

$b\bar{b}h$ at NNLO

Robert Harlander

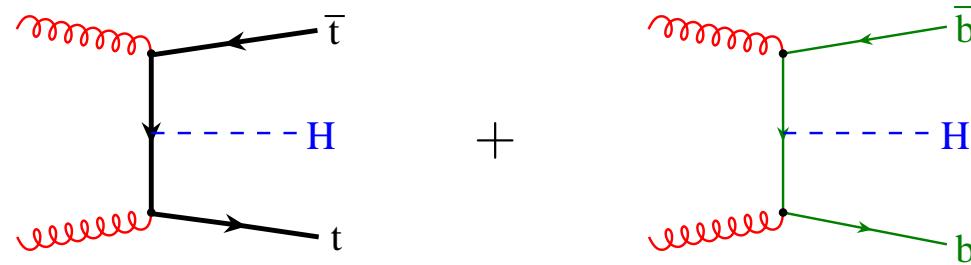
Institut für Theoretische Teilchenphysik
Universität Karlsruhe

Les Houches, May 2005

$b\bar{b} \rightarrow H$ in SUSY

- modified Yukawa couplings in SUSY:

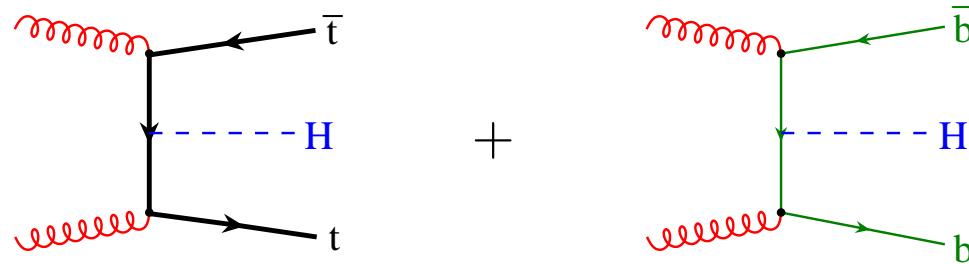
$$\frac{\lambda_b}{\lambda_t} = \frac{m_b}{m_t} \cdot \frac{v_u}{v_d} = \frac{m_b}{m_t} \cdot \tan \beta$$



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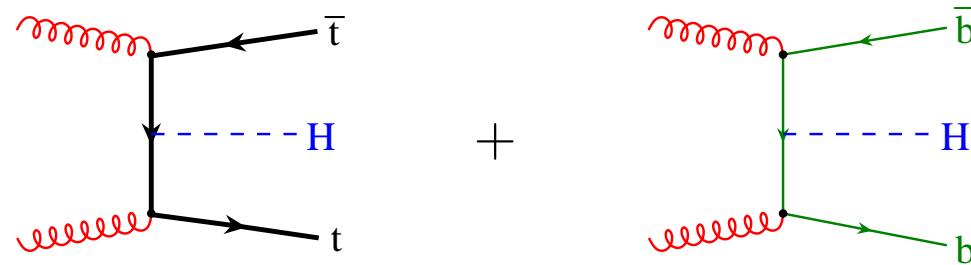


- collinear logarithms: $\sim \alpha_s \ln(m_b/M_H) \sim \alpha_s \ln(5/200)$

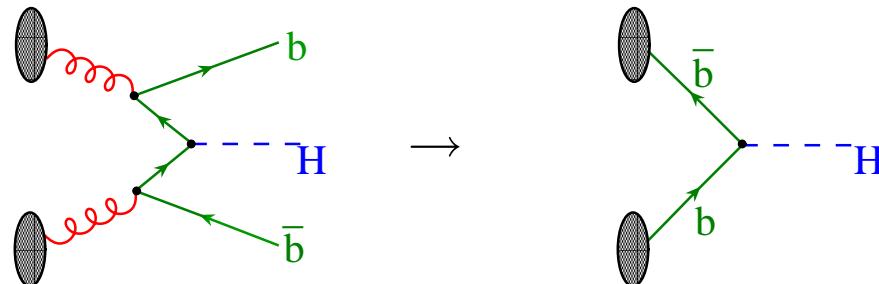
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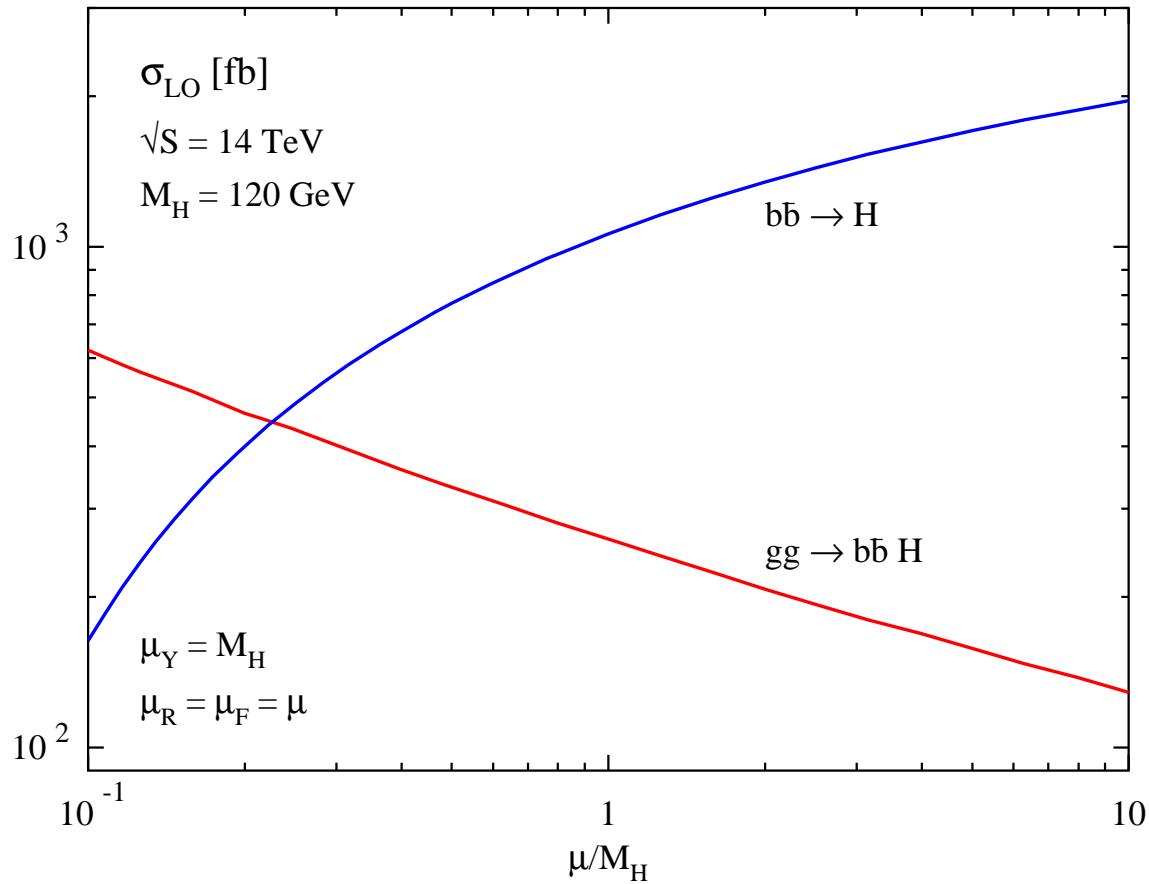
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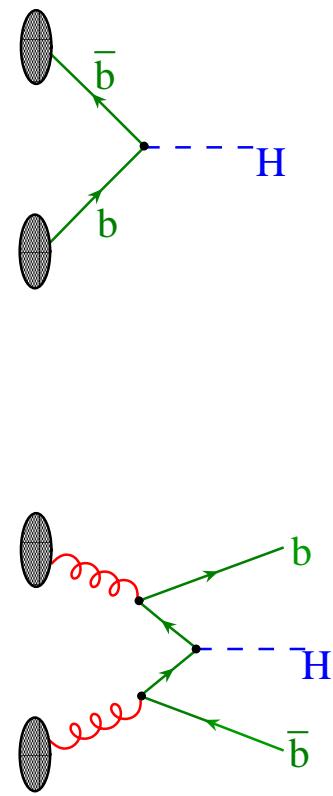
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- resummation: bottom parton densities



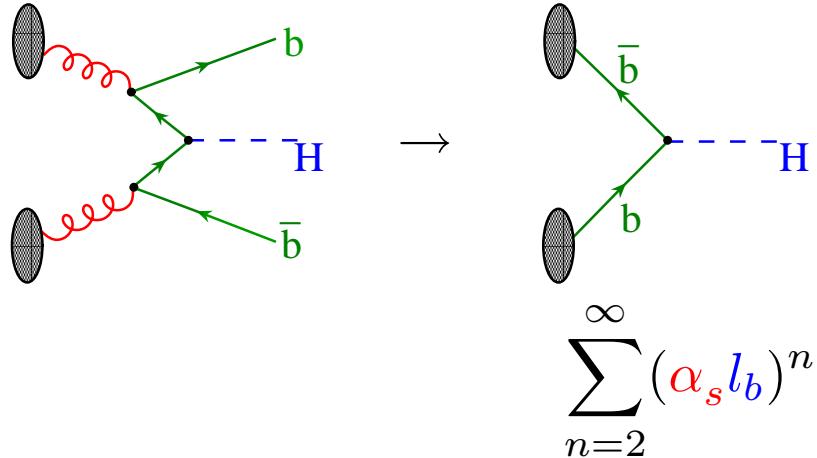
$b\bar{b} \rightarrow h$ vs. $gg \rightarrow b\bar{b}h$



[Krämer '04]



Higher orders: NLO

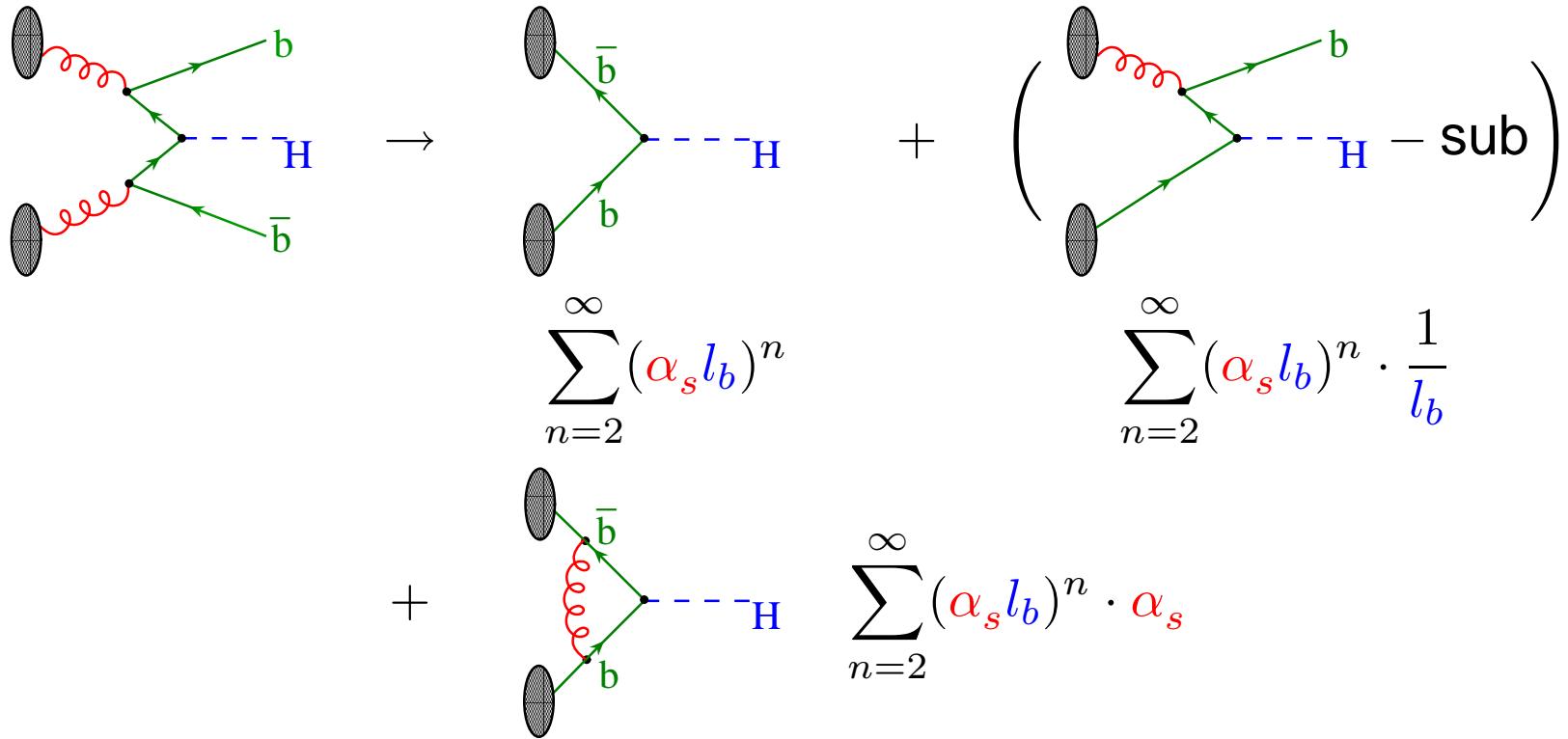


Higher orders: NLO

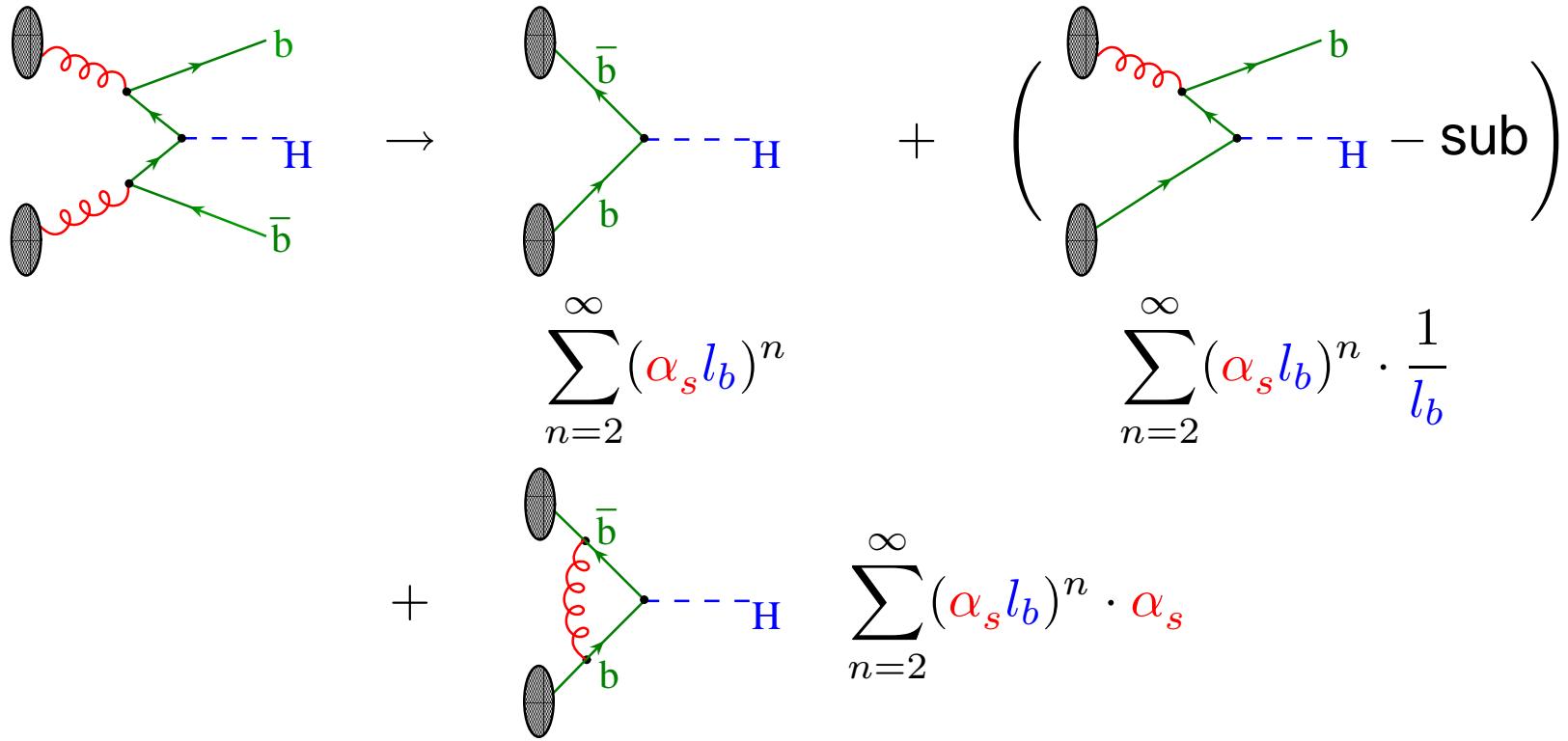
The diagram illustrates the calculation of higher-order corrections to a process. It starts with a primary diagram on the left showing two gluons (red wavy lines) interacting with a Higgs boson (dashed blue line). One gluon splits into a b quark (green arrow) and a anti-b quark (green arrow). The other gluon splits into a b quark (green arrow) and a anti-b quark (green arrow). The Higgs boson then interacts with the b quarks. An arrow points to a simplified diagram in the middle where the Higgs boson is shown interacting directly with the two b quarks. This is followed by a plus sign and a bracketed term representing the subtraction of a sub-diagram. The sub-diagram is identical to the original diagram but lacks the Higgs boson exchange between the two b quarks.

