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

Monika Richter<br>THEO group<br>Supervisors: P.Marquard, T.Riemann

DESY Summer Student Programme 2015

## FINAL PRESENTATION



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



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

- Direct calculation,
- Via optical theorem.


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



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

- Direct calculation,
- Via optical theorem.


## Direct calculation

## The formula for cross section

The formula for calculating the cross section is following:

$$
d \sigma=\frac{|\mathbf{M}|^{2}}{F} d L i p s
$$

## Direct calculation

## The formula for cross section

The formula for calculating the cross section is following:

$$
d \sigma=\frac{|\mathbf{M}|^{2}}{F} d L i p s
$$

| M | - the amplitude

## Direct calculation

## The formula for cross section

The formula for calculating the cross section is following:

$$
d \sigma=\frac{|\mathbf{M}|^{2}}{F} d \text { Lips }
$$

$|\mathrm{M}|$ - the amplitude $\quad$ F-initial flux

## Direct calculation

## The formula for cross section

The formula for calculating the cross section is following:

$$
d \sigma=\frac{|\mathbf{M}|^{2}}{F} d L i p s
$$

$|\mathrm{M}|$ - the amplitude
F-initial flux Lips-phase space

## Direct calculation

## The formula for cross section

The formula for calculating the cross section is following:

$$
d \sigma=\frac{|\mathbf{M}|^{2}}{F} d \text { Lips }
$$

$|\mathrm{M}|$ - the amplitude
F-initial flux Lips-phase space
Amplitude is most important-easy to establish:

## Direct calculation

## The formula for cross section

The formula for calculating the cross section is following:

$$
d \sigma=\frac{|\mathbf{M}|^{2}}{F} d \text { Lips }
$$

$|\mathrm{M}|$ - the amplitude F-initial flux Lips-phase space
Amplitude is most important-easy to establish:

$$
\mathbf{M}=\bar{v}^{s^{\prime}}\left(p^{\prime}\right)\left(-i e \gamma^{\mu}\right) u^{s}(p)\left(\frac{-i g_{\mu \nu}}{q^{2}}\right) \bar{u}^{r}(k)\left(-i e \gamma^{\nu}\right) v^{r^{\prime}}\left(k^{\prime}\right)
$$



## Direct calculation

## DIRECT CALCULATION

Straightforward calculations for cross section gives:

## DIRECT CALCULATION

Straightforward calculations for cross section gives:

$$
\sigma_{T O T}=\frac{4 \pi \alpha^{2} Q^{2}}{E_{C M}^{2}} \sqrt{1-\frac{m_{t}^{2}}{E^{2}}}\left(1+\frac{m_{t}^{2}}{2 E^{2}}\right)
$$

## Direct calculation

Straightforward calculations for cross section gives:

$$
\sigma_{T O T}=\frac{4 \pi \alpha^{2} Q^{2}}{E_{C M}^{2}} \sqrt{1-\frac{m_{t}^{2}}{E^{2}}}\left(1+\frac{m_{t}^{2}}{2 E^{2}}\right)
$$



## CALCULATION VIA OPTICAL THEOREM

The optical theorem

## CALCULATION VIA OPTICAL THEOREM

## The optical theorem

Imaginary part of amplitude for all intermediate states is proportial to the total cross section for the process:

## CALCULATION VIA OPTICAL THEOREM

## The optical theorem

Imaginary part of amplitude for all intermediate states is proportial to the total cross section for the process:

$$
\operatorname{Im} M(A \rightarrow A)=2 E_{C M} p_{C M} \sum_{X} \sigma(A \rightarrow X)
$$

## CALCULATION VIA OPTICAL THEOREM

## The optical theorem

Imaginary part of amplitude for all intermediate states is proportial to the total cross section for the process:

$$
\operatorname{Im} M(A \rightarrow A)=2 E_{C M} p_{C M} \sum_{X} \sigma(A \rightarrow X)
$$

All we need to do for calculating one loop contribution is to consider the diagram:


## CALCULATION VIA OPTICAL THEOREM

## The optical theorem

Imaginary part of amplitude for all intermediate states is proportial to the total cross section for the process:

$$
\operatorname{Im} M(A \rightarrow A)=2 E_{C M} p_{C M} \sum_{X} \sigma(A \rightarrow X)
$$

All we need to do for calculating one loop contribution is to consider the diagram:


## CALCULATION VIA OPTICAL THEOREM

The amplitude for the process:

## CALCULATION VIA OPTICAL THEOREM

The amplitude for the process:


## CALCULATION VIA OPTICAL THEOREM

The amplitude for the process:


$$
i \Pi^{\mu \nu}=-\int \frac{d^{D} k}{(2 \pi)^{4}} \operatorname{Tr}\left[i e_{0} \gamma^{\mu} i \frac{\not k+\not p}{(k+p)^{2}-m^{2}} i e_{0} \gamma^{\nu} i \frac{\not k+m}{k^{2}-m^{2}}\right]
$$

## CALCULATION VIA OPTICAL THEOREM

The amplitude for the process:


$$
i \Pi^{\mu \nu}=-\int \frac{d^{D} k}{(2 \pi)^{4}} \operatorname{Tr}\left[i e_{0} \gamma^{\mu} i \frac{\not k+\not p}{(k+p)^{2}-m^{2}} i e_{0} \gamma^{\nu} i \frac{\not k+m}{k^{2}-m^{2}}\right]
$$

Let us denote:

## CALCULATION VIA OPTICAL THEOREM

The amplitude for the process:


$$
i \Pi^{\mu \nu}=-\int \frac{d^{D} k}{(2 \pi)^{4}} \operatorname{Tr}\left[i e_{0} \gamma^{\mu} i \frac{\not k+\not p}{(k+p)^{2}-m^{2}} i e_{0} \gamma^{\nu} i \frac{\not k+m}{k^{2}-m^{2}}\right]
$$

Let us denote:

- $P_{1}=k^{2}-m^{2}$


## CALCULATION VIA OPTICAL THEOREM

The amplitude for the process:


$$
i \Pi^{\mu \nu}=-\int \frac{d^{D} k}{(2 \pi)^{4}} \operatorname{Tr}\left[i e_{0} \gamma^{\mu} i \frac{\not k+\not p}{(k+p)^{2}-m^{2}} i e_{0} \gamma^{\nu} i \frac{\not k+m}{k^{2}-m^{2}}\right]
$$

Let us denote:

- $P_{1}=k^{2}-m^{2}$
- $P_{2}=(k+p)^{2}-m^{2}$


## METHOD OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

## METHOD OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

After some transformations we end up with:

## METHOD OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

After some transformations we end up with:
(1) $I(1,1)=\int d^{D} k_{\frac{1}{k^{2}-m^{2}}} \frac{1}{(k+p)^{2}-m^{2}}=\frac{1}{P_{1} P_{2}} \rightarrow$ UNKNOWN

## METHOD OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

After some transformations we end up with:
(1) $I(1,1)=\int d^{D} k_{\frac{1}{k^{2}-m^{2}}} \frac{1}{(k+p)^{2}-m^{2}}=\frac{1}{P_{1} P_{2}} \rightarrow$ UNKNOWN
(2) $I(1,0)=\int d^{D} k_{\frac{1}{k^{2}-m^{2}}}=\frac{1}{P_{1}} \rightarrow \mathbf{K N O W N}$

## METHOD OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

After some transformations we end up with:
(1) $I(1,1)=\int d^{D} k_{\frac{1}{k^{2}-m^{2}}} \frac{1}{(k+p)^{2}-m^{2}}=\frac{1}{P_{1} P_{2}} \rightarrow$ UNKNOWN
(2) $I(1,0)=\int d^{D} k_{\frac{1}{k^{2}-m^{2}}}=\frac{1}{P_{1}} \rightarrow \mathbf{K N O W N}$

Integral $I(1,1)$ can be evaluated making use of method of differential equations:

## METHOD OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

After some transformations we end up with:
(1) $I(1,1)=\int d^{D} k_{\frac{1}{k^{2}-m^{2}}} \frac{1}{(k+p)^{2}-m^{2}}=\frac{1}{P_{1} P_{2}} \rightarrow$ UNKNOWN
(2) $I(1,0)=\int d^{D} k_{\frac{1}{k^{2}-m^{2}}}=\frac{1}{P_{1}} \rightarrow \mathbf{K N O W N}$

Integral $I(1,1)$ can be evaluated making use of method of differential equations:

- First step: calculating the derivative: $2 p^{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p^{2}} I(1,1)$


## METHOD OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

After some transformations we end up with:
(1) $I(1,1)=\int d^{D} k_{\frac{1}{k^{2}-m^{2}}} \frac{1}{(k+p)^{2}-m^{2}}=\frac{1}{P_{1} P_{2}} \rightarrow$ UNKNOWN
(2) $I(1,0)=\int d^{D} k_{\frac{1}{k^{2}-m^{2}}}=\frac{1}{P_{1}} \rightarrow \mathbf{K N O W N}$

Integral $I(1,1)$ can be evaluated making use of method of differential equations:

- First step: calculating the derivative: $2 p^{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p^{2}} I(1,1)$
- Second step: using IBP relations in order to reduce the integrals to the simpler ones


