

QCD AT THE LHC

II: RESUMMATION

STEFANO FORTE
UNIVERSITÀ DI MILANO & INFN



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO
DIPARTIMENTO DI FISICA



XLIX Herbstschule für
Hochenergiephysik

Maria Laach, 12 September 2017

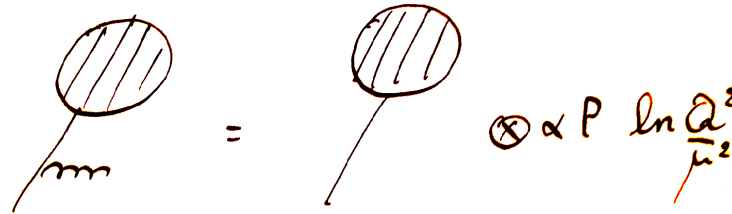
SUMMARY

LECTURE II: RESUMMATION

- ALTARELLI-PARISI REVISITED: GLUON EMISSION
- SINGULARITIES AND LOGARITHMS
- RENORMALIZATION GROUP AND EXPONENTIATION OF SOFT LOGARITHMS
- SUDAKOV RESUMMATION AND INFRARED SINGULARITIES
- TRANSVERSE MOMENTUM RESUMMATION AND COLLINEAR SINGULARITIES
- HIGH ENERGY FACTORIZATION AND RESUMMATION
- THE BFKL EQUATION IN COLLINEAR FACTORIZATION

LARGE LOGS: GLUON EMISSION

FACTORIZED COLLINEAR EMISSION, UP TO NON-LOGARITHMIC TERMS:



$$\sigma^{(1)}(\tau, Q^2) = \int_{\tau}^1 \frac{dx}{x} \sigma^{(0)}\left(\frac{\tau}{x}, Q^2\right) P(x) \alpha \ln \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}$$

THE GLUON SPLITTING FUNCTION

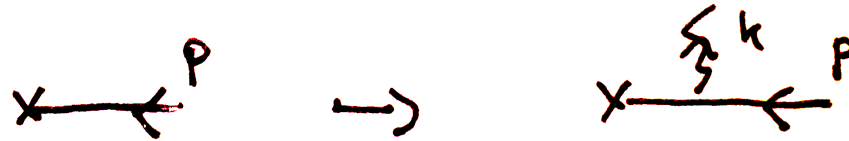
$$P_{gg}(x) = 2C_A \left[\frac{x}{1-x}_+ + \frac{1-x}{x} + x(1-x) \right] + \beta_0 \delta(1-x)$$

- $x \leftrightarrow 1-x$ SYMMETRY
- THE PARTONIC CROSS-SECTION IS A DISTRIBUTION
- + DISTRIBUTION: $f(x)_+$ ACTS ON $g(x)$ AS $\int_0^1 dx f(x)_+ g(x) \equiv \int_0^1 dx f(x) [g(x) - g(1)]$

DIVERGENCES & LOGS

- COLLINEAR: $\int_{\mu^2}^{(s-Q^2)^2/s} \frac{dk_t^2}{k_t^2} \sim \ln \left[\frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} \frac{(1-\tau)^2}{\tau} \right] = \ln \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} + \ln(1-\tau)^2 + \ln \tau$
- INFRARED (SOFT, LARGE- x , SUDAKOV) $\int_{\tau}^1 dy \frac{1}{1-y}_+ \sim \ln(1-\tau)$
- HIGH-ENERGY (SMALL- x , BFKL) $\int_{\tau}^1 dy \frac{1}{y} \sim \ln(\tau)$

EIKONAL EMISSION



$$\bar{u}(p) \rightarrow \bar{u}(p) i e \gamma^\mu (-i) \frac{\not{p} + \not{k} + m}{(p+k)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon}$$

$$= \bar{u}(p) \frac{2p^\mu + (m - \not{p})\gamma^\mu + O(k)}{2p \cdot k + i\epsilon} = \frac{p^\mu}{p \cdot k} \bar{u}(p)$$

- **SOFT GLUON EMISSION** $\Rightarrow$ UNIVERSAL **EIKONAL FACTOR**
- **COLLINEAR VS. SOFT:**
 - SOFT EMISSION IS ALSO COLLINEAR; COLLINEAR EMISSION MAY BE NON-SOFT
 - COLLINEAR EMISSION $\Rightarrow$ UNIVERSAL PARTON-DEPENDENT ALTARELLI-PARISI FACTOR;
 - SOFT GLUON EMISSION $\Rightarrow$ UNIVERSAL EIKONAL FACTOR

- **CROSS SECTION** FOR SINGLE (DOUBLE. . .) EMISSION **INFRARED DIVERGENT:**

$$\int dk_z \frac{1}{p \cdot x} = \int \frac{dz}{1-z}$$

- **DIVERGENCE CANCELLED** BY VIRTUAL CORRECTIONS: SINGLE EMISSION CANCELLED BY ONE-LOOP, DOUBLE EMISSION CANCELLED BY TWO LOOPS ETC:

$$\text{REAL} \sim \int \frac{dz}{1-z}; \text{REAL+VIRTUAL} \sim \int \frac{dz}{1-z} +$$

- AFTER CANCELLATION, **LEFTOVER SOFT LOGS**
- **EMISSION FROM A GLUON** LINE $\Rightarrow$ SOFT $\leftrightarrow$ HARD SYMMETRY

SOFT LOGS

x SPACE VS. N SPACE

$$\int_0^1 dx x^{N-1} \frac{\ln^p(1-x)}{(1-x)_+} = \frac{1}{p+1} \ln^{p+1} \frac{1}{N} + O(\ln^p \frac{1}{N})$$

$$x \rightarrow 1 \Leftrightarrow N \rightarrow \infty; O(1-x) \Leftrightarrow O\left(\frac{1}{N}\right)$$

- EACH EMISSION $\rightarrow$ EXTRA FACTOR OF $\frac{1}{(1-x)_+} \Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{1}{N}$
- IN x SPACE, EMISSION CONVOLUTIVE $\rightarrow$ IN N SPACE, MULTIPLICATIVE
MELLIN FACTORIZES PHASE SPACE
- n -TUPLE EMISSION $\Rightarrow$ EXTRA FACTOR OF $\ln^n \frac{1}{N} \leftrightarrow \frac{\ln^{n-1}(1-x)}{(1-x)_+}$

