

On the one - loop amplitude  
of the  $e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}$  process  
in  $R_\xi$  and unitary gauges

L. V. Kalinovskaya

Laboratory of Nuclear Physics,  
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

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# Z F I T T E R

Various interfaces allow fits of different channels with different sets of input parameters.

LEP1

LEP2

LC

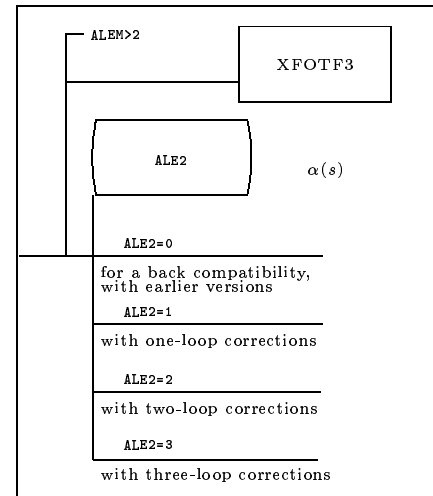
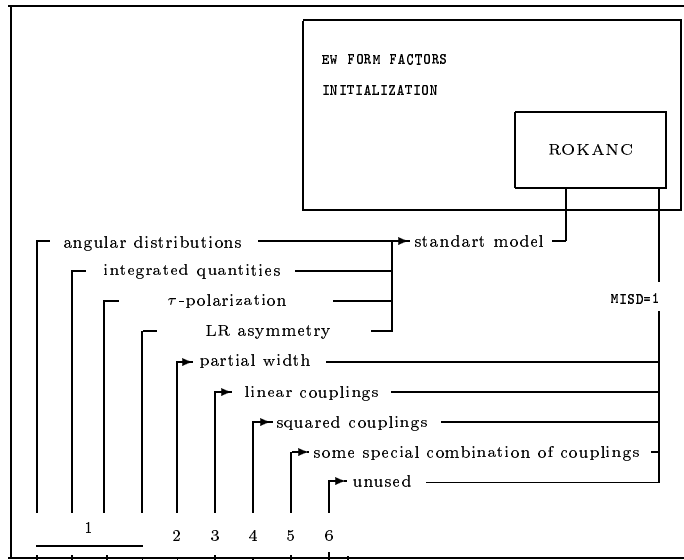
$$2E_{beam} \sim M_Z$$

$$2E_{beam} \sim 200\text{GeV}$$

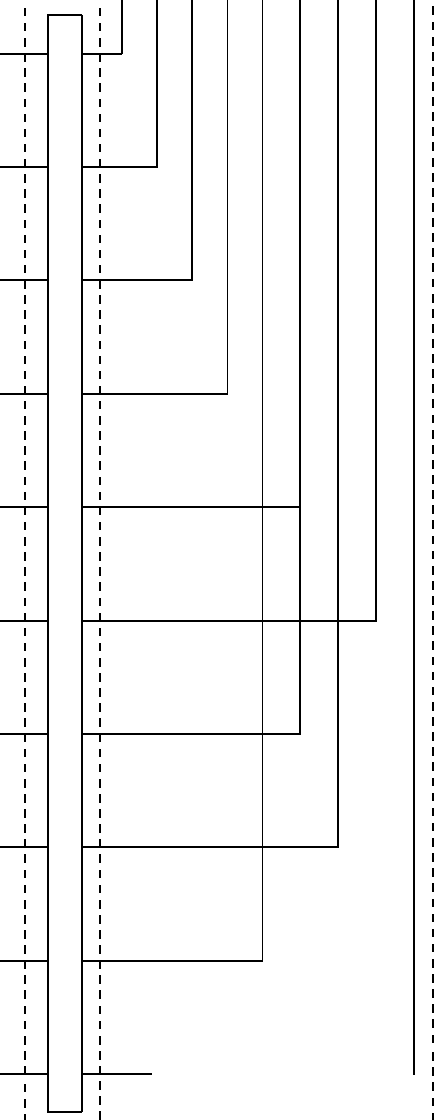
$$2E_{beam} \geq 2m_t$$

For next update of ZFITTER  $\rightarrow t\bar{t}$  channel

D. Bardin, LK, G. Nanava



- ZUATSM
- ZUTHSM
- ZUTPSM
- ZULRSM
- ZUTAU
- ZUXAFB
- ZUXSA
- ZUXSA2
- ZUXSEC
- SMATASY



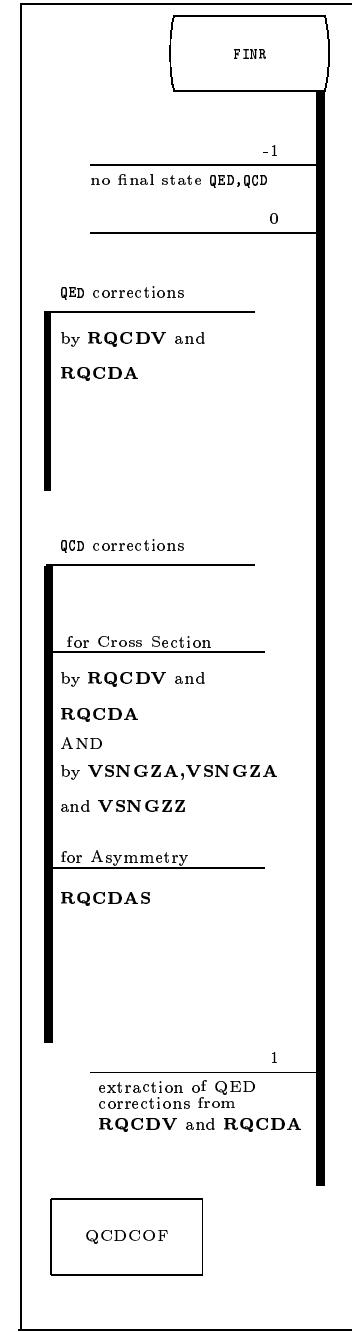
INDARR	INDF
	$f\bar{f}$
1	0
$\nu$	$\nu\bar{\nu}$
	1
	$e^+e^-$ without $t$ channel
2	2
$l$	$\mu^+\mu^-$
	3
	$\tau^+\tau^-$
3	4
$u$ light	$u\bar{u}$
4	5
$d$ light	$d\bar{d}$
3	6
$u$	$c\bar{c}$
4	7
$d$	$s\bar{s}$
3	8
unused	$t\bar{t}$ not implemented
5	9
$b$	$b\bar{b}$
	10
	hadrons= $\sum$ quarks
	11
	$e^+e^-$ with Bhabha

