

# *Overview of VBF activities*

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# Overview

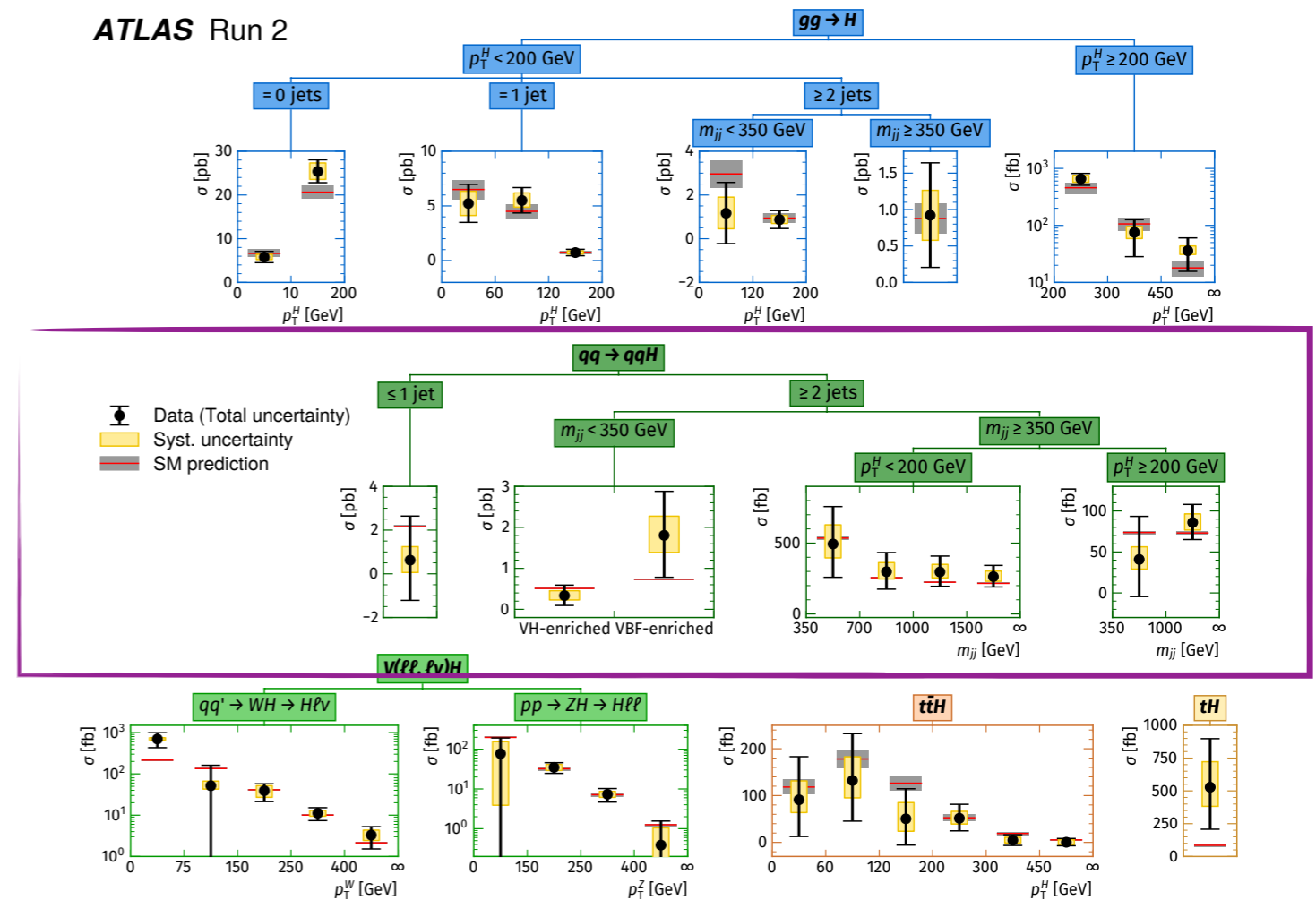
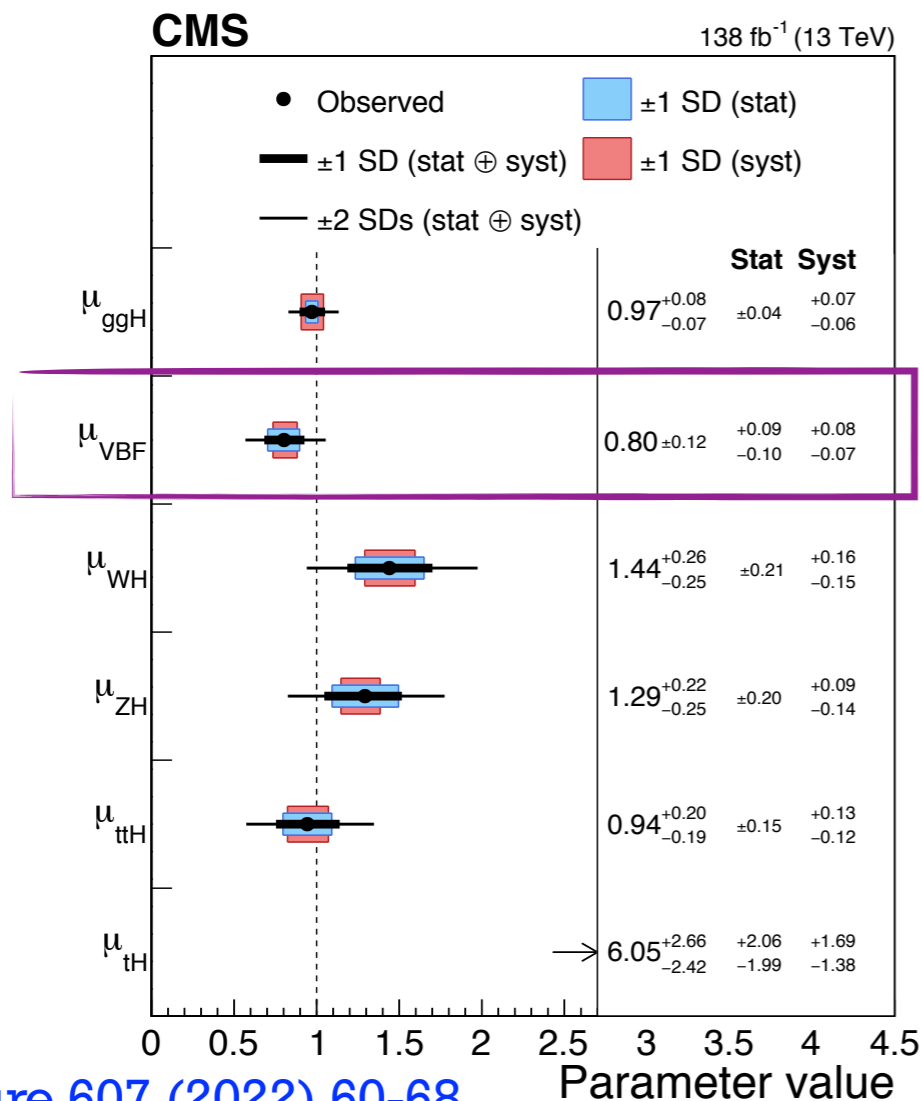
- Summary of October VBF workshop at CERN and review of the field.
- Updated predictions:
  - Inclusive cross sections @13.6 TeV
  - Follow-up study on differential distributions (fixed order, maybe NLO+PS)
- Future near-term projects:
  - Parton shower modeling and uncertainties
  - Overlap with ggF
  - Prescription to apply NNLO QCD and NLO EW to event generators
  - ...

# Workshop overview

- Three-day workshop at CERN Oct. 19-21 ([link to indico](#)), aiming to foster exchanges/projects between theorists and experimentalists related to VBF.
  - 59 registered participants, ~half in person.
  - A big thank you to Alexander Karlberg for helping to organize along with VBF conveners.
  - And the theory department in general for their support (coffee breaks and hotel pre-booking).
- Three sessions with invited speakers:
  - *State of the art*: Run-2 measurements and progress in theory
  - *Parton shower*: limitations for measurements and overview from theory perspective
  - *Future*: looking towards the next years (experiment and theory)
- Additional session featuring submitted abstracts
- Many fruitful discussions! I will try to briefly summarize here...