IRC LOGS

- AT EACH PERTURBATIVE ORDER, TWO SOFT LOGS:
 INFRARED $\int_\tau^1 dy \frac{1}{1-y}_+ \sim \ln(1-\tau)$
 COLLINEAR $\int_{\mu^2}^{(s-Q^2)^2/s} \frac{dk_t^2}{k_t^2} \sim \ln(1 - \frac{Q^2}{s})^2 \sim \ln(1-\tau)^2$
- FACTORIZATION SCHEME CHOICE: CAN REDEFINE OPERATOR MATRIX ELEMENT BY ANY FINTE
 $Z_n(\alpha_s): A_n \rightarrow Z_n(\alpha_s) A_n \leftrightarrow$ REDEFINE PDF $q \rightarrow Z \otimes q$
- $\overline{\text{MS}}$ (MINIMAL SUBTRACTION) $\Rightarrow$ ONLY $\ln \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}$ SUBTRACTED FROM $\hat{\sigma}$ INTO PDF EVOLUTION
- $\overline{\text{MS}}$ PARTONIC XSECT CONTAINS TWO EXTRA SOFT LOGS AT EACH EXTRA PERTURBATIVE ORDER

THRESHOLD RESUMMATION & RG INVARIANCE I

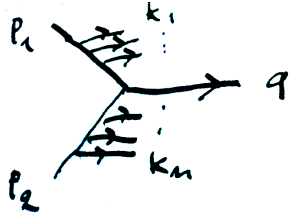
COLORLESS PRODUCTION (HIGGS, DRELL YAN)

FACTORIZATION, KINEMATICS & SCALE SEPARATION

$$\begin{array}{c} p_1 \\ p_2 \end{array} \rightarrow \text{blob} \rightarrow q, k_1, \dots, k_n = \begin{array}{c} p_2 \\ p_1 \end{array} \rightarrow \text{blob} \rightarrow q + \mathcal{O}(1-z) \quad ; \quad q^2 = M^2; \tau = \frac{M^2}{s}; k^2 \leq \frac{(s^2 - M^2)^2}{s}$$

- RADIATION FROM INTERNAL LINES POWER-SUPPRESSED IN SOFT LIMIT

- **LOOPS:**  $= \sigma^0(M^2) H(M^2)$ (LOOP CORRECTIONS TO LEADING-ORDER σ^0)
 DIMENSIONLESS, DEPENDS ONLY ON M^2

- **REAL EMISSION:**  $= \sigma^0(M^2) J(M^2(1 - \tau)^2)$ "JET" FUNCTION(S)
 DIMENSIONLESS, DEPENDS ONLY ON $M^2(1 - \tau)^2$ IN SOFT LIMIT: **PHASE-SPACE!**

- $\ln \hat{\sigma}(M^2, \tau) = \ln H(M^2) + \ln J(M^2(1 - \tau)^2)$ **PARTONIC XSEC FACTORIZES** INTO
 FUNCT. OF M^2 (**HARD SCALE**) & FUNCT. OF $M^2(1 - \tau)^2$ (**SOFT SCALE**)

THRESHOLD RESUMMATION & RG INVARIANCE II

COLORLESS PRODUCTION (HIGGS, DRELL YAN)

RG IMPROVEMENT

- **MELLIN TRANSFORM** $F(M^2(1 - \tau)^2) \Leftrightarrow F\left(\frac{M^2}{N^2}\right)$
- **MELLIN-SPACE PARTONIC CROSS-SECTION:**
$$\ln \hat{\sigma}(M^2, \mu^2, N, \alpha(\mu^2)) = \ln \sigma^0(M^2) + \ln H\left(\frac{M^2}{\mu^2}, \alpha(\mu^2)\right) + \ln J\left(\frac{M^2/N^2}{\mu^2}, \alpha(\mu^2)\right)$$
- $\hat{\sigma}$ IS **NOT RG INVARIANT** (NOT PHYSICAL OBSERVABLE); $\hat{\sigma} \gamma^{\text{phys}} = M^2 \frac{d}{dM^2} \hat{\sigma}$ IS **RG INVARIANT**
MELLIN SPACE $\hat{\sigma}$ MULTIPLICATIVELY RENORMALIZED:
$$\sigma^{\text{ren}}(N, M^2, \alpha^r(\mu^2)) = Z(N, \alpha^r(\mu^2)) \sigma^0(N, M^2, \alpha^0(\mu^2))$$
- **DEFINE PHYSICAL ANOMALOUS DIMENSION** $\gamma^{\text{phys}} = M^2 \frac{d}{dM^2} (\ln H + \ln J) = \gamma^c + \gamma^l$
$$\gamma^c = M^2 \frac{d}{dM^2} \ln H\left(\frac{M^2}{\mu^2}, \alpha(\mu^2)\right); \quad \gamma^l = M^2 \frac{d}{dM^2} \ln J\left(\frac{M^2/N^2}{\mu^2}, \alpha(\mu^2)\right)$$
- **RG INVARIANCE CONDITION** $\mu^2 \frac{d}{d\mu^2} \gamma^{\text{phys}} = 0$ **BUT** γ^l, γ^c **NOT** SEPARATELY RGI
- **OBSERVATION:** γ^l DEPENDS ON M^2/N^2 , γ^c DEPENDS ON M^2 !
$$\Rightarrow \mu^2 \frac{d}{d\mu^2} \gamma^l\left(\frac{M^2/N^2}{\mu^2}, \alpha(\mu^2)\right) = -\mu^2 \frac{d}{d\mu^2} \gamma^c\left(\frac{M^2}{\mu^2}, \alpha(\mu^2)\right) = g(\alpha(\mu^2))$$

LOOKS LIKE A RG EQUATION!
- **SOL:** $\gamma^c\left(\frac{M^2}{\mu^2}, \alpha(\mu^2)\right) = \gamma^c(1, \alpha(M^2)); \quad \gamma^l\left(\frac{M^2/N^2}{M^2}, \alpha(M^2)\right) = \int_{M^2}^{M^2/N^2} \frac{d\mu^2}{\mu^2} g[\alpha(\mu^2)]$

THE STRUCTURE OF RESUMMED TOTAL CROSS-SECTIONS I

PARTONIC CROSS SECTION IN THE SOFT LIMIT

$$\hat{\sigma} \left(N, \frac{M^2}{\mu_F^2}, \alpha(\mu^2) \right) = \sigma_0(M^2) H(\alpha(M^2)) \exp \int_{\mu_F^2}^{M^2} \int_1^{N^2} \frac{dn}{n} g [\alpha(\mu^2/n)] = \sigma_0(M^2) C_{\text{res}}(N, \alpha_s)$$