- Standart Input Parameter Set
- Effective Couplings
- Partial Width
- S-matrix Approach

interfaces  
for users

interfaces  
for INTRF

interfaces  
for methods



Preparations for the ZFITTER interfaces in subroutine EWCOUP

L.V.Kalinovskaya, Dubna, CALC 2000

# THE ELECTROWEAK PART OF THE AMPLITUDE

$$e^+e^- \longrightarrow t\bar{t}$$

- TWO GAUGES  $\longrightarrow R_\xi$  AND THE UNITARY
- SYSTEM FOR AUTOMATIC CALCULATION OF FEYNMAN DIAGRAMS

P.S. OMS RENORMALIZATION SCHEME a complete presentation of which was done recently in the book  
D.Bardin, G.Passarino *The Standart Model in the Making*,  
Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1999.

## Feynman rules for propagators (full collection)

### Propagator of a fermion, $f$

$$\begin{array}{c} \longrightarrow \\ f \end{array} \quad \frac{-i\not{p} + m_f}{p^2 + m_f^2}$$

### Vector boson propagators

$$A \quad \text{~~~~~} \quad \frac{1}{p^2} \left\{ \delta_{\mu\nu} + (\xi_A^2 - 1) \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2} \right\}$$

$$Z \quad \text{~~~~~} \quad \frac{1}{p^2 + M_Z^2} \left\{ \delta_{\mu\nu} + (\xi_Z^2 - 1) \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2 + \xi_Z^2 M_Z^2} \right\}$$

$$W^\pm \quad \text{~~~~~} \quad \frac{1}{p^2 + M^2} \left\{ \delta_{\mu\nu} + (\xi^2 - 1) \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2 + \xi^2 M^2} \right\}$$

### Propagators of unphysical fields

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \begin{array}{c} \cdots \longrightarrow \\ Y^A \end{array} \quad \frac{\xi_A}{p^2} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \phi^0 \end{array} & \frac{1}{p^2 + \xi_Z^2 \frac{M_Z^2}{c_\theta^2}} & \begin{array}{c} \cdots \longrightarrow \\ Y^Z \end{array} \quad \frac{\xi_Z}{p^2 + \xi_Z^2 \frac{M_Z^2}{c_\theta^2}} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \longrightarrow \\ \phi^\pm \end{array} & \frac{1}{p^2 + \xi^2 M^2} & \begin{array}{c} \cdots \longrightarrow \\ X^\pm \end{array} \quad \frac{\xi}{p^2 + \xi^2 M^2} \end{array}$$

### Propagator of physical scalar field, $H$ -boson

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ H \end{array} \quad \frac{1}{p^2 + M_H^2}$$

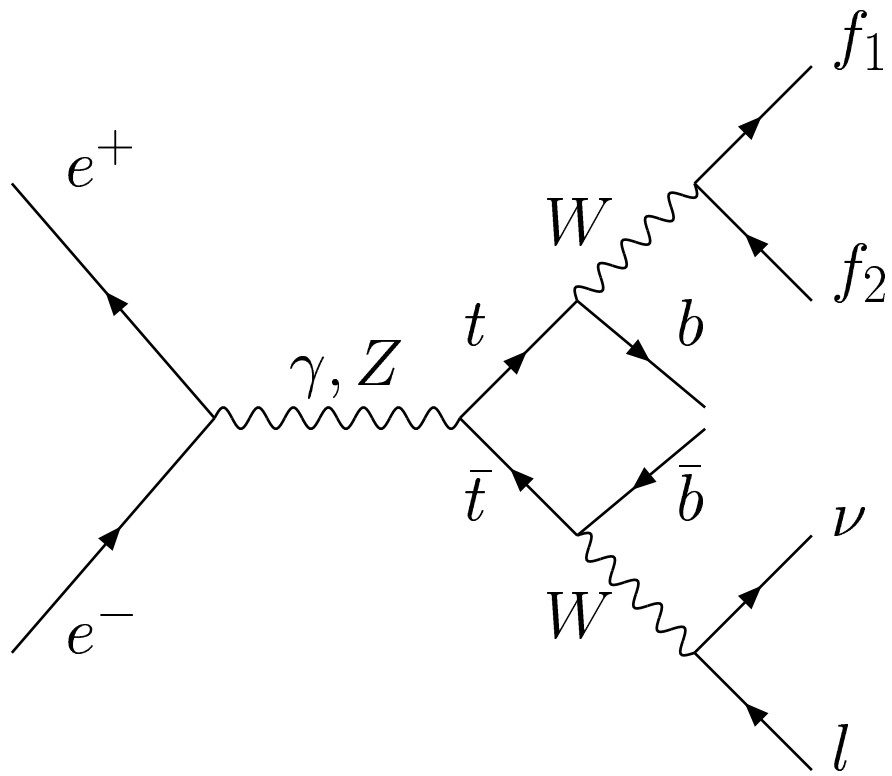
Every propagator should be multiplied by factor  $\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{4i}}$ .

