

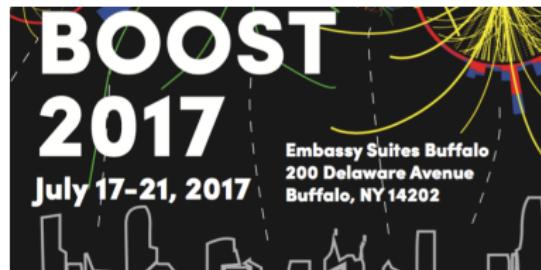
# Electroweak Corrections

Doreen Wackeroth

dow@ubpheno.physics.buffalo.edu



*BOOST* 2017



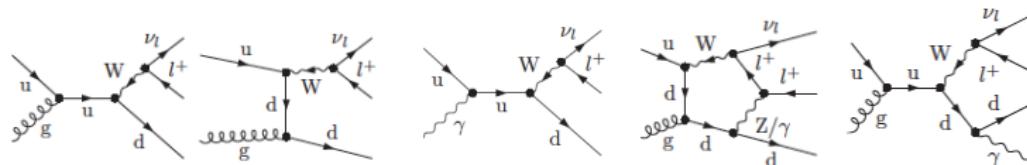
Buffalo, NY, July 18, 2017

# Electroweak corrections at hadron colliders: a prelude

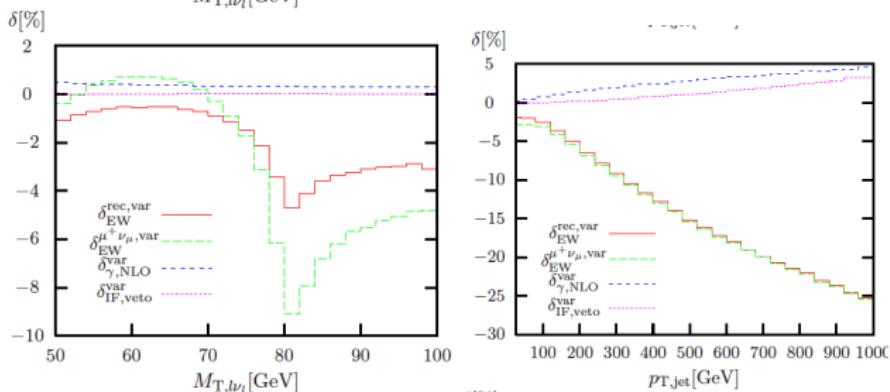
Fixed order prediction for  $pp \rightarrow W(l\nu) + 1\text{jet} + X$  up to  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s \alpha^3)$ : A.Denner, S.Dittmaier,

T.Kasprzak, A .Mück, arXiv:0906.1656

$$d\sigma_{NLO} = d\sigma_{LO}(\alpha_s \alpha^2) + d\sigma_{LO,\gamma}(\alpha^3) + (d\sigma_{virtual} + d\sigma_{real})_{EW}(\alpha_s \alpha^3) + d\sigma_{NLOQCD,\gamma}(\alpha_s \alpha^3)$$



Impact on observables usually shown as relative correction:  $\delta(\%) = \frac{d\sigma_{NLO}}{d\sigma_{LO}}$



# Electroweak corrections at hadron colliders: some resources

- Recent Les Houches workshop reports
  - Dictionary of electroweak (EW) corrections: S.Dittmaier  
EW input schemes, EW Sudakov logs, mass-singular logs, QED corrections in PDFs, photon-induced processes, treatment of unstable  $W, Z$  bosons, photon-jet separation, combination of QCD and EW corrections  arXiv:1405.1067
  - High-precision wishlist and status of automation:  arXiv:1605.04692
- Precision studies of observables in  $pp \rightarrow W \rightarrow l_l$  and  $pp \rightarrow \gamma, Z \rightarrow l^+l^-$  processes at the LHC:  arXiv:1606.02330  
and  
Precision Measurement of the W-Boson Mass: Theoretical Contributions and Uncertainties C. M. Carloni Calame, M. Chiesa, H. Martinez, G. Montagna, O. Nicrosini, F. Piccinini, A. Vicini  
 arXiv:1612.02841
- Precise predictions for  $V + \text{jets}$  dark matter backgrounds J. M. Lindert, S. Pozzorini, R. Boughezal, J. M. Campbell, A. Denner, S. Dittmaier, A. Gehrmann-De Ridder, T. Gehrmann, N. Glover, A. Huss, S. Kallweit, P. Maierhöfer, M. L. Mangano, T.A. Morgan, A. Mück, F. Petriello, G.P. Salam, M. Schönherr, C. Williams  
 arXiv:1705.04664

