

Possibilities and precision goals for QCD measurements

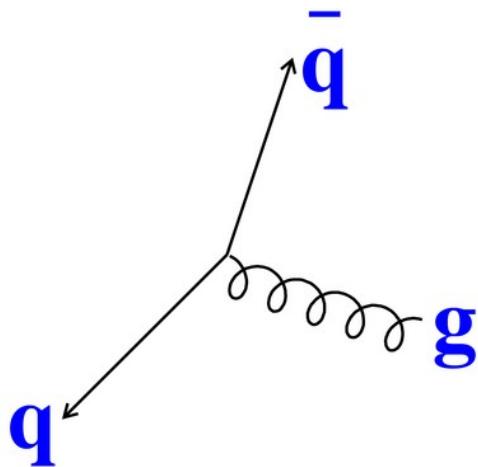
Stefan Kluth
MPI für Physik
Precision calculations for
future e^+e^- colliders:
targets and tools
07.06.22, CERN

Event shapes (jets)
Colour factors
Particle spectra
Heavy Quark masses
 Z, W EWPO
Hadronic τ decays
“Shopping list”

See also: D. d'Enterria, SK, G. Zanderighi (eds.), The strong coupling constant:
State of the art and the decade ahead, 2203.08271

e^+e^- annihilation to hadrons

Interpretation: $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}g$

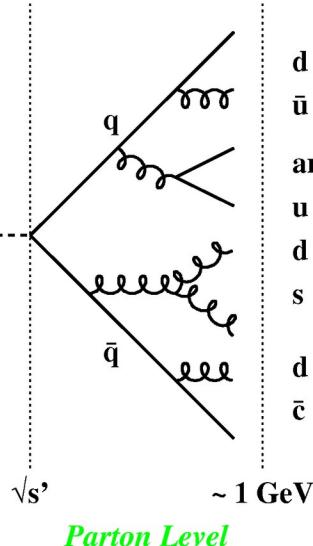


Electro-weak Production

Parton Shower

Hadronisation

OPAL $\sqrt{s} = 91.2$ GeV



Parton Level

d
 \bar{u}

and many more

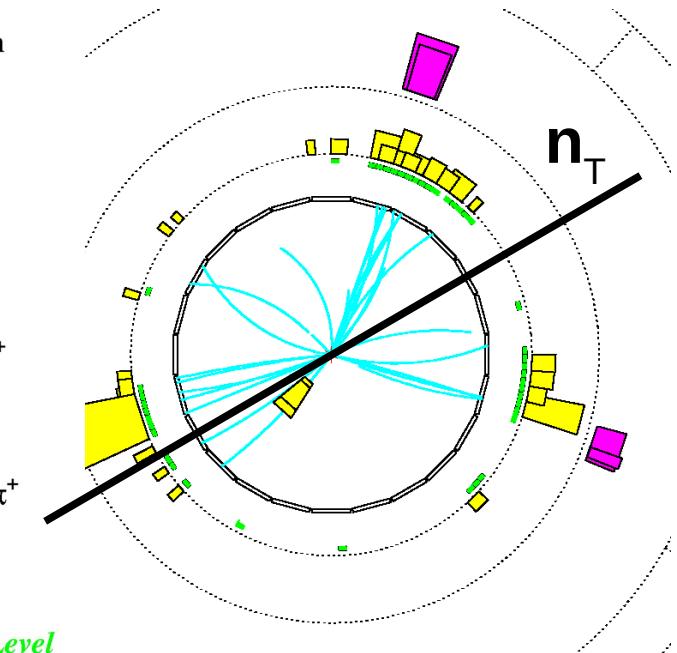
u
 d
 s

d
 \bar{c}

π^-

$\Lambda^0 \rightarrow \pi^- p^+$

$D^+ \rightarrow K^0 \pi^+$



$$T = \max_{n_T} [\sum_i |\mathbf{p}_i \cdot \mathbf{n}_T| / \sum_i |\mathbf{p}_i|]$$

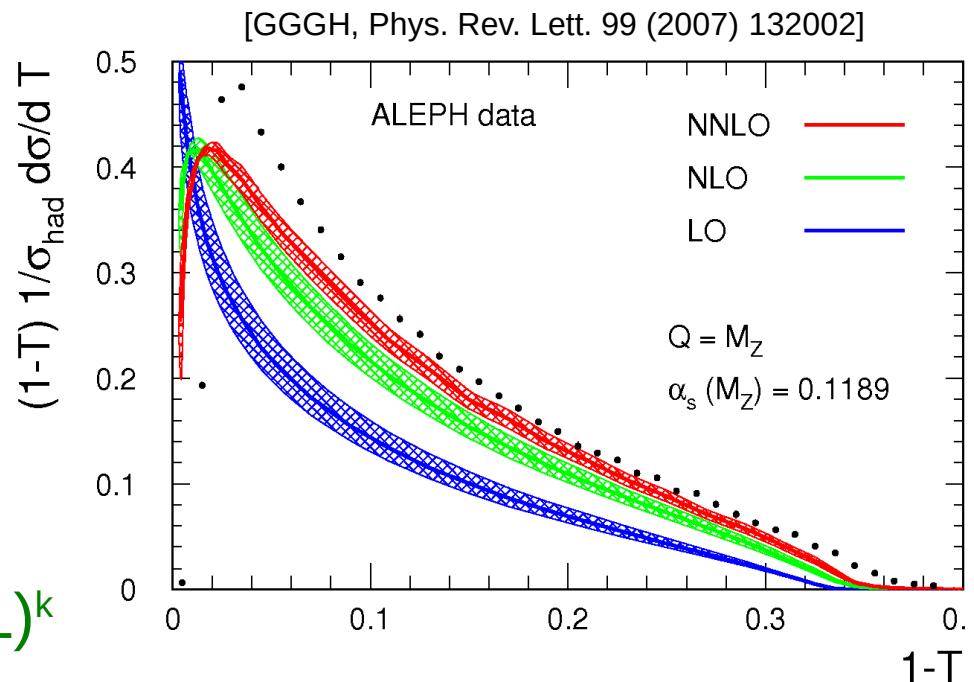
Event shapes: predictions

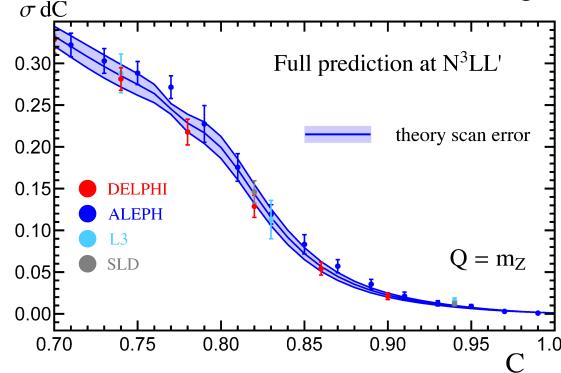
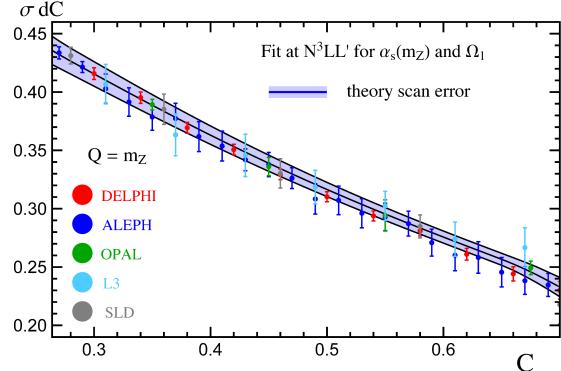
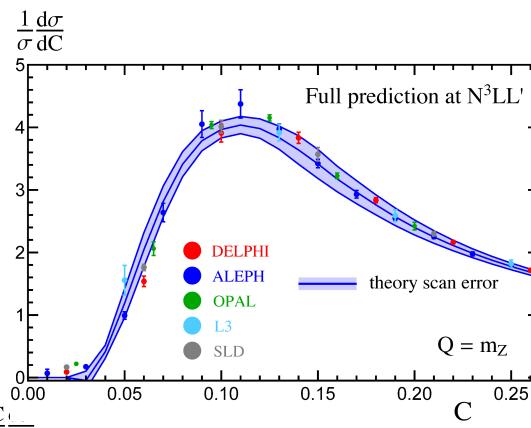
Fixed order massless, $\bar{\alpha}_s = \alpha_s/(2\pi)$, e.g. $y = 1-T$

$$\begin{aligned} d\sigma/dy^{\text{massless}}(Z \rightarrow 3 \text{ jets}) \\ = \bar{\alpha}_s dA/dy + \bar{\alpha}_s^2 dB/dy + \bar{\alpha}_s^3 dC/dy \\ + \text{ren. sc.} + \text{"}\sigma_0 \rightarrow \sigma_{\text{had}}\text{"} \end{aligned}$$

