

Unitarity based techniques for higher-order QCD Part II

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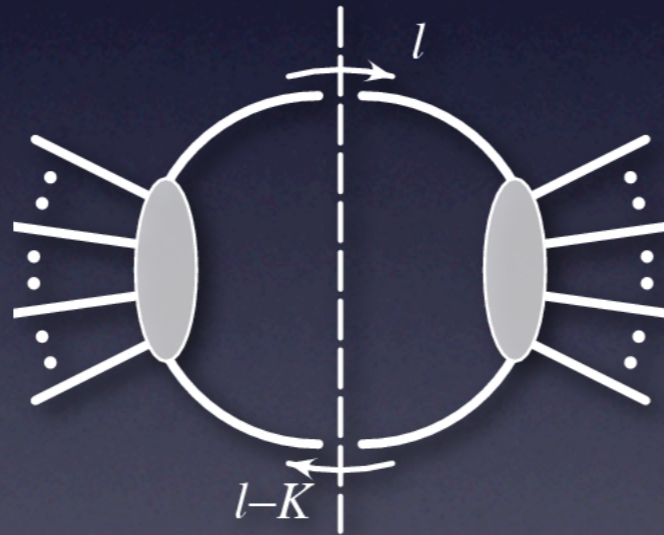
In collaboration with Carola Berger, Z. Bern, L. Dixon, Fernando Febres Cordero,
Harald Ita, David Kosower, Daniel Maître, Tanju Gleisberg

Overview

- Pierpaolo has already given an overview of Unitarity techniques.
- Describe the automation of Unitarity based approaches.
- Results that can be achieved using these techniques.

Unitarity & On-shell methods

- Want to avoid using gauge dependent quantities, use only on-shell amplitudes.
- Unitarity: “Glue” together trees to produce loops.



- Efficient methods for computing trees lead to efficient computation of loops.

Automation

- There are many processes we want to compute for the LHC, which are made up of many subprocesses.
- Use computers to do the tedious work!
- **BlackHat** - an automated package for computing one-loop amplitudes.



Automating Unitarity

- Split the computation of the amplitude into two parts



On-shell recursion relations or D -Dimensional/
Massive unitarity

One loop integral basis

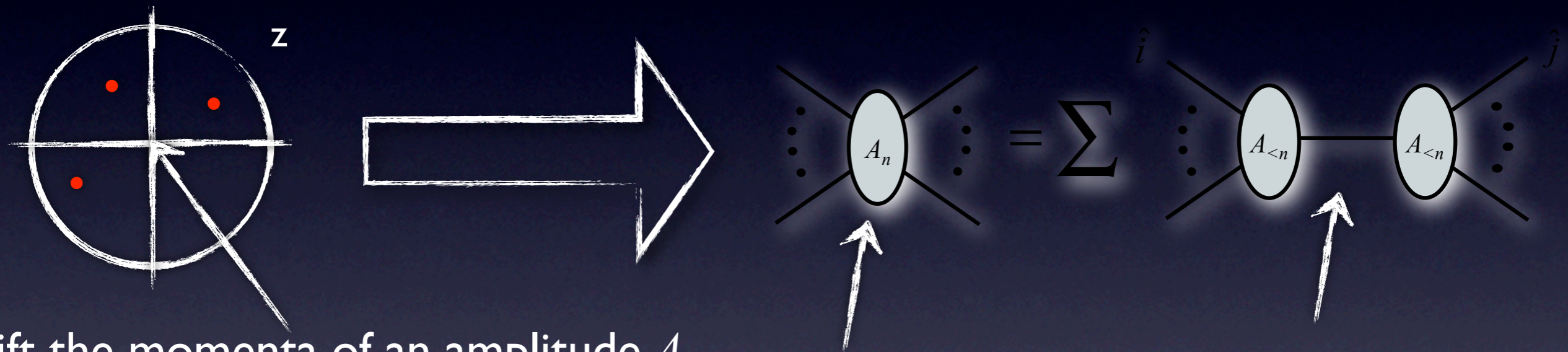
$$\sim \left(\sum_i b_i \text{[Bubble]} + \sum_{ij} c_{ij} \text{[Triangle]} + \sum_{ijk} d_{ijk} \text{[Box]} \right)$$

Want scalar coefficients

All One loop basis integrals known

$$\int \frac{d^{4-2\epsilon}l}{(2\pi)^{4-\epsilon}} \frac{1}{l^2(l-p_1)^2(l-p_2)^2} \sim a \text{Li}_2(s_i, s_j) + b \text{Log}(s_i) + \dots$$

On-shell recursion



Shift the momenta of an amplitude A_n by a complex parameter z . In terms of z the amplitude is a sum of poles.