# Electroweak corrections at hadron colliders

EW corrections are needed for

- precisely extracting SM input parameters from observables:  $M_W$ ,  $\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}$ ,  $m_t$ ,  $y_{b,t}$ , ..., Example:  $M_W$  extracted from transverse lepton-pair mass or lepton momentum in single  $W$  production via Drell-Yan:

$$M_T(l\nu_l) = \sqrt{p_T^l p_T^\nu (1 - \cos(\Phi_l - \Phi_\nu))}$$

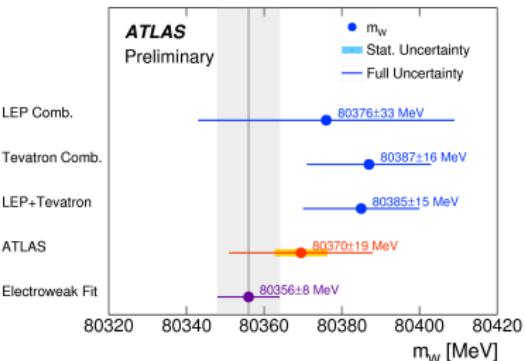
- precisely predicting SM input parameters, e.g.,  $M_w(\text{theory})$  from

$$\frac{G_\mu}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi \alpha(0) M_Z^2}{2(M_Z^2 - M_W^2) M_W^2} [1 + \Delta r]$$

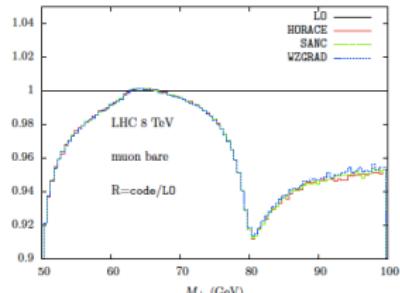
$\Delta r(M_W, m_t, M_H, \dots)$  describes the loop corrections to muon decay. For a review of the role of radiative corrections in EW precision physics see, e. g., [A.Ferroglia, A.Sirlin \(2013\)](#).

- reducing systematic uncertainties, e.g.,  $W, Z$  observables are important for constraining quark PDFs.

First  $W$  mass measurement at the LHC  
(ATLAS) arXiv:1701.07240



Impact of EW corrections on  $M_T(\mu\nu_\mu)$  in  $pp \rightarrow W^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ : arXiv:1606.02330

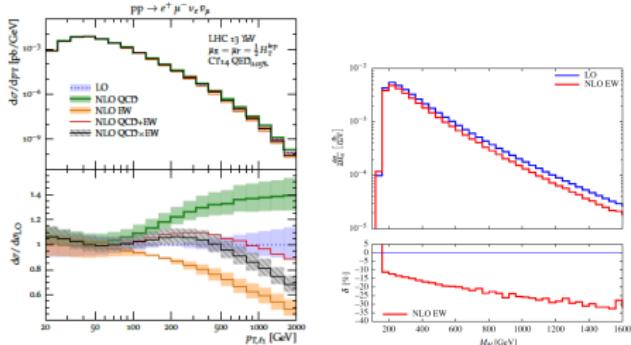


# Electroweak corrections at hadron colliders

- EW corrections are relevant for modeling signal and background processes for searches of signals of new physics, either due to direct production, higher-dimensional operators, or the virtual presence of new particles in SM observables.
- EW corrections play an especially important role in EW gauge boson production processes:  $V, VV, VVV$  (+jets) with  $V = \gamma, Z, W^\pm$ .
- EW corrections can be numerically at least as important as NNLO QCD corrections and for certain processes and in certain kinematic regions they may even be the dominant corrections.

