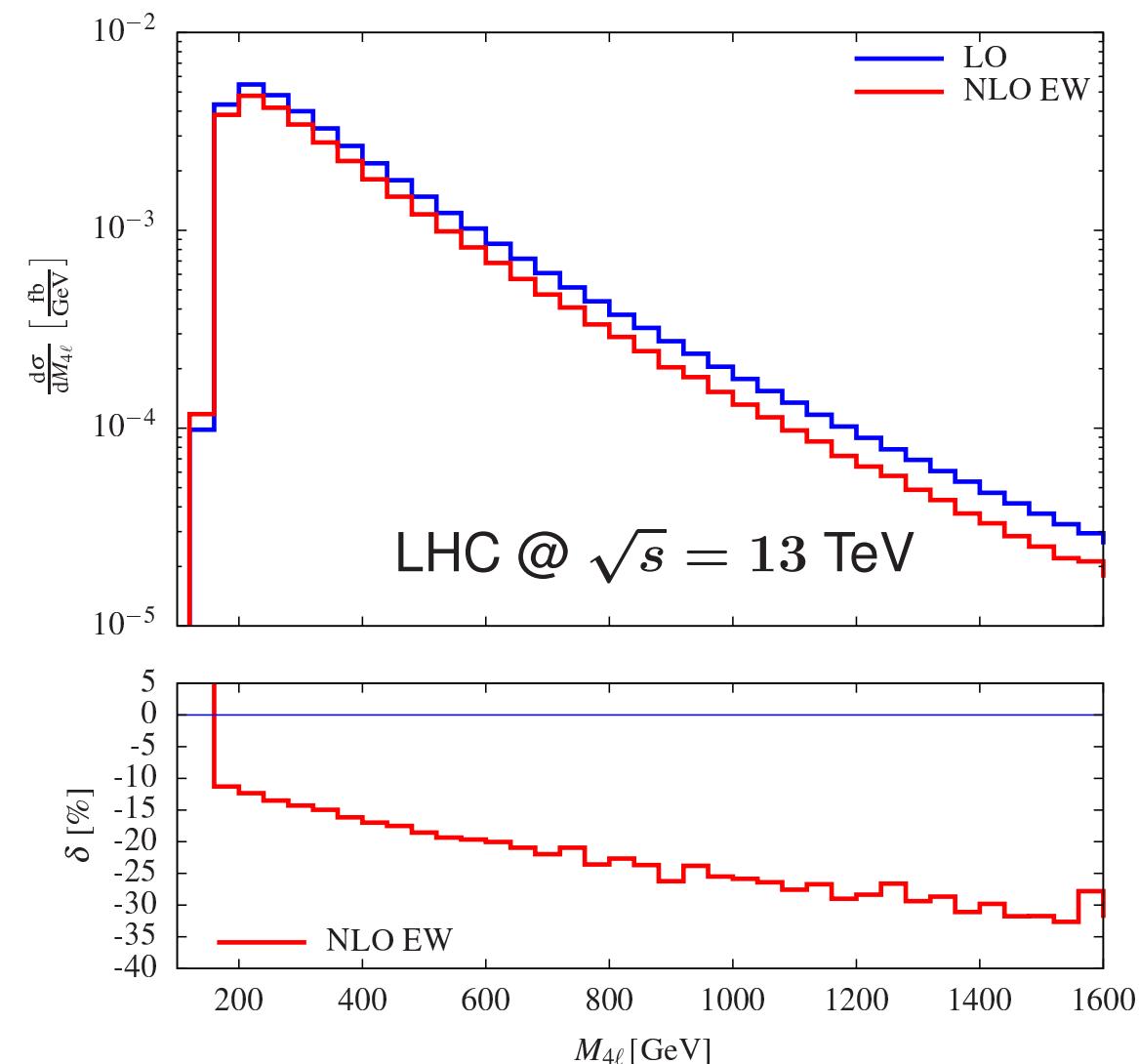
$$\sigma_{\text{LL}} = \sigma_{\text{LO}} \left[1 - \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} \frac{8}{\sin^2 \theta_W} \log^2 \left(\frac{Q^2}{M_W^2} \right) + \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} \frac{19}{3 \sin^2 \theta_W} \log \left(\frac{Q^2}{M_W^2} \right) \right],$$

... with scale Q characteristic for $\text{VBS} \leftrightarrow m_{4\ell}$

at LHC-13: $\langle m_{4\ell} \rangle$ of order 390 GeV

[Biedermann, Denner, Pellen (2016)]

$pp \rightarrow W^+W^+jj$: electroweak corrections



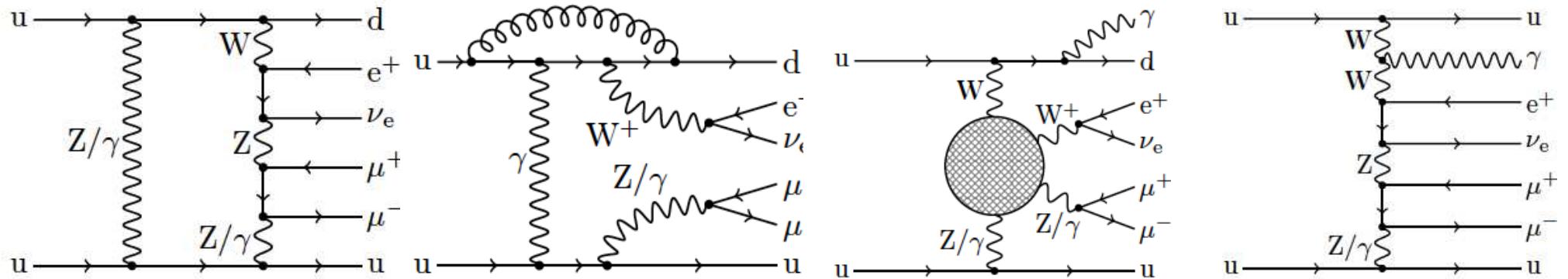
first calculation of NLO-EW
corrections to same-sign VBS
in fully leptonic decay mode

$$pp \rightarrow \mu^+\nu_\mu e^+\nu_e jj$$

dominant EW corrections of
about -16% on fiducial xsec
and even more ($\sim -30\%$)
in tails of distributions

[Biedermann, Denner, Pellen (2016)]

$pp \rightarrow WZjj$: strong and EW corrections



systematic expansion in strong and electroweak couplings

☞ NLO corrections: $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s \alpha^6)$ and $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^7)$;

