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Two-loop electroweak next-to-leading logarithmic corrections to massless fermionic processes

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Overview

I Electroweak corrections at high energies

II 2-loop next-to-leading logarithmic corrections

- extraction of mass-singular logs at 1 and 2 loops
- factorizable and non-factorizable contributions
- treatment of UV singularities

III Results for massless fermionic processes

- calculation of loop integrals
- factorization & exponentiation
- comparison to existing results & applications

IV Summary

I Electroweak (EW) corrections at high energies

EW collider experiments

- today (LEP, Tevatron): energy scales $\lesssim M_{W,Z}$
- upcoming colliders (LHC, ILC) \rightarrow explore **TeV** regime
 \hookrightarrow new energy domain $\sqrt{s} \gg M_W$ becomes accessible!

EW radiative corrections at high energies $\sqrt{s} \gg M_W$

\Rightarrow enhanced by large **Sudakov logarithms**

$$\ln^2 \left(\frac{s}{M_W^2} \right) \sim 25 \quad \text{at } \sqrt{s} \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$$

Logs present in **exclusive** observables with only **virtual** W and Z bosons (this project),
 but also in **inclusive** observables due to **Bloch–Nordsieck violations**

General form of EW corrections for $s \gg M_W^2$

$$\left[L = \ln \left(\frac{s}{M_W^2} \right) \right]$$

$$\mathbf{1 \text{ loop:}} \quad \alpha \left[C_1^{\text{LL}} L^2 + C_1^{\text{NLL}} L + C_1^{\text{N}^2\text{LL}} \right] + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{M_W^2}{s} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ -17\% & +12\% & -3\% \end{array}$$

$$\mathbf{2 \text{ loops:}} \quad \alpha^2 \left[C_2^{\text{LL}} L^4 + C_2^{\text{NLL}} L^3 + C_2^{\text{N}^2\text{LL}} L^2 + C_2^{\text{N}^3\text{LL}} L + C_2^{\text{N}^4\text{LL}} \right] + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{M_W^2}{s} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ +1.7\% & -1.8\% & +1.2\% & -0.3\% \end{array}$$

[percentages for $\sigma(u\bar{u} \rightarrow d\bar{d})$ at $\sqrt{s} = 1 \text{ TeV}$

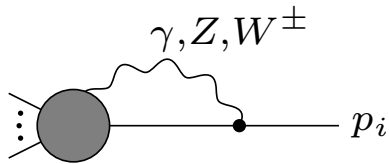
B.J., Kühn, Penin, Smirnov '05]

Theoretical prediction with accuracy $\sim 1\%$ required

\Rightarrow 2-loop corrections important

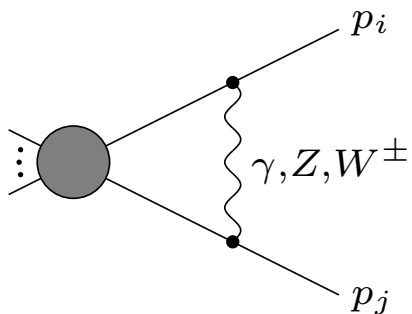
\Rightarrow 2-loop LL approximation not sufficient

Origin of logarithms $\ln(s/M_W^2)$ in virtual corrections



mass-singularities from virtual gauge bosons (γ, Z, W^\pm)
 coupling to **on-shell external leg**

→ **single logs** from **collinear region**



special case:

gauge bosons exchanged between **2 on-shell external legs**

→ **double logs** from **soft-collinear region**

For massless photons: $\log \rightsquigarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon}$ in $D = 4 - 2\epsilon$ dimensions

⇒ count $1/\epsilon$ poles like logs for logarithmic approximations (LL, NLL, ...)

EW **1-loop LLs & NLLs** for arbitrary processes are **universal**

↪ depend only on quantum numbers of external particles

Approaches for virtual 2-loop EW corrections at high energies

Resummation of 1-loop result to all orders:

- LL for arbitrary processes Fadin, Lipatov, Martin, Melles '99
- NLL for arbitrary processes ($M_Z = M_W$) Melles '00, '01
- N²LL for massless $f\bar{f} \rightarrow f'\bar{f}'$ ($M_Z = M_W$) Kühn, Penin, Smirnov '99, '00;
Kühn, Moch, Penin, Smirnov '01

→ apply evolution equations to spontaneously broken $SU(2) \times U(1)$ EW model

↪ rely on splitting of EW theory into **symmetric $SU(2) \times U(1)$** and **QED** regime