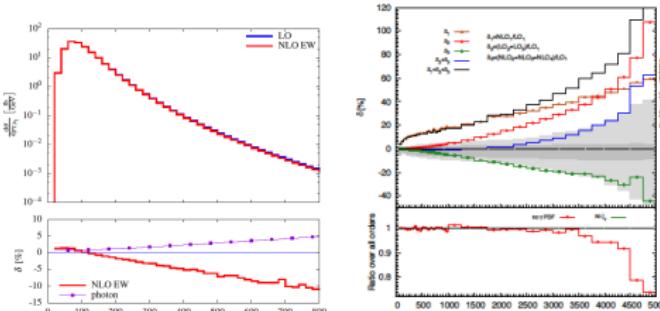
$pp \rightarrow e^+ \mu^- \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu$ : S.Kallweit, J.Lindert, S. Pozzorini, M.Schönherr,

arXiv:1705.00598;  $pp \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu e^+ \nu_e j j$ : B. Biedermann, A.Denner, M.Pellen, arXiv:1611.02951



$pp \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \mu^- \nu_\mu b \bar{b}$ : A.Denner, M.Pellen, arXiv:1607.05571;

$pp \rightarrow jj$ : R.Frederix et al, arXiv:1612.06548



## Characteristics of EW corrections

Naive estimate of relative size of EW and QCD corrections:

$$\frac{\alpha(M_Z)}{\pi} \approx 0.0025 \text{ vs. } \frac{\alpha_s(M_Z)}{\pi} \approx 0.037 \text{ and } \left(\frac{\alpha_s(M_Z)}{\pi}\right)^2 \approx 0.0014$$

Possible enhancements:

QED corrections:  $\frac{\alpha(0)}{\pi} \log\left(\frac{m_f^2}{Q^2}\right) \approx -0.024$  for  $Q = M_W, f = \mu$

Origin: Soft/collinear FS photon radiation

In sufficiently inclusive observables these mass singularities completely cancel. [Kinoshita, Lee, Nauenberg \(1962,1964\)](#)

Depending on the experimental lepton identification cuts they can significantly affect the shape of distributions.

IS mass singularities are factorized into PDFs which introduces a QED factorization scheme; PDFs with QED corrections and photon PDF [A.Manohar, 1607.04266 \(LUXqed\)](#)

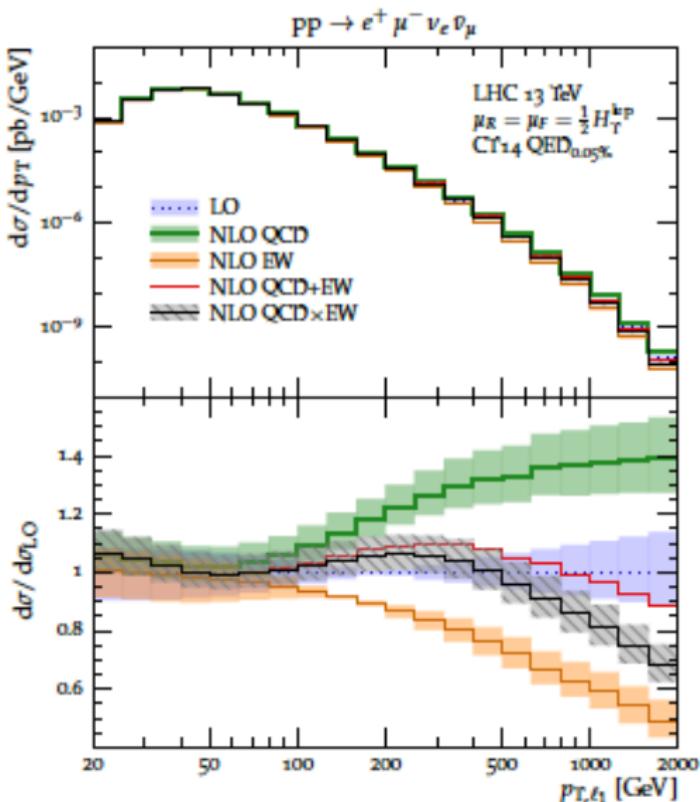
Weak Sudakov corrections, e.g., at LL:  $-\frac{\alpha}{\pi s_w^2} \log^2\left(\frac{M_V^2}{Q^2}\right) \approx -0.052$  for  $Q=2$  TeV

