

Jet angular correlation in vector-boson fusion processes at hadron colliders

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based on the work with **Qiang Li** (Karlsruhe)
and **Kentarou Mawatari** (KIAS → Heidelberg)

KH, Qiang Li, Kentarou Mawatari,
arXiv:0810.xxxx [hep-ph]

Two recent works on massive graviton productions at hadron colliders:

- *Graviton production with 2 jets at the LHC in large extra dimensions*
by KH, P.Konar, Q.Li, K.Mawatari, D.Zeppenfeld,
JHEP 0804:019(2008)[arXiv:0801.1794[hep-ph]]
- *HELAS and MadGraph/MadEvent with spin-2 particles*
by KH, J.Kanzaki, Q.Li, K.Mawatari,
EPJC 56:435-447(2008)[arXiv:0805.2554[hep-ph]]

There were two motivations for the above works:

- **jet physics** as a probe of new physics
- **tools** for simulating new physics models

We found (confirmed the naive expectation) that

$\sigma(2jets)/\sigma(1jet)$ grows with the missing mass

when the missing p_T is common. This type of studies will be helpful in estimating the **mass** of a singly produced missing particle.

However, we failed to identify interesting angular correlations among two high p_T jets and the missing p_T direction, from which we hoped to obtain information about the **spin** of the produced particle.

This is in contrast to the observation made for $H + 2 jets$ production, where the jet angular correlation can reveal its **CP parity**:

- *H + 2 jets via gluon fusion*
by V.Del Duca, W.Kilgore, C.Oleari, C.Schmidt, D.Zeppenfeld,
PRL 87:122001(2001)[arXiv:hep-ph/0105129]
- *Determining the structure of Higgs couplings at the LHC*
by T.Plehn, D.L.Rainwater, D.Zeppenfeld,
PRL 88:051801(2002)[arXiv:hep-ph/0105325]
- *Gluon fusion contributions to H + 2 jet production*
by V.Del Duca, W.Kilgore, C.Oleari, C.Schmidt, D.Zeppenfeld,
NPB 616:367(2001)[arXiv:hep-ph/0108030]

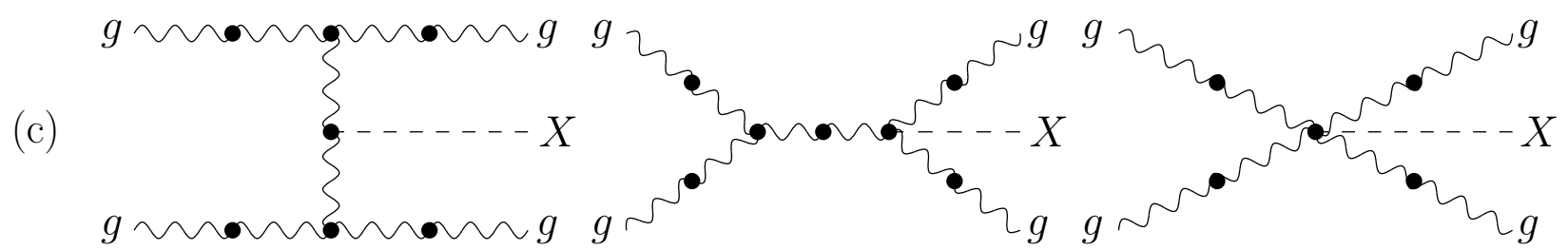
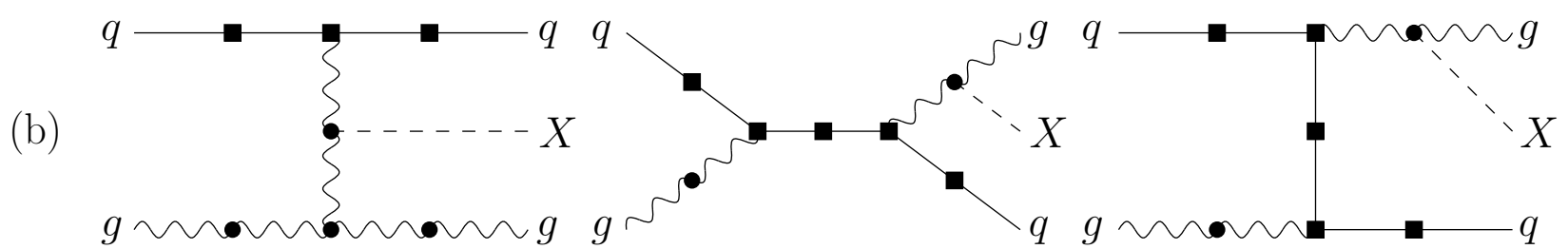
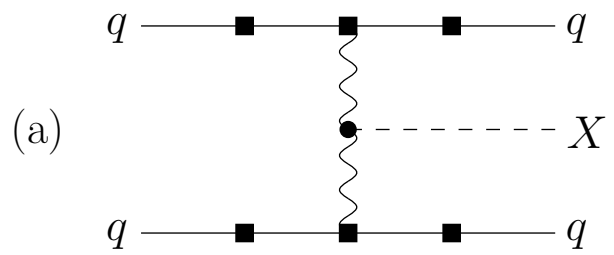
We try to understand the **jet angular correlations** associated with **vector-boson (gluon, $W/Z/\gamma$) fusion** production of a massive particle (X) with spin 0 and 2 ($J_X = 0$ or 2):