(Britto, Cachazo, Feng, Witten)

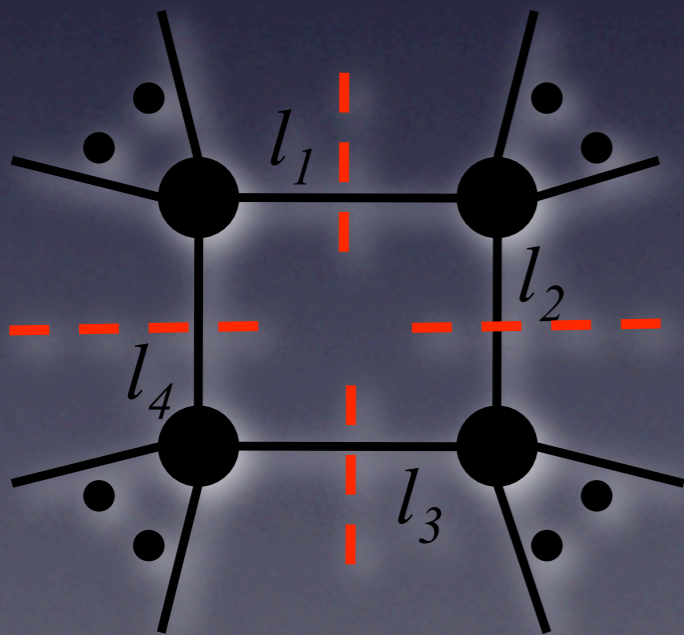
The unshifted amplitude, what we want

Build higher point amplitudes from lower point on-shell amplitudes.

Used to compute the rational parts of One-Loop amplitudes (Berger, Bern, Dixon, DF, Kosower)

Box Coefficients

- Generalized unitarity, cut the loop more than two times.
- Quadruple cuts in 4 dimensions freezes the box integral. (Britto, Cachazo, Feng)



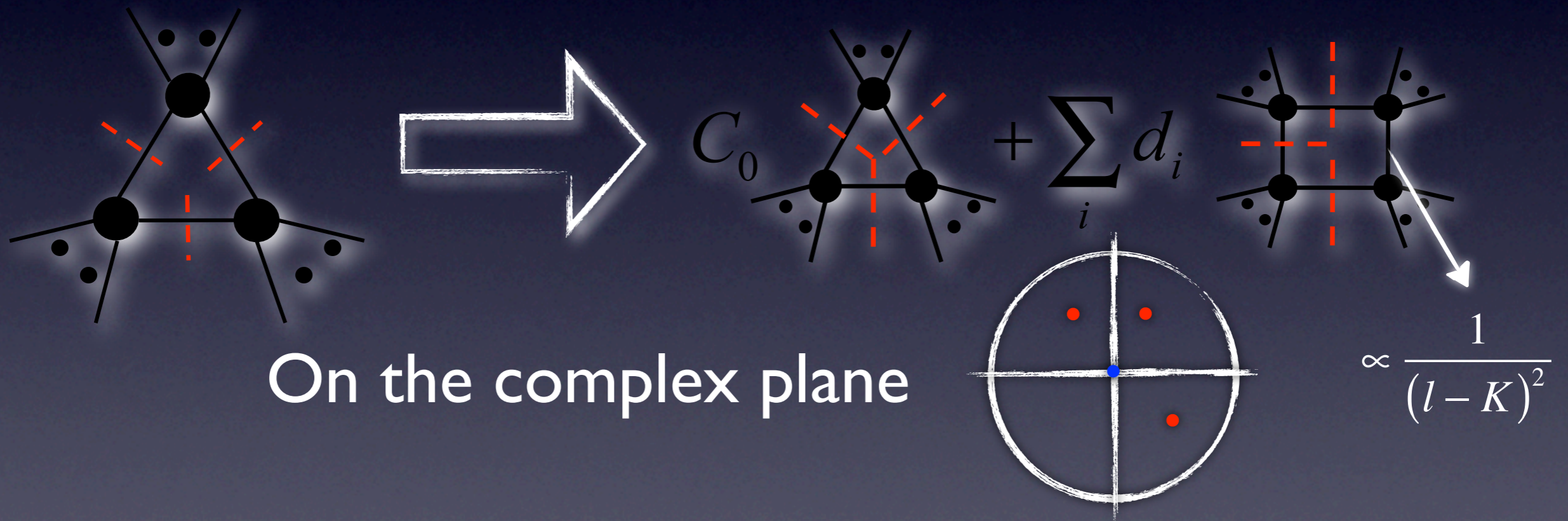
No free components in l^μ , fixed by 4 constraints in 4 dimensions.

