

Precision QCD at Colliders

Juan Rojo, VU Amsterdam & Nikhef



QCD at hadron colliders

Master Formula for **LHC cross-sections**:

$$\sigma_{\text{LHC}}(M, s) \propto \sum_{ij} \int_{M^2}^s d\hat{s} \, \mathcal{L}_{ij}(\hat{s}, s) \, \tilde{\sigma}_{ij}(\hat{s}, \alpha_s(M)) , \quad i, j = u, d, s, g, \dots$$

partonic luminosity
(non-perturbative QCD,
phenomenological
extraction from data)

*hard-scattering matrix
element (perturbative QCD,
evaluate from Feynman
diagrams)*

$$\mathcal{L}_{ij}(Q, s) = \frac{1}{s} \int_{Q^2/s}^1 \frac{dx}{x} f_i\left(\frac{Q^2}{sx}, Q\right) f_j(x, Q) ,$$

*proton Parton Distribution
Functions (PDFs)*

$f_j(x, Q)$

*flavour
index*

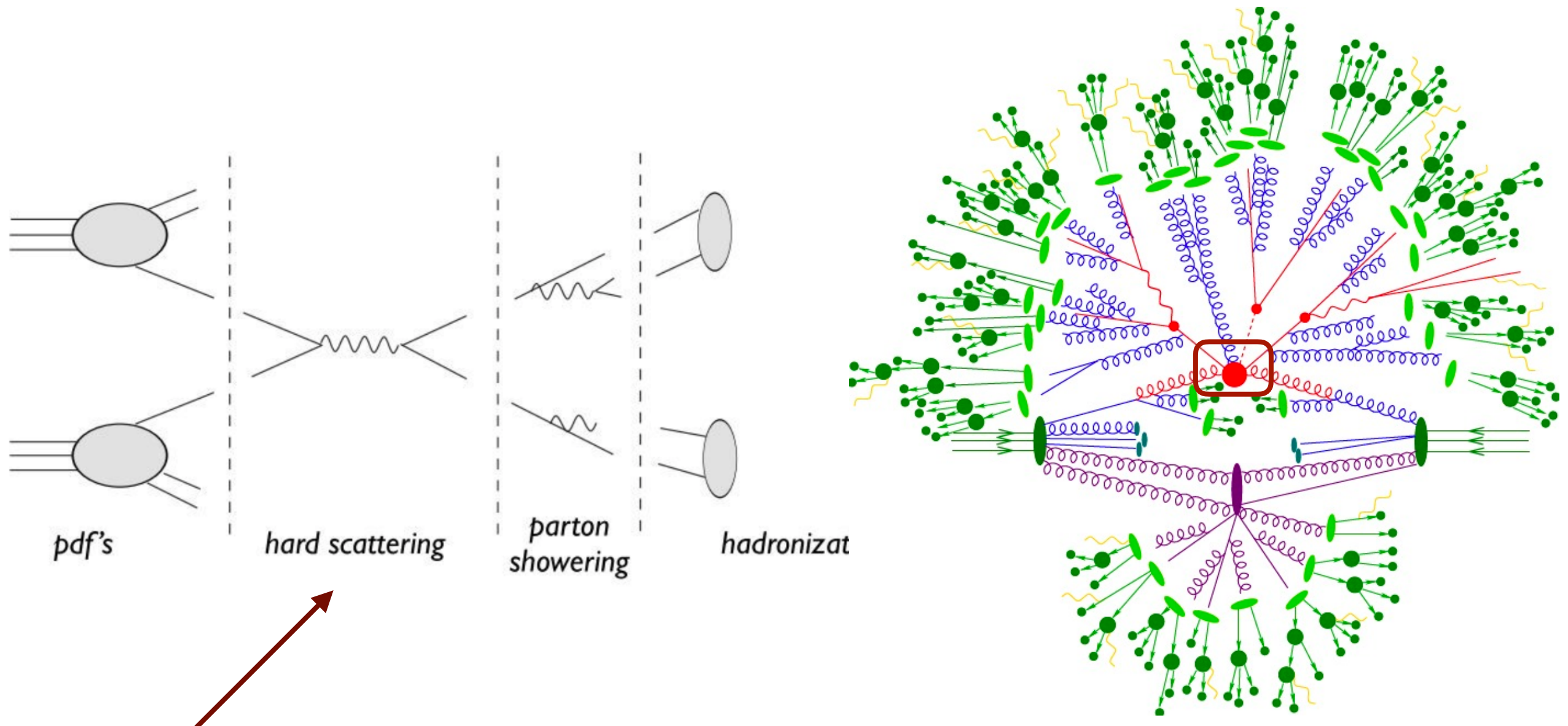
*momentum
fraction*

*energy scale of
partonic scattering*

QCD at hadron colliders

Master Formula for **LHC cross-sections**:

$$\sigma_{\text{LHC}}(M, s) \propto \sum_{ij} \int_{M^2}^s d\hat{s} \mathcal{L}_{ij}(\hat{s}, s) \tilde{\sigma}_{ij}(\hat{s}, \alpha_s(M)), \quad i, j = u, d, s, g, \dots$$



QCD at hadron colliders

focus on fixed-order QCD and EW **hard-scattering partonic cross-sections**

$$\sigma_{\text{LHC}}(M, s) \propto \sum_{ij} \int_{M^2}^s d\hat{s} \mathcal{L}_{ij}(\hat{s}, s) \tilde{\sigma}_{ij}(\hat{s}, \alpha_s(M)), \quad i, j = u, d, s, g, \dots$$

Other topics relevant for **precision QCD at colliders** covered in the talks by:

- 👤 PDFs and proton structure: **Jun Gao**
- 👤 Parton showers and MC generators: **Mrinal Dasgupta & Ilkka Helenius**
- 👤 Small-x and BFKL physics: **Bowen Xiao**

My goal is to display **representative results** without being exhaustive.
Apologies in advance if your favourite calculation is missing!

Recent reviews on higher-order QCD & EW calculations:

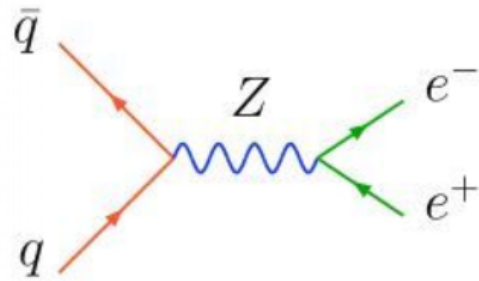
- 👤 *Collider Physics at the Precision Frontier*, G. Heinrich (2009.00516)
- 👤 *The path forward to N3LO*, F. Caola et al (2203.06730)
- 👤 *Rene Poncelet's review talk at SM@LHC2022*

The structure of higher orders

$$\tilde{\sigma}(\alpha_s, \alpha) = \tilde{\sigma}^{(0)}(\alpha_s, \alpha)$$

QCD coupling *EW coupling* *Born (tree-level)*

LO

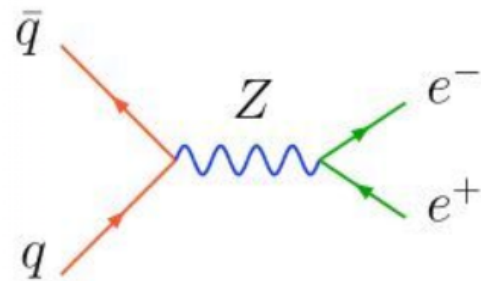


The structure of higher orders

$$\tilde{\sigma}(\alpha_s, \alpha) = \tilde{\sigma}^{(0)}(\alpha_s, \alpha) \left(1 + c_{1,0} \alpha_s + c_{0,1} \alpha + \dots \right)$$

$\nearrow$ **QCD coupling** $\nearrow$ **EW coupling** $\nearrow$ **Born (tree-level)** $\nearrow$ **NLO QCD correction** $\nearrow$ **NLO EW correction**

LO

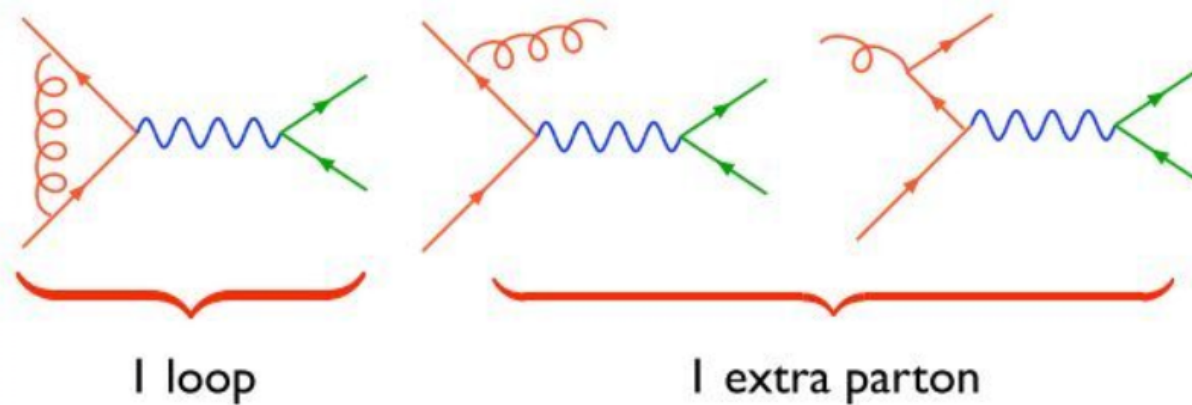


virtual corrections

real emission

new initial states

NLO QCD



The structure of higher orders

$$\tilde{\sigma}(\alpha_s, \alpha) = \tilde{\sigma}^{(0)}(\alpha_s, \alpha) \left(1 + c_{1,0}\alpha_s + c_{0,1}\alpha + c_{2,0}\alpha_s^2 + c_{3,0}\alpha_s^3 + \dots \right)$$

QCD coupling

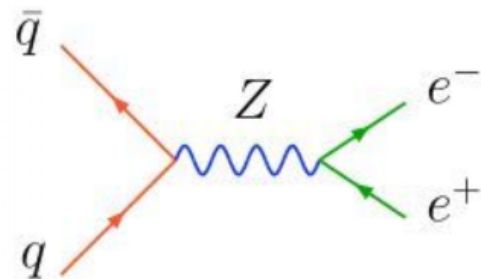
EW coupling

Born (tree-level)

NNLO QCD correction

N3LO QCD correction

LO

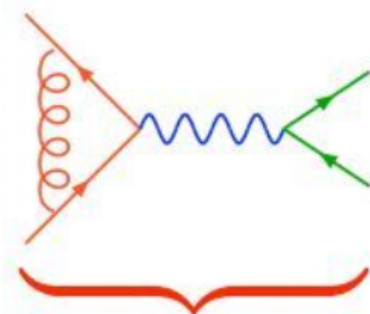


virtual corrections

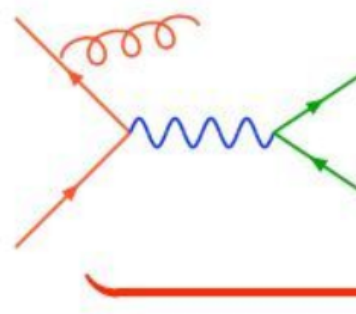
real emission

new initial states

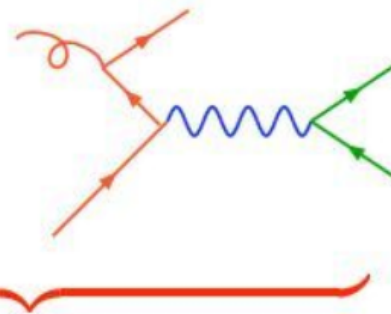
NLO QCD



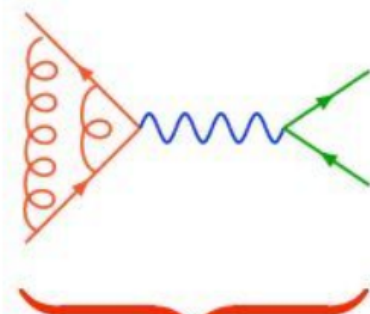
1 loop



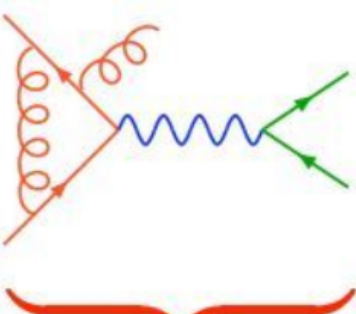
1 extra parton



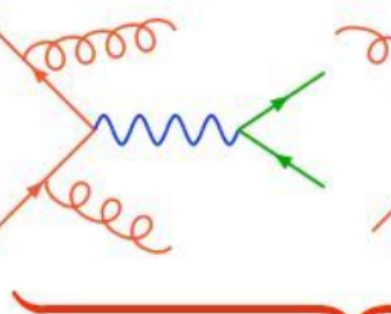
NNLO QCD



2 loop



1 loop +
1 extra parton



2 extra partons

double real, double virtual, real/virtual ...

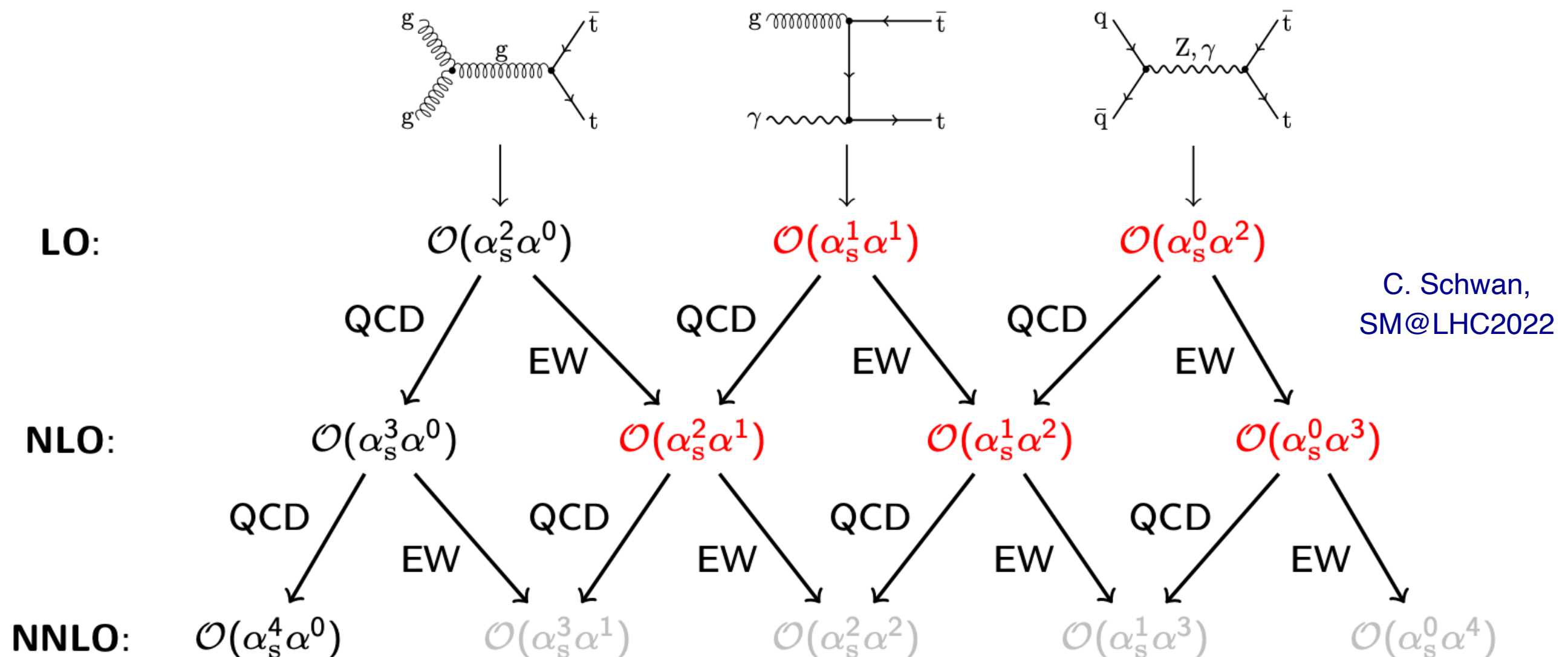
The structure of higher orders

$$\tilde{\sigma}(\alpha_s, \alpha) = \tilde{\sigma}^{(0)}(\alpha_s, \alpha) \left(1 + c_{1,0}\alpha_s + c_{0,1}\alpha + c_{2,0}\alpha_s^2 + c_{3,0}\alpha_s^3 + c_{1,1}\alpha_s\alpha + c_{0,2}\alpha^2 + \dots \right)$$

+ new ``LO'' terms arise in the presence of EW corrections ...

*NNLO mixed
QCD/QED
correction*

*NNLO EW
correction*



The structure of higher orders

$$\tilde{\sigma}(\alpha_s, \alpha) = \tilde{\sigma}^{(0)}(\alpha_s, \alpha) \left(1 + c_{1,0}\alpha_s + c_{0,1}\alpha + c_{2,0}\alpha_s^2 + c_{3,0}\alpha_s^3 + c_{1,1}\alpha_s\alpha + c_{0,2}\alpha^2 + \dots \right)$$

+ new “LO” terms arise in the presence of EW corrections ...

*NNLO mixed
QCD/QED
correction*

*NNLO EW
correction*

power counting

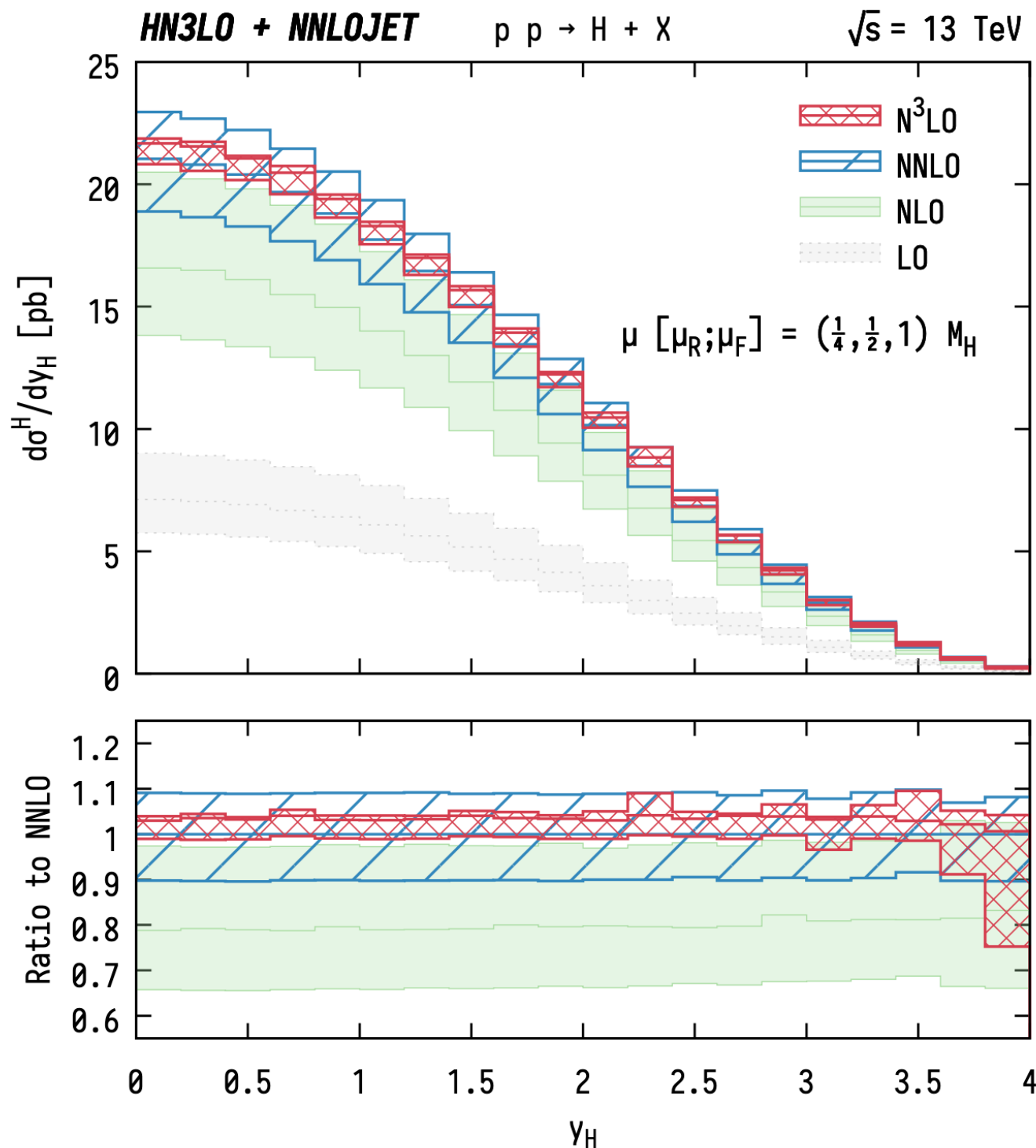
$$\alpha_s \sim 0.1, \quad \alpha \sim 0.01$$

Naive power counting often not reliable estimate relative impact of various terms, due to e.g.