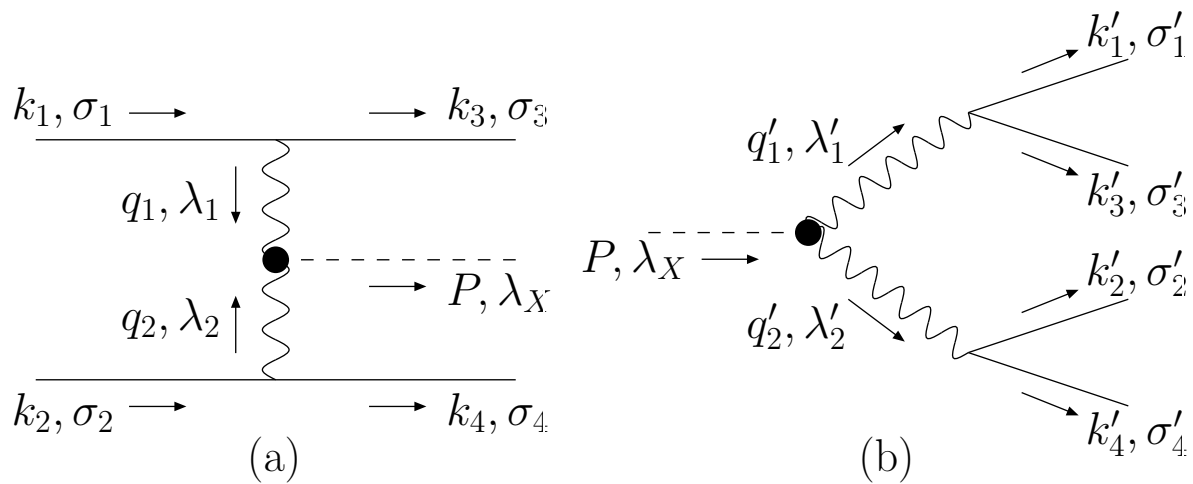
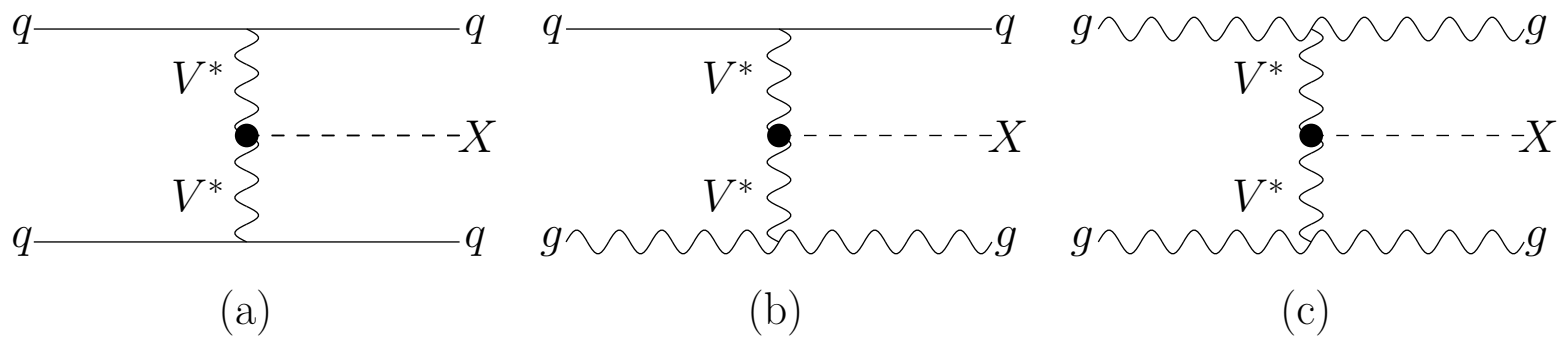
$$\begin{aligned}
 qq &\rightarrow qqX & \text{via } & g^*g^*, W^*W^*, Z^*Z^*, Z^*\gamma^*, \gamma^*\gamma^* \rightarrow X \\
 qg &\rightarrow qgX & \text{via } & g^*g^* \rightarrow X \\
 gg &\rightarrow ggX & \text{via } & g^*g^* \rightarrow X
 \end{aligned}$$

