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Theory Predictions for Higgs Boson Production

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With the 14 TeV LHC we are about to enter a new era of Higgs precision physics!

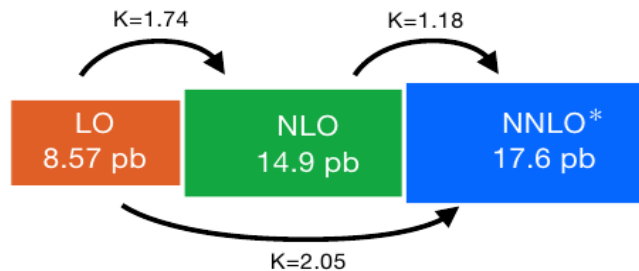
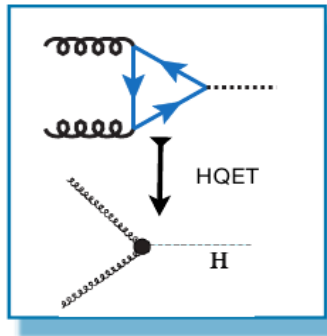
We should therefore revise our best theoretical predictions and their uncertainties.

Here focus on Higgs production in gluon-fusion:

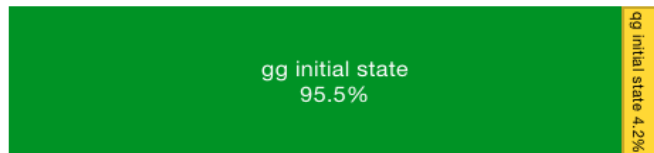
- yields the largest Higgs cross section
- is one of the worst perturbative observables that is known in Collider Physics.

Higgs boson cross section: The Gluon Fusion channel

[graphics by A.Lazopoulos]



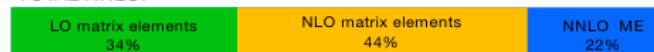
QCD CONTRIBUTIONS BY INITIAL STATE CHANNEL



TOTAL NNLO: QCD vs EW



TOTAL NNLO:



Perturbative Corrections:

- NLO QCD corrections known exactly (with top-bottom interference)
- NNLO QCD corrections (in HQET)
- subleading terms in the $m_H/(2m_t)$ expansion
- EW corrections known
- mixed QCD EW corrections

Resummation:

- Soft gluon NNLL, Π^2
- Transverse momentum resummation to NNLL (now also with exact top and bottom dependence)
- Jet transverse momentum and cone size R to NNLL
- Approximate N3LO

Tools:

- mc@nlo, powheg, higgs, HNNLO, Hres, Hqt, Fehip, FehiPro (code was never published), Hpro, Ihixs, **Ehixs (next slide)**

EHIXS

FH, A. Lazopoulos

A soon to appear C++ tool for simulating fully differential Higgs production at NNLO!

Great Increase of speed for NNLO real emissions:

- Integrand reduction with symmetric Groebner basis
- Non-linear mappings on phase space variables for efficient factorisation of all infra-red singularities

Includes:

- All known fixed order corrections
- Anomalous standard model couplings
- All important decays
- Also $bb \rightarrow H$ fully differential at NNLO

NNLO Theory Uncertainty

IHixs@8TeV: [Anastasiou, Buehler, FH, Lazopoulos]
(all known perturb. corr.)

m_H (GeV)	MSTW08 σ (pb)	$\% \delta_{PDF}$	$\% \delta_{\mu_F}$
125	20.69	+7.79 -7.53	+8.37 -9.26

De Florian & Grazzini @ 8TeV:
(all known pert. Corr. + NNLL soft resummation)

m_H (GeV)	σ (pb)	scale(%)	PDF+ α_S (%)
125.0	19.31	+7.2 -7.8	+7.5 -6.9

Central scale $\mu = \mu_R = \mu_F = \frac{m_H}{2}$

Scale variation $\frac{m_H}{4} \leq \mu \leq m_H$

The pdf uncertainty is computed at 90%CL.