Resummation ($L = \log(1/y)$,
 $R = \int_0^y d\sigma/dy' dy'$)

LL	NLL
$\text{Log}(R) \sim L \sum_k (\alpha_s L)^k + \sum_k (\alpha_s L)^k$	
+ $\alpha_s \sum_k (\alpha_s L)^k + \alpha_s^2 \sum_k (\alpha_s L)^k$	
NNLL	N3LL





Event shapes: T and C

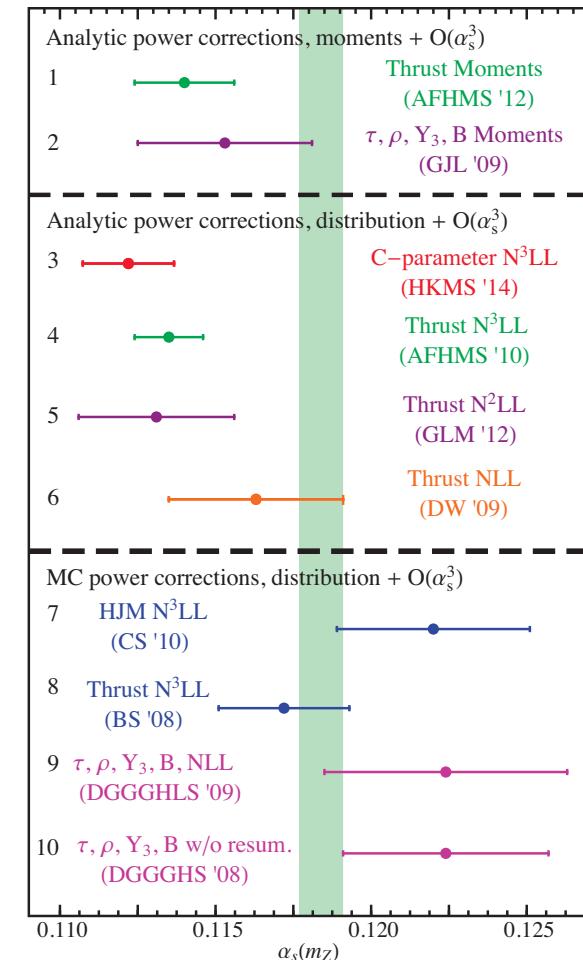
[Hoang, Kolodrubetz, Mateu, Stewart,
Phys. Rev. D91 (2015) 094018]

$$C/6 \approx 1-T; \quad 1-T, \quad C \ll 1$$

Had. model links
pQCD and (particle-
level) data, e.g.
 $d\sigma(C) \rightarrow$
 $d\sigma(C - \Omega_1 C/Q)$.

Consistency with MC
based corrections?

Precision QCD ...



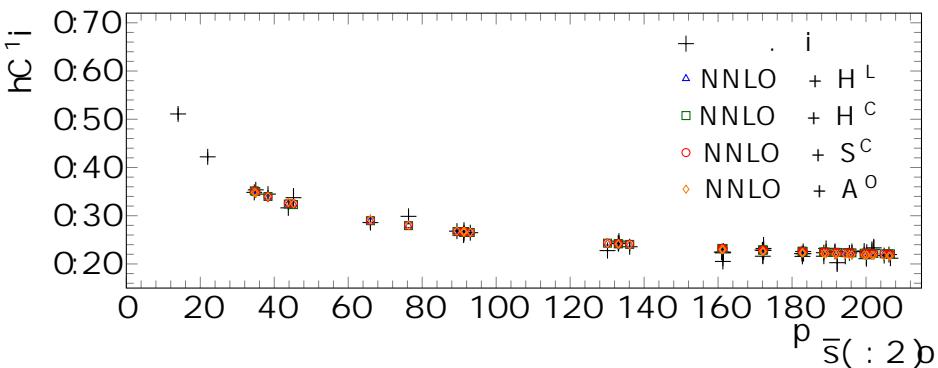
Event shape moments N3LO'

$$\langle y \rangle = \bar{\alpha}_S A_{\langle y \rangle} + \bar{\alpha}_S^2 B_{\langle y \rangle} + \bar{\alpha}_S^3 C_{\langle y \rangle} + \bar{\alpha}_S^4 D_{\langle y \rangle}$$

D not known, free in fit

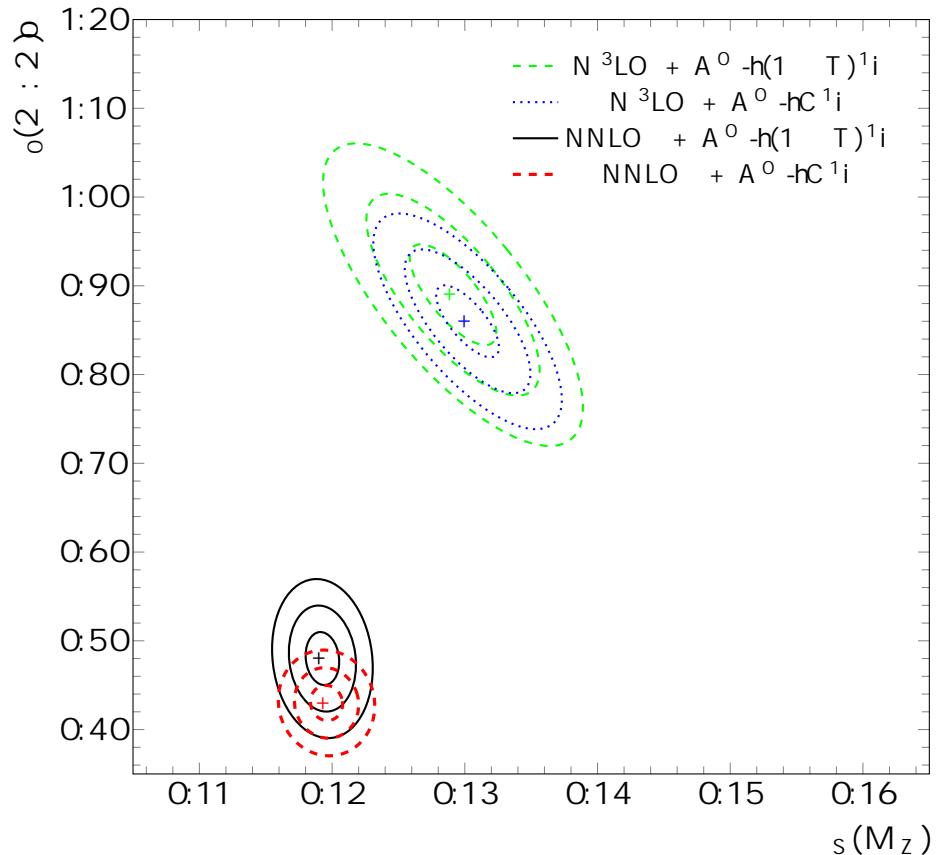
DMW power corrections, or MC

“Consequently, the improvement of the hadronization modeling and a better understanding of hadronization itself is more important for increasing the precision of $\alpha_s(m_z)$ extractions than the calculation of perturbative corrections beyond NNLO”



Precision QCD ...

