

NNLO predictions for Higgs production at LHC

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Outline

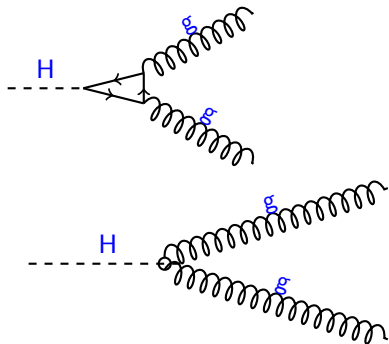
- 1 Motivation
- 2 Effective approach
- 3 Infrared singularities
- 4 Integration
- 5 NNLO check
- 6 Conclusion

- The Higgs was found three years ago at the LHC...
- ... or at least “a” Higgs was, is this the Standard Model Higgs?
- More precise predictions are required to either confirm or rule out this possibility

What do we need?

- A subtraction scheme
- (Mostly) automatic computer program
- A Large Hadron Collider running at 13 TeV ✓

Effective gg to H coupling



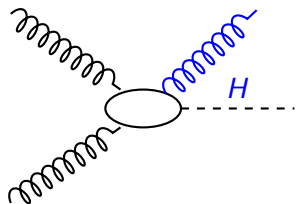
$$\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{G_F \sqrt{2}}}{6\pi} \alpha_s$$

$$\mathcal{L} \propto \lambda H G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu}$$

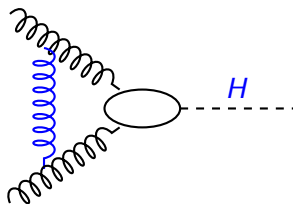
Retaining top mass effect we find (at LO): $\mathcal{M}^2 \propto G_F \alpha_s m_H^4 \left| I\left(\frac{m_t^2}{m_H^2}\right) \right|^2$

where $I(x) \simeq 1 + \frac{1}{4x}$.

Singularities



$A_3^0(g,g,g)$



$A_2^1(g,g)$

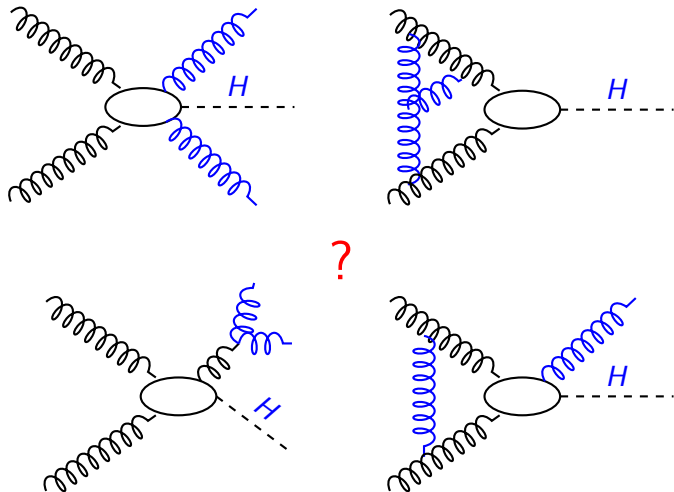
$$d\sigma_{NLO}^R = d\Phi_3 (A_3^0 - F_3^0 A_2^0)$$

$$d\sigma_{NLO}^V = d\Phi_2 (A_2^1 + F_3^0 A_2^0)$$

where $F_3^0 = \int d\Phi'_3 (F_3^0 d\Phi_2)$.

KLN Theorem: $d\sigma_{NLO}^R + d\sigma_{NLO}^V = \text{finite}$

NNLO: a world of possibilities



Antenna subtraction: NNLO

Life gets complicated once we open an extra slot for soft and collinear particle to play with.

$$\begin{aligned}
 d\sigma &= d\sigma_{LO}^B \\
 &+ \left(d\sigma_{NNLO}^R \right) + \left(d\sigma_{NNLO}^V \right) \\
 &+ \left(d\sigma_{NNLO}^{RR} \right) + \left(d\sigma_{NNLO}^{RV} \right) + \left(d\sigma_{NNLO}^{VV} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

- We know that each bracketed term is, sadly, infinite by itself.
- Computers have trouble dealing with singular objects

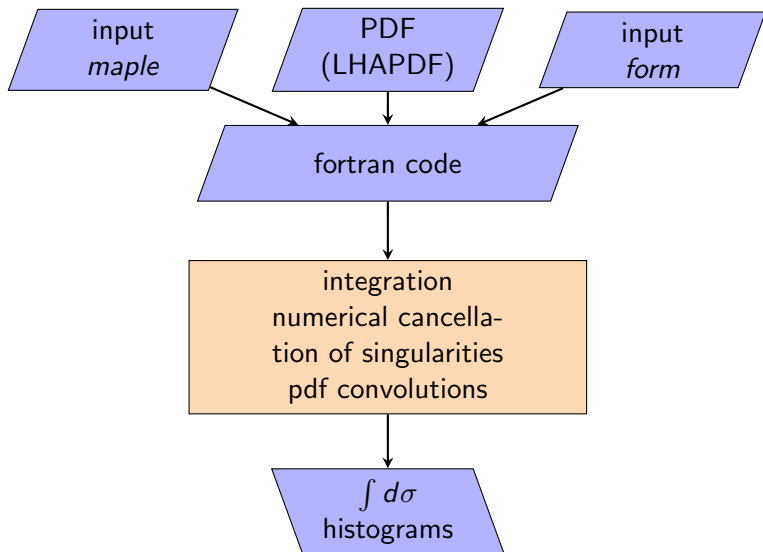
Antenna subtraction: NNLO

Life gets complicated once we open an extra slot for soft and collinear particle to play with.