The results are then compared to the correlations in X decays into 4 jets (or 4 leptons):

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &\rightarrow W^*W^*, Z^*Z^*, Z^*\gamma^*, \gamma^*\gamma^* \rightarrow f\bar{f}f\bar{f} \\
 X &\rightarrow g^*g^* \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q} \\
 X &\rightarrow g^*g^* \rightarrow q\bar{q}gg \\
 X &\rightarrow g^*g^* \rightarrow gggg
 \end{aligned}$$

where $f\bar{f}$ can either be a quark-pair or a lepton-pair.





The helicity amplitudes for the VBF processes

$$\mathcal{M}_{\sigma_1\sigma_3,\sigma_2\sigma_4}^{\lambda_X} = \sum_{V_1,V_2} J_{V_1 a_1 a_3}^{\mu'_1}(k_1, k_3; \sigma_1, \sigma_3) J_{V_2 a_2 a_4}^{\mu'_2}(k_2, k_4; \sigma_2, \sigma_4) \\ \times D_{\mu'_1 \mu_1}^{V_1}(q_1) D_{\mu'_2 \mu_2}^{V_2}(q_2) \Gamma_{X V_1 V_2}^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(q_1, q_2; \lambda_X)^*$$

can be expressed by using

$$-g_{\mu'\mu} + \frac{q_{i\mu'} q_{i\mu}}{q_i^2} = \sum_{\lambda_i = \pm, 0} (-1)^{\lambda_i + 1} \epsilon_{\mu'}(q_i, \lambda_i)^* \epsilon_{\mu}(q_i, \lambda_i)$$