Diagrammatic 2-loop calculations to check & extend resummation predictions:

- LL for fermionic form factor Melles '00; Hori, Kawamura, Kodaira '00
- LL for arbitrary processes Beenakker, Werthenbach '00, '01
- angular-dependent NLLs for arbitrary processes Denner, Melles, Pozzorini '03
- complete NLL for fermionic form factor Pozzorini '04
- N³LL for fermionic form factor ($M_Z = M_W$)
 ↪ N³LL for massless $f\bar{f} \rightarrow f'\bar{f}'$ ($M_Z \approx M_W$) via evolution equations B.J., Kühn, Moch '03; B.J., Kühn, Penin, Smirnov '04, '05

II 2-loop next-to-leading logarithmic corrections

Goal: virtual 2-loop EW corrections for arbitrary processes in NLL accuracy

↪ further check of evolution equation predictions

↪ provide better accuracy for arbitrary $2 \rightarrow n$ processes

Implement

- different large kinematical invariants $|(p_i + p_j)^2| \sim Q^2 \gg M_W^2$
- different heavy particle masses $M_W^2 \sim M_Z^2 \sim m_{\text{top}}^2 \sim M_{\text{Higgs}}^2$ (light masses = 0)

⇒ Logs $L = \ln \left(\frac{Q^2}{M_W^2} \right)$ and $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$ poles (from virtual photons)

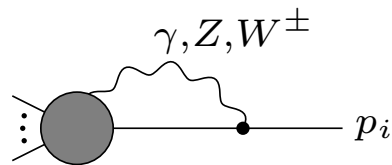
1 loop: LL $\rightarrow \epsilon^{-2}, L\epsilon^{-1}, L^2, L^3\epsilon, L^4\epsilon^2$; NLL $\rightarrow \epsilon^{-1}, L, L^2\epsilon, L^3\epsilon^2$

2 loops: LL $\rightarrow \epsilon^{-4}, L\epsilon^{-3}, L^2\epsilon^{-2}, L^3\epsilon^{-1}, L^4$; NLL $\rightarrow \epsilon^{-3}, L\epsilon^{-2}, L^2\epsilon^{-1}, L^3$

⇒ NLL coefficients involve small logs $\ln \left(\frac{|(p_i + p_j)^2|}{Q^2} \right)$ and $\ln \left(\frac{M_Z^2, m_{\text{top}}^2, M_{\text{Higgs}}^2}{M_W^2} \right)$

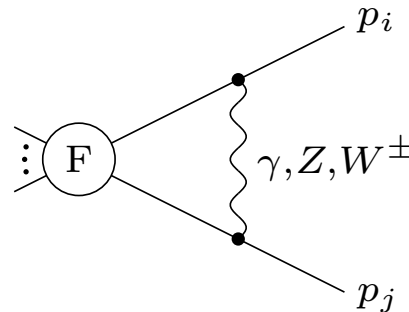
Extraction of NLL mass singularities at 1 loop

Contributions originate from

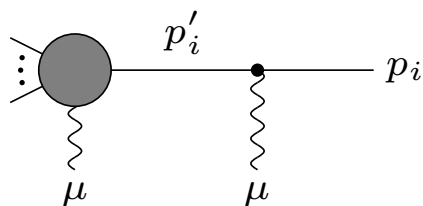


in the collinear region

Isolate factorizable contributions:



- gauge boson momentum set to zero in tree subdiagram \textcircled{F}
- **soft-collinear approximation** for loop vertices combined with propagators:



$i\not{p}'_i \cdot i\gamma^\mu \rightarrow -2p'_i{}^\mu$ (for massless external fermions),
 extension of *eikonal approximation*,
 valid for **soft and/or collinear** gauge boson momenta

↪ eliminates Dirac structure of loop corrections

⇒ loop integrals independent of structure of Born matrix element

The factorizable contributions contain all soft and/or collinear NLL mass singularities.

Remaining non-factorizable contributions

Contributions from collinear region:

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \left(\text{Diagram 1} \right) - \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \left(\text{Diagram 2} \right) - \sum_{j \neq i} \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \left(\text{Diagram 3} \right) = 0$$

Diagram 1: A grey circle with three external lines on the left and one external line labeled i on the right. A wavy line connects the top of the circle to a vertex on the line i .

Diagram 2: A grey circle with three external lines on the left and one external line labeled i on the right. A wavy line connects the top of the circle to a vertex on the line i , which is then connected to another vertex on the line i .