- large electroweak (**Sudakov**) logarithms at high energy
- new **partonic subprocesses** becoming accessible at higher orders
- symmetry or accidental **cancelations** in the lower-order terms
- various types of **kinematic enhancements/suppressions**, observable-dependent

The structure of higher orders

Why **higher-order QCD calculations** are important?



Chen et al, 2102.07607

Fully differential N³LO Higgs in gluon-fusion

$$\tilde{\sigma}(\alpha_s, \alpha) = \tilde{\sigma}^{(0)} \left(1 + \underbrace{c_{1,0}\alpha_s}_{NLO} + \underbrace{c_{2,0}\alpha_s^2}_{NNLO} + \underbrace{c_{3,0}\alpha_s^3}_{N^3LO} \right)$$

- Improved **precision & accuracy**: enhance physics reach of the same measurement
- Reliable estimate of **missing higher-order uncertainties** (MHOUs)
- Assess convergence of **perturbative expansion**

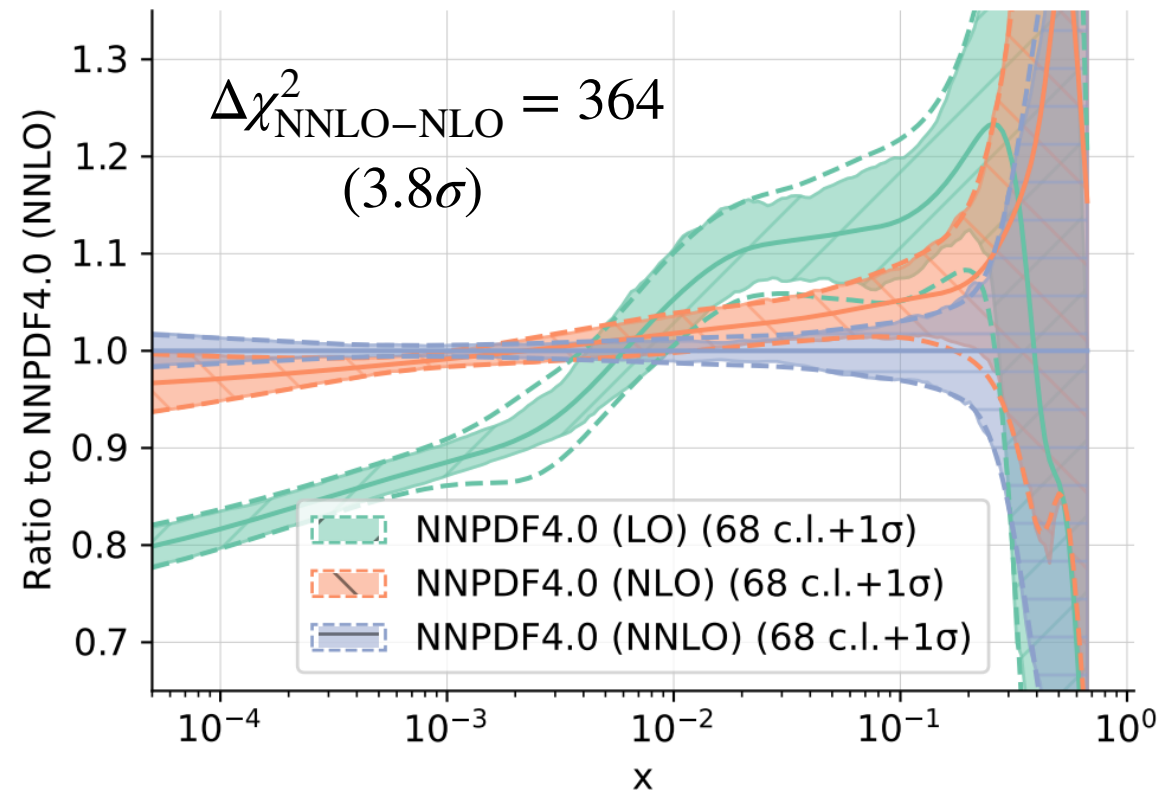
For Higgs rapidity distribution in gluon fusion:

- NLO: first sensible estimate of MHOUs
- NNLO: required for O(10%) precision
- N³LO: required for **few-percent** precision
- Good convergence of perturbative expansion

Why precision at colliders matters?

PDF determinations

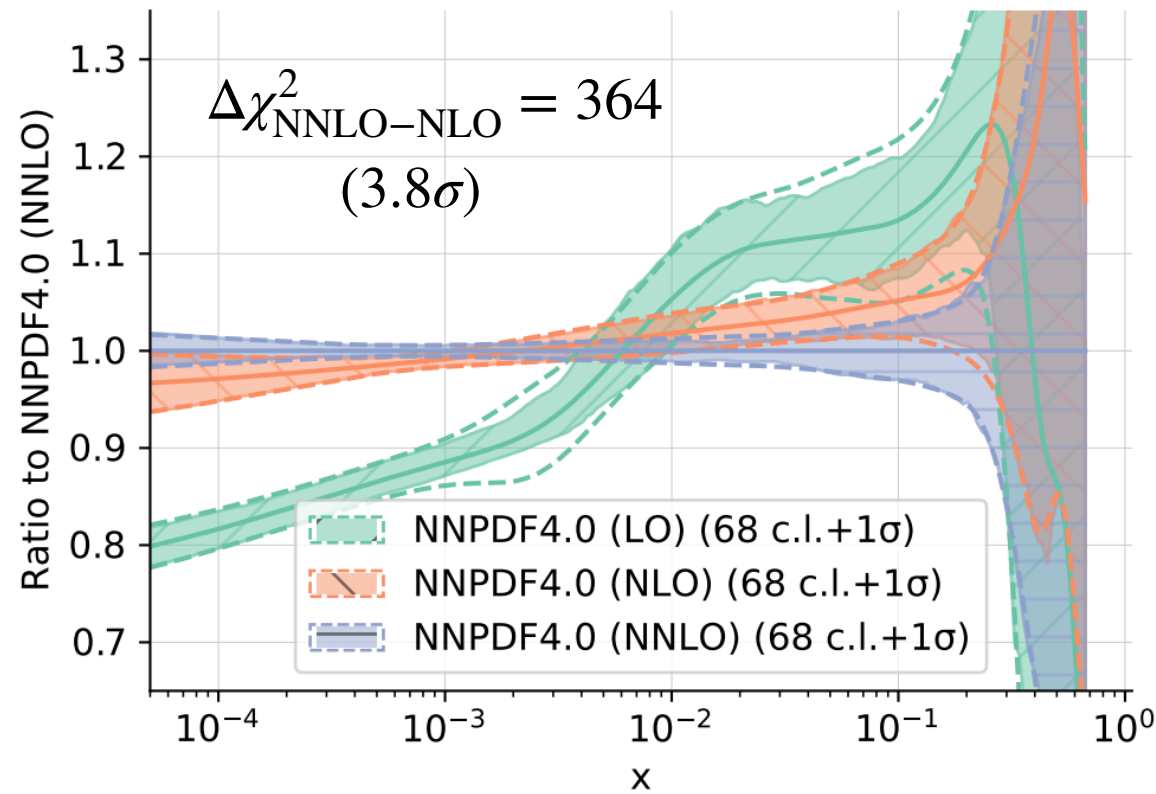
$\bar{u}$ at 100 GeV



Why precision at colliders matters?

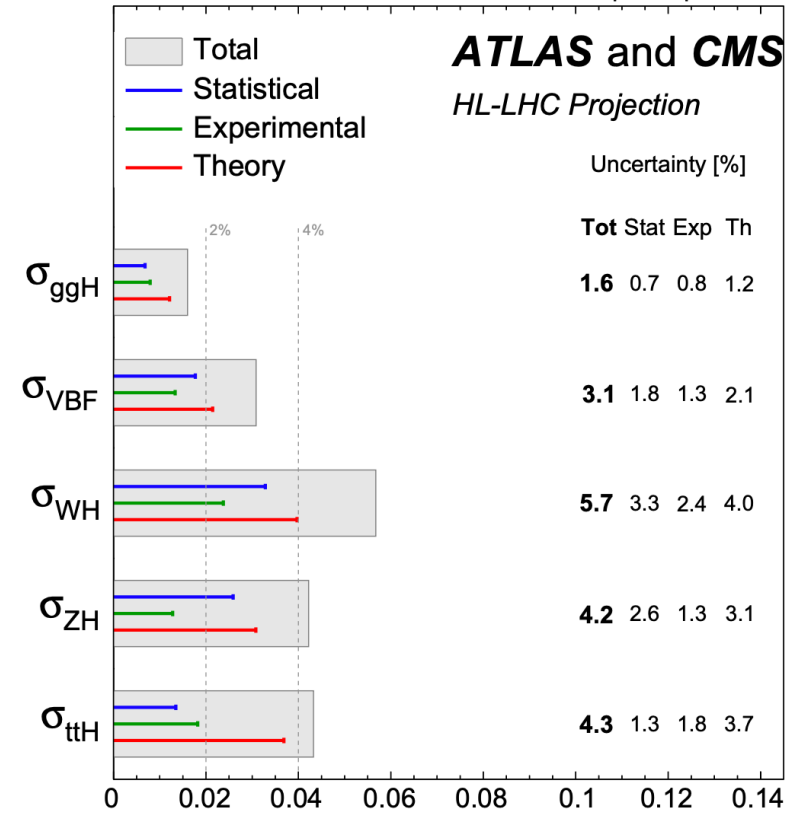
PDF determinations

$\bar{u}$ at 100 GeV



Fingerprinting the Higgs sector

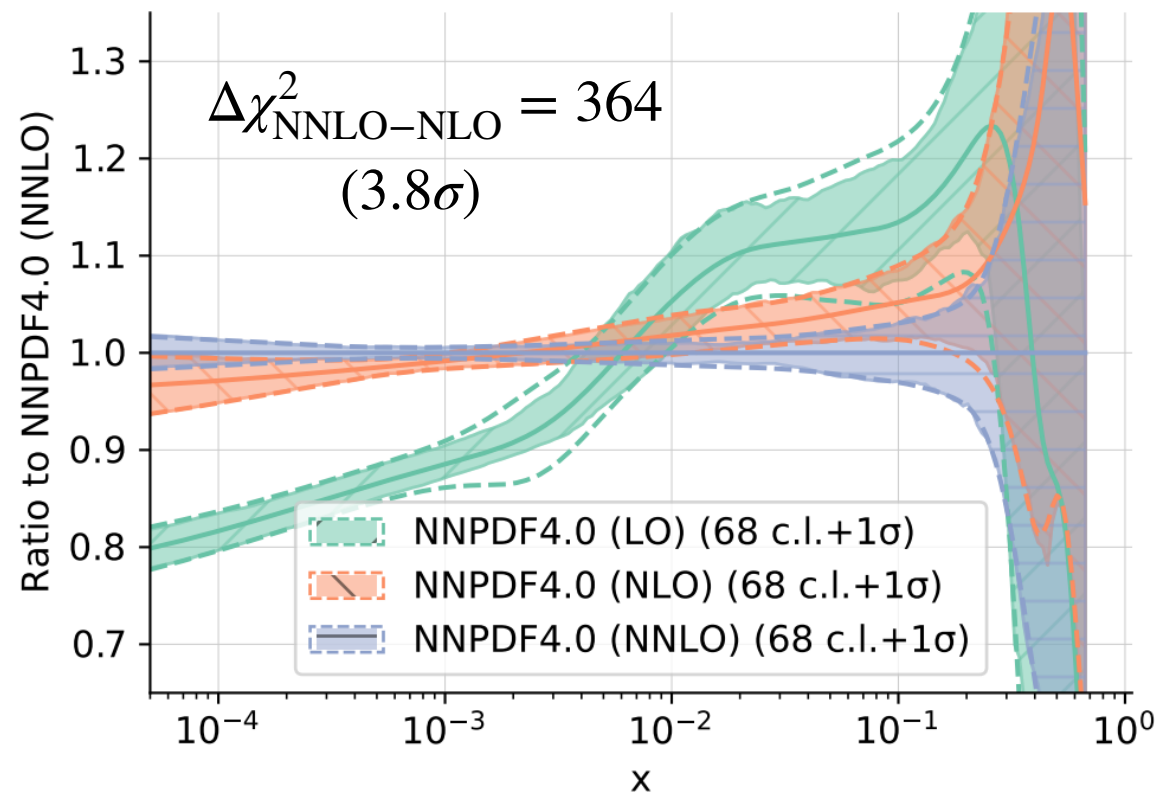
$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$, 3000 fb^{-1} per experiment



Why precision at colliders matters?

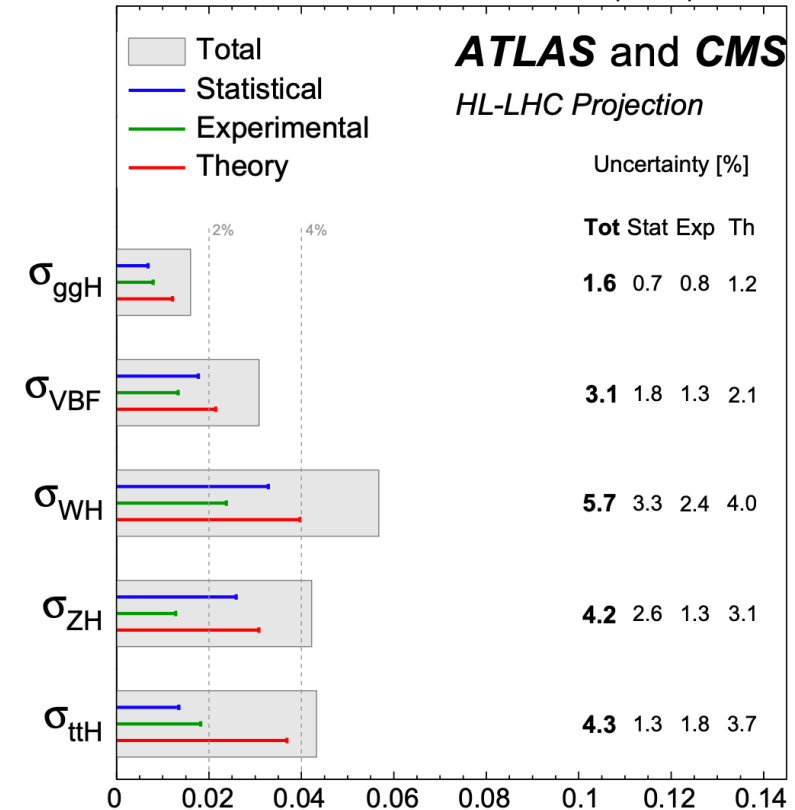
PDF determinations

$\bar{u}$ at 100 GeV

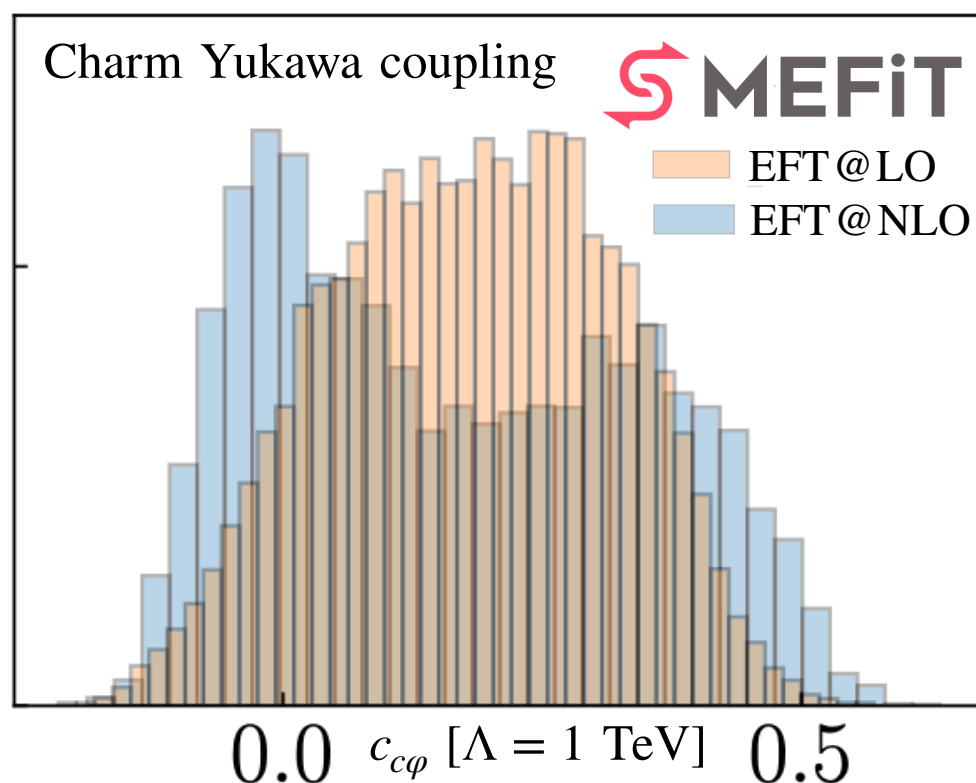


Fingerprinting the Higgs sector

$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$, 3000 fb^{-1} per experiment