# State of the art

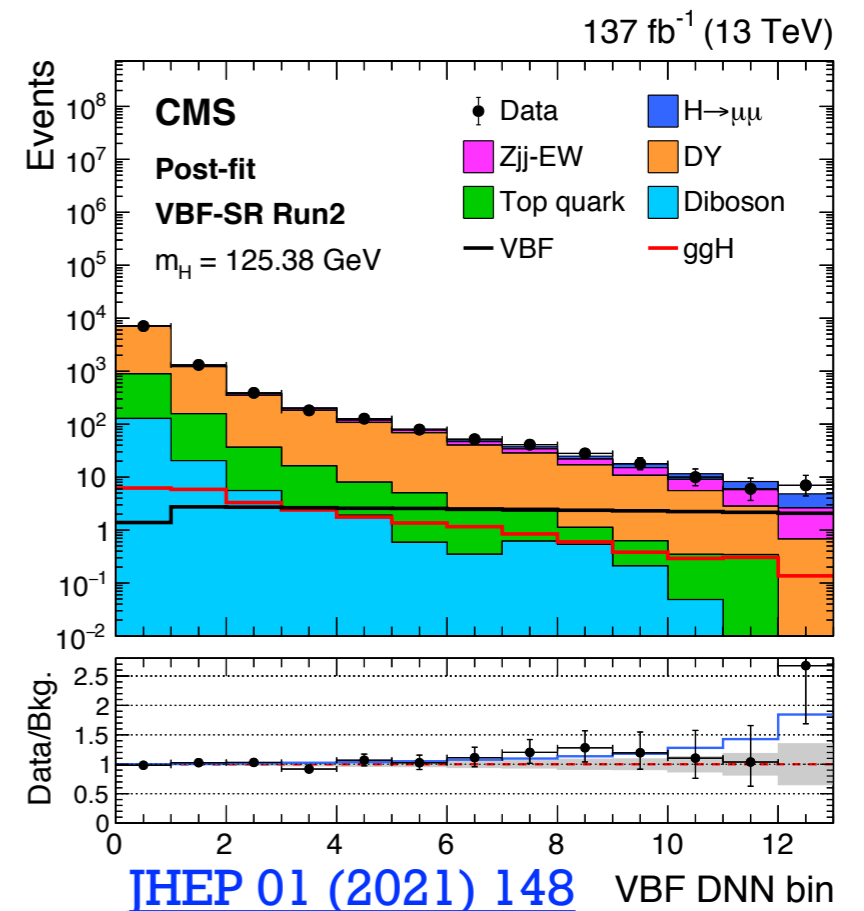
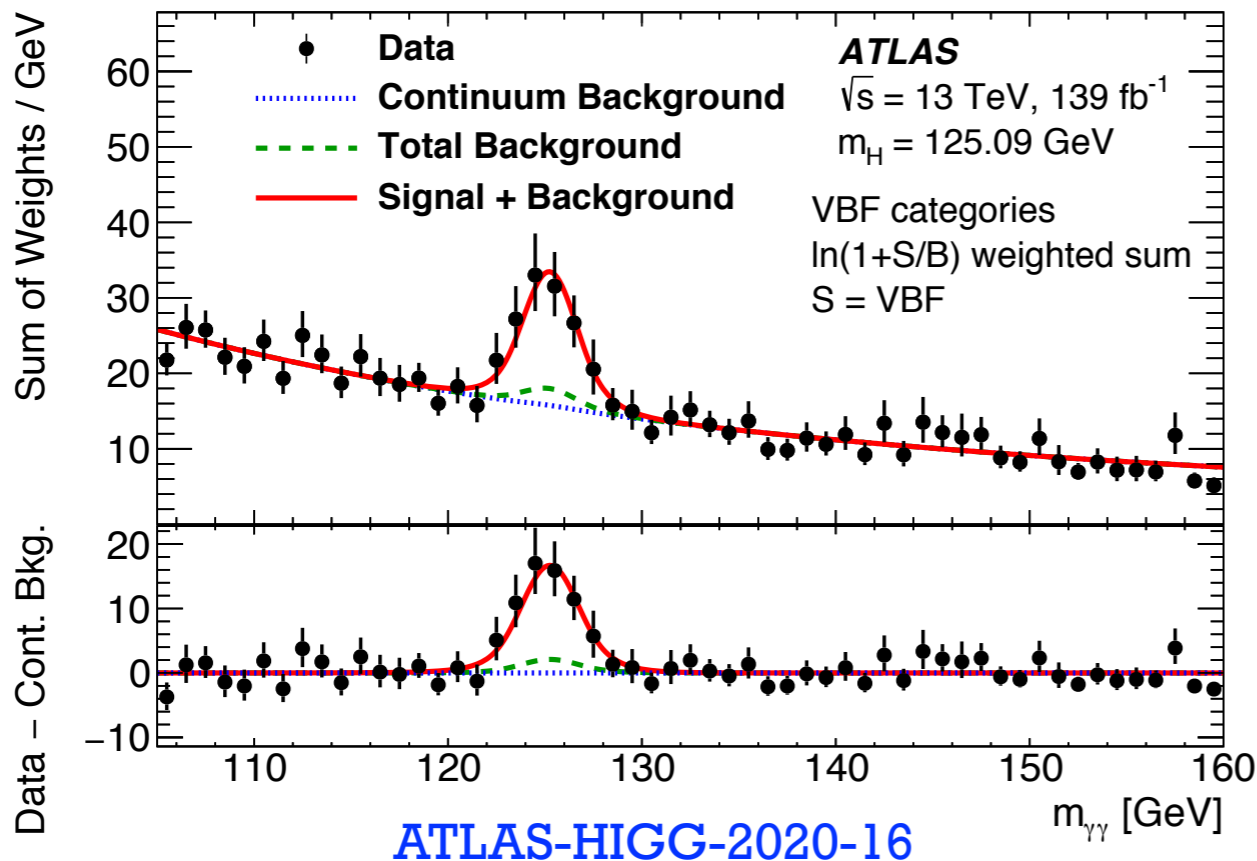
- Both experiments nearing  $\sim 10\%$  precision on inclusive VBF H cross section
  - $\Rightarrow$  first years of precision era for VBF H measurements.
- Statistical and systematic uncertainties similar in magnitude, with substantial uncertainty contribution from theory
  - $\Rightarrow$  to make the most of the data in the years to come, we need innovation on multiple fronts.



# VBF measurements by channel

- VBF measurements by channel are highly varied:
  - Different  $p_T(H)$ ,  $m_{jj}$  regions depending on background
  - Different analysis strategies depending on main deliverables, primary uncertainties.
- Theory uncertainties impact some channels more than others, but systematic uncertainties in general will eventually limit most of the main VBF measurement channels at the LHC.

	$\mu_{\text{VBF}} = \sigma/\sigma_{\text{SM}}$	$\Delta\mu_{\text{STAT}}$	$\Delta\mu_{\text{SYST}}$
<b>H<math>\rightarrow\tau\tau</math></b>	$0.81^{+0.17}_{-0.16}$	$\pm 0.14$	$\pm 0.10$
<b>H<math>\rightarrow WW</math></b>	$0.71^{+0.28}_{-0.35}$	$\pm 0.20$	$\pm 0.16$
<b>H<math>\rightarrow\gamma\gamma</math></b>	$1.04^{+0.34}_{-0.31}$	$\pm 0.31$	$+0.16_{-0.09}$
<b>H<math>\rightarrow ZZ</math></b>	$0.48^{+0.48}_{-0.38}$	$+0.46_{-0.37}$	$+0.14_{-0.10}$
<b>H<math>\rightarrow bb</math></b>	$0.92^{+0.45}_{-0.39}$	$\pm 0.32$	$+0.31_{-0.22}$
<b>H<math>\rightarrow\mu\mu</math></b>	$1.36^{+0.69}_{-0.61}$	(dominant)	



# Typical VBF uncertainties

- Primary theory uncertainties impacting VBF measurements are:
  - Parton shower: leading impact, focus of next slides
  - ggF contribution in VBF-enriched region.
- Other theory uncertainties (PDF, QCD scale for VBF signal, ...) are largely negligible.

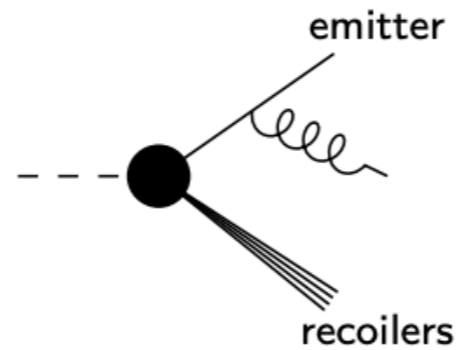
General overview of VBF theory uncertainty sizes in typical VBF measurements\*

	<b>VBF H</b>	<b>ggH (in VBF-enriched region)</b>
<b>PDF</b>	<1%	<3%
<b>QCD scale</b>	<1%	2-20%
<b>UE</b>	<1.5%	<2-3%
<b>Parton shower</b>	2-15%	4-10%

\*numbers borrowed from [workshop \(R. Gerosa\)](#)

# Parton shower descriptions

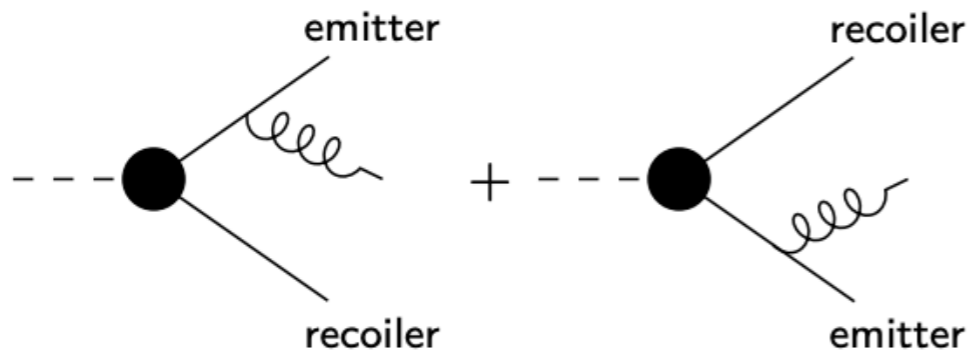
[Slide borrowed from workshop \(C. Preuss\)](#)