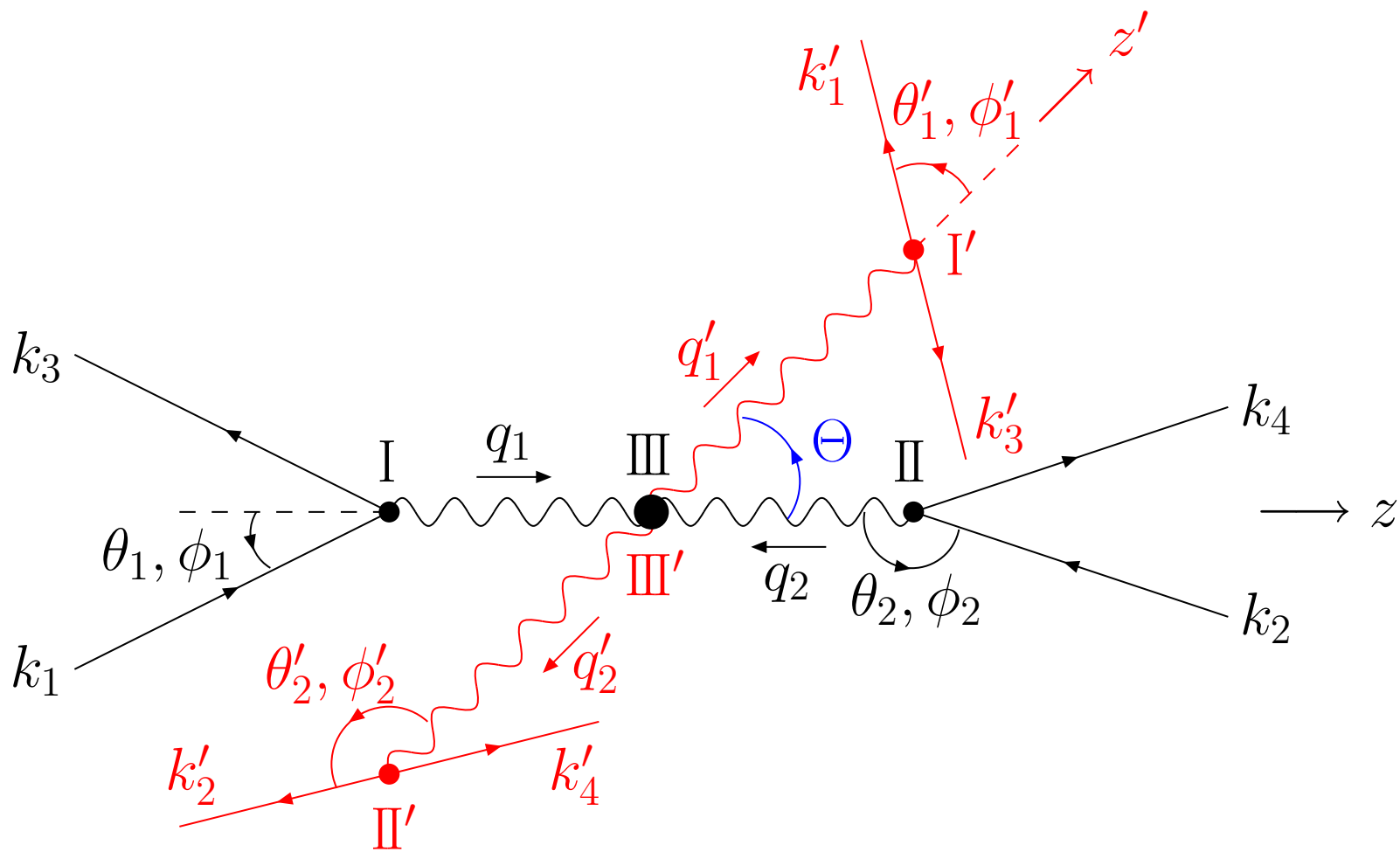
$$q_{i\mu} J_{V_i a_i a_{i+2}}^{\mu}(k_i, k_{i+2}; \sigma_i, \sigma_{i+2}) = 0$$

as follows:

$$\mathcal{M}_{\sigma_1\sigma_3,\sigma_2\sigma_4}^{\lambda_X} = \sum_{V_1,V_2} \frac{1}{(q_1^2 - m_{V_1}^2)(q_2^2 - m_{V_2}^2)} \\ \times \sum_{\lambda_{1,2} = \pm, 0} (J_{a_1 a_3}^{V_1})_{\sigma_1 \sigma_3}^{\lambda_1} (J_{a_2 a_4}^{V_2})_{\sigma_2 \sigma_4}^{\lambda_2} (\mathcal{M}_{V_1 V_2}^X)_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}^{\lambda_X}$$

where

$$(J_{a_i a_{i+2}}^{V_i})_{\sigma_i \sigma_{i+2}}^{\lambda_i} = (-1)^{\lambda_i + 1} J_{V_i a_i a_{i+2}}^{\mu}(k_i, k_{i+2}; \sigma_i, \sigma_{i+2}) \epsilon_{\mu}(q_i, \lambda_i)^* \\ (\mathcal{M}_{V_1 V_2}^X)_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}^{\lambda_X} = \epsilon_{\mu_1}(q_1, \lambda_1) \epsilon_{\mu_2}(q_2, \lambda_2) \Gamma_{X V_1 V_2}^{\mu_1 \mu_2}(q_1, q_2; \lambda_X)^*$$



I) the q_1 Breit frame ($Q_1 = \sqrt{-q_1^2}$, $0 < \theta_1 < \pi/2$ and $0 < \phi_1 < 2\pi$):

$$q_1^\mu = k_1^\mu - k_3^\mu = (0, 0, 0, Q_1)$$

$$k_1^\mu = \frac{Q_1}{2 \cos \theta_1} (1, \sin \theta_1 \cos \phi_1, \sin \theta_1 \sin \phi_1, \cos \theta_1)$$

$$k_3^\mu = \frac{Q_1}{2 \cos \theta_1} (1, \sin \theta_1 \cos \phi_1, \sin \theta_1 \sin \phi_1, -\cos \theta_1)$$

II) the q_2 Breit frame ($Q_2 = \sqrt{-q_2^2}$, $\pi/2 < \theta_2 < \pi$ and $0 < \phi_2 < 2\pi$).