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\alpha_s l_b)^n$$
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\alpha_s l_b)^n \cdot \frac{1}{l_b}$$

Higher orders: NLO



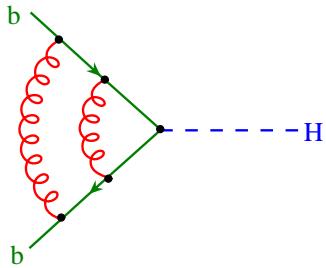
Higher orders: NLO



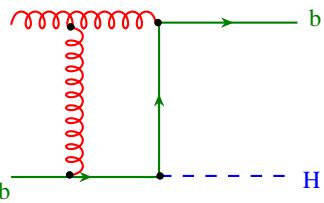
$$\text{NLO: } \sigma(b\bar{b} \rightarrow H) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\alpha_s l_b)^n \alpha_s^2 \left[c_{n0} l_b^2 + c_{n1} l_b \right]$$

[Maltoni, Sullivan, Willenbrock ('03)]

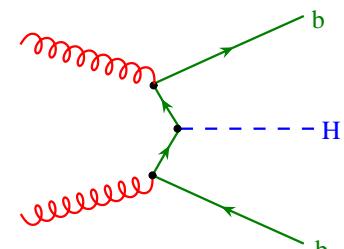
Higher orders: NNLO



$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\alpha_s l_b)^n \cdot \alpha_s^2$$

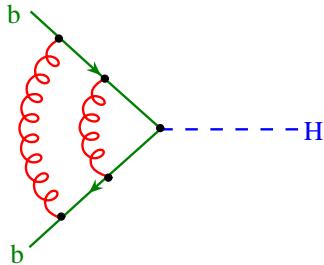


$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\alpha_s l_b)^n \cdot \alpha_s \frac{1}{l_b}$$

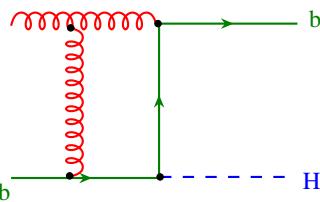


$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\alpha_s l_b)^n \cdot \frac{1}{l_b^2}$$

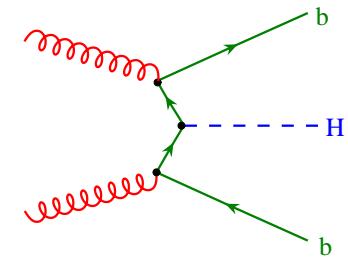
Higher orders: NNLO



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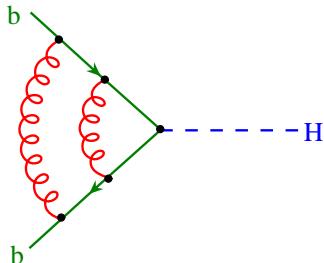


$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\alpha_s l_b)^n \cdot \frac{1}{l_b^2}$$

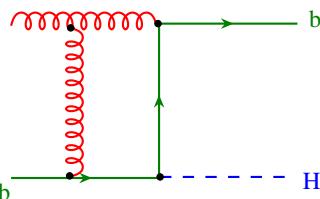
NNLO: $\sigma(b\bar{b} \rightarrow H) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\alpha_s l_b)^n \alpha_s^2 \left[c_{n0} l_b^2 + c_{n1} l_b + c_{n0} \right]$

[R.H., Kilgore ('03)]

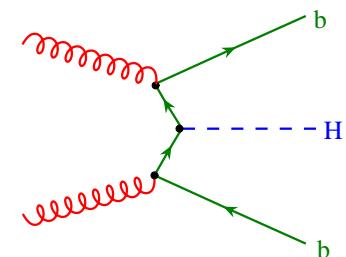
Higher orders: NNLO



$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\alpha_s l_b)^n \cdot \alpha_s^2$$



$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\alpha_s l_b)^n \cdot \alpha_s \frac{1}{l_b}$$



$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\alpha_s l_b)^n \cdot \frac{1}{l_b^2}$$

NNLO: $\sigma(b\bar{b} \rightarrow H) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\alpha_s l_b)^n \alpha_s^2 \left\{ \left[c_{n0} l_b^2 + c_{n1} l_b + c_{n0} \right] \right.$

[R.H., Kilgore ('03)]

higher orders: $\left. + d_{n3} \alpha_s^3 + d_{n4} \alpha_s^4 + \dots \right\}$

Algorithms

- expansion + inversion for phase space integrals [R.H., Kilgore ('02)].

Idea:

$$f(x, a) = \frac{1}{x} \log(1 - ax) + \frac{1}{ax} \text{Li}_2(ax), \quad f_{\text{exp}}(x, a) = 1 - a + \frac{ax}{4} - \frac{a^2 x}{2} + \dots$$

Algorithms

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$$f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a}) = \frac{1}{\mathbf{x}} \log(1 - \mathbf{a}\mathbf{x}) + \frac{1}{\mathbf{a}\mathbf{x}} \text{Li}_2(\mathbf{a}\mathbf{x}), \quad f_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a}) = 1 - \mathbf{a} + \frac{\mathbf{a}\mathbf{x}}{4} - \frac{\mathbf{a}^2 \mathbf{x}}{2} + \dots$$

$$\int_0^1 f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a}) d\mathbf{x} = \int_0^1 f_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a}) d\mathbf{x} = 1 - \frac{7\mathbf{a}}{8} - \frac{23\mathbf{a}^2}{108} - \frac{55\mathbf{a}^3}{576} - \dots$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a}) d\mathbf{x} &= \int_0^1 f_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a}) d\mathbf{x} = 1 - \frac{7\mathbf{a}}{8} - \frac{23\mathbf{a}^2}{108} - \frac{55\mathbf{a}^3}{576} - \dots \\ &= -(\mathbf{a} + \frac{\mathbf{a}^2}{2^2} + \frac{\mathbf{a}^3}{3^2} + \frac{\mathbf{a}^4}{4^2} + \dots) + \frac{1}{\mathbf{a}} \left(\mathbf{a} + \frac{\mathbf{a}^2}{2^3} + \frac{\mathbf{a}^3}{3^3} + \frac{\mathbf{a}^4}{4^3} + \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

Algorithms

- expansion + inversion for phase space integrals [R.H., Kilgore ('02)].

Idea:

$$f(\textcolor{blue}{x}, \textcolor{red}{a}) = \frac{1}{\textcolor{blue}{x}} \log(1 - \textcolor{red}{a}\textcolor{blue}{x}) + \frac{1}{\textcolor{red}{a}\textcolor{blue}{x}} \text{Li}_2(\textcolor{red}{a}\textcolor{blue}{x}), \quad f_{\text{exp}}(\textcolor{blue}{x}, \textcolor{red}{a}) = 1 - \textcolor{red}{a} + \frac{\textcolor{red}{a}\textcolor{blue}{x}}{4} - \frac{\textcolor{red}{a}^2 \textcolor{blue}{x}}{2} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 f(\textcolor{blue}{x}, \textcolor{red}{a}) \, d\textcolor{blue}{x} &= \int_0^1 f_{\text{exp}}(\textcolor{blue}{x}, \textcolor{red}{a}) \, d\textcolor{blue}{x} = 1 - \frac{7\textcolor{red}{a}}{8} - \frac{23\textcolor{red}{a}^2}{108} - \frac{55\textcolor{red}{a}^3}{576} - \dots \\ &= -(\textcolor{red}{a} + \frac{\textcolor{red}{a}^2}{2^2} + \frac{\textcolor{red}{a}^3}{3^2} + \frac{\textcolor{red}{a}^4}{4^2} + \dots) + \frac{1}{\textcolor{red}{a}} \left(\textcolor{red}{a} + \frac{\textcolor{red}{a}^2}{2^3} + \frac{\textcolor{red}{a}^3}{3^3} + \frac{\textcolor{red}{a}^4}{4^3} + \dots \right) \\ &= -\text{Li}_2(\textcolor{red}{a}) + \frac{1}{\textcolor{red}{a}} \text{Li}_3(\textcolor{red}{a}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 d\textcolor{blue}{x} f_{\exp}(\textcolor{blue}{x}, \textcolor{red}{a}) = 1 + \textcolor{red}{a} \frac{13}{36} + \textcolor{red}{a}^2 \frac{809}{4050} + \textcolor{red}{a}^3 \frac{1927}{14700} + \textcolor{red}{a}^4 \frac{234314}{2480625} + \textcolor{red}{a}^5 \frac{7803574}{108056025} + \dots$$

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\int_0^1 dx f_{\text{exp}}(x, a) = & 1 + a \frac{13}{36} + a^2 \frac{809}{4050} + a^3 \frac{1927}{14700} + a^4 \frac{234314}{2480625} + a^5 \frac{7803574}{108056025} + \dots \\
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& + a^{20} \frac{2217706582351833455192629609234432}{197020007032219396569654189271817625} + \dots
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& + \textcolor{red}{a}^{30} \frac{349236466671635422491277237990399242846765692175253504}{55484337187722346543070476479469237573996143089554108125} + \dots
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& + a^{40} \frac{61113456056322311744870175064504244192595167719946035127265078613639168}{14745493454562605394456699787099536537401020068836289098341590591777721875} \\
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& + \dots
\end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\dots \text{Li}_3 \left(1 - a^2\right), \quad a^n \text{Li}_3 (1 - a), \quad \frac{\text{Li}_3 (1 - a)}{1 + a}, \quad \text{Li}_3 \left(\frac{1 - a}{1 + a}\right), \quad \text{Li}_2(1 - a), \quad \text{Li}_2(1 - a) \ln(a), \quad \dots$$

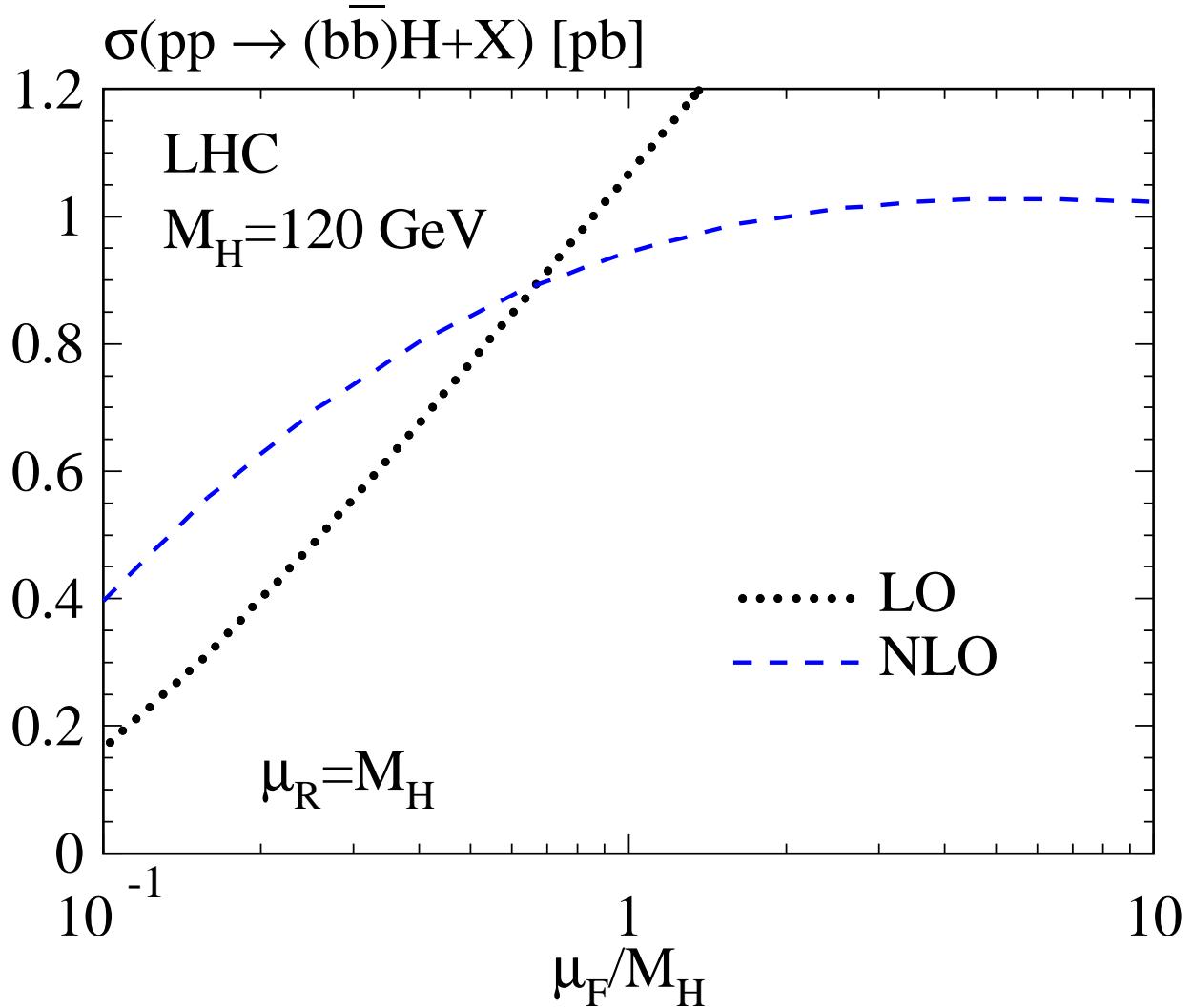
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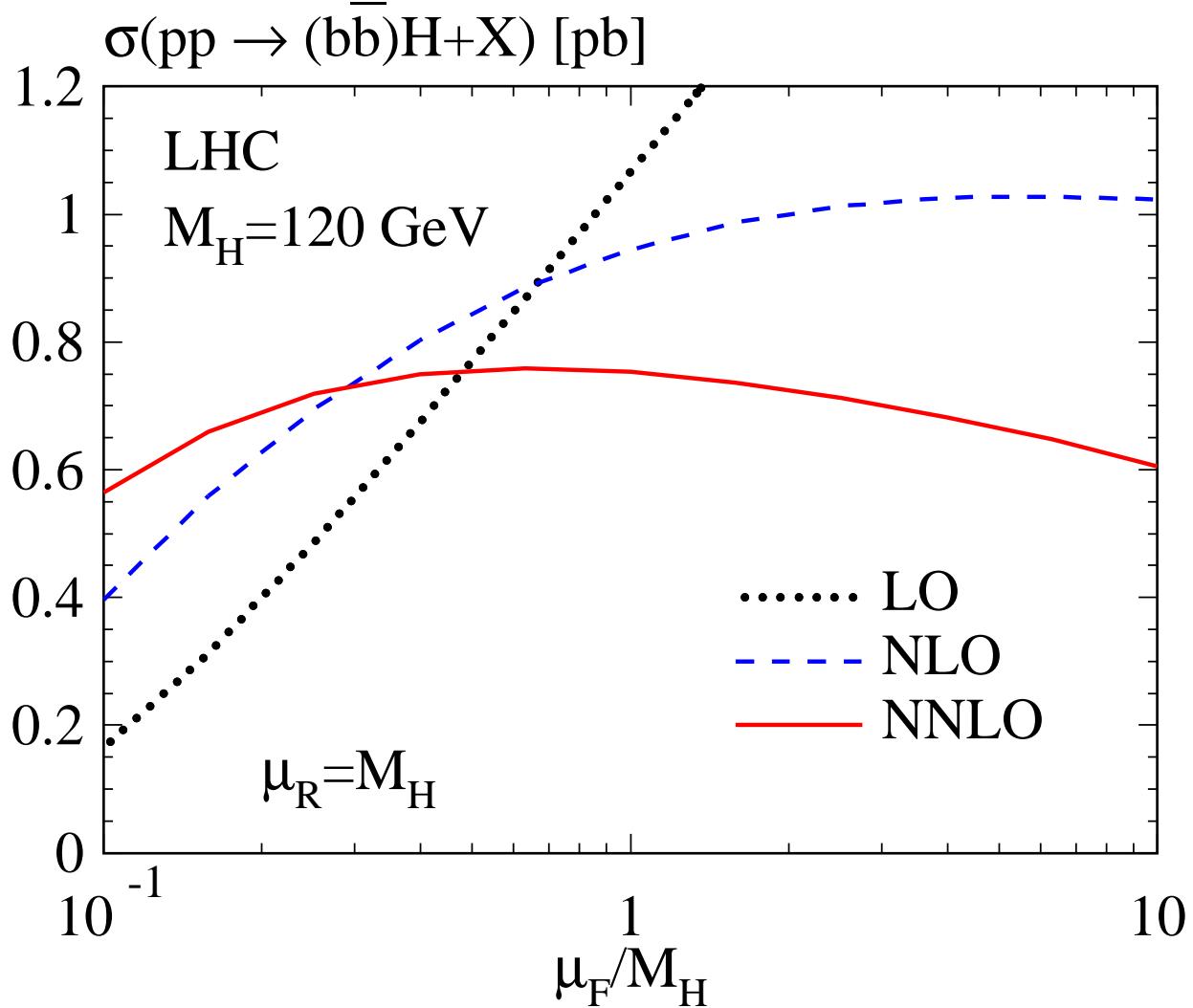
~ 100 functions