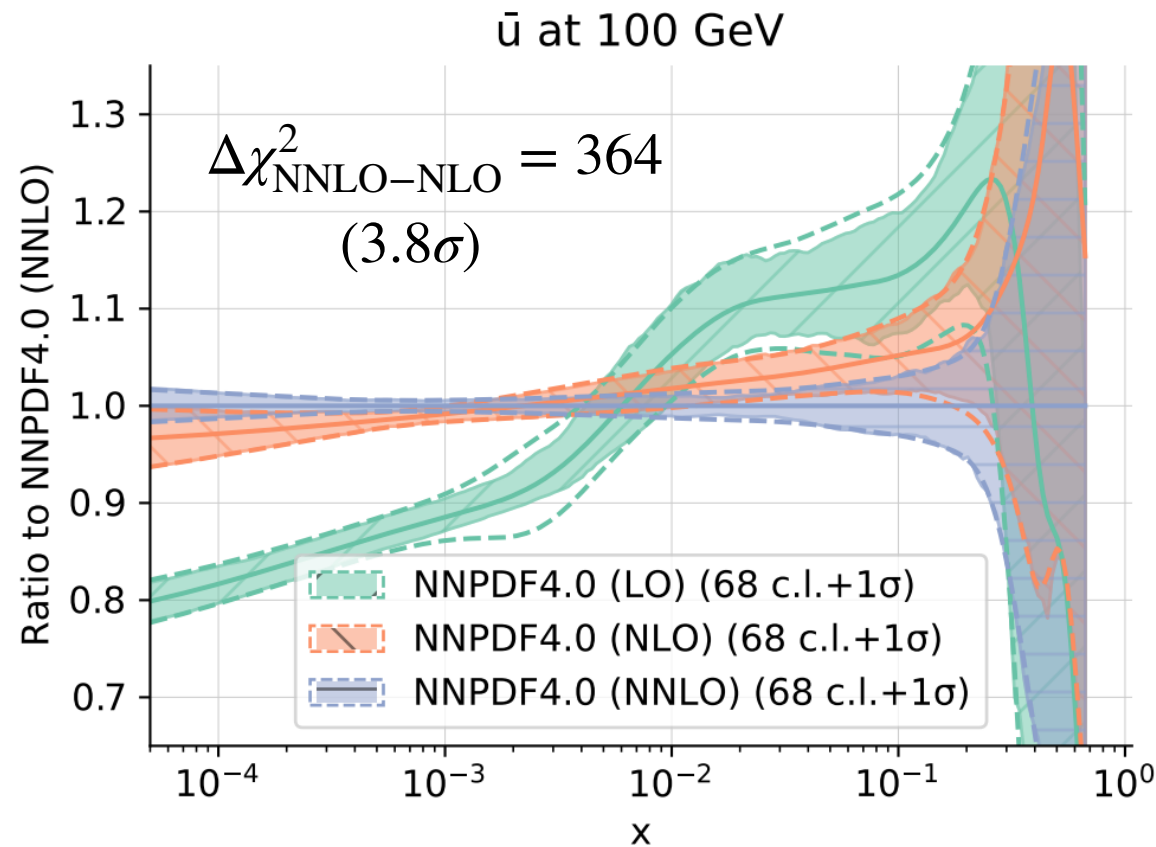


Model-independent (EFT) searches

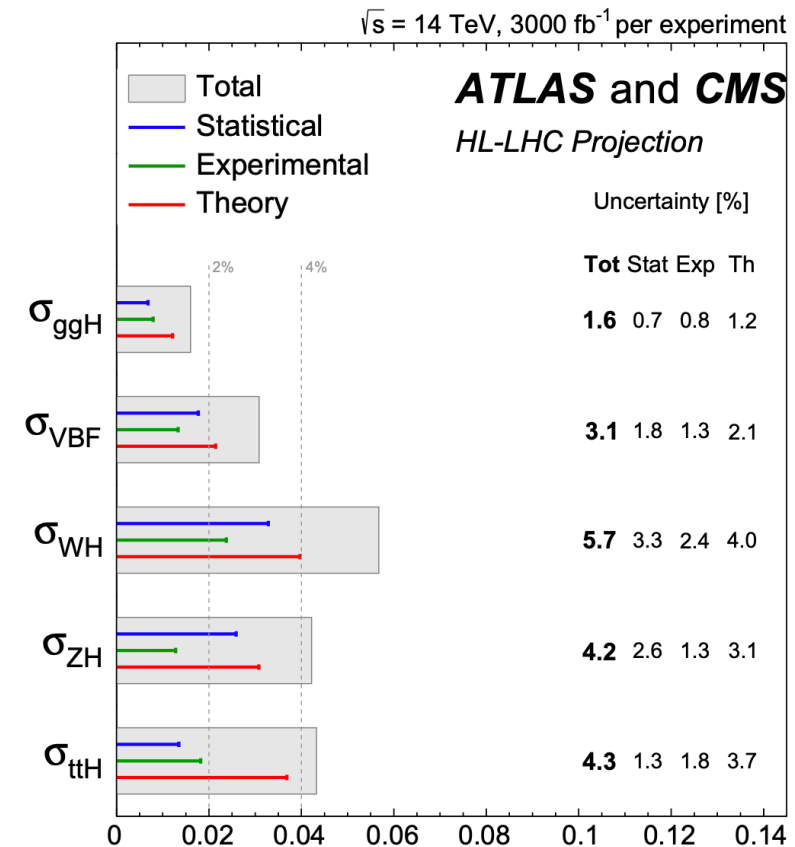


Why precision at colliders matters?

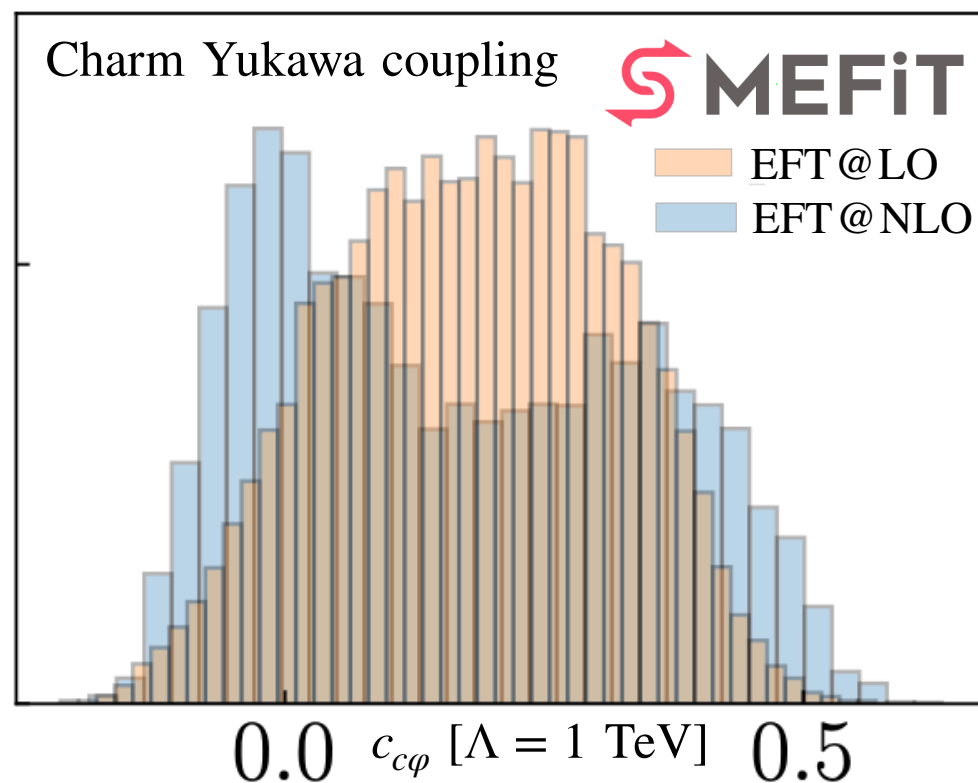
PDF determinations



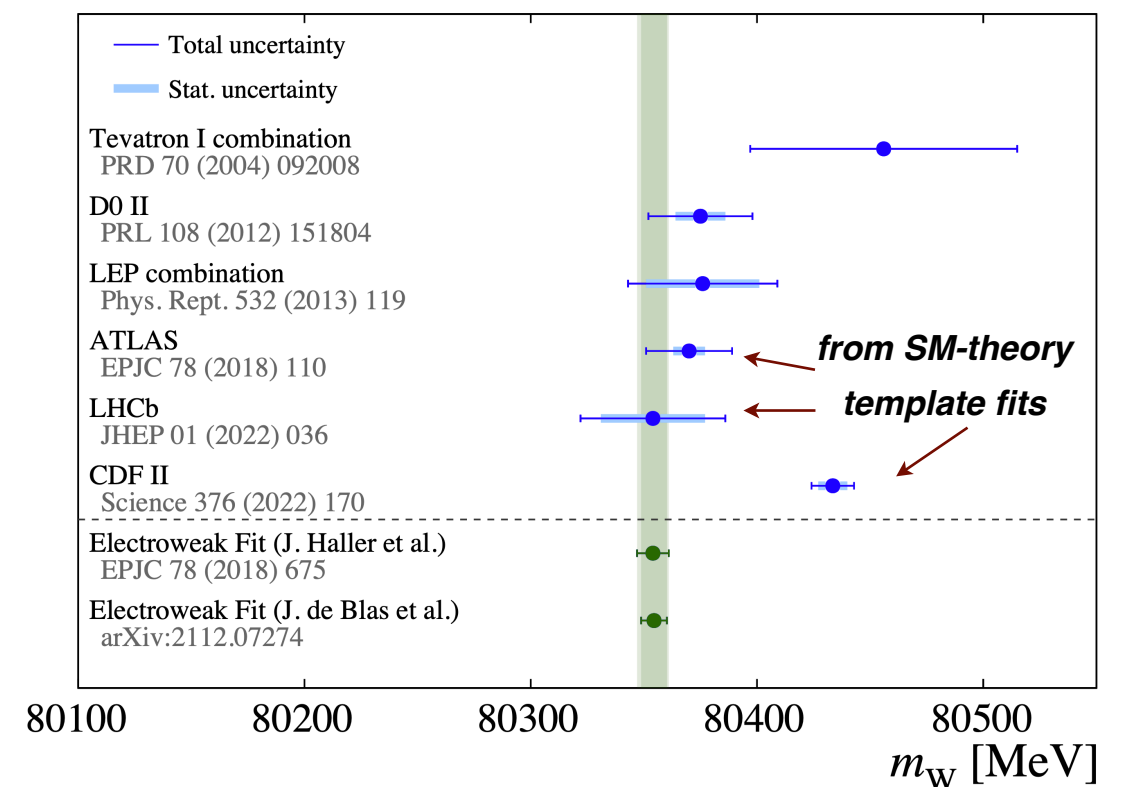
Fingerprinting the Higgs sector



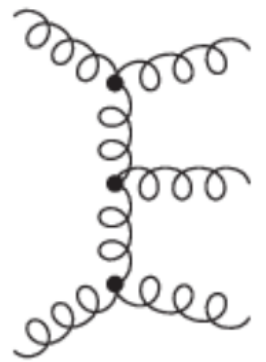
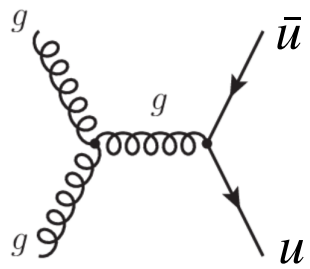
Model-independent (EFT) searches



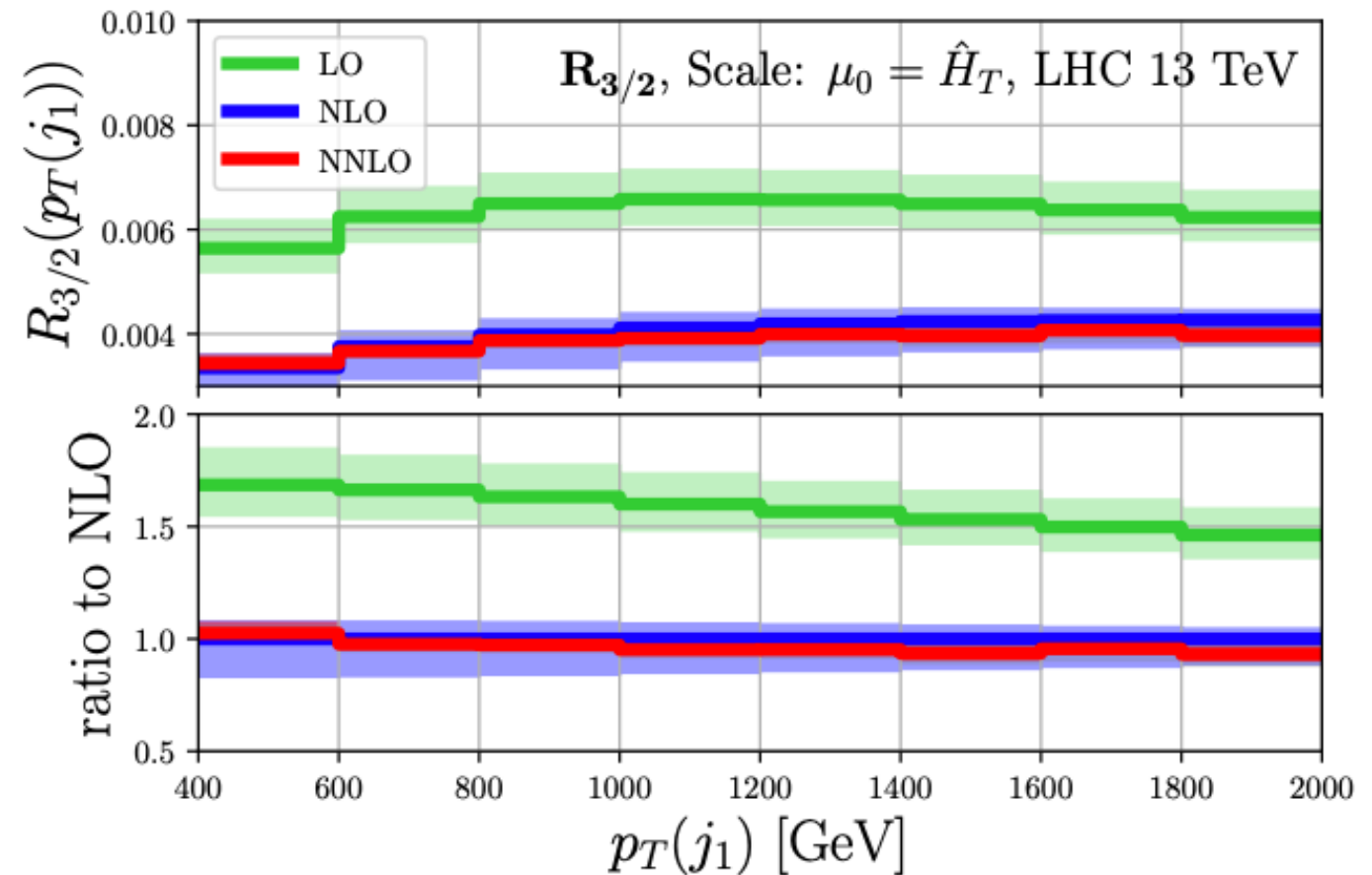
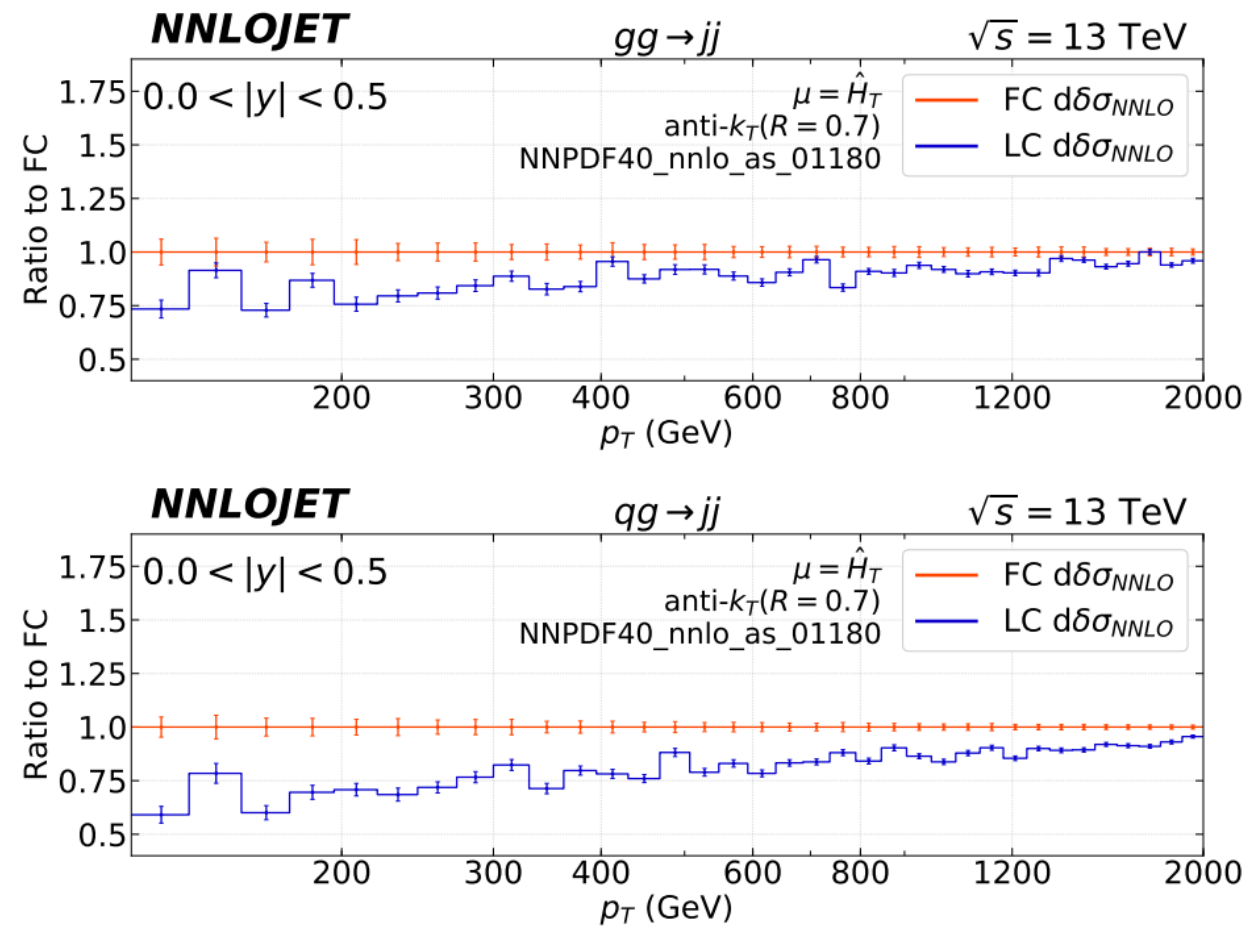
Extraction of fundamental SM parameters



NNLO QCD for jet production



$$R_{3/2}(X, \mu_R, \mu_F) = \frac{d\sigma_3(\mu_R, \mu_F)/dX}{d\sigma_2(\mu_R, \mu_F)/dX}$$



NNLOJET, Chen et al, 2204.10173

Czakon et al, 2106.05331

NNLO jet & dijet production at the LHC with **full color**

NNLO triple jet production at the LHC

*previously adopted leading color approximation undershoots the full result by up to 30%, important for triple differential dijets, relevant for **PDF fits** & **BSM searches***

*Precise predictions for new physics backgrounds, extraction of strong coupling from **ratio $R_{3/2}$***

