

Two-loop QCD corrections to $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}j$



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In collaboration with: Simon Badger, Matteo Becchetti, Heribertus Bayu Hartanto, Simone Zoia [[arXiv:24xx.xxxxx](#), [arXiv:2404.12325](#), [arXiv:2201.12188](#)]
(Thanks also to Gaia Fontana for the wonderful drawings)

17th International Workshop on Top Quark Physics

Towards
✓

Two-loop QCD corrections to $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}j$



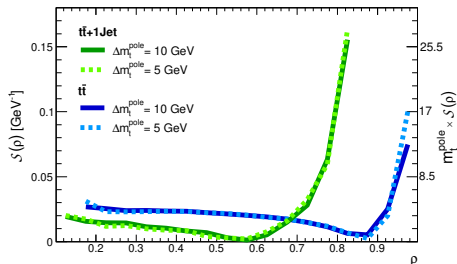
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Why is $t\bar{t}j$ important?



[Alioli, Fernandez, Fuster, Irlas, Moch, Uwer '13]

- 50% of $t\bar{t}$ events produced at LHC are associated with a jet
- $t\bar{t}j$ normalised differential cross-section **highly sensitive to m_t** [see also Olaf's talk]

What do we know about $t\bar{t}j$?

- NLO QCD corrections [Dittmaier, Uwer, Weinzierl, '07]
- Full off-shell decays and interfaces with parton shower [Alioli, Bevilacqua, Czakon, Hartanto, Kraus, Melnikov, Moch, Schulze, Uwer, Worek '10-'16]
- Mixed QCD and EW corrections [Gütschow, Lindert, Schönherr '18]
- **NNLO QCD corrections needed**

Current frontier: 2 → 3 two-loop scattering amplitudes

Massless external particles:

- $pp \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma$
[Abreu, Page, Pascual, Sotnikov (2020)]
[Chawdhry, Czakon, Mitov, Poncelet (2021)]
[Abreu, De Laurentis, Ita, Klinkert, Page, Sotnikov (2023)]
- $pp \rightarrow \gamma\gamma j$
[Agarwal, Buccioni, von Manteuffel, Tancredi (2021)]
[Chawdhry, Czakon, Mitov, Poncelet (2021)]
[Badger, Brønnum-Hansen, Chicherin, Gehrmann, Hartanto, Henn, Marcoli, Moodie, Peraro, Zoia (2021)]
- $pp \rightarrow \gamma jj$
[Badger, Czakon, Hartanto, Moodie, Peraro, Poncelet, Zoia (2023)]
- $pp \rightarrow jjj$
[Abreu, Febres Cordero, Ita, Page, Sotnikov (2021)]
[De Laurentis, Ita, Klinkert, Sotnikov (2023)]
[Agarwal, Buccioni, Devoto, Gambuti, von Manteuffel, Tancredi (2023)]
[De Laurentis, Ita, Sotnikov (2023)]

One massive external particle: (full colour missing)

- $pp \rightarrow Wbb$
[Badger, Hartanto, Zoia (2021)]
[Hartanto, Poncelet, Popescu, Zoia (2022)]
- $pp \rightarrow Wjj$
[Abreu, Febres Cordero, Ita, Klinkert, Page, Sotnikov (2022)]
- $pp \rightarrow Hbb$
[Badger, Hartanto, Kryz, Zoia (2021)]
- $pp \rightarrow W\gamma j$
[Badger, Hartanto, Kryz, Zoia (2022)]
- $pp \rightarrow W/Z + bb$
[Buonocore, Devoto, Kallweit, Mazzitelli, Rottoli, Savoini (2022)]
[Mazzitelli, Sotnikov, Wiesemann (2024)]
- $pp \rightarrow W\gamma\gamma^*$
[Badger, Hartanto, Wu, Zhang, Zoia (2024)]