RESUMMATION AS RG EVOLUTION DOWN TO SOFT SCALE

LOG COUNTING

$$C_{\text{res}}(N, \alpha_s) = g_0(\alpha_s) \exp \left[\frac{1}{\alpha_s} g_1(\alpha_s \ln N) + g_2(\alpha_s \ln N) + \alpha_s g_3(\alpha_s \ln N) + \dots \right];$$

$$g_0(\alpha_s) = 1 + \alpha_s g_{0,1} + \alpha_s^2 g_{0,2} + O(\alpha_s^3); \quad g_1(\lambda) = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} g_{1,k} \lambda^k, \quad g_i(\lambda) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} g_{i,k} \lambda^k \text{ FOR } i \geq 2$$

LOG APPROX. XSECT ACCURACY EXP. ACCURACY: $\alpha_s^n L^k$ g_0 ACCURACY: α_s^i

LL	$k = 2n$	$k = n + 1$	0
NLL	$2n - 2 \leq k \leq 2n$	$k = n$	1
NNLL	$2n - 4 \leq k \leq 2n$	$k = n - 1$	2

NOTE ACCURACY OF g_0 ONE ORDER HIGHER THAN CORRESP. LOG ACCURACY $\Rightarrow$ INCREASES LOG ACCURACY OF $\hat{\sigma}$ BY ONE ORDER

THE STRUCTURE OF RESUMMED TOTAL CROSS-SECTIONS II

RG INVARIANT EXPRESSION

$$C_{\text{res}}(N, \alpha_s) = \bar{g}_0(\alpha_s) \exp \left[\int_1^{N^2} \frac{dn}{n} \int_{M^2/n}^{M^2} \frac{d\mu^2}{\mu^2} g \left[\alpha(\mu^2/n) \right] \right]$$

$$= \hat{g}_0(\alpha_s) \exp \left[2 \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^{N-1} - 1}{1-x} \int_{M^2}^{M^2(1-x)^2} \frac{d\mu^2}{\mu^2} \hat{g} \left[\alpha(\mu^2) \right] \right]$$

- TO BE USED WITH PDFs EVALUATED AT $\mu_f^2 = M^2$
- $\hat{g}$ DETERMINED ORDER BY ORDER BY g
 $\Rightarrow$ “SOFT SPLITTING FUNCTION VS. “SOFT ANOMALOUS DIMENSION”
- $\bar{g}_0, \hat{g}_0$ INCLUDE MISSING “CONSTANT” TERMS

CUSP ANOMALOUS DIMENSION

$$C_{\text{res}}(N, \alpha_s) = \hat{g}_0(\alpha_s) \exp \left[2 \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^{N-1} - 1}{1-x} \int_{M^2}^{(1-x)^2 M^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} A_g^{\text{th}} \left(\alpha_s \left(q^2 \right) \right) + D_g^{\text{th}} \left(\alpha_s \left((1-x)^2 M^2 \right) \right) \right]$$

- A AND D POWER SERIES IN α_s
- LEADING LOG $\Rightarrow$ LEADING ORDER $A \leftrightarrow$ COEFFICIENT OF $\frac{1}{1-x_+}$ IN SPLITTING FUNCTION
- $O(\alpha_s^n)$ CONTRIBUTION TO A DEFINED AS $O(\alpha_s^n)$ COEFFICIENT OF $\frac{1}{1-x_+}$ IN SPLITTING FUNCTION:
CUSP ANOMALOUS DIMENSION
- D STARTS AT NNLO, DUE TO LARGE-ANGLE GLUON EMISSION
- IF FINAL STATE CAN RADIATE (E.G. DIS), FURTHER D -LIKE “ B ” TERM DUE TO FINAL-STATE COLLINEAR RADIATION

APPLIED THRESHOLD RESUMMATION

- RESUMMATION **REQUIRED** IF $\alpha \ln \frac{1}{N} \sim 1 \Leftrightarrow$ **PROVIDES INFO** ON ALL-ORDER $\hat{\sigma}$
- ROUTINELY **USED TO IMPROVE ACCURACY** OF FIXED-ORDER BY MATCHING TO IT
- PROCESS-DEPENDENT RESUMMATION COEFFICIENTS CAN BE DETERMINED FOR ANY ELECTRO- OR HADRO-PRODUCTION PROCESS
- CAN BE PERFORMED BOTH FOR TOTAL CROSS-SECTIONS **RAPIDITY DISTRIBUTIONS**, **TRANSVERSE-MOMENTUM DISTRIBUTIONS**
- g COEFFICIENTS **DETERMINED** COMPARING TO FIXED ORDER
 $\Rightarrow$ **FINITE-ORDER** FIXES RESUMMATION AT **CORRESPONDING LOGARITHMIC ORDER**:
 $N^k \text{LO} \Rightarrow N^k \text{LL}$
- A DETERMINED FROM SOFT LIMIT OF P_{qq} OR P_{gg}
- B, D COEFFICIENTS DETERMINED FROM SOFT LIMIT OF HARD CROSS-SECTIONS
- **NNLL AVAILABLE** FOR PROCESSES WITH **TWO PARTONS AT BORN LEVEL**: DRELL-YAN, HIGGS; NNLL AVAILABLE FOR HEAVY QUARKS; **GRADUALLY EXTENDED TO PROCESSES** WITH THREE OR MORE PARTONS AT BORN LEVEL: PROMPT PHOTONS, W, Z AND HIGGS AT HIGH p_t , JETS, ONE-PARTICLE INCLUSIVE

TRANSVERSE MOMENTUM RESUMMATION

THE p_t DISTRIBUTION

$$P(p_1) + P(p_2) \rightarrow H(p) + X$$

$$p = \alpha p_1 + \beta p_2 + p_t; \quad p_t \cdot p_1 = p_t \cdot p_2 = 0$$

$$Q^2 = \left(\sqrt{M^2 + p_t^2} + p_t \right)^2, \quad \tau' = \frac{Q^2}{s}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_t^2} (\tau', p_t, M^2) = \tau' \sum_{ij} \int_{\tau'}^1 \frac{dx}{x} \mathcal{L}_{ij} \left(\frac{\tau'}{x}, \mu_f^2 \right) \frac{1}{x} \frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{ij}}{dp_t^2} (x, p_t, \alpha_s, \mu_f^2)$$