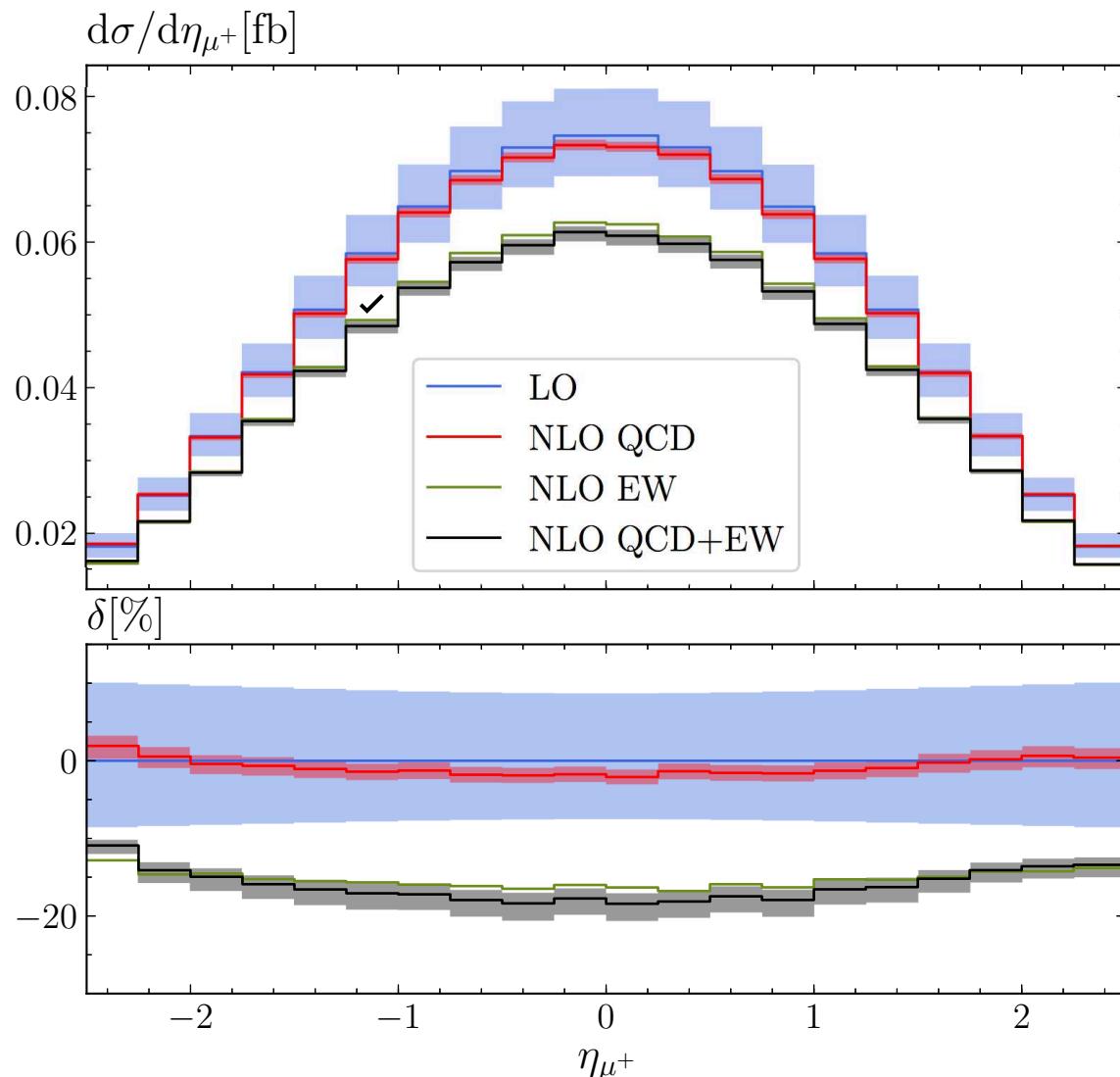
including loop diagrams and real photon or parton emission

very large number of diagrams: computed with the help of
automated amplitude generators (OpenLoops and Recola)

[Denner, Dittmaier, Maierhöfer, Pellen, Schwan (2019)]

$pp \rightarrow WZjj$: strong and EW corrections

[Denner, Dittmaier, Maierhöfer, Pellen, Schwan (2019)]