$$q_2^\mu = k_2^\mu - k_4^\mu = (0, 0, 0, -Q_2)$$

$$k_2^\mu = -\frac{Q_2}{2 \cos \theta_2} (1, \sin \theta_2 \cos \phi_2, \sin \theta_2 \sin \phi_2, \cos \theta_2)$$

$$k_4^\mu = -\frac{Q_2}{2 \cos \theta_2} (1, \sin \theta_2 \cos \phi_2, \sin \theta_2 \sin \phi_2, -\cos \theta_2)$$

III) the VBF frame

$$q_1^\mu + q_2^\mu = P^\mu = q_1'^\mu + q_2'^\mu = (M, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$q_1^\mu = \frac{M}{2} \left(1 - \frac{Q_1^2 - Q_2^2}{M^2}, 0, 0, \beta \right)$$

$$q_2^\mu = \frac{M}{2} \left(1 - \frac{Q_2^2 - Q_1^2}{M^2}, 0, 0, -\beta \right)$$

$$q_1'^\mu = \frac{M}{2} \left(1 + \frac{q_1'^2 - q_2'^2}{M^2}, \beta' \sin \Theta, 0, \beta' \cos \Theta \right)$$

$$q_2'^\mu = \frac{M}{2} \left(1 + \frac{q_2'^2 - q_1'^2}{M^2}, -\beta' \sin \Theta, 0, -\beta' \cos \Theta \right)$$

where $\beta = \bar{\beta} \left(-\frac{Q_1^2}{M^2}, -\frac{Q_2^2}{M^2} \right)$ and $\beta' = \bar{\beta} \left(\frac{q_1'^2}{M^2}, \frac{q_2'^2}{M^2} \right)$ with $\bar{\beta}(a, b) \equiv (1 + a^2 + b^2 - 2a - 2b - 2ab)^{1/2}$.

$$\hat{J}_{1\sigma_1\sigma_3}^{\lambda_1}(f_{\sigma_1} \rightarrow f_{\sigma_3} V_{\lambda_1}^*)$$

$$[\cos \theta_1 \rightarrow z_1/(2 - z_1)]$$

$$\hat{J}_{1++}^+ = -(\hat{J}_{1--}^-)^*$$

$$\frac{1}{2 \cos \theta_1} (1 + \cos \theta_1) e^{-i\phi_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{z_1} e^{-i\phi_1}$$

$$\hat{J}_{1++}^0 = \hat{J}_{1--}^0$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cos \theta_1} \sin \theta_1$$

$$-\frac{z_1}{\sqrt{2(1 - z_1)}}$$

$$\hat{J}_{1++}^- = -(\hat{J}_{1--}^+)^*$$

$$-\frac{1}{2 \cos \theta_1} (1 - \cos \theta_1) e^{i\phi_1}$$

$$-\frac{z_1}{z_1} e^{i\phi_1}$$

$$\hat{J}_{1+-}^{\lambda_1} = \hat{J}_{1-+}^{\lambda_1}$$

$$0$$

$$0$$

$$\hat{J}'_{1\sigma'_1\sigma'_3}^{\lambda'_1}(V_{\lambda'_1}^* \rightarrow f_{\sigma'_1} \bar{f}_{\sigma'_3})$$

$$[\cos \theta'_1 \rightarrow 2z'_1 - 1]$$

$$\hat{J}'_{1+-}^+ = -(\hat{J}'_{1-+}^-)^*$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos \theta'_1) e^{i\phi'_1}$$

$$z'_1 e^{i\phi'_1}$$

$$\hat{J}'_{1+-}^0 = \hat{J}'_{1-+}^0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta'_1$$

$$\sqrt{2z'_1(1 - z'_1)}$$

$$\hat{J}'_{1+-}^- = -(\hat{J}'_{1-+}^+)^*$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos \theta'_1) e^{-i\phi'_1}$$