$$\begin{aligned}
 d\sigma &= d\sigma_{LO}^B \\
 &+ \left(d\sigma_{NLO}^R - d\sigma_{NLO}^S \right) + \left(d\sigma_{NLO}^V - d\sigma_{NLO}^T \right) \\
 &+ \left(d\sigma_{NNLO}^{RR} - d\sigma_{NNLO}^S \right) + \left(d\sigma_{NNLO}^{RV} - d\sigma_{NNLO}^T \right) + \left(d\sigma_{NNLO}^{VV} - d\sigma_{NNLO}^U \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

- We know now that each bracketed term has to be finite by itself.
- Now we can integrate!

We like automation



Using the cteq6 set of PDFs with LHAPDF 6:

$$d\sigma^{NNLO} = 18.698 \pm 0.079 \text{ pb} \quad (1)$$

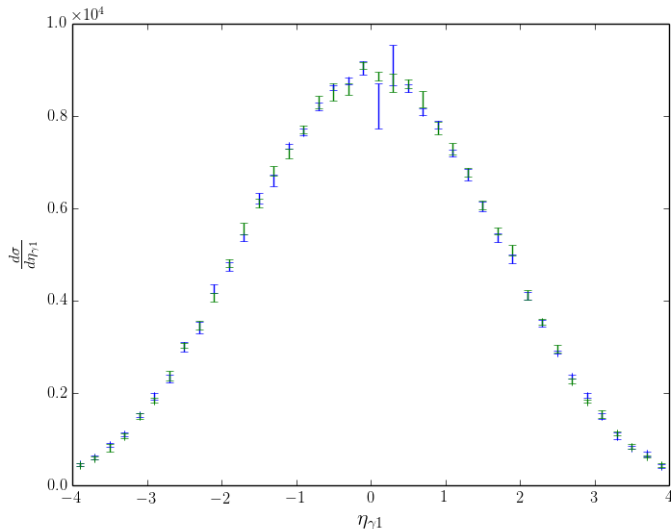
$$d\sigma_{hnnlo}^{NNLO} = 18.624 \pm 0.058 \text{ pb} \quad (2)$$

with an arbitrarily fixed scale, just for comparison!

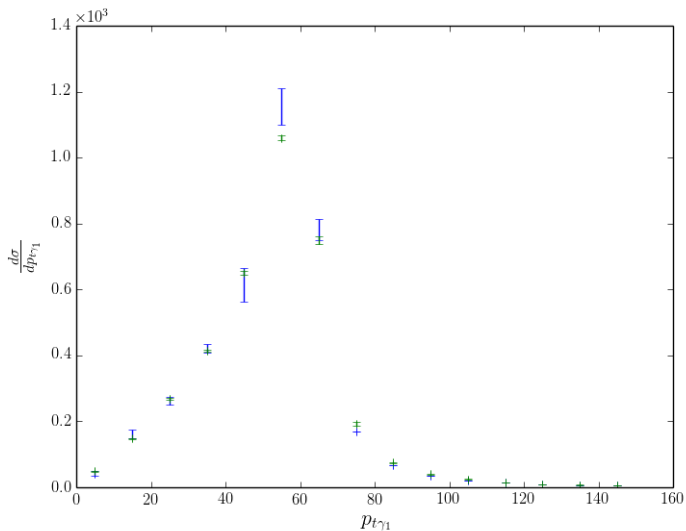
Does it work? Yes! We can move on!

NLO results validated for every channel (and higher multiplicities) against MCFM (thanks!).

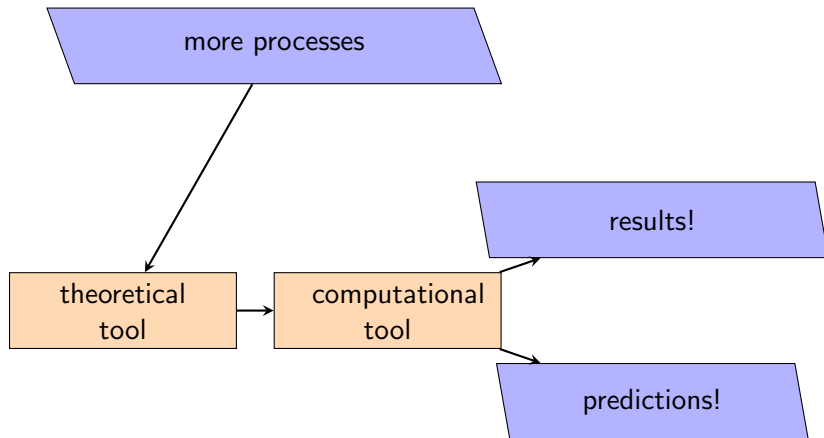
Differential distributions: pseudorapidity



Differential distributions: transverse momentum



So we are ready!



- Once we have a working structure including new processes is trivial-ish
 - $H + \text{jet}$
 - $H + Z + \text{jet}$
- Improvement of the subtraction scheme:
 - for numerical performance
 - for simplicity and ease of use

Thanks!