Origin: Remnants of UV singularities after renormalization and soft/collinear IS and FS emission of virtual and real  $W$  and  $Z$  bosons.

In contrast to QED and QCD, also in inclusive observables these corrections do not completely cancel. [M.Ciafaloni, P.Ciafaloni, D.Comelli \(2000,2001\)](#) see, e.g., K.Mishra *et al*, 1308.1430; J.H.Kühn, *Acta Phys.Polon.B*39 (2008) for examples and a brief review

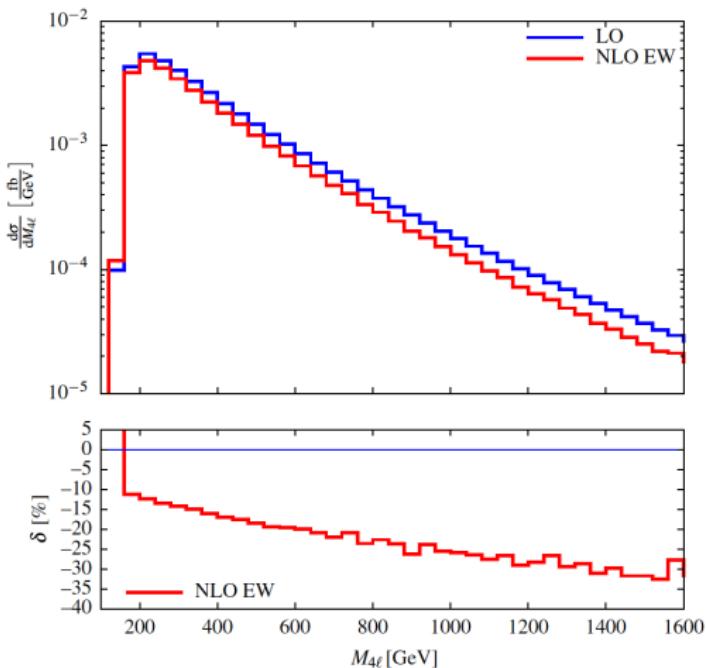
# $pp \rightarrow e^+ \mu^- \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu$ at NLO(EW+QCD)

S.Kallweit, J.Lindert, S. Pozzorini, M.Schönherr;  arXiv:1705. 00598



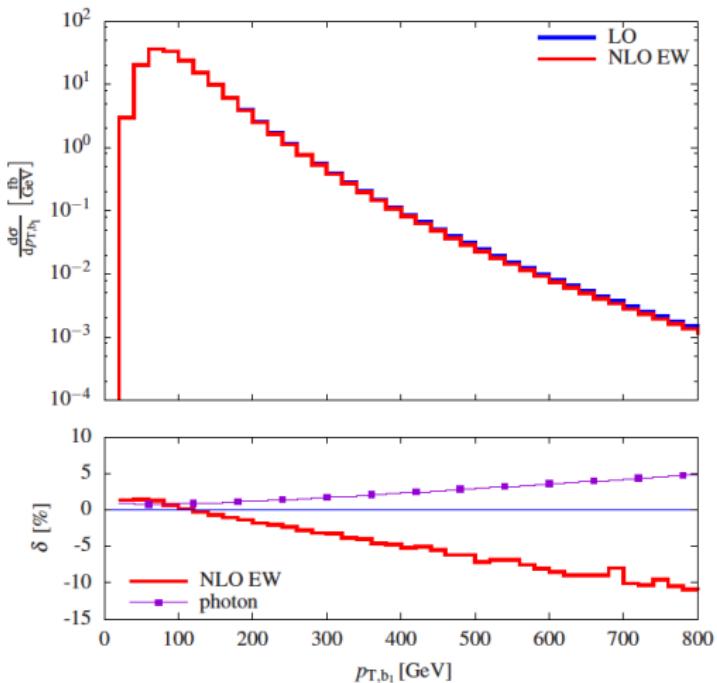
# $pp \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu e^+ \nu_e jj$ at NLO EW (VBS)