$b\bar{b} \rightarrow H$



[Maltoni, Sullivan,
Willenbrock ('03)]

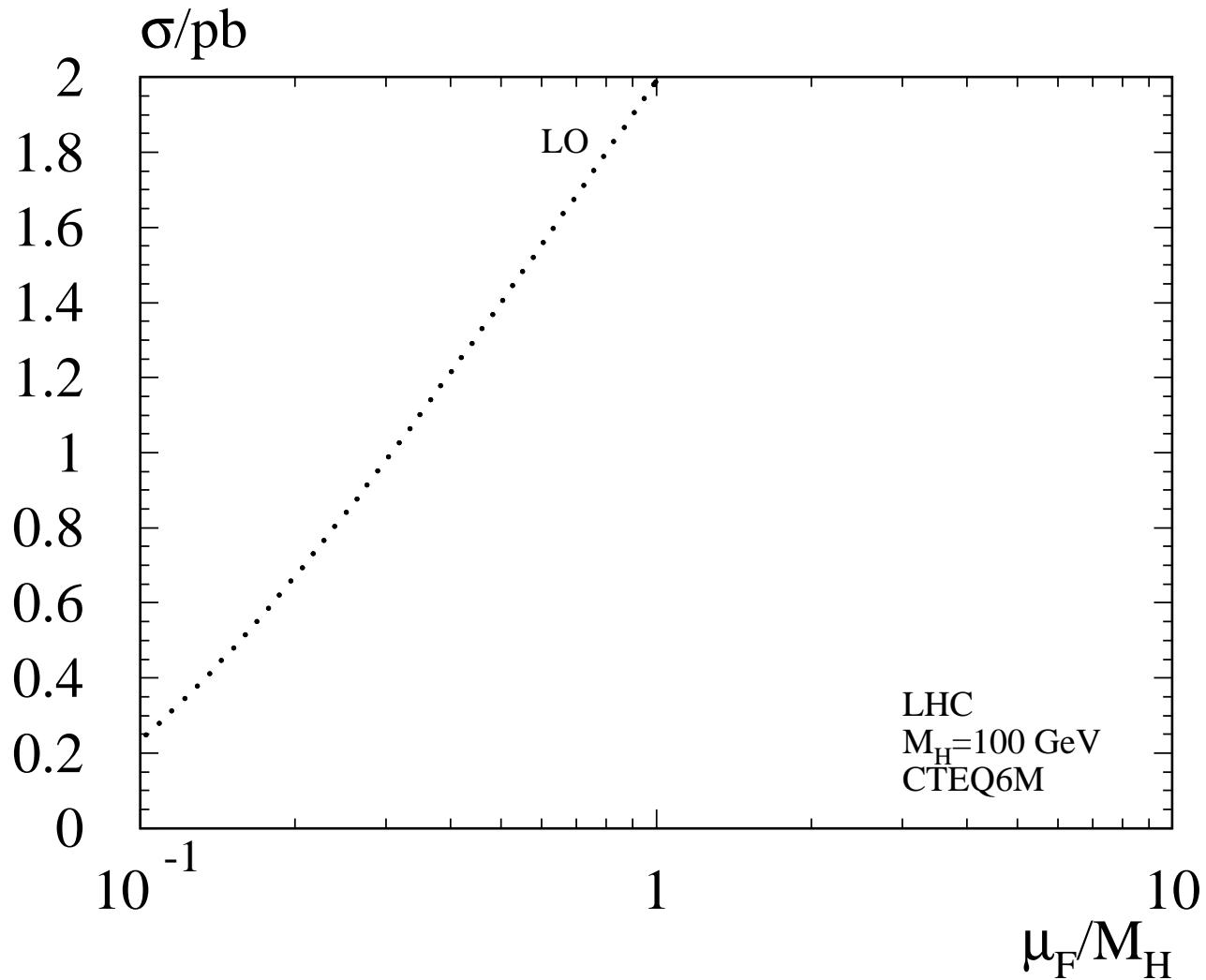
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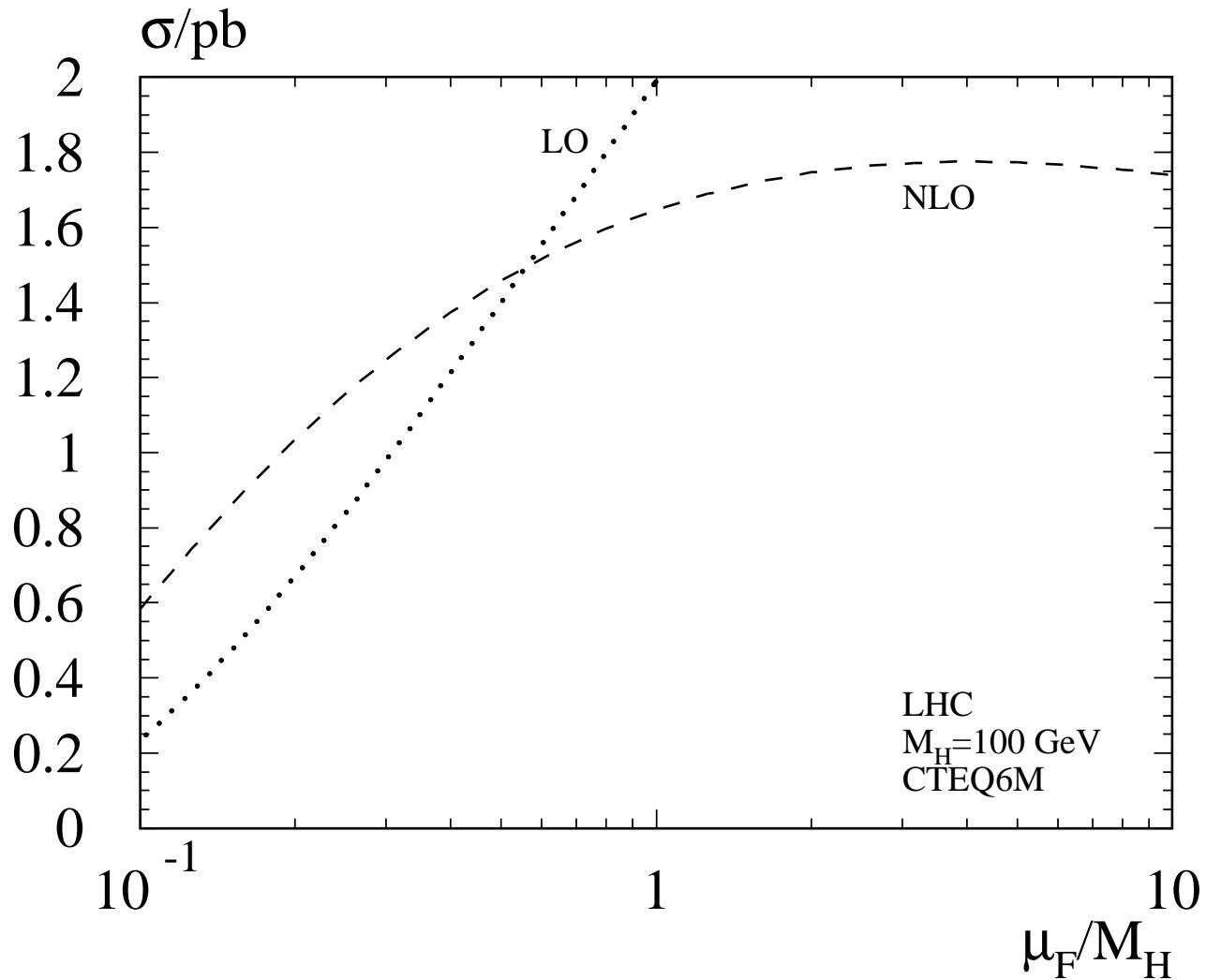
[Maltoni, Sullivan,
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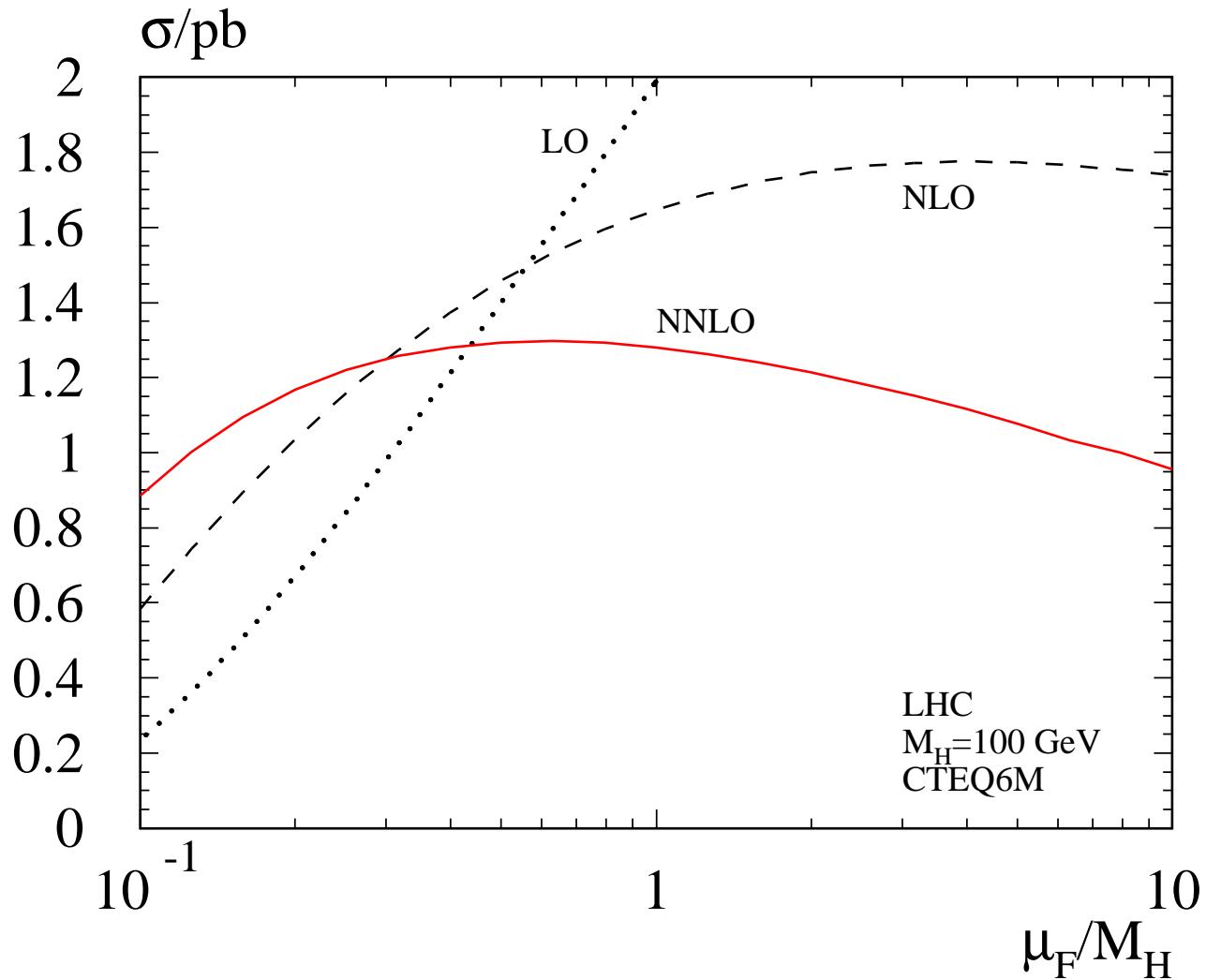
LHC, $M_H = 100\text{GeV}$