PYTHIA simple shower, HERWIG  $\tilde{q}$

- recoil **independent** of colour partners
- coherent upon **angular ordering**

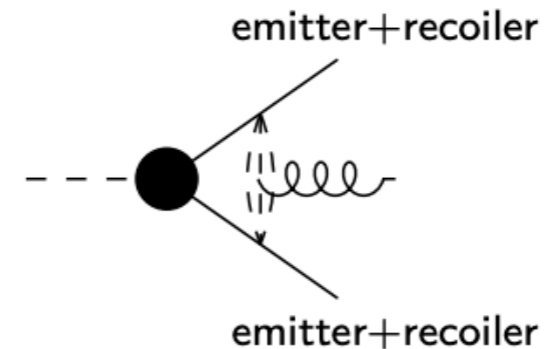
## Dipoles



e.g. SHERPA CSS, HERWIG dipole, DIRE

- recoil taken by **opposite dipole end**
- **intrinsically** coherent

## Antennae

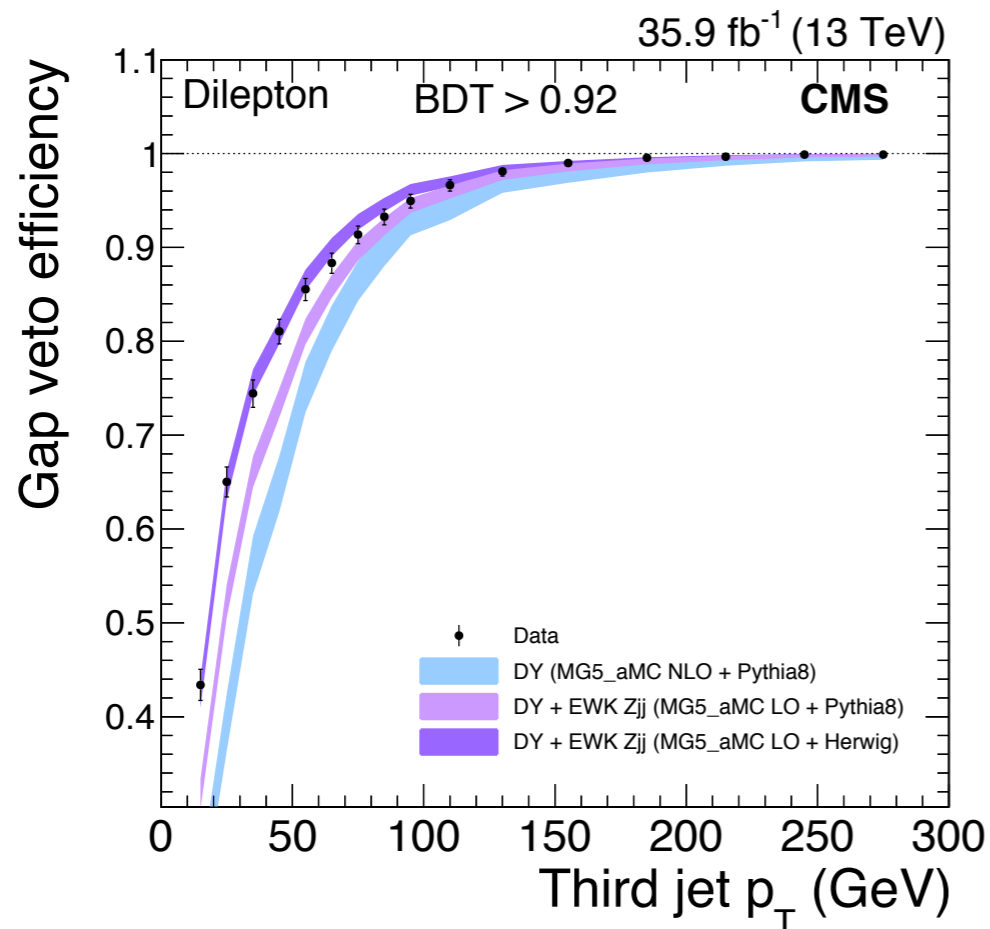
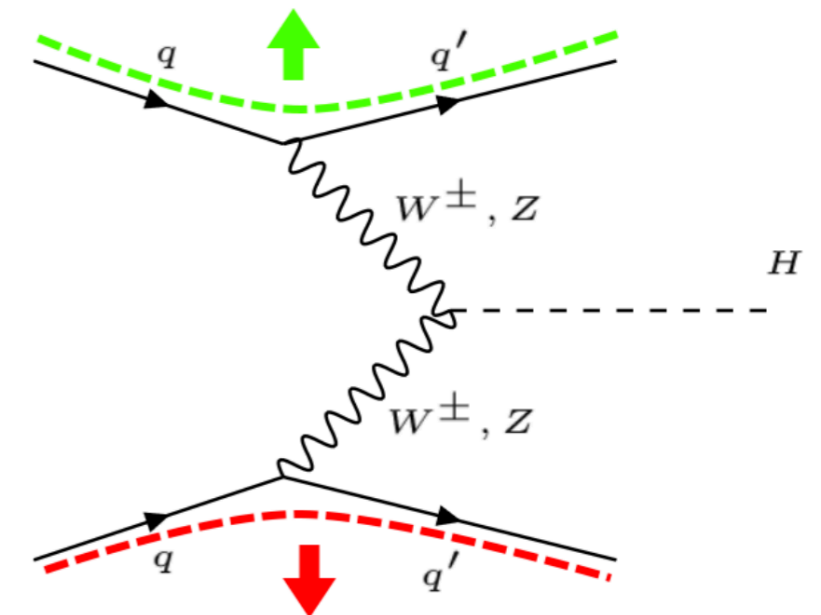


e.g. ARIADNE, VINCIA

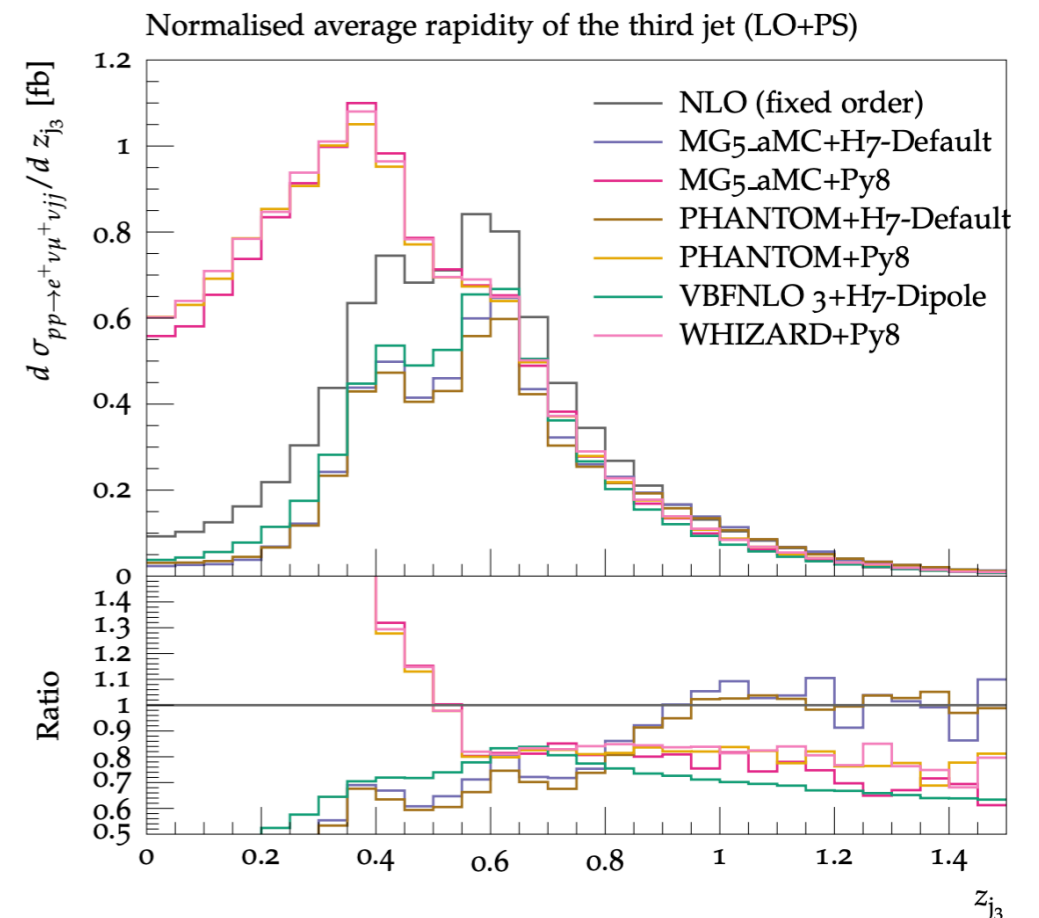
- **both parents** absorb transverse recoil
- **intrinsically** coherent

# Parton shower in VBF

- Understood during Run-2 that *PYTHIA* default does not accurately model VBF processes, with large effects:
  - Experimentally confirmed by CMS EW [W/Z]jj measurements with 2016 data.
  - “dipole recoil” scheme implemented in PYTHIA with more theoretically accurate description.
- Very active area of discussion in the last years - where do we stand today?



