Standard Model: status & recent theory highlights

Emanuele Re

LAPTh Annecy



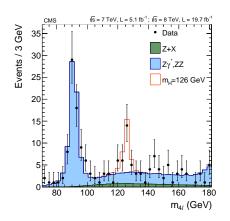


Rencontre de Physique des Particules LAPTh, Annecy-le-Vieux, 25 January 2016

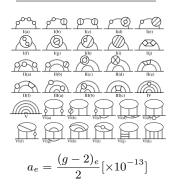
the Standard Model today

at a first glance, the SM looks in as good a shape as it ever was...

Higgs boson discovery



quantum effects at 5 loops

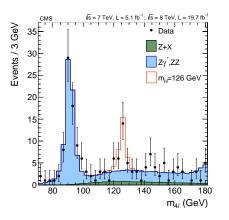


 $115\ 965\ 218\ 17.8\ \pm\ 8$ [TH] $115\ 965\ 218\ 07.3\ \pm\ 2.8$ [EX]

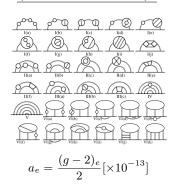
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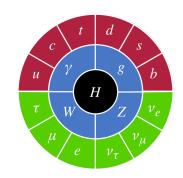
however a lot still remains to be understood...

plan of the talk

- 1. electroweak and strong sectors
 - . overview and selection of recent results

2. LHC Phenomenology

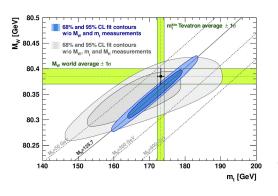
. highlights from last couple of years

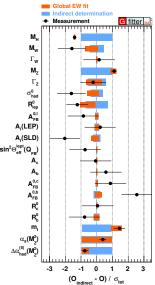


disclaimer:

- by no means this talk is fully comprehensive (especially on 1.)
- the choice of presented results is biased
- apologies if I have left out some very relevant results (possibly yours)

the EW sector: precision observables





- test EW sector at the quantum level
- small tensions, but overall good agreement
- ▶ TH accuracy: ≥ 2 loops

lacktriangledown measuring m_W and m_t becomes relevant

. as for Higgs properties, TH input is needed

muonic q-2

[for more details: M. Passera talk at LFC15, Sep '15]

▶ long standing 3σ discrepancy for $(g-2)_{\mu}$

$$a_{\mu}^{\rm EX} = 116~592~091 \pm 63~(\times 10^{-11})$$
 BNL-E821 $a_{\mu}^{\rm TH} = 116~591~809 \pm 66~(\times 10^{-11})$ [Jegerlehner,Nyffeler]

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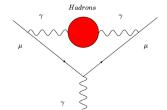
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TH challenges: Hadronic LO (vacuum polarization)

$$\begin{array}{lcl} a_{\mu}^{\rm HLO} & = & \frac{\alpha^2}{3\pi^2} \int_{4m_{\pi}^2}^{\infty} \frac{ds}{s} \; K(s) \; R_{e^+e^- \to {\rm had}}(s) \\ K(s) & = & \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^2(1-x)}{x^2+(1-x)(s/m^2)} \end{array}$$



- ▶ HLO: from EXP, using dispersion relations
- ▶ different determinations are compatible however $\delta a_{\mu}^{\rm HLO} \simeq 40~(\times 10^{-11})$
- dominated by low-energy data (below 2 GeV)

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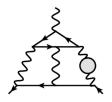
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be diagrams with hadronic vacuum polarization insertions: now known up to $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^4)$

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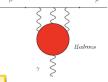
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Hadronic ligh-by-light (H-lbl): relies on theory ...and it had a troubled life!



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TH challenges: Hadronic LO (vacuum polarization) / Hadronic (N)NLO

- today: TH error about the same as EXP
- last couple of years:
 - . HLO: extract $a_{\mu}^{\rm HLO}$ from small-angle Bhabha scattering <code>[C-Calame,Passera et al. '15]</code>
 - . H-lbl from lattice [Blum et al. '15] and dispersive approach [Colangelo et al. '14]
- "E989" (FNAL) and J-PARC target to achieve $\delta a_{\mu}^{\rm EX} \simeq 15~(\times 10^{-11})$

⇒ theoretically very challenging

the QCD sector

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- $ightharpoonup \alpha_{\rm S}$ measurement (important per se + implication for all LHC phenomenology)
 - from pion decay constant

[Kneur,Neveu '15]

high-energy scattering and saturation of PDFs

 $[\rightarrow$ talk by S. Munier]

- heavy ions
- partonic distribution functions:
 - integrated PDFs (unpolarized partons / unpolarized hadrons)
 - . fundamental for all LHC Pheno (enter everywhere)
 - . now up to NNLO + more and more consistent
 - . MSTW/MMHT, CT(EQ), NNPDF,...