## METHOD OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

After some transformations we end up with:
(1) $I(1,1)=\int d^{D} k_{\frac{1}{k^{2}-m^{2}}} \frac{1}{(k+p)^{2}-m^{2}}=\frac{1}{P_{1} P_{2}} \rightarrow$ UNKNOWN
(2) $I(1,0)=\int d^{D} k_{\frac{1}{k^{2}-m^{2}}}=\frac{1}{P_{1}} \rightarrow \mathbf{K N O W N}$

Integral $I(1,1)$ can be evaluated making use of method of differential equations:

- First step: calculating the derivative: $2 p^{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p^{2}} I(1,1)$
- Second step: using IBP relations in order to reduce the integrals to the simpler ones
- Third step: calculating integral order by order in the expansion of Laurent series


## Method of differential equations and IBP RELATIONS IN DETAIL

## EXAMPLE:

We act with the operator $2 p^{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p^{2}}$ on our integral:

## Method of differential equations and IBP RELATIONS IN DETAIL

## EXAMPLE:

We act with the operator $2 p^{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p^{2}}$ on our integral:

$$
2 p^{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p^{2}} I(1,1)=I(0,2)-p^{2} I(1,2)-I(1,1)
$$

## METHOD OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND IBP RELATIONS IN DETAIL

## EXAMPLE:

We act with the operator $2 p^{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p^{2}}$ on our integral:

$$
2 p^{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p^{2}} I(1,1)=I(0,2)-p^{2} I(1,2)-I(1,1)
$$

We reduce the unknown integrals i.e. $I(0,2)$ and $I(1,2)$ using IBP relations:

## Method of differential equations and IBP RELATIONS IN DETAIL

EXAMPLE:
We act with the operator $2 p^{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p^{2}}$ on our integral:

$$
2 p^{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p^{2}} I(1,1)=I(0,2)-p^{2} I(1,2)-I(1,1)
$$

We reduce the unknown integrals i.e. $I(0,2)$ and $I(1,2)$ using IBP relations:

## IBP relations

The equalities of the form are called IBP relations:

$$
\int d^{D} k \frac{\partial}{\partial k^{\mu}} p_{\mu} I\left(n_{1}, n_{2}\right)=0
$$

where $p_{\mu}$-internal or external momenta

# METHOD OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND IBP RELATIONS IN DETAIL 

## Method of differential equations and IBP RELATIONS IN DETAIL

We get the following differential equation to solve:

## Method of differential equations and IBP RELATIONS IN DETAIL

We get the following differential equation to solve:

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

## Method of differential equations and IBP RELATIONS IN DETAIL

We get the following differential equation to solve:

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

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

## Method of differential equations and IBP RELATIONS IN DETAIL

We get the following differential equation to solve:

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

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

$$
I(1,1)=y\left[p^{2}\right]=\frac{1}{\varepsilon} y_{-1}\left[p^{2}\right]+y_{0}\left[p^{2}\right]+y_{1}\left[p^{2}\right] \varepsilon
$$

## Method of differential equations and IBP RELATIONS IN DETAIL

We get the following differential equation to solve:

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

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

$$
I(1,1)=y\left[p^{2}\right]=\frac{1}{\varepsilon} y_{-1}\left[p^{2}\right]+y_{0}\left[p^{2}\right]+y_{1}\left[p^{2}\right] \varepsilon
$$

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

## NLO CORRECTION TO THE TOTAL CROSS SECTION

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

## NLO CORRECTION TO THE TOTAL CROSS SECTION

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


## NLO CORRECTION TO THE TOTAL CROSS SECTION

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


## NLO CORRECTION TO THE TOTAL CROSS SECTION

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


# NLO CORRECTION TO THE TOTAL CROSS SECTION 

Let's take the first diagram:

## NLO CORRECTION TO THE TOTAL CROSS SECTION

Let's take the first diagram:


## NLO CORRECTION TO THE TOTAL CROSS SECTION

Let's take the first diagram:


Amplitude for the process:

## NLO CORRECTION TO THE TOTAL CROSS SECTION

Let's take the first diagram:


Amplitude for the process:

$$
\begin{gathered}
i \Pi_{\mu}^{\mu}=e_{0}^{4} \int \frac{d^{D} k_{1}}{(2 \pi)^{D}} \int \frac{d^{D} k_{2}}{(2 \pi)^{D}} \operatorname{Tr}\left[\gamma^{\mu} \frac{k_{1}+\not p+m}{\left(k_{1}+p\right)^{2}-m^{2}} \gamma_{\mu} \frac{k_{1}+m}{k_{1}^{2}-m^{2}} \gamma^{\nu}\right. \\
\left.\frac{k_{2}+m}{k_{2}^{2}-m^{2}} \gamma_{\nu} i \frac{k_{1}+m}{k_{1}^{2}-m^{2}} \frac{1}{\left(k_{1}-k_{2}\right)^{2}}\right]
\end{gathered}
$$