$$d = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a=1,2} A_1(l_a) A_2(l_a) A_3(l_a) A_4(l_a)$$

Generally requires complex momenta

Triangle Coefficients

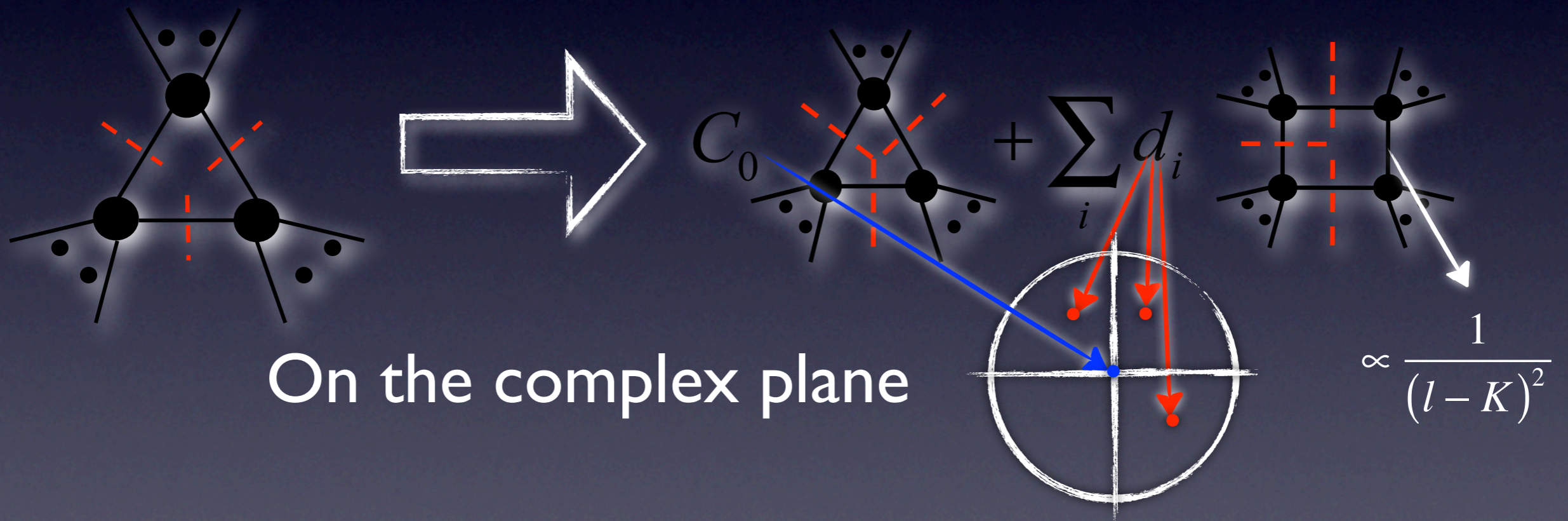
- Triple cut has a single free parameter use this to isolate the triangle coefficient. (DF)



- Remove boxes by taking the infinite limit (analytical) or subtract poles (numerical). (Blackhat)

Triangle Coefficients

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D -Dimensional Unitarity

- Extend Unitarity to D -Dimensions, can now compute rational terms as well. (Giele, Kunszt, Melnikov) (Badger)

- Extended basis of structures,

$$\sum_i b_i(\mu^2) \text{ (bubble)} + \sum_{ij} c_{ij}(\mu^2) \text{ (triangle)} + \sum_{ijk} d_{ijk}(\mu^2) \text{ (square)} + \sum_{ijkl} e_{ijkl} \text{ (pentagon)}$$

- Extract coefficients in the same way as before but with an extra parameter, μ^2 .