[Kardos, Somogy, Verbytskyi,
Eur. Phys. J. C81 (2021) 292]

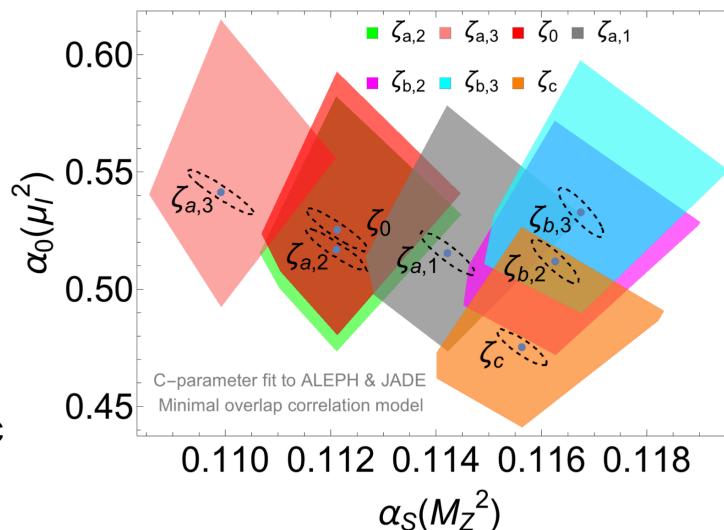
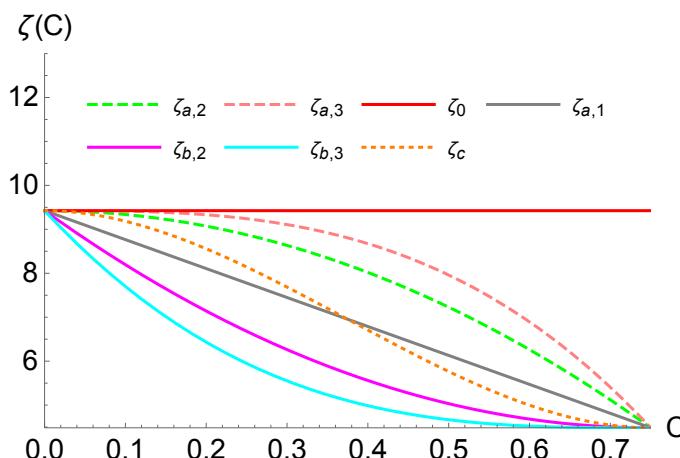


Power corrections in 3-jet limit

DMW power corrections in the 2- and 3-jet limit for C-parameter
(C=0 or C=3/4) with C-dependence in $\zeta(C)$:

$$\langle \delta C_{pc}(C) \rangle = \zeta(C) M \mu_i/Q \frac{4C_F}{\pi^2} (\alpha_0(\mu_i^2) - \alpha_s(\mu_R^2) + \dots)$$

$$\zeta(C=0) = 3\pi = 9.42 \neq \zeta(C=3/4) = 4.49$$



Precision QCD ...

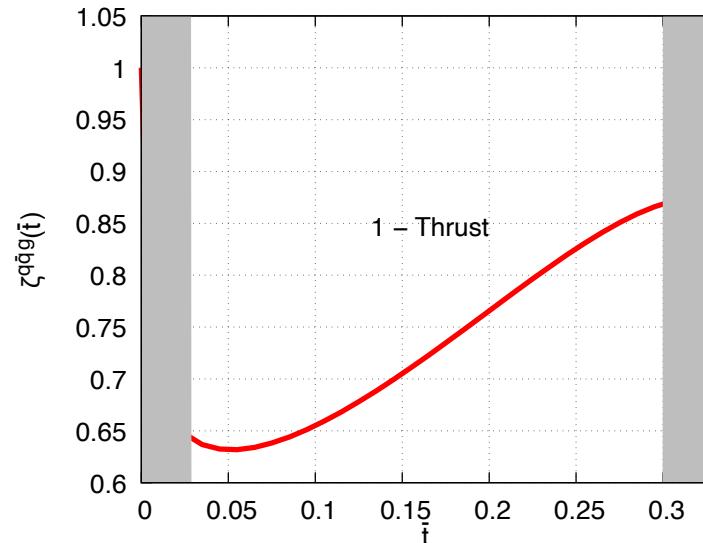
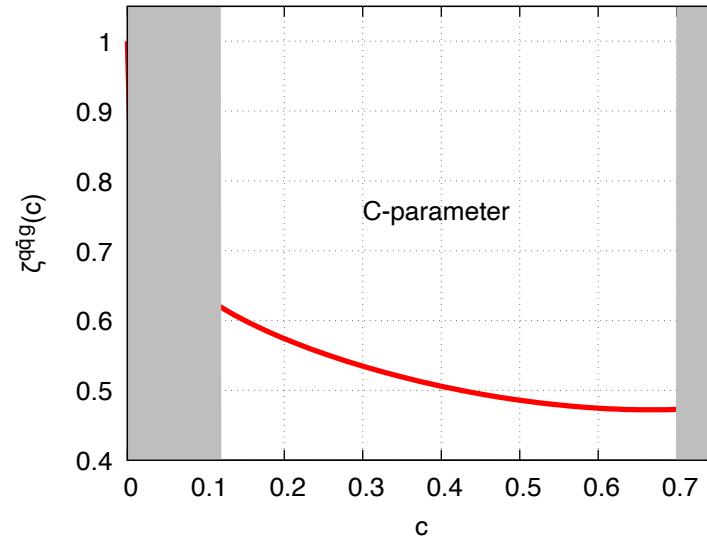
"Overall, the results suggest that one should allow for a 3–4% uncertainty in α_s extractions from e^+e^- C-parameter data, associated with limitations in our current ability to estimate hadronisation corrections"

[Luisoni, Monni, Salam,
Eur. Phys. J. C81 (2021) 2]

Power corrections in 3-jet limit

[Caola, Ravasio, Limatola, Melnikov, Nason, Ozcelik, 2204.02247]

Calculate power corrections in abelian large n_f approximation for 2, 3 and n -jets $\gamma^* \rightarrow q\bar{q}\gamma + (g^* \rightarrow q\bar{q})$ for C and 1-T



