Loop corrections to tW production







- In cooperation with L.-B. Chen, J.L Ding, L. Dong, Z. Li, J. Wang, Y.F. Wang
 - arXiv:2204.13500, arXiv:2208.08786, arXiv:2212.07190, arXiv:2411.07455, arXiv:2502.18648
 - 2025 粒子物理标准模型及新物理精细计算研讨会 河北大学,保定,2025-03-30





- Top quark is the heaviest elementary particle in the Standard Model.
- Top quark provides the strongest coupling to the SM Higgs boson and opens doors to new physics.
- Top quark might play a role of electroweak symmetry breaking
- The measurements at the LHC offer the ultimate precision in top quark physics
- Top quark is a good probe of new physics





https://github.com/haitaoli1/TopWidth

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haitaoli1 typo corrected		ce94fe8 on Feb 10 🕚 30 commits
LICENSE.md	license added	4 months ago
BEADME.md	typo corrected	2 months ago
🗋 TopWidth.m	arXiv information added	4 months ago
🗋 example.nb	typo corrected	2 months ago
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TopWidth		

Mathematica Package to calculate the top decay width with NNLO corrections in QCD and NLO corrections in EW.

Requirement

The HPL package is required to generate the numerics of the harmonic polylogarithm, which can be downloaded from https://krone.physik.uzh.ch/data/HPL/.

HPL is supposed to be initialized through "<<HPL`". If not please set the path "\$HPLPath="the:\path\of\the\installation".

Download

Download the package through

git clone https://github.com/haitaoli1/TopWidth.git

go to the directory "TopWidth", run the example notebook "example.nb".

Out[6]= 1.31833

In[1]:= (* Note that the mathematica package HPL is used for numerical evaluations for HPL functions *) (* HPL is loaded through "<<HPL`"*)

(* Set directory where TopWidht.m is *)

SetDirectory[NotebookDirectory[]]; << TopWidth`

(***** TopWidth-2.0 *****)

Authors: Long-Bin Chen, Hai Tao Li, Zhao Li, Jian Wang, YeFan Wang, QuanFeng Wu TopWidth[QCDorder, mbCorr, WwidthCorr, EWcorr, mu] is provided for top width calculations Please cite the paper for reference: arXiv:2212.06341 and arXiv:2309.00762

```
*-*-*-* HPL 2.0 *-*-*-*-*
```

Author: Daniel Maitre, University of Zurich

Rules for minimal set loaded for weights: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Rules for minimal set for + – weights loaded for weights: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Table of MZVs loaded up to weight 6

Table of values at I loaded up to weight 6

\$HPLFunctions gives a list of the functions of the package. \$HPLOptions gives a list of the options of the package.

More info in hep-ph/0507152, hep-ph/0703052 and at http://krone.physik.unizh.ch/~maitreda/HPL/

In[5]:= (* SetParameters[mt,mb,mw,Wwidth, GF] *)

First fully analytical NNLO QCD corrections First analytical leading color N3LO QCD corrections L.B.Chen, HTL, Wang, Wang, arXiv:2212.06341 L.B.Chen, HTL, Li, Wang, Wang, Wu, arXiv:2309.00762

```
(* If the parameters are not set by the users the code will use the default ones *)
SetParameters \left[\frac{17269}{100}, \frac{478}{100}, 80377/1000, 2085/1000, 911876/10000, 11663788 \times 10^{-12}\right]
(* NNNLO decay width *)
TopWidth [3, 0 (* with mb effects *), 0 (* with <math>\Gamma w effects *), 0 (* with NLO EW effects *), \frac{17209}{100}
```

also see Chen Long's talk yesterday for the result from another group







 \succ It has high precision of the experimental measurements of total and differential cross sections

 \succ It is used to study many properties of the top quark













LO

NLO









NLO

Real corrections to tW production

- □ diagram removal (DR), remove the diagrams for top quark pair production; not gauge invariant [□] diagram subtraction (DS), using a local subtraction term to cancel the matrix element square in the
- resonance region
- □ b-jet veto, together with a careful choice of the factorization scale

tW production



top quark pair production

Campbell, Tramontano, arXiv:hep-ph/0506289 Frixione et al, arXiv:0805.3067 Hollik ,Lindert ,Pagani, arXiv:1207.1071