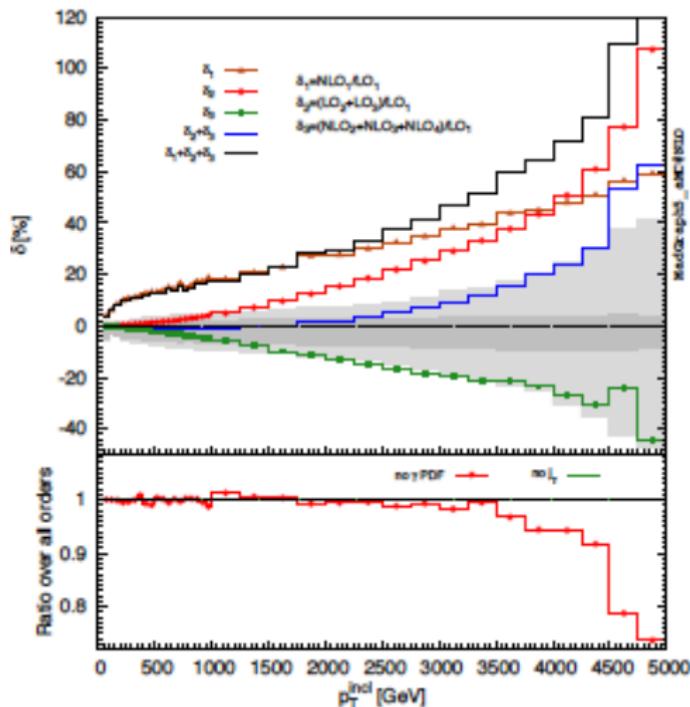
B. Biedermann, A. Denner, M. Pellen  arXiv:1611.02951



# $pp \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \mu^- \nu_\mu b\bar{b}$ at NLO EW

A.Denner, M.Pellen  arXiv:1607.05571;



LO:  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^2)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha\alpha_s)$ NLO:  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2\alpha)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s\alpha^2)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^3)$ 

# Mass-singular logarithms of QED origin

Multiple FS photon radiation and exponentiation at LL,  $L = \log(\frac{Q^2}{m_f^2})$ :

- Exponentiation of YFS form factor [Yennie, Frautschi, Suura \(1961\)](#):

$$Y(m \ll Q) = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \left\{ 2(L - 1) \ln\left(\frac{2\Delta E_\gamma}{Q}\right) + \frac{1}{2}L - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right\}$$

Implemented in WINHAC for  $W$  production [Placzek et al \(2003\)](#), matched to NLO EW of SANC [Bardin et al \(2008\)](#); and in Sherpa [M. Schönherr, F. Krauss \(2008\)](#).

- QED parton shower: emission of  $n$  photons ( $I_+ = \int_0^{1-\epsilon} dz P(z)$ )

$$d\sigma = \exp[-\frac{\alpha}{2\pi} I_+ L] \sum_n^\infty |M_n^{LL}|^2 d\Phi_n$$

Implemented in HORACE [Carloni-Calame et al \(2003,2004,2006\)](#), matched to full NLO EW.