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$$\sum_i b_i(\mu^2) \text{ (loop) } - \sum_{ij} c_{ij}(\mu^2) \text{ (triangle)} + \sum_{ijk} d_{ijk}(\mu^2) \text{ (square)} + \sum_{ijkl} e_{ijkl} \text{ (pentagon)}$$

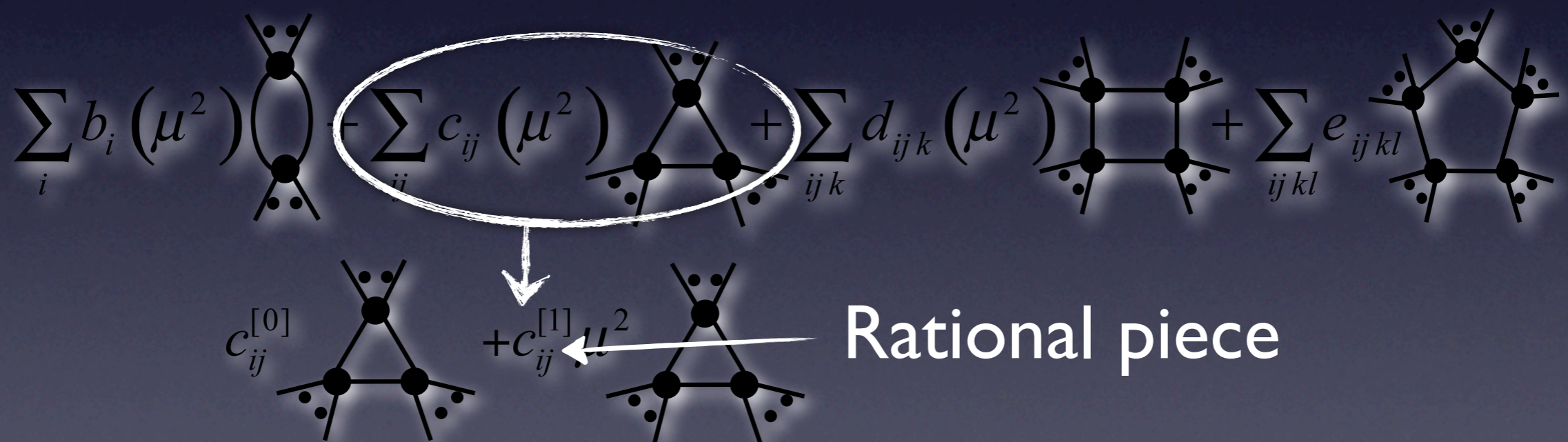
$c_{ij}^{[0]} \text{ (triangle)} + c_{ij}^{[1]} \mu^2 \text{ (triangle)}$

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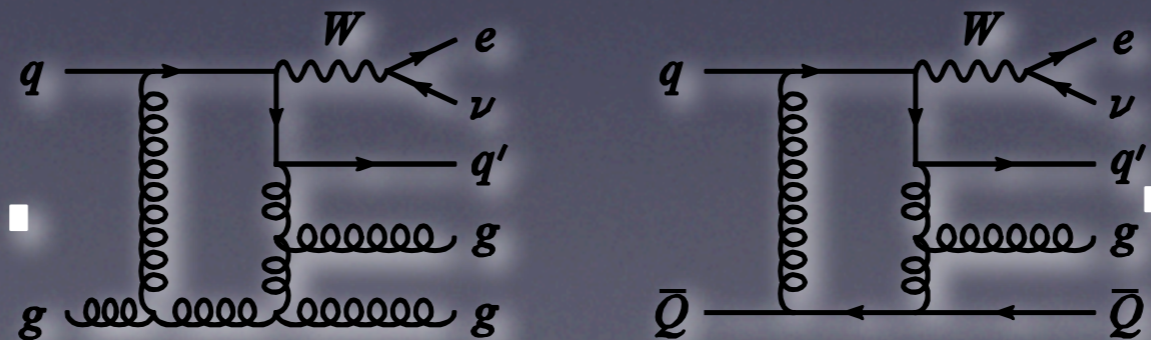
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Automated NLO Results