The **PURPOSES** are:

- Explicitly control gauge invariance in  $R_\xi$ , examining cancellation of gauge parameters, and search for gauge invariant subsets of diagrams;
- Possibility to compare with the result in the unitary gauge as a cross-check.
- Create a FORTRAN code for

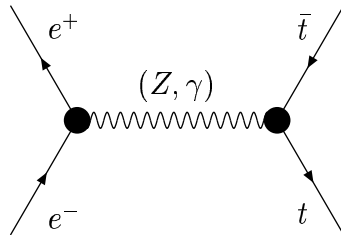
IMPROVED **BORN** APPROXIMATION

$$|A|^2 = |A_B|^2 + 2\text{Re}A_B^* A^{WEAK}$$



# AMPLITUDES in $L, Q, D$ - BASIS

which naturally arises if the final fermion mass is not ignored.



$$A \sim$$

$$\left[ i\gamma_\mu (1 + \gamma_5) F_L^e(s) + i\gamma_\mu F_Q^e(s) \right] \otimes$$

$$\left[ i\gamma_\mu (1 + \gamma_5) F_L^t(s) + i\gamma_\mu F_Q^t(s) + m_t I D_\mu F_D^t(s) \right]$$

$$D_\mu = (p_3 - p_4)_\mu$$



Every form factors in  $R_\xi$  gauge could be represented as a sum of two terms

$$F_{L,Q,D}^\xi(s) = F_{L,Q,D}^{(1)}(s) + F_{L,Q,D}^{add}(s, \xi)$$

First term corresponds to  $\xi = 1$  gauge and the second contains all  $\xi$  dependence and vanishes for  $\xi = 1$  by construction.

### CHECKED THE CANCELLATION

of the additional terms and we made this separately

for five subsets of diagrams with virtual

- $\left\{ \gamma \longrightarrow \xi_A \right\}$  – QED
- $\left\{ Z, \phi^0 \longrightarrow \xi_Z \right\}$  – VERTICES + WF REN

### CLUSTER

- $\left\{ H, \phi^0 \longrightarrow \xi_Z \right\}$  **cluster**
- $\left\{ W, \phi^\pm \longrightarrow \xi \right\}$  **cluster**

+ self-energies and  $WW$  box

- $ZZ$  box

Gauge invariant subsets of **QED** diagrams :

QED cluster

$\gamma\gamma$  ,  $Z\gamma$  boxes

QED bremsstrahlung diagrams

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Free of infrared divergences.

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The remaining one-loop diagrams form

**WEAK** corrections.

The total weak amplitude is a sum  
of *dressed*  $\gamma$  and  $Z$  exchange amplitudes.

*BUILDING BLOCKS*

in the order of increasing complexity:

SELF-ENERGIES

VERTICES

WEAK BOXES ( $WW$  and  $ZZ$ )

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Free of ultraviolet divergences.

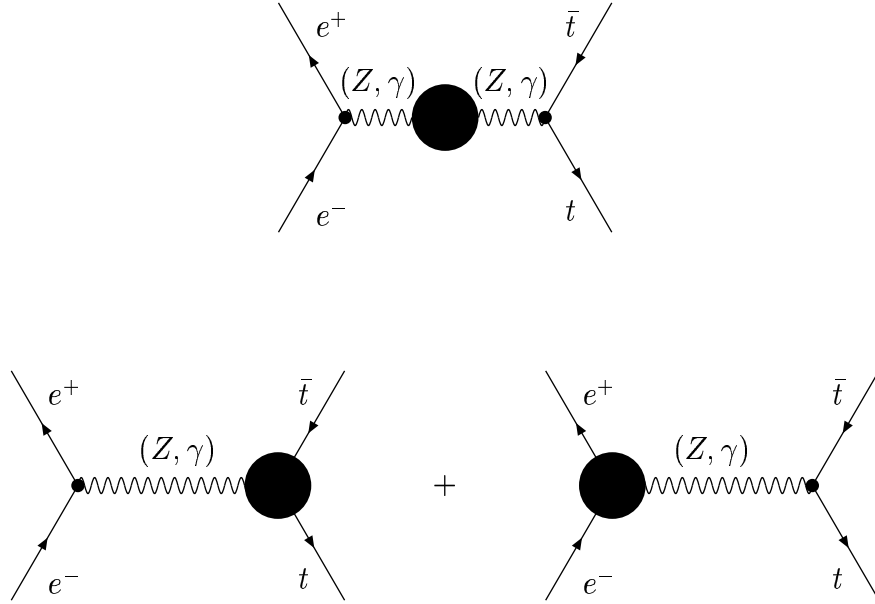


Figure 1: EW dressing of vertices and propagators in the process  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow (Z, \gamma) \rightarrow t \bar{t}$ .

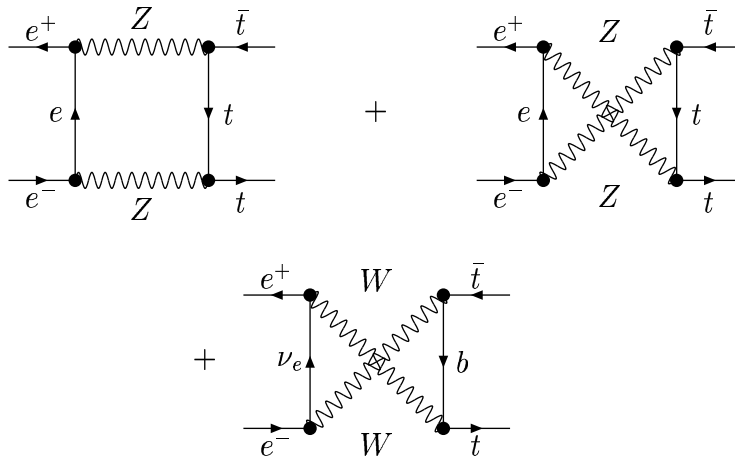


Figure 2: ZZ and WW boxes for the process  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow t \bar{t}$ .

# Born-like structure of the WEAK

## AMPLITUDE in terms of

$LL, QL, LQ, QQ, LD$  and  $QD$  form factors:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_\gamma &= i \frac{4\pi Q_e Q_f}{s} \chi_\gamma(s) \alpha(s) \gamma_\mu \otimes \gamma_\mu \\
 \mathcal{A}_Z &= i \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} e^2 4I_e^{(3)} I_t^{(3)} \frac{\chi_Z(s)}{s} \\
 &\times \left\{ \begin{aligned}
 &\gamma_\mu(1 + \gamma_5) \otimes \gamma_\mu(1 + \gamma_5) F_{LL}(s, t) \\
 &-4|Q_e| s_W^2 \gamma_\mu \otimes \gamma_\mu(1 + \gamma_5) F_{QL}(s, t) \\
 &-4|Q_t| s_W^2 \gamma_\mu(1 + \gamma_5) \otimes \gamma_\mu F_{LQ}(s, t) \\
 &+16|Q_e Q_t| s_W^4 \gamma_\mu \otimes \gamma_\mu F_{QQ}(s, t) \\
 &+\gamma_\mu(1 + \gamma_5) \otimes (-im_t D_\mu) F_{LD}(s, t) \\
 &-4|Q_e| s_W^2 \gamma_\mu \otimes (-im_t D_\mu) F_{QD}(s, t) \end{aligned} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

## BOSONIC SELF-ENERGIES

In the  $R_\xi$  gauge there are 14 diagrams which contribute to the *total*  $Z$  and  $\gamma$  bosonic self-energies and to the  $Z-\gamma$  transition.