Beyond NLO

$$\begin{split} \frac{d^2 \sigma^{\text{PIM}}}{dM^2 d \cos \theta} = & \frac{\lambda^{1/2}}{32\pi s M^2} \sum_{ij} \int_{\tau}^{1} \frac{dz}{z} \int_{z}^{1} \frac{dx}{x} f_{i/p}(x,\mu_f) f_{j/p}(z/x,\mu_f) H(\mu_h) U_{\text{PIM}}(\mu_h,\mu_s,\mu_f) \\ & \times \frac{z^{-\eta}}{(1-z)^{1-2\eta}} \tilde{s}_{\text{PIM}} \left(\ln \frac{M^2 (1-z)^2}{z \mu_s^2} + \partial_{\eta}, \mu_s \right) \frac{e^{-2\gamma_{\text{E}}\eta}}{\Gamma(2\eta)} \bigg|_{\eta = (C_A + C_F) a_{\gamma^{\text{cusp}}}(\mu_s,\mu_f)} \end{split}$$

[pb]	PIM		1PI	
\sqrt{s}	8 TeV	$13 { m TeV}$	8 TeV	$13 { m TeV}$
LO	$7.0^{+5\%}_{-6\%}$	$22.4^{+5\%}_{-2\%}$	$7.2^{+5\%}_{-4\%}$	$22.9^{+3\%}_{-1\%}$
NLO	$9.92^{+2\%}_{-2\%}$	$32.8^{+1\%}_{-1\%}$	$10.0^{+1\%}_{-2\%}$	$33.0^{+1\%}_{-1\%}$
aNNLO	$11.6^{+4\%}_{-5\%}$	$37.1^{+5\%}_{-5\%}$	$11.2^{+6\%}_{-6\%}$	$35.9^{+7\%}_{-6\%}$
NLO+NNLL	$11.4^{+7\%}_{-7\%}$	$36.7^{+7\%}_{-7\%}$	$11.7^{+12\%}_{-17\%}$	$37.3^{+16\%}_{-21\%}$
aNNLO/NLO	1.16	1.13	1.12	1.09
(NLO+NNLL)/NLO	1.15	1.12	1.17	1.13

Li, HTL, Shao, Wang, arXiv:1903.01646

For soft gluon contribution in threshold region, see Ding JiaLe's talk yersterday



Kidonakis, Yamanaka, arXiv: 2102.11300



Toward NNLO

Many methods has already developed at NNLO level





Toward NNLO

Many methods has already developed at NNLO level

SCET $H \otimes B_1 \otimes B_2 \otimes S$





Toward NNLO

Many methods has already developed at NNLO level

SCET $H \otimes B_1 \otimes B_2 \otimes S$

N-Jettiness soft function HTL, Wang, arXiv:1611.02749 and 1804.06358 TMD soft function can be extracted from the soft function for top quark pair production NNLO beam function is universal which have been available Hard function can be extracted from virtual-virtual contributions





Toward NNLO

Many methods has already developed at NNLO level

SCET $H \otimes B_1 \otimes B_2 \otimes S$

N-Jettiness soft function HTL, Wang, arXiv:1611.02749 and 1804.06358 TMD soft function can be extracted from the soft function for top quark pair production NNLO beam function is universal which have been available Hard function can be extracted from virtual-virtual contributions

we have to deal with the resonance divergence for tW+j production





Toward NNLO 1. double virtual







Toward NNLO 1. double virtual





То 1.



ana

boward NNLO
double virtual
Amplitude reads
$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_0 + \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \mathcal{M}_1 + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^2 \mathcal{M}_2$$

Tree
1-loop 2-loop
 $\left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^2 (|\mathcal{M}_1^{\text{ren}}|^2 + \mathcal{M}_2^{\text{ren}} \mathcal{M}_{0*}^{\text{ren}} + \mathcal{M}_0^{\text{ren}} * \mathcal{M}_{2*}^{\text{ren}})$
1-loop square
2-loop × tree
alytical result 1-loop square *Chen, Dong, HTL, Li, Wang, Wang, arXiv:2204.13500*
2 Re $\sum_{s,c} \mathcal{M}^{(0)*} \mathcal{M}^{(2)} = N_c^4 A + N_c^2 B + C + \frac{1}{N_c^2} D + n_l \left(N_c^3 E_l + N_c F_l + \frac{1}{N_c} G_l\right) + n_h \left(N_c^3 E_h + N_c F_h + \frac{1}{N_c} G_h\right)$



То 1.



ana

double virtual
Amplitude reads
$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_0 + \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \mathcal{M}_1 + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^2 \mathcal{M}_2$$

