

PRECISION CALCULATIONS FOR TLEP

selected examples, mainly from QCD,
not a review

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Tera Z: M_Z

aim $\delta M_Z = 0.1 \text{ MeV}$ (LEP: 2.1 MeV)

present theory errors (QED! line shape!)

ISR: 0.1 MeV; lepton pairs: 0.3 MeV; parametrization: 0.1 MeV

[stated in TLEP-paper]

Tera Z: Γ_Z

aim $\delta \Gamma_Z = 0.1 \text{ MeV}$ (LEP: $2495.2 \pm 2.3 \text{ MeV}$)

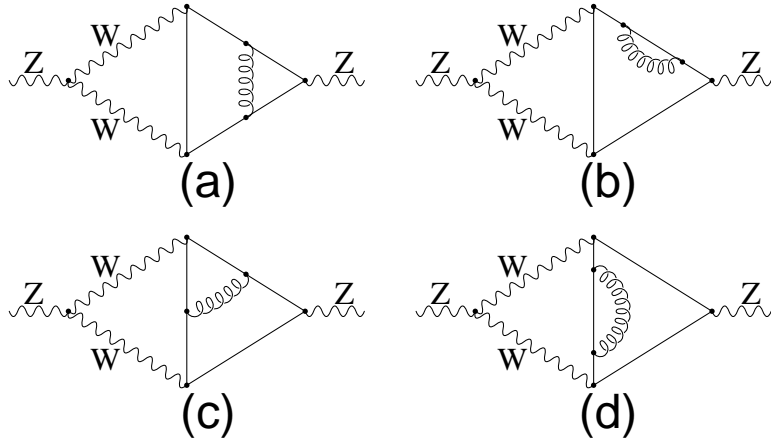
present theory error: 0.2 MeV from ?

[stated in TLEP-paper]

closer look on QCD and mixed EW \otimes QCD

Mixed electroweak and QCD: light quarks (u,d,c,s)

terms of $O(\alpha\alpha_s)$, Czarnecki, JK; hep-ph/9608366



$$\Delta\Gamma \equiv \Gamma(\text{two loop EW} \star \text{QCD}) - \Gamma_{\text{Born}} \delta_{\text{EW}}^{\text{NLO}} \delta_{\text{QCD}}^{\text{NLO}} = -0.55 \text{ MeV}$$

three loop: reduction by $\# \cdot \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} = \#0.04$

should not exceed 5!

corrections of $O(\alpha_W \alpha_s^2)$ (three loop)

difficult, but feasible!

Tera Z: $\Gamma(Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}) \equiv \Gamma_b$

aim: $\delta R_b \equiv \frac{\delta\Gamma_b}{\Gamma_{had}} = 2 - 5 \times 10^{-5}$ (LEP: $R_b = 0.21629 \pm 0.00066$)

2×10^{-5} corresponds to 0.030 MeV!

corrections specific for $b\bar{b}$:

m_t^2 -enhancement: order $G_F m_t^2$ and $G_F m_t^2 \alpha_s$

$$\Delta\Gamma = \frac{G_F M^3}{16\pi^3} G_f m_t^2 \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} s_w^2\right) \left(1 - \frac{\pi^2 - 3}{3} \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right) \quad \text{Chetyrkin, Kwiatkowski, Steinhauser, 1993}$$

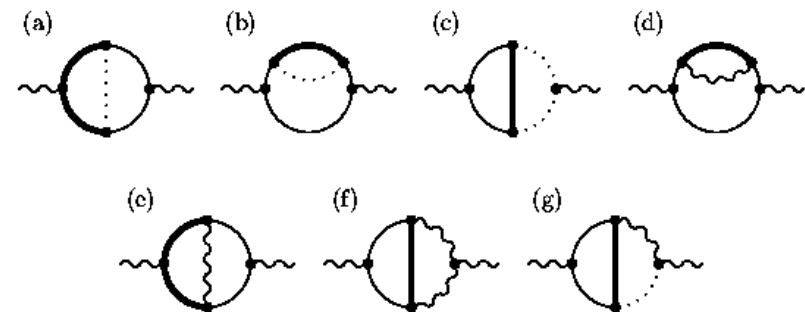
Complete $\alpha_w \alpha_s$ result:

$$\Gamma_b - \Gamma_q = \left(-5.69 - 0.79 \quad O(\alpha) \right. \\ \left. + 0.50 + 0.06 \quad O(\alpha\alpha_s) \right) \text{ MeV}$$

separated into m_t^2 -enhanced and rest

(Harlander, Seidensticker, Steinhauser

hep-ph/9712228)



dressed with gluons

motivates the evaluation of m_t^2 -enhanced corrections of $O(G_F m_t^2 \alpha_s^2)$

(Chetyrkin, Steinhauser, hep-ph/990480)

$$\delta\Gamma_b(G_F m_t^2 \alpha_s^2) \approx 0.1 \text{ MeV} \quad (\text{non-singlet})$$

(absent in Z-fitter, G-fitter!)

many top-induced corrections become significantly smaller, if m_t is expressed in \overline{MS} convention

$$\bar{m}_t(\bar{m}_t) = m_{pole} \left(1 - 1.33 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right) - 7.50 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 - 78.9 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^3 + \# \alpha_s^4 \right)$$

(Karlsruhe, 1999)

in progress

$$= (173.20 - 7.97 - 1.55 - 0.56) \text{ GeV}$$

$$= \left(163.47 \pm 0.83|_{m_t} \pm 0.18|_{\alpha_s} \pm ?|_{th} \right) \text{ GeV}$$

top scan $\Rightarrow m(\text{potential subtracted})$

$$\delta m_t \sim 20 - 30 \text{ MeV}$$

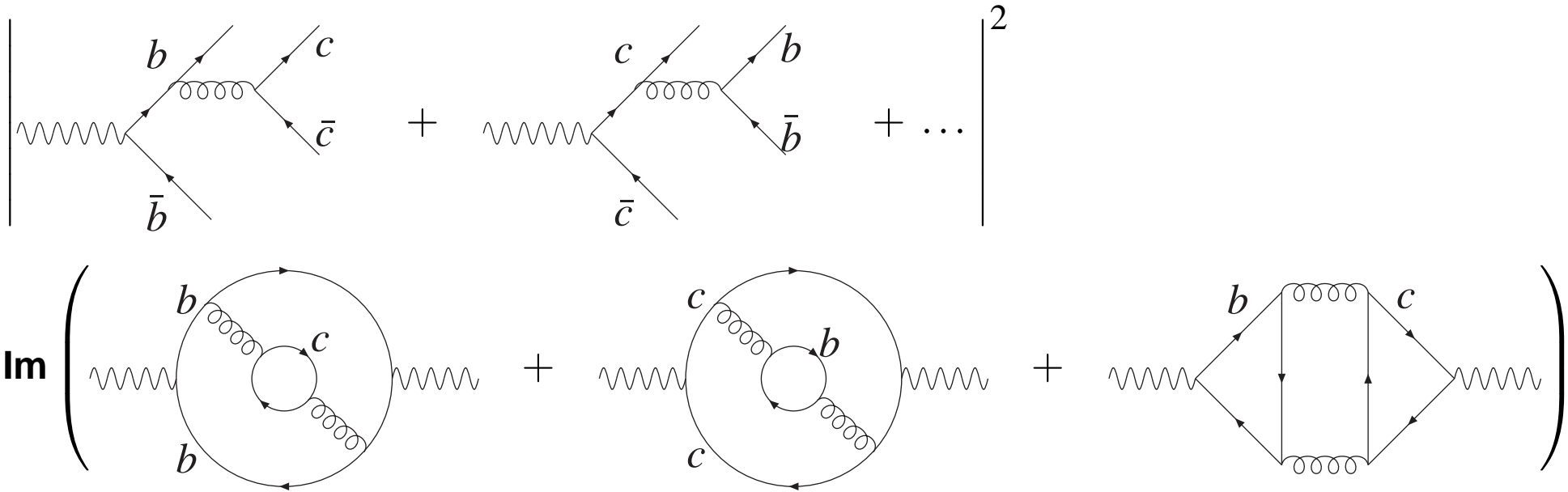
Tera Z: $\Gamma_b(Z \rightarrow b\bar{b})$

Can we isolate the $Zb\bar{b}$ -vertex?