[Eur. Phys. J. C 78 \(2018\) 589](#)



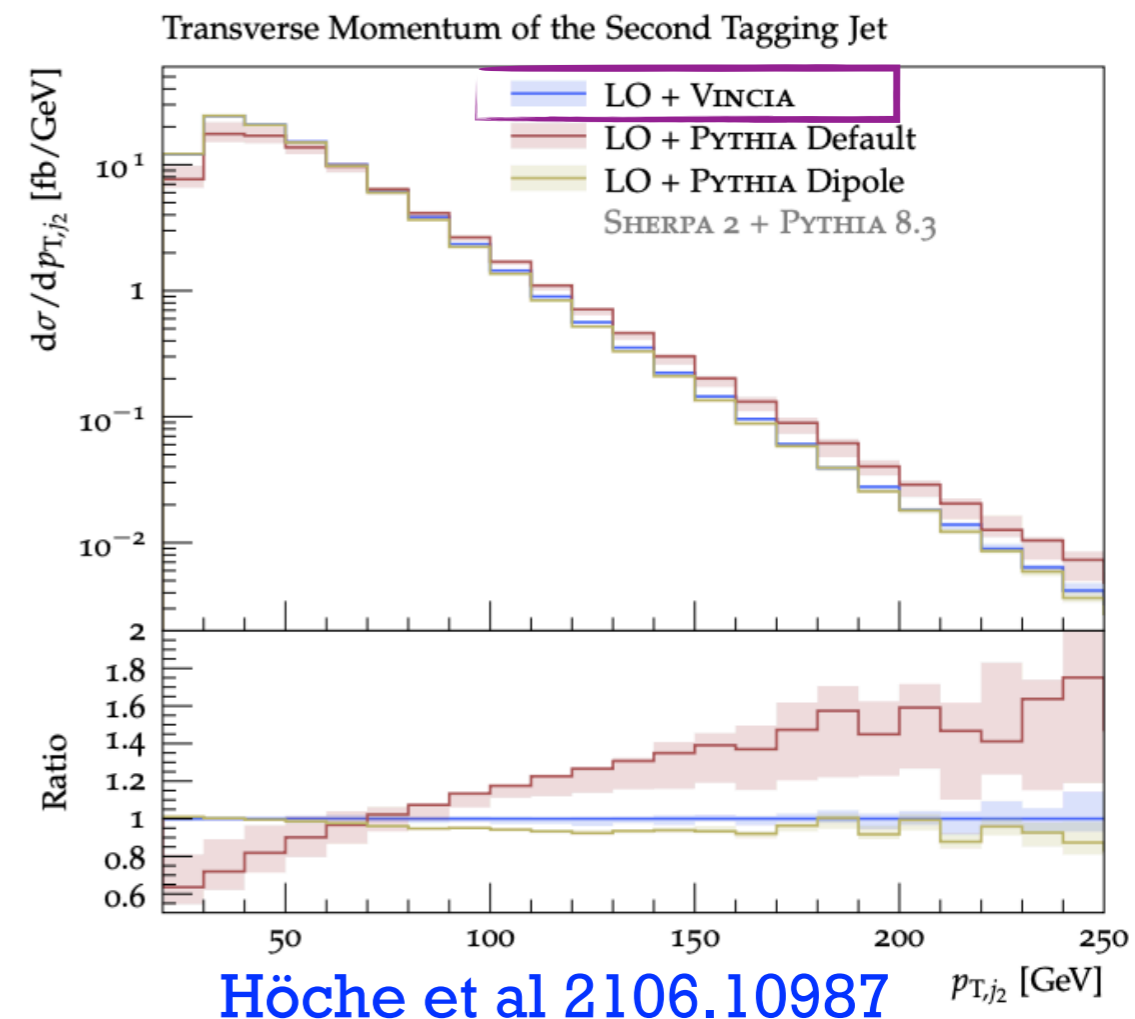
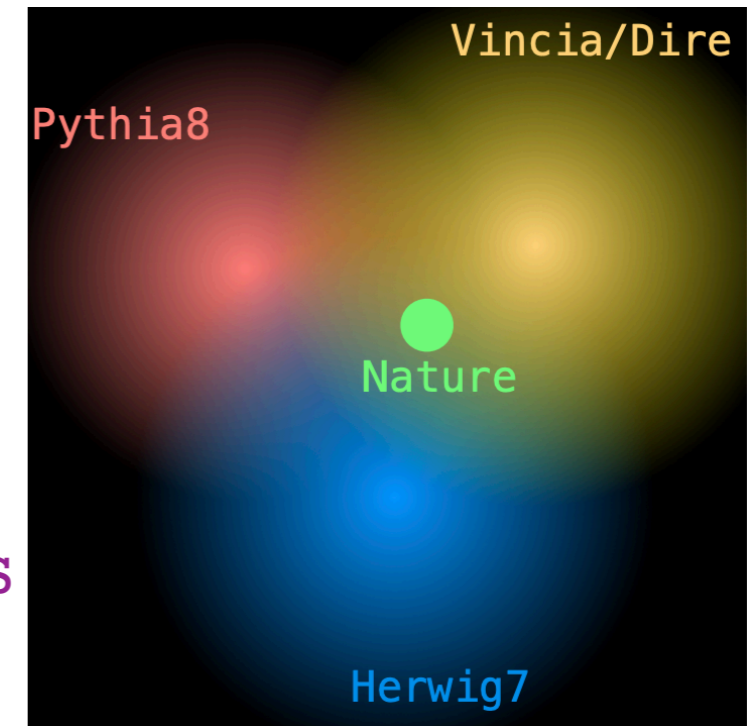
[Eur.Phys.J.C 78 \(2018\) 8, 671](#)



# VBF PS algorithms on the market today

- Run-2 consensus: derive PS uncertainty from two-point comparison of PYTHIA with dipole recoil and HERWIG.
- Both give similar level of agreement to fixed order NNLO prediction.
- Antenna shower available in VINCIA, which can be interfaced with PYTHIA.
- Shown to agree quite well with dipole shower.
- Multiple VBF H PS options available today, with no clear consensus from theory on best way to assess the uncertainty:
- Each algorithm has its limitations, but a priori each is similarly accurate, closes with fixed order.

Tomorrow's PS description?



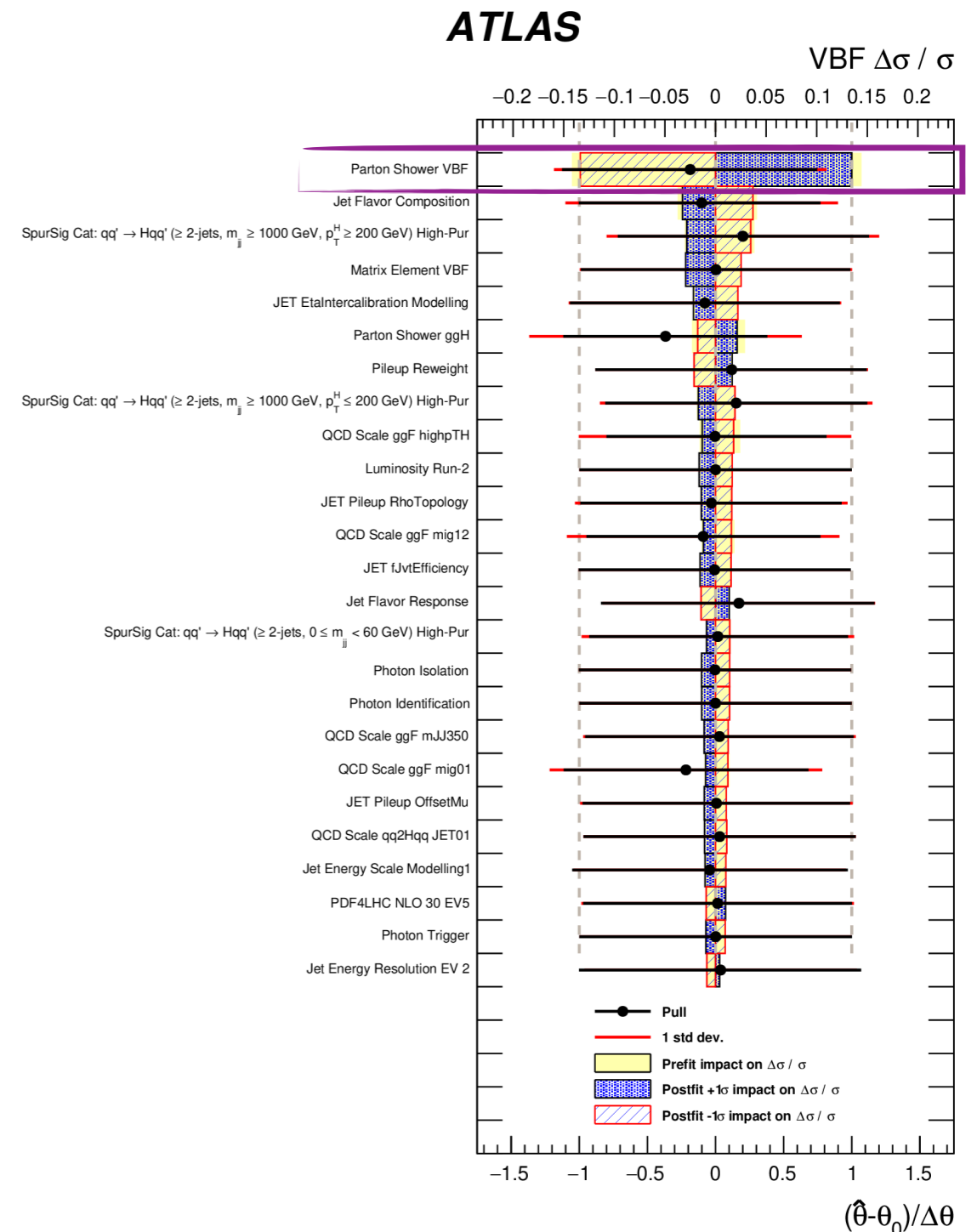
[Höche et al 2106.10987](https://arxiv.org/abs/2106.10987)