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1-loop
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 $\left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^2 (|\mathcal{M}_1^{\text{ren}}|^2 + \mathcal{M}_2^{\text{ren}} \mathcal{M}_{0^*}^{\text{ren}} + \mathcal{M}_0^{\text{ren}} * \mathcal{M}_{2^*}^{\text{ren}})$
1-loop square
2-loop × tree
alytical result 1-loop square
2 Re $\sum_{s,c} \mathcal{M}^{(0)^*} \mathcal{M}^{(2)} = N_c^4 A + N_c^2 B + C + \frac{1}{N_c^2} D + n_l \left(N_c^3 E_l + N_c F_l + \frac{1}{N_c} G_l\right) + n_h \left(N_c^3 E_h + N_c F_h + \frac{1}{N_c} G_h\right)$

analytical LC 2-loop amplitude Chen, Dong, HTL, Li, Wang, Wang, arXiv:2208.08786

numerical full 2-loop amplitude Chen, Dong, HTL, Li, Wang, Wang, arXiv:2212.07190



1. double virtual





Toward NNLO

2. real-virtual



- [□] diagram removal (DR), remove the diagrams for top quark pair production; not gauge invariant
- diagram subtraction (DS), using a local subtraction term to cancel the matrix element square in the resonance region
- b-jet veto, together with a careful choice of the factorization scale





Toward NNLO

2. real-virtual



 $\Delta = s_{Wb} - m_t^2 \qquad \text{In } \Delta \to 0 \text{ limit, the}$

The leading singular contribution can be sub

Dong, HTL, Wang, arXiv:2411.07455

amplitude square is
$$\left\| \mathscr{M}_{tW\bar{b}} \right\|_{LO}^{2} = \frac{B^{(2)}}{\Delta^{2}} + \frac{B^{(1)}}{\Delta} + B^{(0)} + \cdots$$

otracted by
 $\left(\left\| \mathscr{M}_{tW\bar{b}} \right\|_{LO}^{2} \right)_{PS} = \left\| \mathscr{M}_{1t}^{(0)} + \mathscr{M}_{2t}^{(0)} \right\|^{2} - S_{2} \cdot \left(R_{LO} \right)_{2} = \left\| \mathscr{M}_{1t}^{(0)} + \mathscr{M}_{2t}^{(0)} \right\|^{2} - \frac{\overline{B^{(2)}}}{\Delta^{2}}$

- [□] diagram removal (DR), remove the diagrams for top quark pair production; not gauge invariant
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Toward NNLO

2. real-virtual



top quark pair

ion term to cancel on

factorization scale

 $B^{(2)}$

 Δ^2





Toward NNLO

2. real-virtual

Possible diagrams with resonance contribution

factorizable + soft gluon contribution

factorizable op corrections to top

 $RV_{\text{Ren}} \equiv 2 \operatorname{\mathbf{Re}} \left[\mathscr{M}^{(0)*} \mathscr{M}^{(1)}_{\text{Ren}} \right] = \frac{C^{(2)}}{\Lambda^2} + \frac{C^{(1)}}{\Lambda} + C^{(0)} + \cdots$

All the coefficients contain IR poles IR poles for 1-loop amplitude is well studied *Dong, HTL, Wang, arXiv:2411.07455*



Loop corrections to top quark pair production and decay

loop with top propagators generate nested IR or $\ln\Delta$ structure

$$C^{(2)} = \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} B^{(2)} \left\{ -\frac{3C_F}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[\left(C_A - 2C_F \right) \log \left(\frac{\mu^2}{s_{12}} \right) - 2 \left(C_A - 2C_F \right) \log \left(\frac{\mu^2}{-s_{13}} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \left(C_A - 4C_F \right) \log \left(\frac{\mu^2}{-s_{23}} \right) + \left(C_A - 4C_F \right) \log \left(\frac{m_t \mu}{-s_{15} + m_t^2} \right) \right. \\ \left. - 2 \left(C_A - 2C_F \right) \log \left(\frac{m_t \mu}{-s_{25} + m_t^2} \right) + \left(C_A - 2C_F \right) \log \left(\frac{m_t \mu}{s_{35} - m_t^2} \right) - \frac{11}{2} C_F \right] \right\} \\ \left. + \cdots$$