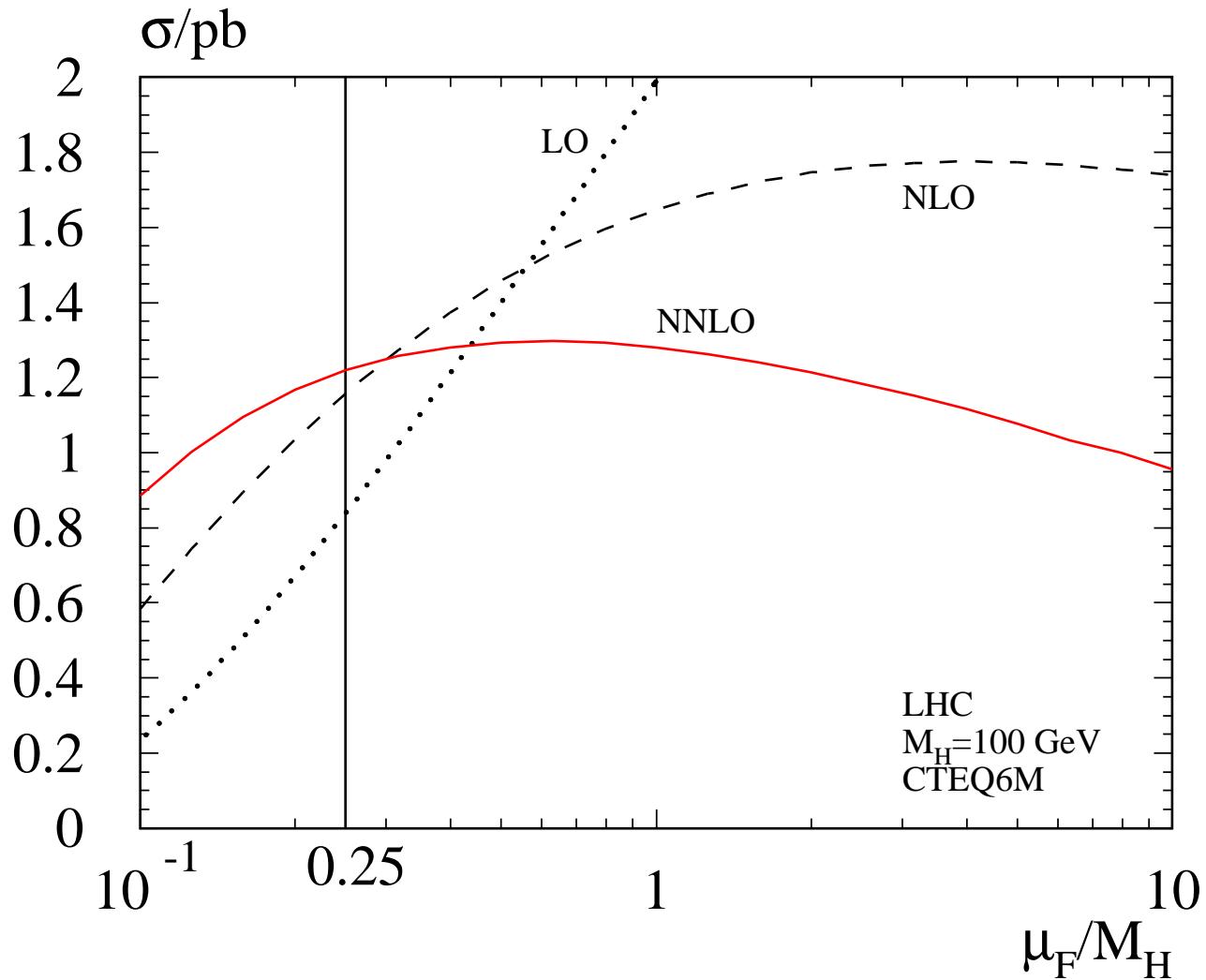
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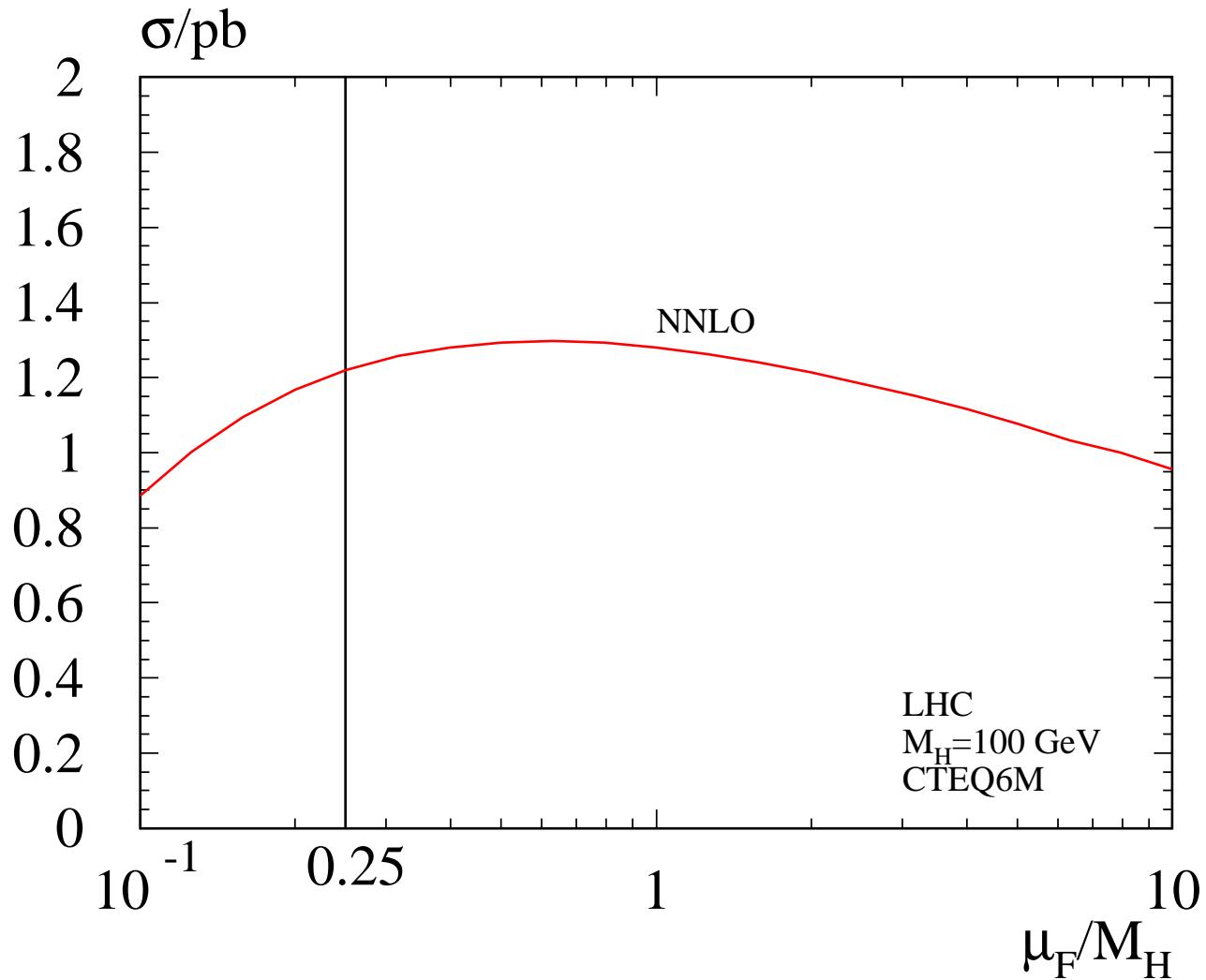
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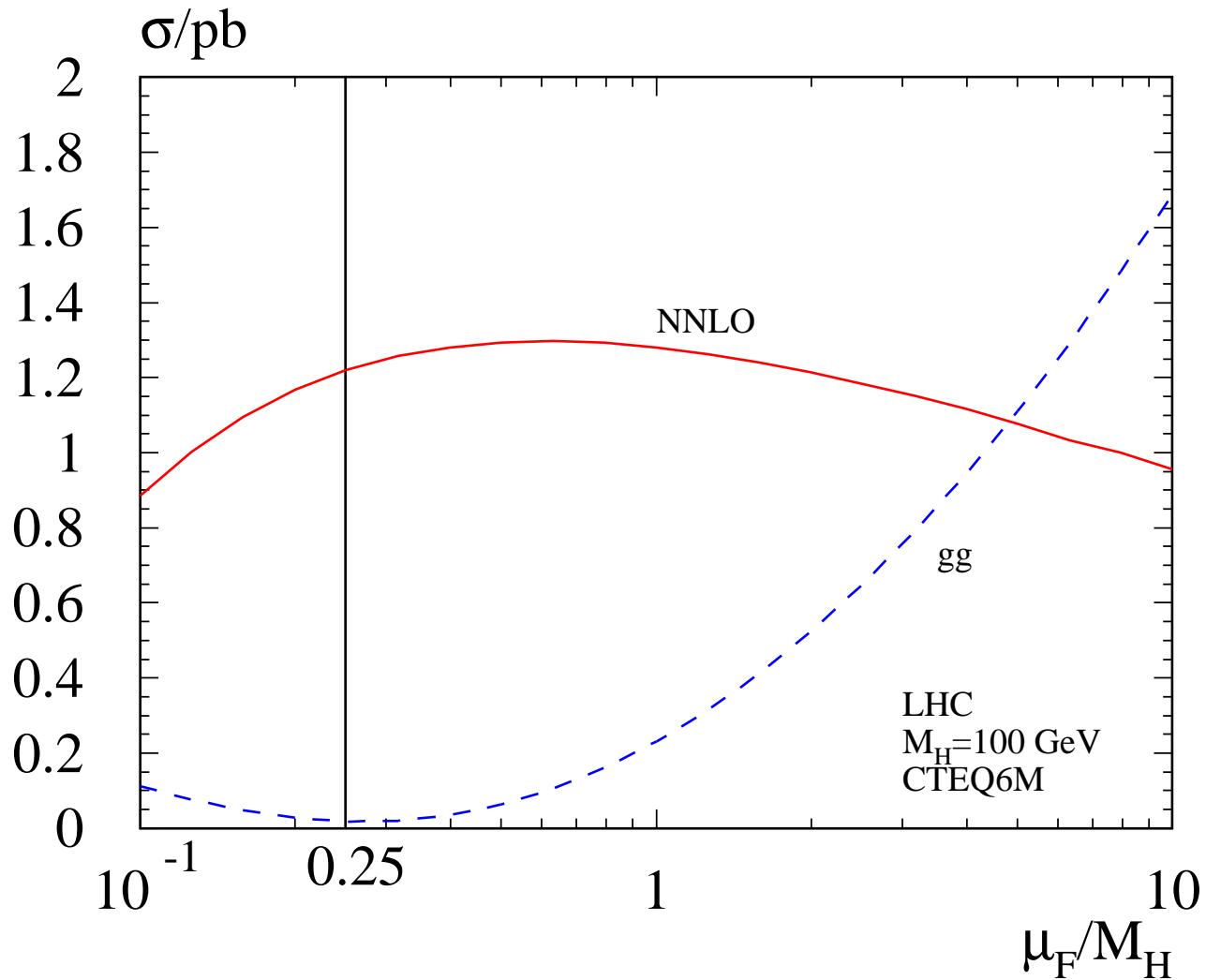
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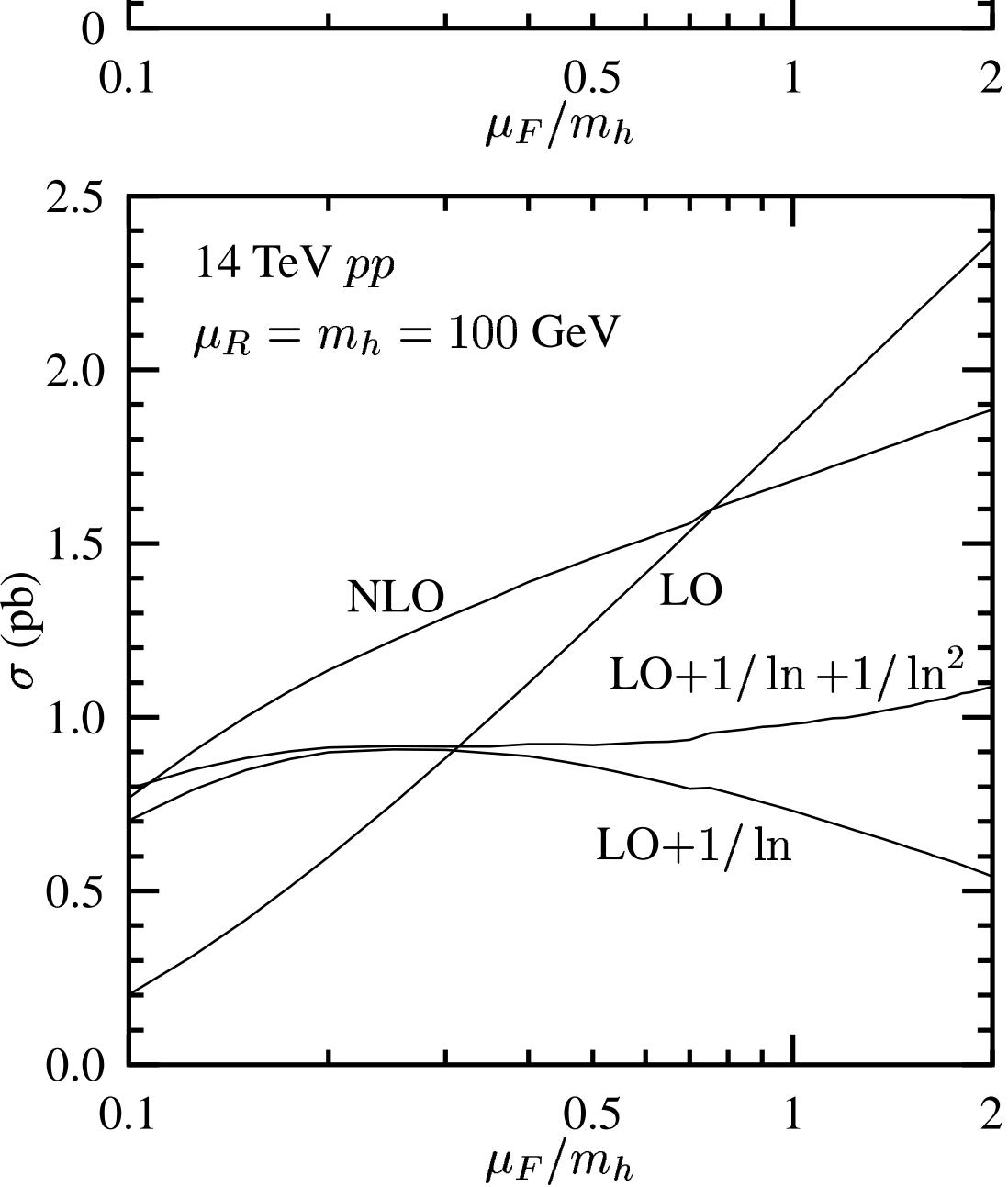