* subleading contribution numerically available

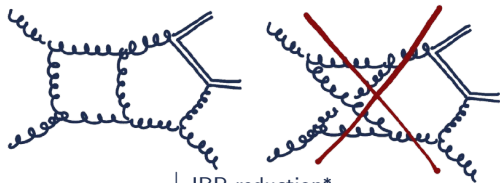


INTERNAL MASSES

Amplitude workflow: a MASSIVE effort

$$A^{2L}(\epsilon) = \sum_i \left(\text{Diagram}_i \right)$$

↓ colour decomposition



↓ IBP reduction*

$$A_{\text{LC}}^{\text{hel},2L}(\epsilon) = \sum_i d_i(\epsilon) \text{MI}_i(\epsilon)$$

↓ ϵ expansion

$$A_{\text{LC}}^{\text{hel},2L}(\epsilon) = \sum_i \sum_{k=-4}^0 \epsilon^k r_{ki} F_i$$

→ Elliptic sector

[Badger, Becchetti, Giraudo, Zoia '24]

[Badger, Becchetti, Chaubey, Marzucca '23]

→ Special functions

$A(\text{hel}; n_t, n_{\bar{t}})$ helicity amplitudes encode spin correlations in the narrow width approximation



*Optimised IBP relations from NeatIBP [Wu, Boehm, Ma, Xu, Zhang '23]

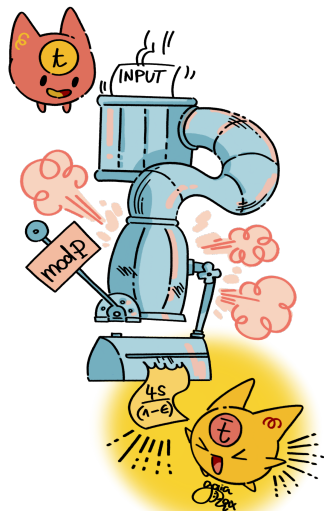
A MASSIVE effort: Algebraic complexity

- Intermediate steps in scattering amplitude computations can produce very **large expressions**
- To manage complexity, use numerical methods and then restore analytic dependence
- Replace symbolic operations with numerical evaluations in a **finite field** (integers mod prime P)

[von Manteuffel, Schabinger '14] [Peraro '16]


- Numerical framework: **FiniteFlow**

[Peraro '19]



A MASSIVE effort: Analytic complexity

- Expanding $MI_i(\epsilon)$ around $\epsilon = 0$:

$$MI_i(\epsilon) = \sum_{k=-4}^0 \epsilon^k \underbrace{MI_i^k}$$


- Polylogarithmic functions**, fast+stable numerics
- Elliptic functions**, need further investigation

•

$$\cancel{dMI_i(\epsilon) = \epsilon dA_{ij} MI_j(\epsilon)} \longrightarrow \text{elliptic sector}$$

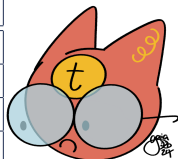
→ DEs arranged so that elliptic sectors only appear at $O(\epsilon^0)$

- A basis of special functions has been identified such that:
UV/IR poles can be identified analytically and the finite remainder computed directly

TOP findings

- **First working code** to evaluate the finite remainder of $t\bar{t}j$ two-loop helicity amplitudes ✓
- **Ward identity check** (gauge invariant results) ✓
- **Pole check** (analytically checked) ✓
- **Special functions evaluated** via their DEs using GSE ✓
[DiffExp, Hidding '20][Moriello '18]
- **Evaluation** of two-loop helicity amplitudes (gg channel) at leading colour for benchmark physical phase-space points:

Phase-Space	$A_{LC}^{2L}(+++++; n_t n_{\bar{t}})$ [GeV $^{-2}$]
point #1	19.028262 - 3.1078961 i
point #2	0.07061470 - 0.00649655 i
point #3	-29.219122 - 27.542150 i
point #4	-0.97280521 + 0.86357506 i
point #5	-0.40407926 - 0.53165671 i



Preliminary

What?

- **Two-loop scattering amplitude for $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}j$**
→ towards two-loop QCD corrections

Why?

- Bottleneck computation for $t\bar{t}j$ **precise theoretical predictions** → high-priority process at the LHC

4 key questions



How?

- **Finite fields** framework
- **Special function** basis
→ direct determination of the finite remainder!

What's next?