THE LEADING-ORDER PARTONIC CROSS-SECTION

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_t^2} = \alpha_s \left[\left[\frac{\ln(p_T^2/M^2)}{p_t^2/M^2} \right]_+ P_1 + Q_1(p_t^2/M^2) \right] + \delta(p_t^2/M^2) D_1$$

p_1, D_1 NUM. COEFFICIENTS; Q_1 FUNCTION

- TRANSVERSE MOMENTUM DEPENDENCE REQUIRES AT LEAST ONE EMISSION $\Rightarrow$ STARTS AT $O(\alpha_s)$
- SINGULAR BEHAVIOUR AS $p_t \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$ COLLINEAR LOG
- CANCELLATION OF IR SING.: $\Rightarrow p_t$ PLUS DISTRIBUTION SAME ORIGIN AS $\frac{1}{1-x} + \int_0^1 d\xi g(\xi) f(\xi)_+ = \int_0^1 d\xi [g(\xi) - g(0)] f(\xi); \quad \xi = p_t^2/M^2$
- RESUMMATION REQUIRED IN ORDER TO OBTAIN RELIABLE PREDICTIONS FOR SMALL p_t ,
 $\xi_n \sim 1$

THE STRUCTURE OF TRANSVERSE MOMENTUM RESUMMATION

PHASE-SPACE FACTORIZATION

LONGITUDINAL $\leftrightarrow$ MELLIN; TRANSVERSE $\leftrightarrow$ FOURIER

$$\frac{d\hat{\sigma}}{dp_t^2}(\alpha_s, p_t^2) = \frac{M^2}{2\pi} \int d^2b e^{-i\vec{p}_t \cdot \vec{b}} \Sigma(\alpha_s, b^2) = \int_0^{+\infty} db b J_0(bq_T) \Sigma(\alpha_s, b^2)$$

RESUMMATION

PDFs AT SCALE M^2

$$\frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{ij}}{dp_t^2}(N, p_t, \alpha_s(M^2), M^2) = \sigma_0 \int_0^\infty db \frac{b}{2} J_0(bp_t) H_{ij}(N, \alpha_s(M^2)) S(M, N, b)$$

- ij PARTONIC SUBCHANNEL
- RESUMMATION $\Rightarrow$ SUDAKOV EXPONENT

$$S(M, b) = \exp \left[- \int_{\frac{1}{b^2}}^{M^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \left[A^{pt}(\alpha_s(q^2)) \ln \frac{M^2}{q^2} + B^{pt}(\alpha_s(q^2), N) \right] \right]$$

- LEADING LOG $\rightarrow$ LEADING ORDER A ; DEFINES A - B SEPARATION
NOTE BEYOND NNLL A DIFFERS FROM CUSP ANOMALOUS DIMENSION

HARD FUNCTION

$$H_{ij}(\alpha_s) = [C_i(N, \mathbf{b})C_i(N, \mathbf{b}) + G_i(N, \mathbf{b})G_j(N, \mathbf{b})]$$

C, G UNIVERSAL (DEP. ON PARTON)

THE STRUCTURE OF TRANSVERSE MOMENTUM RESUMMATION

PHASE-SPACE FACTORIZATION

LONGITUDINAL $\leftrightarrow$ MELLIN; TRANSVERSE $\leftrightarrow$ FOURIER

$$\frac{d\hat{\sigma}}{dp_t^2}(\alpha_s, p_t^2) = \frac{M^2}{2\pi} \int d^2b e^{-i\vec{p}_t \cdot \vec{b}} \Sigma(\alpha_s, b^2) = \int_0^{+\infty} db b J_0(bq_T) \Sigma(\alpha_s, b^2)$$

RESUMMATION

PDFs AT SCALE $1/b^2$

$$\frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{ij}}{d\xi_p} \left(N, \xi_p, \alpha_s \left(M^2 \right), M^2 \right) = \sigma_0 \int_0^\infty db \frac{b}{2} J_0(bp_t) H_{ij} \left(N, \alpha_s \left(M^2 \right) \right) \bar{S}(M, b)$$

- RESUMMATION $\Rightarrow$ SUDAKOV EXPONENT

$$\bar{S}(M, b) = \exp \left[- \int_{\frac{b_0^2}{b^2}}^{M^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \left[\bar{A}^{pt} \left(\alpha_s \left(q^2 \right) \right) \ln \frac{M^2}{q^2} + \bar{B}^{pt} \left(\alpha_s \left(q^2 \right) \right) \right] \right]$$

- B NOW N -INDEPENDENT
- $\bar{A}$ AND $\bar{B}$ DETERMINED FROM A , B , β FUNCTION & ANOMALOUS DIMENSIONS

HARD FUNCTION

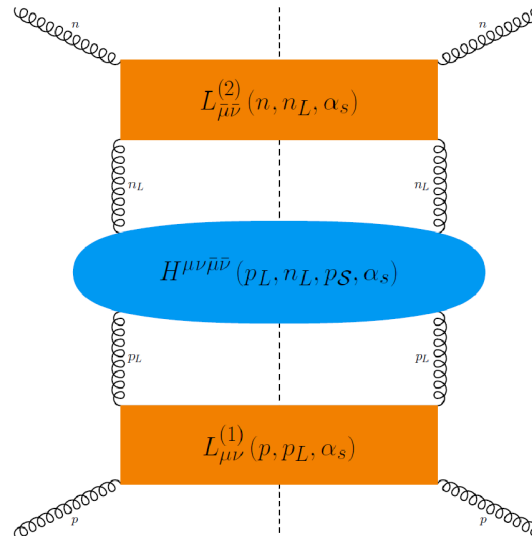
$$H_{ij}(\alpha_s) = [C_i(N, \mathbf{b})C_i(N, \mathbf{b}) + G_i(N, \mathbf{b})G_j(N, \mathbf{b})]$$

C , G UNIVERSAL (DEP. ON PARTON)