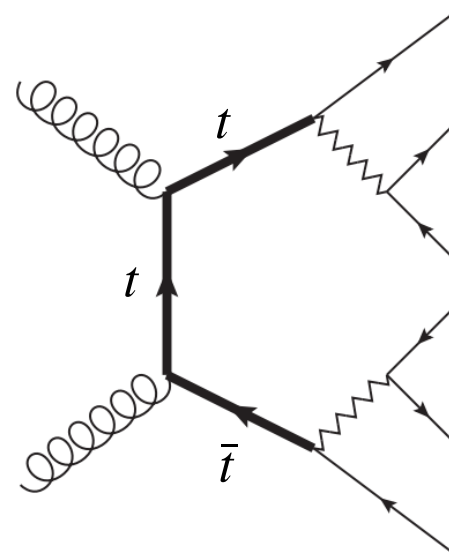
NNLO required for O(%) MHOUs

NNLO QCD for top production

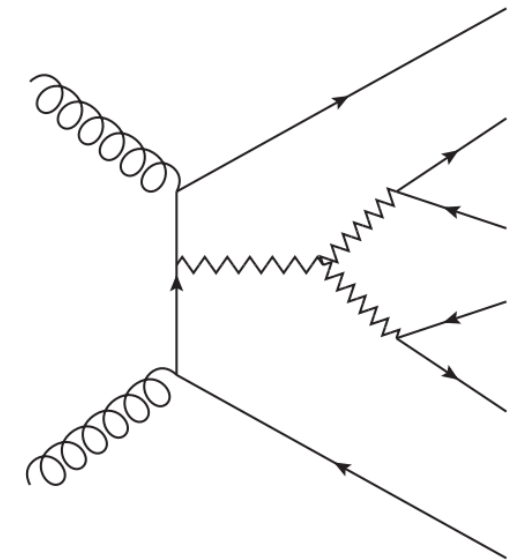
NNLO top quark pair production for
particle-level fiducial cross-sections

$$pp \rightarrow b\bar{b}\ell^+\ell^-\nu\bar{\nu}$$

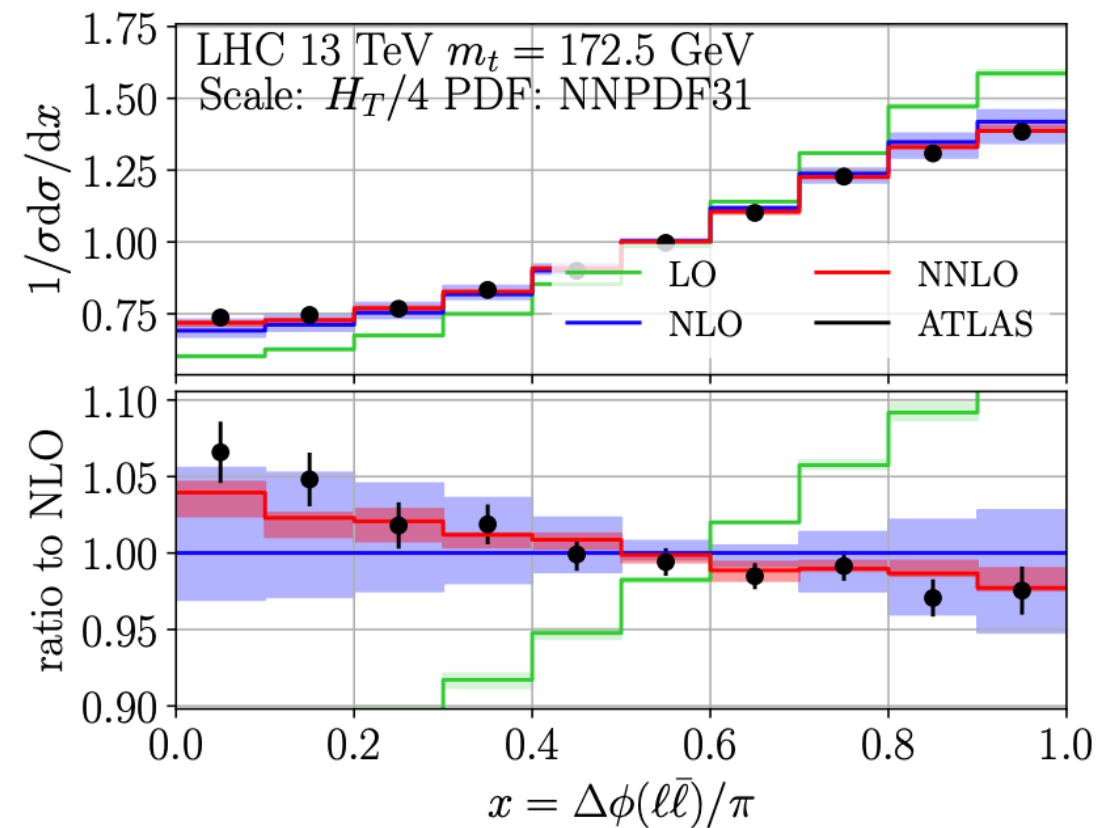
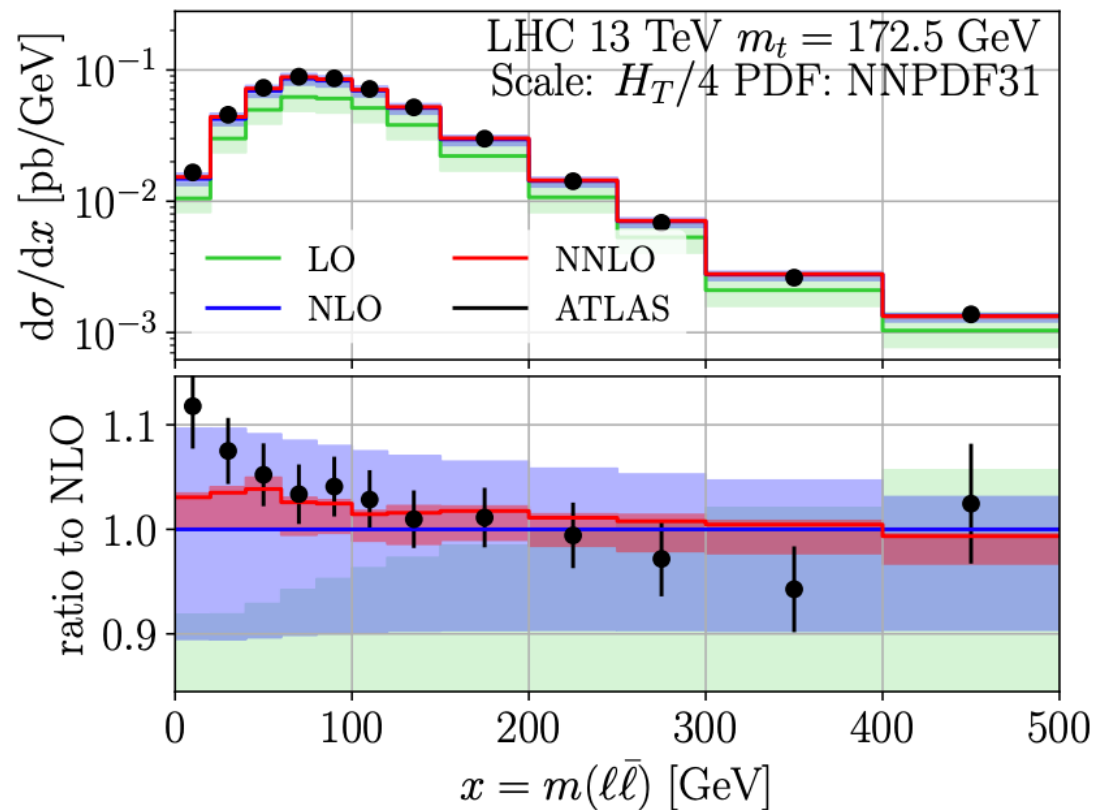
bypasses the need to unfold to **parton**
(top quark) level observables



double-resonant



non resonant



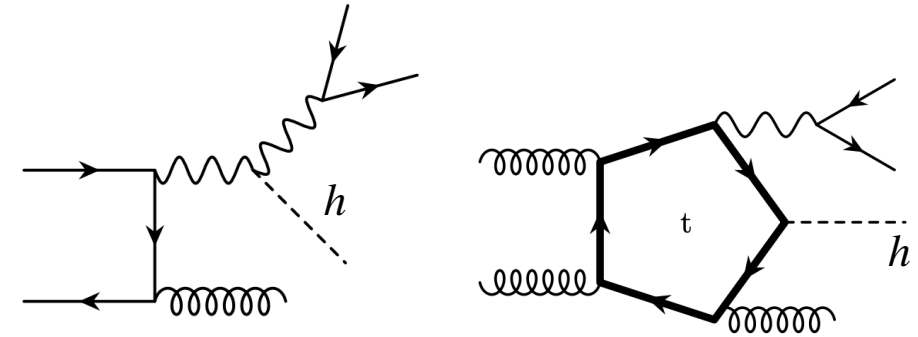
Czakon et al, 2008.11133

relevant for searches, EFT interpretations, PDF fits, SM parameter (m_t , α_s) extraction

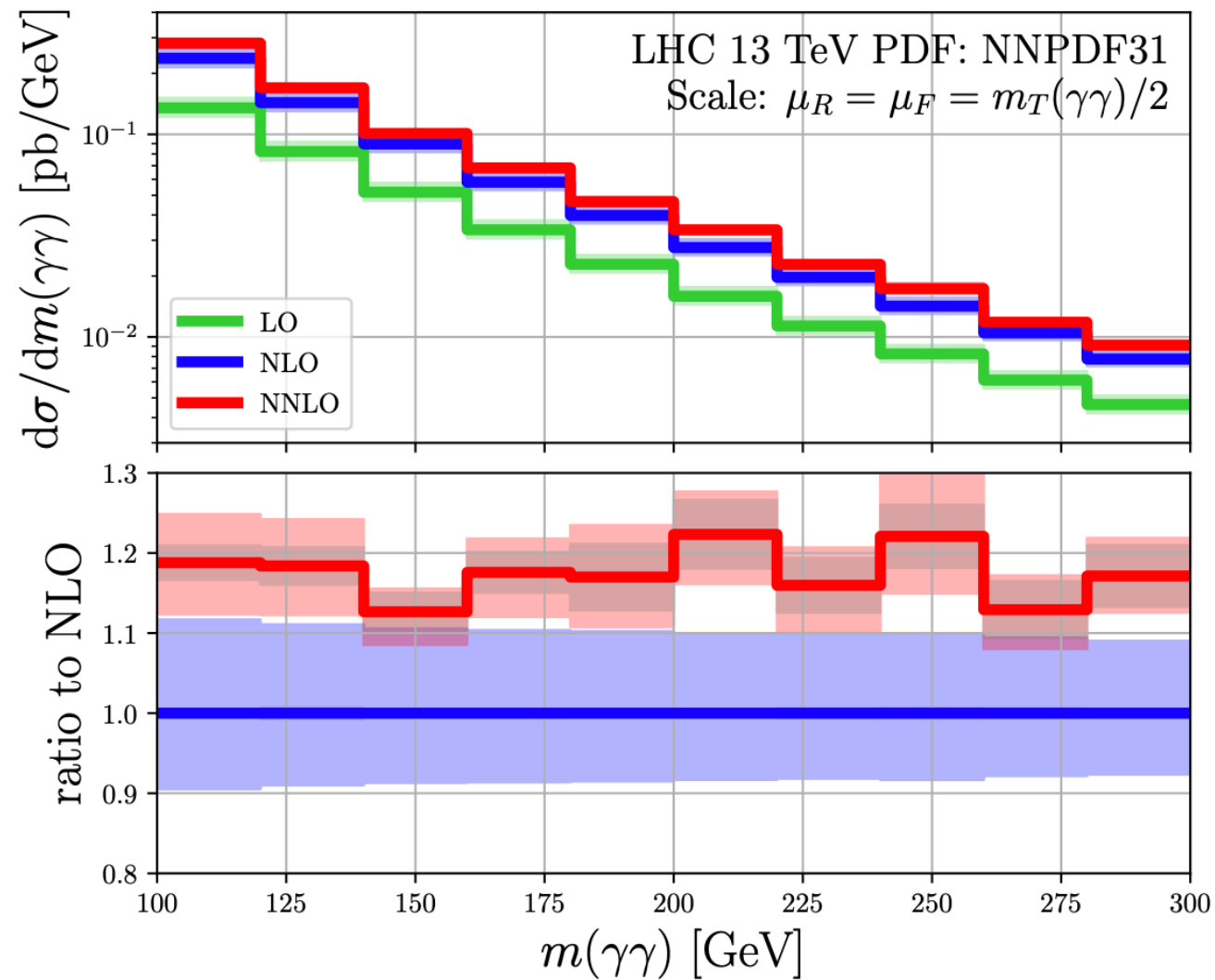
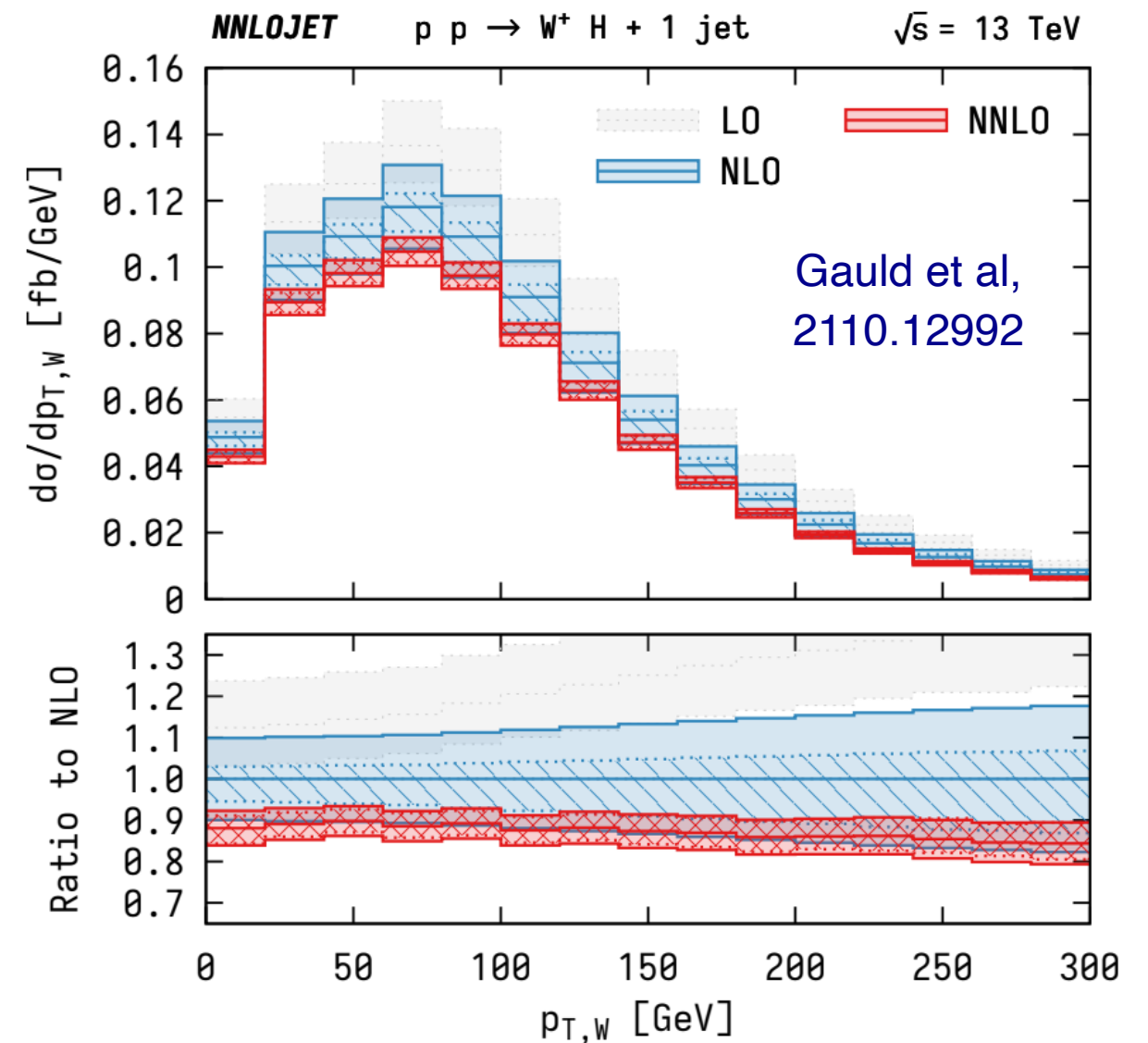
related work: NNLO top quark pair production with running mass, Catani et al, 2005.00557

NNLO QCD for Higgs physics

Photon pair production with an extra jet:
leading background for **Higgs to diphotons**