- QED structure function [Kuraev, Fadin \(1985\)](#):

$$d\sigma = d\sigma_{LO} \int dz \Gamma(z) \theta_{cut}(zp_I); \beta_I = \frac{2\alpha(0)}{\pi} (L - 1)$$

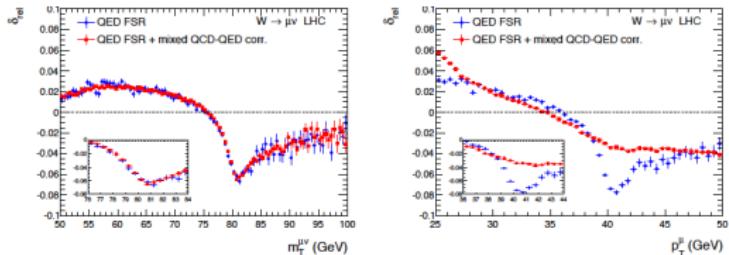
$$\Gamma(z, Q^2) = \frac{\exp[-\beta_I/2\gamma_E + \frac{3}{8}\beta_I]}{\Gamma(1 + \beta_I/2)} \frac{\beta_I}{2} (1 - z)^{\beta_I/2 - 1} + \dots + \mathcal{O}(\beta_I^4)$$

Implemented in  $W$  production [Brening, Dittmaier, Krämer, Mück \(2008\)](#) and  $Z$  production [Dittmaier, Huber \(2009\)](#), matched to full NLO EW.

- POWHEG(NLO QCD+EW)  $\otimes$  (QCD+QED) PS; QED PS with PHOTOS ([Golonka, Was \(2005,2006\)](#)) or with PYTHIA 8 for  $W$  production [Carloni Calame et al, 1612.02841](#).

The implementation of EW corrections in the POWHEG BOX Barze *et al.*, 1202.0465; Carloni Calame *et al.*, 1612.02841

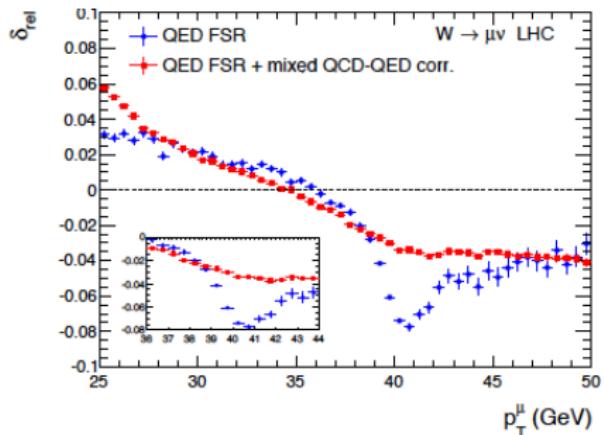
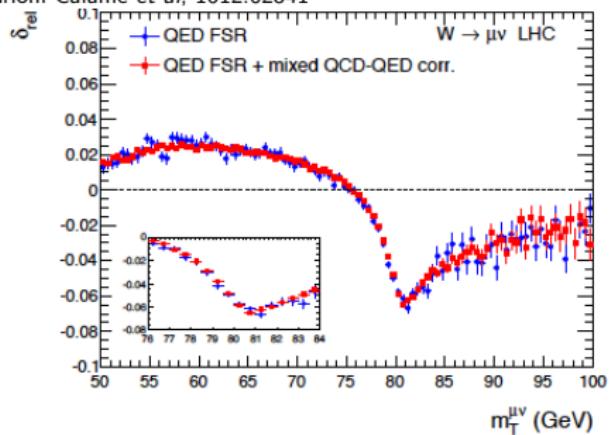
- ensures normalization with NLO QCD + EW accuracy,
- combines the complete SM NLO corrections with a mixed QCD  $\otimes$  QED parton cascade, where the particles present in the shower are coloured particles or photons, and
- consequently, incorporates mixed  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha\alpha_s)$  contributions and allows to study consistently the interplay between QCD and EW radiation, e.g., the link between a photon emitted after QCD radiation and viceversa.