LHC, $M_H = 100\text{GeV}$

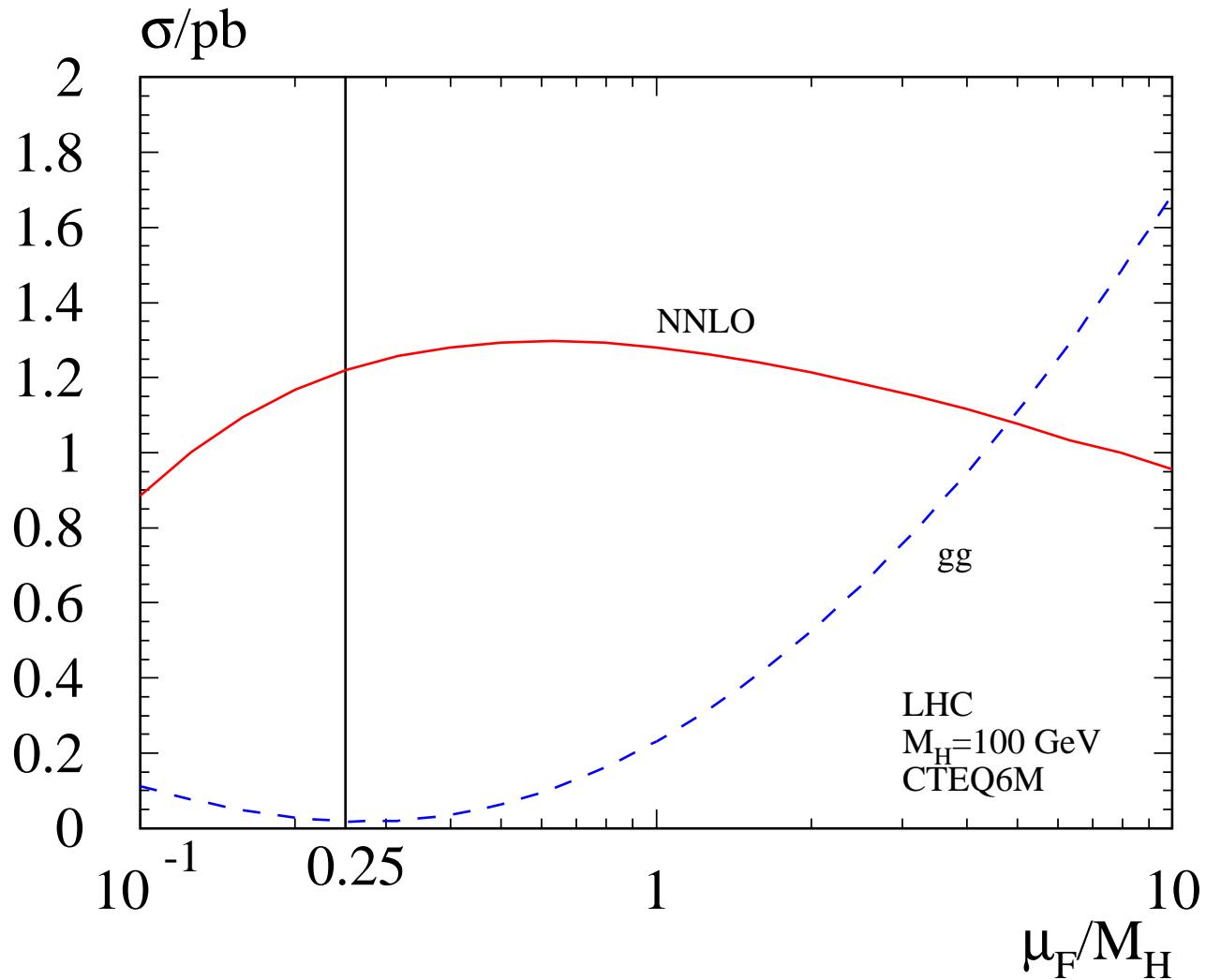


LHC, $M_H = 100\text{GeV}$

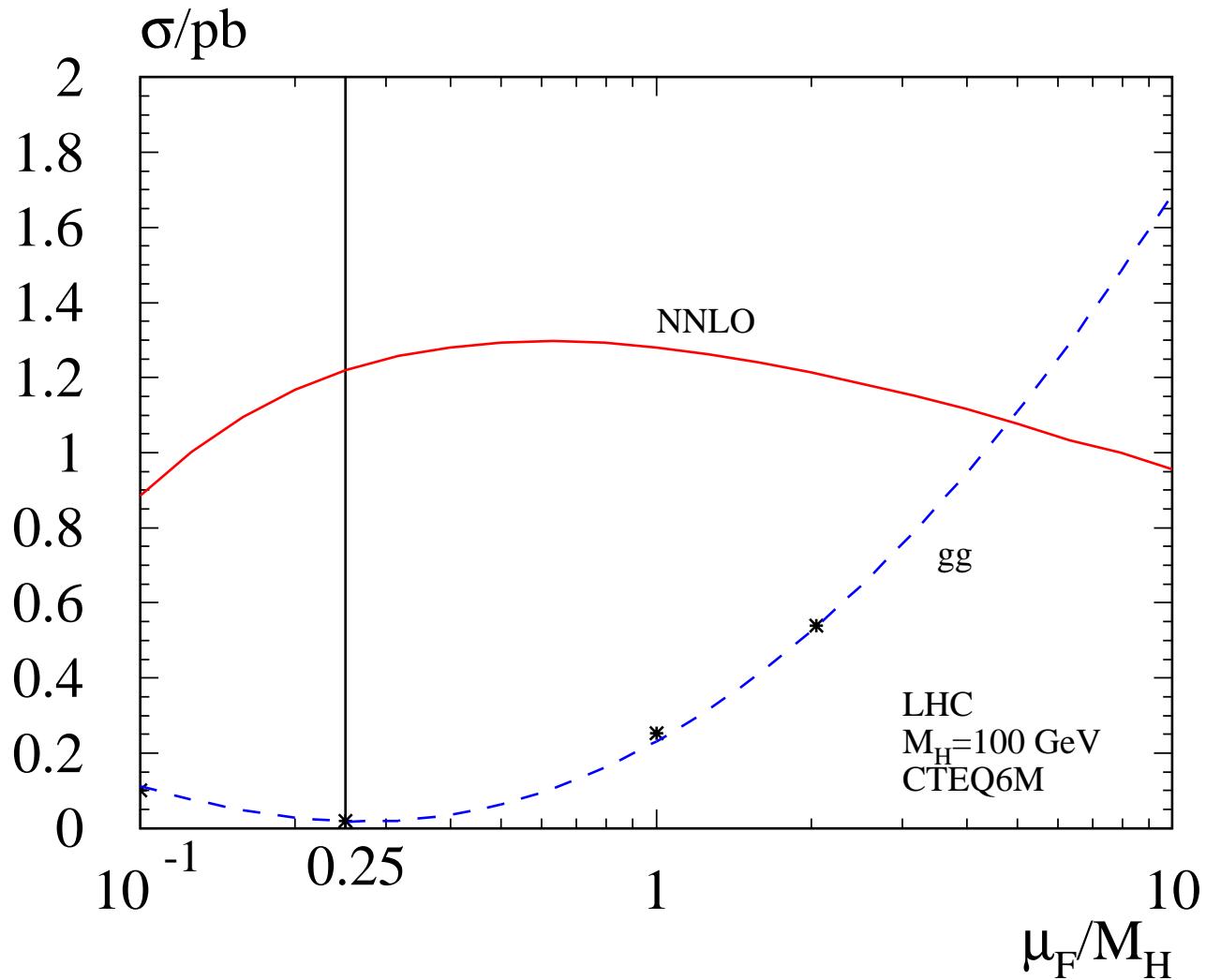




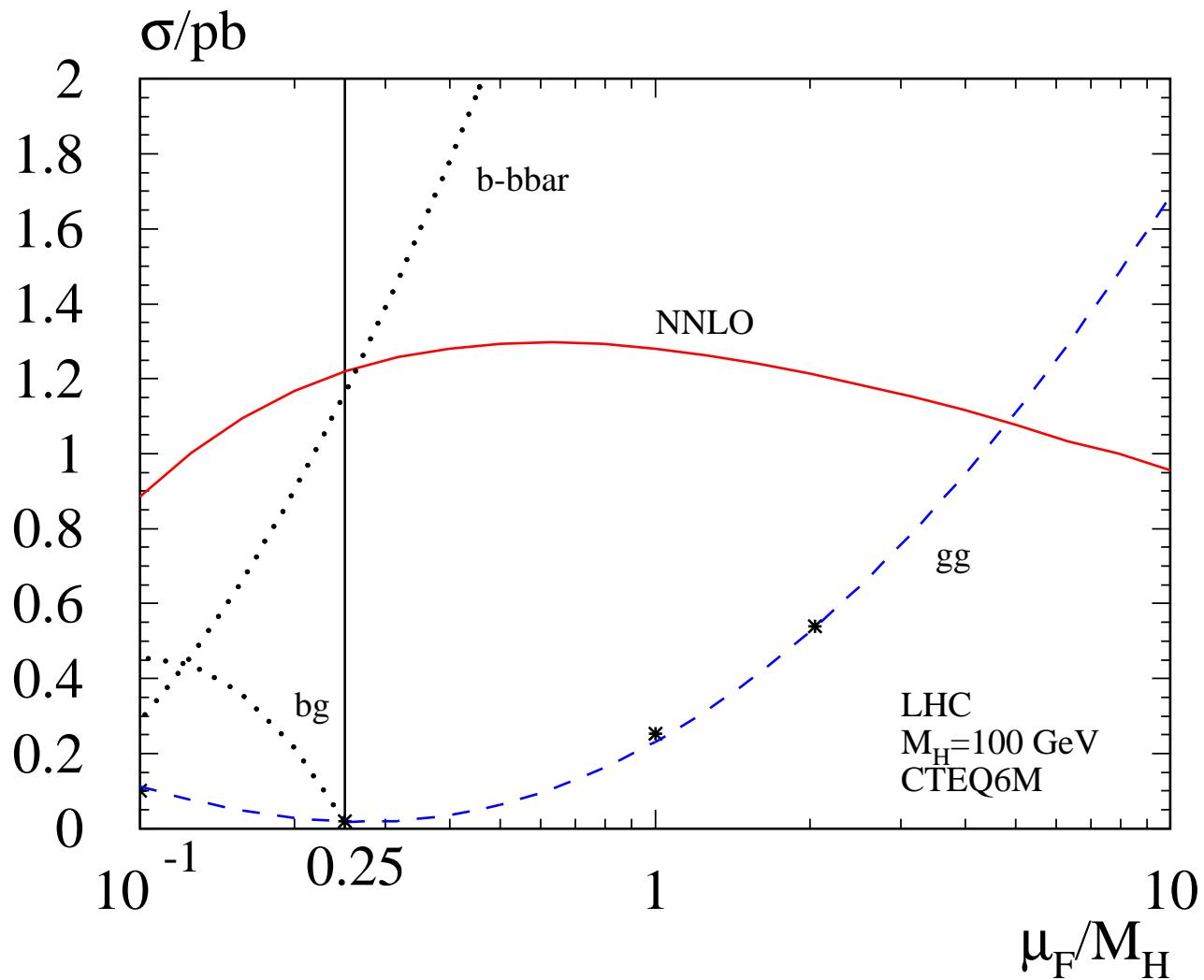
LHC, $M_H = 100$ GeV



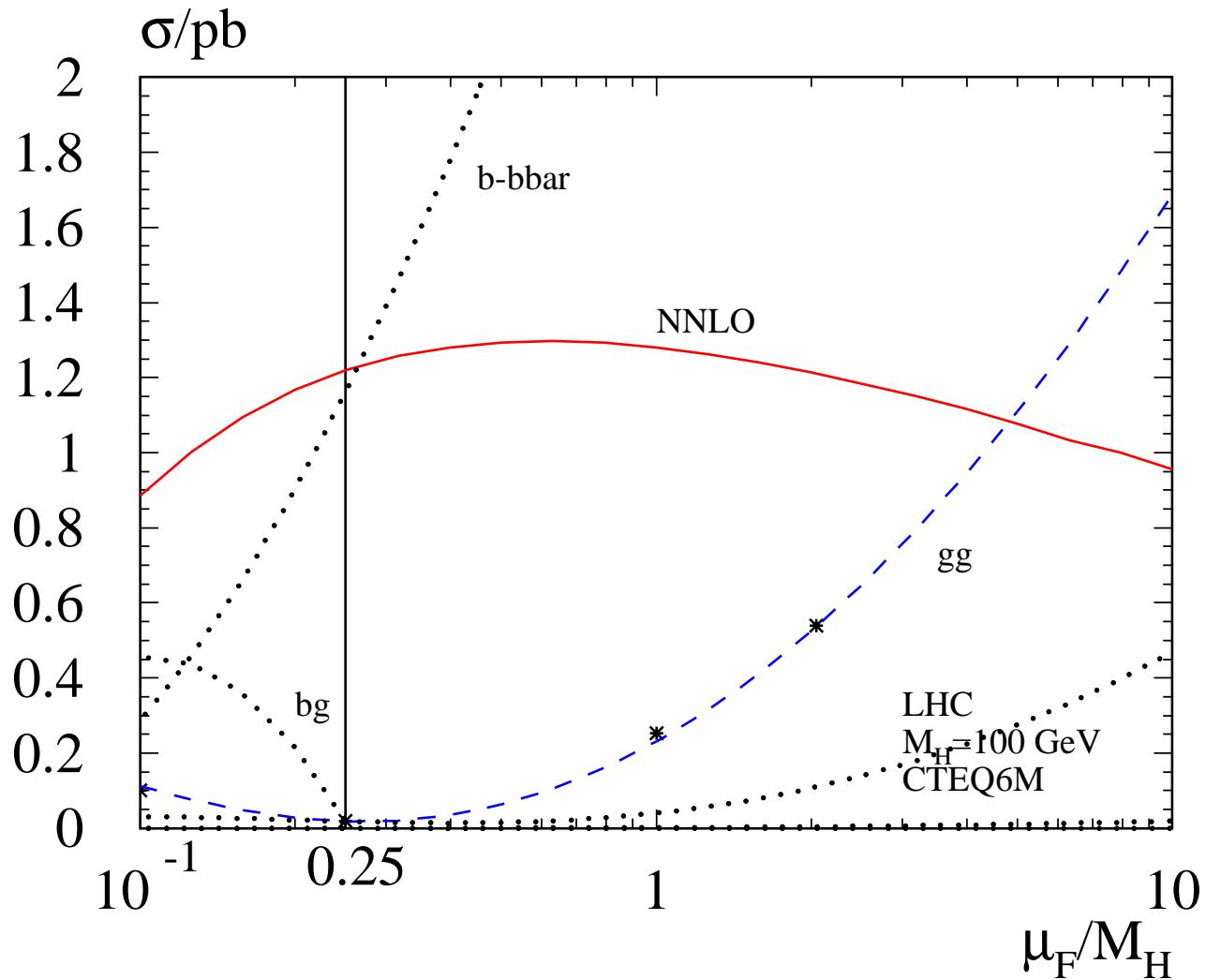
LHC, $M_H = 100$ GeV



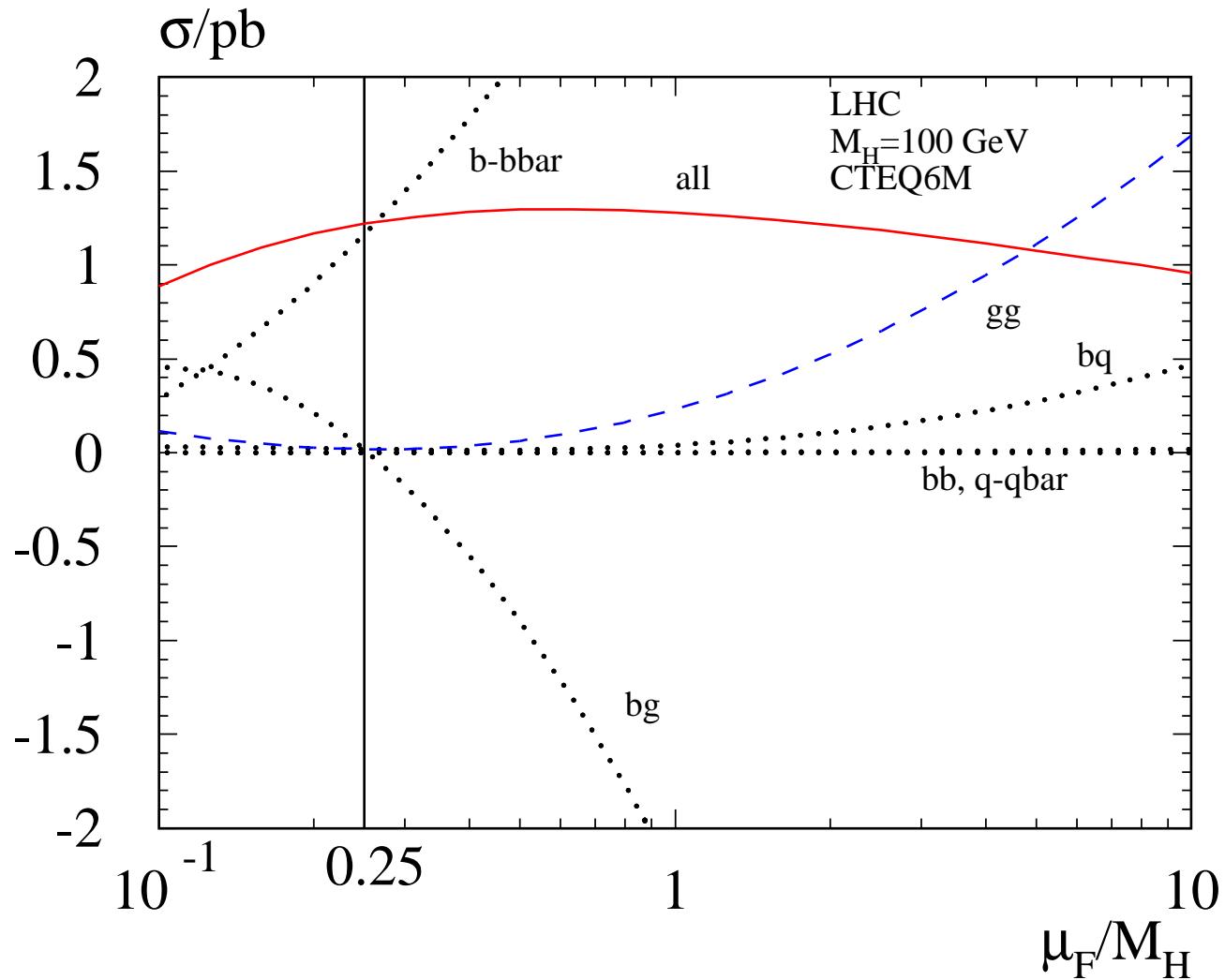
LHC, $M_H = 100$ GeV



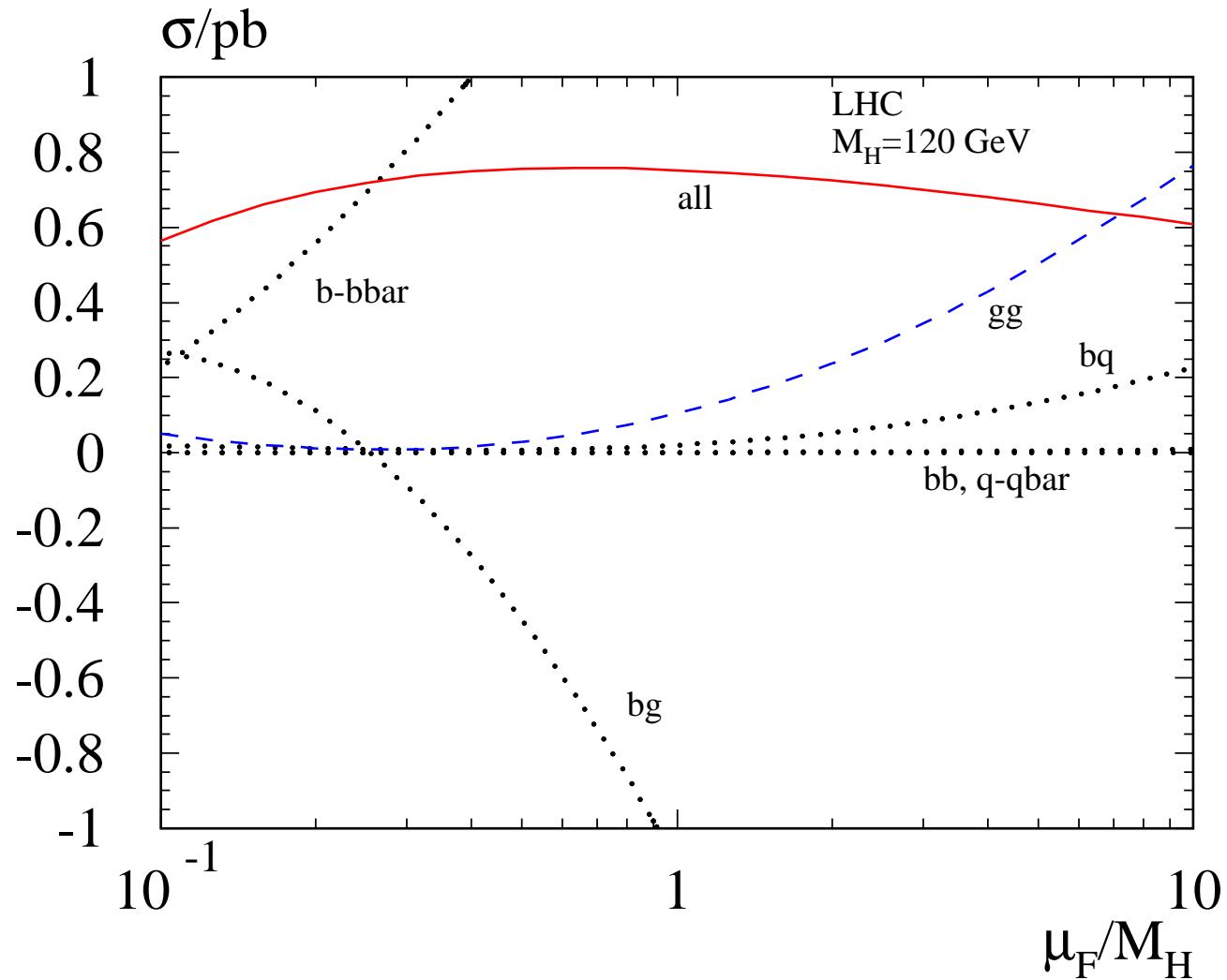
LHC, $M_H = 100$ GeV



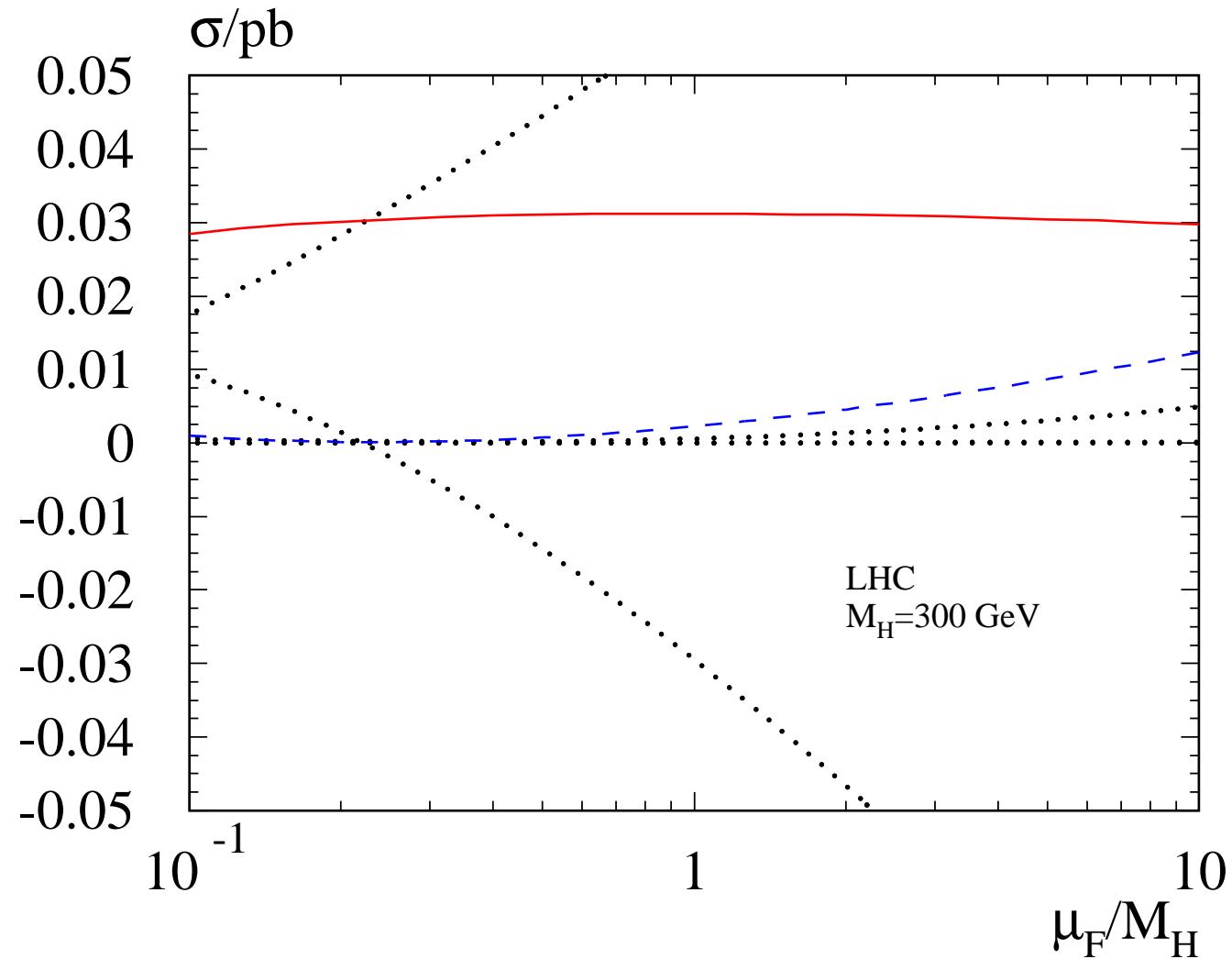
LHC, $M_H = 100 \text{ GeV}$



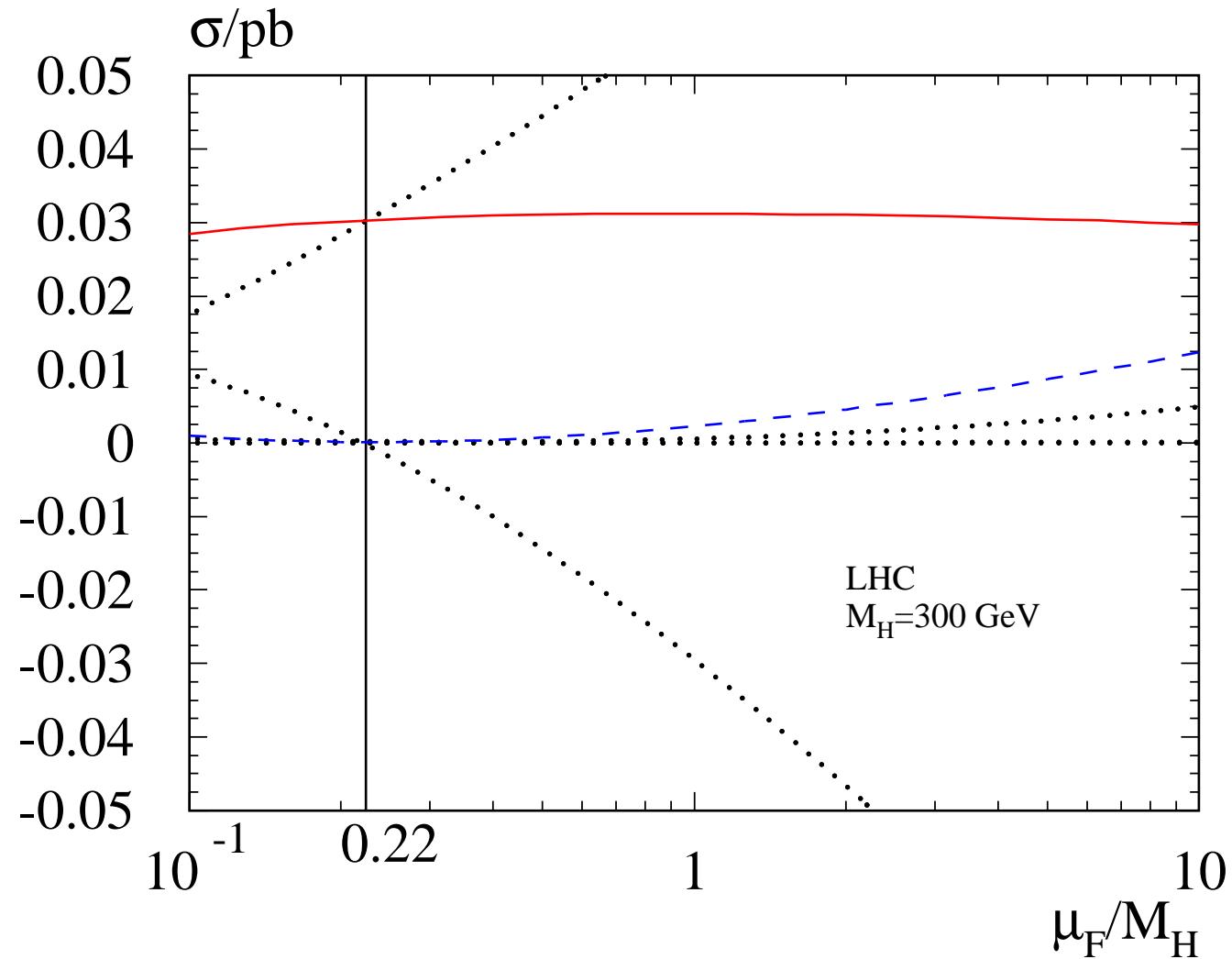
LHC, $M_H = 120 \text{ GeV}$

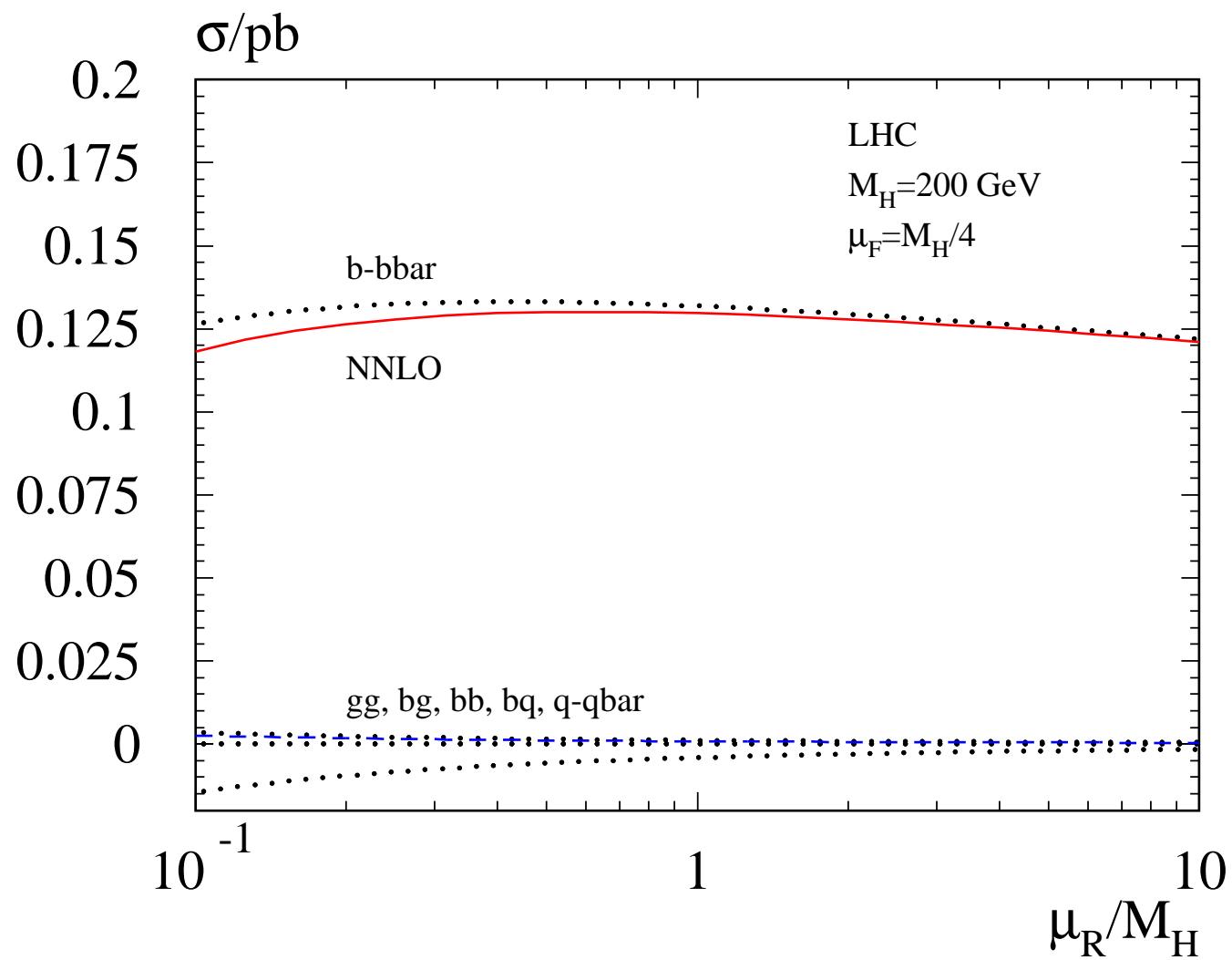


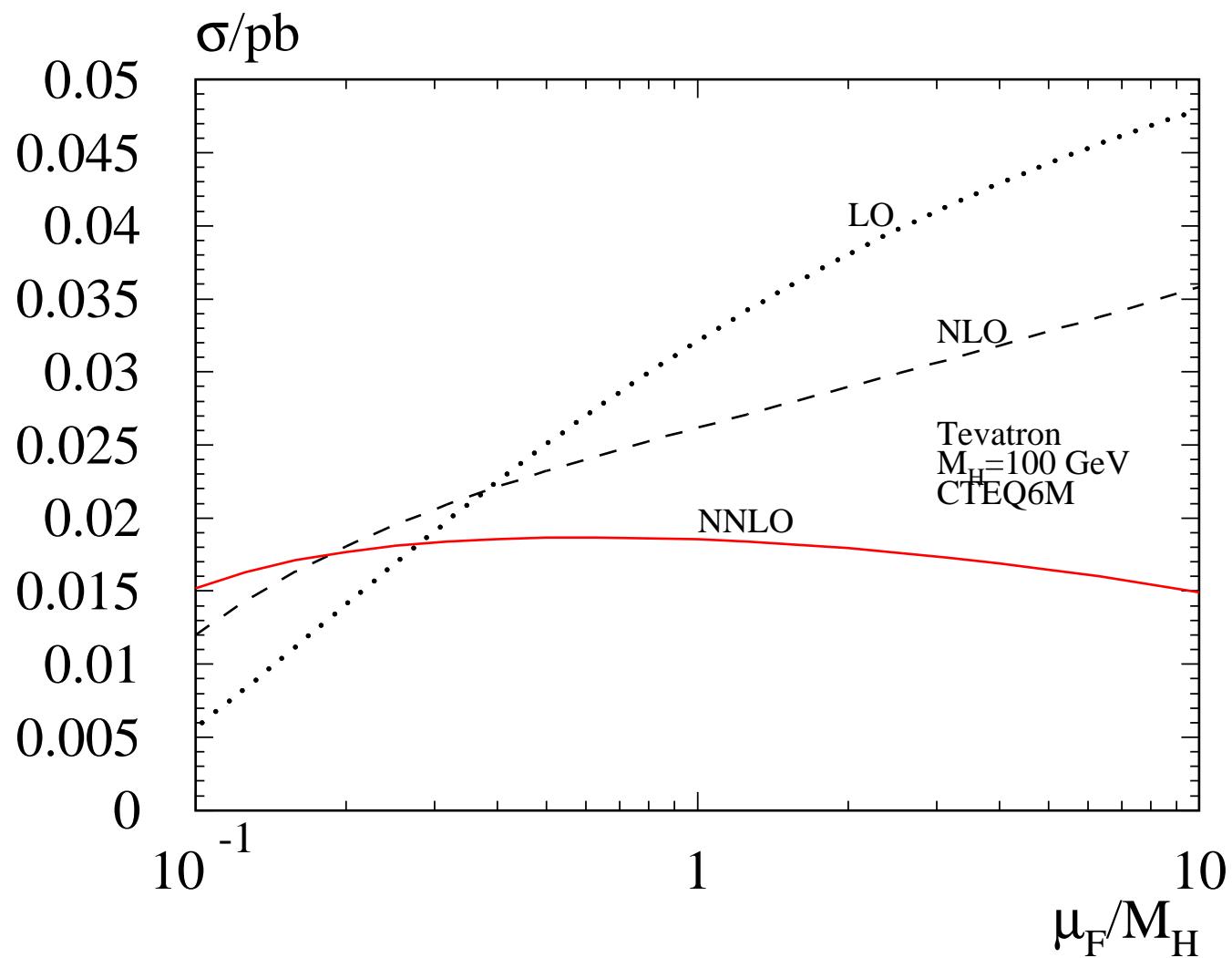