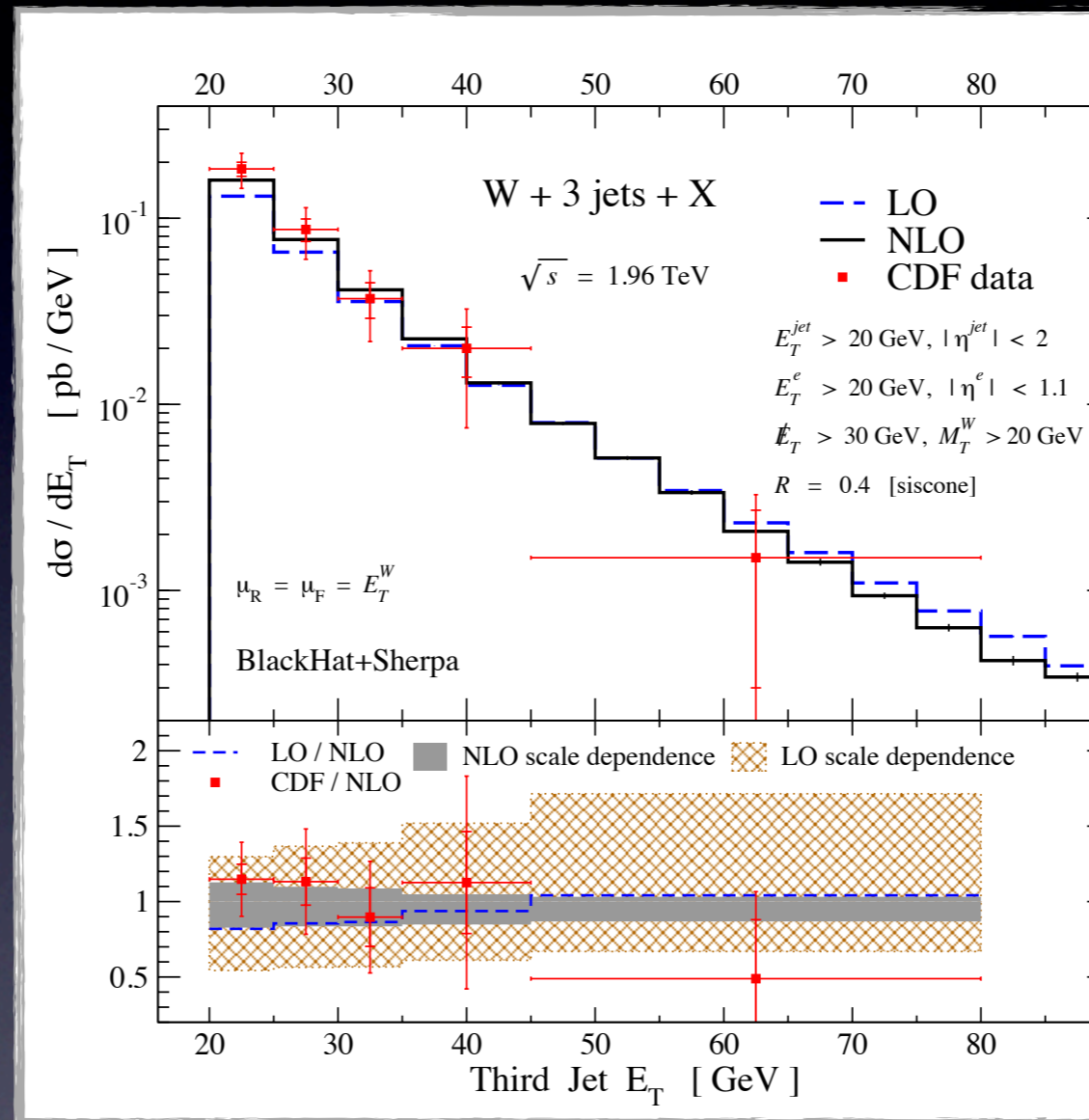
- Combine the real and virtual correction,

$$\sigma_n^{\text{NLO}} = \int_n \sigma_n^{\text{tree}} + \int_n \sigma_n^{\text{virt}} + \int_{n+1} \sigma_{n+1}^{\text{real}}$$

- Many automated tools to produce the real piece e.g. Sherpa, Madgraph, ... etc.
- Used BlackHat+Sherpa for the computation of W+3 jets.