Higgs + W/Z with an extra jet



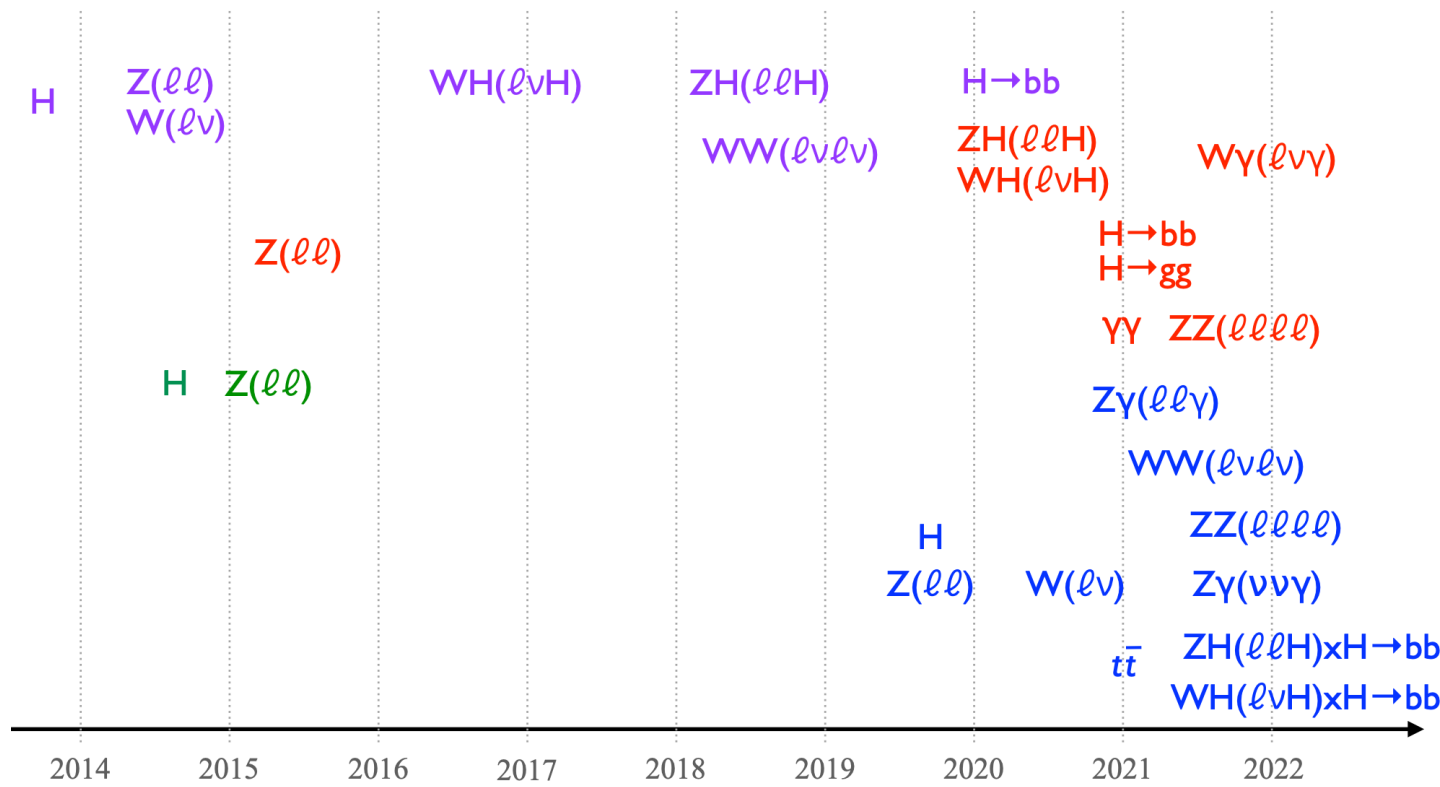
Chawdhry et al,
2105.06940

*large NNLO K-factors, poor
convergence of perturbative expansion*

*important for the precise modelling of
Higgs kinematic distributions*

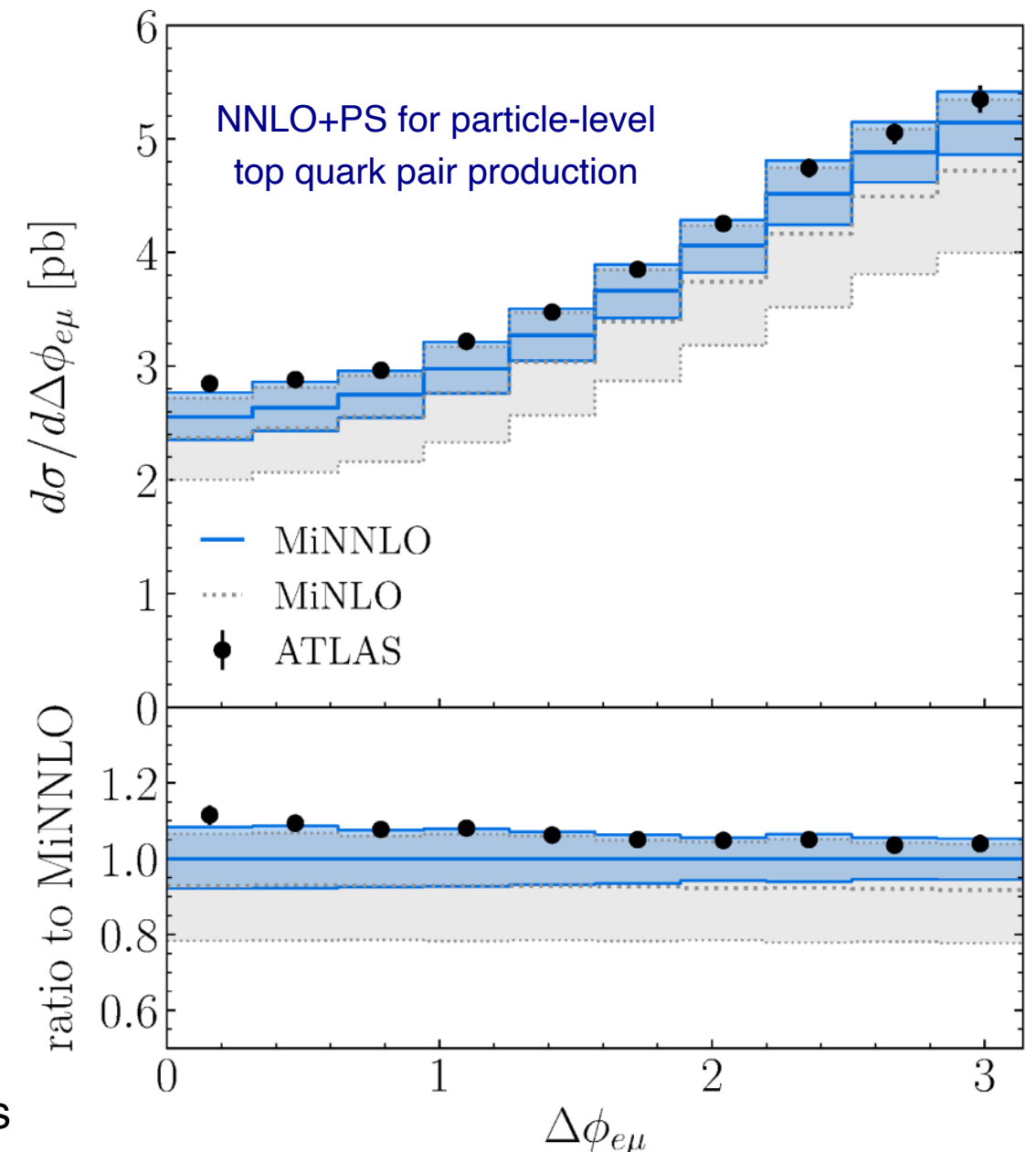
NNLO QCD matched to parton showers

Recent progress on matching **NNLO QCD** calculations to **parton showers** in **event generators**



Wiesemann, LHC EW WG Feb 22

- Crucial to bridge the gap between **theory calculations** and **experimental measurements** (including detector simulation)
- Logarithmic structure and accuracy of the parton shower** is maintained while keeping NNLO accuracy for the matrix element
- NNLO+PS simulations to become **precision standard at HL-LHC**



Mazzitelli et al, 2112.12135

see the talks by Ilkka and Mrinal

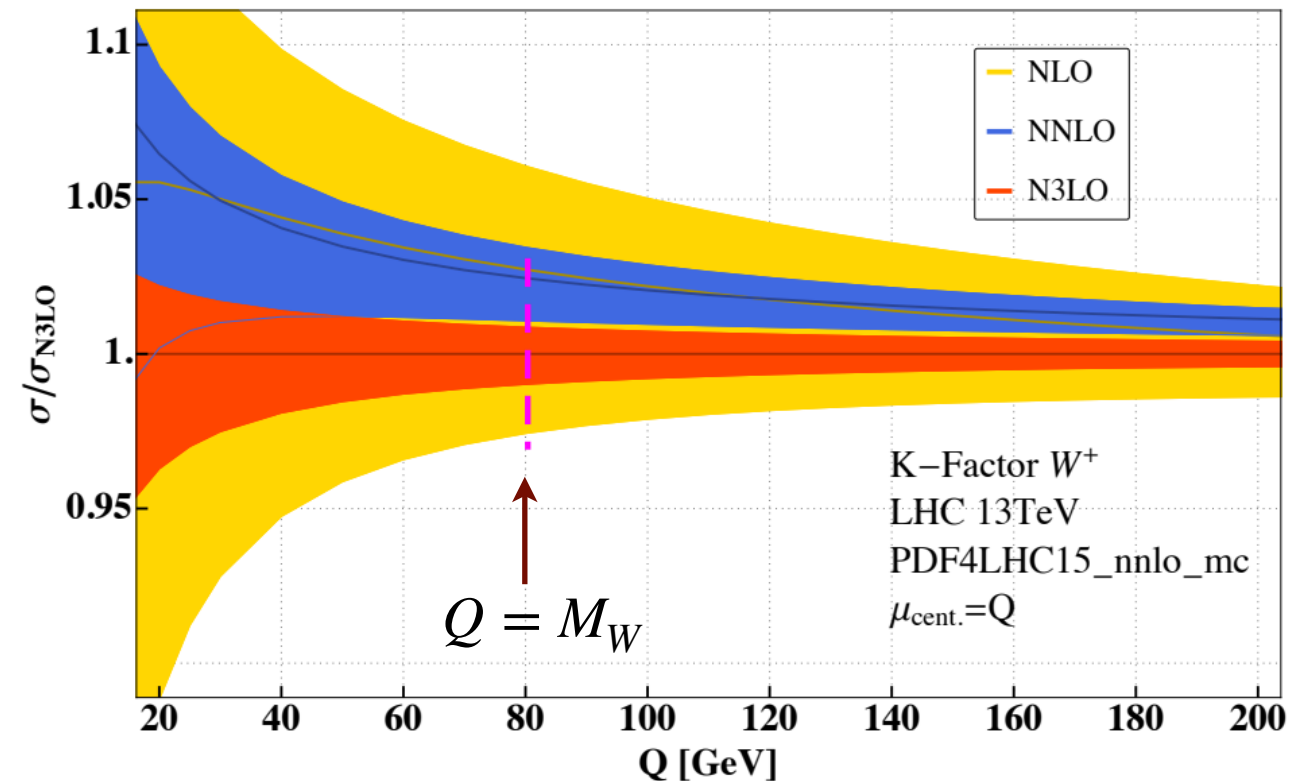
The N3LO frontier

Several key LHC processes are now available with **N³LO QCD corrections** (inclusive and/or differential)

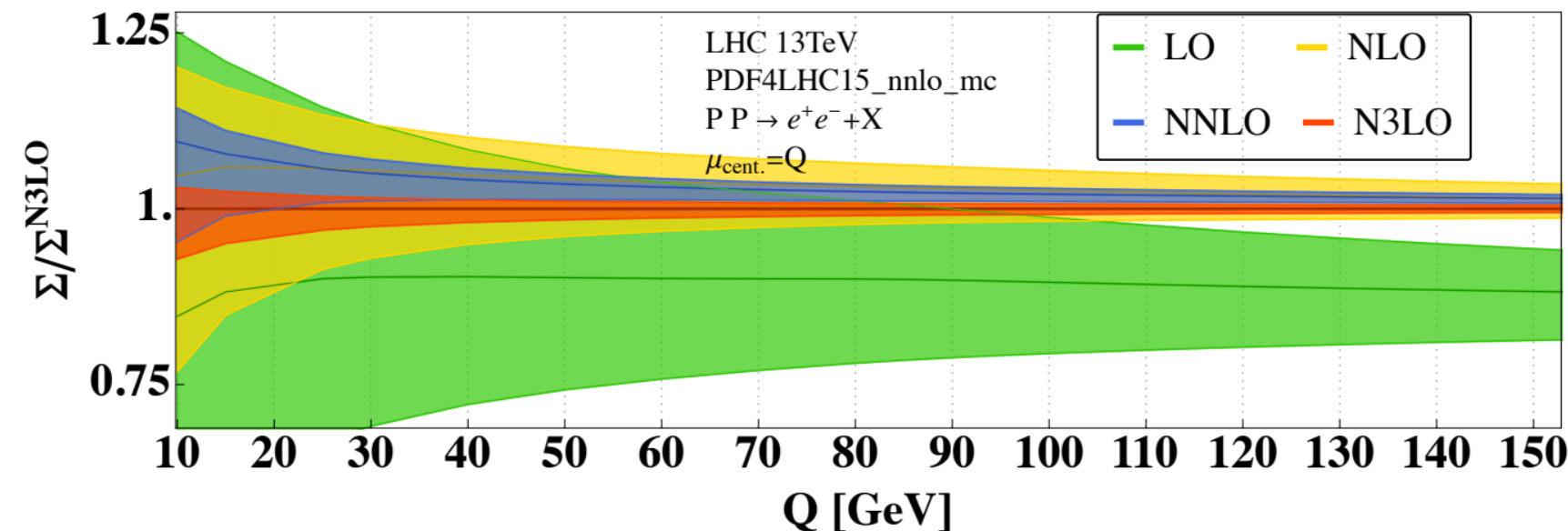
e.g. inclusive charged and neutral-current **Drell-Yan**

Perturbative convergence not ideal:
for both ***W*** and ***Z/γ**** production the
NNLO and N³LO bands do not overlap

nb all “N3LO” calculations rely on
NNLO PDFs, hence we cannot claim
N3LO accuracy yet



Duhr et al, 2007.13313

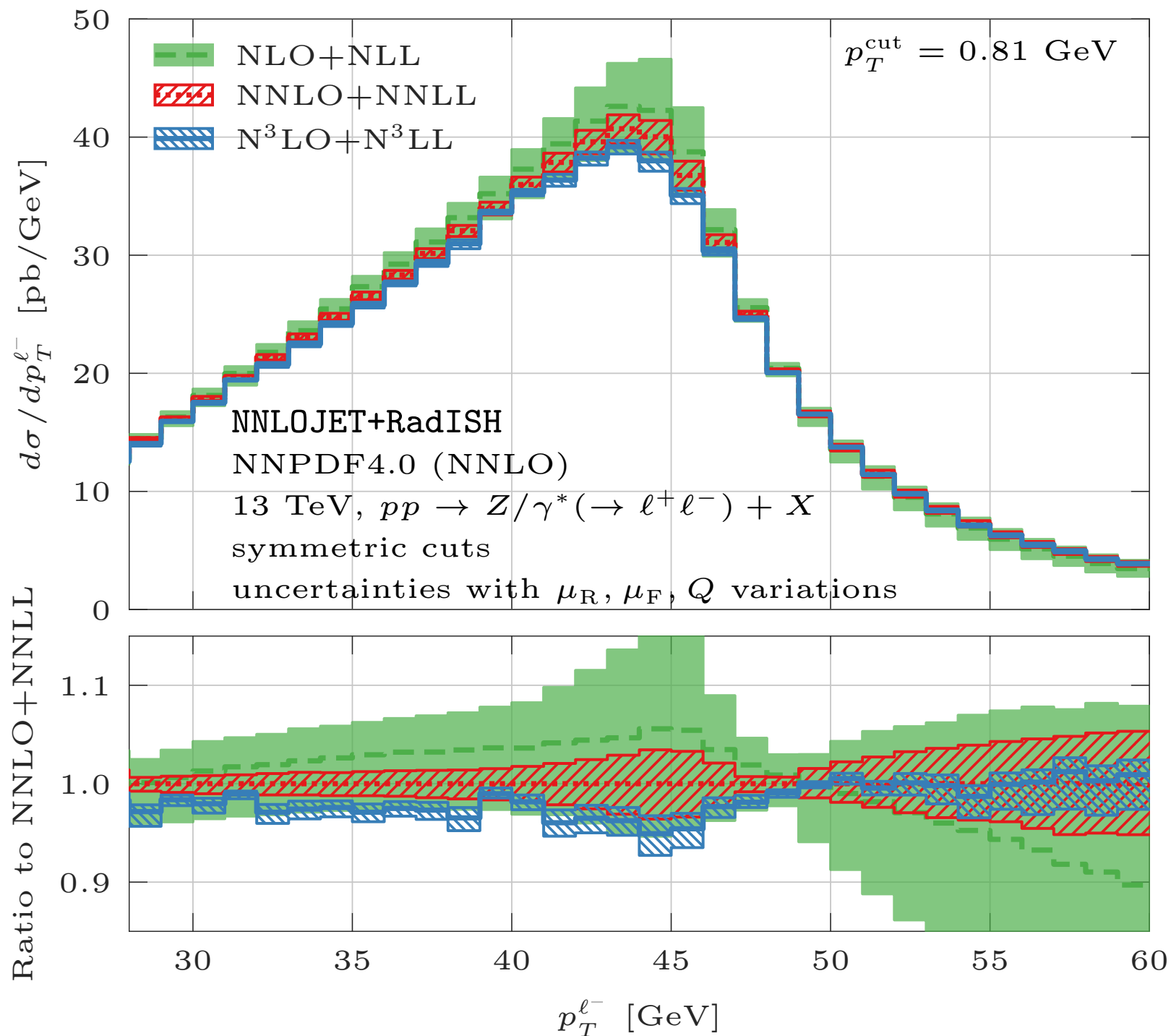


Duhr et al, 2111.10379

Several other N³LO QCD
calculations available: Higgs in
gluon fusion (diff), VBF Higgs
(diff), Higgs pair production, ...

The N3LO frontier

Drell-Yan is also available at N3LO at the **fiducial level**, where **realistic kinematic cuts** can be applied



Chen et al,
2203.01565

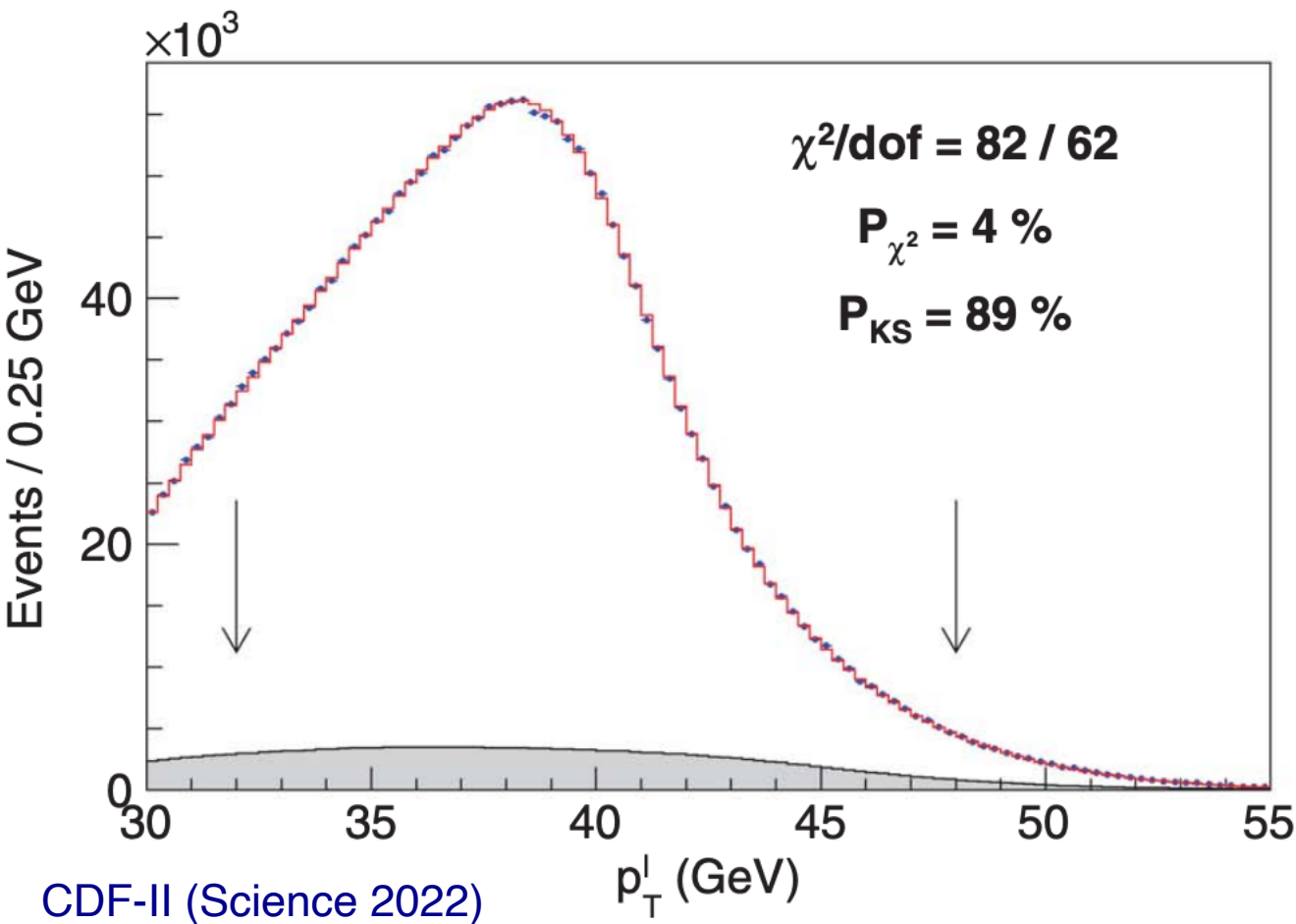
Potentially relevant for
 W mass determinations!

