### EPS-HEP 2021, July 26th, 2021

## Higgs-plus-jet differential distributions as stabilizers of the high-energy resummation

### Francesco Giovanni Celiberto

### ECT\*/FBK Trento & INFN-TIFPA

ECT\* EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL STUDIES IN NUCLEAR PHYSICS AND RELATED AREAS

The Equinoctial

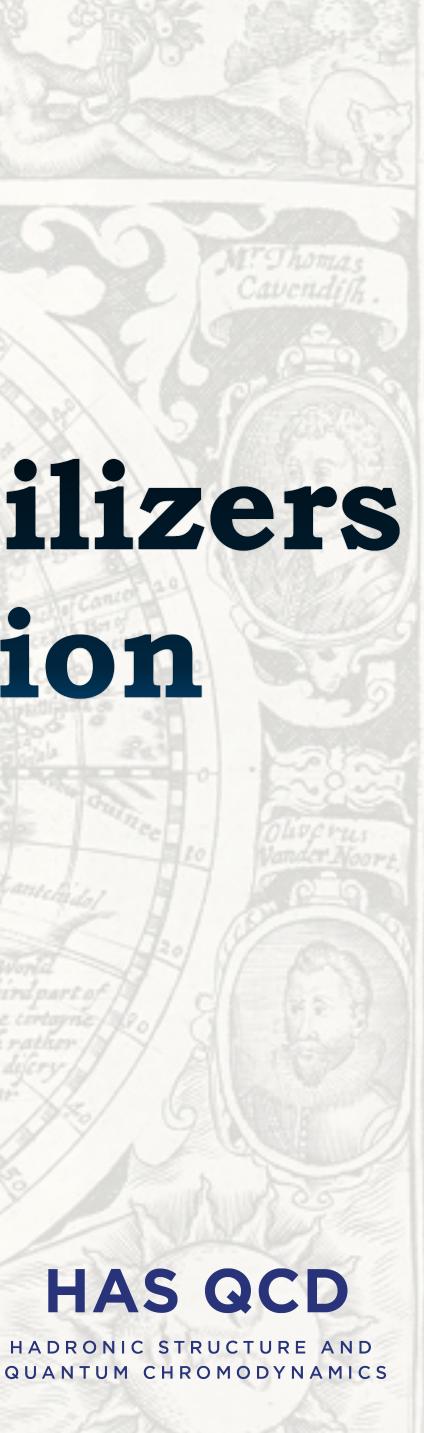




Trento Institute for **Fundamental Physics** and Applications



HAS QCD HADRONIC STRUCTURE AND







Convergence of perturbative series spoiled when  $\alpha_s \ln(s) \sim 1$ 

Closing statements

Resummed

distributions

### The high-energy resummation

- Enhanced *energy* single logs in fixed-order description of high-energy (HE) collisions
- All-order resummation  $\rightarrow$  **BFKL** approach at LLA:  $\alpha_s^n \ln(s)^n$ , and NLA:  $\alpha_s^{n+1} \ln(s)^n$
- Golden channels  $\rightarrow$  diffractive semi-hard reactions:  $s \gg \{Q^2\} \gg \Lambda_{\text{OCD}}$
- HE resum.  $\rightarrow$  essential ingredient to study production mechanisms of particles
- Parton content of proton at small- $x \rightarrow BFKL UGD$ , resummed PDFs, small-x TMDs









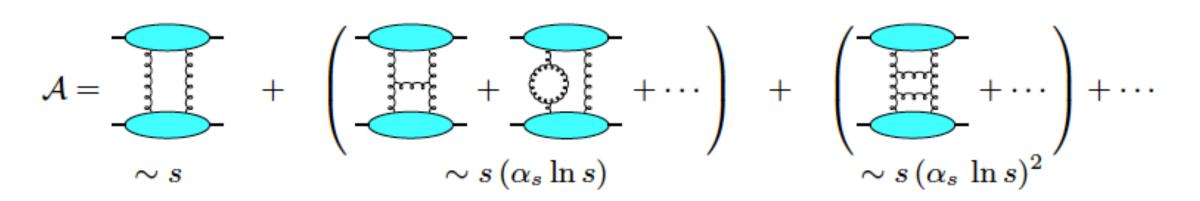


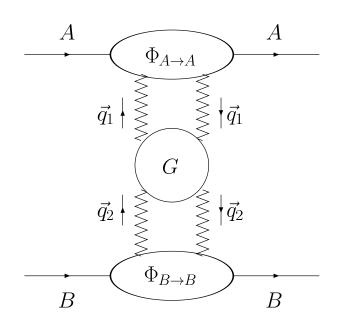
## The high-energy resummation

### The high-energy resummation (BFKL)

### BFKL resummation:

### leading logarithmic approximation (LLA):





Francesco Giovanni Celiberto

[V.S. Fadin, E.A. Kuraev, L.N. Lipatov (1975, 1976, 1977); Y.Y. Balitskii, L.N. Lipatov (1978)]