$R_b = 0.21629 \pm 0.00066$ (LEP); $3\% \hat{=} 1.65$ MeV

TLEP: $2 - 5 \times 10^{-5} \hat{=} 50 - 120$ keV

conceptual problem: singlet-terms



mixed contributions, “singlet”

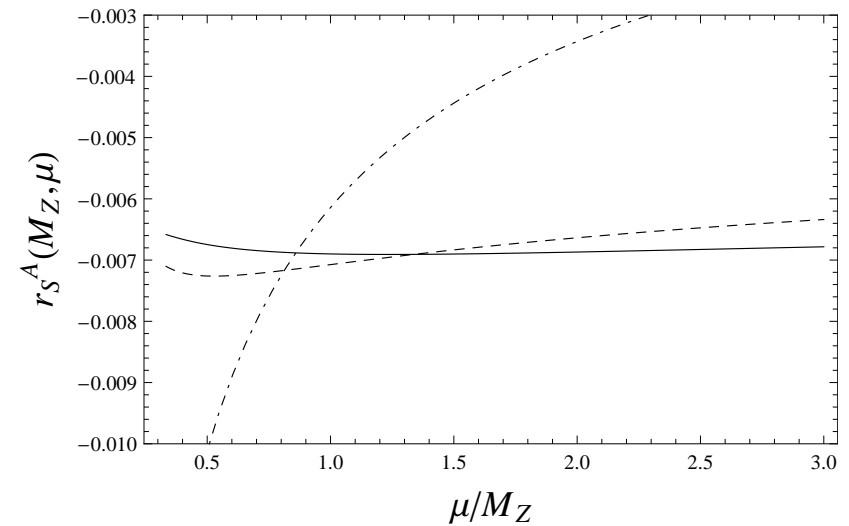
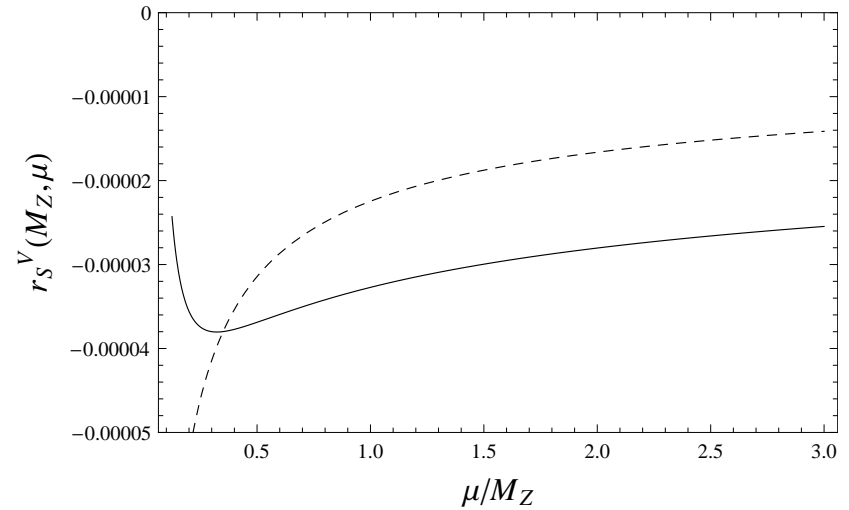
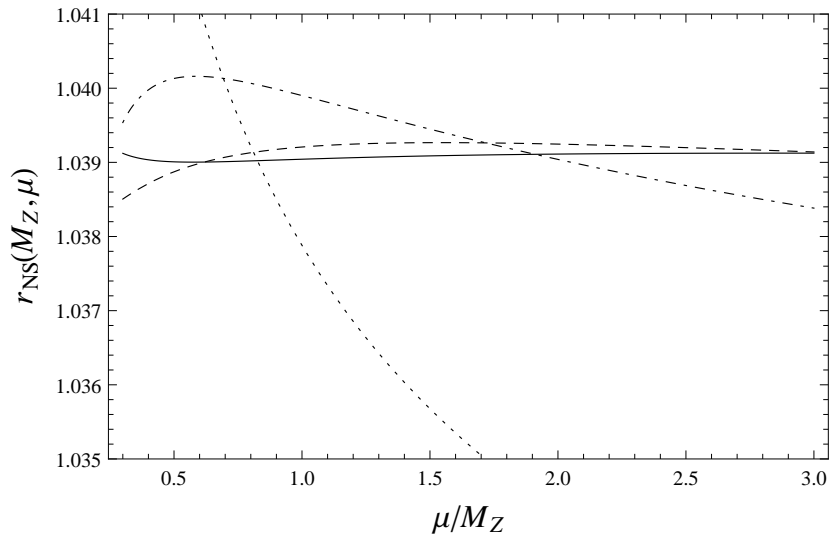
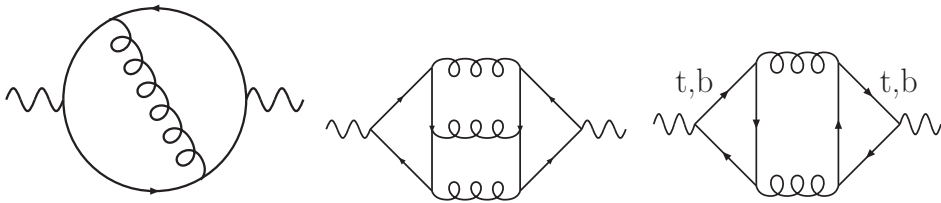
$$\Gamma_{b\bar{b}c\bar{c}}^{\text{singlet}} = \left(\frac{G_F M_Z^3}{8\sqrt{2}\pi} \right) 0.31 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 \approx 340 \text{ keV}$$