Central scale $\mu = \mu_R = \mu_F = m_H$

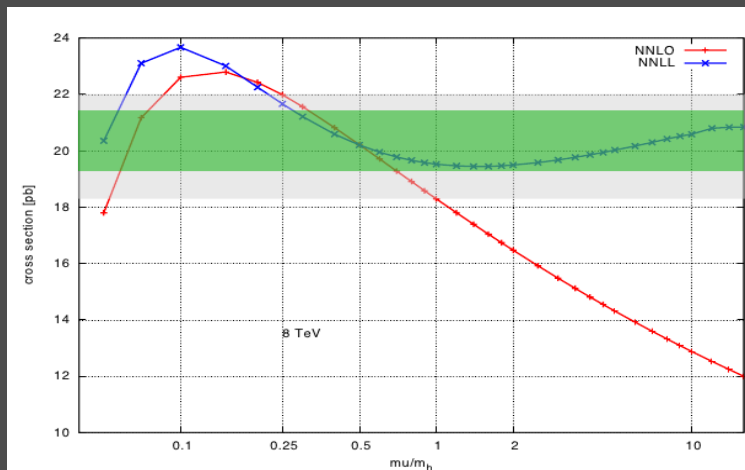
Scale variation $\frac{m_H}{2} \leq \mu_R, \mu_F \leq 2m_H$

The pdf uncertainty is computed at 68%CL.
acc. To PDF4LHC

Note: dominant uncertainty is from μ_R variation

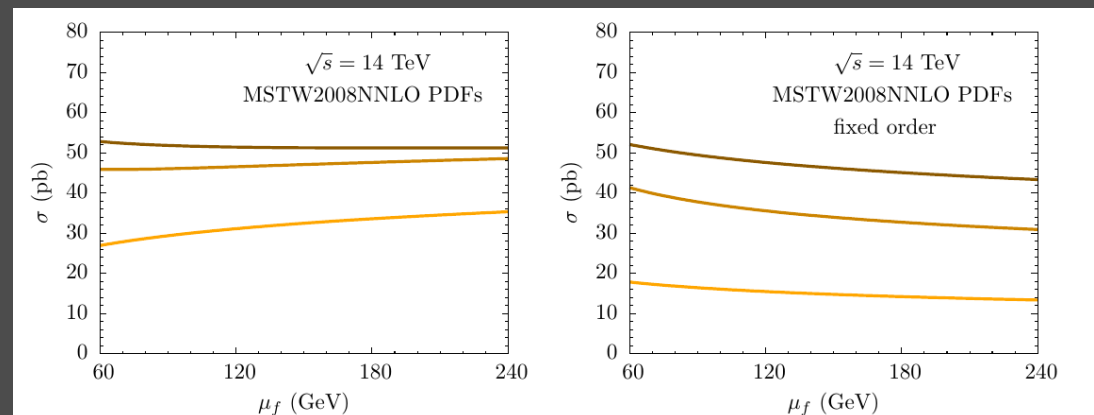
How can one reduce perturbative uncertainties?

Resummation may reduce scale uncertainties:



Threshold resummation
[Grazzini's Online calculator]

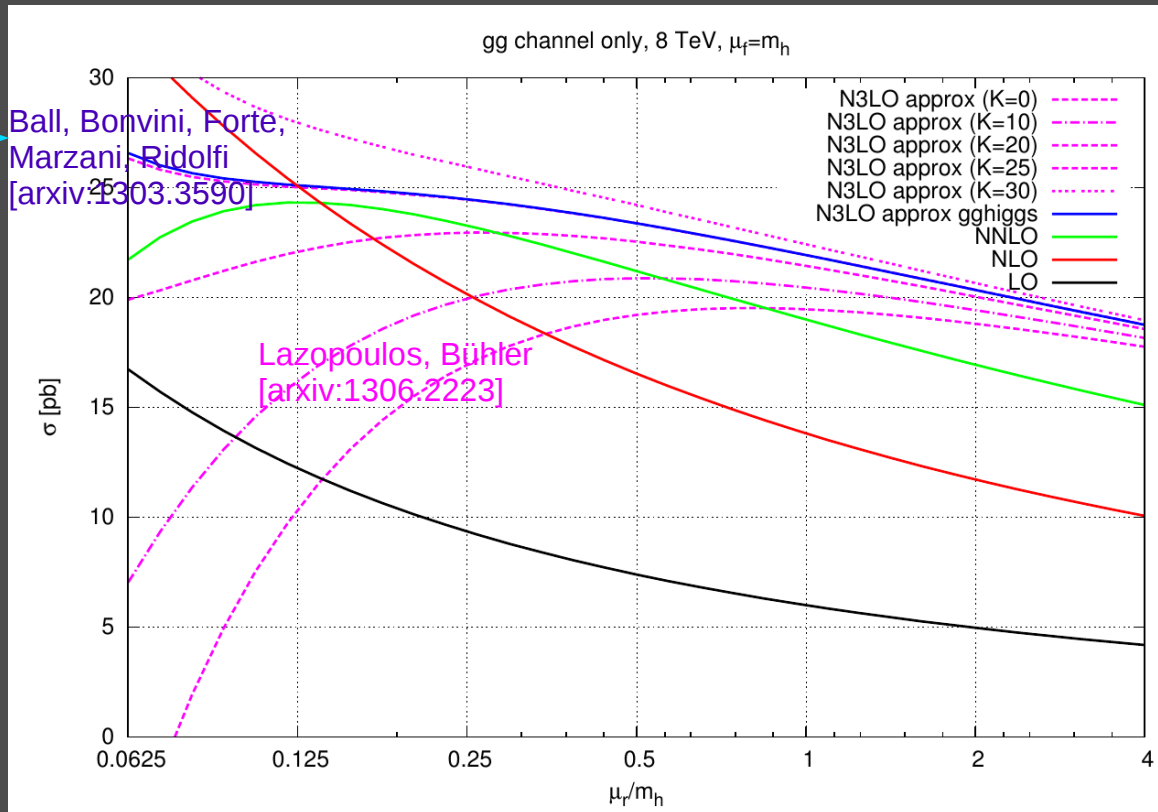
Threshold with SCET
and π^2 – resummation
[0809.4283]



