

***QCD resummation for light quark effects in  
Higgs boson production and decays***

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# Topics discussed

- Light quark mediated  $gg \rightarrow H$  amplitude
  - *LL and NLL result*
- Light quark mediated  $gg \rightarrow Hg$  amplitude
  - *LL result*
  - *jet factorization*
- Effect on production and decays rates

# Based on

*K. Melnikov, A.A. Penin, JHEP 05, 172 (2016)*

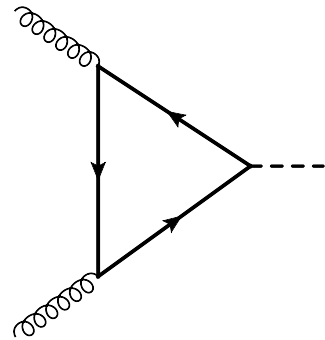
*T. Liu, A.A. Penin, Phys.Rev.Lett. 119, 262001 (2017)*

*C. Anastasiou, A.A. Penin, JHEP 07, 195 (2020)*

*T. Liu, A.A. Penin, A. Reichman, JHEP 04, 031 (2024)*

# Light quark mass effect

## ● Leading contribution



$$\propto \alpha_s \ln^2(m_H^2/m_q^2) \frac{m_q^2}{m_H^2}$$

➡ *large logs at subleading power*

● *effective expansion parameter*

$$\alpha_s \ln^2(m_H^2/m_q^2) \sim \begin{matrix} 40 \alpha_s & \text{bottom} \\ 200 \alpha_s & \text{strange} \end{matrix}$$

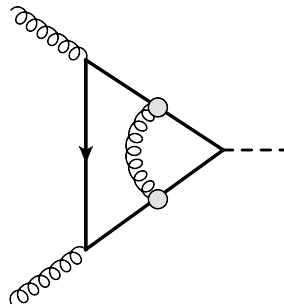
*in real world*  $100 \alpha_s$

➡ *resummation is mandatory*

# $gg \rightarrow H$ amplitude at LL

## ● Non-Sudakov logs

T. Liu, A.A. Penin, Phys.Rev.Lett. 119, 262001 (2017)



## ● Factorization formula

$$\mathcal{M}_{gg \rightarrow H}^b = Z_g^{2LL} g(z) \mathcal{M}_{gg \rightarrow H}^{b(0)}$$

● *gluon Sudakov factor*  $Z_g^{2LL} = \exp \left[ -\frac{C_A}{\epsilon^2} \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \frac{\mu^{2\epsilon}}{Q^{2\epsilon}} \right]$

● *non-Sudakov double logarithms*

$$g(z) = 2 \int_0^1 d\xi \int_0^{1-\xi} d\eta e^{2z\eta\xi} = {}_2F_2(1, 1; 3/2, 2; z/2)$$

● *double-log variable*  $z = (C_A - C_F) x$ ,  $x = \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} L^2$ ,  $L = \ln(m_H^2/m_q^2)$

eikonal color nonconservation

# $gg \rightarrow H$ amplitude at NLL

C. Anastasiou, A.A. Penin, JHEP **07**, 195 (2020)

$$\mathcal{M}_{gg \rightarrow H}^{bNLL} = C_b \left( \frac{\alpha_s(m_H)}{\alpha_s(m_b)} \right)^{\gamma_m^{(1)}/\beta_0} Z_g^{2NLL} \left[ -\frac{3}{2} \frac{m_b^2}{m_H^2} L^2 \mathcal{M}_{gg \rightarrow H}^{t(0)} \right]$$

*Yukawa RG factor*
*gluon Sudakov form factor*
*LO amplitude*

$$C_b = \left[ g(z) + \frac{\alpha_s L}{4\pi} (2\gamma_q^{(1)} g_\gamma(z) - \beta_0 g_\beta(z)) \right] = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n$$

$$c_1 = \frac{z}{6} + C_F \frac{\alpha_s L}{4\pi}, \quad c_2 = \frac{z^2}{45} + \frac{z}{5} \frac{\alpha_s L}{4\pi} \left[ \frac{3}{2} C_F - \beta_0 \left( \frac{5}{6} \frac{L_\mu}{L} - \frac{1}{3} \right) \right],$$

$$c_3 = \frac{z^3}{420} + \frac{z^2}{5} \frac{\alpha_s L}{4\pi} \left[ \frac{5}{21} C_F - \beta_0 \left( \frac{2}{9} \frac{L_\mu}{L} - \frac{2}{21} \right) \right], \quad \dots$$

$$L = \ln(s/m_q^2), \quad L_\mu = \ln(s/\mu^2)$$

● *main NLL effects:*

$$\alpha_s(\mu) \Leftrightarrow \alpha_s(m_H \left( \frac{m_q}{m_H} \right)^{2/5})$$