LHC, $M_H = 300 \text{ GeV}$

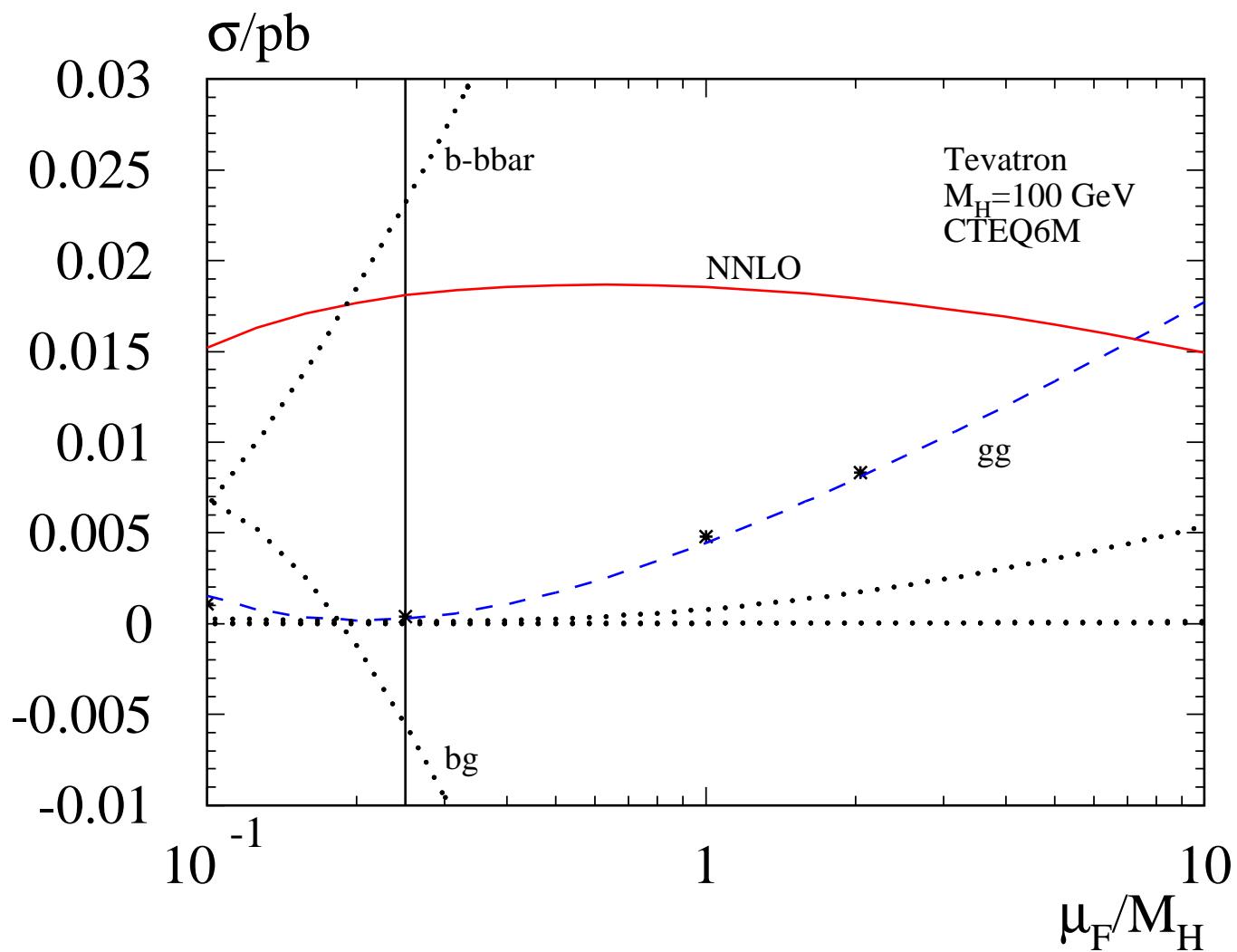


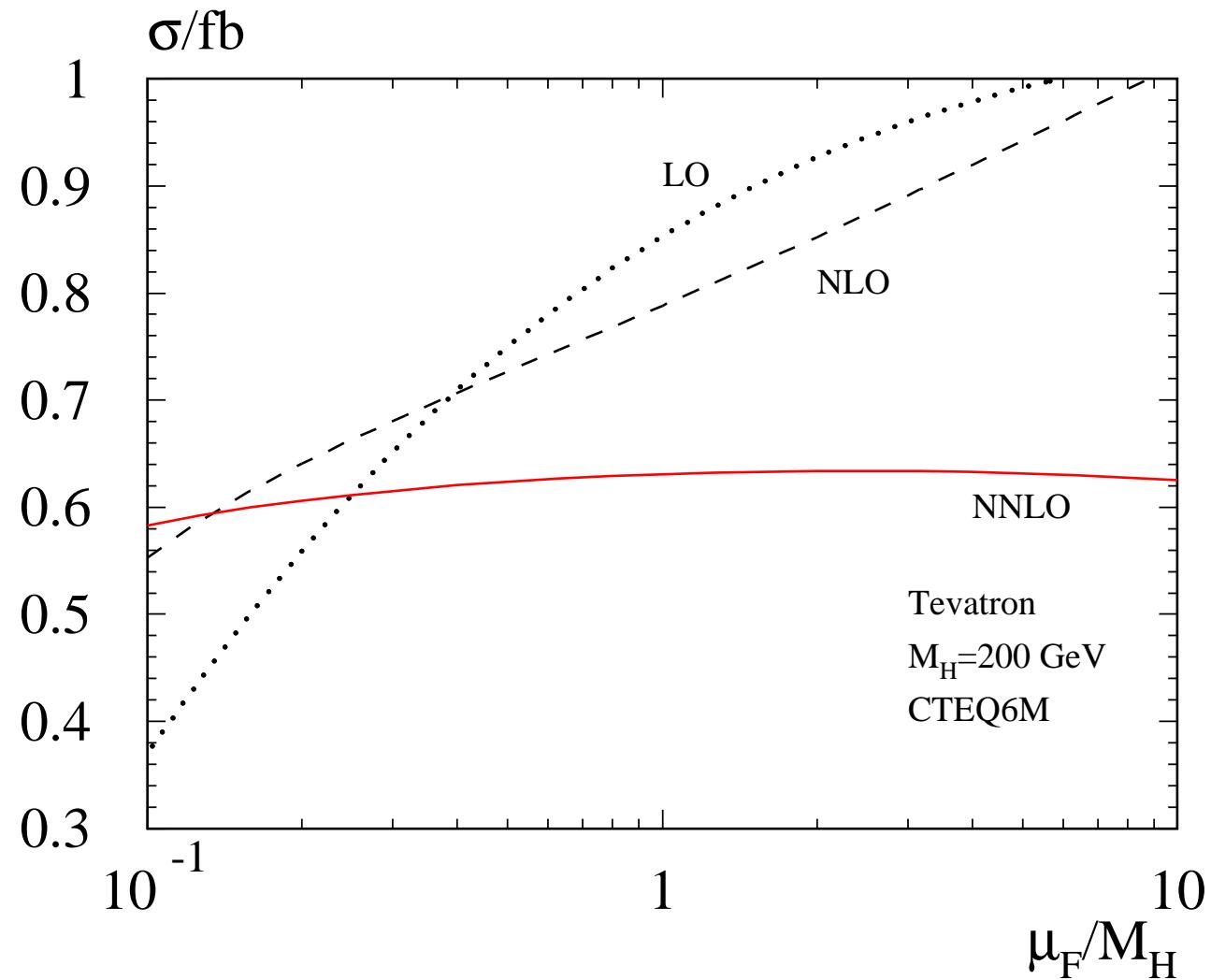
LHC, $M_H = 300 \text{ GeV}$

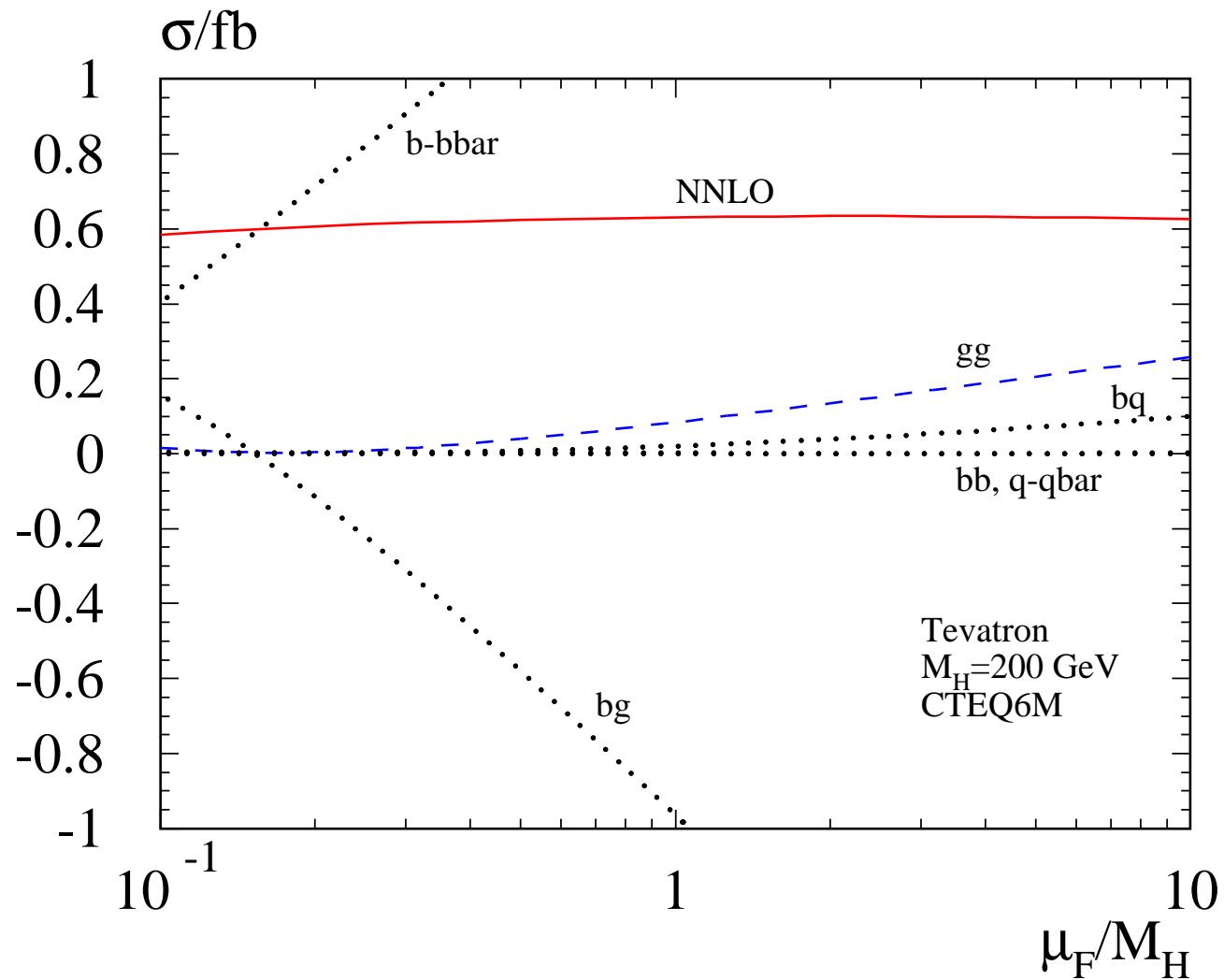


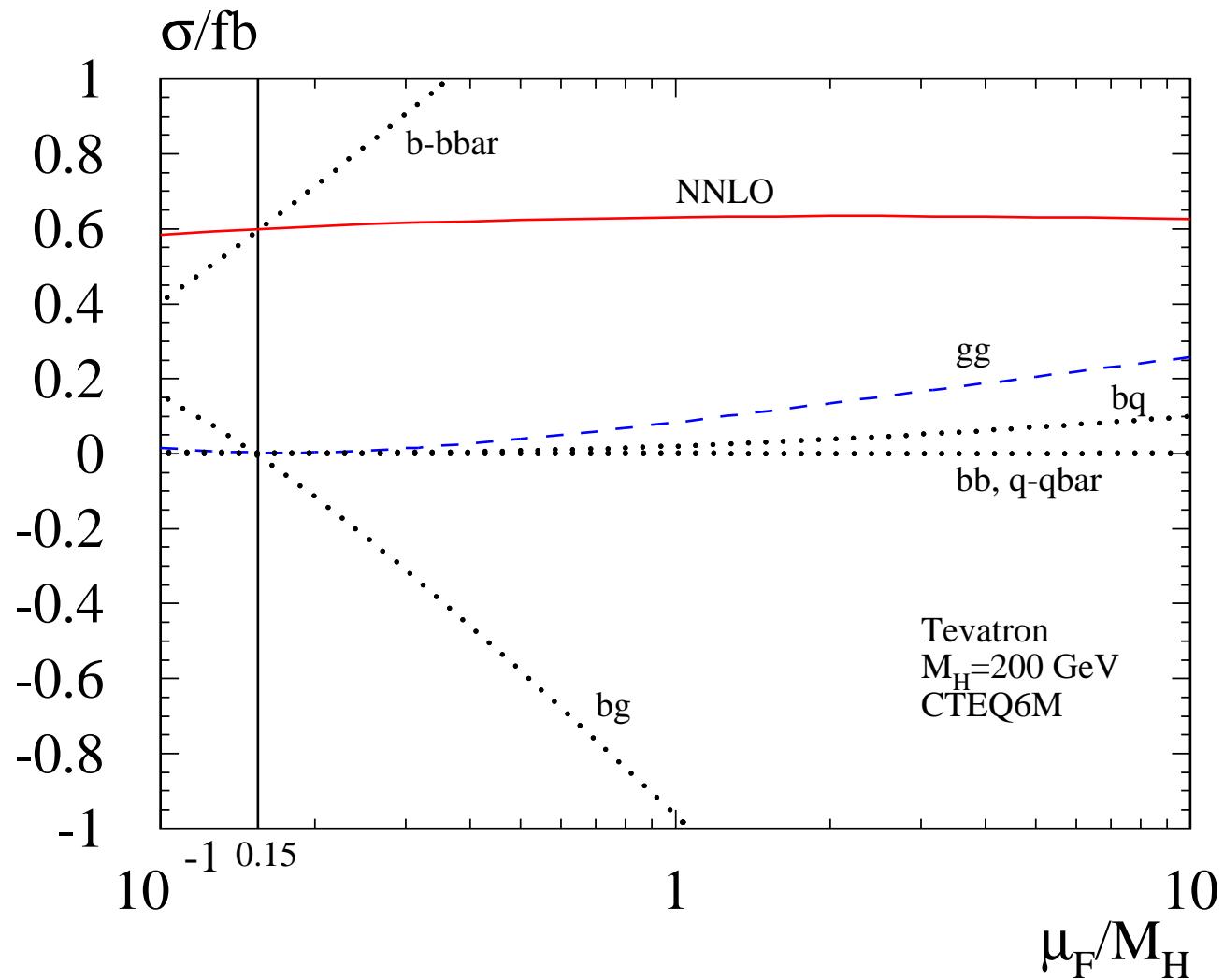




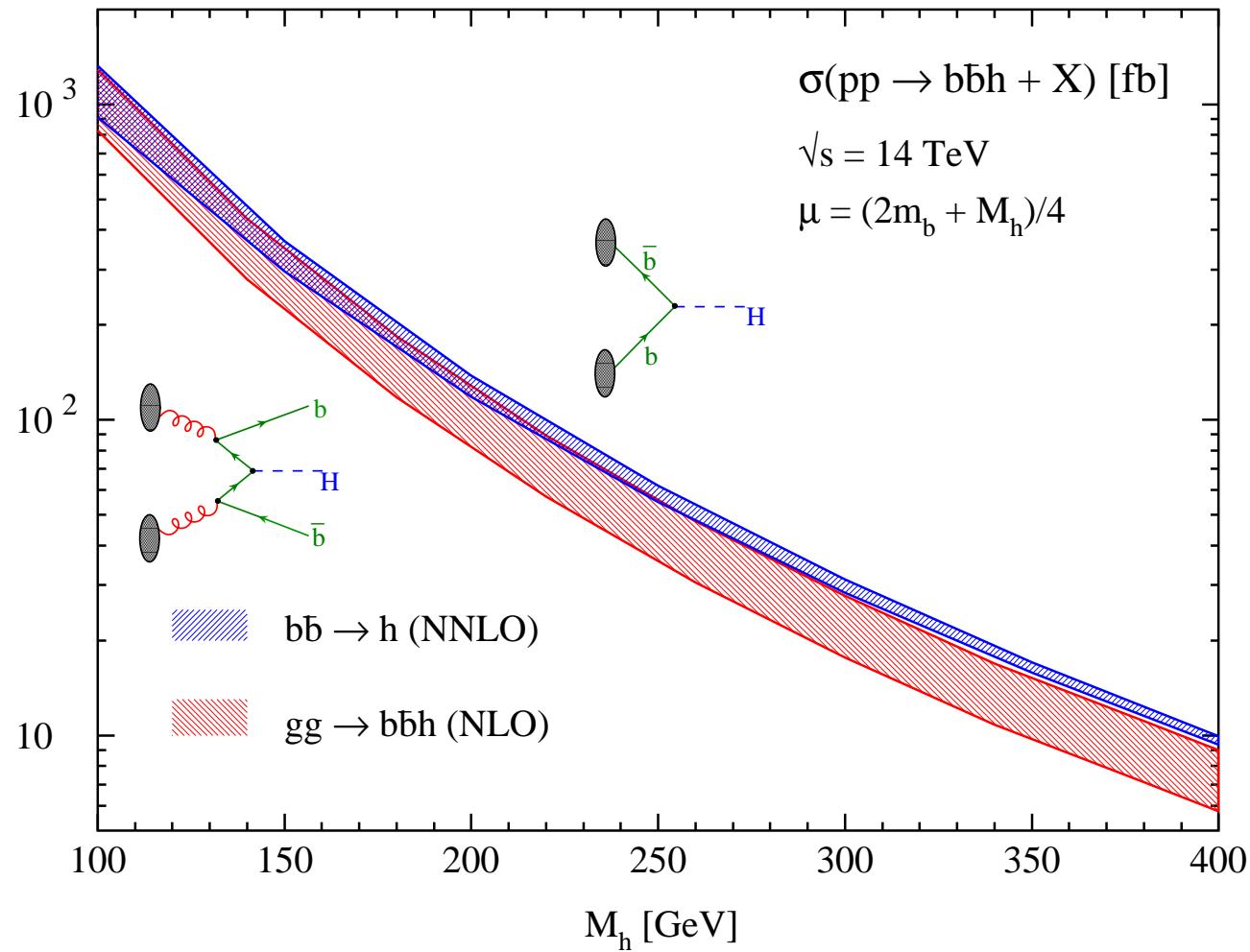






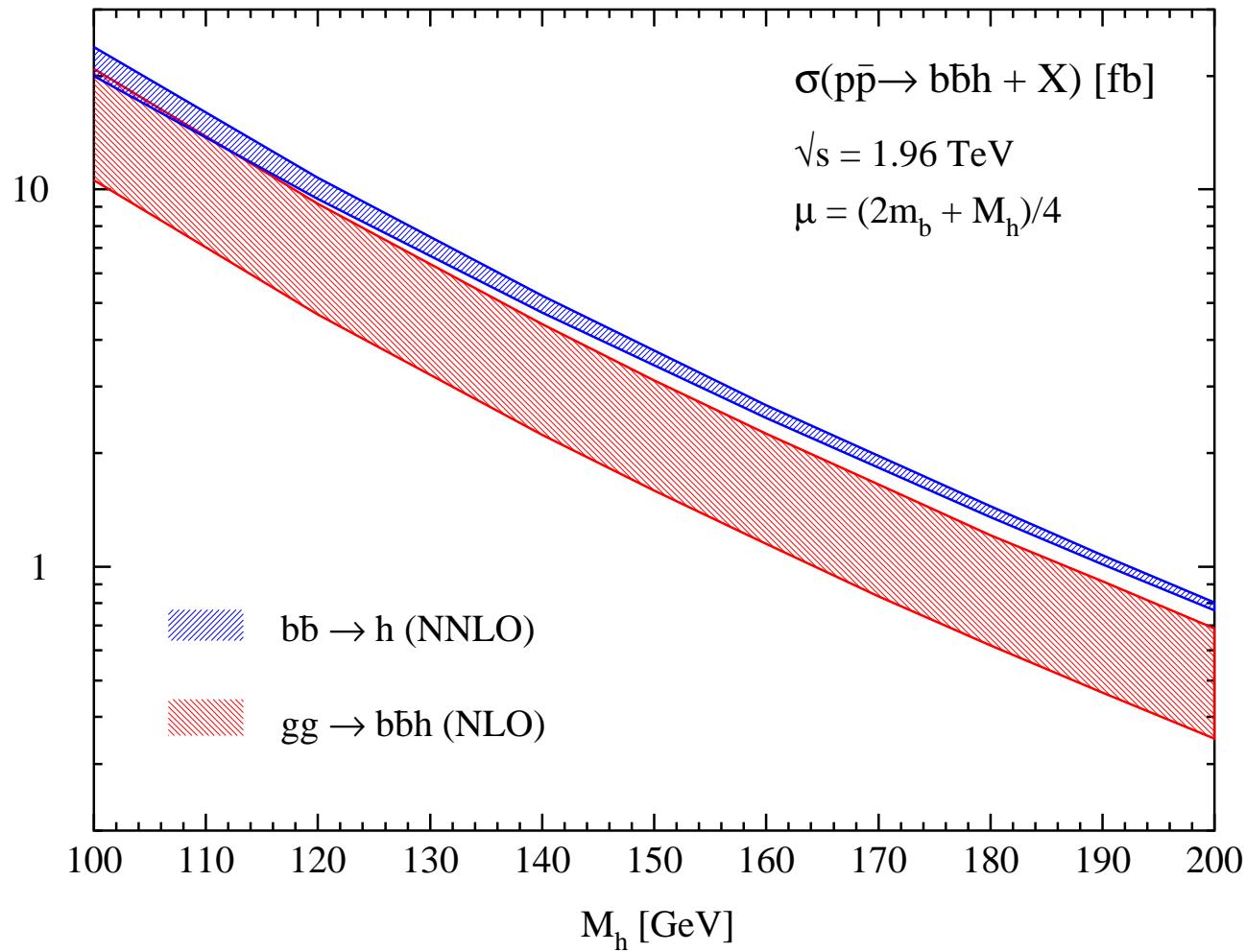


$$pp \rightarrow H + b\bar{b}$$



- $b\bar{b} \rightarrow H$: [R.H., Kilgore '03]
- $gg \rightarrow b\bar{b}H$: [Dawson *et al.* '04], [Dittmaier *et al.* '04]

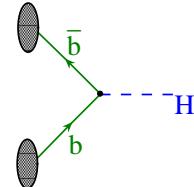
$$p\bar{p} \rightarrow H + b\bar{b}$$



- $b\bar{b} \rightarrow H$: [R.H., Kilgore '03]