APPLIED TRANSVERSE MOMENTUM RESUMMATION

- RESUMMATION **REQUIRED** FOR ANY p_t -DEPENDENT OBSERVABLES WHENEVER $p_t \lesssim M$: E.G. HIGGS, TOP, W , Z MOMENTUM DISTRIBUTION, OR HIGGS+JET &C
- MATCHED TO FIXED ORDER
- THRESHOLD RESUMMATION **FOLLOWS** FROM TRANSVERSE MOMENTUM RESUMMATION
- CLASSIC APPLICATION TO MATCHED NLL+FO (FONLL) **HEAVY QUARK PRODUCTION**
- COLORED FINAL STATES $\rightarrow$ MORE COMPLICATED STRUCTURE
- **REQUIRED FOR JET-VETOED** CROSS-SECTIONS
- USED IN q_t -SUBTRACTION AS A TOOL FOR HIGHER FO COMPUTATIONS
- NNLL AVAILABLE FOR MOST LHC PROCESSES

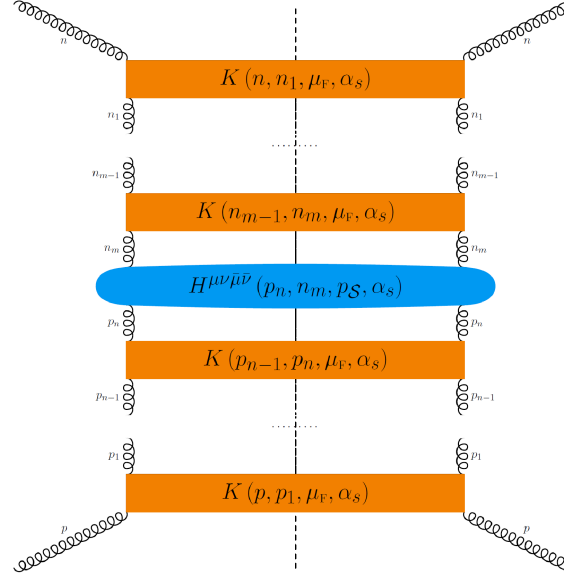
HIGH-ENERGY RESUMMATION: FACTORIZATION



$$\sigma \left(\frac{Q^2}{s}, \frac{\mu_f^2}{Q^2}, \frac{\mu_r^2}{Q^2} \right) = \int \frac{Q^2}{2s} H^{\mu\nu\bar{\mu}\bar{\nu}}(n_L, p_L, \Omega_S, \mu_r^2, \mu_f^2, \alpha_s) L_{\mu\nu}(p_L, p, \mu_r^2, \mu_f^2, \alpha_s) L_{\bar{\mu}\bar{\nu}}(n_L, n, \mu_r^2, \mu_f^2, \alpha_s) [dp_L] [dn_L]$$

- SUDAKOV PARM. FOR p_L, n_l ; **HIGH ENERGY LIMIT:** $z \ll 1, \frac{k_t^2}{s} \ll 1$
- **TWO-GLUON REDUCIBLE** DIAGRAM **ONLY** CONTRIBUTES IN HIGH ENERGY LIMIT, UP TO POWER SUPPRESSION
- REDUCIBLE LINE CONNECT **HARD 2GI** TO EXTERNAL LADDER
 $\Rightarrow$ RADIATION FROM **EXTERNAL LINES** AGAIN
- LORENTZ DECOMPOSITION OF LADDERS & HARD:
ONLY LONGITUDINAL CONTRIBUTES IN HIGH ENERGY LIMIT

THE LADDER EXPANSION



$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^{n,m} \left(N, \frac{\mu_f^2}{Q^2}, \alpha_S; \epsilon \right) &= \int_0^\infty \left[\gamma \left(N, \left(\frac{\mu_f^2}{k_t^2 n} \right)^\epsilon, \alpha_S; \epsilon \right) \right] \frac{dk_t^2 n}{k_t^2 n^{2+1+\epsilon}} \times \int_0^\infty \left[\gamma \left(N, \left(\frac{\mu_f^2}{k_t^2 m} \right)^\epsilon, \alpha_S; \epsilon \right) \right] \frac{d\bar{k}_t^2 m}{k_t^2 n^{-2+1+\epsilon}} \\ &\times C \left(N, k_t^2, k_t^2, \alpha_S; \epsilon \right) \\ &\times \int_0^{k_t^2 n} \left[\gamma \left(N, \left(\frac{\mu_f^2}{k_t^2 n-1} \right)^\epsilon, \alpha_S; \epsilon \right) \right] \frac{dk_t^2 n-1}{k_t^2 n-1^{2+1+\epsilon}} \times \cdots \times \int_0^{k_t^2 2} \left[\gamma \left(N, \left(\frac{\mu_f^2}{k_t^2 1} \right)^\epsilon, \alpha_S; \epsilon \right) \right] \frac{dk_t^2 1}{k_t^2 1^{2+1+\epsilon}} \\ &\times \int_0^{k_t^2 m} \left[\gamma \left(N, \left(\frac{\mu_f^2}{k_t^2 m-1} \right)^\epsilon, \alpha_S; \epsilon \right) \right] \frac{d\bar{k}_t^2 m-1}{k_t^2 m-1^{-2+1+\epsilon}} \times \cdots \times \int_0^{k_t^2 2} \left[\gamma \left(N, \left(\frac{\mu_f^2}{k_t^2 1} \right)^\epsilon, \alpha_S; \epsilon \right) \right] \frac{d\bar{k}_t^2 1}{k_t^2 1^{-2+1+\epsilon}}. \end{aligned}$$

- LADDER OBTAINED BY ITERATION OF A 2GI KERNEL
- THE INTEGRATED KERNEL IS A LLx ANOMALOUS DIMENSION:

$$K \left(N, \left(\frac{\mu_f^2}{k_t^2} \right)^\epsilon, \alpha_S; \epsilon \right) = \gamma \left(N, \left(\frac{\mu_f^2}{k_t^2} \right)^\epsilon, \alpha_S; \epsilon \right)$$