Diagram 3: A white circle labeled 'F' with three external lines on the left and one external line labeled i on the right. A wavy line connects the top of the circle to a vertex on the line i , which is then connected to another vertex on the line i . A line labeled j extends from the top vertex.

Cancellation mechanism:

- collinear vertex \propto gauge boson momentum q^μ
- **collinear Ward identities** for EW theory:

Denner, Pozzorini '00, '01

$$q^\mu \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \left(\text{Diagram 1} \right) - \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \left(\text{Diagram 2} \right) - \sum_{j \neq i} \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \left(\text{Diagram 3} \right) \right\} \rightarrow 0$$

Diagram 1: A grey circle with three external lines on the left and one external line labeled i on the right. A wavy line labeled μ connects the top of the circle to a vertex on the line i .

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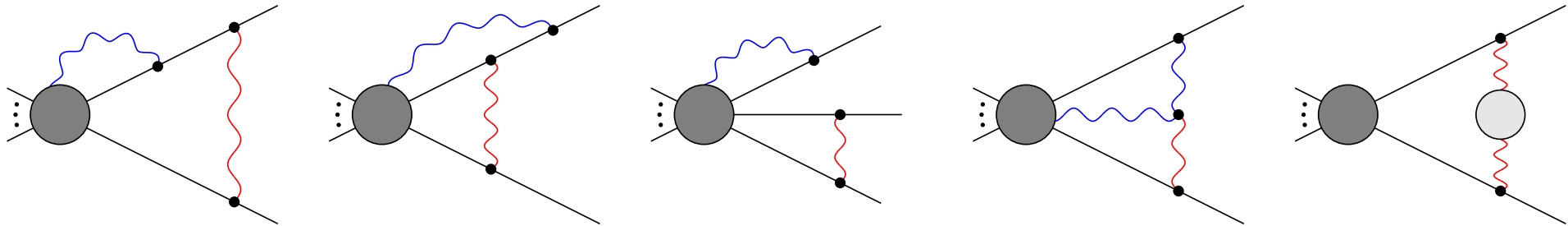
Diagram 3: A white circle labeled 'F' with three external lines on the left and one external line labeled i on the right. A wavy line labeled μ connects the top of the circle to a vertex on the line i , which is then connected to another vertex on the line i . A line labeled j extends from the top vertex.

in the collinear limit

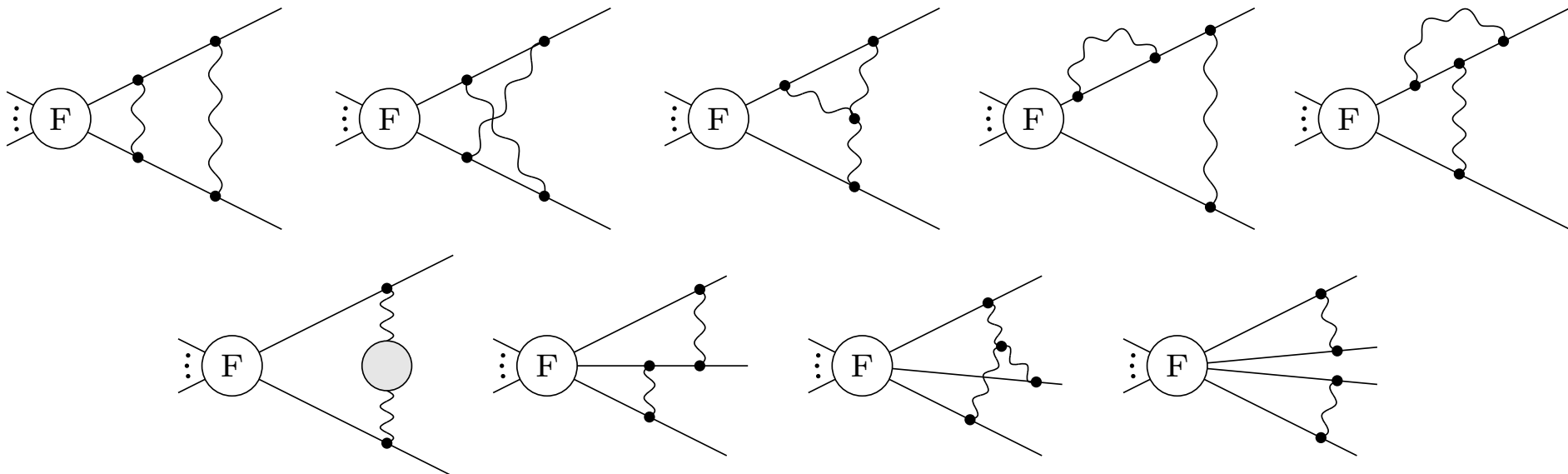
\Rightarrow only calculation of factorizable contributions needed