(total hadronic rate more robust!)

Tera Z: Γ_{had} and $\Gamma_{had}/\Gamma_{lept}$ corrections known to $O(\alpha_s^4)$, N³LO

(Baikov, Chetyrkin, JK, Rittinger, arxiv: 0801.1821, 1201.5804)

non-singlet & singlet, vector & axial correlators



- theory uncertainty from $M_Z/3 < \mu < 3M_Z$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta\Gamma_{NS} = 101\text{keV}; \\ \delta\Gamma_S^V = 2.7\text{keV}; \\ \delta\Gamma_S^A = 42\text{keV}; \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \Sigma = 145.7\text{keV} \\ \text{(corresponds to } \delta\alpha_s \sim 3 \times 10^{-4} \text{)} \end{array}$$

TLEP: $\delta\Gamma_{had} \hat{=} 100 \text{ keV}$

- similar analysis of $W \rightarrow \text{had}$ only affected by non-singlet corrections!

- b-mass corrections under control: $m_b^2\alpha_s^4; m_b^4\alpha_s^3; \dots$

- one more loop?

$$\alpha_s^2(1979), \alpha_s^3(1991), \alpha_s^4(2008), \alpha_s^5(?),$$

guesses on α_s^5 based on

lattice?

$$M_W$$

LEP: $\delta M_W \simeq 30 \text{ MeV}$; TLEP: $\delta M_W \simeq 0.5 - 1 \text{ MeV}$

Theory

$$M_W^2 = f(G_F, M_Z, m_t, \Delta\alpha, \dots) = \frac{M_Z^2}{2(1-\delta\rho)} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4\pi\alpha(1-\delta\rho)}{\sqrt{2}G_F M_Z^2} \left(\frac{1}{1-\Delta\alpha} + \dots \right)} \right);$$

m_t -dependence through $\delta\rho_t$

$$\delta M_W \approx M_W \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos^2 \theta_w}{\cos^2 \theta_w - \sin^2 \theta_w} \delta\rho \approx 5.7 \times 10^4 \delta\rho \text{ [MeV]}$$

$$\delta\rho_t = 3X_t \left(1 - 2.8599 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right) - 14.594 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 - 93.1 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^3 \right)$$