*perturbative stability can be optimised
with tailored **kinematic cuts***

***precision** does not necessarily
improve at N³LO*

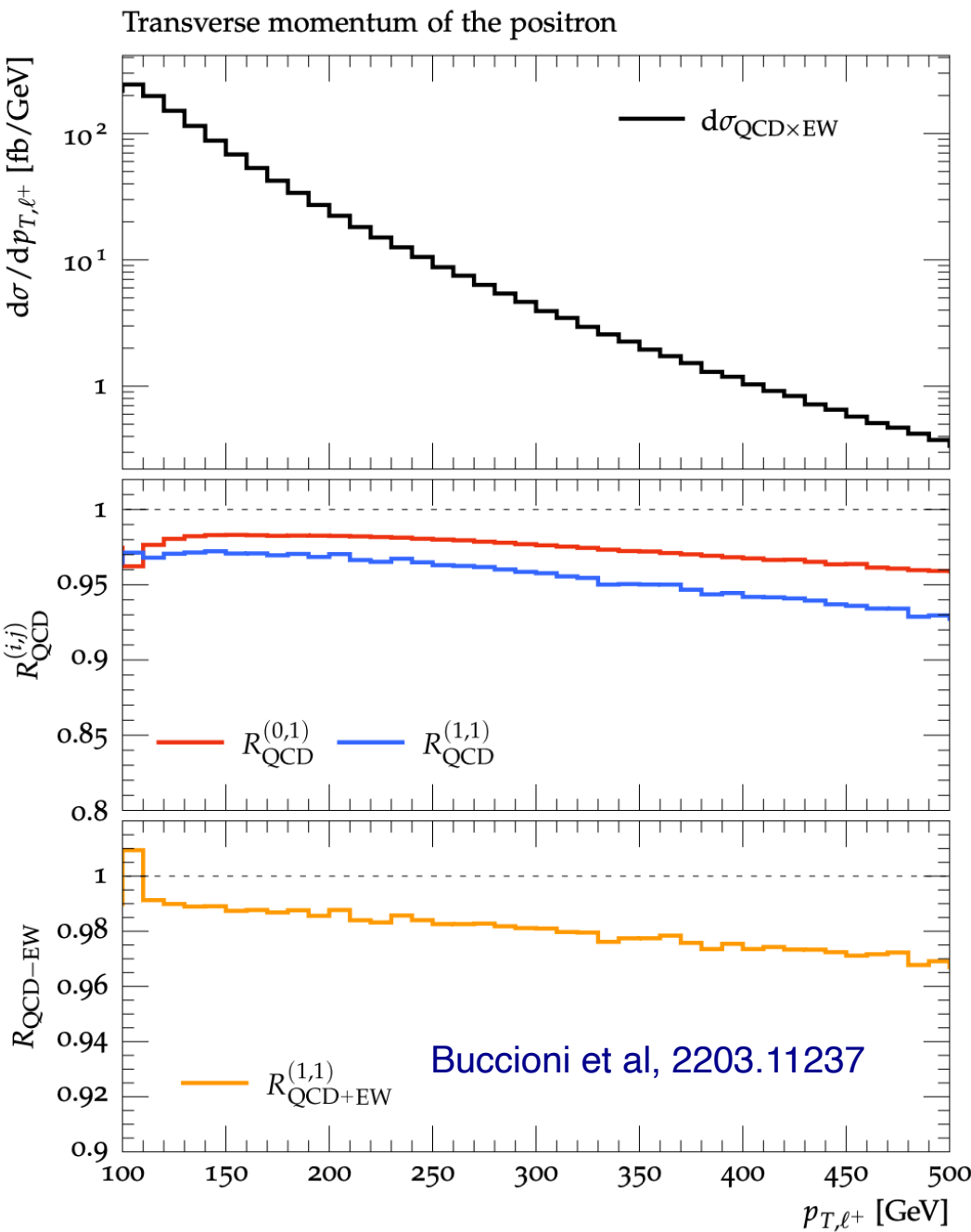
mixed NNLO corrections to W & Z production

The recent measurement of m_W at **CDF-II** has brought the **precise modelling of W & Z kinematic distributions** under the spotlight



m_W fits very sensitive to distortions in the $p_T^{\ell^+}$, M_T distributions

$pp \rightarrow W^+, \sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$			M_W shifts (MeV)			
Templates accuracy: NLO-QCD+QCD _{PS}			$W^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$		$W^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu(\text{dres})$	
Pseudodata accuracy		QED FSR	M_T	$p_T^{\ell^+}$	M_T	$p_T^{\ell^+}$
1	NLO-QCD+(QCD+QED) _{PS}	PYTHIA	-95.2 $\pm$ 0.6	-400 $\pm$ 3	-38.0 $\pm$ 0.6	-149 $\pm$ 2
2	NLO-QCD+(QCD+QED) _{PS}	PHOTOS	-88.0 $\pm$ 0.6	-368 $\pm$ 2	-38.4 $\pm$ 0.6	-150 $\pm$ 3
3	NLO-(QCD+EW)+(QCD+QED) _{PS two-rad}	PYTHIA	-89.0 $\pm$ 0.6	-371 $\pm$ 3	-38.8 $\pm$ 0.6	-157 $\pm$ 3
4	NLO-(QCD+EW)+(QCD+QED) _{PS two-rad}	PHOTOS	-88.6 $\pm$ 0.6	-370 $\pm$ 3	-39.2 $\pm$ 0.6	-159 $\pm$ 2



mixed NNLO QCD/EW corrections
to fiducial W production

also for Z production: Bonciani et al, 2007.06518

Towards N3LO proton structure

Fully exploiting recent progress in N³LO calculations requires **PDFs extracted at the same order**

DGLAP
splitting
functions

$$P_{ij}(x, \alpha_s) = \alpha_s P_{ij}^{(0)}(x) + \alpha_s^2 P_{ij}^{(1)}(x) + \alpha_s^3 P_{ij}^{(2)}(x) + \alpha_s^4 P_{ij}^{(3)}(x) + \alpha_s^5 P_{ij}^{(4)}(x)$$

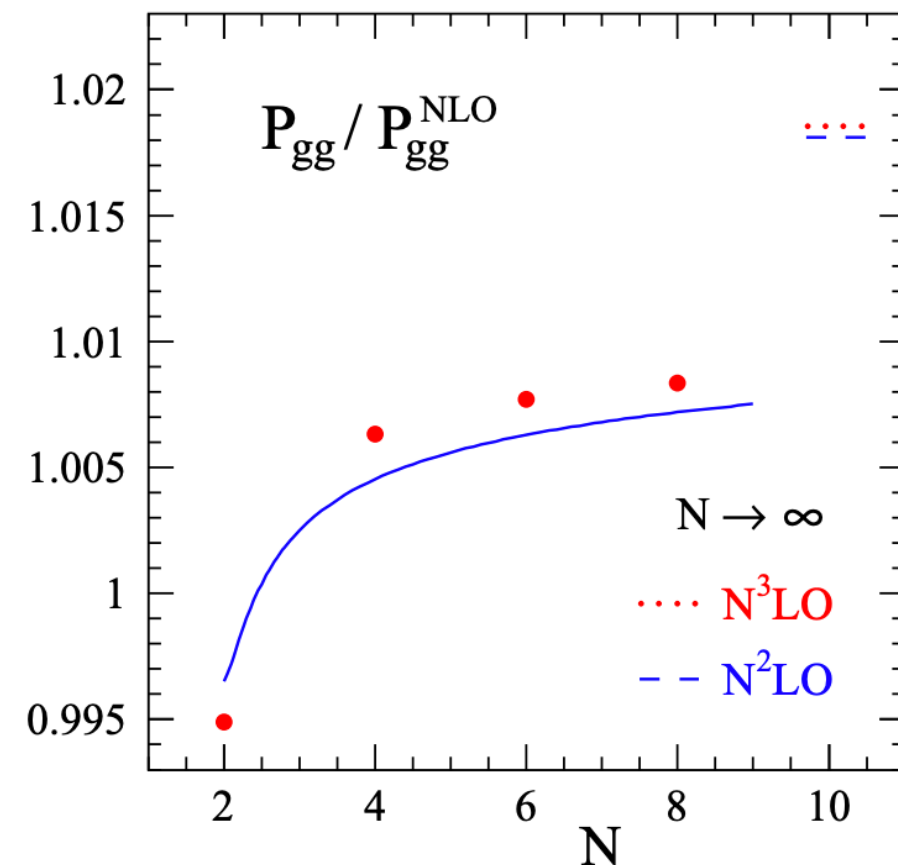
☒ LO (1973)

☒ NLO (1982)

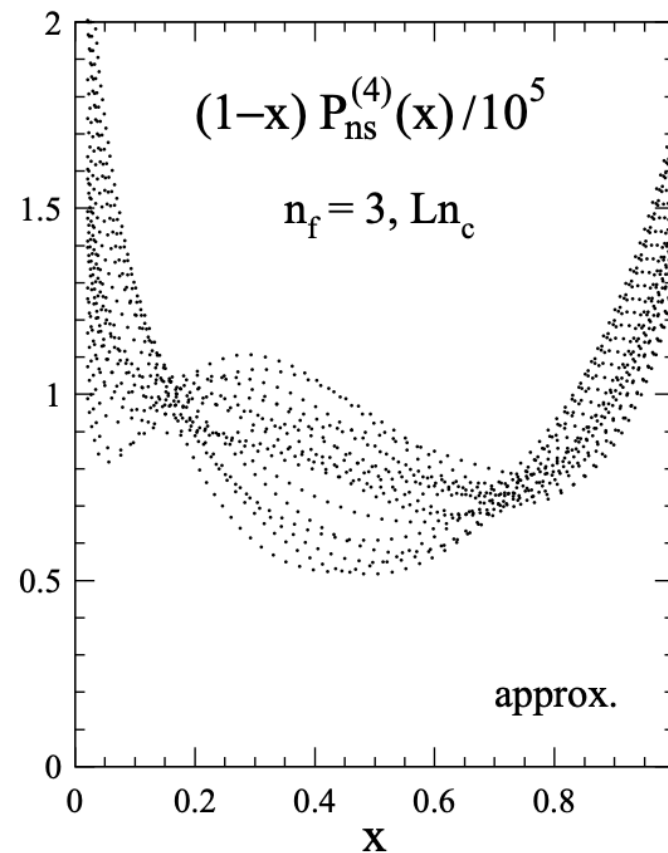
☒ NNLO (2004)

N³LO
partial results

N⁴LO
partial results



Moch et al, 2111.15561



Moch et al, 1812.11818

What do we about about N³LO P_{ij} ?

- ☒ low moments of singlet & non-singlet
- ☒ large-x limits (threshold resummation)
- ☒ small-x limits (BFKL resummation)

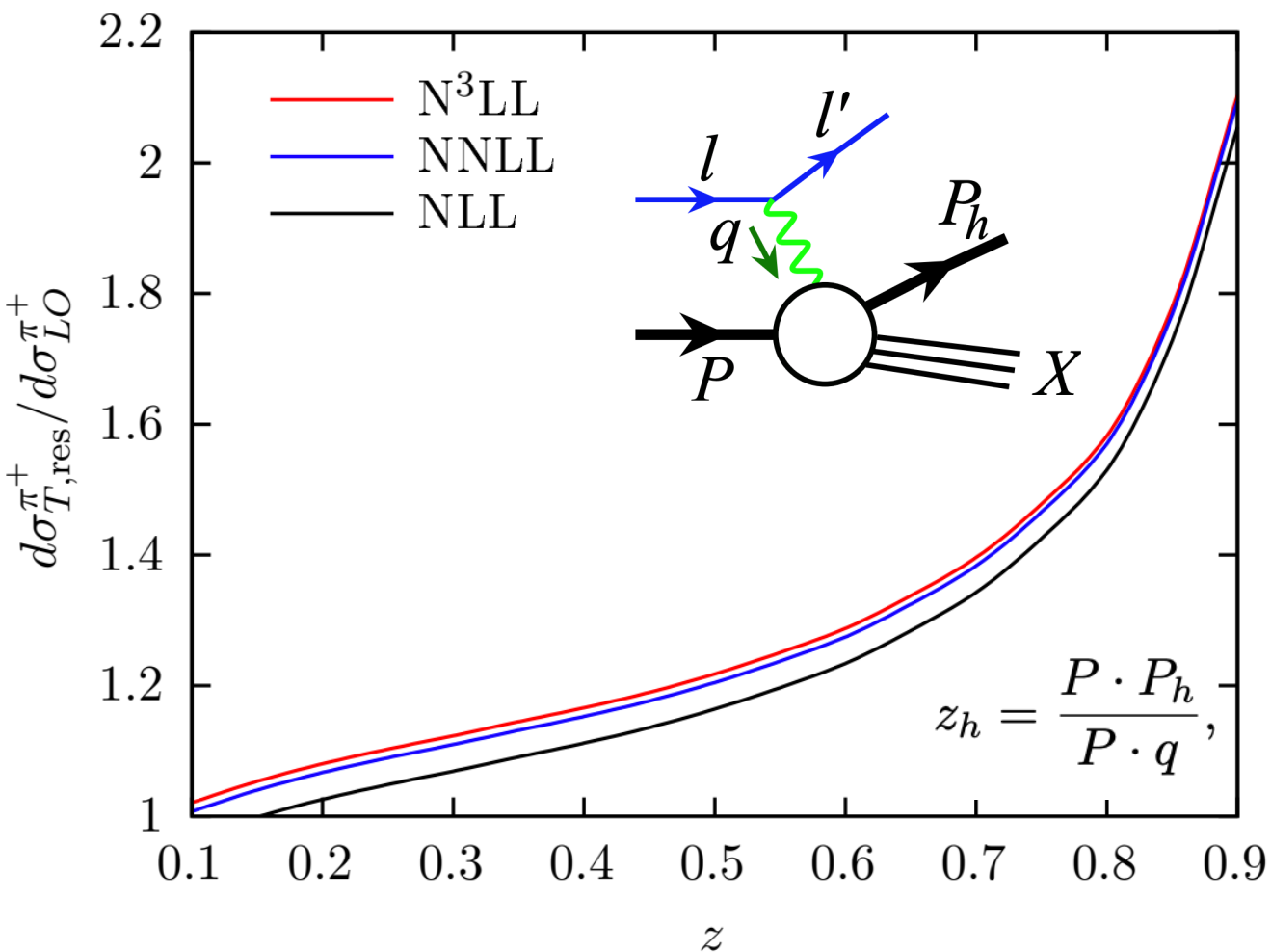
What else for a N³LO PDF fit?

- ☒ Massless and massive (partially)
DIS **coefficient functions**
- ☒ Heavy quark **matching conditions**
- ☒ N³LO **K-factors** for LHC
observables (subset, e.g. Drell-Yan)

Precision QCD for DIS

Progress in QCD calculations also instrumental for the interpretation of **lepton-nucleus collisions**

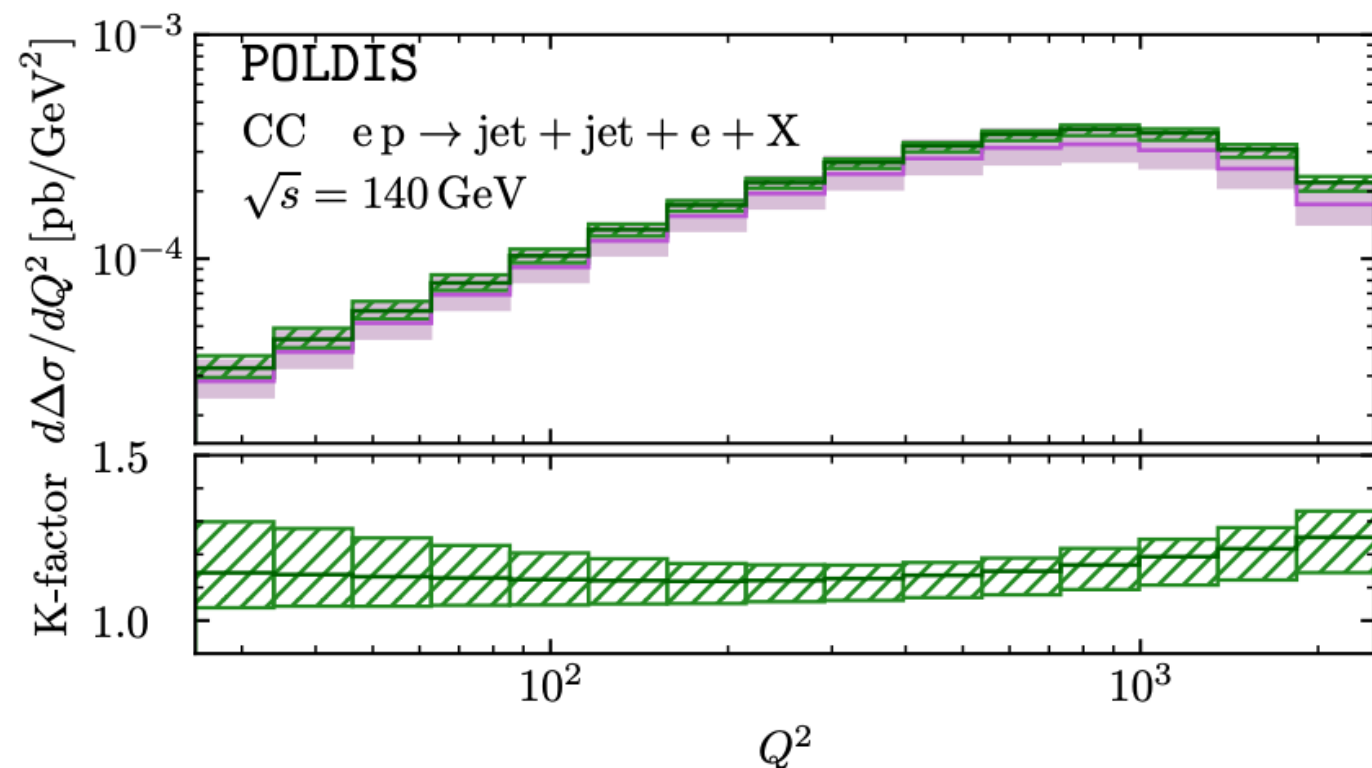
Full exploitation of the **Electron Ion Collider** scientific program requires **precision QCD for DIS**!



Abele et al, 2109.00847 & 2203.07928

N^3LL & aN^3LO for **semi-inclusive DIS**

Relevant for the determination of FFs and of unpolarised/polarised nucleon strangeness



Borsa et al, 2112.08223

Differential NLO for **dijet production** in
NC & CC polarised DIS

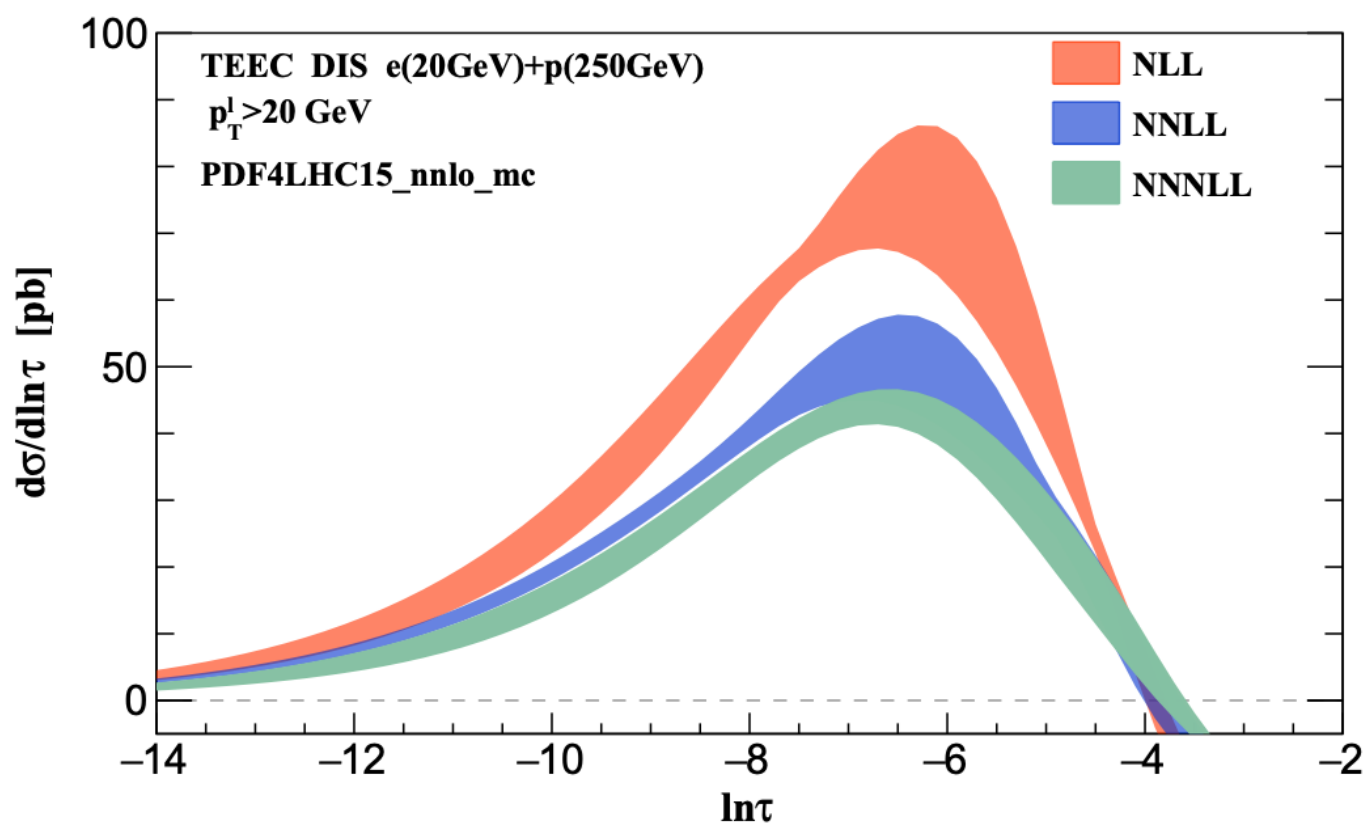
Constraints on gluon polarised PDFs and polarised quark flavour separation

Precision QCD for DIS

Progress in QCD calculations also instrumental for the interpretation of **lepton-nucleus collisions**

Full exploitation of the **Electron Ion Collider** scientific program requires **precision QCD for DIS**!