### $\xrightarrow{\text{based on}} \textbf{gluon Reggeization}$

 $\alpha_s^n(\ln s)^n$ 

next-to-leading logarithmic approximation (NLA):

$$lpha_s^{n+1}(\ln s)^n$$

Total cross section for  $A + B \rightarrow X$ :  $\sigma_{AB}(s) = \frac{\Im m_s \{A^{AB}_{AB}\}}{s} \iff optical theorem$ 

•  $\Im m_s \{\mathcal{A}^{AB}_{AB}\}$  factorization:

convolution of the Green's function of two interacting Reggeized gluons with the **impact factors** of the colliding particles

Green's function is process-independent, describes energy dependence and obeys BFKL equation; impact factors are known in the NLA just for few processes

From Mueller–Navelet jets to  $J/\Psi$ -plus-jet production

January 14th, 2020

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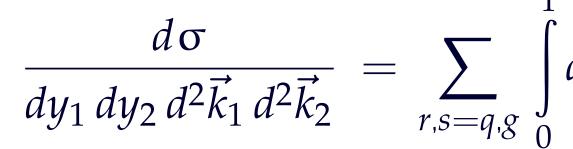


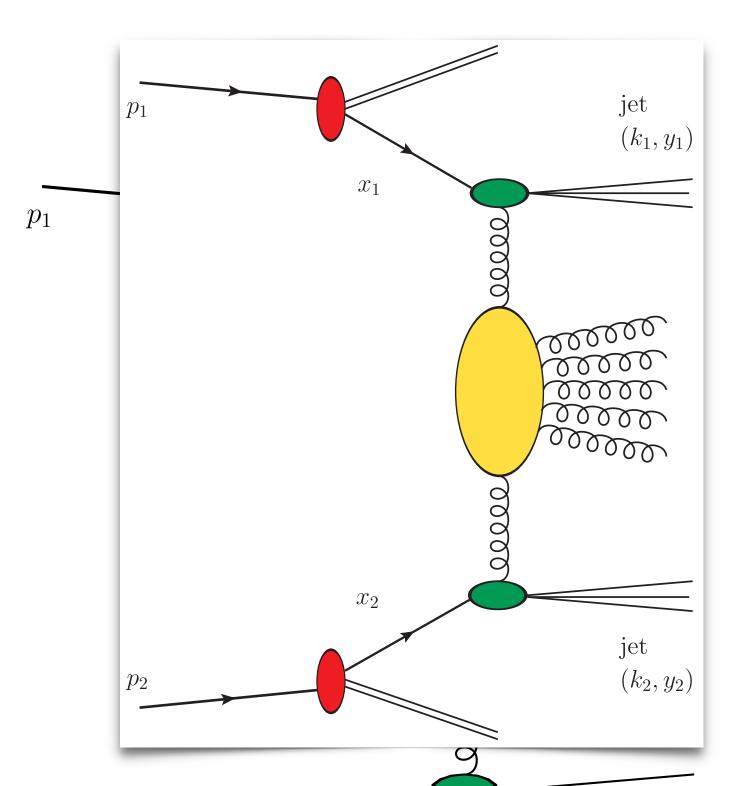


## **Mueller-Navelet jets: hybrid factorization**

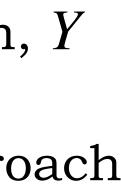
Inclusive hadroproduction of two jets with high  $p_T$  and large rapidity separation, Y

Moderate x (*collinear PDFs*), but *t*-channel  $p_T$  (*HE factorization*)  $\rightarrow$  **hybrid** approach