EW corrections larger
than QCD corrections,
shift xsec by $\sim -16\%$

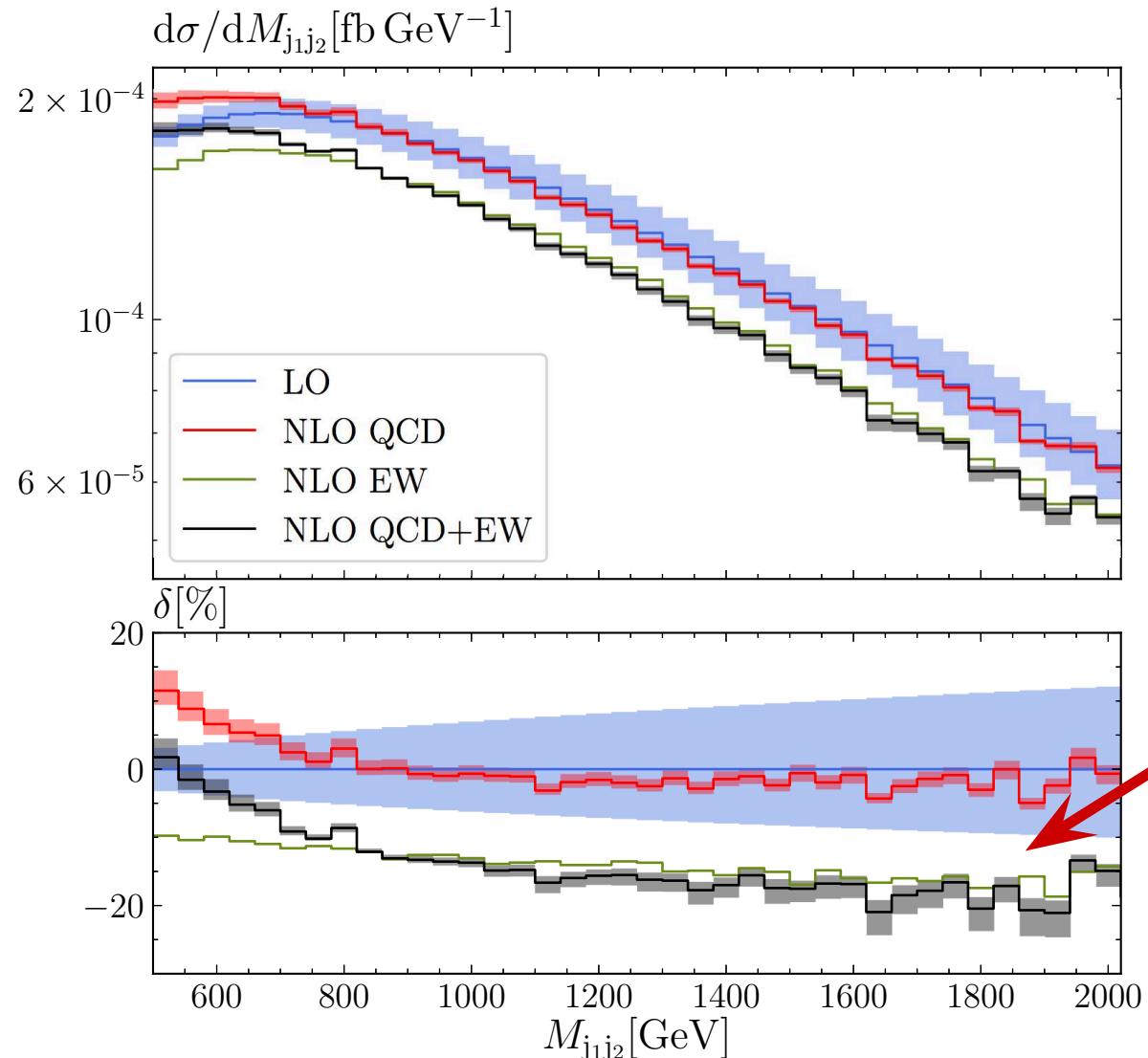
(compare size of QCD
scale uncertainty



width of band)

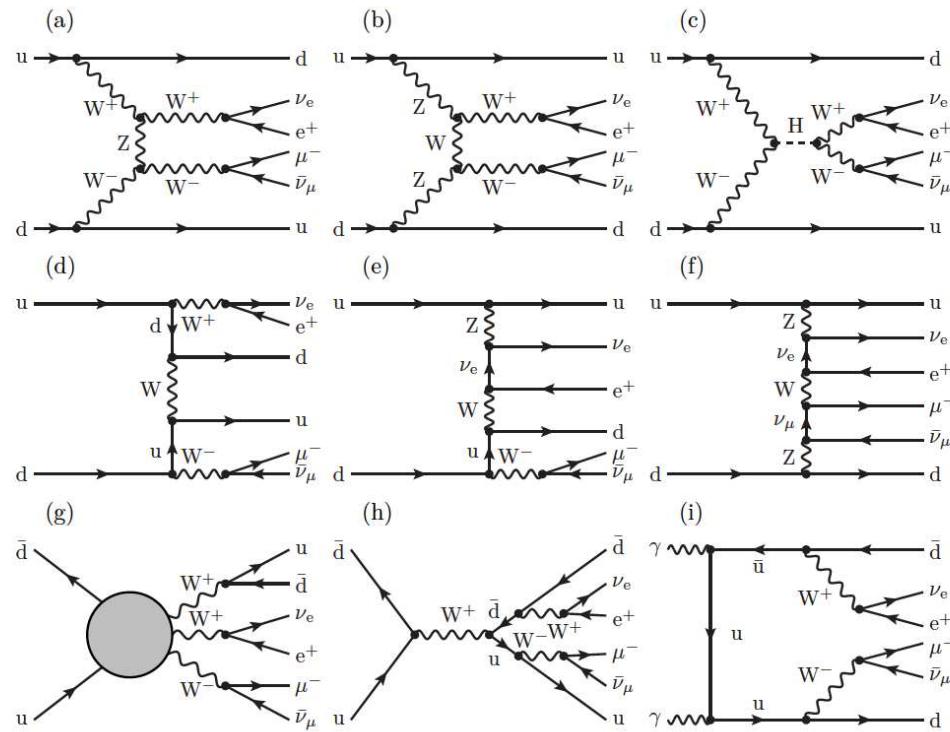
$pp \rightarrow WZjj$: strong and EW corrections

[Denner, Dittmaier, Maierhöfer, Pellen, Schwan (2019)]



typical Sudakov behavior
of EW corrections in
high-energy tails

$pp \rightarrow W^+W^-jj$



different topologies and
production modes

*Denner, Franken, Schmidt, Schwan
(02/2022)*

impact of various contributions
depends on selection cuts:

VBS scenario
versus
Higgs search scenario

$pp \rightarrow W^+W^-jj$: impact of contributions at LO

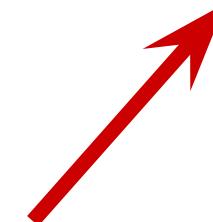
Denner et al. (2022)

order	$\mathcal{O}(\alpha^6)$	$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s\alpha^5)$	$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2\alpha^4)$	$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^4\alpha^4)$	sum
VBS setup					
$\sigma_{\text{LO}}[(\text{fb})]$	2.6988	0.06491	6.9115	0.1952	9.8704
fraction [%]	27.3	0.7	70.0	2.0	100
Higgs setup					
$\sigma_{\text{LO}}[(\text{fb})]$	1.5322	0.008996	1.6923	0.1057	3.3392
fraction [%]	45.9	0.3	50.7	3.2	100

$pp \rightarrow VVjj$: size of NLO EW corrections

Denner et al. (2022)

process	W^+W^+	W^+Z	ZZ	W^+W^- (VBS setup)	W^+W^- (Higgs setup)
$\sigma_{\text{LO}}^{\alpha^6} [\text{fb}]$	1.4178	0.25511	0.097683	2.6988	1.5322
$\delta^{\text{EW}} [\%]$	-15.3	-16.0	-15.9	-11.4	-6.7