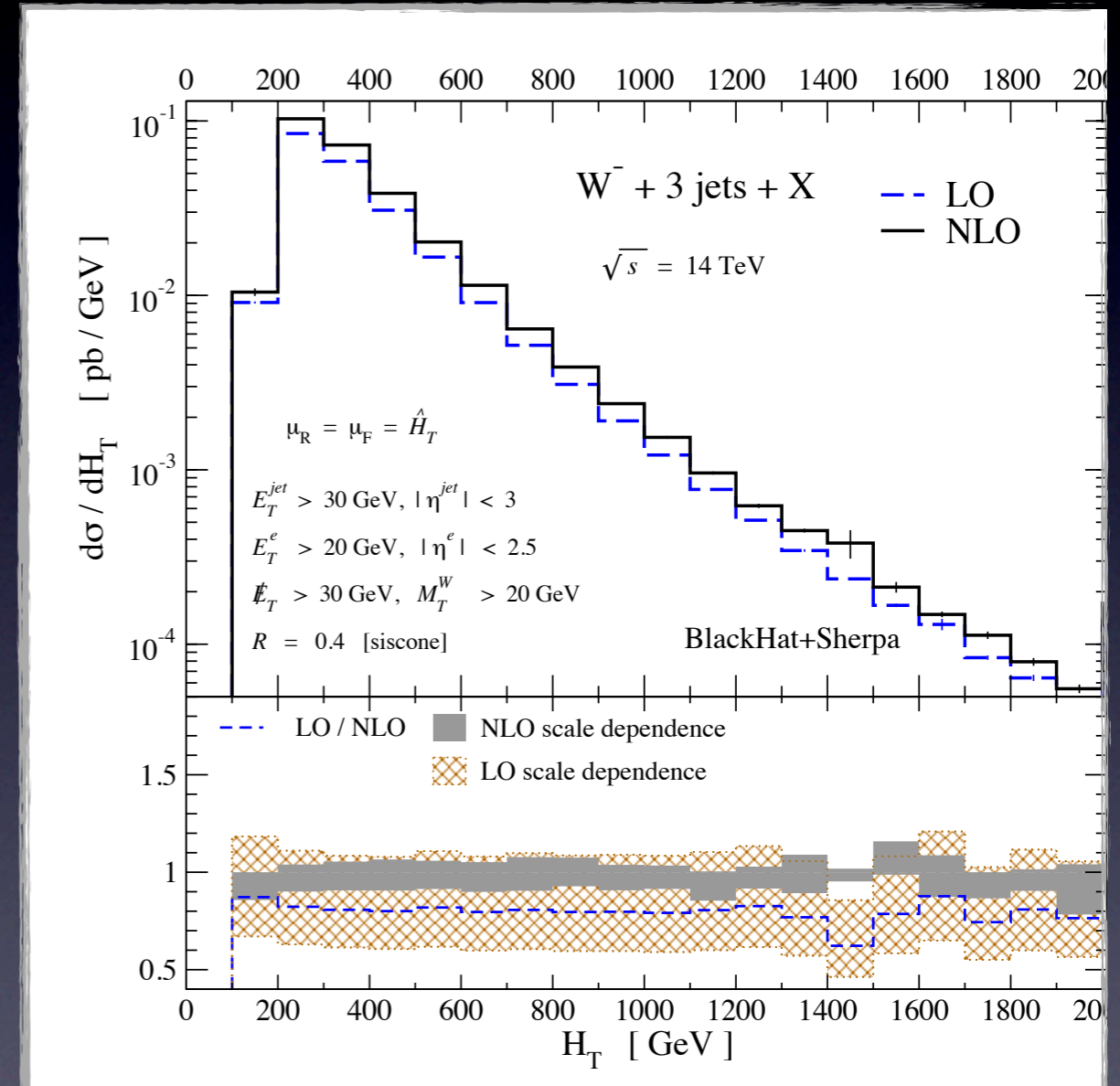