$$m_q^2(\mu) \Leftrightarrow m_q(m_q) m_q(m_H)$$

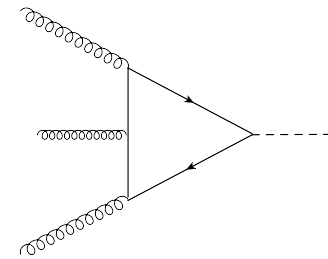
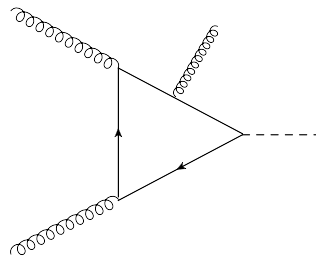
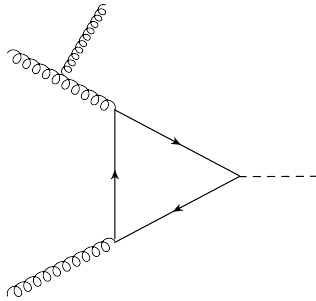
# $gg \rightarrow Hg$ amplitudes

## ● Kinematics of $g(p_1) + g(p_2) \rightarrow g(p_3) + H(p_H)$

●  $m_q^2 \ll p_{\perp}^2 \ll s, m_H^2$

●  $s \approx m_H^2$

## ● One-loop amplitudes



● *single color structure*

● *two helicity structures*

# $gg \rightarrow Hg$ amplitudes

● Amplitudes  $M_{+++ \pm} \propto e^{\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} I} \sum_q A_{+++ \pm}^{(q)}$

● Form factors

● large mass expansion  $A_{+++ \pm}^{(t)} = C_t \sum_{n=0} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi}\right)^n \tilde{A}_{+++ \pm}^{(n)} + \mathcal{O}(m_t^{-2})$

● small mass expansion  $A_{+++ \pm}^{(q)} = \frac{m_q^2}{s} \sum_{n=0} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi}\right)^n A_{+++ \pm}^{(n+1)} + \mathcal{O}(m_q^4)$

● One-loop Sudakov exponent

● physical  $I_{\text{ph}}^{(1)} = -\frac{C_A}{2\epsilon^2} \left[ 2 \left(\frac{-s}{\mu^2}\right)^{-\epsilon} + \left(\frac{-tu}{s\mu^2}\right)^{-\epsilon} \right]$

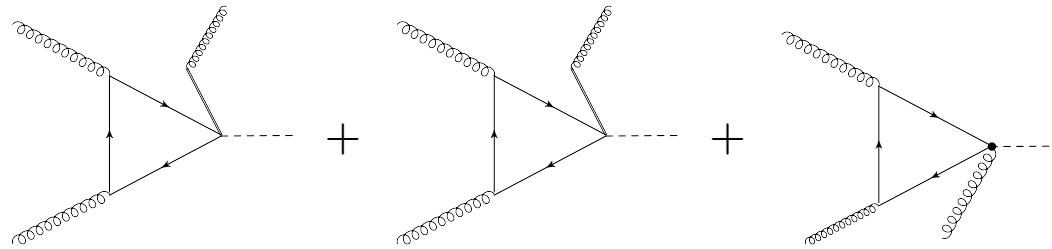
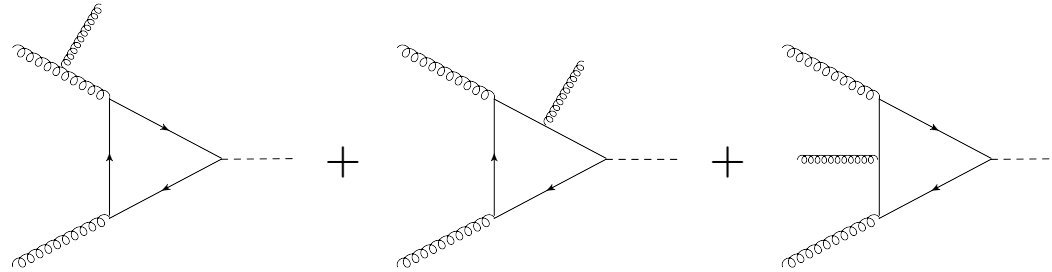
➡ accommodate all the double logs of  $p_\perp$  and rapidity in  $m_q \rightarrow \infty$  limit

● symmetric  $I_{\text{sym}}^{(1)} = -\frac{C_A}{2\epsilon^2} \left[ \left(\frac{-s}{\mu^2}\right)^{-\epsilon} + \left(\frac{-t}{\mu^2}\right)^{-\epsilon} + \left(\frac{-u}{\mu^2}\right)^{-\epsilon} \right]$