size of EW corrections depends
on channel and cuts

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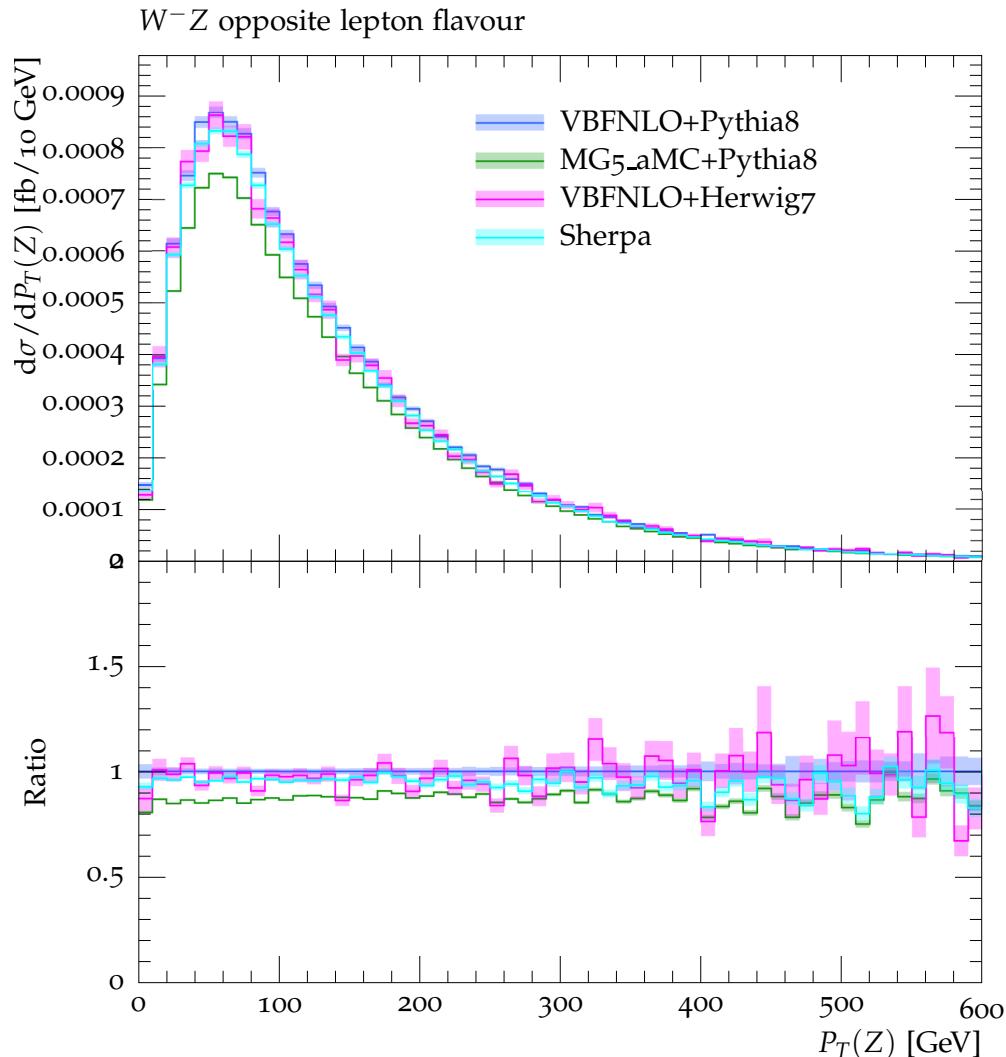
parton shower matching: dedicated implementations

- ◆ matching to parton showers for EW production mode:
Jäger, Karlberg, Scheller, Zanderighi (2011-18) → POWHEG-BOX
Rauch, Plätzer (2016) → HERWIG
- ◆ matching to parton showers for QCD production mode:
Melia, Nason, Röntsch, Zanderighi (2011) → POWHEG-BOX
- ◆ matching to EW showers:
Chiesa, Denner, Lang, Pellen (2019) → POWHEG-BOX

parton shower matching: multi-purpose tools

- ◆ Madgraph5aMC@NLO:
can in principle do NLO-QCD, but is typically used by experiments
at LO with factorized on-shell decays of V bosons
- ◆ Sherpa:
LO for $VVjj$, but can provide merged samples
with up to two extra jets

$pp \rightarrow WZjj$ matched to parton showers at LO

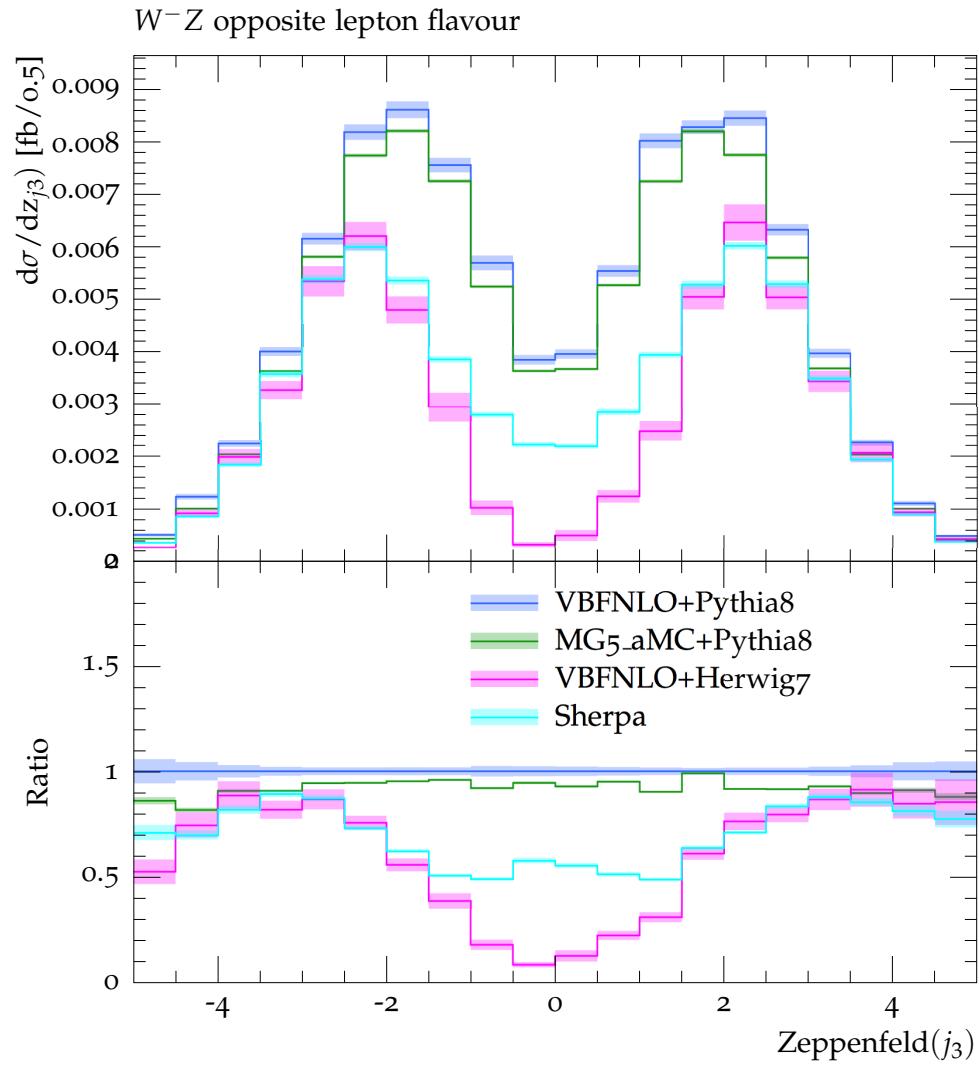


systematic comparison of
existing tools matched to
parton showers at LO:

- ◆ significant discrepancies even for distributions of particles already present at Born level

[*Les Houches (2018)*]

