Next-to-leading order QCD corrections to the $e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ total cross section

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DESY Summer Student Programme 2015

FINAL PRESENTATION



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OUR PROCESS: $e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}$



The contribution to **the total cross section** at tree level **Two ways** of calculation:

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- Direct calculation,
- Via optical theorem.

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$$\sigma_{TOT} = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2 Q^2}{E_{CM}^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_t^2}{E^2} (1 + \frac{m_t^2}{2E^2})^2}$$

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The amplitude for the process:





$$i\Pi^{\mu\nu} = -\int \frac{d^D k}{(2\pi)^4} Tr[ie_0\gamma^{\mu}i\frac{\not k+\not p}{(k+p)^2 - m^2}ie_0\gamma^{\nu}i\frac{\not k+m}{k^2 - m^2}].$$

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- $P_1 = k^2 m^2$
- $P_2 = (k+p)^2 m^2$

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- Third step: calculating integral order by order in the expansion of Laurent series

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IBP relations

The equalities of the form are called **IBP relations**:

$$\int d^D k \frac{\partial}{\partial k^{\mu}} p_{\mu} I(n_1, n_2) = 0,$$

where p_{μ} -internal or external momenta

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$$I(1,1) = y[p^2] = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}y_{-1}[p^2] + y_0[p^2] + y_1[p^2]\varepsilon$$

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We get the following differential equation to solve:

$$\frac{\partial I(1,1)}{\partial p^2} = \frac{2(D-2)I(0,1) - I(1,1)[(D-4)p^2 + 4m^2]}{(4m^2 - p^2)p^2}$$

We expand both sides of the equation in ε ($D = 4 - 2\varepsilon$), for example:

$$I(1,1) = y[p^2] = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}y_{-1}[p^2] + y_0[p^2] + y_1[p^2]\varepsilon$$

REMARK: In order to get the solution for higher order we need to know the value of the integral for lower order.

We use optical theorem once again, we have to consider the diagrams:

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Let's take the first diagram:



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Amplitude for the process:

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Amplitude for the process:

$$\begin{split} i\Pi^{\mu}_{\mu} &= e_0^4 \int \frac{d^D k_1}{(2\pi)^D} \int \frac{d^D k_2}{(2\pi)^D} Tr[\gamma^{\mu} \frac{k_1' + p' + m}{(k_1 + p)^2 - m^2} \gamma_{\mu} \frac{k_1' + m}{k_1^2 - m^2} \gamma^{\nu} \\ & \frac{k_2' + m}{k_2^2 - m^2} \gamma_{\nu} i \frac{k_1' + m}{k_1^2 - m^2} \frac{1}{(k_1 - k_2)^2}]. \end{split}$$

After applying **IBP relations** we get 5 master integrals:

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where

$$I(n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4, n_5) = \int d^D k \frac{1}{P_1^{n_1} P_2^{n_2} P_3^{n_3} P_4^{n_4} P_5^{n_5}}$$

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$$P_1 = (k_1 + p)^2 - m^2$$
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 $P_5 = (k_1 - k_2)^2$

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After:

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- Evaluation of master integrals *I*(1, 0, 0, 1, 1) and *I*(1, 0, 0, 1, 2),
- **2** Taking the imaginary part of the amplitude

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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