# Factorization

## Effective theory decomposition



*eikonal dipole*

*soft dipole*

*symmetric*

# Effective theory decomposition

## ● Eikonal dipole

- *standard dipole structure with  $A_{+++} = -A_{++-}$*
- *jet completely factors out from the quark loop*

## ● Soft dipole

- *standard dipole structure with  $A_{+++} = -A_{++-}$*
- *quark loop momentum cutoff  $l_{\perp}^2 < p_{\perp}^2$*

## ● Symmetric

- *symmetric tensor structure with  $A_{+++} = 0$*
- *quark loop momentum cutoff  $l_{\perp}^2 < p_{\perp}^2$*

# Double logs

- Soft emission from the factorized gluon line

- *color is conserved along gluon line*

- ➔ *only Sudakov double logs*

- Problem reduces to

- *eikonal dipole:*  $g(p_1)g(p_2)H$  *form factor*

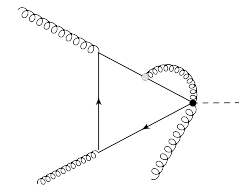
- *soft dipole:*  $g(p_1)g(p_2)H$  *form factor with  $p_{\perp}$ -dependent UV cutoff*

- *symmetric:*

- *unresolved vertex:*  $g(p_3)g(p_{1,2})H$  *form factor with  $p_{\perp}$ -dependent UV cutoff*

- *resolved vertex: additional Sudakov-Wilson contribution*

- ➔ *soft jet factors out*



# All-order amplitudes

## ● Leading logarithmic result

$$A_{+++}^{LL} = L^2 \left[ g(z) - \int_{(1-\tau+\zeta)/2}^{(1+\tau+\zeta)/2} \frac{d\eta}{2z\eta} \left( e^{2z\eta(1-\eta)} - e^{z\eta(1-\tau-\zeta)} \right) \right]$$

$$A_{++-}^{LL} = -A_{+++}^{LL} - L^2 \left[ \int_{(1-\tau+\zeta)/2}^{(1+\tau+\zeta)/2} \frac{d\eta}{2z\eta} e^{z((1-\tau)^2 - \zeta^2)/2} \left( e^{z\eta(1+\tau+\zeta-2\eta)} - 1 \right) + (\zeta \rightarrow -\zeta) \right]$$

● *rapidity variable*  $\zeta = \ln(t/u)/L$ , *transverse momentum variable*  $\tau = \ln(p_{\perp}^2/m_q^2)/L$

## ● Two loops

● *after infrared matching agrees with the explicit calculation*

K. Melnikov, L. Tancredi, C. Wever, JHEP 1611, 104 (2016)

# All-order amplitudes

## ● Leading logarithmic result

$$A_{+++}^{LL} = L^2 \left[ g(z) - \int_{(1-\tau+\zeta)/2}^{(1+\tau+\zeta)/2} \frac{d\eta}{2z\eta} \left( e^{2z\eta(1-\eta)} - e^{z\eta(1-\tau-\zeta)} \right) \right]$$

$$A_{++-}^{LL} = -A_{+++}^{LL} - L^2 \left[ \int_{(1-\tau+\zeta)/2}^{(1+\tau+\zeta)/2} \frac{d\eta}{2z\eta} e^{z((1-\tau)^2 - \zeta^2)/2} \left( e^{z\eta(1+\tau+\zeta-2\eta)} - 1 \right) + (\zeta \rightarrow -\zeta) \right]$$

● *rapidity variable*  $\zeta = \ln(t/u)/L$ , *transverse momentum variable*  $\tau = \ln(p_{\perp}^2/m_q^2)/L$

## ● Boundary values

● *low transverse momentum*  $p_{\perp} \sim m_q$ :  $A_{++\pm}^{LL} = \pm L^2 g(z)$

● *high transverse momentum, central rapidity*  $p_{\perp} \sim m_H$ ,  $t \sim u$ :

$$A_{+++}^{LL} = \frac{1}{2} L^2 g(z), \quad A_{++-}^{LL} = -\frac{3}{2} L^2 g(z)$$

# Higgs + Jet production

- Partonic cross section near threshold

$$d\sigma_{gg \rightarrow Hg+X}^{tb} = -\frac{3m_q^2}{m_H^2} L^2 C_t C_b(\tau, \zeta) d\tilde{\sigma}_{gg \rightarrow Hg+X}^{\text{eff}}$$