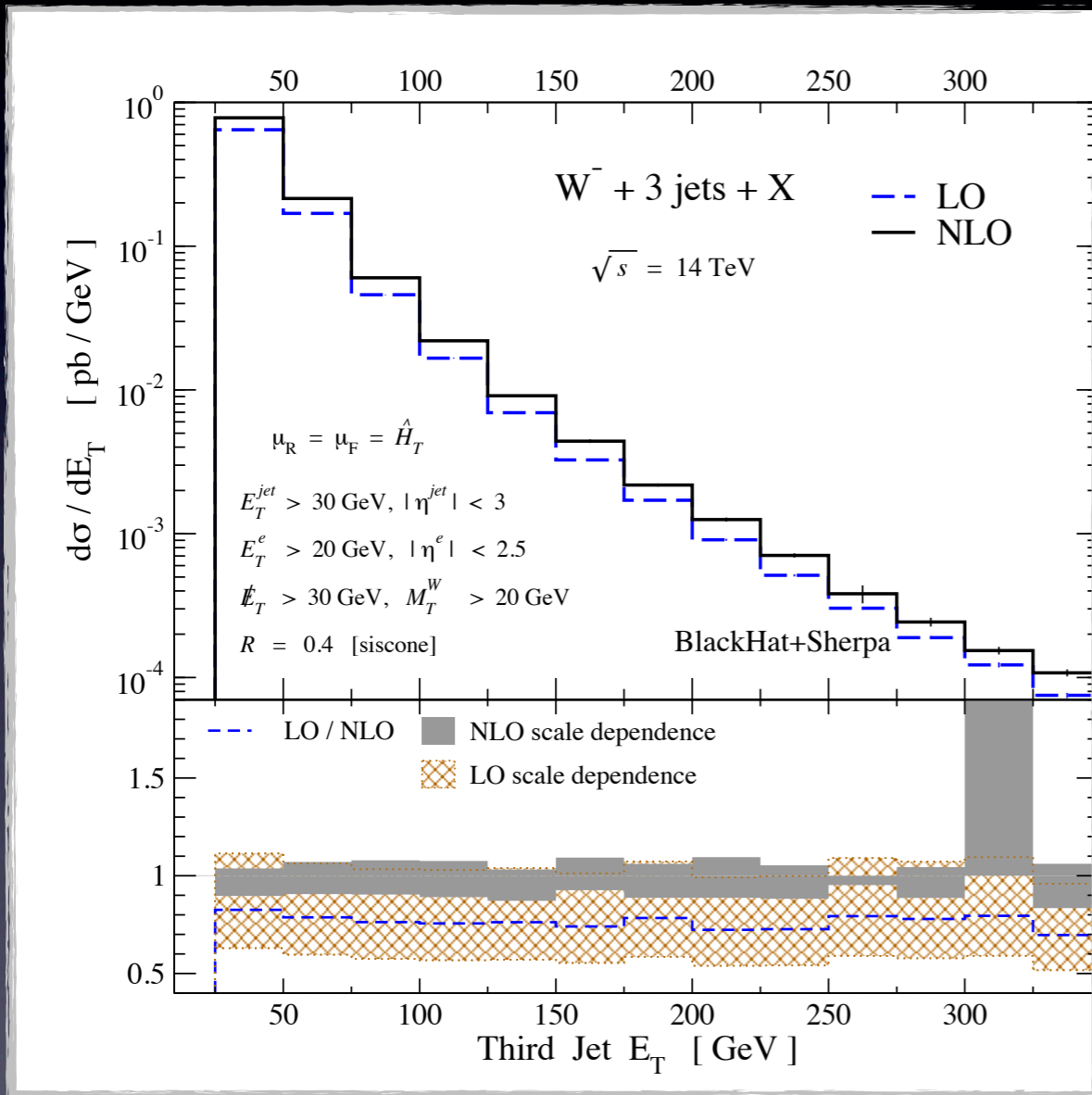