Extraction of NLL mass singularities at 2 loops

↪ **soft** × **soft** and **soft** × **collinear** contributions:



Factorizable contributions:



- calculated with **soft-collinear approximation** and projection techniques
- remaining non-factorizable contributions vanish due to **collinear Ward identities**

Treatment of ultraviolet (UV) singularities & renormalization

UV $1/\epsilon$ poles in subdiagrams with scale μ_{loop}^2 and renormalization at scale μ_{R}^2 $\left. \vphantom{\mu_{\text{loop}}^2} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{logs } \ln \left(\frac{\mu_{\text{R}}^2}{\mu_{\text{loop}}^2} \right) \Rightarrow \text{possibly NLL}$

UV subtraction: remove $1/\epsilon$ poles from UV-singular subdiagrams and counterterms

Advantages:

- UV NLL contributions from **hard** subdiagrams completely shifted to counterterms
 \hookrightarrow no need to calculate UV-singular loops in **internal** parts of tree subdiagrams
- can use soft-collinear approximation (not valid in UV regime!) also for hard subdiagrams which produce UV NLL contributions

Renormalization:

- use couplings in Born matrix elements renormalized at $\mu_{\text{R}}^2 = Q^2$
 \hookrightarrow no counterterm contributions from Born amplitude
 \hookrightarrow loop corrections universal & independent of inner structure of Born amplitude
 \hookrightarrow renormalization scale can be changed for specific matrix elements
- renormalization of couplings in loops at arbitrary scale μ_{R}^2

III Results for massless fermionic processes

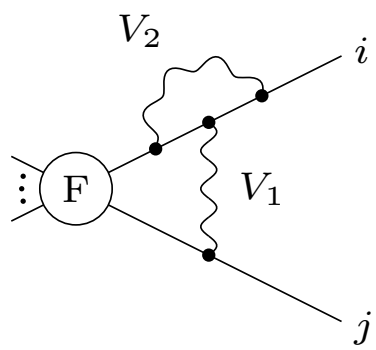
Evaluation of factorizable contributions

Calculate & check loop integrals with 2 independent methods:

- automatized algorithm based on **sector decomposition** Denner, Pozzorini '04
- combination of **expansion by regions & Mellin–Barnes representations** Smirnov, B.J. '06 & refs. therein

↪ extended for different hard scales $(p_i + p_j)^2 \sim Q^2$ and soft scales $M_i^2 \sim M_W^2$

Example:



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Born amplitude factorized} \quad \uparrow \quad \mathcal{M}_0 \\
 &= \sum_{\substack{V_1, V_2 = \gamma, Z, W^\pm \\ \text{sum over various gauge bosons}}} \underbrace{I_i^{V_2} I_i^{V_1} I_i^{\bar{V}_2} I_j^{\bar{V}_1}}_{\text{isospin matrices @ external legs}} \underbrace{D(M_{V_1}, M_{V_2}; p_i \cdot p_j)}_{\text{scalar 2-loop integral}}
 \end{aligned}$$

+ sum over external legs i, j

NLL result for massless fermionic processes $f_1 f_2 \rightarrow f_3 \cdots f_n$ up to 2 loops

$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_0 F^{\text{sew}} F^{\text{Z}} F^{\text{em}}$$

symmetric-electroweak factor: $F^{\text{sew}} = \exp \left[\frac{\alpha}{4\pi} F_1^{\text{sew}} + \left(\frac{\alpha}{4\pi} \right)^2 G_2^{\text{sew}} \right]$

electromagnetic factor: $F^{\text{em}} = \exp \left[\frac{\alpha}{4\pi} \Delta F_1^{\text{em}} + \left(\frac{\alpha}{4\pi} \right)^2 \Delta G_2^{\text{em}} \right]$

terms from $M_Z \neq M_W$: $F^{\text{Z}} = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} \Delta F_1^{\text{Z}}$