Another way is to compute the next order:

$$\sigma_{PP \rightarrow H+X}^{\text{N3LO}} = \alpha_s(\mu_R)^5 \left[K + f(\sigma_{PP \rightarrow H+X}^{\text{lower orders}}, \log \mu_R) \right]$$

N3LO approx
Soft + BFKL



The ultimate precision at N3LO

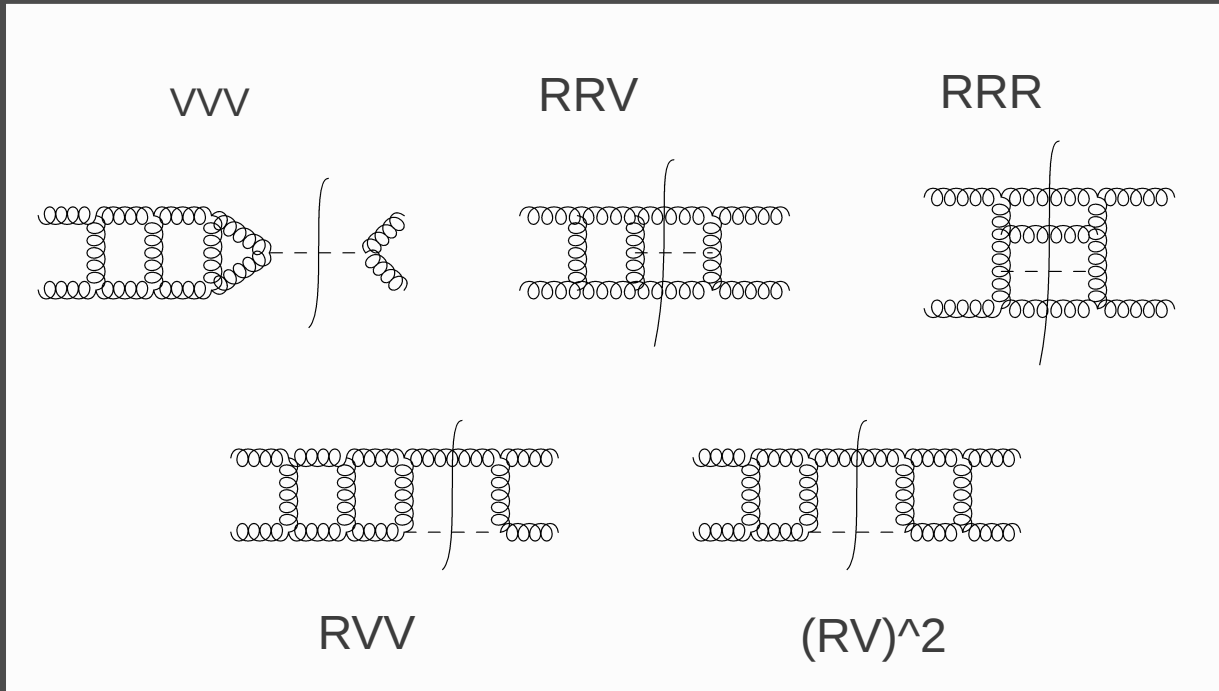
Order	Cross section [pb]	$\sigma/\sigma_{\text{NNLO}}$	$\sigma/\sigma_{\text{LO}}$
LO	10.31 $^{+26.9\%}_{-16.6\%}$	0.51	1.00
NLO	17.41 $^{+20.8\%}_{-12.7\%}$	0.86	1.69
NNLO	20.27 $^{+8.3\%}_{-7.1\%}$	1.00	1.97
N ³ LO (K=0)	18.53 $^{+1.2\%}_{-7.9\%}$	0.91	1.80
N ³ LO (K=5)	19.23 $^{+0.3\%}_{-5.1\%}$	0.95	1.87
N ³ LO (K=10)	19.92 $^{+0.0\%}_{-2.6\%}$	0.98	1.93
N ³ LO (K=15)	20.62 $^{+0.4\%}_{-2.2\%}$	1.02	2.00
N ³ LO (K=20)	21.31 $^{+2.0\%}_{-3.1\%}$	1.05	2.07
N ³ LO (K=30)	22.70 $^{+6.0\%}_{-4.9\%}$	1.12	2.20
N ³ LO (K=40)	24.09 $^{+9.6\%}_{-6.5\%}$	1.19	2.34