Reproduce LMS for $C=0, 3/4$, “non-trivial shape” in fit regions

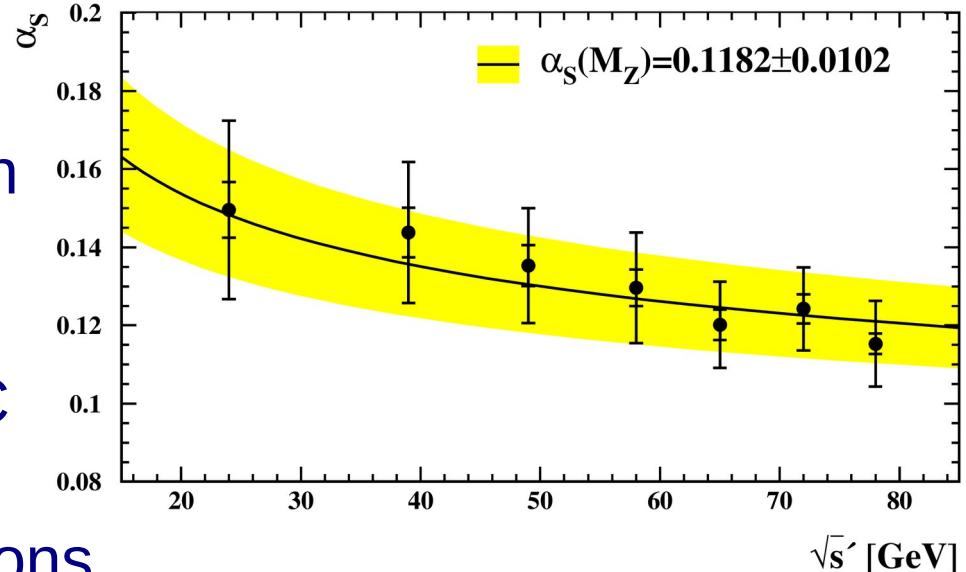
Radiative Z decays

Select “radiative” hadronic Z decays with isolated high energy photon ($E_\gamma > 10 \text{ GeV}$, $|\cos\theta_\gamma| < 0.72$, $\alpha_{\gamma\text{-jet}} > 25^\circ$) \rightarrow FSR dominated
OPAL

$$\sqrt{s'} = 2E_{\text{beam}} \sqrt{(1 - E_\gamma / E_{\text{beam}})}$$

$78.1 \text{ GeV} < \sqrt{s'} < 24.4 \text{ GeV}$,
7 $\sqrt{s'}$ bins, $\sim 300\text{-}1500$ events/bin
 $1-T, M_H, C, B_T, B_W, y_{23,D}$

Problem: α_s extractions with MC based correction for γ ISR/FSR,
QCD analysis w/o QED corrections



[OPAL coll., Eur. Phys. J. C53 (2008) 21]

Radiative events: future colliders

[opal.web.cern.ch/Opal/events/opalpics.html]

Future e^+e^- colliders expect HUGE
 Z statistics: 10^3 to $10^6 \cdot \text{LEP}$

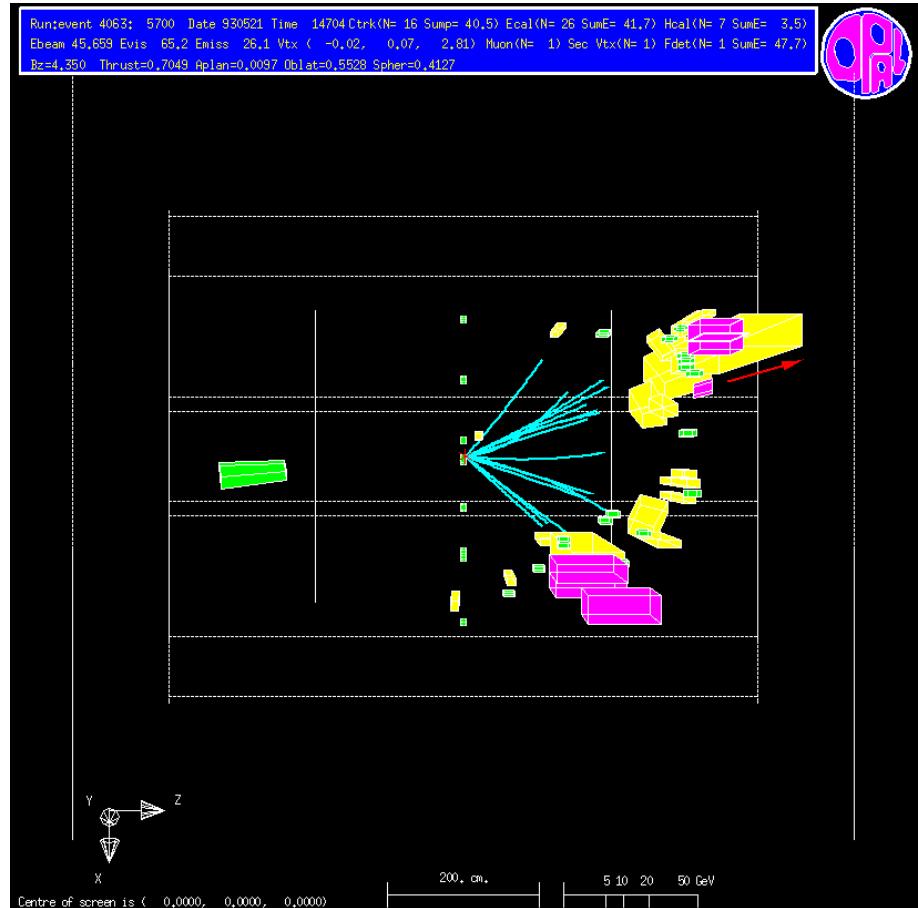
ISR dominated event selection:
high energy γ in luminosity detector,
invisible beam-collinear γ from
boosted hadronic event kinematics,
 $\sim O(10^{-4})$ (boe!) selection fraction

Need QED/EW corrections for
 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma + n \text{ jets}$ at $\sqrt{s} \approx m_Z$

[SNOWMASS21-EF5_EF4_Andrii_Verbytskyi-208.pdf]

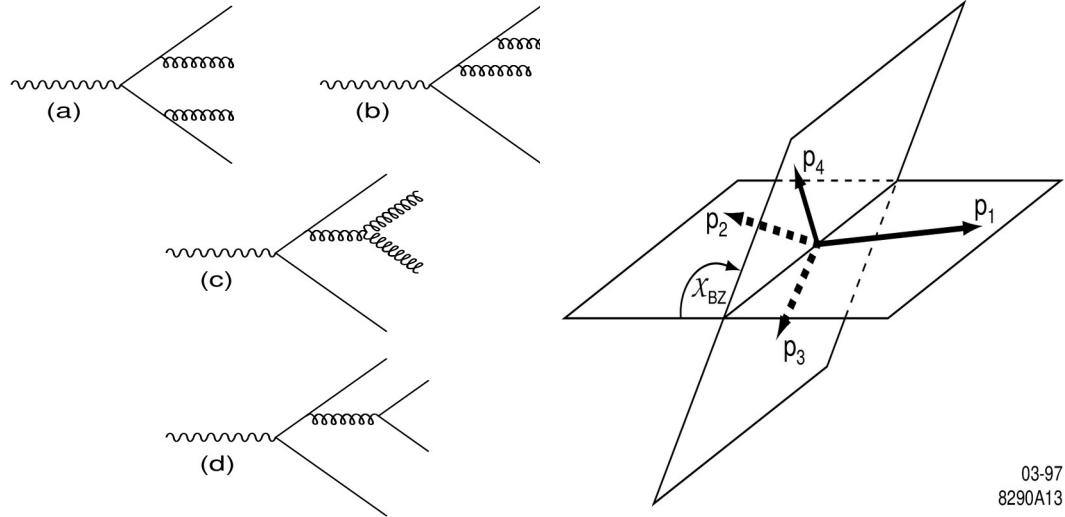
Or: dedicated runs $\sqrt{s} < m_Z$!

Precision QCD ...