## NLO CORRECTION-MASTER INTEGRALS

After applying IBP relations we get 5 master integrals:

## NLO CORRECTION-MASTER INTEGRALS

After applying IBP relations we get 5 master integrals:

$$
I(1,1,0,0,0) \quad I(1,1,1,0,0) \quad I(1,1,1,1,0) \quad I(1,0,0,1,1)
$$

## NLO CORRECTION-MASTER INTEGRALS

After applying IBP relations we get 5 master integrals:

$$
\begin{gathered}
I(1,1,0,0,0) \quad I(1,1,1,0,0) \quad I(1,1,1,1,0) \quad I(1,0,0,1,1) \\
I(1,0,0,1,2)
\end{gathered}
$$

## NLO CORRECTION-MASTER INTEGRALS

After applying IBP relations we get 5 master integrals:

$$
I(1,1,0,0,0) \quad I(1,1,1,0,0) \quad I(1,1,1,1,0) \quad I(1,0,0,1,1)
$$

$$
I(1,0,0,1,2)
$$

where

$$
I\left(n_{1}, n_{2}, n_{3}, n_{4}, n_{5}\right)=\int d^{D} k \frac{1}{P_{1}^{n_{1}} P_{2}^{n_{2}} P_{3}^{n_{3}} P_{4}^{n_{4}} P_{5}^{n_{5}}}
$$

## NLO CORRECTION-MASTER INTEGRALS

After applying IBP relations we get 5 master integrals:

$$
\begin{gathered}
I(1,1,0,0,0) \quad I(1,1,1,0,0) \quad I(1,1,1,1,0) \quad I(1,0,0,1,1) \\
I(1,0,0,1,2)
\end{gathered}
$$

where

$$
I\left(n_{1}, n_{2}, n_{3}, n_{4}, n_{5}\right)=\int d^{D} k \frac{1}{P_{1}^{n_{1}} P_{2}^{n_{2}} P_{3}^{n_{3}} P_{4}^{n_{4}} P_{5}^{n_{5}}}
$$

and

$$
\begin{gathered}
P_{1}=\left(k_{1}+p\right)^{2}-m^{2} \quad P_{2}=\left(k_{2}+p\right)^{2}-m^{2} \quad P_{3}=k_{1}^{2}-m^{2} \quad P_{4}=k_{2}^{2}-m^{2} \\
P_{5}=\left(k_{1}-k_{2}\right)^{2}
\end{gathered}
$$

## NLO CORRECTION- CROSS SECTION

After:

## NLO CORRECTION- CROSS SECTION

## After:

(1) Evaluation of master integrals $I(1,0,0,1,1)$ and $I(1,0,0,1,2)$,

## NLO CORRECTION- CROSS SECTION

## After:

(1) 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

## NLO CORRECTION- CROSS SECTION

## After:

(1) 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
(3) Regularization of the amplitude

## NLO CORRECTION- CROSS SECTION

## After:

(1) 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
(3) Regularization of the amplitude we get the following correction to the amplitude:

## NLO CORRECTION- CROSS SECTION

## After:

(1) 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
(3) Regularization of the amplitude we get the following correction to the amplitude:


## ThE CONCLUSIONS

- The cross section at tree level via direct method and optical theorem has been calculated


## THE CONCLUSIONS

- The cross section at tree level via direct method and optical theorem has been calculated
- The method of IBP relations and differential equations was used in order to calculate the master integrals


## THE CONCLUSIONS

- The cross section at tree level via direct method and optical theorem has been calculated
- The method of IBP relations and differential equations was used in order to calculate the master integrals
- The NLO correction to the total cross section has been evaluated using optical theorem


## THE CONCLUSIONS

- The cross section at tree level via direct method and optical theorem has been calculated
- The method of IBP relations and differential equations was used in order to calculate the master integrals
- The NLO correction to the total cross section has been evaluated using optical theorem
- The correction is not big, but it's meaningful for experimental tests of the Standard Model


## THE CONCLUSIONS

- The cross section at tree level via direct method and optical theorem has been calculated
- The method of IBP relations and differential equations was used in order to calculate the master integrals
- The NLO correction to the total cross section has been evaluated using optical theorem
- The correction is not big, but it's meaningful for experimental tests of the Standard Model


## THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