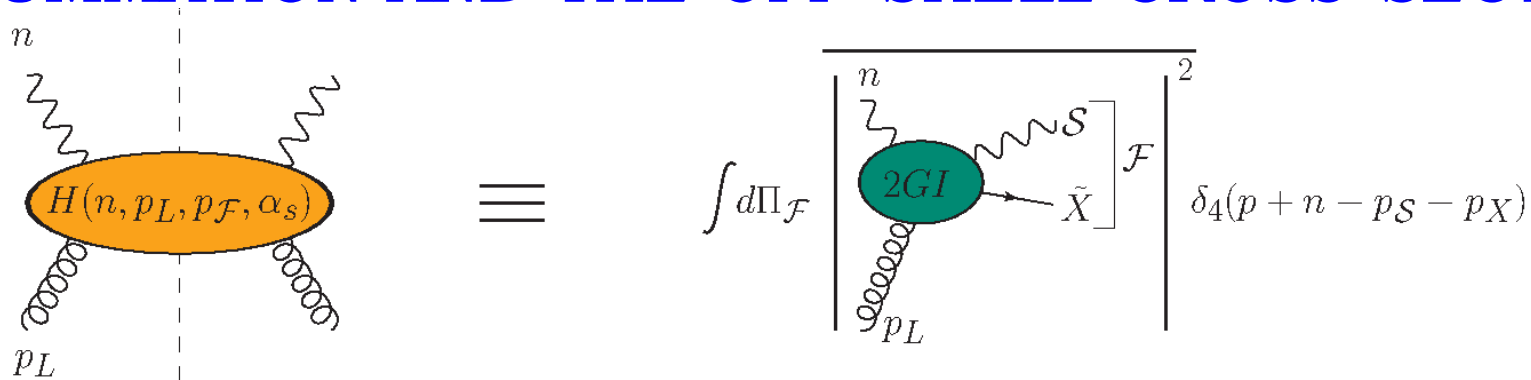
RESUMMATION AND THE OFF-SHELL CROSS-SECTION

The diagram shows an equivalence between two expressions. On the left, an orange oval labeled $H(n, p_L, p_{\mathcal{F}}, \alpha_s)$ has two wavy lines entering from the top (labeled n) and two wavy lines exiting from the bottom (labeled p_L). A vertical dashed line passes through the center of the oval. This is followed by an equivalence symbol $\equiv$. On the right, the expression is $\int d\Pi_{\mathcal{F}} \left| \left[\begin{array}{c} n \\ \text{wavy line} \\ \text{green oval labeled } 2GI \\ \text{wavy line labeled } S \\ \text{wavy line labeled } p_L \end{array} \right]_{\mathcal{F}} \right|^2 \delta_4(p + n - p_S - p_X)$. The green oval is labeled $2GI$ and has an arrow pointing to it labeled $\tilde{X}$. The entire diagram is enclosed in a large square with a horizontal line above it.

$$\sigma_{\text{res}}(N, \alpha_s) = \gamma \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{N} \right)^2 R \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{N} \right)^2 \int_0^\infty dk_t^2 (k_t^2)^{\gamma(\frac{\alpha_s}{N})-1} \int_0^\infty d\bar{k}_t^2 (\bar{k}_t^2)^{\gamma(\frac{\alpha_s}{N})-1} C(N, k_t^2, \bar{k}_t^2, \alpha_s)$$

- THE **ITERATED KERNEL** (ANOMALOUS DIMENSION) **EXPONENTIATES**: $\exp[\gamma \ln k_t^2] = (k_t^2)^\gamma$
- THE **CONVOLUTIONS** LOOK LIKE k_t -SPACE **MELLIN-TRANSFORMS** (k_t^2 GLUON OFF-SHELLNESS)
- .

RESUMMATION AND THE OFF-SHELL CROSS-SECTION



$$\sigma_{\text{res}}(N, \alpha_s) = h\left(N, \gamma\left(\frac{\alpha_s}{N}\right), \gamma\left(\frac{\alpha_s}{N}\right), \alpha_s\right)$$

$$h(N, M_1, M_2, \alpha_s) = M_1 M_2 R(M_1) R(M_2) \int_0^\infty dk_t^2 \left(k_t^2\right)^{M_1-1} \int_0^\infty d\bar{k}_t^2 \left(\bar{k}_t^2\right)^{M_2-1} C\left(N, k_t^2, (\bar{k}_t^2)^2, \alpha_s\right)$$

- THE ITERATED KERNEL (ANOMALOUS DIMENSION) EXPONENTIATES
- THE CONVOLUTIONS LOOK LIKE k_t -SPACE MELLIN-TRANSFORMS (k_t^2 GLUON OFF-SHELLNESS)
- RESUMMATION $\Leftrightarrow$ OFF-SHELL CROSS-SECTION WITH $M = \gamma$

RESUMMED EVOLUTION

DUALITY OF THE ANOMALOUS DIMENSIONS

THE ALTARELLI-PARISI EQN IS AN INTEGRO-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION $\Rightarrow$ IT CAN BE EQUIVALENTLY VIEWED AS Q^2 -EVOLUTION EQUATION FOR x -MOMENTS (usual RG eqn.), OR x -EVOLUTION EQUATION FOR Q^2 -MOMENTS (BFKL eqn.)

EVOLUTION IN $t = \ln Q^2$

$$\frac{d}{dt} G(N, t) = \gamma(N, \alpha_s) G(N, t)$$

MELLIN x -MOMENTS

$$G(N, t) = \int_0^\infty d\xi e^{-N\xi} G(\xi, t)$$

EVOLUTION IN $\xi = \ln 1/x$

$$\frac{d}{d\xi} G(\xi, M) = \chi(M, \alpha_s) G(\xi, M)$$

MELLIN Q^2 -MOMENTS

$$G(\xi, M) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty dt e^{-Mt} G(\xi, t)$$