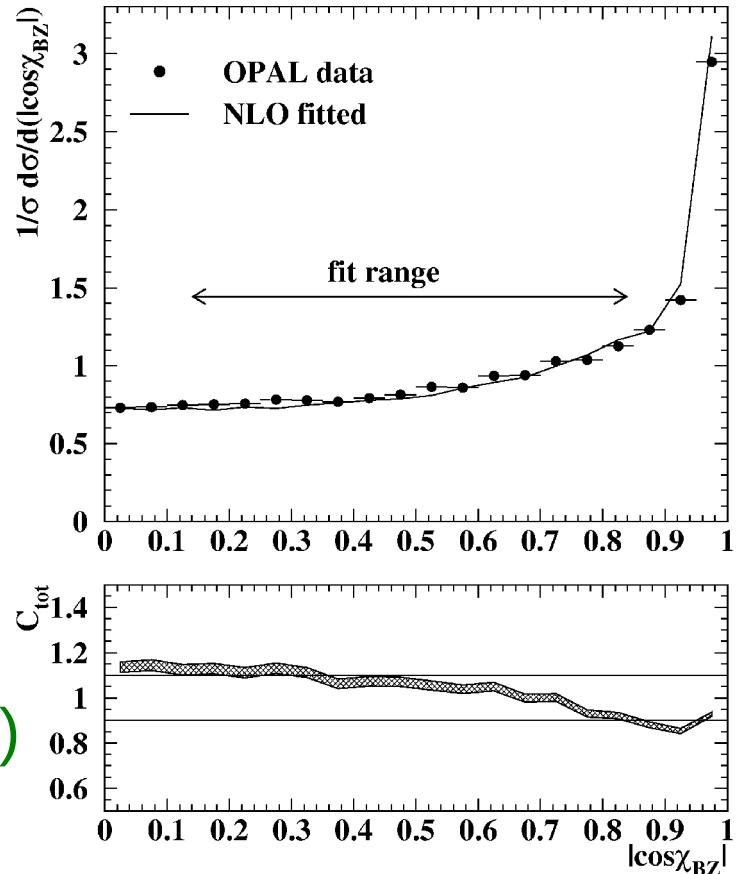
QCD gauge structure: 3-g vertex

[PN Burrows, SLAC-PUB-7434, hep-ex/9705013]



$$\begin{aligned} d\sigma/dy(Z \rightarrow 4 \text{ jets}) = & \bar{\alpha}_s^2 (C_F^2 dB_{CF}/dy \\ & + C_F T_F dB_{TF}/dy + C_F C_A dB_{CA}/dy) + O(\bar{\alpha}_s^3) \end{aligned}$$

Limited by th. and had. uncertainties



QCD gauge structure: 3-g vertex

Event shapes: fits to 1-T, C et al.

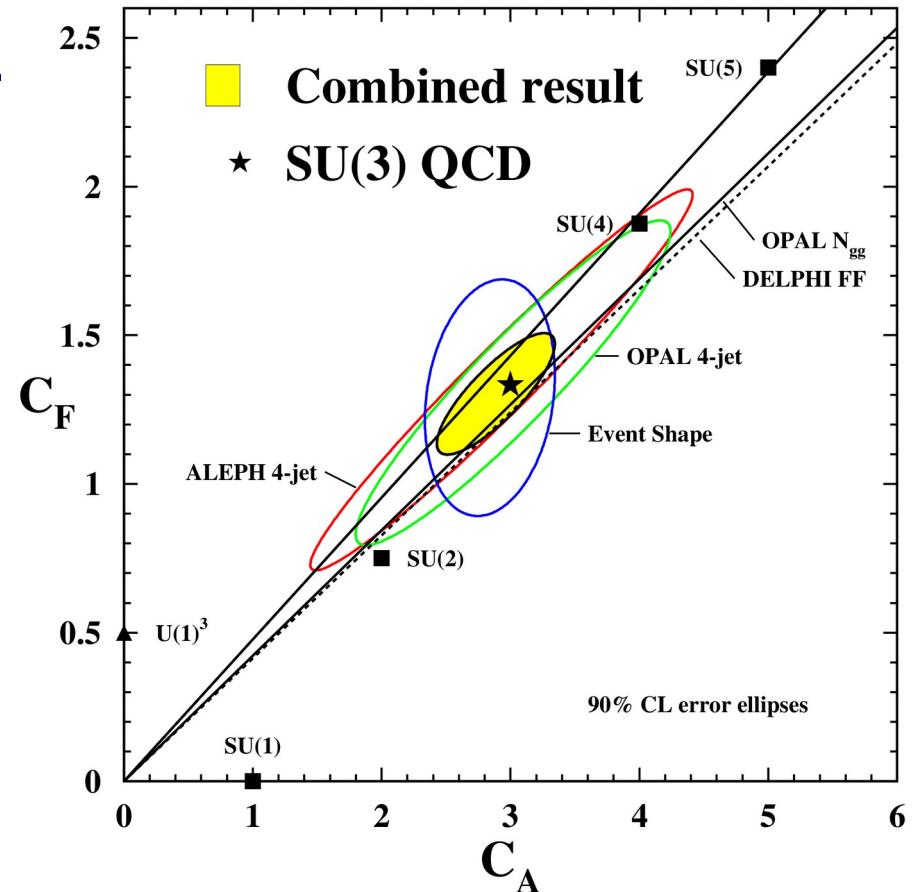
$\sqrt{s} = 14\text{-}189 \text{ GeV}$

$O(\alpha_s^2) + \text{NLL} + \text{DMW pc}$

Today: $O(\alpha_s^3) + \text{N3LL} + \text{pc}$, but
still had. systematics

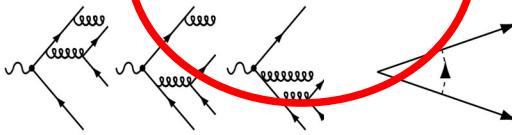
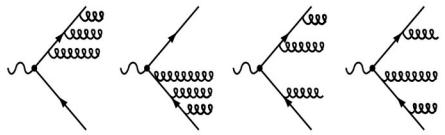
Improved had. models?

Impact of colour factors on MC
had. models?



QCD gauge structure: 4-g vertex

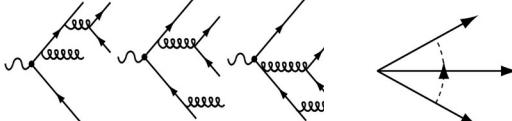
$$d\sigma/dy(Z \rightarrow 5 \text{ jets}) = \bar{\alpha}_S^3 (C_F^3 dC_{CF}/dy + C_F^2 C_{TF} dC_{TF}/dy \\ + C_F^2 C_A dC_{CA}/dy + C_F C_A^2 dC_{CA2}/dy) + O(\bar{\alpha}_S^4)$$



$$\cos \alpha_{ij} = \frac{\vec{p}_i \cdot \vec{p}_j}{|\vec{p}_i| |\vec{p}_j|}$$

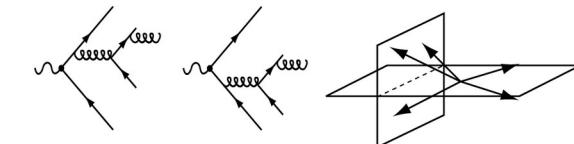
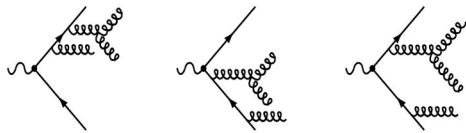
$i,j = 1, \dots, 5$

[PN Burrows, SLAC-PUB-7434,
hep-ex/9705013]