$p_{T,j2}$  [GeV]

# Why it matters

- PS uncertainty derived from symmetrized two-point Pythia dipole vs. Herwig7 can impact VBF measurement by as much as 15%.
- The PS uncertainty for VBF H seems likely to dominate theory (and total systematic?) uncertainty for the years to come.
- *Depending on the developments in the next years, we may soon be limiting the reach of our VBF H measurements.*
- Not only in terms of the theoretical precision, but also in how best to implement the PS uncertainty.

## Impacts from ATLAS Run-2 STXS $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ : [link](#)



# Contributed talks

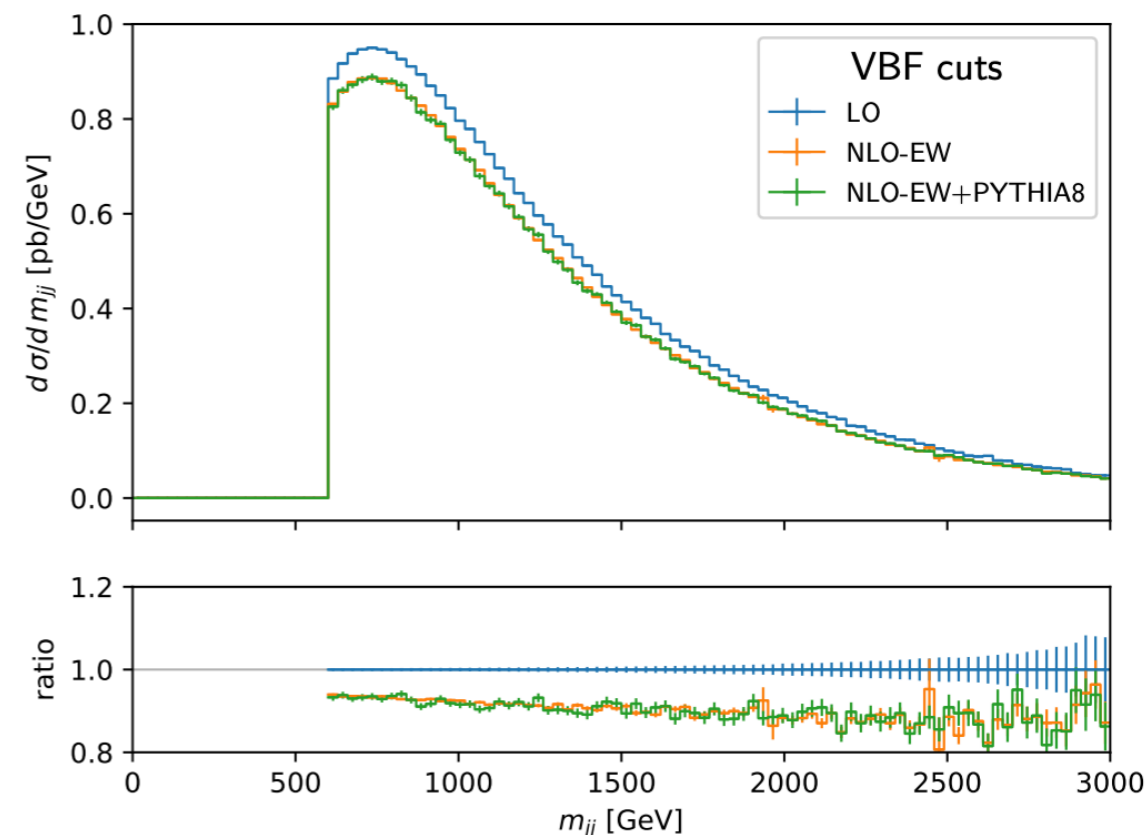
- Variety of topical contributions highlighting various developments in the field:
  - Deep learning techniques in VBFH searches in  $H \rightarrow \text{inv}$  (*Vishal Singh Ngairangbam*)
  - Experimental falsification of SMEFT (*Alexandre Salas-Bernárdez*)
  - Looking at VBF processes from a polarisation perspective (*Giovanni Pelliccioli*)
  - Towards WBF with realistic final states and anomalous couplings at NLO (*Konstantin Asteriadis*)
  - High Energy Jets (HEJ) applied to inclusive Higgs+jets production (*Jérémy Paltrinieri*)
  - A sensitivity study of VBF-V to dimension-6 EFT operators at the LHC (*Flavia Cetorelli*)
  - Experimental potential on CP sensitive STXS splitting. (*Benedict Tobias Winter*)
  - Electroweak corrections and shower effects to Higgs production in association with two jets at the LHC (*Johannes Scheller*)
- I will highlight a couple examples...

# NLO-EW differential corrections

- New NLO EW differential corrections available this year.
- Prescription to use NLO EW and NLO QCD corrections with PS.
- An important development towards Run-3 measurements and beyond, as we further probe VBF at higher  $p_T$ / large  $m_{jj}$ .

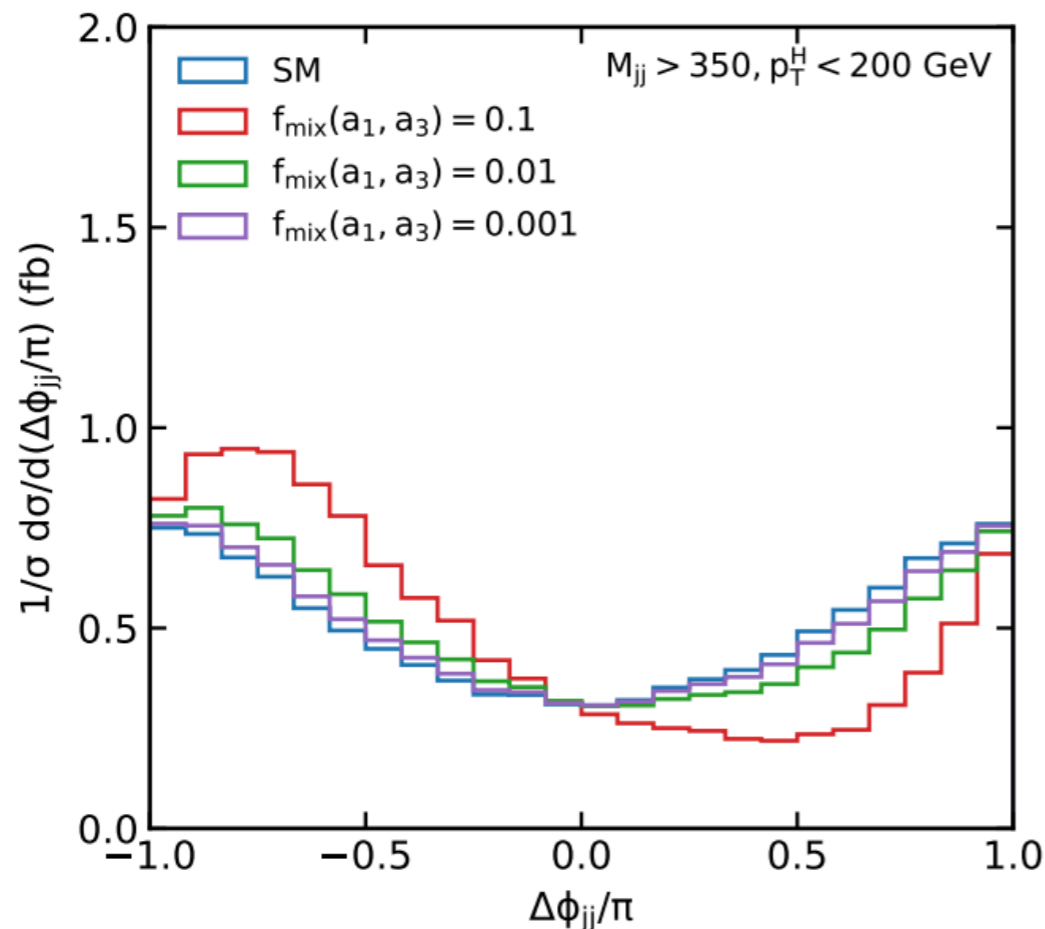
## Implementation of the POWHEG Process

- Based on POWHEG BOX RES
- Full EW production process of  $H + 2J$
- Either NLO-QCD or NLO-EW corrections
- Resonance-aware formalism allows for multi-channel phase space
- RECOLA amplitudes
- Interface for matching to PYTHIA8 (8.240)
  - QCD shower with NLO-QCD corrections
  - QED shower with NLO-EW corrections