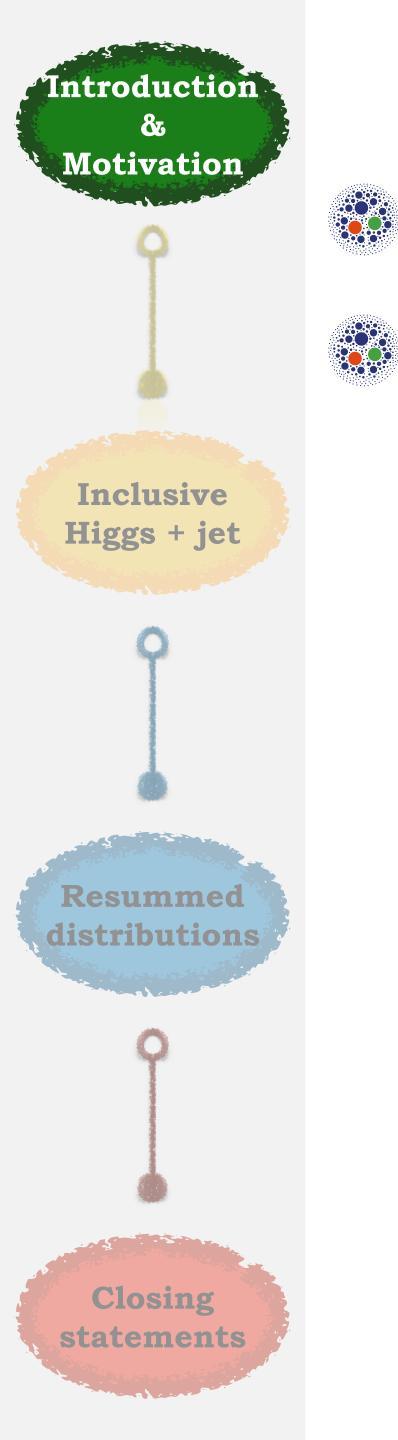




$$\int_{S}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{2} f_{r}(x_{1}, \mu_{F}) f_{s}(x_{2}, \mu_{F}) \frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{r,s}(x_{1}x_{2}s, \mu_{F})}{dy_{1} dy_{2} d^{2}\vec{k_{1}} d^{2}\vec{k_{2}}}$$