- $gg \rightarrow b\bar{b}H$: [Dawson *et al.* '04], [Dittmaier *et al.* '04]

$$b\bar{b} + h$$

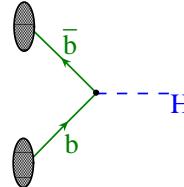
- $b\bar{b} \rightarrow h$ known through NNLO
[R.H., Kilgore '03]



$$b\bar{b} + h$$

- $b\bar{b} \rightarrow h$ known through NNLO

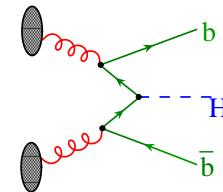
[R.H., Kilgore '03]



- $gg \rightarrow b\bar{b}h$ known through NLO

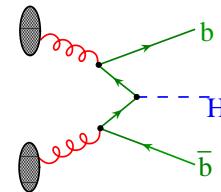
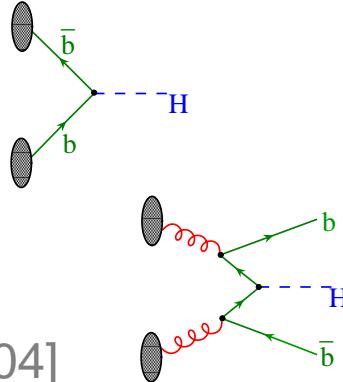
[Dittmaier, Krämer, Spira '03]

[Dawson, Jackson, Reina, Wackerlof '04]



$$b\bar{b} + h$$

- $b\bar{b} \rightarrow h$ known through NNLO
[R.H., Kilgore '03]
- $gg \rightarrow b\bar{b}h$ known through NLO
[Dittmaier, Krämer, Spira '03]
[Dawson, Jackson, Reina, Wackerlo '04]
- discrepancy resolved: proper factorization scale important
[Plehn '03], [Maltoni, Sullivan, Willenbrock '03], [Boos, Plehn '04]



$$b\bar{b} + h$$

- $b\bar{b} \rightarrow h$ known through NNLO
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[Dittmaier, Krämer, Spira '03]
[Dawson, Jackson, Reina, Wackerlo '04]
- discrepancy resolved: proper factorization scale important
[Plehn '03], [Maltoni, Sullivan, Willenbrock '03], [Boos, Plehn '04]
- bottom density approach is viable
[Barnett, Haber, Soper '88], [Dicus, Willenbrock '89]