$$(1 - z'_1) e^{-i\phi'_1}$$

$$\hat{J}'_{1++}^{\lambda'_1} = \hat{J}'_{1--}^{\lambda'_1}$$

$$0$$

$$0$$

$\hat{J}_{1\sigma_1\sigma_3}^{\lambda_1} (g_{\sigma_1} \rightarrow g_{\sigma_3} V_{\lambda_1}^*)$		$[\cos \theta_1 \rightarrow z_1/(2 - z_1)]$
$\hat{J}_{1++}^+ = -(\hat{J}_{1--}^-)^*$	$\frac{1}{2 \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_1} (1 + \cos \theta_1)^2 e^{-i\phi_1}$	$\frac{1}{z_1 \sqrt{1 - z_1}} e^{-i\phi_1}$
$\hat{J}_{1++}^0 = \hat{J}_{1--}^0$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cos \theta_1}$	$-\frac{2 - z_1}{\sqrt{2} z_1^2}$
$\hat{J}_{1++}^- = -(\hat{J}_{1--}^+)^*$	$-\frac{1}{2 \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_1} (1 - \cos \theta_1)^2 e^{i\phi_1}$	$-\frac{(1 - z_1)^2}{z_1 \sqrt{1 - z_1}} e^{i\phi_1}$
$\hat{J}_{1+-}^+ = -(\hat{J}_{1-+}^-)^*$	$-\frac{2}{\tan \theta_1} e^{i\phi_1}$	$-\frac{z_1}{\sqrt{1 - z_1}} e^{i\phi_1}$
$\hat{J}_{1+-}^{0/-} = \hat{J}_{1-+}^{0/+}$	0	0

$\hat{J}'_{1\sigma'_1\sigma'_3}^{\lambda'_1} (V_{\lambda'_1}^* \rightarrow g_{\sigma'_1} g_{\sigma'_3})$		$[\cos \theta'_1 \rightarrow 2z'_1 - 1]$
$\hat{J}'_{1+-}^+ = -(\hat{J}'_{1-+}^-)^*$	$-\frac{1}{2 \sin \theta'_1} (1 + \cos \theta'_1)^2 e^{i\phi'_1}$	$-\frac{z_1'^2}{\sqrt{z'_1(1 - z'_1)}} e^{i\phi'_1}$
$\hat{J}'_{1+-}^0 = \hat{J}'_{1-+}^0$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta'_1$	$-\frac{2z'_1 - 1}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\hat{J}'_{1+-}^- = -(\hat{J}'_{1-+}^+)^*$	$\frac{1}{2 \sin \theta'_1} (1 - \cos \theta'_1)^2 e^{-i\phi'_1}$	$\frac{(1 - z'_1)^2}{\sqrt{z'_1(1 - z'_1)}} e^{-i\phi'_1}$
$\hat{J}'_{1++}^+ = -(\hat{J}'_{1--}^-)^*$	$\frac{2}{\sin \theta'_1} e^{-i\phi'_1}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{z'_1(1 - z'_1)}} e^{-i\phi'_1}$
$\hat{J}'_{1++}^{0/-} = \hat{J}'_{1--}^{0/+}$	0	0

X	(λ_X)	V_i	$\Gamma_{XV_1V_2}^{\mu_1\mu_2}(q_1, q_2; \lambda_X)/g_{XV_1V_2}(q_1, q_2)$
H	(0)	W, Z	$g^{\mu_1\mu_2}$
H	(0)	$\gamma, Z/\gamma, g$	$q_1 \cdot q_2 g^{\mu_1\mu_2} - q_2^{\mu_1} q_1^{\mu_2}$
A	(0)	$\gamma, Z/\gamma, g$	$\epsilon^{\mu_1\mu_2\alpha\beta} q_{1\alpha} q_{2\beta}$
G	$(\pm 2, \pm 1, 0)$	W, Z, γ, g	$\epsilon_{\alpha\beta}(p_X, \lambda_X) \hat{\Gamma}_{GVV}^{\alpha\beta, \mu_1\mu_2}(q_1, q_2)$

λ_X	$(\lambda_1\lambda_2)$	CP -even		CP -odd
		$H(\text{WBF})$	$H(\text{loop-induced})$	A
0	$(\pm\pm)$	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}(M^2 + Q_1^2 + Q_2^2)$	$\mp\frac{i}{2}\sqrt{(M^2 + Q_1^2 + Q_2^2)^2 - 4Q_1^2Q_2^2}$
0	(00)	$\frac{(M^2 + Q_1^2 + Q_2^2)}{2Q_1Q_2}$	Q_1Q_2	0