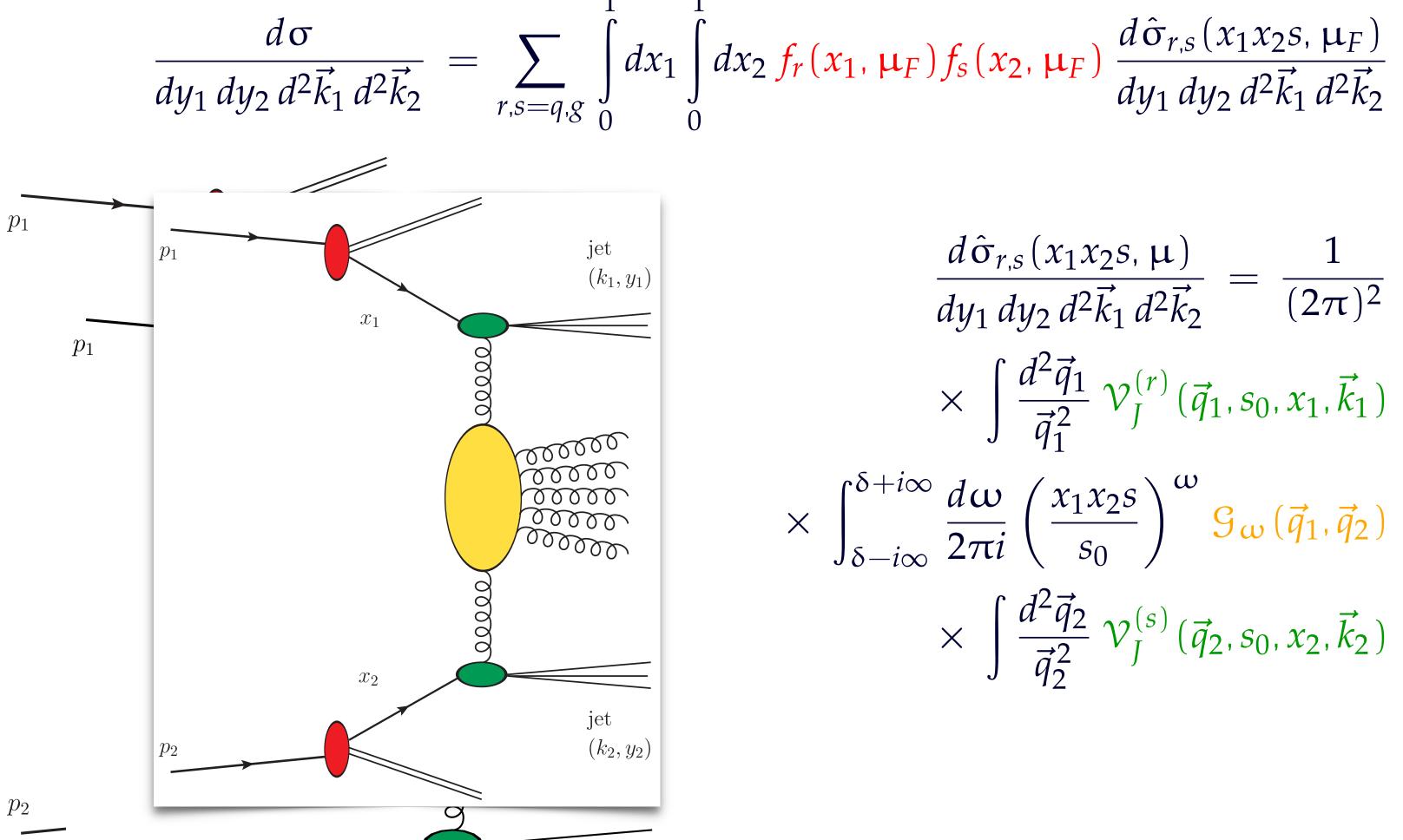


 $p_1$ 

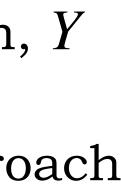
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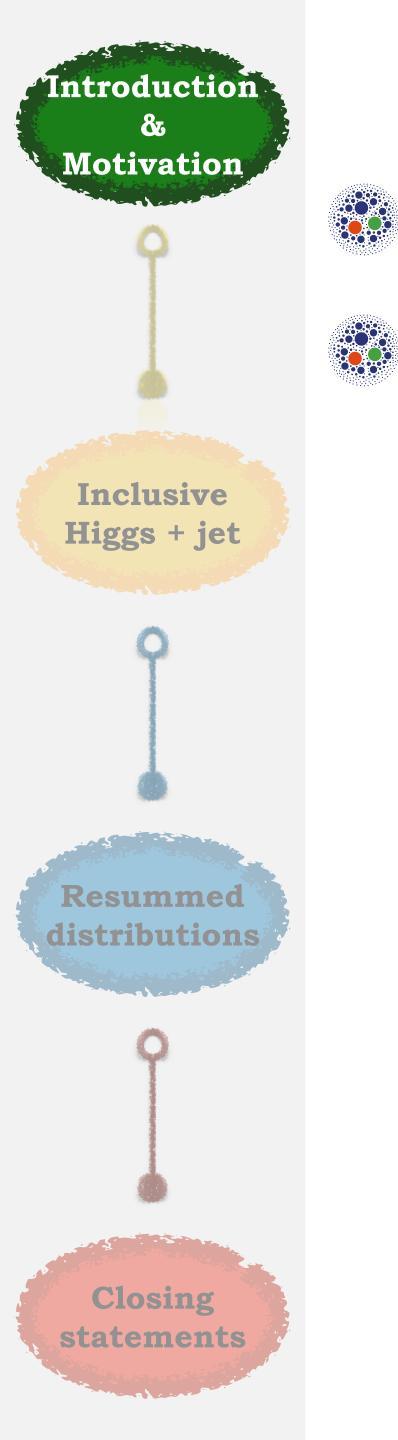
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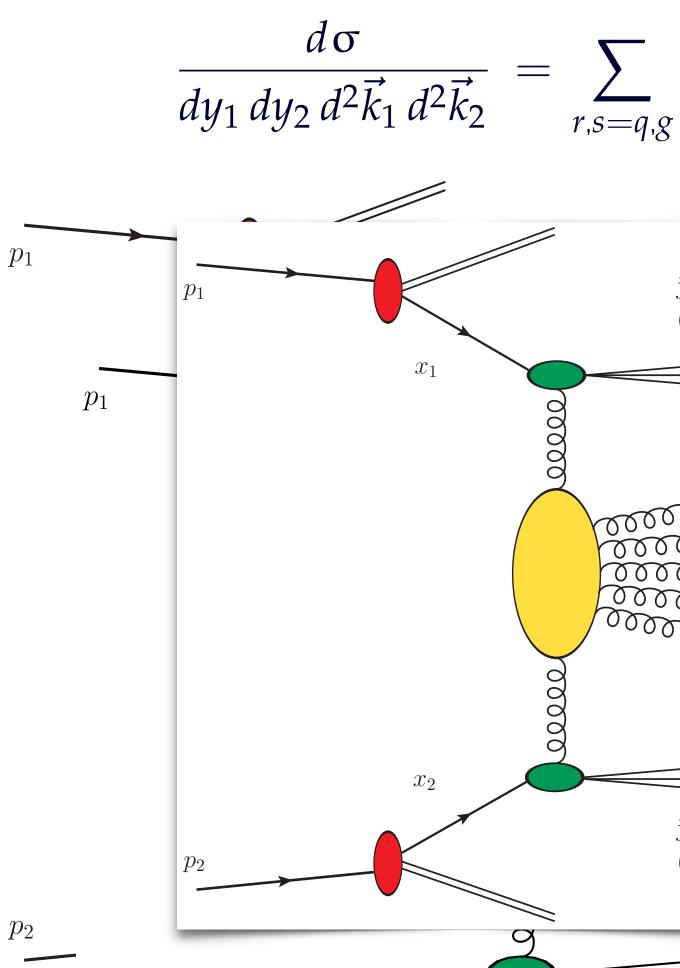