Toward NNLO

2. real-virtual

IR poles introduce additional $\ln \Delta$ terms

$$2 \log\left(\frac{m_{t}\mu}{|\Delta|}\right) \cdot \frac{\alpha_{s}}{2\pi} B^{(2)} \left[\left(C_{A} - 2C_{F}\right) \left(\log\left(\frac{m_{t}^{2}}{s_{35} - m_{t}^{2}}\right) - \frac{1 + \beta_{t}^{2}}{2\beta_{t}} \log\left(\frac{1 - \beta_{t}}{1 + \beta_{t}}\right) \right) - 2 \left(C_{A} - 2C_{F}\right) \left(\log\left(\frac{m_{t}^{2}}{-s_{13}}\right) - \log\left(\frac{m_{t}^{2}}{2p_{1} \cdot p_{\bar{t}}}\right) \right) + \left(C_{A} - 4C_{F}\right) \left(\log\left(\frac{m_{t}^{2}}{-s_{23}}\right) - \log\left(\frac{m_{t}^{2}}{2p_{2} \cdot p_{\bar{t}}}\right) + 2C_{F} \log\left(\frac{m_{t}^{2}}{2p_{\bar{t}} \cdot p_{3}}\right) + 2C_{F} \log\left(\frac{m_{t}^{2}}{2p_{\bar{t}} \cdot p_$$

Subtracted RV contribution

$$\left(\left|\mathcal{M}_{tW\bar{b}}\right|_{V+I}^{2}\right)_{PS} = V_{Ren} + \mathcal{I}_{NLO} - S_2 \cdot \left(R_{V+I}\right)_2 = V_{Ren} + \mathcal{I}_{NLO} - \frac{C}{C}$$

Dong, HTL, Wang, arXiv:2411.07455

$$T_{d\bar{d}\to\bar{b}Wt}^{\mathrm{div}} = \frac{d_2}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{d_1}{\epsilon} + \frac{d_s}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{-\Delta - i0}{\mu m_t}\right)^{-2\epsilon} = \frac{d_2}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{d_1 + d_s}{\epsilon} - 2d_s \log\left(\frac{-\Delta - i0}{\mu m_t}\right)^{-2\epsilon}$$

Proportional to the difference between the infra-red divergences of the matrix elements for $d\bar{d} \rightarrow \bar{b}Wt$ and $d\bar{d} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ with on-shell $\bar{t} \rightarrow \bar{b}W$





d

Toward NNLO

3. real-real

IR cancelled by NLO subtraction method

Resonance singularities cancelled by Power Expansions

factorizable + soft gluon contribution

Dong, HTL, Li, Wang, work in progress



d

W



Summary

- Single top-quark production: a direct measurement of the CKM matrix element V_{tb} and new physics
- **D** Toward NNLO QCD corrections to tW production
- **Present the two-loop matrix element for tW production**
- **Q** Resonance singularity in the tree and loop amplitude has to be subtracted
- **Q** Real-Virtual and Double real can be dealt with power expansion method

 ${\rm H}^{(2)}\!/{\rm H}^{(0)}$







微扰量子场论及其应用前沿讲习班

Jul 6 – 20, 2025 Asia/Shanghai timezone

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haitao.li@email.sdu.edu.. jian.wang@email.sdu.ed.. 为帮助研究生系统了解粒子物理科研现状、前沿方向、未来发展等专业知识, "微扰量子场论及其应用"前 沿讲习活动将于2025年7月6日至20日在山东大学中心校区举办。7月6日报到,7月20日离会。

讲习活动以"微扰量子场论和对撞机物理"为主要内容,由电弱规范理论、量子色动力学理论、对撞机唯象 学、微扰量子场论方法、有效场论思想及应用、新物理研究方法等内容组成,同时暑期学校计划安排粒子 物理宇宙学、引力波探测、高能宇宙射线等方向的专题讲座。

本次讲习活动主要面向研究生,不收取注册费。请申请学员认真填写注册表格,并安排导师写一封推荐 信,发给会务组,注册截止时间为4月30日。申请截止后,暑期学校将根据申请人的学术背景和研究兴趣 来确定最终名单。为了保证教学效果,暑期学校限定学员总数为50人,要求全程参加,不接受请假。

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本次讲习活动由国家自然科学基金委理论物理专项、国家自然科学基金委创新群体项目资助。本次学术活 动由山东大学主办。

会务组: 陈龙, 陈暄, 蒋军, 李海涛, 李世渊, 刘言锐, 路鹏程, 司宗国, 王健, 王耀光, 吴群。

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Q