- F^{sew} equals result from symmetric $SU(2) \times U(1)$ theory with $M_\gamma = M_W = M_Z$
- **exponentiation** of 1-loop terms F_1^{sew} and ΔF_1^{em} (found from fixed-order calculation!)
- electromagnetic terms in F^{em} factorize and exponentiate separately
 \hookrightarrow **separation of photonic singularities** possible
- loop correction factors F^{sew} , F^{em} and F^{Z} are **universal**,
 \hookrightarrow depend only on quantum numbers of external particles

Exponentiated 1-loop terms: LLs & NLLs

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_1^{\text{sew}} &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(L^2 + \frac{2}{3} L^3 \epsilon + \frac{1}{4} L^4 \epsilon^2 - 3L - \frac{3}{2} L^2 \epsilon - \frac{1}{2} L^3 \epsilon^2 \right) \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{Y_i^2}{4c_w^2} + \frac{C_i}{s_w^2} \right) \\
 &\quad + \left(L + \frac{1}{2} L^2 \epsilon + \frac{1}{6} L^3 \epsilon^2 \right) \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \ln \left(\frac{-(p_i + p_j)^2}{Q^2} \right) \sum_{V=\gamma, Z, W^\pm} I_i^{\bar{V}} I_j^V \\
 \Delta F_1^{\text{em}} &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(2\epsilon^{-2} - L^2 - \frac{2}{3} L^3 \epsilon - \frac{1}{4} L^4 \epsilon^2 + 3\epsilon^{-1} + 3L + \frac{3}{2} L^2 \epsilon + \frac{1}{2} L^3 \epsilon^2 \right) \sum_{i=1}^n Q_i^2 \\
 &\quad - \left(\epsilon^{-1} + L + \frac{1}{2} L^2 \epsilon + \frac{1}{6} L^3 \epsilon^2 \right) \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \ln \left(\frac{-(p_i + p_j)^2}{Q^2} \right) Q_i Q_j \\
 \Delta F_1^Z &= \left(L + L^2 \epsilon + \frac{1}{2} L^3 \epsilon^2 \right) \ln \left(\frac{M_Z^2}{M_W^2} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{c_w}{s_w} T_i^3 - \frac{s_w}{c_w} \frac{Y_i}{2} \right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Additional 2-loop terms with 1-loop β -function coefficients: only NLLs

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_2^{\text{sew}} &= \frac{1}{6} L^3 \sum_{i=1}^n \left(b_1^{(1)} \frac{Y_i^2}{4c_w^2} + b_2^{(1)} \frac{C_i}{s_w^2} \right) \\
 \Delta G_2^{\text{em}} &= \left(\frac{3}{4} \epsilon^{-3} + L \epsilon^{-2} + \frac{1}{2} L^2 \epsilon^{-1} \right) b_{\text{QED}}^{(1)} \sum_{i=1}^n Q_i^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$[\mu_R^2 = M_W^2]$

Comparison to existing results

- previous results for **form factor** and **angular-dependent NLLs** reproduced and extended Denner, Melles, Pozzorini '03; Pozzorini '04
- structure of symmetric-electroweak NLL corrections in complete analogy with **Catani's formula for massless QCD** Catani '98
- agreement with general **resummation predictions** based on evolution equations Melles '00, '01

Application to massless 4-fermion scattering

- **neutral current** $f\bar{f} \rightarrow f'\bar{f}'$: agreement (NLL), B.J., Kühn, Penin, Smirnov '05
 additional contributions $\propto s_w^2 \ln(M_Z^2/M_W^2)$
- **charged current** $f_1\bar{f}_2 \rightarrow f_3\bar{f}_4$: new NLL result

IV Summary

Massless fermionic processes $f_1 f_2 \rightarrow f_3 \cdots f_n$

with different $|(p_i + p_j)^2| \gg M_W^2$ and different masses $M_W^2 \sim M_Z^2 \sim m_{\text{top}}^2 \sim M_{\text{Higgs}}^2$:

- complete EW NLL corrections in $D = 4 - 2\epsilon$ dimensions
 ↪ Denner, B.J., Pozzorini, [hep-ph/0608326](#)
- factorizable contributions calculated with 2 independent methods:
 sector decomposition; expansion by regions & Mellin–Barnes
- non-factorizable contributions shown to vanish due to collinear Ward identities
- result expressed by exponentiated 1-loop terms and β -function coefficients
- agreement with existing results

Towards EW NLL corrections for arbitrary processes

- advantage: large parts of method are general
- extension to massive fermionic & arbitrary processes
 ↪ work in progress ...