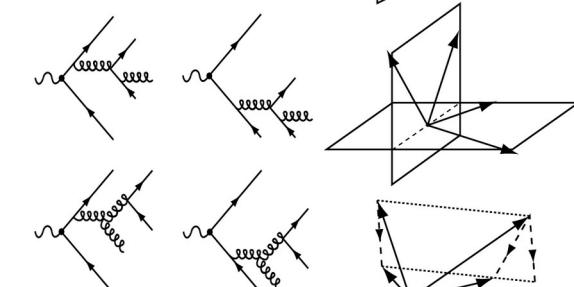
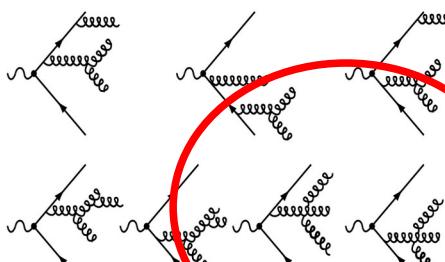


$$A_{ijk} = \frac{\alpha_{ij} + \alpha_{jk} + \alpha_{ki}}{2\pi}$$

$i,j,k = 1, \dots, 5$

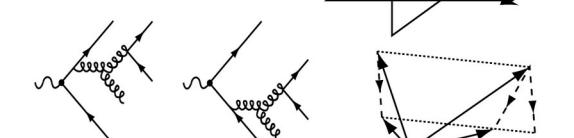


$$\cos \Gamma_{ijk} = \left| \frac{[(\vec{p}_i \times \vec{p}_j + \vec{p}_j \times \vec{p}_k + \vec{p}_k \times \vec{p}_i) \cdot (\vec{p}_l \times \vec{p}_m)]}{|(\vec{p}_i - \vec{p}_j) \times (\vec{p}_i - \vec{p}_k)| |\vec{p}_l \times \vec{p}_m|} \right| \quad i,j,k = 1, \dots, 5$$



$$\cos \chi_{ijkl} = \frac{(\vec{p}_i \times \vec{p}_j) \cdot (\vec{p}_k \times \vec{p}_l)}{|\vec{p}_i \times \vec{p}_j| |\vec{p}_k \times \vec{p}_l|}$$

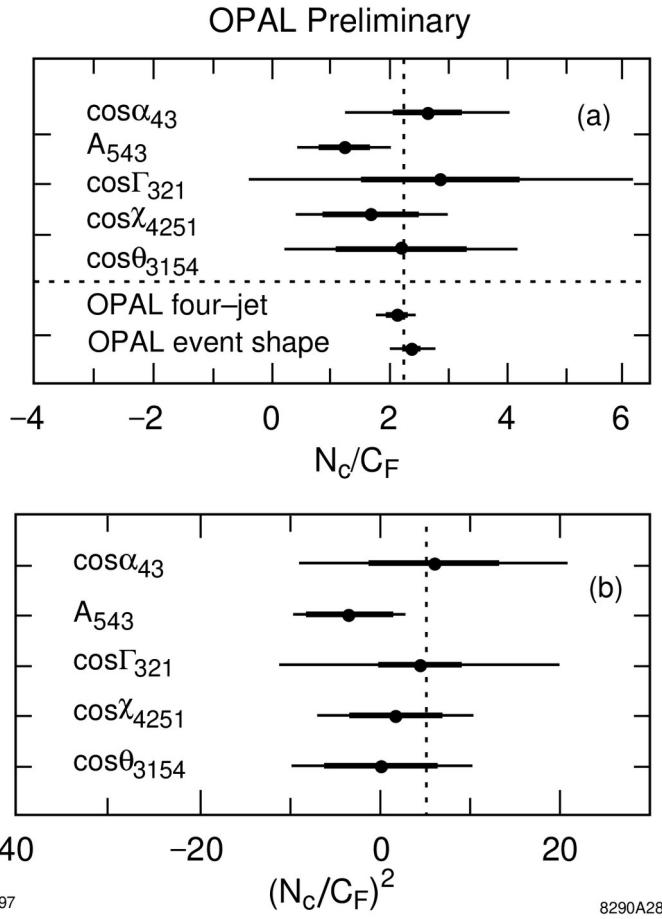
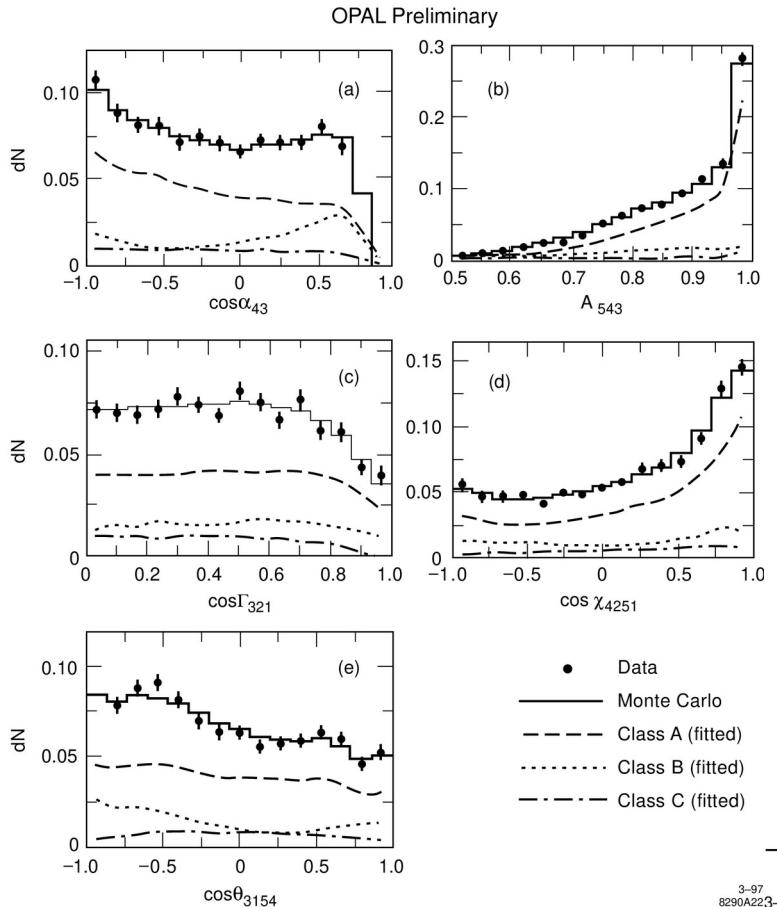
$i,j,k,l = 1, \dots, 5$



$$\cos \theta_{ijkl} = \frac{(\vec{p}_i - \vec{p}_j) \cdot (\vec{p}_k - \vec{p}_l)}{|\vec{p}_i - \vec{p}_j| |\vec{p}_k - \vec{p}_l|}$$

$i,j,k,l = 1, \dots, 5$

QCD gauge structure: 4-g vertex



LO only, large had. systematics

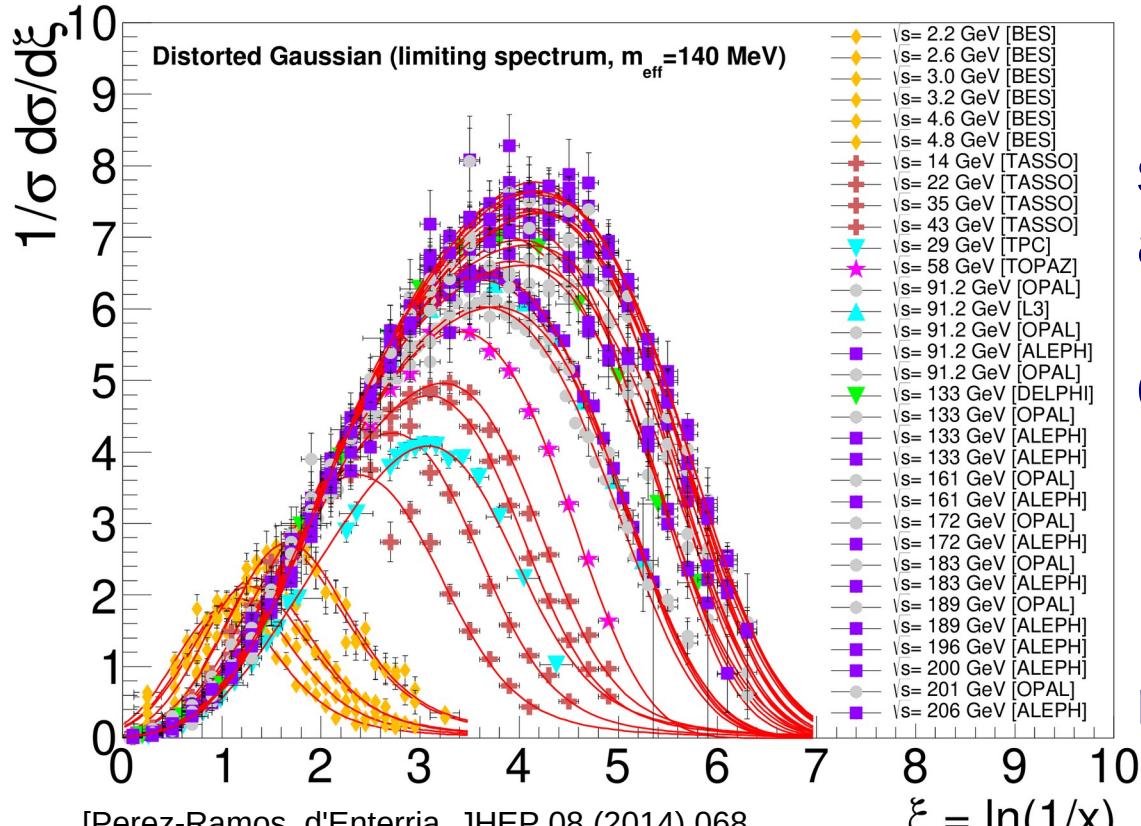
Possible:
 $d\sigma/dy(Z \rightarrow 5 \text{ jets})$
 in NLO with colour decomposition