See also C.Bernaciak, D.W., arXiv:1201.4804

 $pp \rightarrow l^+l^-X$  and  $pp \rightarrow \nu l X$  at  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha\alpha_s)$  in pole approximation: S.Dittmaier, A.Huss, C.Schwinn, arXiv:1405.6897; 1403.3216; 1511.08016

Carloni Calame et al, 1612.02841



## EW Sudakov logarithms $\alpha_w^l \log^n(Q^2/M^2)$ , $n \leq 2l$

When the characteristic energies are larger than  $M_{W,Z}$  higher-order EW corrections may be approximated as an expansion in EW Sudakov logs:

- Results (fixed order and resummed to all orders) are available for hadronic cross sections for, e.g.,  $V(+\text{jets})$ ,  $VV$ ,  $t\bar{t}$ ,  $bb$ ,  $cc$ ,  $jj$ , and VBF.

$Z+ \leq 3$  jets in ALPGEN [Chiesa et al \(2013\)](#)

$Z, t\bar{t}, jj$  production implemented in MCFM [Campbell, D.W., Zhou \(2016\)](#)

- Best studied so far for four-fermion process  $ff \rightarrow f'\bar{f}'$ :

- up to  $N^3LL$  for massless fermions ( $a = \frac{\alpha}{4\pi s_W^2}$ ,  $L = \log(s/M_W^2)$ ):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\delta\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q})(s)}{\sigma_{LO}} = & -2.18aL^2 + 20.94aL - 35.07a + \\ & + 2.79a^2L^4 - 51.98a^2L^3 + 321.20a^2L^2 - 757.35a^2L \end{aligned}$$

[Jantzen, Kühn, Penin, Smirnov, hep-ph/0509157](#)

- up to NNLL for massive fermions [Denner, Jantzen, Pozzorini \(2008\)](#).
- up to NLL for  $V + \text{jets}$  [J. H. Kuhn, A. Kulesza, S. Pozzorini, M. Schulze \(2005,2007\)](#); see also [J.Lindert et al, 1705.04664](#)
- Impact of real  $W, Z$  radiation [Baur \(2006\)](#); [Bell et al \(2010\)](#); [Manohar et al \(2014\)](#)
- Resummation with SCET [Chiu et al, \(2008,2009\)](#); [Manohar, Trott \(2012\)](#); [Bauer,Ferland \(2017\)](#)

# Automation of NLO EW (+QCD) calculations

“Amplitude calculators” :

- **Recola** S.Actis *et al*, 1605.01090+ **Collier** A.Denner *et al* 1604.06792
- **OpenLoops** F.Cascioli *et al*, 1111.5206
- **Gosam** M.Chiesa *et al*, 1507.08579 + **MadDipole** T.Gehrmann *et al*, 1011.0321
- **Madgraph5\_aMC@NLO** J.Alwall *et al*, 1405.0301

Some recent results for multi-particle processes which consistently include higher-order QCD and EW corrections implemented in PS MCs:

- Recola+Sherpa B.Biedermann *et al*, 1704.05783  
Examples:  $pp \rightarrow V + \text{jets}$ ,  $pp \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4 \text{ leptons}$ ,  $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}H$
- OpenLoops+Munich/Sherpa  
Examples:  $pp \rightarrow W + 1, 2, 3 \text{ jets}$ , S.Kallweit *et al*, 1412.5157, and  $V + 1, 2 \text{ jets}$  with  $V \rightarrow ll'$  and MEPS@NLO jet merging, S.Kallweit *et al*, 1511.08692;  $pp \rightarrow 2\nu 2l$ , S.Kallweit *et al*, 1705.00598
- GOSAM+Sherpa M.Chiesa *et al*, 1706.09022  
Examples:  $pp \rightarrow \gamma\gamma + 0, 1, 2 \text{ jets}$
- Madgraph5\_aMC@NLO  
Examples:  $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t} + (H, Z, W)$ , S.Frixione *et al*, 1504.03446;  $pp \rightarrow jj$ , Frederix *et al*, 1612.06548

- Electroweak corrections have a reach structure and their numerical impact strongly depend on the kinematic regime, details of the lepton identification/analysis cuts, interplay with QCD radiation, etc.
- Predictions for a selected number of SM processes have reached a high level of sophistication.
- Automated calculations of NLO EW+QCD corrections are becoming available, matched to PS Monte Carlo programs.
- We can look forward to a new era of EW phenomenology.