$pp \rightarrow WZjj$ matched to parton showers at LO



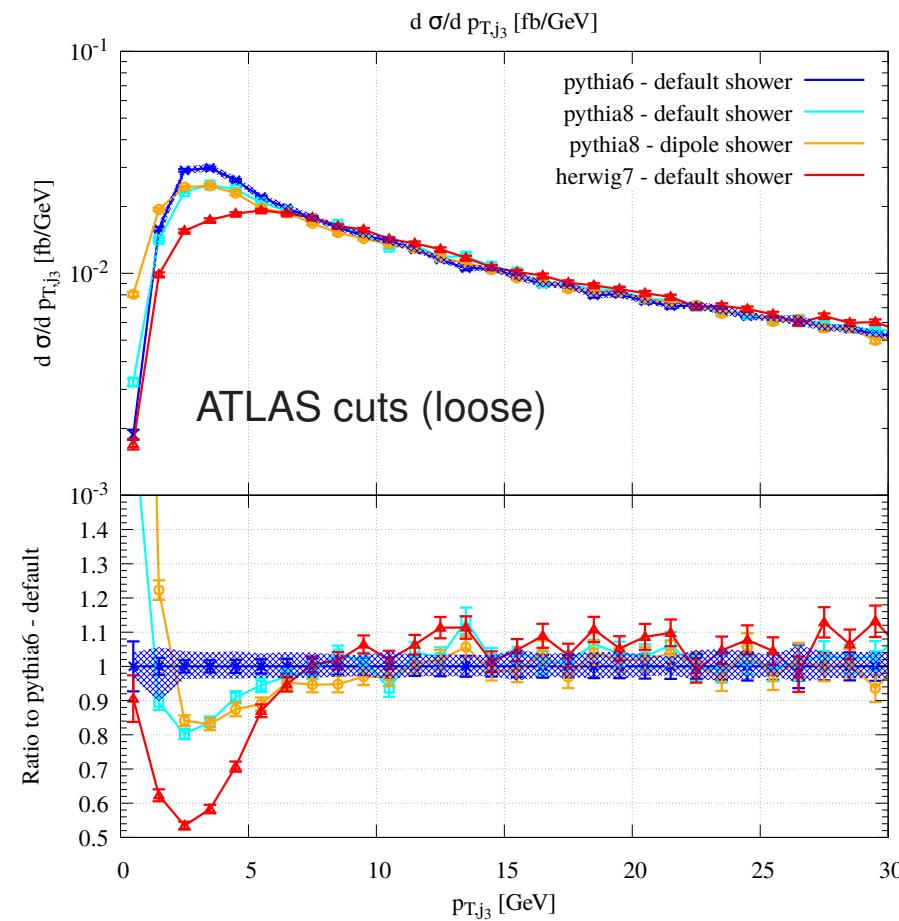
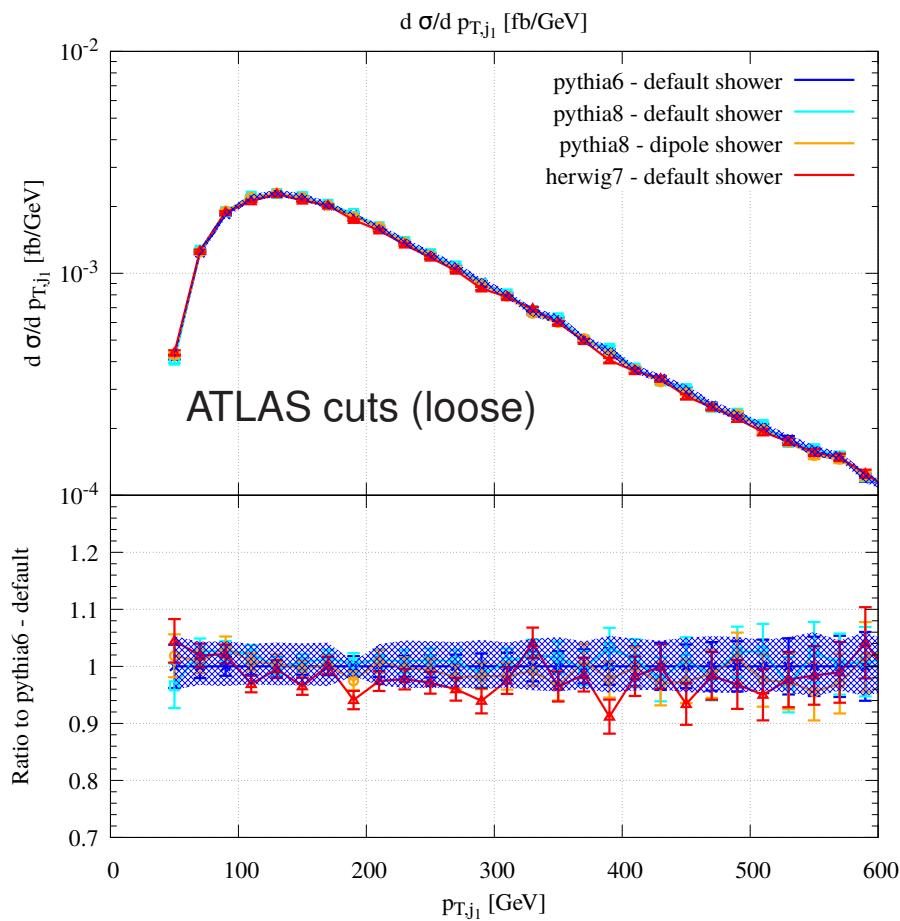
[Les Houches (2018)]

systematic comparison of existing tools matched to parton showers at LO:

- ◆ significant discrepancies even for distributions of particles already present at Born level
- ◆ up to 100% differences in distributions of 3rd jet, like