$d\sigma/dy(Z \rightarrow 5 \text{ jets})$
 in NNLO?

Improved had.
 models?

Fragmentation functions

Parton-hadron fragmentation $x = 2p/\sqrt{s}$



NMLLA + NLO* for limiting spectra fits and evolution, also include DIS data

$$\alpha_s(m_z) = 0.1205 \pm 0.0010 \text{ (fit)}$$
$$+0.0022 \quad -0.0000 \text{ (evolution)}$$

Extensions: include NLO + resummed splitting functions

Heavy quark effects

$$\Gamma(Z \rightarrow b\bar{b})/\Gamma(Z \rightarrow \text{hadrons}) = R_b^0 = 0.21629 \pm 0.00066$$

$\Rightarrow 21.6\%$ of hadronic events at Z peak are $b\bar{b}$ (and $17\% c\bar{c}$)

$$\begin{aligned} d\sigma/dy^{\text{udsbc}}(Z \rightarrow 3 \text{ jets}) &= R_b^0 (\bar{\alpha}_s dA^b/dy + \bar{\alpha}_s^2 dB^b/dy) \\ &\quad + (1 - R_b^0) (d\sigma/dy^{\text{massless}}(Z \rightarrow 3 \text{ jets})) \end{aligned}$$

Dilutes precision: $\sim 1/5$ of NLO scale unc. (N3LO?)

Mass effects in resummation for jets up to NLL

[KR, Phys. Lett. B576 (2003) 135]

Limits flavour dependent analyses: α_s universality, $m_b(m_Z)$ from jets/event shapes for $m_b(Q)$ evolution studies, ...

$m_b(Q)$ evolution

$\Gamma(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})/\Gamma(H \rightarrow ZZ)$ (ATLAS, CMS)

$$m_b(m_H) = (2.60^{+0.36}_{-0.31}) \text{ GeV}$$

$\Delta m_b(m_H) \approx 0.01 \text{ GeV}$ (future coll.)

$$m_b(\mu) = y(\mu)v(\mu)/\sqrt{2},$$

$y(\mu)$ or $m_b(\mu)$ but not both

3-jet rates in b-tagged e^+e^- hadronic final states at $\sqrt{s} = m_Z$ (LEP, SLD)

$$m_b(m_Z) = (2.90 \pm 0.31) \text{ GeV}$$

$\Delta m_b(m_Z) \approx 0.12 \text{ GeV}$ (FCC-ee, NNLO,
Improved had.)

[J. Aparisi et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 128 (2022) 122001,
SK, Rept. Prog. Phys. 69 (2006) 1771,
J. Fuster et al., ILD-PHYS-PUB-2021-001]

$m_b(Q)$ evolution from $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ EWPO

LEP/SLD data

$$m_b(m_Z) = 2.88 \text{ GeV}$$

LEP/SLD errors

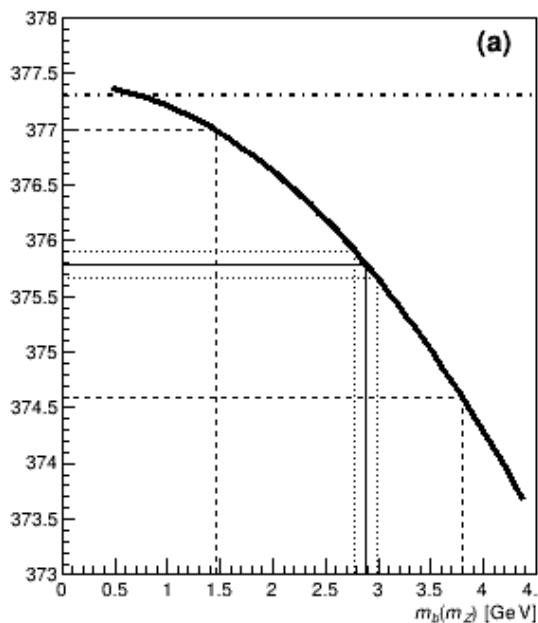
LEP/SLD errors 1/10 (FCC-ee)

$$\Gamma(Z \rightarrow b, \bar{b}) [\text{MeV}] \text{ vs } m_b(m_Z)$$

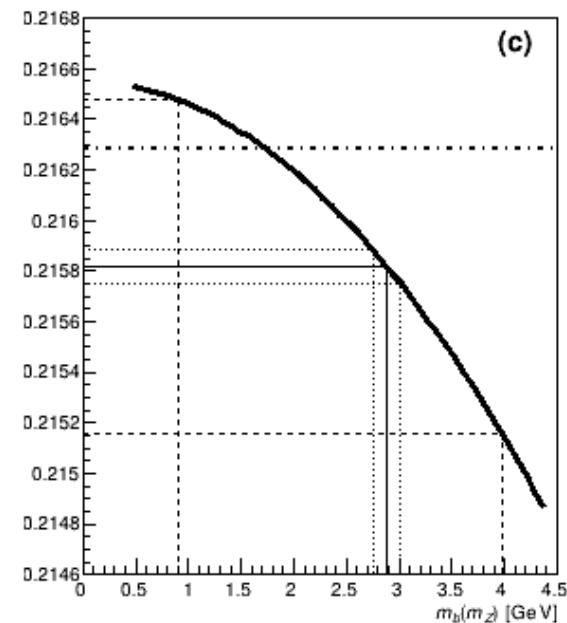
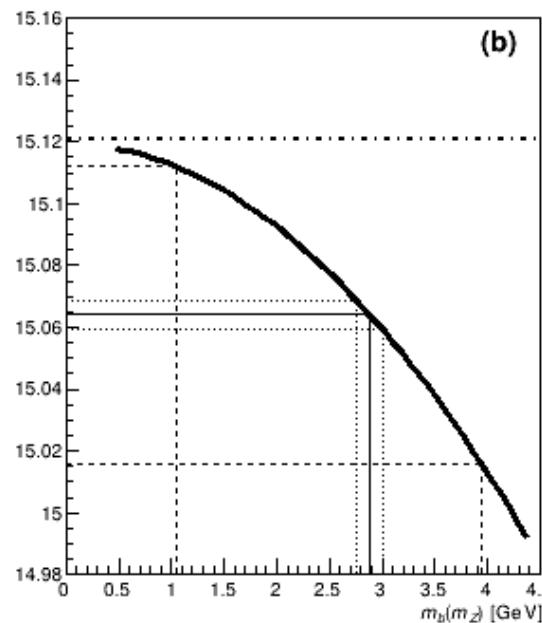
dash-dotted
solid
dashed
dotted

With LEP/SLD data impossible,
study errors at reference $m_b(m_Z)$

$$\Delta m_b(m_Z) \approx 0.14 \text{ GeV FCC-ee}$$



[SK, Eur. Phys. J. C82 (2022) 240]



Precision QCD ...