[PDF4LHC WG]

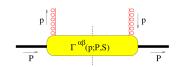
- polarised distributions (proton spin, unpolarised partons)
- other degrees of freedom can be retained:
 - . GPDs

 \rightarrow talk by R. Boussarie

- . TMDs
- nuclear PDFs

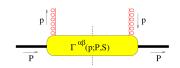
TMD at the LHC

- polarized gluons in upolarized protons
 - perturbatively (g o gg)
 - potentially also intrinsic non-perturbative component
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$$\Phi_g^{\alpha\beta}(x, k_T; P) \simeq \left\{ + g_T^{\alpha\beta} f_1^g(x, k_T^2) - \left(\frac{k_T^{\alpha} k_T^{\beta}}{M^2} + g_T^{\alpha\beta} \frac{|\vec{k}_T|^2}{2M^2} \right) h_1^{\perp g}(x, k_T^2) \right\}$$

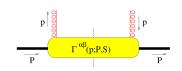
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lacksquare second term: linearly polarized g (and helicity flipping)

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lacktriangledown second term: linearly polarized g (and helicity flipping)

- lacktriangle very little is known about f_1^g and $h_1^{\perp g}$, especially at small p_T
- typically: f_1^g gaussian ; model independent bound on $h_1^{\perp g}$: $|h_1^{\perp g}| \leq (2M^2/k_T^2)f_1^g$
- by measuring them, distinguish among different underlying models!

doable also at the LHC!

TMD at the LHC from quarkonium production

 f_1^g and $h_1^{\perp g}$ can be probed by measuring $pp o \mathcal{Q}[Qar{Q}] + X$

 $lackbox{2} \rightarrow 1$: difficult at the LHC, (final state) mostly lost down the beam pipe



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- [**X**]

▶ use quarkonium Q and isolated photon, almost back to back

[den Dunnen,Lansberg,Pisano,Schlegel '14]

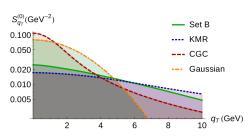
- only transverse momentum of $(Q + \gamma)$ system need be small
- ▶ best onium: Υ (gg-fusion + CS dominated)

$$\Upsilon = b\bar{b}[^3S_1]$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dQdYd^2q_Td\Omega} \propto A\left(\mathbf{f_1^g} \otimes \mathbf{f_1^g}\right) + B\left(f_1^g \otimes h_1^{\perp g}\right) \cos(2\phi) + C\left(h_1^{\perp g} \otimes h_1^{\perp g}\right) \cos(4\phi)$$

disentangle contributions:

$$S_{q_T}^{(n)} \equiv \frac{\int\!\!\mathrm{d}\phi\cos(n\,\phi)\,\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}Q\mathrm{d}Y\mathrm{d}^2\boldsymbol{q}_T\mathrm{d}\Omega}}{\int\!\!\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{q}_T^2\int\!\!\mathrm{d}\phi\,\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}Q\mathrm{d}Y\mathrm{d}^2\boldsymbol{q}_T\mathrm{d}\Omega}}$$



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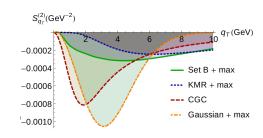
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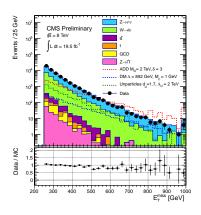
LHC is a discovery machine

 optimize as much as possible our knowledge of the SM to make the most out of this experiment (particularly so if no BSM smoking-gun discovery)

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- optimize as much as possible our knowledge of the SM to make the most out of this experiment (particularly so if no BSM smoking-gun discovery)
 - detect small deviations from SM backgrounds



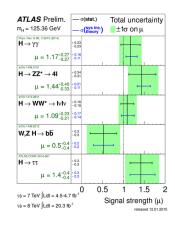


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- accurate measurement of Higgs couplings
- . extraction of SM parameters

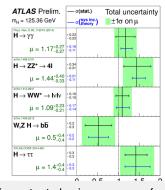


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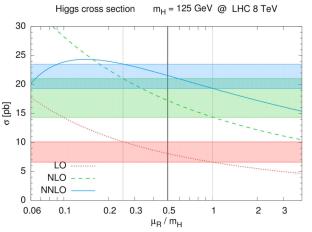
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important also in presence of new discovery

the Higgs cross section

- ▶ to measure Higgs properties, need to know Higgs production cross section
 - gg o H is the dominant production mechanism at the LHC
- ▶ known at NLO [Dawson; Djouadi et al.] and NNLO [Harlander,Kilgore; Anastasiou,Melnikov; Ravindran et al.]