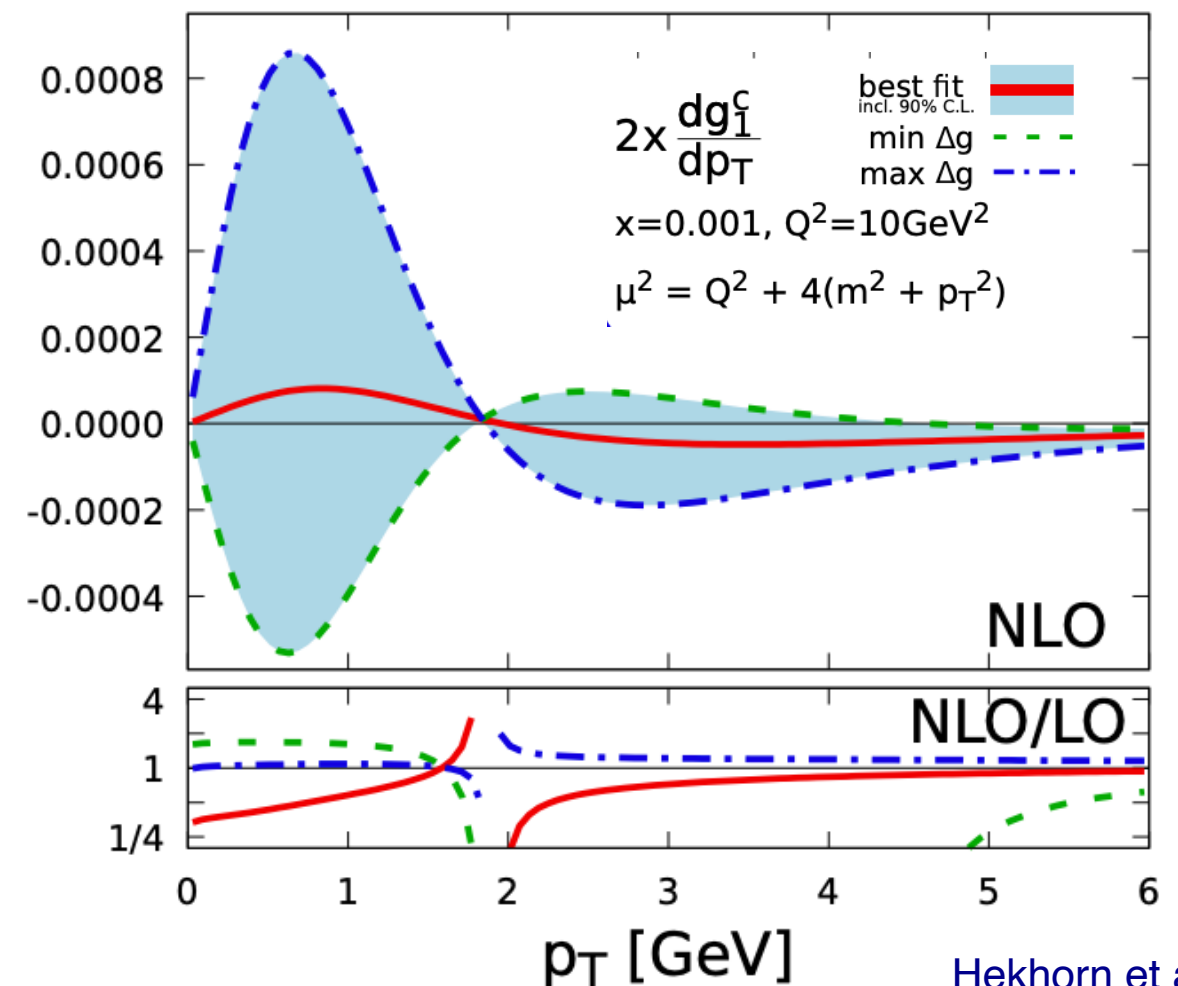
$$\text{TEEC} = \sum_a \int d\sigma_{lp \rightarrow l+a+X} \frac{E_{T,l} E_{T,a}}{E_{T,l} \sum_i E_{T,i}} \delta(\cos \phi_{la} - \cos \phi)$$



Neill et al, 2203.07113

Event shapes in **semi-inclusive DIS**

*transverse-energy-energy correlator (TEEC): direct
probe of transverse hadron structure (TMDs)*



Hekhorn et al,
2105.13944

Exclusive **NLO charm structure**

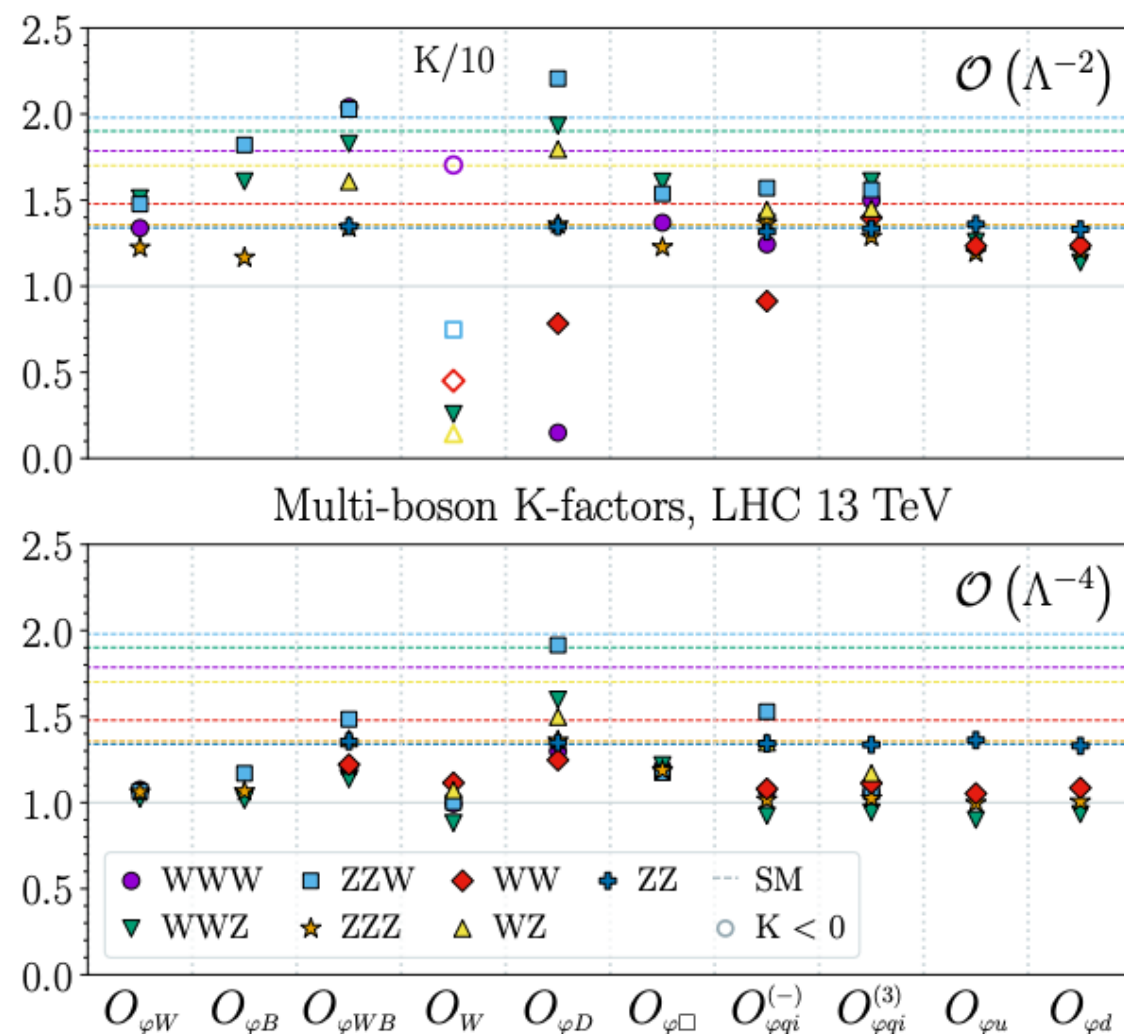
functions in polarised DIS

Clean probe of gluon polarisation at the EIC

Higher-order QCD meets BSM

Precise QCD & EW calculations are also crucial to accurately interpret collider data in **BSM scenarios**, such as in the SMEFT, and to derive bounds on the parameters of **UV-complete theories**

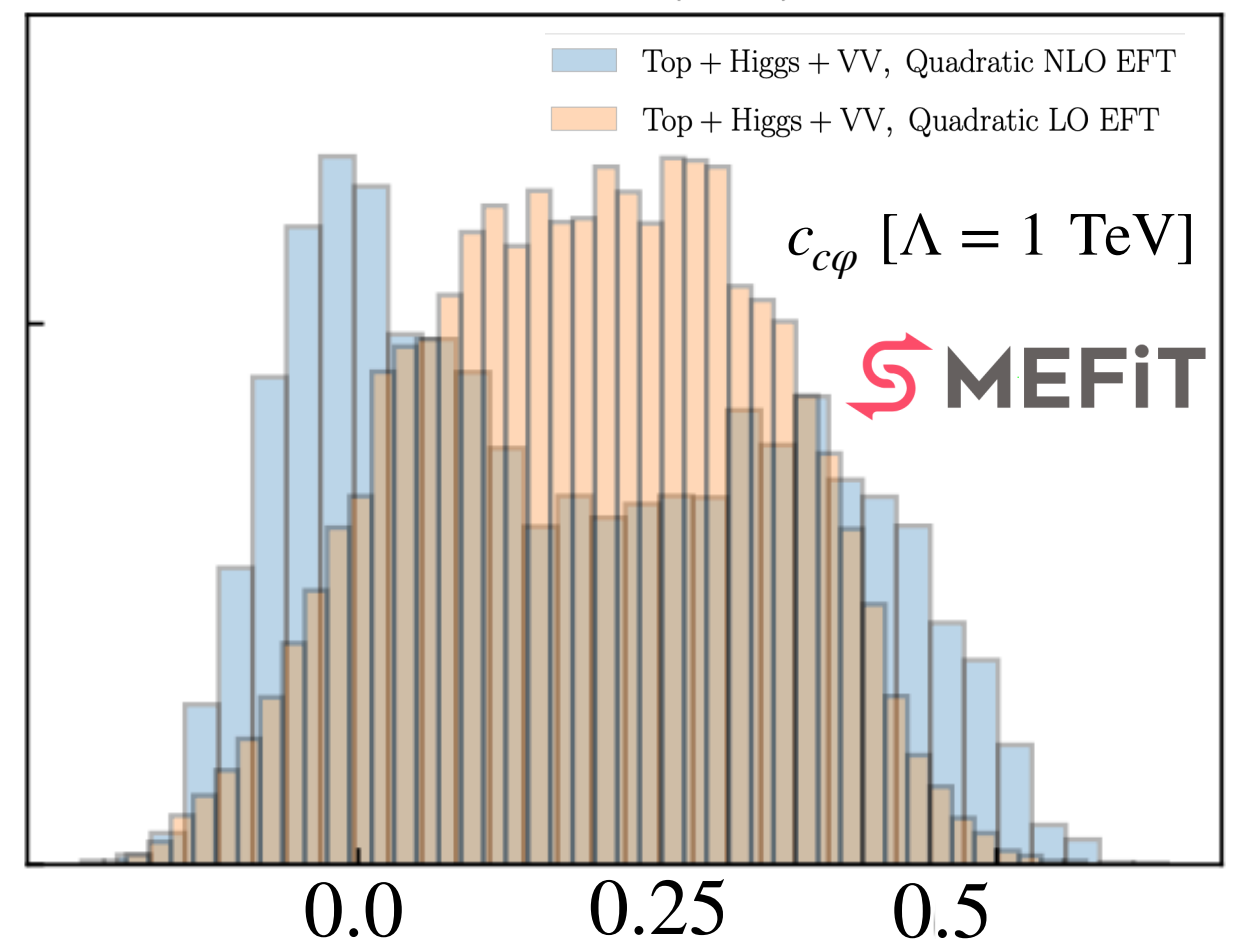
see also talk by Jorge de Blas



Degrande et al, 2008.11743

*large **NLO QCD K-factors** for **SMEFT** effects in multi-boson production at the LHC*

Charm Yukawa operator: $(\varphi^\dagger \varphi) \bar{q}_2 c \tilde{\varphi} + \text{h.c.}$



SMEFiT collaboration, 2105:00006

***posterior distributions** in global SMEFT analysis distorted when NLO QCD effects ignored*

Fast interfaces

For many key applications (e.g. PDF fitting, SM parameter extraction, designing optimised observables) the availability of **fast interfaces** to **higher-order calculations** is essential

→ bottleneck is evaluation of the **partonic matrix elements**

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{O}, \xi_R, \xi_F) = \sum_{a,b} \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^1 dx_2 \int_{Q_{\min}^2}^{Q_{\max}^2} dQ^2 f_a(x_1, \xi_F^2 Q^2) f_b(x_2, \xi_F^2 Q^2) \sigma_{ab}(x_1, x_2, Q^2, \xi_R, \xi_F)$$

fast (LHAPDF interpolation) *slow...*

The matrix element calculation can be classified by orders of **QCD & EW couplings**

$$\frac{d\sigma_{ab}}{d\mathcal{O}}(x_1, x_2, \mathcal{O}, \xi_R, \xi_F) = \sum_{k,l,m,n} \alpha_s^k (\xi_R^2 Q^2) \alpha^l \log^m(\xi_R^2) \log^n(\xi_F^2) W_{ab}^{(k,l,m,n)}(x_1, x_2, Q^2, \mathcal{O})$$

QCD coupling
EW coupling
scale-variation logs
matrix elements

Carrazza et al,
2008.12789

Two options to **re-evaluate hadronic cross-sections** upon varying e.g. the PDFs

store original ***n*-tuples**

$$\left\{ x_1^i, x_2^i, Q_i^2, w_{ab}^{(k,l,m,n,o)}(x_1^i, x_2^i, Q_i^2, \mathcal{O}_i) \right\}_{i=1}^N$$

arbitrary observable/binning, ery heavy storage

interpolate the matrix elements

$$W_{ab}^{(k,l,m,n)}(x_1, x_2, Q^2, \mathcal{O})$$

requires specifying observable (kin variables, binning)

Fast interfaces

Several **fast interfaces** to higher order calculations available, including

PineAPPL: interfaced to **mg5_aMC**, automates fast NLO QCD and electroweak calculations

FastNLO: interfaced to **NLOjet++**, fast NLO QCD for jet observables, and to **NNLO top differential**

APPLgrid interfaced to **NLOjet++**, fast NLO QCD for jet observables, and to **NLO MCFM (v6.8)**

fastNLO

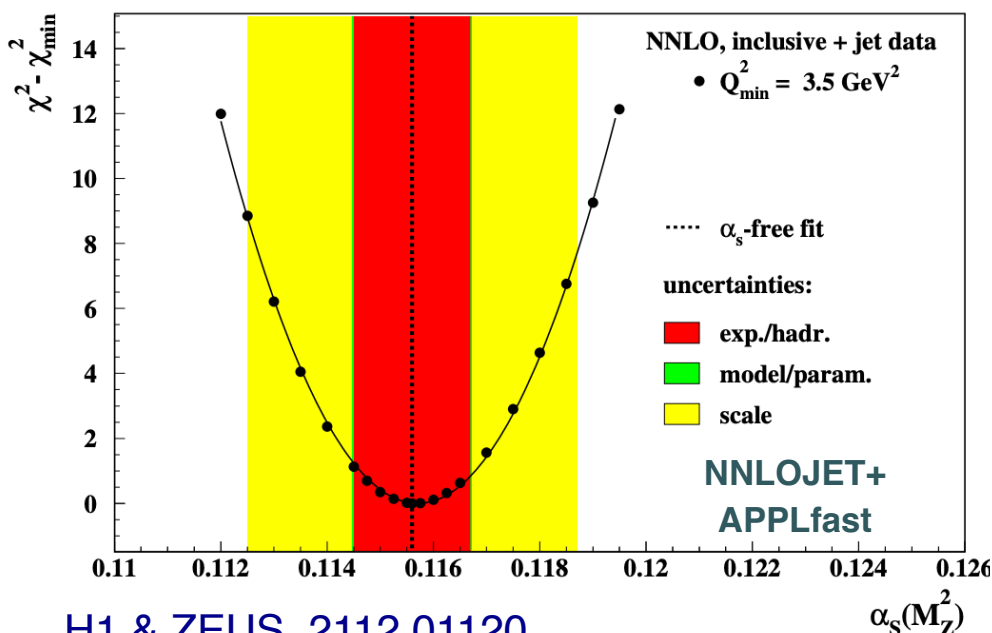
the APPLgrid project

APPLfast: interface to NNLOJET for **NNLO**

(pp & DIS) jets, $Z p_T$, Higgs production

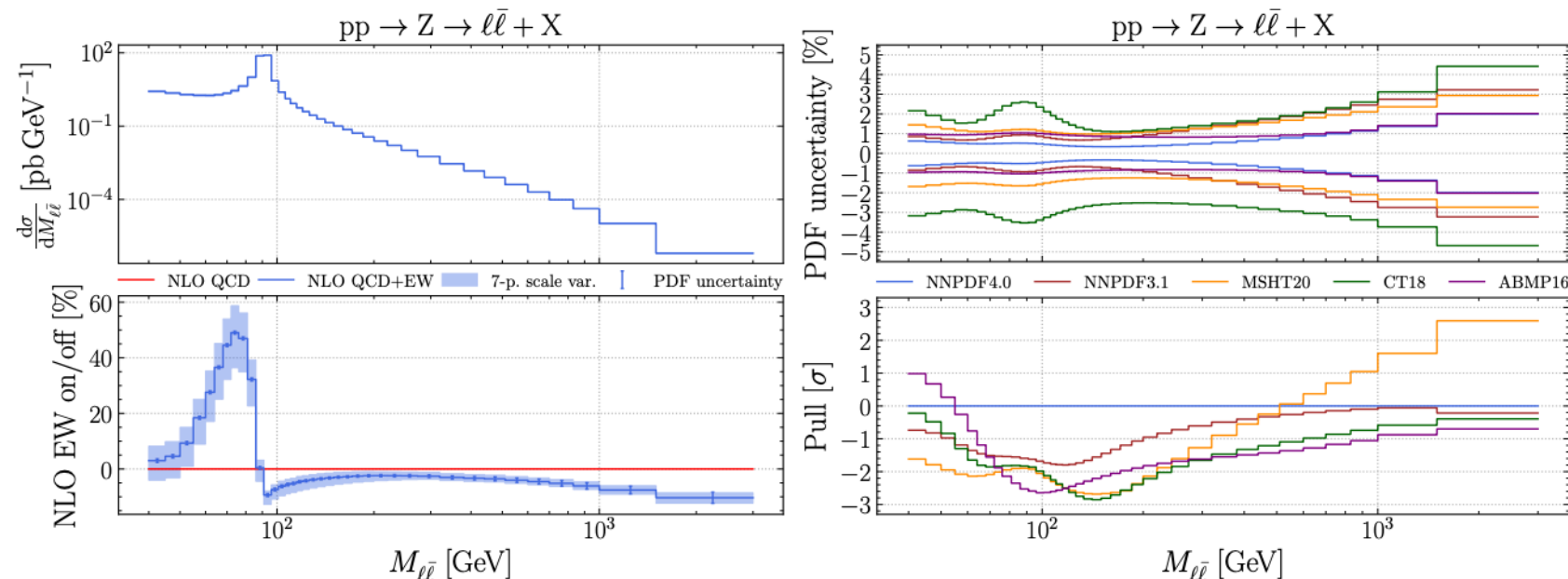
(private interface/grids)