Towards exact N3LO

- No calculation has been done before at this order for a hadron collider
- Challenges our current methodology for higher order calculations
- Problem of infra-red divergences even more pronounced! Most singular limits unknown! IR poles up to $\frac{1}{\epsilon^6}$.
- Nevertheless an analytical evaluation should be feasible, since partonic cross depends only on a single parameter

$$z = \frac{m_H^2}{\hat{s}}$$

Status of N3LO



+ UV and collinear counter terms

VVV:

- **Known** [Baikov, Chetyrkin, Smirnov, Smirnov, Steinhauser; Gehrmann, Glover, Huber, Ikizlerli, Studerus]

RVV: in progress

- **2-loop amplitude known up to $O(\epsilon)$** [...]
- Further singularities in phase space integral

(RV)²: in progress

- **1-loop amplitude known to all orders in ϵ**

RRV: in progress

- Not even 1-loop known to all orders in ϵ

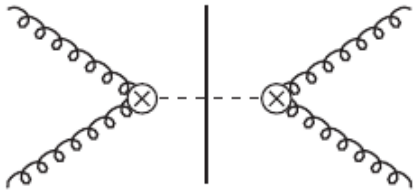
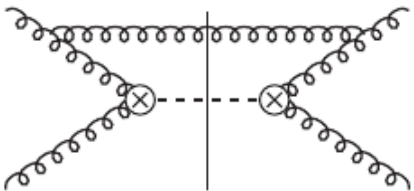
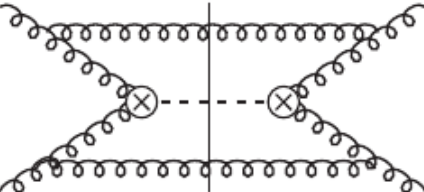
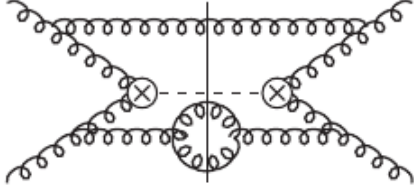
RRR:

- **Now know first two terms in soft expansion** [Anastasiou, Duhr, Dulat, Mistlberger]

Collinear/UV counterterms:

- **known** [Pak, Rogal, Steinhauser; Anastasiou, Buehler, Duhr, FH; Höschele, Hoff, Pak, Steinhauser, Ueda; Buehler, Lazopoulos]

Growth of Complexity of real emissions

LO		1 diagram	1 integral
NLO		10 diagrams	1 integral
NNLO		381 diagrams	18 integrals
N3LO		26565 diagrams	~200 integrals

Conclusions

- A new challenge for theory is to match the next generation of Higgs precision data expected from the LHC 14 and beyond!
- Theoretical predictions for Higgs production are in good shape, but higher precision is now required!
- N3LO approx. is pointing towards a possible under estimation of the current uncertainties.
- New tools for the evaluation of the exact N3LO correction are emerging
- The N3LO frontier may be reached in the coming year!