Z EWPO

Full EW fit, or Γ_z^{tot} , R_z , and σ_z^{had} , updated for LEP lumi correction
and 2-loop (partial 3-loop) EW corrections

today

FCC-ee

For FCC-ee: missing α_s^5 , α^3 , $\alpha\alpha_s^2$, $\alpha^2\alpha_s$ terms
Precision QCD ...

[d'Enterria, Jacobsen, 2005.04545]

W EWPO

Γ_W^{lep} , Γ_W^{had} , Γ_W^{tot} , w/ or w/o CKM unit., N3LO, α and $\alpha\alpha_s$ EW corrections

today

FCC-ee

For FCC-ee: missing α_s^5 , α^2 , α^3 , $\alpha\alpha_s^2$, $\alpha^2\alpha_s$ terms
Precision QCD ...

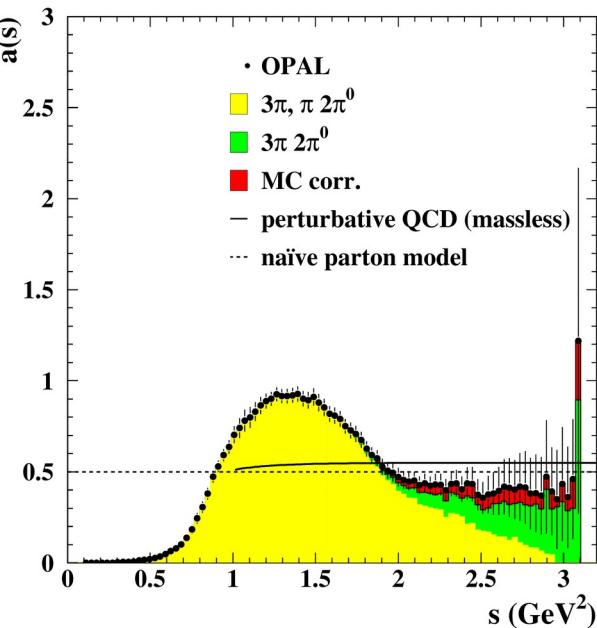
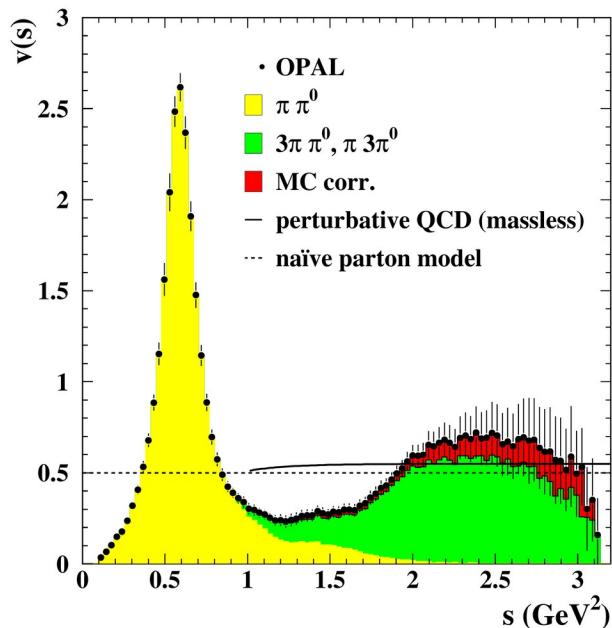
[d'Enterria, Jacobsen, 2005.04545]

Hadronic τ decays

Spectral functions: $R_{\tau,v/a}(s) = \Gamma(\tau \rightarrow \text{pions } v_\tau)/\Gamma(\tau \rightarrow e\nu_e v_\tau)$

Spectral moments: $R_{\tau,v/a}^{kl}(s_0) = \int_0^{s_0} (1-s/s_0)^k (s/m_\tau^2)^l dR_{\tau,v/a}/ds ds$

$$R_{\tau,v/a}^{kl}(s_0) = S_{EW} |V_{ud}|^2 (1 + \delta_{EW} + \delta_{\text{pert}} + \delta_{\text{non-pert},v/a})$$



PDG '22 (τ decays):
 $\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1178 \pm 0.0019$

Uncertainty limited by:
 δ_{pert} (pert. effects)
 $\delta_{\text{non-pert},v/a}$ (non-pert effects)

Hadronic τ decays

δ_{pert} : up to $(\alpha_s(m_\tau)/\pi)^4$, but FOPT vs CIPT?

[Benitez-Rathgeb, Boito, Jamin, Hoang, t.a.]

CIPT^{RS} (renormalon subtracted) seems consistent, depends on “gluon condensate norm” and fact. scale

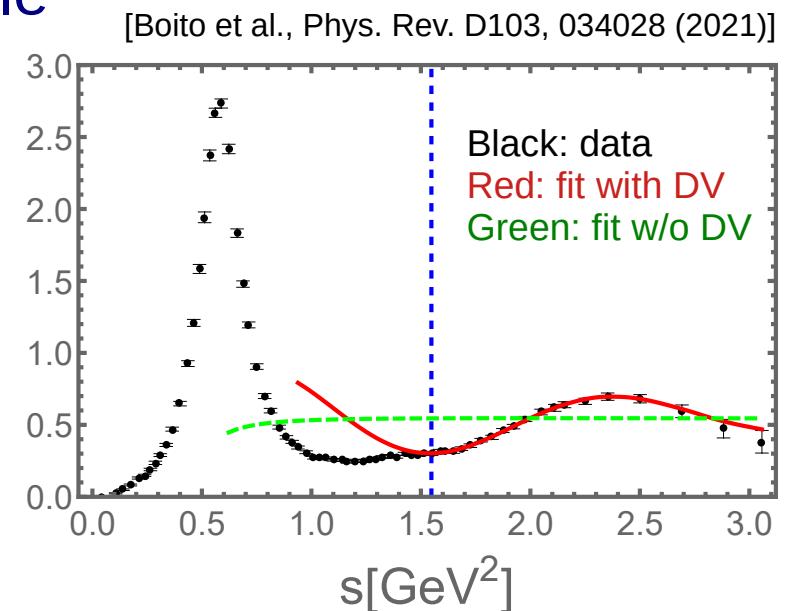
$\delta_{\text{non-pert,v/a}}$: truncated OPE vs duality

violation (DV) modelling,

$$\delta_{\text{non-pert,OPE}} \sim c_4/q^4 - c_6/q^6 + c_8/q^8 \pm \dots$$

choose spectral moments to suppress

$\delta_{\text{non-pert,DV}}$: include model for DV effects



Shopping list

	f.o.	resummation	soft corrections
$e^+e^- \rightarrow 3$ jets	N3LO?	beyond N3LL?	y dependent
$e^+e^- \rightarrow 4$ jets	NNLO?	MC N(N?)LL PS	possible? MC
$e^+e^- \rightarrow 5$ jets	NNLO?	MC N(N?)LL PS	possible? MC
$e^+e^- \rightarrow$ hadrons		beyond NMMLA?	
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma + n$ jets	NLO EW		
$e^+e^- \rightarrow Q\bar{Q}g$	NNLO	NNLL? N(N?)LL MC PS?	
Z/W EWPO	$\alpha_s^5, \alpha^2, \alpha^3, \alpha\alpha_s^2, \alpha^2\alpha_s$		
τ had. decays	α_s^5 ? FOPT/CIPT ^{RS}		OPE vs DV models