With  $S_{ZZ}$ ,  $S_{Z\gamma}$  and  $S_{\gamma\gamma}$  standing for the sum of all diagrams, depicted by a grey circle, we define the three corresponding

self-energy functions  $\Sigma$ :

$$S_{ZZ} = (2\pi)^4 i \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2 c_W^2} \Sigma_{ZZ}$$

$$S_{Z\gamma} = (2\pi)^4 i \frac{g^2 s_W}{16\pi^2 c_W} \Sigma_{Z\gamma}$$

$$S_{\gamma\gamma} = (2\pi)^4 i \frac{g^2 s_W^2}{16\pi^2} \Sigma_{\gamma\gamma}$$

All **bosonic** self-energies and transitions may be naturally split into *bosonic* and *fermionic* components.

## Bosonic self-energies and transitions

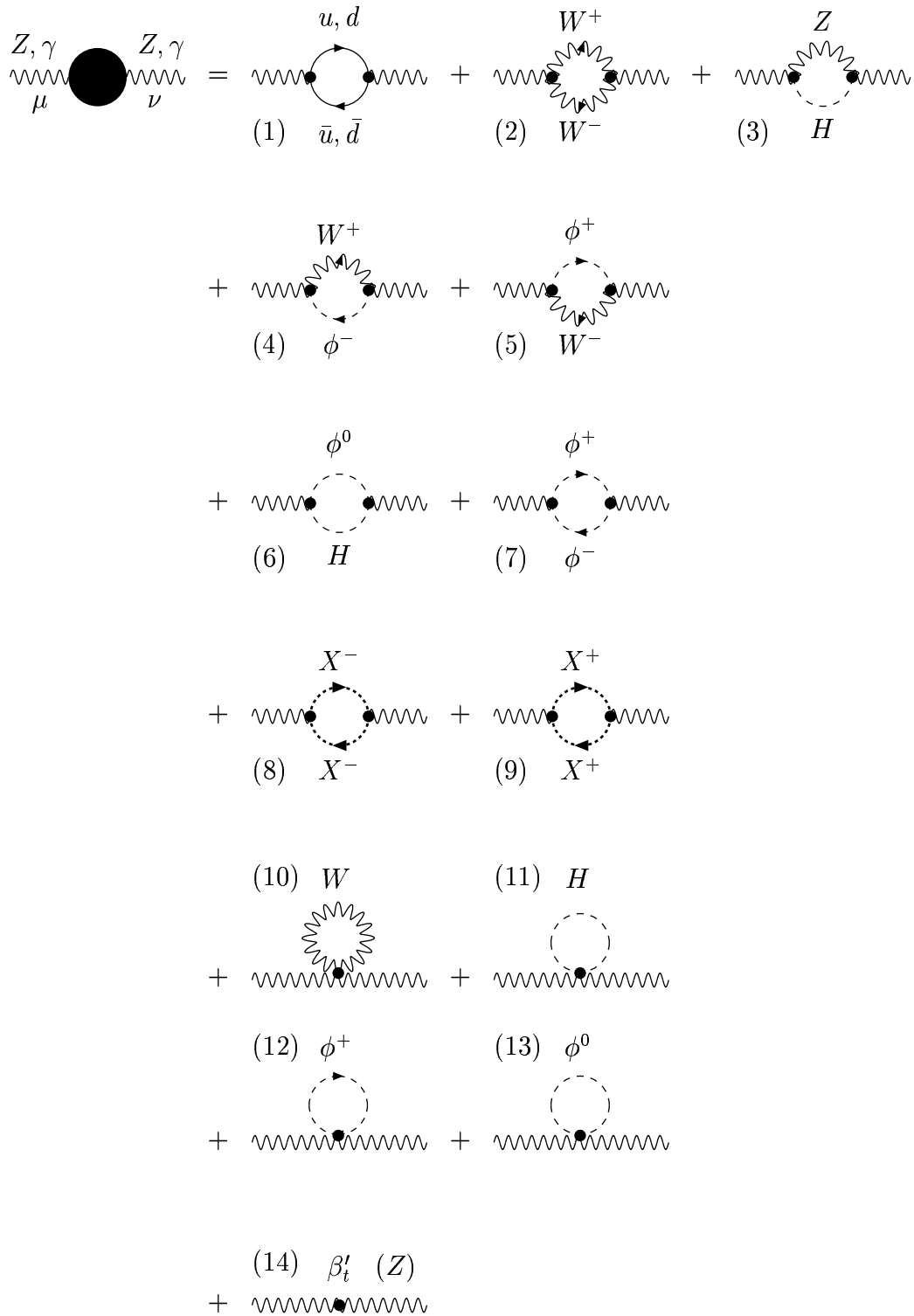


Figure 3:  $(Z, A)$ -boson self-energy;  $Z - A$  transition

- Bosonic components of  $Z$ ,  $\gamma$  self-energies and  $Z$ - $\gamma$  transitions, are:

$$\Sigma_{ZZ}^{\text{bos}}(s) = M_Z^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{R_Z} \left( \frac{1}{2} - c_W^2 - 9c_W^4 \right) - \frac{3}{2} \left[ \left( 1 + 2c_W^4 \right) \frac{1}{r_{HZ}} - \frac{1}{2} - c_W^2 + \frac{8}{3}c_W^4 + \frac{1}{2}r_{HZ} \right] \right\} \frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} + \Sigma_{ZZ}^{\text{bos},F}(s)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_{ZZ}^{\text{bos},F}(s) = & \frac{M_Z^2}{12} \left\{ \left[ 4c_W^2 (5 - 8c_W^2 - 12c_W^4) + (1 - 4c_W^2 - 36c_W^4) \frac{1}{R_Z} \right] \right. \\ & B_0^F(-s; M_W, M_W) \\ & + \left[ \frac{1}{R_Z} + 10 - 2r_{HZ} + (r_{HZ} - 1)^2 R_Z \right] B_0^F(-s; M_H, M_Z) \\ & + \left[ \frac{18}{r_{HZ}} + 1 + (1 - r_{HZ}) R_Z \right] L_\mu(M_Z^2) \\ & + r_{HZ} \left[ 7 - (1 - r_{HZ}) R_Z \right] L_\mu(M_H^2) \\ & + 2c_W^2 \left( \frac{18}{r_{HW}} + 1 + 8c_W^2 - 24c_W^4 \right) L_\mu(M_W^2) \\ & + \frac{4}{3} (1 - 2c_W^2) \frac{1}{R_Z} \\ & \left. - 6 \left( 1 + 2c_W^4 \right) \frac{1}{r_{HZ}} - 3(1 + 2c_W^2) - 9r_{HZ} - (1 - r_{HZ})^2 R_Z \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Here  $L_\mu(M^2)$  denotes the log containing t'Hooft scale  $\mu$ :

$$L_\mu(M^2) = \ln \frac{M^2}{\mu^2}$$

$$B_0(-s; M_1, M_2) = \frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} + B_0^F(-s; M_1, M_2)$$

Therefore  $B_0^F$  also depends of the scale  $\mu$ .

Vacuum polarization  $\Pi_{Z\gamma}^{\text{bos}}(s)$  and  $\Pi_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{bos}}(s)$ :

$$\Sigma_{Z\gamma}^{\text{bos}}(s) = -s\Pi_{Z\gamma}^{\text{bos}}(s)$$

$$\Sigma_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{bos}}(s) = -s\Pi_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{bos}}(s)$$

# Bosonic self-energies and bosonic counter-terms.

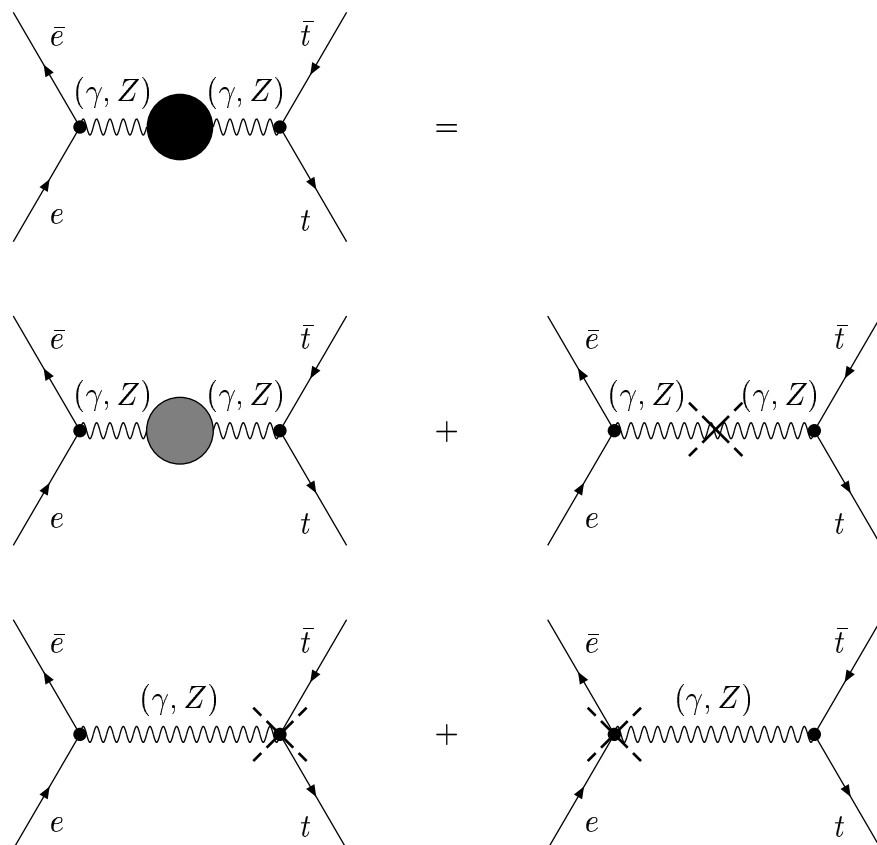


Figure 4: *Bosonic self-energies and bosonic counter-terms for  $e\bar{e} \rightarrow (Z, \gamma) \rightarrow f\bar{f}$*



$$F_{LL}^{ct}(s) = \mathcal{D}_Z(s) - s_W^2 \Pi_{\gamma\gamma}(0) + \frac{c_W^2 - s_W^2}{s_W^2} (\Delta\rho + \Delta\bar{\rho}^{\text{bos}})$$

$$F_{QL(LQ)}^{ct}(s) = \mathcal{D}_Z(s) - \left( \Pi_{Z\gamma}(s) + \bar{\Pi}_{Z\gamma}^{\text{bos}}(s) \right) - s_W^2 \Pi_{\gamma\gamma}(0) - (\Delta\rho + \Delta\bar{\rho}^{\text{bos}})$$

$$F_{QQ}^{ct,\text{bos}}(s) = \mathcal{D}_Z^{\text{bos}}(s) - 2 \left( \Pi_{Z\gamma}^{\text{bos}}(s) + \bar{\Pi}_{Z\gamma}^{\text{bos}}(s) \right) + c_W^2 (1 - R_Z) \left[ \Pi_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{bos}}(s) - \Pi_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{bos}}(0) \right] - s_W^2 \Pi_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{bos}}(0) - \frac{1}{s_W^2} (\Delta\rho^{\text{bos}} + \Delta\bar{\rho}^{\text{bos}})$$

$$F_{QQ}^{ct,\text{fer}}(s) = \mathcal{D}_Z^{\text{fer}}(s) - 2\Pi_{Z\gamma}^{\text{fer}}(s) - s_W^2 \Pi_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{fer}}(0) - \frac{1}{s_W^2} \Delta\rho^{\text{fer}}$$

The term  $c_W^2 (1 - R_Z) [\Pi_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{fer}}(s) - \Pi_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{fer}}(0)]$  is extracted from  $F_{QQ}^{ct,\text{fer}}(s)$  and shifted to  $A_\gamma^{\text{OLA}}$ .