$$z = \frac{y_{j3} - \frac{y_{j1} + y_{j2}}{2}}{|y_{j1} - y_{j2}|}$$

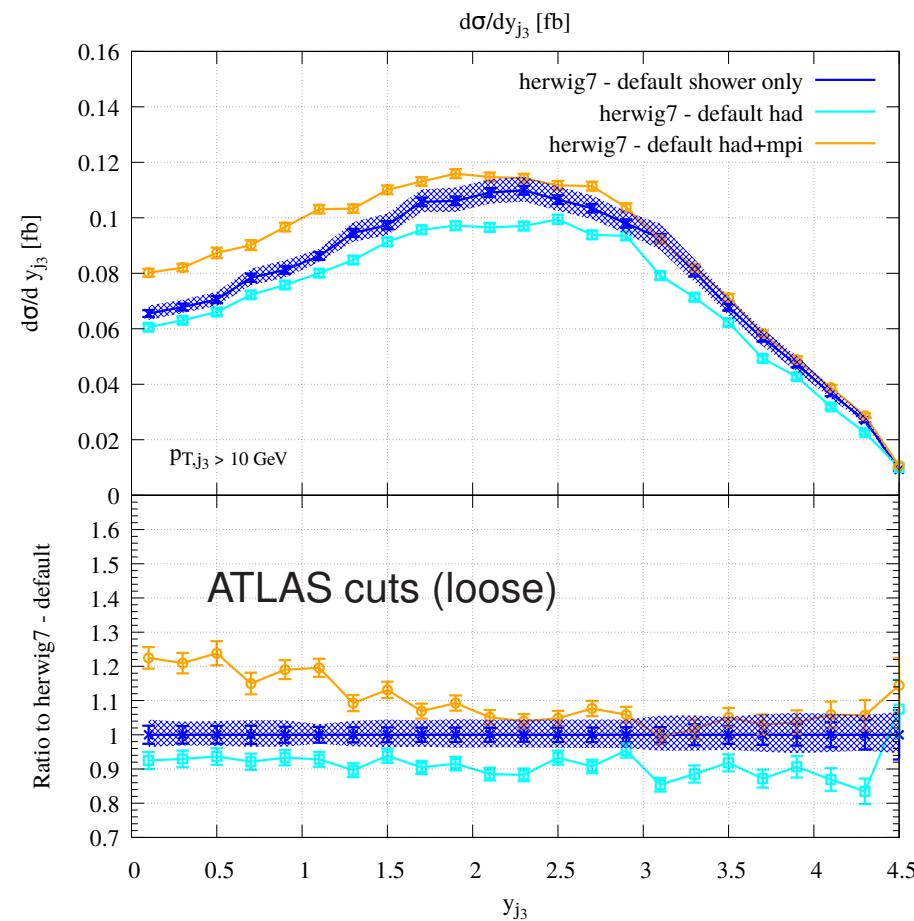
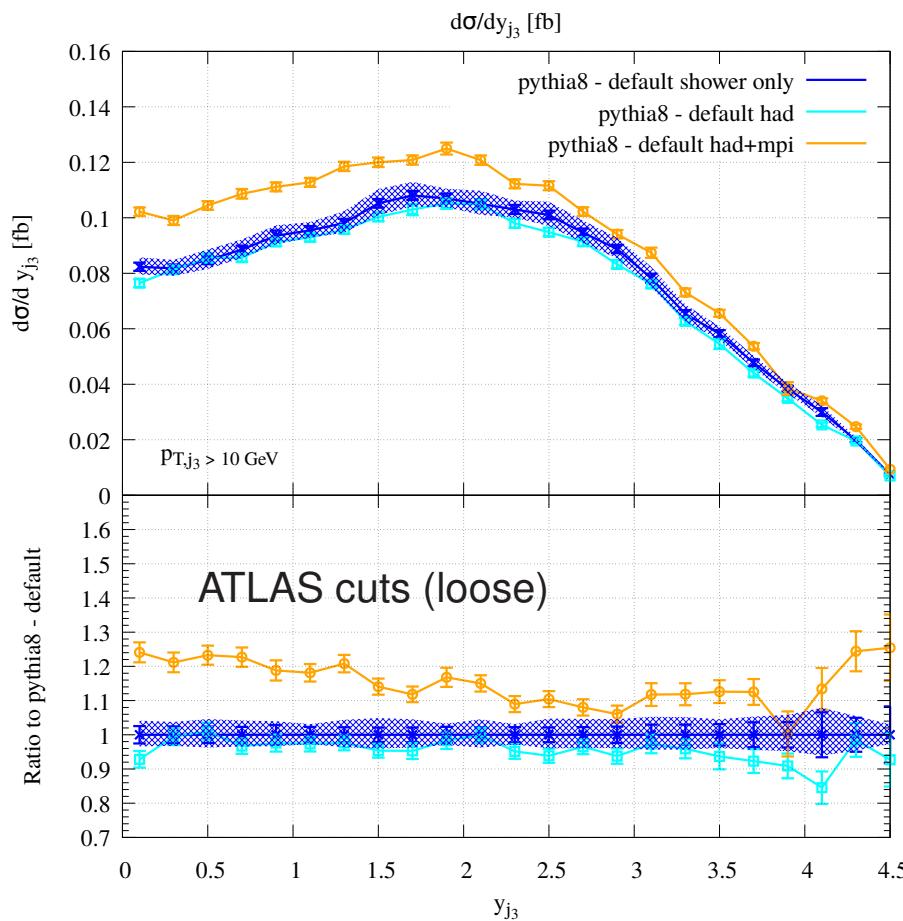
$pp \rightarrow WZjj$ matched to parton showers at NLO-QCD



parton-shower settings have little impact on tagging jets;
larger differences for non-tagging jets

[B.J., Karlberg, Scheller (2018)]