H1 and ZEUS



H1 & ZEUS, 2112.01120

strong coupling from **NNLO DIS jets**



Carrazza et al, 2008.12789

PineAPPL: fast variations of PDF sets in **NLO QCD+EW** calculations

Estimating higher orders

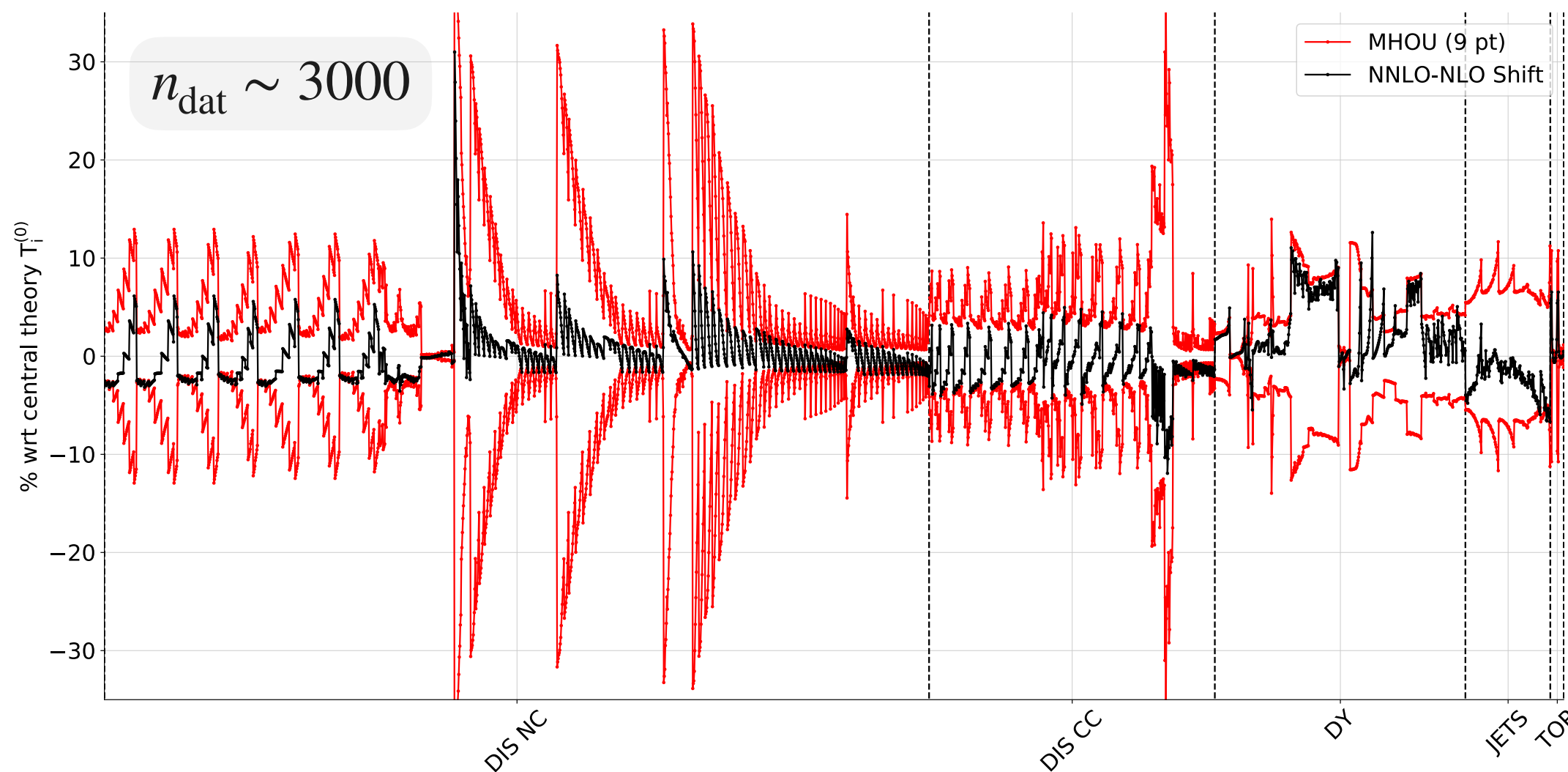
The more orders we evaluate in a expansion, the better (in principle) our **estimate of the residual terms**

$$\tilde{\sigma}(\alpha_s) = \tilde{\sigma}^{(0)} \left(\sum_{k=0}^m \alpha_s^k \right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^{m+1})$$

for many processes, NLO is the first order where MHOUs are reliable

assuming that unknown orders resemble the known terms can fail e.g. when next channels open

standard practice is **scale variations** of the known $N^k\text{LO}$ terms to estimate the $N^{k+1}\text{LO}$ ones



MHOUs estimate
at NLO vs exact
NNLO-NLO shift

NNPDF,
1906.10698

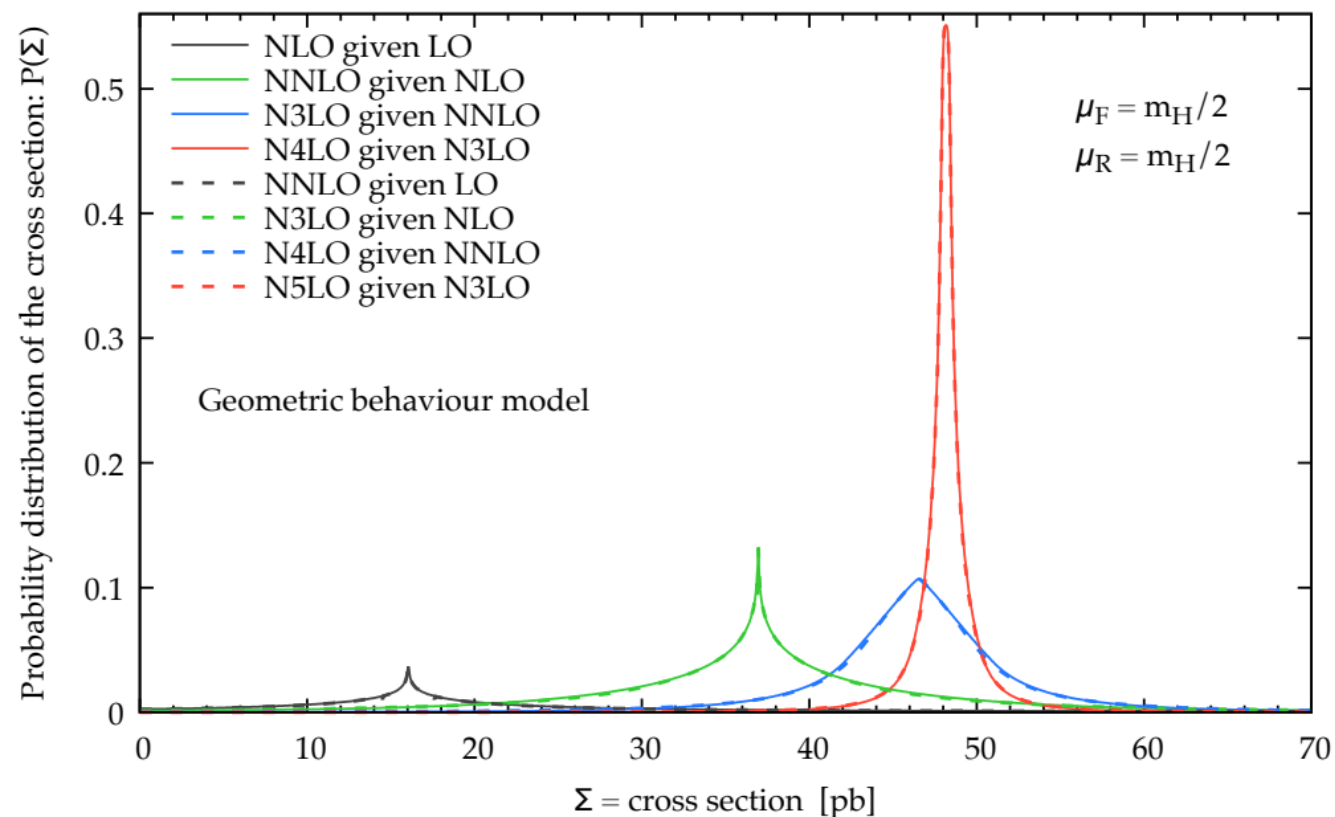
Estimating higher orders

Several approaches, mostly based on **Bayesian inference**, have been developed in order to construct a probabilistic interpretation of MHOUs

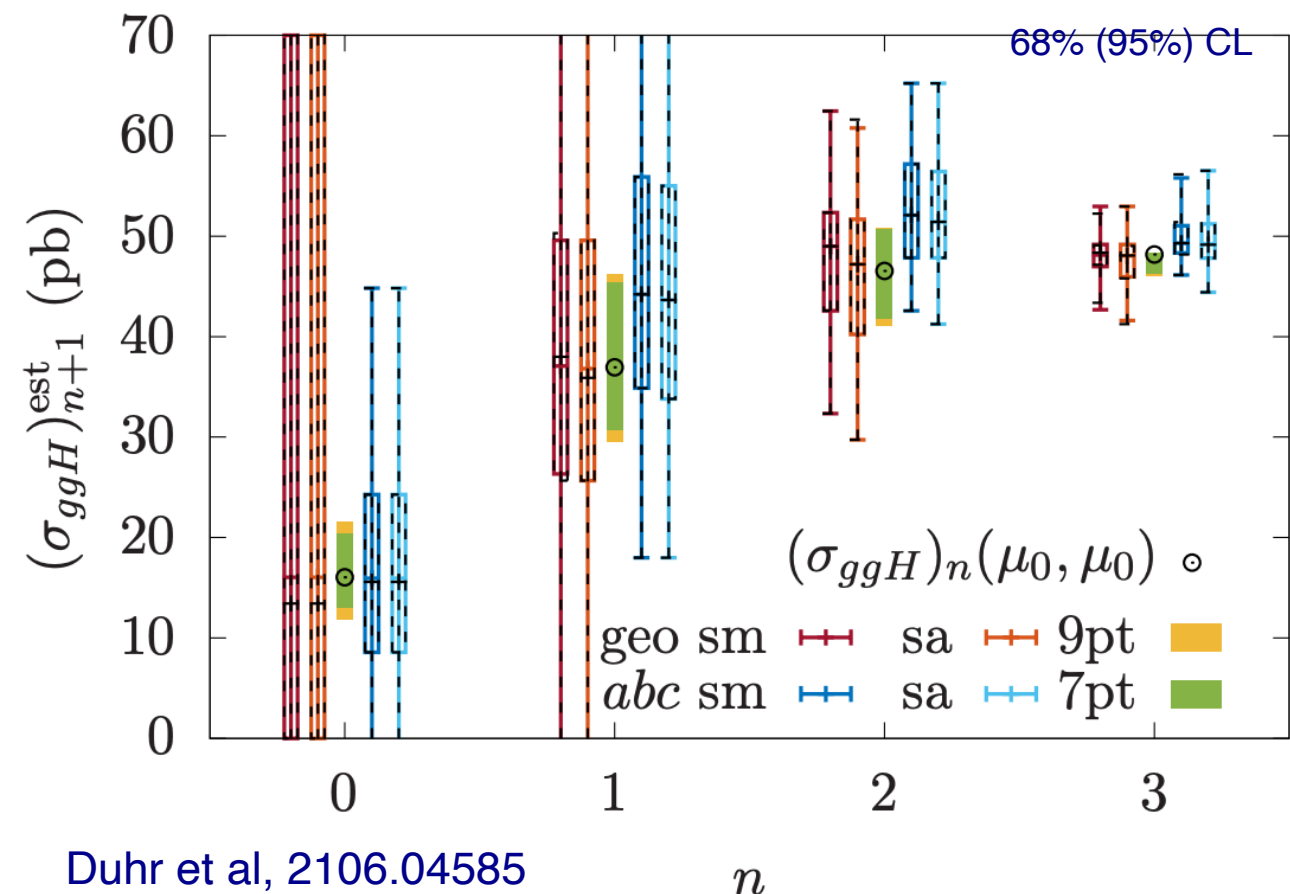
$$P(\Sigma | \underbrace{c_0(\mu), r_0(\mu), \dots, c_n(\mu), r_n(\mu)}_{\text{known perturbative terms}}, \underbrace{H}_{\text{assumptions (e.g. priors)}})$$

probability distribution for physical observable

Higgs production in gluon fusion at LHC 13 TeV, $m_H = 125$ GeV



Bonvini, 2006.16293

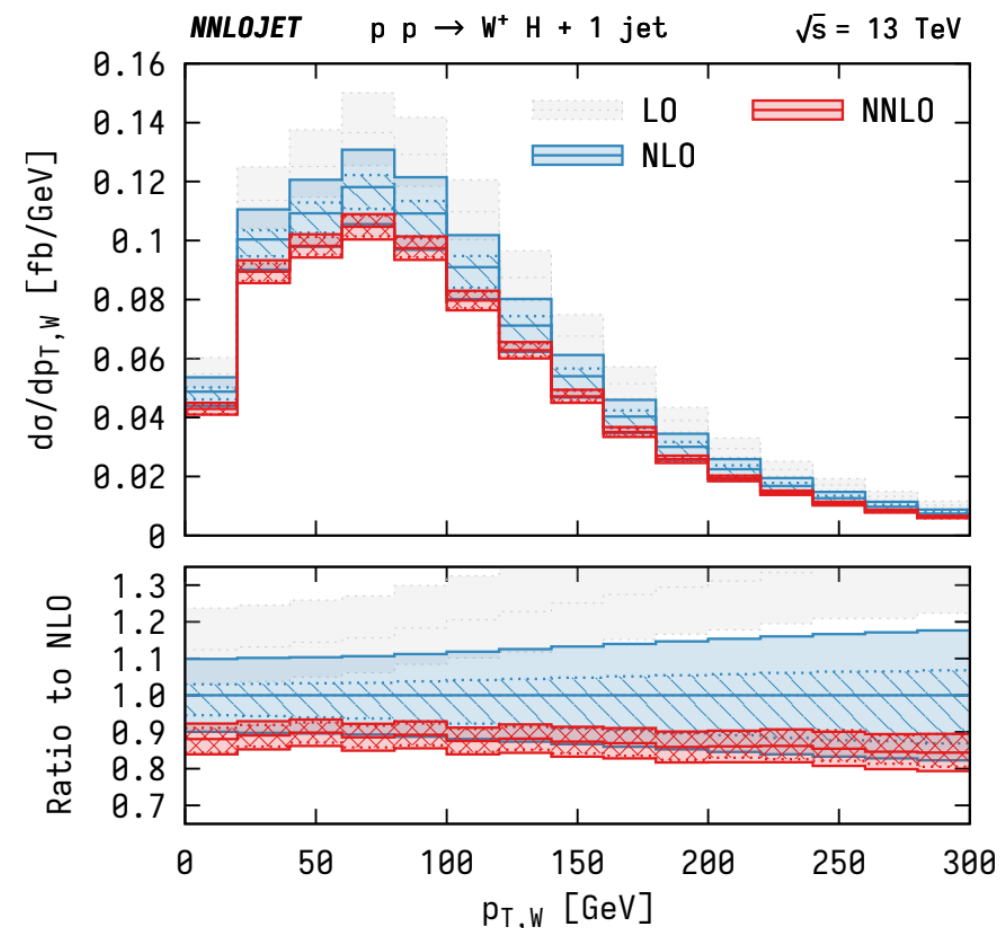
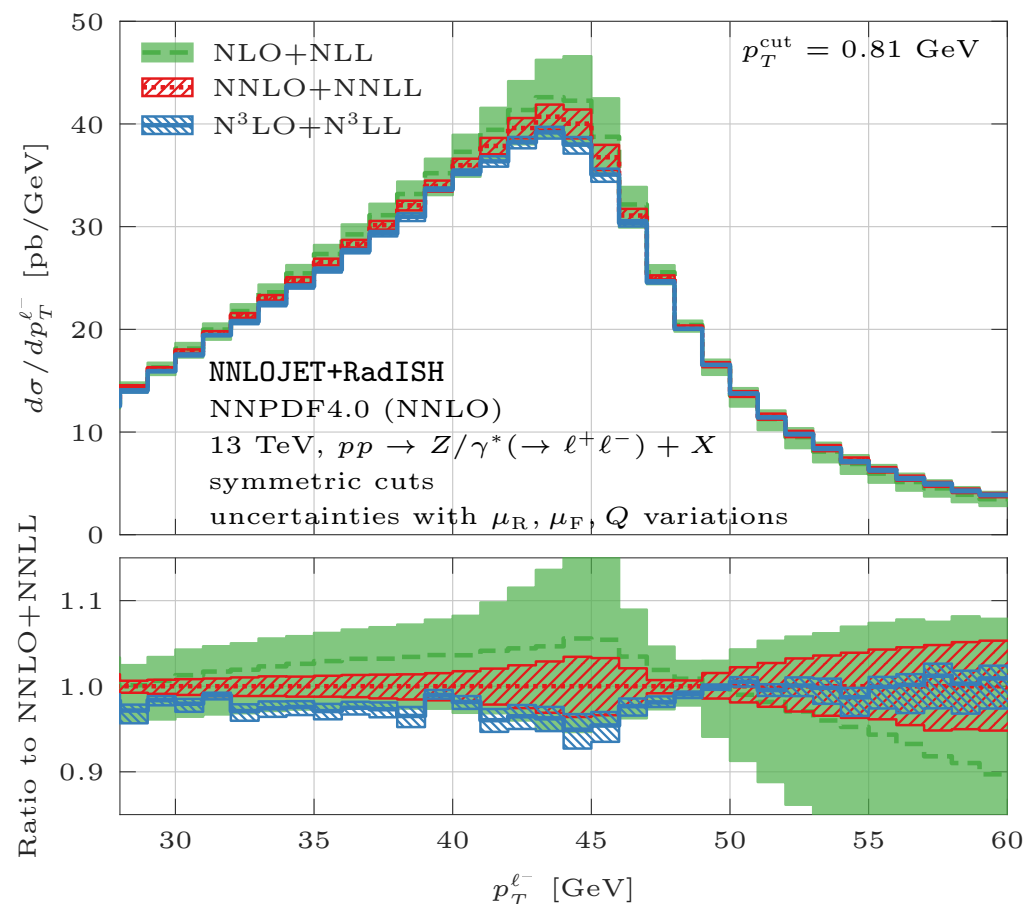


Duhr et al, 2106.04585

probabilistic approaches to MHOU estimates represent a **competitive alternative to scale variations**, but they still contain subjective assumptions related to model and priors

Summary and outlook

- ✓ Robust interpretation of collider data relies on **accurate and precise theory calculations**
- ✓ Most recent HEP anomalies rely on theory calculations: **discovery through precision?**
- ✓ Impressive progress in higher-order QCD&EW calculations, **differential N³LO QCD** current frontier: urgent need to produce a first **N³LO PDF determination**
- ✓ Fully exploiting this progress requires matching accuracy for **PDFs** and **parton showers/MCs**
- ✓ Beyond LHC physics, precision QCD relevant for the **Electron Ion Collider** program, astroparticle physics experiments (high-energy neutrinos) and the proposed **Forward Physics Facility @ HL-LHC**



Summary and outlook

- ✓ Robust interpretation of collider data relies on **accurate and precise theory calculations**
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- ✓ Fully exploiting this progress requires matching accuracy for **precision** physics experiments
- ✓ Beyond LHC physics, precision QCD for **future** physics experiments

Thanks for your attention!