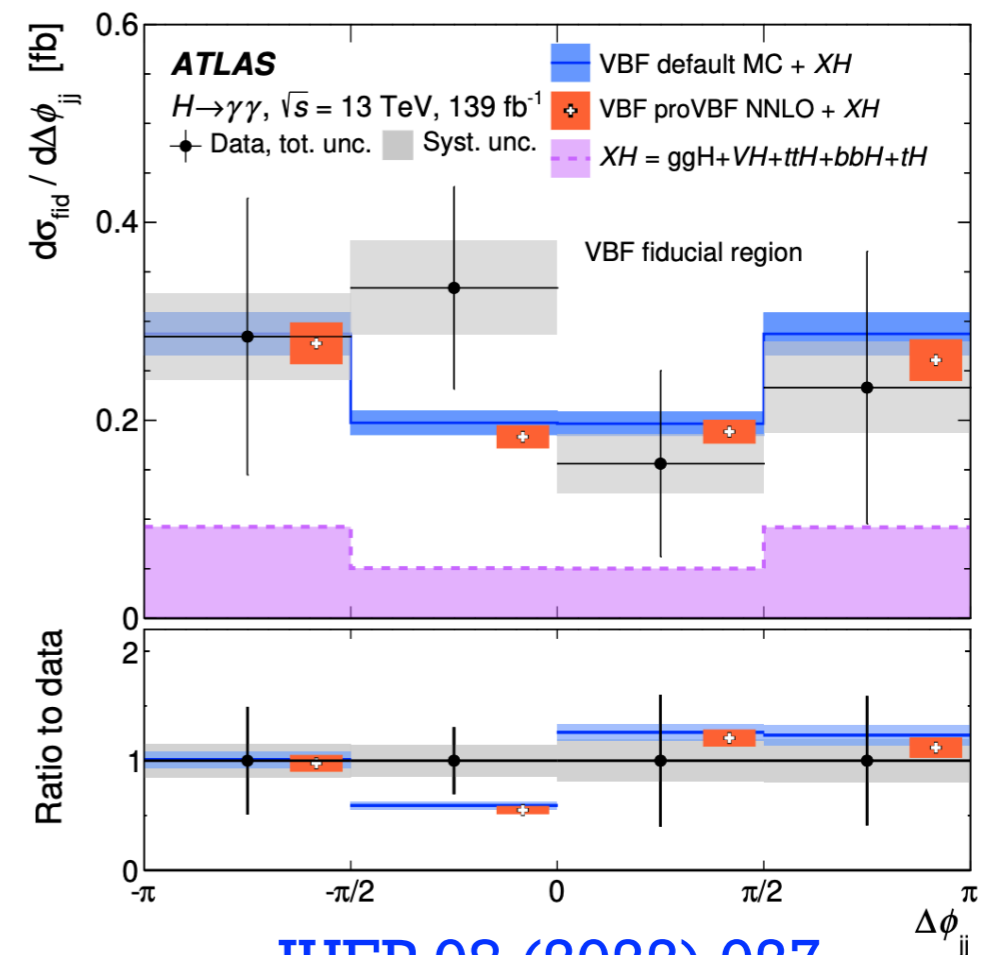


# Probing CP in VBF production

- Angular separation between the VBF-tagged jets is affected by modifications to the H-VV vertex CP structure.
- An alternative production-side CP probe in addition to  $H \rightarrow ZZ$  (from decay).
- ATLAS Run-2  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  measured unfolded  $\Delta\phi(jj)$  distribution in VBF-enriched region, following initial proposals from Les Houches 2019.
- For Run-3 (and beyond), likely to include coarse binning in  $\Delta\phi(jj)$  to probe asymmetries/CP.



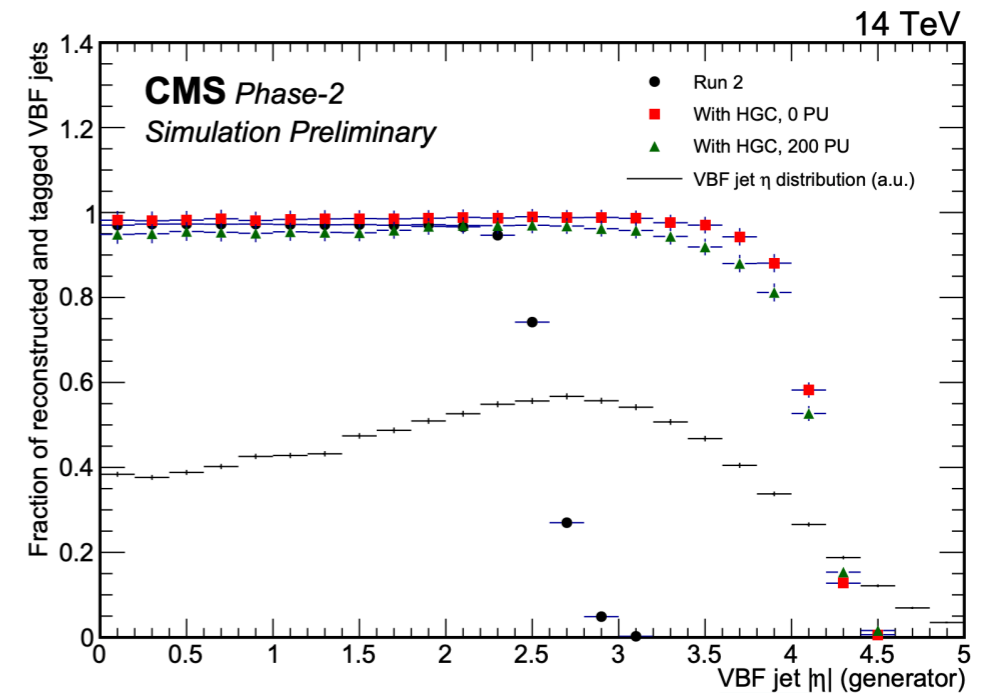
[arXiv:2003.01700](https://arxiv.org/abs/2003.01700)



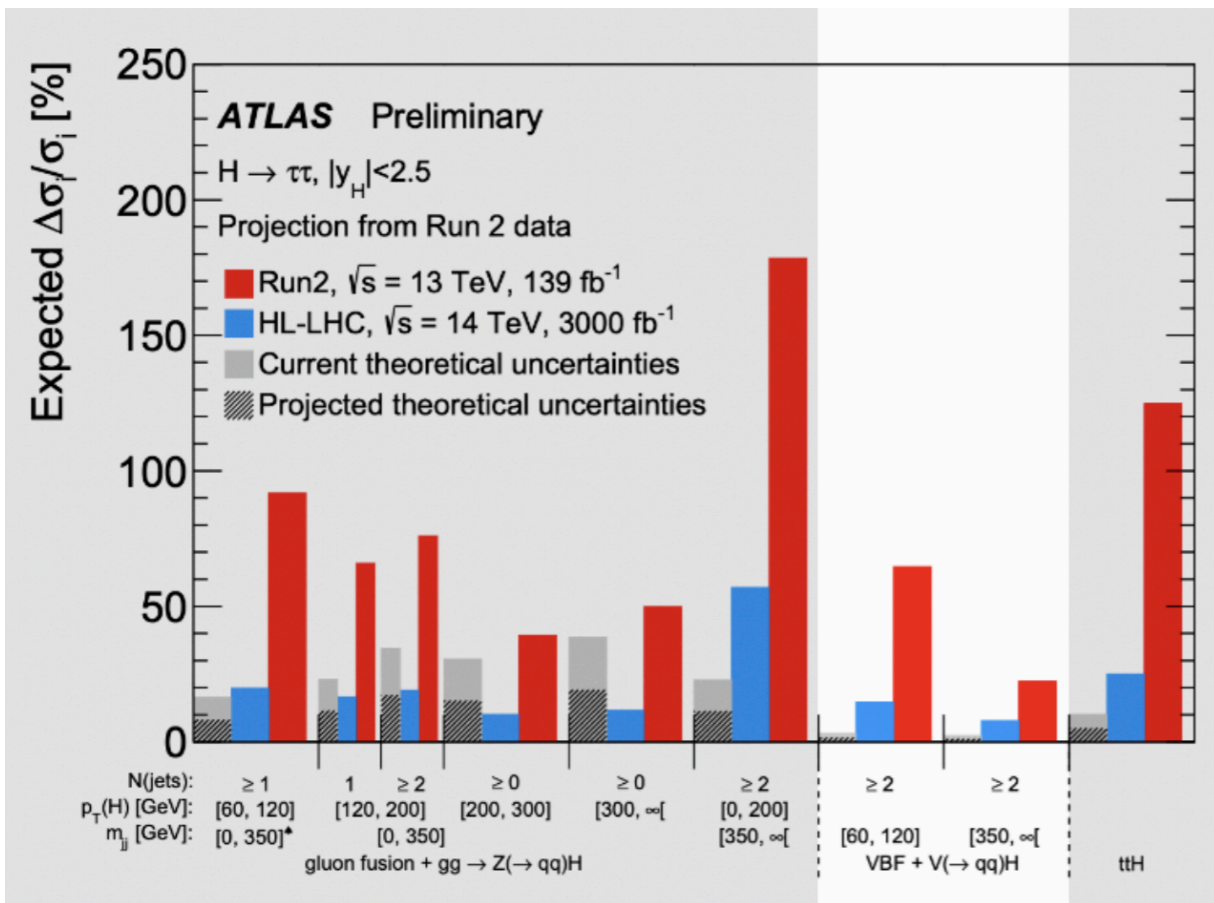
[JHEP 08 \(2022\) 027](https://arxiv.org/abs/2108.027)