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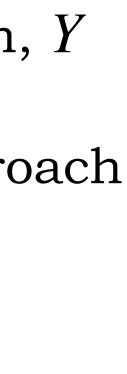
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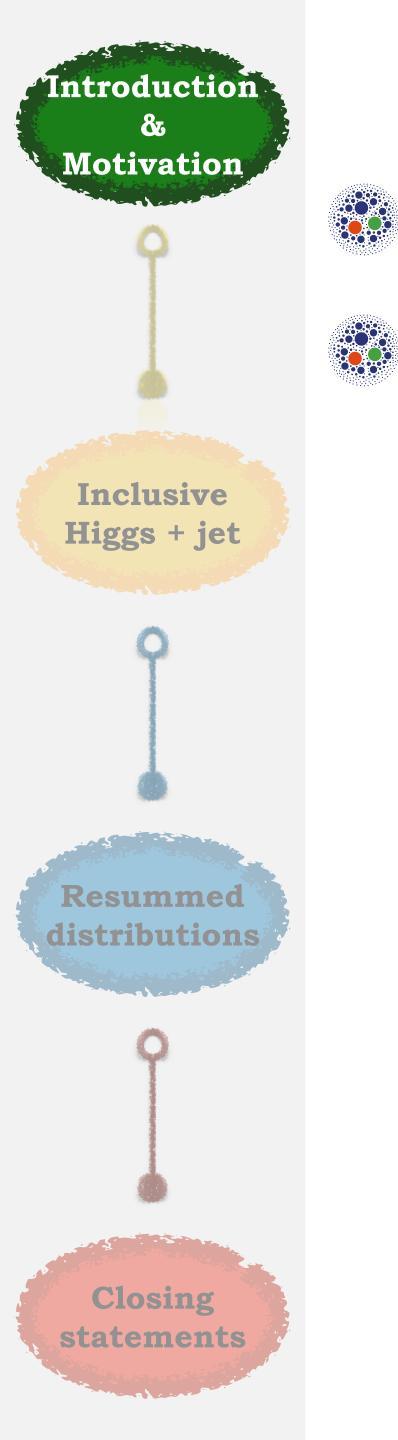
$$\frac{\int_{(k_{1},y_{1})}^{jet} \frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{r,s}(x_{1}x_{2}s, \mu)}{dy_{1} dy_{2} d^{2}\vec{k}_{1} d^{2}\vec{k}_{2}} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{2}} \times \int \frac{d^{2}\vec{q}_{1}}{\vec{q}_{1}^{2}} \mathcal{V}_{J}^{(r)}(\vec{q}_{1}, s_{0}, x_{1}, \vec{k}_{1}) \xrightarrow{(k_{1},y_{2$$

 $(k_2, y_2)$ 









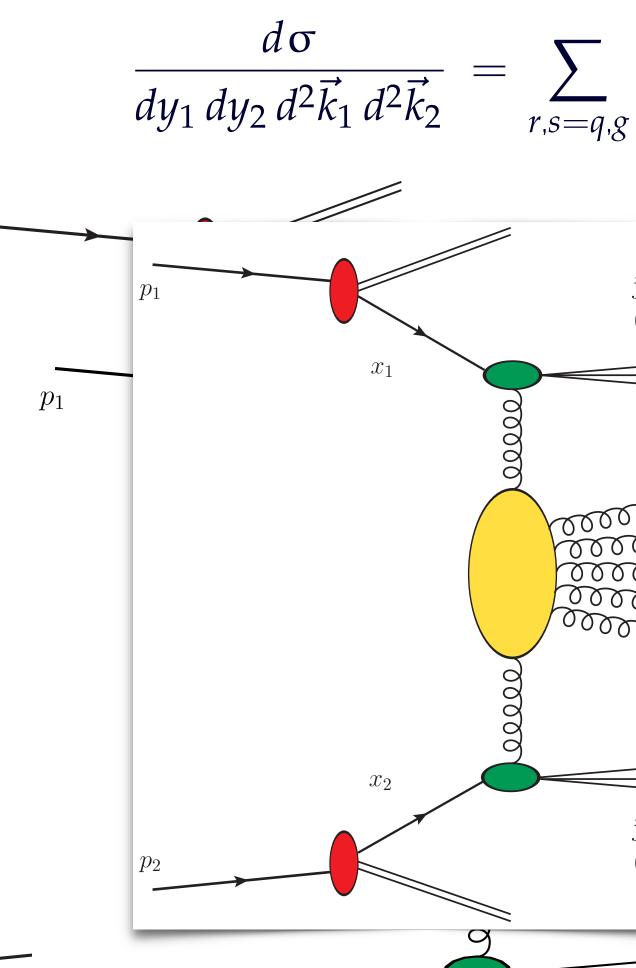
 $p_1$ 

 $p_2$ 

## Mueller-Navelet jets: hybrid factorization

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$$\frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{r,s}(x_{1}x_{2}s, \mu)}{dy_{1} dy_{2} d^{2}\vec{k}_{1} d^{2}\vec{k}_{2}} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{2}} \times \int \frac{d^{2}\vec{q}_{1}}{\vec{q}_{1}^{2}} \mathcal{V}_{J}^{(r)}(\vec{q}_{1}, s_{0}, x_{1}, \vec{k}_{1})$$

$$\times \int_{\delta-i\infty}^{\delta+i\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi i} \left(\frac{x_{1}x_{2}s}{s_{0}}\right)^{\omega} \mathcal{G}_{\omega}(\vec{q}_{1}, \vec{q}_{2})$$

$$\times \int \frac{d^{2}\vec{q}_{2}}{\vec{q}_{2}^{2}} \mathcal{V}_{J}^{(s)}(\vec{q}_{2}, s_{0}, x_{2}, \vec{k}_{2}) \xrightarrow{jet vertice} \int_{\delta-i\infty}^{\delta+i\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi i} \left(\frac{x_{1}x_{2}s}{\vec{q}_{2}^{2}}\right)^{\omega} \mathcal{G}_{\omega}(\vec{q}_{1}, \vec{q}_{2}) \xrightarrow{jet vertice} \mathcal{G}_{\delta-i\infty} \mathcal{G$$