W+3 jets at the Tevatron



- Good agreement with Tevatron data. (arXiv:0711.4044)
- Reduced scale dependence at NLO.

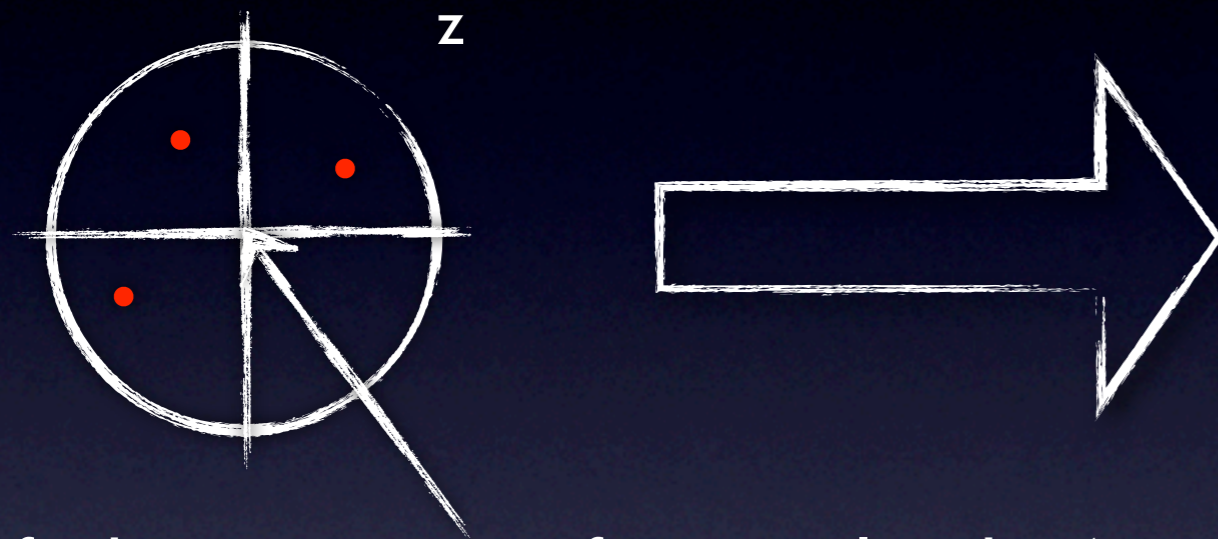
W+3 jets at the LHC



Conclusions

- Automated NLO computations are now a reality. A number of programs are being produced.
- The techniques used are completely general. Not restricted to any specific theory.
- e.g. used in $N=8$ Supergravity computations.

On-shell recursion

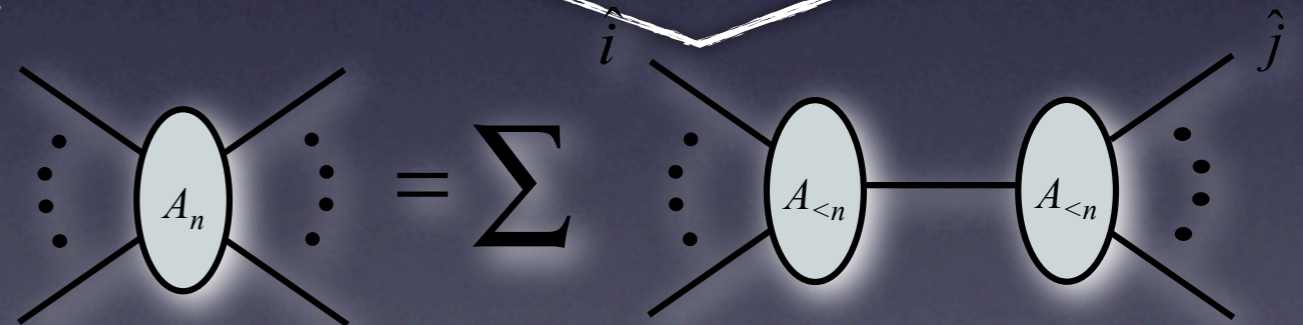


Shift the momenta of an amplitude A_n by a complex parameter z . In terms of z the amplitude is a sum of poles.

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The unshifted amplitude, what we want

$$A_n(0) = - \sum_{\text{poles}} \text{Res}_z \frac{A_n(z)}{z}$$



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