$pp \rightarrow WZjj$ matched to parton showers at NLO-QCD

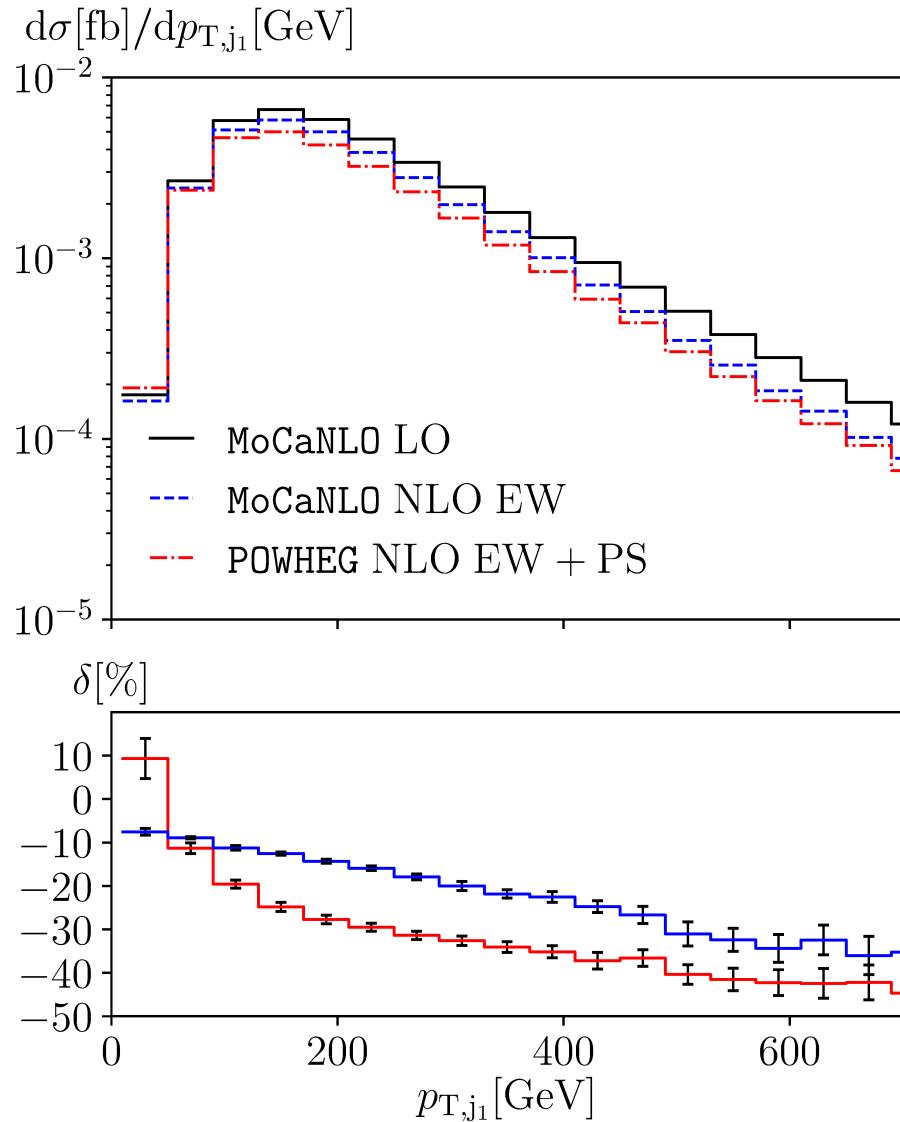


[B.-J., Karlberg, Scheiller (2018)]

parton-shower settings modify rapidity distribution of 3rd jet

$pp \rightarrow W^+W^+jj$ at NLO-EW matched to a QED shower

[Chiesa, Denner, Lang, Pellen (2019)]



matching of NLO EW
calculation to QED shower:

- ◆ typical Sudakov suppression in tails because of EW corrections
 - ◆ extra shower radiation: additional decrease
- ✓ implementation available in the POWHEG-BOX

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LO comparison for $pp \rightarrow W^+W^+jj$

VBS-typical cuts:

$$p_{T,\ell} > 20 \text{ GeV}, |y_\ell| < 2.5, \Delta R_{\ell\ell} > 0.3$$

$$p_{T,miss} > 40 \text{ GeV},$$

$$p_{T,j} > 30 \text{ GeV}, |y_j| < 4.5, \Delta R_{j\ell} > 0.3$$

$$m_{jj} > 500 \text{ GeV}, |\Delta y_{jj}| > 2.5$$

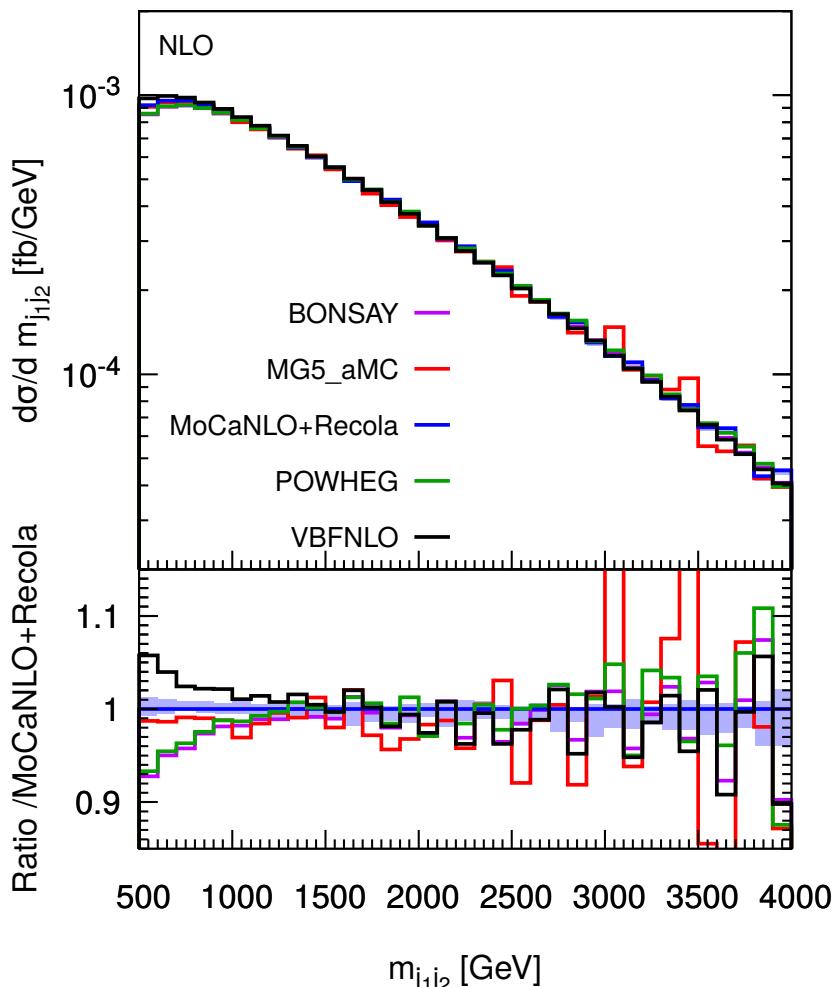
tuned comparison of existing tools performed in context of VBS-COST action

[Ballestrero et al. (2018)]

Code	$\sigma [\text{fb}]$
BONSAY	1.43636 ± 0.00002
POWHEG-BOX	1.44092 ± 0.00009
VBFNLO	1.43796 ± 0.00005
PHANTOM	1.4374 ± 0.0006
WHIZARD	1.4381 ± 0.0002
MG5_AMC	1.4304 ± 0.0007
MoCANLO+RECOLA	1.43476 ± 0.00009