THE TWO EQUATIONS HAVE THE SAME SOLUTIONS
PROVIDED THE EVOLUTION KERNELS ARE RELATED BY

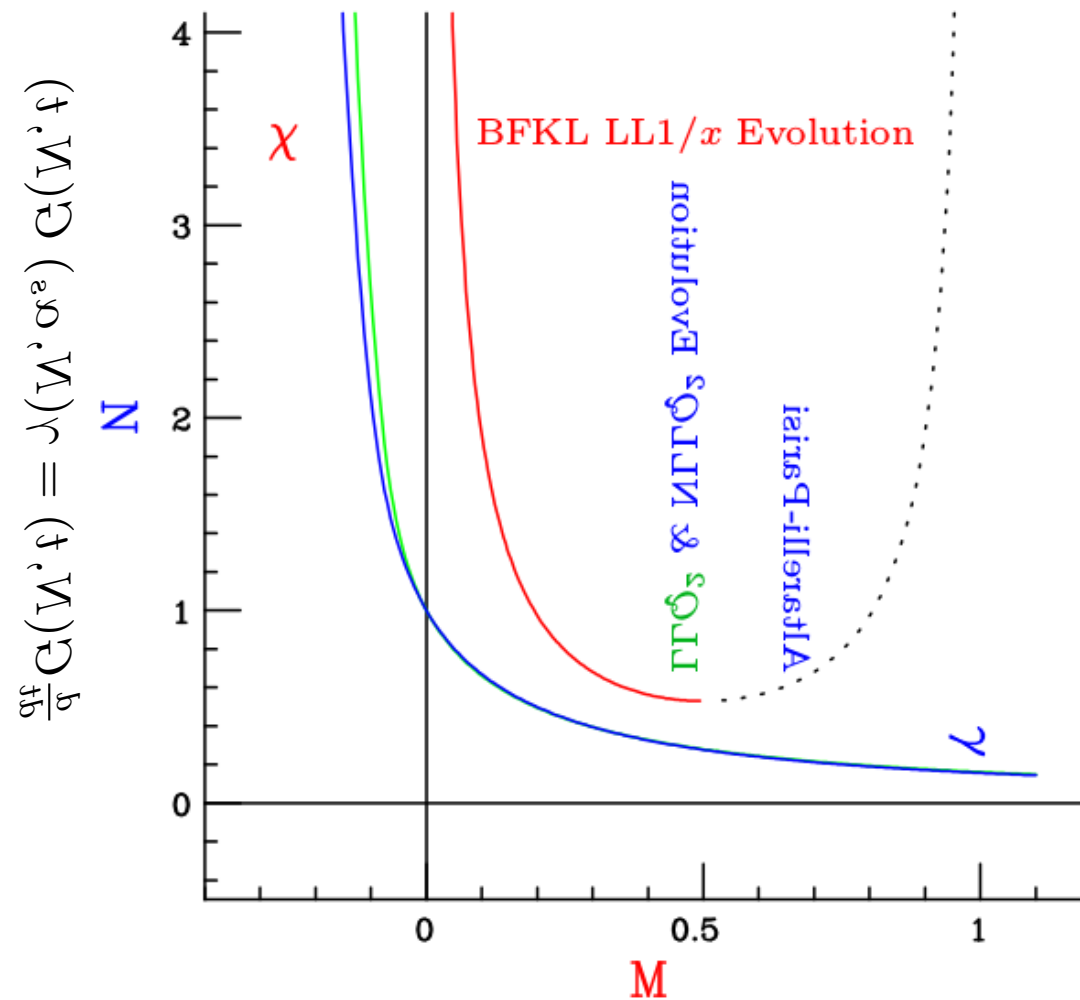
$$\begin{aligned} \chi(\gamma(N, \alpha_s), \alpha_s) &= N \\ \gamma(\chi(M, \alpha_s), \alpha_s) &= M \end{aligned}$$

& BOUNDARY CONDITIONS RELATED BY
 $H_0[M] \rightarrow G_0(N) = H_0[\gamma(N, \alpha_s)] / \chi'(\gamma(N, \alpha_s))$