$\Delta\bar{\rho}^{\text{bos}}$  and  $\bar{\Pi}_{Z\gamma}^{\text{bos}}(s)$  stand for shifts of bosonic self-energies. *G. Passarino, 1991.*

$$\Delta\bar{\rho}^{\text{bos}} = 4s_W^2 \left[ \frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} - L_\mu(M_W) \right]$$

$$\bar{\Pi}_{Z\gamma}^{\text{bos}}(s) = -2R_W \left[ \frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} - L_\mu(M_W) \right]$$

A useful ratio

$$\mathcal{D}_Z(s) = \frac{1}{c_W^2} \frac{\Sigma_{ZZ}(s) - \Sigma_{ZZ}(M_Z^2)}{M_Z^2 - s}$$

# FORM FACTORS of $Z$ CLUSTER

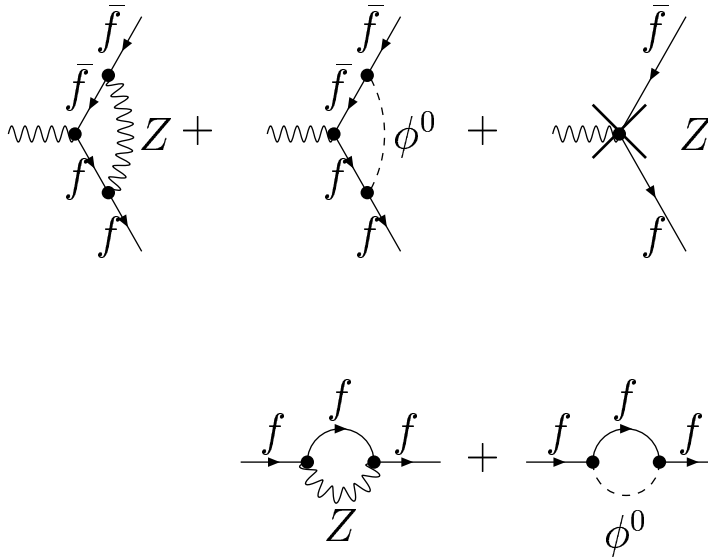


Figure 5:  $Z$  cluster

Separating out pole contributions  $1/\bar{\epsilon}$ , we define finite quantities. We note, that if a form factor  $F_A^{ij}(s)$  has a pole, than the corresponding finite part  $\mathcal{F}_A^{ij}(s)$  is  $\mu$ -dependent.

$$F_L^{\gamma Z}(s) = \mathcal{F}_L^{\gamma Z}(s)$$

$$F_Q^{\gamma Z}(s) = \mathcal{F}_Q^{\gamma Z}(s)$$

$$F_D^{\gamma Z}(s) = \mathcal{F}_D^{\gamma Z}(s)$$

$$F_L^{zZ}(s) = -\frac{1}{4}r_{tW}\frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} + \mathcal{F}_L^{zZ}(s)$$

$$F_Q^{zZ}(s) = -\frac{1}{16}\frac{1}{|Q_t|s_W^2}r_{tW}\frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} + \mathcal{F}_Q^{zZ}(s)$$

$$F_D^{zZ}(s) = \mathcal{F}_D^{zZ}(s)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}_L^{\gamma Z}(s) = & \frac{2}{c_W^2} Q_t v_t a_t \left\{ 2 \left( 2 + \frac{1}{R_Z} \right) \right. \\
& \times M_Z^2 C_0(-m_t^2, -m_t^2, -s; m_t, M_Z, m_t) \\
& - 3B_0^F(-s; m_t, m_t) \\
& + 2B_0^F(-m_t^2; m_t, M_Z) - L_\mu(m_t^2) \\
& + \frac{1}{r_{tZ}} \left[ B_0^F(-m_t^2; m_t, M_Z) + L_\mu(M_Z^2) - 1 \right] \\
& \left. - 2(1 + 4r_{tZ}) \frac{M_Z^2}{4m_t^2 - s} L_{ab}(0, m_t, M_Z) \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