↓

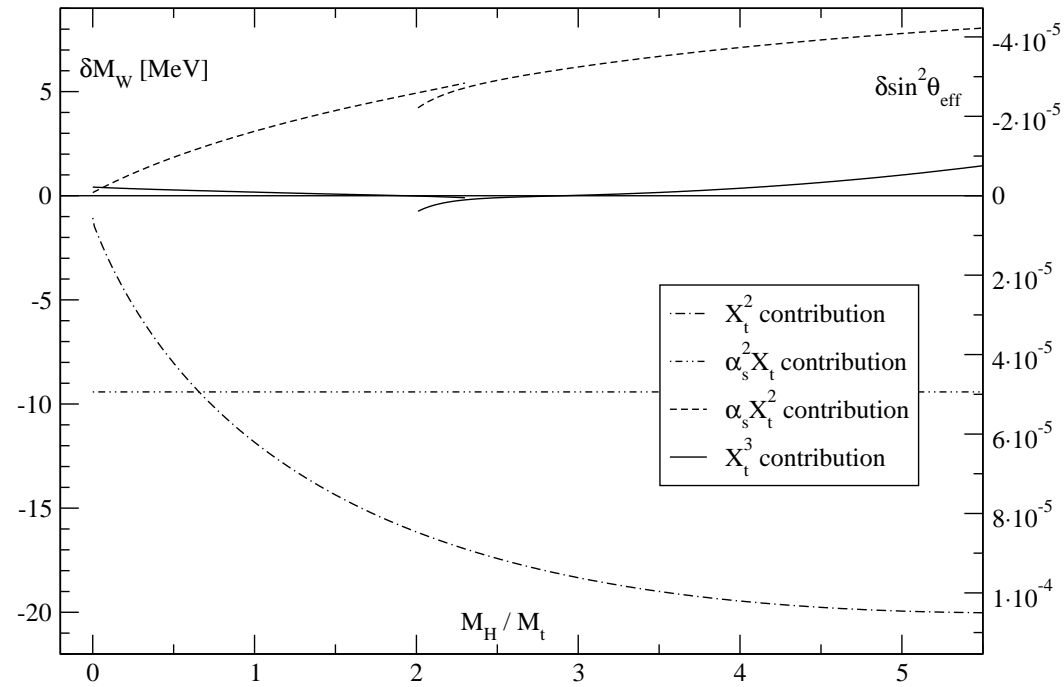
$$\delta M_W = 9.5 \text{ MeV}$$

↓

$$\delta M_W = 2.1 \text{ MeV}$$

α_s^3 : 4 loop (Chetyrkin, JK, Maierhöfer, Sturm, 2006)

mixed QCD ★ electroweak



three loop $(X_t \equiv G_F m_t^2)$

- X_t^3 (purely weak) $\Rightarrow 200\text{eV}$
- $\alpha_s X_t^2$ (mixed) $\Rightarrow 2.5\text{MeV}$
- $\alpha_s^2 X_t$ (QCD three loop) $\Rightarrow -9.5\text{MeV}$
- $\alpha_s^3 X_t$ (QCD four loop) $\Rightarrow 2.1\text{MeV}$

the future

individual uncalculated higher orders below 0.5 MeV

examples:

$\alpha_s^2 X_t^2$ presumably feasible (4 loop tadpoles)

$\alpha_s^4 X_t$ 5 loop tadpoles?

dominant contribution from $m_t(\text{pole}) \Rightarrow \bar{m}_t$

crucial input: m_t

$$\delta M_W \approx 6 \times 10^{-3} \delta m_t$$

$$\delta m_t = 1 \text{ GeV} \Rightarrow \delta M_W \approx 6 \text{ MeV (status)}$$

conversely:

TLEP: $\delta M_W = 0.5 \text{ MeV}$ requires $\delta m_t = 100 \text{ MeV}$

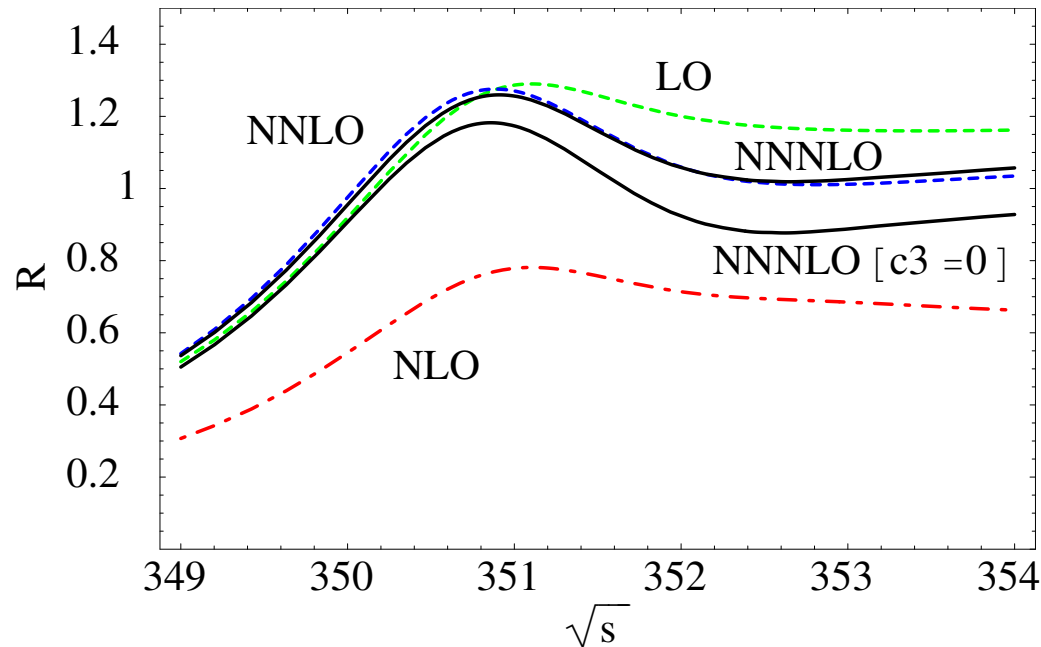
TLEP: $\delta m_t = 10 - 20$ MeV

based on bold extrapolation of ILC study (ILC: 35 MeV, no theory error)

σ_{tot} known to NNLO

momentum distribution etc: LO only

σ_{tot} in N³LO under construction (Beneke, Steinhauser, ...)



robust location of threshold

extraction of λ_{Yuk} requires normalization!

(Beneke, Kiyo, Schuller)

important ingredient: $\bar{m}_t(\bar{m}_t) \Leftrightarrow m_{pole}$

example: $m_{pole} = 173.20 \pm 0.87 \text{ GeV}$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{m}_t(\bar{m}_t) &= m_{pole} \left(1 - 1.33 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right) - 7.50 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 - 78.9 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^3 \dots \right) \\ &= (173.20 - 7.97 - 1.55 - 0.56) \text{ GeV} \\ &= \left(163.47 \pm 0.83 |_{m_t} \pm 0.18 |_{\alpha_s} \pm ? |_{th} \right) \text{ GeV}\end{aligned}$$

4 loop term under construction

H

example: $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ dominant decay mode, all branching ratios are affected!