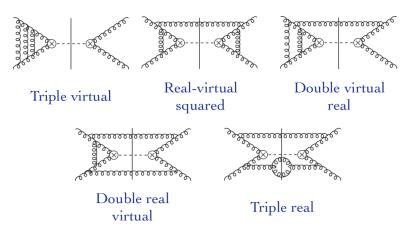


- perturbative series: converges very slowly
- large perturbative uncertainties (estimated by scale variation)

▶ the $gg \rightarrow H$ cross section is now know at N3LO!

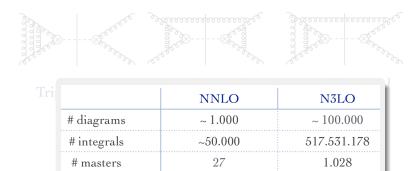
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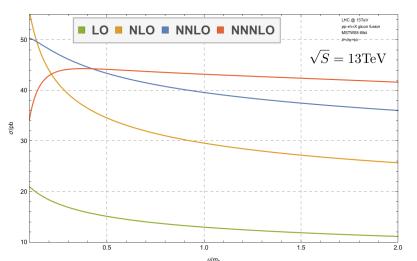


Double real

Triple rea

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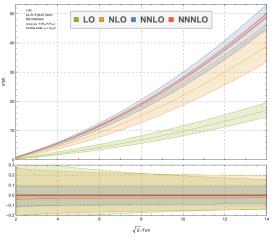
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N3LO result: exact soft-virtual + (so far) expansion around threshold [$N \simeq 30$]

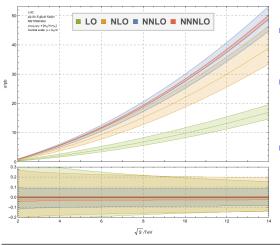
$$\frac{\hat{\sigma}_{ij}(z)}{z} = \hat{\sigma}^{\rm SV} \delta_{ig} \delta_{jg} + \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \hat{\sigma}_{ij}^{(N)} (1-z)^N \quad \text{where} \quad z = m_H^2/\hat{s}$$

[Anastasiou, Duhr, Dulat, Herzog, Mistlberger (+Furlan, Gehrmann) '14-'15]



- ► N3LO result: perturbative uncertainties drastically reduced [±2 %]
- $\begin{array}{l} {\color{red} \blacktriangleright \ \ consider \ residual \ effects:} \\ (1/m_t) \ , \ threshold \ resummation \ , \\ {\color{red} missing \ N3LO \ PDFs} \ , \ PDFs+\alpha_{\rm S} \ , \\ {\color{red} EW \ effects...} \end{array}$
- $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \textbf{preliminary results:} \\ [+4.3\%, -6.5\%] & [\text{TH}] \\ [3.15\%] & [\text{PDFs} + \alpha_{\mathrm{S}}] \\ [\text{A. Lazopoulos,HXSWG Jan '16}] \end{array}$

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- $e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}$: crucial to measure m_t ultra precisely
- ▶ N³LO in threshold region + non-relativistic resummation

[Beneke et al. '15]

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- 2-loops $2 \to 2$ amplitudes \sim known for years

subtraction scheme

- $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ matrix-elements live in different phase spaces
- numerical algorithm to combine them: cancellation of IR divergences for a generic observable

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. sector-improved residue subtraction

[Czakon '10, Boughezal et al. '11]

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 $^{\bowtie}$ first partial results for 2-loops $2 \rightarrow 3$

. gg o ggg, planar, all + helicities

[Badger et al. '13-'15, Gehrmann, Henn et al. '15]

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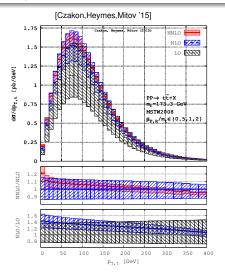
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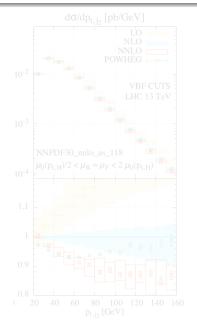
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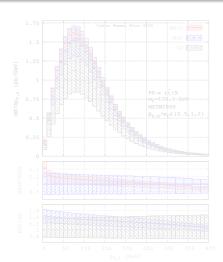
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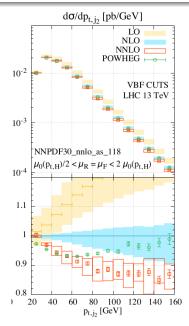


- good perturbative convergence
- K-factors are non flat

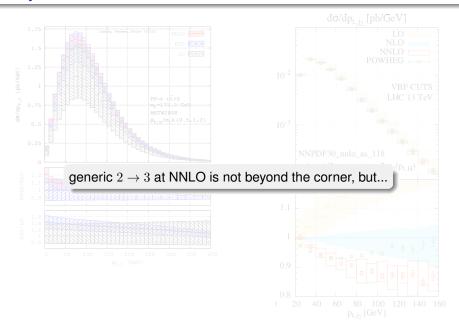




- NNLO fully inclusive
 - . extremely stable under scale variation (1-2%)
- NNLO fully differential, VBF cuts
 - . corrections are up to 10-12%!



fully differential NNLO



. and others: MCFM, RECOLA, ROCKET, ...