... CAN SWITCH FROM LLQ^2 TO $LL1/x$

CHOOSING THE EVOLUTION KERNEL

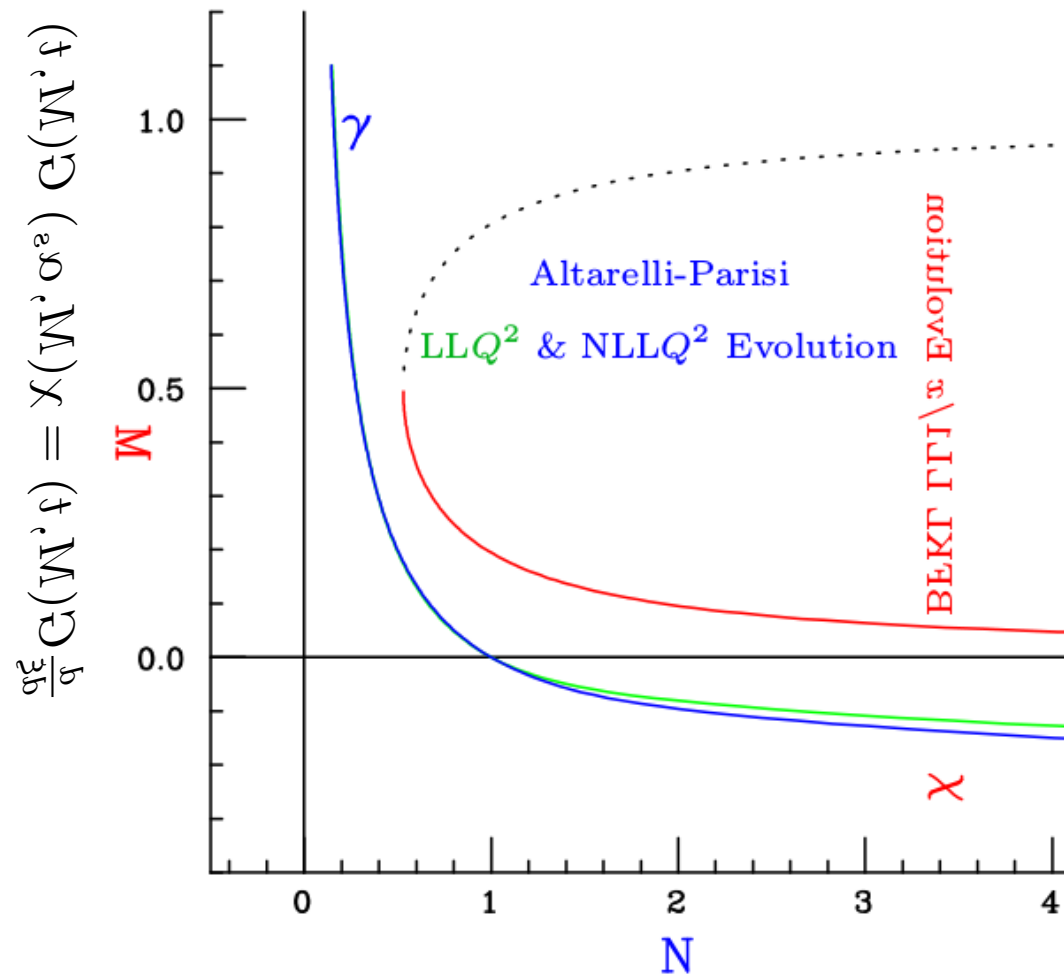
$\ln 1/x$ EVOLUTION



$$\frac{d}{d\xi} G(M, t) = \chi(M, \alpha_s) G(M, t)$$

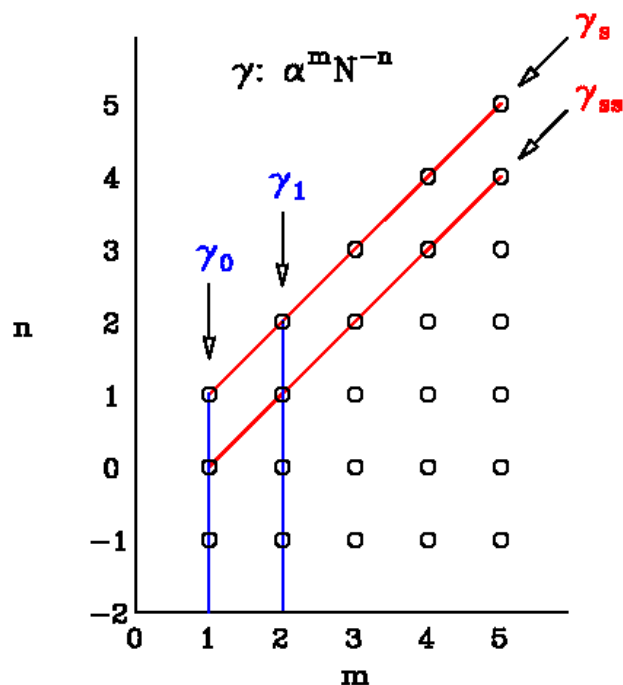
... IN EITHER EQUATION!

$\ln Q^2$ EVOLUTION



$$\frac{d}{dt} G(N, t) = \gamma(N, \alpha_s) G(N, t)$$

DUAL PERTURBATIVE EXPANSIONS



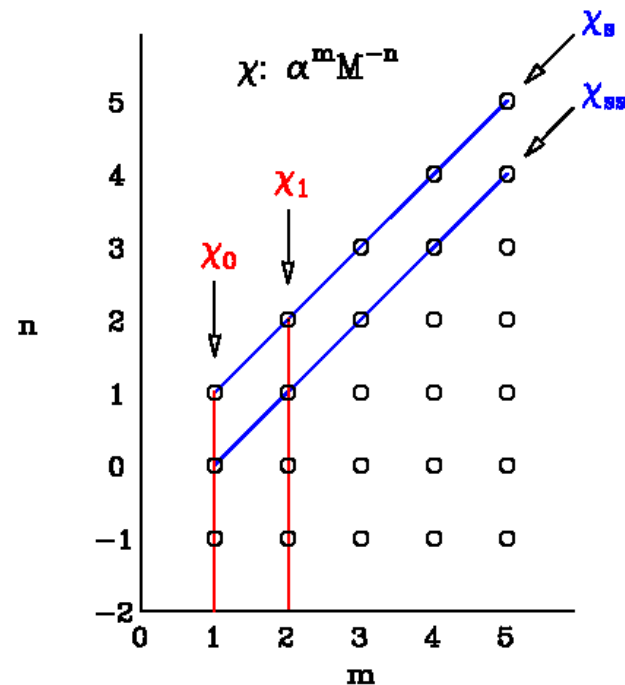
$\ln Q^2$ EVOLUTION

$$\gamma(N) = \alpha \left(\frac{c_{-1}^{(1)}}{N} + c_0^{(1)} + \dots \right) + \alpha^2 \left(\frac{c_{-2}^{(2)}}{N^2} + \frac{c_{-1}^{(2)}}{N} + \dots \right)$$

$$\gamma_s(N) = c_{-1}^{(1)} \frac{\alpha}{N} + c_{-2}^{(2)} \frac{\alpha^2}{N^2} + \dots$$

$1/N$ POLES $\Leftrightarrow \ln 1/x$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_0(N) &\Leftrightarrow \chi_s(\alpha_s/M) \\ \gamma_s(\alpha_s/N) &\Leftrightarrow \chi_0(M) \end{aligned}$$



$\ln 1/x$ EVOLUTION

$$\chi(M) = \alpha \left(\frac{\tilde{c}_{-1}^{(1)}}{M} + \tilde{c}_0^{(1)} + \dots \right) + \alpha^2 \left(\frac{\tilde{c}_{-2}^{(2)}}{Q^2} + \frac{\tilde{c}_{-1}^{(2)}}{M} + \dots \right)$$

$$\chi_s(M) = \tilde{c}_{-1}^{(1)} \frac{\alpha}{M} + \tilde{c}_{-2}^{(2)} \frac{\alpha^2}{Q^2} + \dots$$

$1/M$ POLES $\Leftrightarrow \ln Q^2$

APPLIED HIGH-ENERGY RESUMMATION

- HIGH-ENERGY χ EVOLUTION KERNEL IS KNOWN UP TO NLO $\Rightarrow$ NLLX EVOLUTION
- HIGH-ENERGY FACTORIZATION HOLDS FOR RAPIDITY & TRANSVERSE-MOMENTUM DISTRIBUTIONS BUT ONLY ESTABLISHED TO LLX
- OFF-SHELL CROSS-SECTION KNOWN FOR DIS, HEAVY QUARKS, HIGGS, DRELL-YAN, JETS
- ACCURATE PHENOMENOLOGY REQUIRES FORMALLY SUBLEADING CORRECTIONS TO NLLX EVOLUTION:
LL Q^2 RUNNING COUPLING & DOUBLE-LEADING χ SYMMETRIZATION
- ONLY RECENTLY USED FOR IMPROVEMENT & PHENOMENOLOGY

SUMMARY

- LARGE LOGS $\Leftrightarrow$ SOFT/HARD GLUON EMISSION FROM EXTERNAL LINES
- RADIATION IS EIKONAL $\leftrightarrow$ UNIVERSAL FACTOR
- FACTORIZATION OF EMISSION & HARD PART
- SOFT-COLLINEAR: EXPONENTIATION FROM RG IMPROVEMENT
“PHYSICAL” ANOMALOUS DIMENSION DETERMINED TO ALL ORDERS
DETERMINES CROSS-SECTION
- HIGH-ENERGY: EXPONENTIATION FROM KERNEL ITERATION
KERNEL DETERMINED BY COMPLEMENTARY EVOLUTION EQUATION,
HARD CROSS-SECTION FROM OFF-SHELL PROCESS