NLO-QCD comparison for $pp \rightarrow W^+W^+jj$

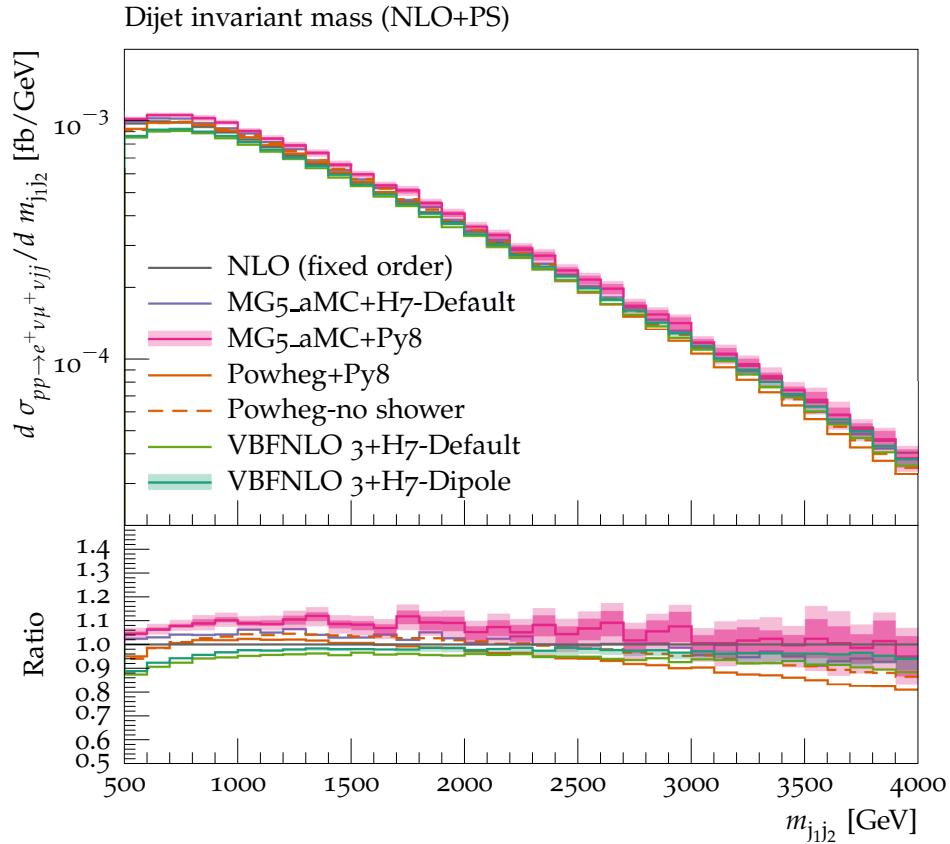
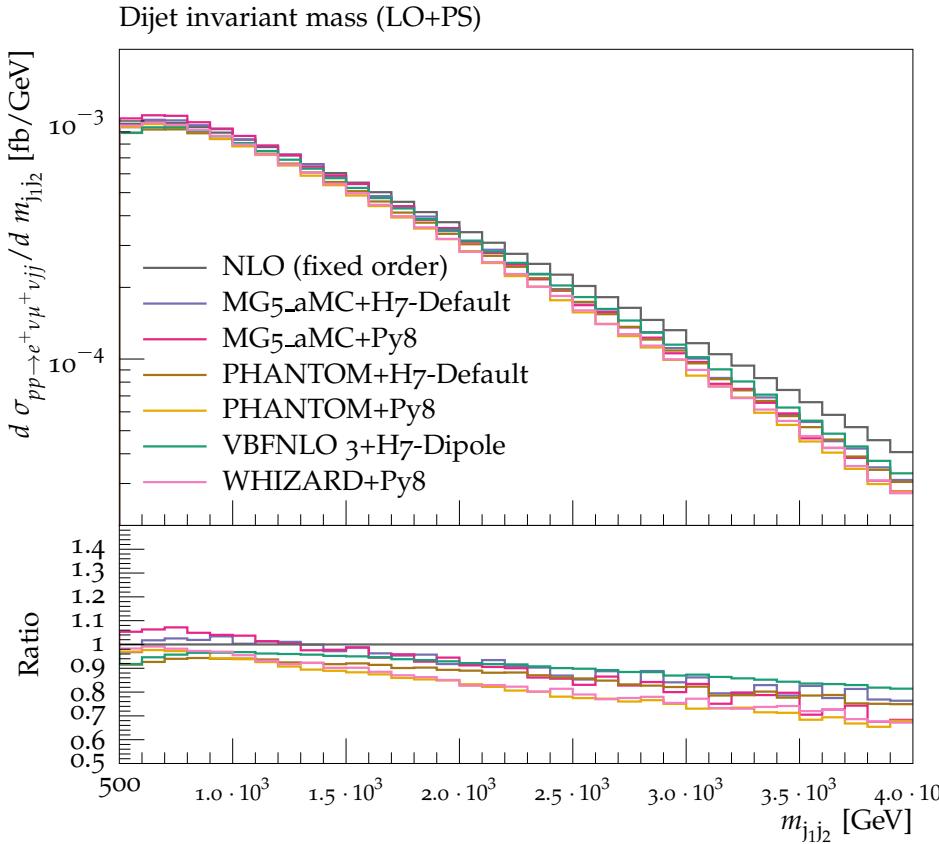
Ballestrero et al. (2018)



good agreement at
NLO-QCD

Code	σ [fb]
BONSAY	1.35039 ± 0.00006
POWHEG-BOX	1.3605 ± 0.0007
VBFNLO	1.3916 ± 0.0001
MG5_AMC	1.363 ± 0.004
MoCANLO+RECOLA	1.378 ± 0.001

parton-shower comparison for $pp \rightarrow W^+W^+jj$



Ballesterro et al. (2018)

differences between various simulations reduced when going from LO+PS to NLO+PS

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polarization effects in VV scattering

recall: longitudinal gauge boson modes W_L^\pm, Z_L
intimately linked to Higgs mechanism



can we isolate longitudinal polarization modes of the gauge
bosons in VBS processes?

major obstacle: experimentally accessible process is
 $pp \rightarrow 4 \text{ fermions} + 2 \text{ jets}$, not $VV \rightarrow VV$!

- ✗ initial state: collider does not provide polarized gauge bosons
- ✗ final state contains contributions from non-resonant diagrams

polarized VV scattering: Monte-Carlo tools

tools featuring (approximate) methods to treat spin correlations and off-shell effects for processes involving weak bosons:

- ◆ MG5_aMC@NLO:
 - polarized on-shell V bosons (up to NLO+PS) in SM and several BSM models;
 - spin-correlated decays in NWA (with MadSpin or via decay chain)
- ◆ WHIZARD:
 - polarized on shell V bosons (NWA, cascade decay), within SM or SMEFT
- ◆ PHANTOM:
 - generation of polarized V bosons in $2 \rightarrow 6$ processes, including all spin correlations and off-shell effects at LO in SM, Higgsless and Singlet Extension
- ◆ WZDECAY:
 - generator-independent package for decaying polarized V bosons in NWA

take-home message

impressive number of experimental results on VBS ...

... but also status of theoretical work is very advanced:

- ◆ theorists provide precision calculations and tools:

- NLO QCD, NLO EW, NLO QCD+EW,

- matching to parton showers, ...

- ◆ new line of investigation: polarization effects in VBS processes

tools are on the market which allow for

simulations at high degree of accuracy

- ☞ they can only unfold their potential if used



...for your attention