- all high-multiplicity processes relevant at the LHC are known at NLO QCD!
 new ideas (unitarity, integrand reduction) + automation
- often computations done linking together 1-loop codes with tree-level/MC program [BLHA]

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focus is shifting toward NLO EW corrections

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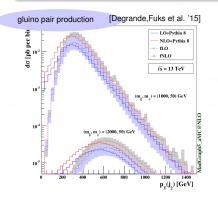
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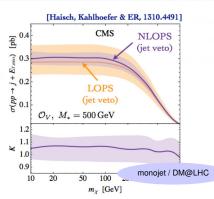
focus is shifting toward NLO EW corrections

 $[\rightarrow$ talk by H-S. Shao]

- all high multiplicity processes relevant at the LHC are known at MLO OCDI
- NLO+PS: by using the so-called MC@NLO and POWHEG methods, NLO QCD results can be matched to Parton Showers (Pythia8, Herwig7, Sherpa)
 - . improved description of phase-space regions where large soft/collinear logarithms arise
 - . available to a wide EXP community
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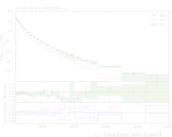


fully-consistent <u>NLO+PS simulation of WWbb</u>, with exact decays at NLO and offshellness effects

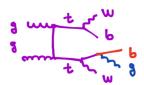


extract m_t looking into the kinematics of visible particles from top-decay

- describe simultaneously (and at NLO+PS) $pp \rightarrow X + 0, 1, 2, ...$ jets
- important for
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- requires detailed understanding of logarithmic accuracy
- very active field! MEPS@NLO, FxFx, UNLOPS, Geneva, POWHEG+MiNLO



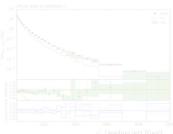
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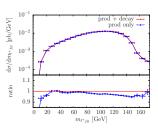
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figure from R. Franceschini

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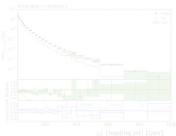
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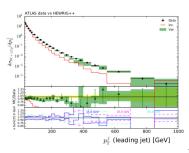


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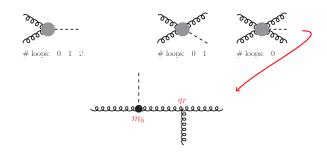
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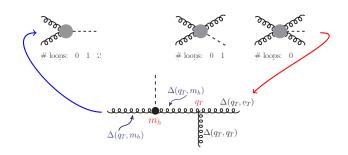
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(a) 1 and 2 jets: POWHEG H+1j

$$\bar{B}_{\rm NLO} = \alpha_{\rm S}^3(\mu_R) \Big[B + \alpha_{\rm S} V(\mu_R) + \alpha_{\rm S} \int d\Phi_{\rm r} R \Big]$$

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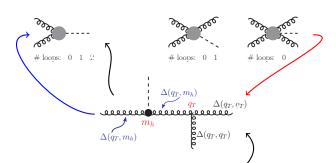
[H-HJ NLO+PS merging]

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NNLO+PS [with POWHEG+MINLO]



(c) 2 loops missing: from exact fixed-order NNLO

$$W(y) = \frac{d\sigma(y)_{\text{NNLO}}}{d\sigma(y)_{\text{MINLO}}}$$

[NNLO+PS]

[Hamilton,Nason,ER,Zanderighi '13]

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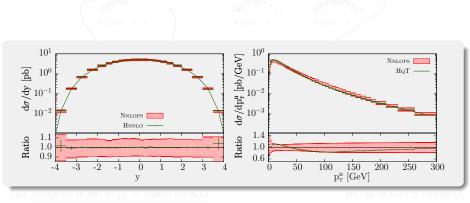
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NNLO+PS [with POWHEG+Minlo]



- ▶ applied also to Drell-Yan [Karlberg,ER,Zanderighi '14]
- ▶ other methods: UNNLOPS [Hoeche,Li,Prestel, '14] , Geneva [Alioli,Bauer et al.,'15]
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 - - ...but of course, I hope that the 750 GeV resonance is real...

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