Inclusive

Higgs + jet

distributions

Closing

statements

## **Mueller-Navelet jets: theory vs experiment**











Strong manifestation of higher-order

**instabilities** via scale variation (!)

- Possibility to define *infrared-safe* observables and constrain PDFs
- Theory vs experiment: CMS @7TeV with symmetric  $p_T$ -ranges, only!
- LHC kinematic domain *in between* the sectors described by BFKL and DGLAP
- Clearer manifestations of high-energy signatures expected at increasing energies
- Need for *more exclusive* final states as well as *more sensitive* observables





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## **Mueller-Navelet jets: theory vs experiment**











Strong manifestation of higher-order

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### Possibility to define *infrared-safe* observables and constrain PDFs

### Theory vs experiment: CMS @7TeV with symmetric $p_T$ -ranges, only!

LHC kinematic domain *in between* the sectors described by BFKL and DGLAP

Clearer manifestations of high-energy signatures expected at increasing energies

### Need for *more exclusive* final states as well as *more sensitive* observables

♦ ...call for some optimization procedure...

leading order (LO) result and large in absolute value...

- ♦ …choose scales to mimic the most relevant subleading terms
- **BLM** [S.J. Brodsky, G.P. Lepage, P.B. Mackenzie (1983)]
  - $\checkmark$  preserve the conformal invariance of an observable...
  - $\checkmark$  ...by making vanish its  $\beta_0$ -dependent part

\* "Exact" BLM:

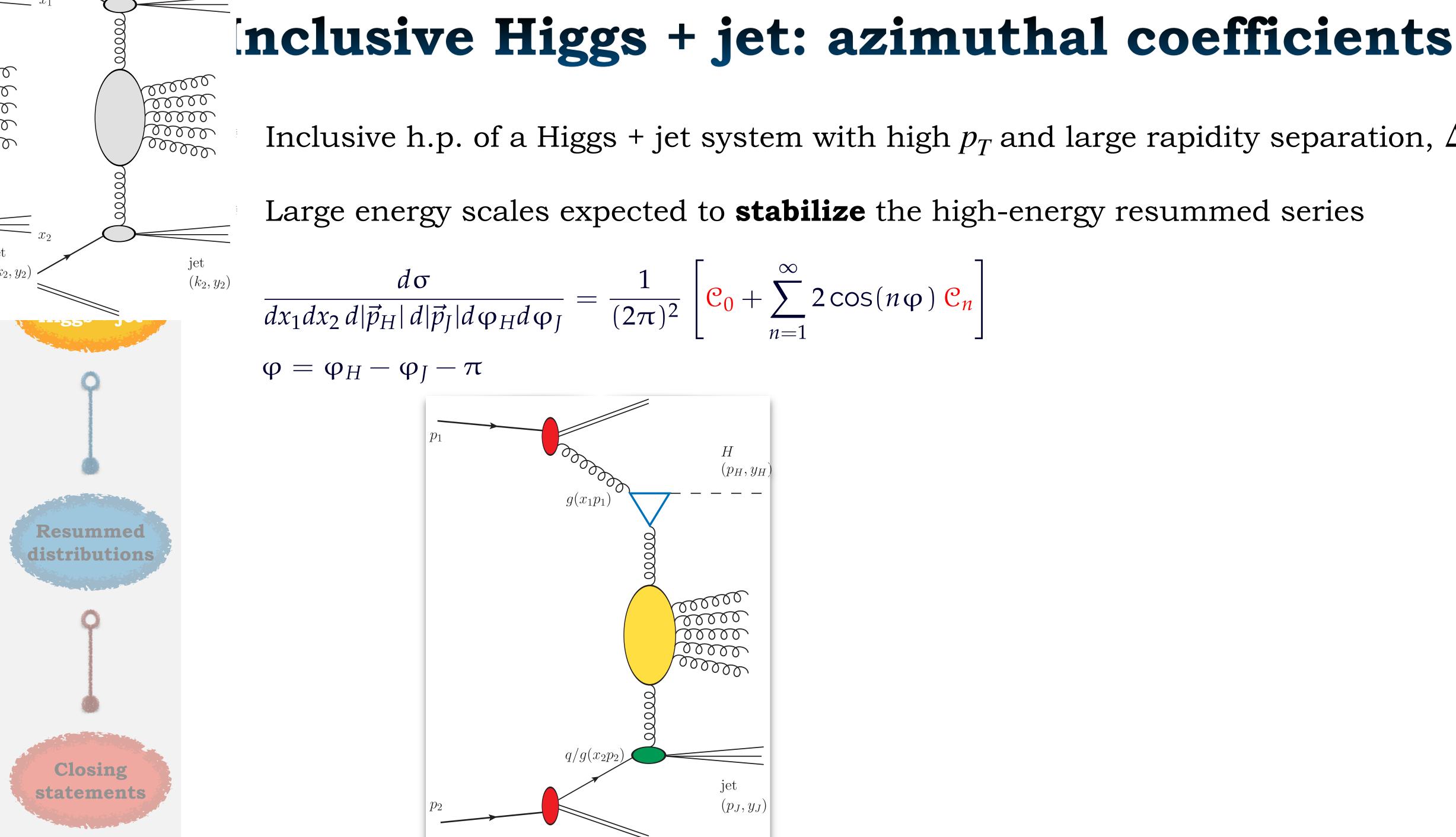
suppress NLO IFs + NLO Kernel

 $\beta_0$ -dependent factors







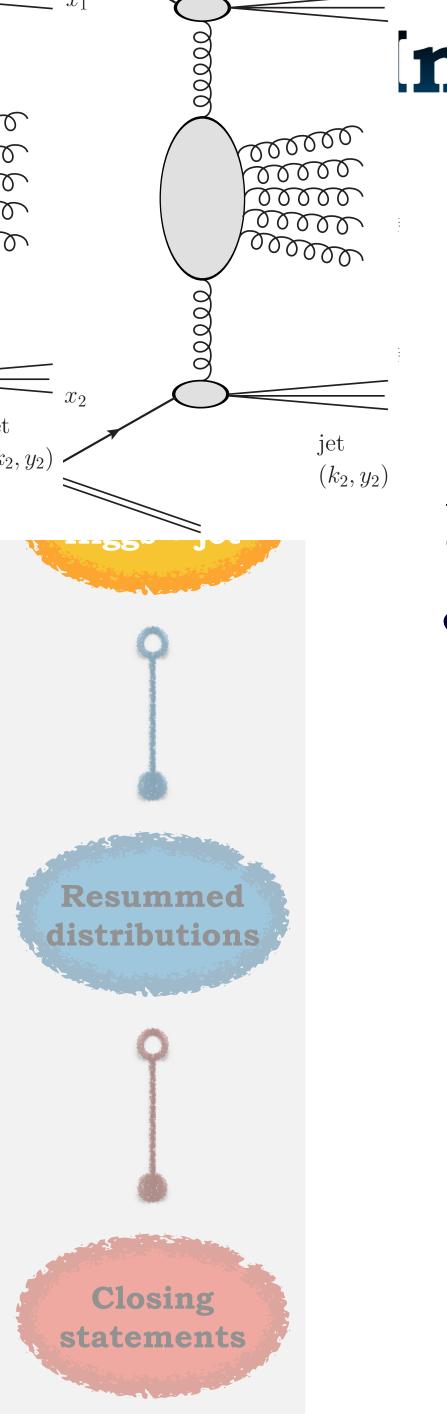


Inclusive h.p. of a Higgs + jet system with high  $p_T$  and large rapidity separation,  $\Delta Y$ 