# Looking towards the future: experiment

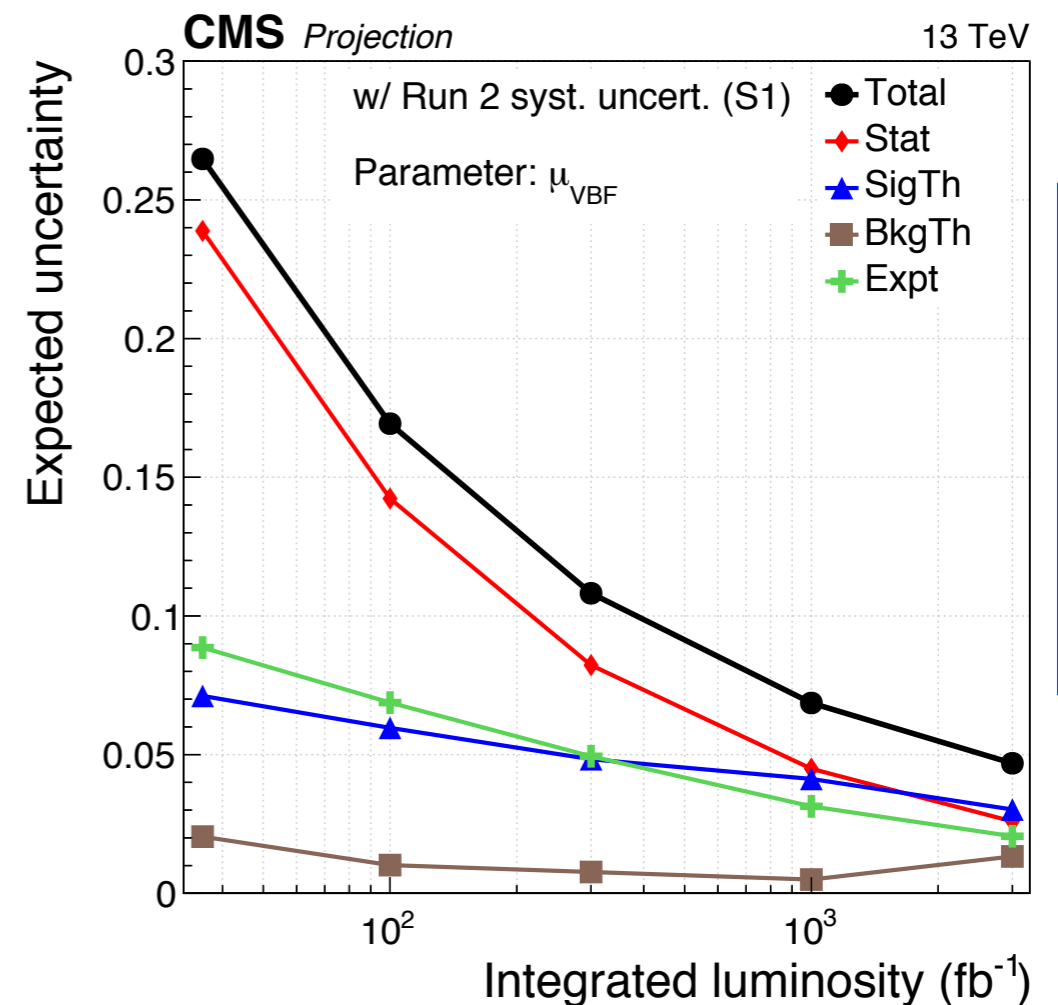
- Beyond factor 2-3 improvement in statistics from Run-3, HL-LHC will reduce VBF measurement uncertainties to the level of a few to 5%.
- To fully take advantage of these datasets, we have plenty of work to do in:
  - Understanding and calibrating new highly complex detectors in a very high pileup environment.
  - Reducing experimental uncertainties.



CMS-TDR-019



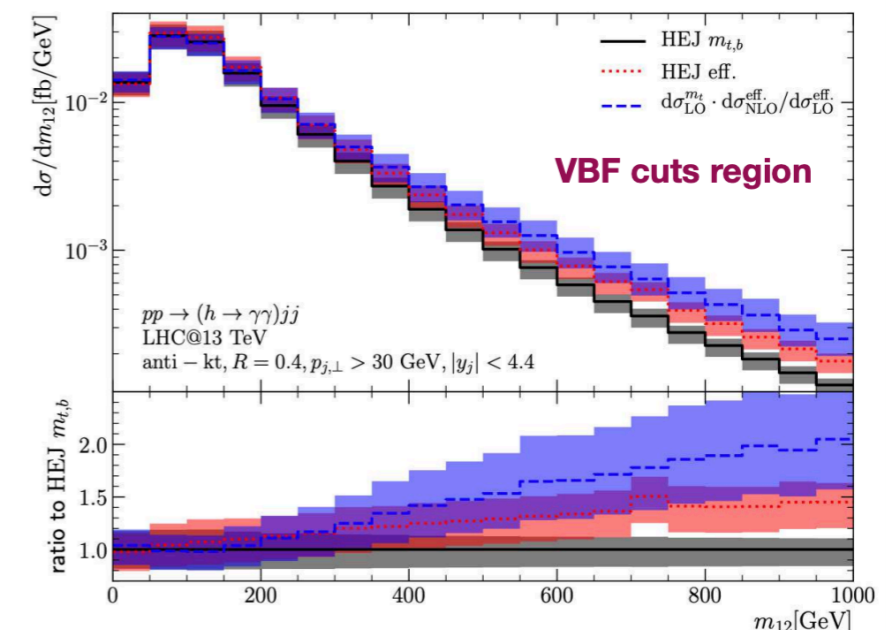
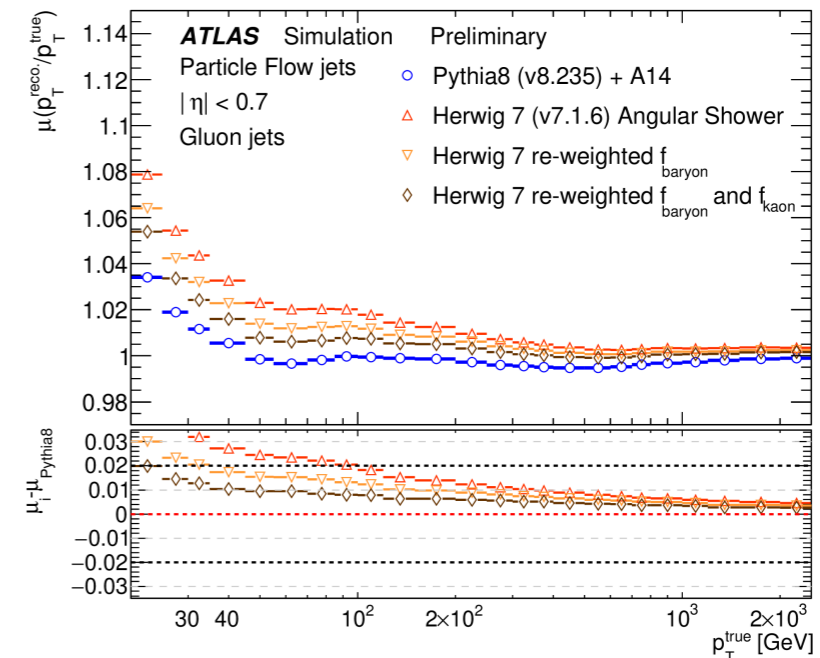
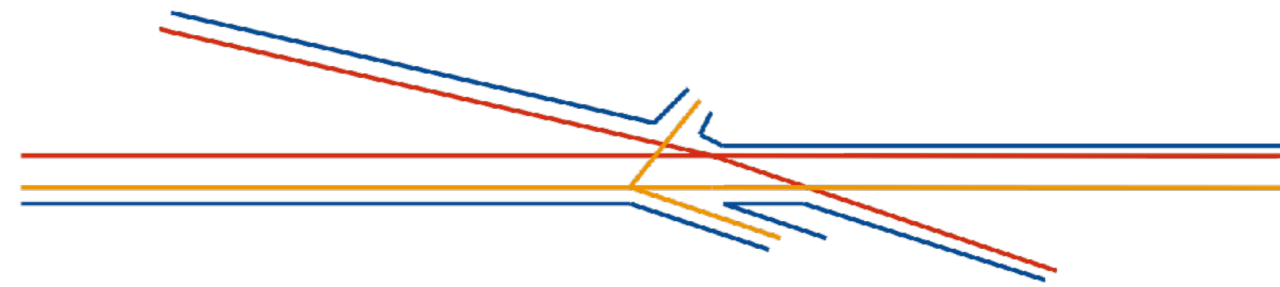
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2022-018