- Deliver **phenomenological viable** results
- Explore analytical **reconstruction** viability

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Thank you!!!



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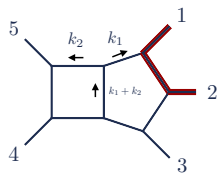
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Backup

Integral basis for leading colour $t\bar{t}j$

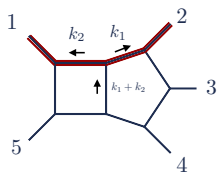
PB_A



[Badger, Becchetti, Chaubey, Marzucca '23]

- 88 MIs
- dlog-form

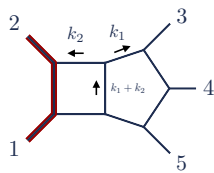
PB_B



[Badger, Becchetti, Giraud, Zoia '24]

- 121 MIs
- Elliptic sector +
Nested square
roots

PB_C



- 109 MIs
- dlog-form

Numerical evaluation of the helicity amplitudes

- Two-loop helicity amplitudes for the process $4_g 5_g \rightarrow 1_t 2_{\bar{t}} 3_g$
- Amplitude computed at leading colour
- Decay direction fixed in a non-physical direction ($n_t = n_{\bar{t}} = p_3$)
- Amplitude computed in 't Hooft-Veltman scheme
- Finite reminder directly computed

Preliminary

Phase-Space points	$A_{\text{LC}}^{2\text{L}}(++++) ; n_t n_{\bar{t}} [\text{GeV}^{-2}]$
$d_{12} \rightarrow 0.1074, d_{23} \rightarrow 0.2719, d_{34} \rightarrow -0.1563,$ $d_{45} \rightarrow 0.5001, d_{15} \rightarrow -0.03196, m_t^2 \rightarrow 0.02502$	$19.028262 - 3.1078961 i$
$d_{12} \rightarrow 0.3915, d_{23} \rightarrow 0.06997, d_{34} \rightarrow -0.06034,$ $d_{45} \rightarrow 0.5002, d_{15} \rightarrow -0.1293, m_t^2 \rightarrow 0.02499$	$0.07061470 - 0.00649655 i$
$d_{12} \rightarrow 0.2167, d_{23} \rightarrow 0.02186, d_{34} \rightarrow -0.01149,$ $d_{45} \rightarrow 0.5007, d_{15} \rightarrow -0.04709, m_t^2 \rightarrow 0.02502$	$-29.219122 - 27.542150 i$
$d_{12} \rightarrow 0.2986, d_{23} \rightarrow 0.1599, d_{34} \rightarrow -0.05978,$ $d_{45} \rightarrow 0.4998, d_{15} \rightarrow -0.2899, m_t^2 \rightarrow 0.02500$	$-0.97280521 + 0.86357506 i$
$d_{12} \rightarrow 0.2882, d_{23} \rightarrow 0.04770, d_{34} \rightarrow -0.1080,$ $d_{45} \rightarrow 0.5000, d_{15} \rightarrow -0.1583, m_t^2 \rightarrow 0.02502$	$-0.40407926 - 0.53165671 i$

with $d_{ij} = p_i \cdot p_j$, normalised here w.r.t $2 p_4 \cdot p_5$

Helicity amplitudes for massive fermions

We make use of the following basis for spin structures:

$$A^{2L}(1_t^+, 2_{\bar{t}}^+, 3^{h_3}, 4^{h_4}, 5^{h_5}; n_t, n_{\bar{t}}) = m_t \Phi(3^{h_3}, 4^{h_4}, 5^{h_5}) \sum_{i=1}^4 \Theta_i(1, 2; n_t, n_{\bar{t}}) A^{2L,[i]}(1_t^+, 2_{\bar{t}}^+, 3^{h_3}, 4^{h_4}, 5^{h_5})$$

- The phase factor Φ account for the massless parton helicities
- Four basis functions Θ_i for the spin dependence of the top-quark pair and the associated subamplitudes $A^{2L,[i]}$

For more details see [[arXiv:2201.12188](https://arxiv.org/abs/2201.12188), [arXiv:2102.13450](https://arxiv.org/abs/2102.13450)]