Backup

Reverse Unitarity

- A technique developed for inclusive Higgs @ NNLO:

$$\delta_+(q^2) \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{q^2}\right)_c \equiv \frac{1}{2\pi i} \text{Disc} \frac{1}{q^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\frac{1}{q^2 + i0} - \frac{1}{q^2 - i0} \right)$$

- Allows to establish differentiation properties:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial q_\mu} \left[\left(\frac{1}{q^2}\right)_c \right]^\nu = -\nu \left[\left(\frac{1}{q^2}\right)_c \right]^{\nu+1} 2q^\mu$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{1}{q^2}\right)_c \right]^{-\nu} \rightarrow 0, \quad \forall \nu = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

- Hence one can use the usual IBP relations originally developed for loop computations to find a set of independent master integrals

Differential equations

- IBP relations allow to set up a system of differential equations for the masters:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{F}_i(z, \epsilon) = \sum_j c_{ij}(z, \epsilon) \mathbf{F}_j(z, \epsilon)$$

- Can solve masters, after diagonalisation, needing just the soft limit $z \mapsto 1$ of each master
- To get the higher epsilon terms we had recompute the NNLO master soft integrals to higher orders and we noticed something striking. There appeared to be only 2 independent soft master integrals.

Soft master integrals for NNLO

• We were able to show that all but one master integral were directly proportional to the soft phase space volume

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{S}_1(z, \epsilon) &= \mathbf{S}_7(z, \epsilon) = \mathbf{S}_{11a}(z, \epsilon) = 1, \\
 \mathbf{S}_2(z, \epsilon) &= \frac{2(3-4\epsilon)}{(1-2\epsilon)(1-z)^2}, \\
 \mathbf{S}_3(z, \epsilon) &= \mathbf{S}_8(z, \epsilon) = \mathbf{S}_9(z, \epsilon) = \mathbf{S}_{10}(z, \epsilon) = 2 \frac{(1-2\epsilon)(3-4\epsilon)}{\epsilon^2(1-z)^2}, \\
 \mathbf{S}_4(z, \epsilon) &= \mathbf{S}_5(z, \epsilon) = -2 \frac{(1-2\epsilon)(3-4\epsilon)(1-4\epsilon)}{\epsilon^3(1-z)^4}, \\
 \mathbf{S}_6(z, \epsilon) &= -8 \frac{(1-2\epsilon)(3-4\epsilon)(1-4\epsilon)}{\epsilon^3(1-z)^4}, \\
 \mathbf{S}_{12}(z, \epsilon) &= \frac{1}{2}, \\
 \mathbf{S}_{13}(z, \epsilon) &= -\frac{3-4\epsilon}{(1-2\epsilon)(1-z)}, \\
 \mathbf{S}_{14}(z, \epsilon) &= \frac{3-4\epsilon}{\epsilon(1-z)}, \\
 \mathbf{S}_{15}(z, \epsilon) &= \frac{(1-2\epsilon)(3-4\epsilon)}{\epsilon^2(1-z)^2}, \\
 \mathbf{S}_{16}(z, \epsilon) &= \frac{(1-2\epsilon)(3-4\epsilon)(1-4\epsilon)}{\epsilon^3(1-z)^3}, \\
 \mathbf{S}_{17}(z, \epsilon) &= -2 \frac{(1-2\epsilon)(3-4\epsilon)(1-4\epsilon)}{\epsilon^3(1-z)^4},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{18}(z, \epsilon) = -4 \frac{(1-2\epsilon)(3-4\epsilon)(1-4\epsilon)}{\epsilon^3(1-z)^4} {}_3F_2(1, 1, -\epsilon; 1-\epsilon, 1-2\epsilon; 1)$$



The master integrals needed for the soft are only a tiny subset of the full set of masters!

A new technique for soft integrals

- Expand propagators around $z=1$:

$$\frac{1}{[p_{3\dots N} - p_{12}]^2 - z p_{3\dots N}^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \bar{z}^k \frac{(-p_{3\dots N}^2)^k}{[p_{12} \cdot (p_{12} - 2p_{3\dots N})]^{k+1}}$$

- For the RRR found only 10 master integrals!
- Even better can expand cross section around $z=1$ to any order using just these 10 masters!!

$$\Phi_3(\bar{z}; \epsilon) = \bar{z}^{3-4\epsilon} \left[\text{Diagram 1} - \bar{z} \text{Diagram 2} + \bar{z}^2 \text{Diagram 3} + \mathcal{O}(\bar{z}^3) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diagram 2} &= -\frac{1-\epsilon}{2} \text{Diagram 1}, \\ \text{Diagram 3} &= \frac{(1-\epsilon)(2-\epsilon)(3-2\epsilon)}{4(5-4\epsilon)} \text{Diagram 1} \end{aligned}$$