# FORM FACTORS of $W$ CLUSTER

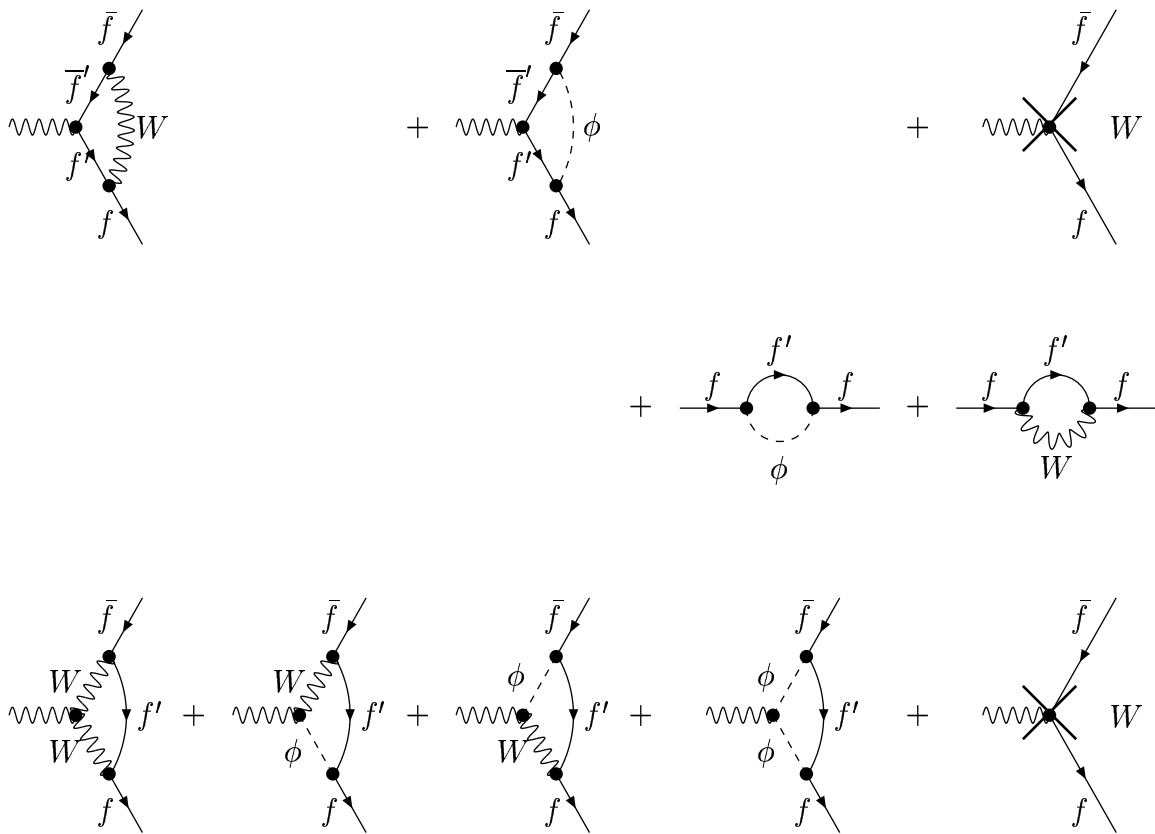


Figure 6:  $W$  cluster.

$$F_L^{\gamma W}(s) = 2\frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} + \mathcal{F}_L^{\gamma W}(s)$$

$$F_Q^{\gamma W}(s) = \mathcal{F}_Q^{\gamma W}(s)$$

$$F_D^{\gamma W}(s) = \mathcal{F}_D^{\gamma W}(s)$$

$$F_L^{zW}(s) = 2c_W^2\frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} + \mathcal{F}_L^{zW}(s)$$

$$F_Q^{zW}(s) = \mathcal{F}_Q^{zW}(s)$$

$$F_D^{zW}(s) = \mathcal{F}_D^{zW}(s)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}_L^{\gamma W}(s) = & Q_b \left[ \left( 4 + 2r_{tW} + r_{tW}^2 + \frac{2}{R_W} \right) M_W^2 \right. \\
& C_0(-m_t^2, -m_t^2, -s; 0, M_W, 0) \\
& - \left( 3 + \frac{1}{2}r_{tW} \right) B_0^F(-s; 0, 0) \\
& + \frac{1}{2}(5 + r_{tW})B_0^F(-m_t^2; 0, M_W) - \frac{1}{2}L_\mu(M_W^2) \\
& + \frac{1}{r_{tW}} \left[ B_0^F(-m_t^2; 0, M_W) + L_\mu(M_W^2) - 1 \right] \\
& \left. - (2 + 9r_{tW} + 3r_{tW}^2) \frac{M_W^2}{4m_t^2 - s} L_{ab}(m_t, 0, M_W) \right] \\
& + \frac{1}{2}(6 - r_{tW})B_0^F(-s; M_W, M_W) \\
& - \frac{1}{2}(3 - r_{tW})B_0^F(-m_t^2; 0, M_W) - \frac{1}{2}L_\mu(M_W^2) \\
& + \frac{1}{r_{tW}} \left[ B_0^F(-m_t^2; 0, M_W) + L_\mu(M_W^2) - 1 \right] \\
& + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}r_{tW} - \left[ 4 - (2 + 13r_{tW} + r_t^2) \frac{M_W^2}{4m_t^2 - s} \right] \\
& L_{na}(m_t, 0, M_W).
\end{aligned}$$

# FORM FACTORS of $H$ CLUSTER

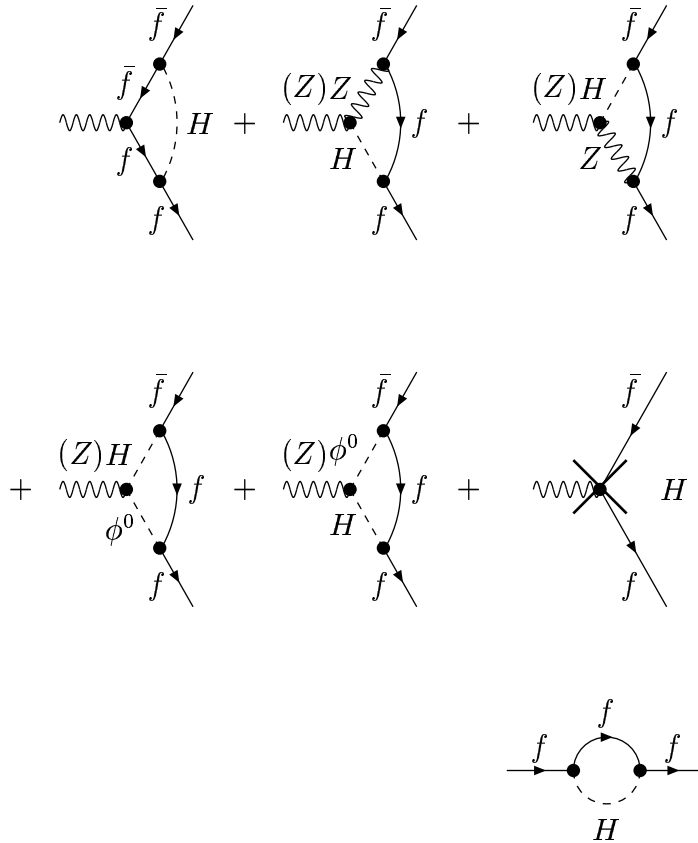


Figure 7: H - cluster

$$F_Q^{\gamma H}(s) = \mathcal{F}_Q^{\gamma H}(s)$$

$$F_D^{\gamma H}(s) = \mathcal{F}_D^{\gamma H}(s)$$

$$F_L^{zH}(s) = \frac{1}{4} r_{tW} \frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} + \mathcal{F}_L^{zH}(s)$$

$$F_Q^{zH}(s) = \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{|Q_t|} r_{tW} \frac{1}{s_W^2} \frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} + \mathcal{F}_Q^{zH}(s)$$

$$F_D^{zH}(s) = \mathcal{F}_D^{zH}(s)$$

Where we introduce symbols

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_W &= \frac{M_W^2}{s} & R_Z &= \frac{M_Z^2}{s} \\
 r_{tZ} &= \frac{m_t^2}{M_Z^2} & r_{tW} &= \frac{m_t^2}{M_W^2} \\
 r_{tH} &= \frac{m_t^2}{M_H^2} & r_{HZ} &= \frac{M_H^2}{M_Z^2} & r_{HW} &= \frac{M_H^2}{M_W^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Auxiliary functions