CMS-PAS-FTR-18-011

# Looking towards the future: theory

- “VBF is among those processes which challenge predictions at all scales and all levels of detail”
- From Simon’s [talk at the workshop](#)
- Avenues for development on many fronts:
  - Accuracy of parton showers
  - Challenges in matching and merging
  - Jet vetos & non-global observables
  - High-energy effects
  - Soft QCD effects.
  - ...
- Making progress, but still plenty to do to understand effects at the  $\sim$ percent level.



# Updated predictions: inclusive cross section

- Finishing calculation of VBF H inclusive cross section @13.6 TeV.
  - N3LO QCD from [proVBFH](#) (update by Karlberg)
  - NLO EW from [HAWK](#) (update by Denner, Dittmaier, Mück)
- Today we show just the N3LO QCD, but NLO EW corrections are ready too and just need to be combined.

VBF (N3LO QCD)							
MH	Cross Section	Uncertainty					
		Scale		TU	PDF+ $\alpha_s$	PDF	$\alpha_s$
[GeV]	[pb]	pos [%]	neg [%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
120.00	4.473	0.1	-0.1		$\pm 2.2$	$\pm 2.1$	$\pm 0.4$
122.00	4.402	0.1	-0.1		$\pm 2.2$	$\pm 2.1$	$\pm 0.4$
124.00	4.333	0.1	-0.1		$\pm 2.2$	$\pm 2.1$	$\pm 0.4$
124.60	4.313	0.1	-0.1		$\pm 2.2$	$\pm 2.1$	$\pm 0.4$
124.80	4.306	0.1	-0.1		$\pm 2.2$	$\pm 2.1$	$\pm 0.4$
125.00	4.299	0.1	-0.1		$\pm 2.2$	$\pm 2.1$	$\pm 0.4$
125.09	4.296	0.1	-0.1		$\pm 2.2$	$\pm 2.1$	$\pm 0.4$
125.20	4.292	0.1	-0.1		$\pm 2.2$	$\pm 2.1$	$\pm 0.4$
125.30	4.289	0.1	-0.1		$\pm 2.2$	$\pm 2.1$	$\pm 0.4$
125.38	4.286	0.1	-0.1		$\pm 2.2$	$\pm 2.1$	$\pm 0.4$
125.60	4.279	0.1	-0.1		$\pm 2.2$	$\pm 2.1$	$\pm 0.4$
126.00	4.265	0.1	-0.1		$\pm 2.2$	$\pm 2.1$	$\pm 0.4$
128.00	4.199	0.1	-0.1		$\pm 2.2$	$\pm 2.1$	$\pm 0.4$
130.00	4.135	0.1	-0.1		$\pm 2.2$	$\pm 2.1$	$\pm 0.4$



# Differential cross sections

- Important to calculate differential/fiducial VBF cross sections as well:
  - VBF measurement regions include selections on  $m_{jj}$ ,  $p_T(j)$ ,  $|\Delta Y(jj)|$ , ...
  - Large overlap with VH at low  $m_{jj}$ , validity of VBF approximation, etc.
- *Calculate variety of N-dimensional differential distributions:*
  - Single-differential distribution for  $p_T(H)$
  - Double differential:
    - $m_{jj}$  vs.  $p_T(H)$
    - $m_{jj}$  vs.  $|\Delta\phi(jj)|$
    - $m_{jj}$  vs.  $|\Delta Y(jj)|$
    - $p_T(H)$  vs.  $|\Delta Y(jj)|$
    - $p_T(H)$  vs.  $N_{jet}$
  - Triple differential:
    - $m_{jj}$  vs.  $p_T(H)$  binning of STXS x 2 bins in  $|\Delta\phi(jj)|$  (0,  $\pi/2$ ,  $\pi$ )
  - STXS binning for  $m_{jj}$  and  $p_T(H)$ , 4-6 bins for other distributions.
  - Calculations provided for two selection regions:
    - STXS selections:  $|\eta(j)| < 4.7$ ,  $p_T(j) > 25/30$  GeV.
    - STXS selections +  $m_{jj} > 300$  GeV,  $|\Delta Y(jj)| > 2.0$
- Work in progress...

# Parton shower description and uncertainties

- First of all, need to make sure that experiments follow correct prescriptions:
  - PYTHIA this year released a set of PS for VBF instructions [here](#), would be nice to have for other PS algorithms as well.
- Both experiments currently plan to implement VBF PS uncertainty for Run-3 analyses as symmetrized two-point Pythia dipole vs. Herwig7 difference.
  - Resulting uncertainty can impact the VBF measurement by as much as 10-15%, and can have a significant impact on the measurement(s).
- Any ideas welcome for how to better define this uncertainty band
  - An active discussion point going forward
  - Keep in mind that if we want to update the prescription for the Run-3 measurements we need to act soon (things take time!).

# Applying NNLO QCD and NLO EW to event generators

- Current state of the art for VBF H:
  - NLO EW + PS: [JHEP09\(2022\)191](#)
  - NNLO QCD: [PRL.115.082002](#), [Phys.Lett.B 781 \(2018\) 672-677](#), [JHEP02\(2022\)046](#)
  - NLO QCD + PS (any general MC)
- But no prescription yet for NLO QCD + NLO EW with PS for VBF.
  - Possibly coming soon, would be great to have a recipe for approximating NNLO QCD corrections as well.
  - NNLO QCD + NLO EW with PS is a longer-term challenge.
- Must in parallel continue to work on improving description of parton shower.
  - Can first be studied in the strict VBF approximation without need for cuts, and then go beyond.

# Reducing ggF uncertainties in VBF

- Sub-leading theory uncertainties from ggF contribution to VBF-enriched region
  - Typically large theory uncertainties on the ggF prediction in this phase space
  - Typical ggF contribution in VBF-enriched measurement region is 10-20%.
- Active area of development in theory:
  - See for example recent comparative study of predictions in VBF-like regions, including at high- $p_T(H)$ <sup>1</sup>.
  - Further work is needed to better disentangle and understand ggF contamination.
    - See for example J. Paltrinieri's [dedicated talk on HEJ](#) at the workshop
- On the experimental side, important to rely on predictions at highest possible precision in ggF+2-jet region and not only inclusively.
  - i.e. ggF+2-jet at NLO via amc@NLO, HJMiNNLO, HERWIG with NLO matching + multijet merging, ...

[1] [JHEP11\(2021\)108](#)

# Summary

- *We are entering the precision era for VBF H, with STXS/differential measurement possible in multiple decay channels.*
- *Systematic uncertainties, which include a substantial theory component, are approaching the size of statistical uncertainties in many of the main VBF measurement channels.*
  - *The parton shower description and uncertainty are the most important issue going forward, and any ideas/development there will have a clear impact towards Run-3 and beyond.*
  - *Now is the time to make the developments that can/will be used for the Run-3 legacy measurements.*
- *Improving the predictions for VBF requires developments on multiple fronts.*
  - *Important to make sure that experiments are also aware and able to implement the latest improvements.*
- *Clear interplay between developments in theory and experiment:*
  - *It's not only a matter of reducing the final measurement uncertainty, analysis strategies are to an extent designed because of limitations from uncertainties.*

# Additional information

- Welcome to Silvia Ferrario Ravasio replacing Simon Plätzer.
  - And a big thank you to Simon!
- e-group: lhc-higgs-vbf  $\Rightarrow$  please subscribe!
- A [twiki page](#) is available summarizing the main activities.
- Email us at [lhc-higgs-vbf-convener@cernNOSPAMPLEASE.ch](mailto:lhc-higgs-vbf-convener@cernNOSPAMPLEASE.ch)

# Additional Material