λ_X	$(\lambda_1\lambda_2)$	G
± 2	$(\pm\mp)$	$-(M^2 + Q_1^2 + Q_2^2 + 2m_V^2)$
± 1	(± 0)	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}MQ_2}[Q_2^2(M^2 - Q_1^2 + Q_2^2) - m_V^2(M^2 + Q_1^2 - Q_2^2)]$
± 1	$(0\mp)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}MQ_1}[Q_1^2(M^2 + Q_1^2 - Q_2^2) - m_V^2(M^2 - Q_1^2 + Q_2^2)]$
0	$(\pm\pm)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}M^2}[(Q_1^2 - Q_2^2)^2 + M^2(Q_1^2 + Q_2^2 - 2m_V^2)]$
0	(00)	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}Q_1Q_2}\left[4Q_1^2Q_2^2 + 2m_V^2(M^2 + Q_1^2 + Q_2^2) - \frac{m_V^2}{M^2}\{(M^2 + Q_1^2 + Q_2^2)^2 - 4Q_1^2Q_2^2\}\right]$

With the minimal cuts:

$$p_{T_j} > 20 \text{ GeV}, \quad |\eta_j| < 5, \quad R_{jj} = \sqrt{\Delta\eta_{jj}^2 + \Delta\phi_{jj}^2} > 0.6$$

plus the VBF cuts:

$$\eta_{j_1} > 0 > \eta_{j_2}, \quad \Delta\eta_{jj} = \eta_{j_1} - \eta_{j_2} > \Delta\eta_{jj\text{min}}$$

we find

$\sigma_{\text{VBF}}/\sigma_{\text{exact}}$	$\Delta\eta_{jj} > 3$	$\Delta\eta_{jj} > 4$	$\Delta\eta_{jj} > 5$
$qq \rightarrow qqH/A/G$	1.00/1.00/1.58	1.00/1.00/1.43	1.00/1.00/1.25
$qg \rightarrow qgH/A/G$	1.07/1.05/1.30	1.04/1.03/1.18	1.02/1.02/1.11
$gg \rightarrow ggH/A/G$	1.07/1.06/1.16	1.04/1.04/1.11	1.02/1.02/1.07

In addition, if we impose the p_{T_j} slicing cut:

$$20 \text{ GeV} < p_{T_j} < 100 \text{ GeV}$$

we find

$\sigma_{\text{VBF}}/\sigma_{\text{exact}}$	$\Delta\eta_{jj} > 3$	$\Delta\eta_{jj} > 4$	$\Delta\eta_{jj} > 5$
$qq \rightarrow qqH/A/G$	1.00/1.00/1.02	1.00/1.00/1.02	1.00/1.00/1.02
$qg \rightarrow qgH/A/G$	1.04/1.04/1.07	1.03/1.03/1.06	1.02/1.02/1.04
$gg \rightarrow ggH/A/G$	1.05/1.05/1.09	1.04/1.04/1.07	1.02/1.02/1.05

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{M}_{\sigma_1\sigma_3,\sigma_2\sigma_4}^{\lambda_X=0} &= \sum_{V_1,V_2} \frac{1}{(q_1^2 - m_{V_1}^2)(q_2^2 - m_{V_2}^2)} \sum_{\lambda_{1,2}=\pm,0} (J_{a_1 a_3}^{V_1})^{\lambda_1} (J_{a_2 a_4}^{V_2})^{\lambda_2} (\mathcal{M}_{V_1 V_2}^X)^0_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \\
&\sim \hat{J}_{1\sigma_1\sigma_3}^+ \hat{J}_{2\sigma_2\sigma_4}^+ \hat{\mathcal{M}}_{X++}^0 + \hat{J}_{1\sigma_1\sigma_3}^0 \hat{J}_{2\sigma_2\sigma_4}^0 \hat{\mathcal{M}}_{X00}^0 + \hat{J}_{1\sigma_1\sigma_3}^- \hat{J}_{2\sigma_2\sigma_4}^- \hat{\mathcal{M}}_{X--}^0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{M}_{\sigma_1,\sigma_2}^{\lambda_X=0} &\sim -\hat{J}_{1\sigma_1}^+(\theta_1) \hat{J}_{2\sigma_2}^+(\theta_2) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_{X++}^0 e^{-i\Delta\phi_{12}} \\
&\quad - \hat{J}_{1\sigma_1}^0(\theta_1) \hat{J}_{2\sigma_2}^0(\theta_2) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_{X00}^0 \\
&\quad - \hat{J}_{1\sigma_1}^-(\theta_1) \hat{J}_{2\sigma_2}^-(\theta_2) \hat{\mathcal{M}}_{X--}^0 e^{i\Delta\phi_{12}}
\end{aligned}$$