*heavy top effective theory cross section*

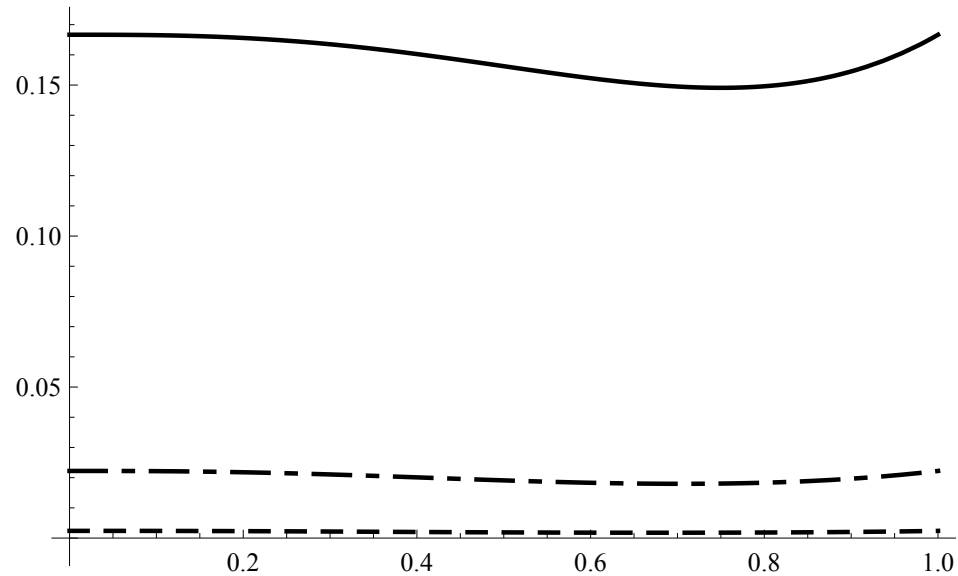
- light quark coefficient*

$$C_q(\tau, \zeta) = \frac{A_{+++} - A_{++-}}{2L^2} = 1 + \frac{z}{6} (1 - \tau^3 + \tau^4) \\ + z^2 \left[ \frac{1}{45} - \frac{\tau^3}{12} + \frac{\tau^4}{6} - \frac{7\tau^5}{60} + \frac{\tau^6}{30} + \frac{\zeta^2}{12} (\tau^3 - \tau^4) \right] + \dots$$

- Magic:*  $C_q(\tau, \zeta) \approx C_q(0, 0) = C_q$

# Jet factorization

dependence of the  $z^{1,2,3}$  coefficients on  $m_q < p_\perp < m_H$



➡ a jet with  $m_q < p_\perp < m_H$  factors out as a soft jet with  $p_\perp \ll m_q$

# Higgs production

## ● Top-bottom interference through NNLO

### ● *NLL threshold*

$$\delta\sigma_{pp\rightarrow H+X}^{\text{NNLO}} = -2.18 \pm 0.20 \text{ pb}$$

*C. Anastasiou, A.A. Penin, JHEP 07, 195 (2020)*

### ● *full result*

$$\delta\sigma_{pp\rightarrow H+X}^{\text{NNLO}} = -1.99^{+0.30}_{-0.15} \text{ pb}$$

*M. Czakon, F. Eschment, M. Niggetiedt, R. Poncelet, T. Schellenberger, 2312.09896 [hep-ph]*

## ● Convergence of the logarithmic expansion

	LO	NLO	NNLO	N <sup>3</sup> LO
$\delta\sigma_{pp\rightarrow H+X}^{\text{LL}}$	-1.420	-1.640	-1.667	-1.670
$\delta\sigma_{pp\rightarrow H+X}^{\text{NLL}}$	-1.420	-2.048	-2.183	-2.204
$\delta\sigma_{pp\rightarrow H+X}$	-1.06	-1.64	-1.99	



# Higgs + Jet production

## ● Top-bottom interference

$$d\sigma_{pp \rightarrow H j + X}^{tb} = \left[ \frac{C_b}{C_t} \left( \frac{\alpha_s(m_H)}{\alpha_s(m_b)} \right)^{\gamma_m^{(1)}/\beta_0} \right] \left( \frac{d\sigma_{pp \rightarrow H j + X}^{tb}}{d\sigma_{pp \rightarrow H j + X}^{tt}} \right)^{\text{LO}} d\sigma_{pp \rightarrow H j + X}^{tt} \cdot$$

## ● *numerically observed in NLO*

*J. M. Lindert, K. Melnikov, L. Tancredi and C. Wever, Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 252002 (2017)*

➡ *provides access to higher orders/resummations*

# Strange quark contribution to Higgs decays

- Direct decay into strange pairs  $y_s^2$

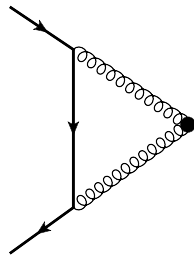
- *no logs of  $m_s$*

- Strange-loop mediated decay  $y_s m_s$

- *double-log enhancement  $g(z) \approx 3$  (in real world 1.5)*

- Top-loop mediated decay into strange pairs  $y_s m_s$

- *inverse color flow:*



- ➡ *double-log suppression  $g(-z) \approx 0.5$  (in real world 0.75 )*