TLEP: $\sigma_{HZ} \times Br(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$: aim 0.2%

Higgs WG, arXiv:1307.1347

$$\frac{\delta\Gamma_b}{\Gamma_b} = \mp 2.3\% |_{\alpha_s} \pm 3.2\% |_{m_b} \pm 2.0\% |_{th} \Rightarrow 7.5\%$$

$$\alpha_s = 0.119 \pm 0.002, m_b|_{pole} = 4.49 \pm 0.06 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\text{status: } \Gamma_b = \frac{G_F M_H}{4\sqrt{2}\pi} m_b^2(M_H) R^S(M_H)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R^S(M_H) &= 1 + 5.667 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right) + 29.147 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^2 + 41.758 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^3 - 825.7 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^4 \\ &= 1 + 0.19551 + 0.03469 + 0.00171 + 0.00117 \\ &= 1.2307 \quad (\text{Chetyrkin, Baikov, JK, 2006}) \end{aligned}$$

Theory uncertainty ($M_H/3 < \mu < 3M_H$): 5‰ (four loop) reduced to 1.5‰ (five loop)

present uncertainties:

$$m_b(10\text{GeV}) = 3610 - \frac{\alpha_s - 0.1189}{0.002} 12 \pm 11 \text{ MeV (Karlsruhe, arXiv:0907.2110)}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Bodenstein+Dominguez: } 3623(9) \text{ MeV} \\ \text{HPQCD} \quad \quad \quad 3617(25) \text{ MeV} \end{array} \right)$$

α_s ($\Rightarrow m_b$ -determination; running to M_H ; R^S)

running from 10 GeV to M_H depends on

anomalous mass dimension, β -function and α_s

$$m_b(M_H) = 2759 \pm 8|_{m_b} \pm 27|_{\alpha_s} \text{ MeV}$$

γ_4 (five loop): Baikov + Chetyrkin, 2012

β_4 under construction

$$\frac{\delta m_b^2(M_H)}{m_b^2(M_H)} = -1.4 \times 10^{-4} (b_4 = 0) \quad | \quad -4.3 \times 10^{-4} (b_4 = 100) \quad | \quad -7.3 \times 10^{-4} (b_4 = 200)$$

to be compared with $\delta\Gamma/\Gamma = 2.0 \times 10^{-4}$ (TLEP)

$$\delta\Gamma_b/\Gamma_b = \pm 8.3 \times 10^{-3}|_{m_b} - 13 \times 10^{-3}|_{\alpha_s, \text{running}} + 4 \times 10^{-3}|_{\alpha_s; RS} = 17 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (now)}$$

perspectives: (assume $\delta\alpha_s = 2 \times 10^{-4}$)

$$\delta m_b(10\text{GeV})/m_b \sim 10^{-3} \text{ conceivable (dominated by } \delta\Gamma(\Upsilon \rightarrow e^+e^-))$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta\Gamma_b}{\Gamma_b} = \pm 2 \times 10^{-3}|_{m_b} \pm 1.3 \times 10^{-3}|_{\alpha_s, \text{running}} \pm 1 \times 10^{-3}|_{\text{theory}}$$

similarly: Γ_c

$$\begin{aligned} \delta m_c(3 \text{ GeV})/m_c(3 \text{ GeV}) &= 13 \text{ MeV}/986 \text{ MeV} && \text{(now)} \\ &= 5 \text{ MeV}/986 \text{ MeV} && \text{(conceivable)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_c(M_H) &= (609 \pm 8|_{m_c} \pm 9|_{\alpha_s}) \text{ MeV} && \text{(now)} \\ &\pm 3 \text{ MeV} && \text{(conceivable)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{\delta\Gamma_c}{\Gamma_c} &= \pm 5.5 \times 10^{-2} && \text{(now)} \\ &= \pm 1 \times 10^{-2} && \text{(conceivable)} \end{aligned}$$

Starting from order α_s^3 the separation of $H \rightarrow gg$ and $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

is no longer unambiguously possible. (Chetyrkin, Steinhauser, 1997)

SUMMARY

■ theory predictions do not (yet?) fulfill TLEP requirements,

■ missing corrections are presumably feasible (QCD),

■ important experimental input from low-energy e^+e^- annihilation:

$$m_b, m_c, \Delta\alpha, (\alpha_s?),$$

■ m_b determination $\Rightarrow \Gamma(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$

usage of $m_b(\text{pole})$ is strongly disfavoured compared to $\bar{m}_b(10 \text{ GeV})$