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_{ab}(M_1, M_2, M_3) &= \\
 &\left(1 + \frac{M_1^2}{M_3^2}\right) M_3^2 C_0(0, 0, -s; M_3, M_2, M_3) \\
 &- B_0^F(-s; M_3, M_3) + B_0^F(-m_t^2; M_2, M_3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_{na}(M_1, M_2, M_3) &= \\
 &\left(1 - \frac{M_1^2}{M_3^2}\right) M_3^2 C_0(0, 0, -s; M_3, M_2, M_3) \\
 &+ B_0^F(-s; M_3, M_3) - B_0^F(-m_t^2; M_2, M_3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_{Hi}(M_1, M_2, M_3) &= \\
 &\left[\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{M_2^2}{M_3^2}\right) - 2 \frac{M_1^2}{M_3^2}\right] M_3^2 C_0(0, 0, -s; M_2, M_1, M_3) \\
 &+ B_0^F(-s; M_3, M_2) - \frac{1}{2} B_0^F(-m_t^2; M_1, M_2) \\
 &- \frac{1}{2} B_0^F(-m_t^2; M_3, M_1)
 \end{aligned}$$

## SCALAR FORM FACTORS

$$F_{LL}(s, t) = \mathcal{F}_L^{zee}(s) + \mathcal{F}_L^{ztt}(s) \\ + \mathcal{F}_{LL}^{ct}(s) + c_W^2 (R_Z - 1) s \mathcal{B}_{LL}^{WW}(s, t)$$

$$F_{QL}(s, t) = \mathcal{F}_Q^{zee}(s) + \mathcal{F}_L^{ztt}(s) \\ + c_W^2 (R_Z - 1) \mathcal{F}_L^{\gamma tt}(s) + \mathcal{F}_{QL}^{ct}(s)$$

$$F_{LQ}(s, t) = \mathcal{F}_L^{zee}(s) + \mathcal{F}_Q^{ztt}(s) \\ + c_W^2 (R_Z - 1) \mathcal{F}_L^{\gamma ee}(s) + \mathcal{F}_{LQ}^{ct}(s)$$

$$F_{QQ}(s, t) = \mathcal{F}_Q^{zee}(s) + \mathcal{F}_Q^{ztt}(s) \\ - \frac{c_W^2}{s_W^2} (R_Z - 1) \left[ \mathcal{F}_Q^{\gamma ee}(s) + \mathcal{F}_Q^{\gamma tt}(s) \right] \\ + \mathcal{F}_{QQ}^{ct}(s)$$

$$F_{LD}(s, t) = \mathcal{F}_D^{ztt}(s)$$

$$F_{QD}(s, t) = \mathcal{F}_D^{ztt}(s) + c_W^2 (R_Z - 1) \mathcal{F}_D^{\gamma tt}(s)$$

where

$$\mathcal{F}_Q^{ztt}(s) = \mathcal{F}_Q^{zZ}(s) + \mathcal{F}_Q^{zW}(s) + \mathcal{F}_Q^{zH}(s)$$



Table 1: EWFF for the process  $e^+e^- \rightarrow u\bar{u}$ . **eett** - ZFITTER comparison.

Without ZZ boxes				
Quantity		$E_{\text{cm}}$		
		100	200	300
$F_{LL}$	$M_W/10$	12.94466 - $i$ 1.84787	9.34003 - $i$ 9.42491	9.03775 - $i$ 11.56005
	$M_W$	12.94466 - $i$ 1.84787	9.34003 - $i$ 9.42491	9.03774 - $i$ 11.56005
	$10M_W$	12.94466 - $i$ 1.84787	9.34003 - $i$ 9.42491	9.03775 - $i$ 11.56005
ZFITTER		12.94468 - $i$ 1.84786	9.34065 - $i$ 9.42467	9.03903 - $i$ 11.55958
$F_{QL}$	$M_W/10$	29.34721 + $i$ 3.67329	30.33892 + $i$ 3.34535	31.64554 + $i$ 2.75261
	$M_W$	29.34721 + $i$ 3.67329	30.33891 + $i$ 3.34535	31.64553 + $i$ 2.75261
	$10M_W$	29.34721 + $i$ 3.67329	30.33892 + $i$ 3.34535	31.64554 + $i$ 2.75261
ZFITTER		29.34720 + $i$ 3.67330	30.33889 + $i$ 3.34535	31.64552 + $i$ 2.75259
$F_{LQ}$	$M_W/10$	29.13302 + $i$ 3.26972	30.03854 + $i$ 1.54158	31.68636 - $i$ 0.22635
	$M_W$	29.13302 + $i$ 3.26972	30.03854 + $i$ 1.54158	31.68636 - $i$ 0.22635
	$10M_W$	29.13302 + $i$ 3.26972	30.03854 + $i$ 1.54158	31.68636 - $i$ 0.22635
ZFITTER		29.13304 + $i$ 3.26973	30.03855 + $i$ 1.54163	31.68635 - $i$ 0.22634
$F_{QQ}$	$M_W/10$	44.90390 + $i$ 8.85688	43.80287 + $i$ 10.02412	44.21224 + $i$ 10.83899
	$M_W$	44.90389 + $i$ 8.85688	43.80285 + $i$ 10.02412	44.21222 + $i$ 10.83899
	$10M_W$	44.90390 + $i$ 8.85688	43.80286 + $i$ 10.02412	44.21223 + $i$ 10.83899
ZFITTER		44.90392 + $i$ 8.85688	43.80285 + $i$ 10.02411	44.21224 + $i$ 10.83894