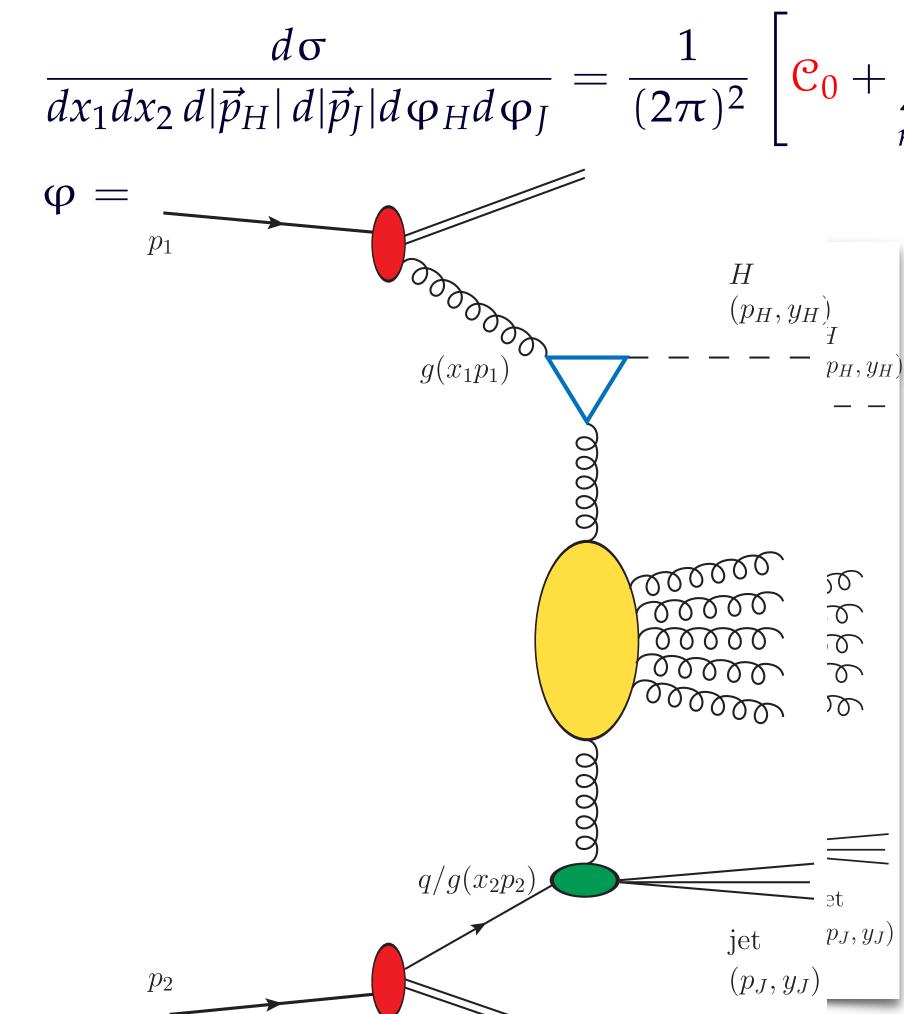




## **Inclusive Higgs + jet: azimuthal coefficients**

Inclusive h.p. of a Higgs + jet system with high  $p_T$  and large rapidity separation,  $\Delta Y$ 

Large energy scales expected to **stabilize** the high-energy resummed series



$$\frac{\mathcal{C}_{0}}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2\cos(n\varphi) \frac{\mathcal{C}_{n}}{\sum_{n=1}^{N}}} \frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{r,s}(x_{1})}{\frac{d\hat{\sigma}$$

$$\frac{d \ddot{\sigma}_{r,s}(x_1 x_2 s, \mu)}{dy_H dy_J d^2 \vec{p}_H d^2 \vec{p}_J} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2}$$

$$\times \int \frac{d^2 \vec{q}_1}{\vec{q}_1^2} \mathcal{V}_H^{(r)}(\vec{q}_1, s_0, x_1, \vec{p}_H)$$

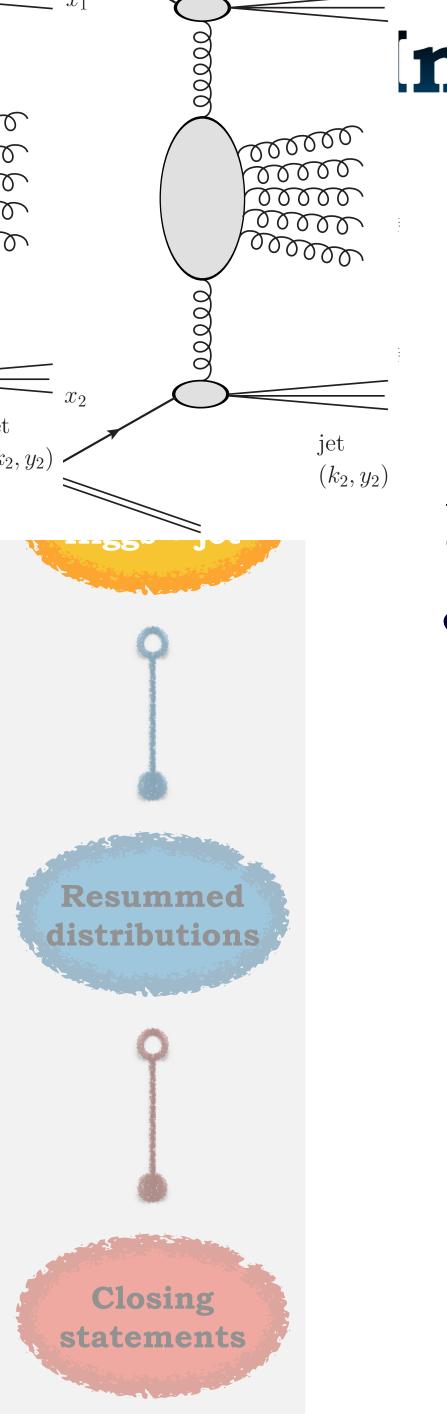
$$\stackrel{\text{formula}}{\approx} \int_{\delta - i\infty}^{\delta + i\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi i} \left(\frac{x_1 x_2 s}{s_0}\right)^{\omega} \mathcal{G}_{\omega}(\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2)$$

$$\times \int \frac{d^2 \vec{q}_2}{\vec{q}_2^2} \mathcal{V}_J^{(s)}(\vec{q}_2, s_0, x_2, \vec{p}_J)$$





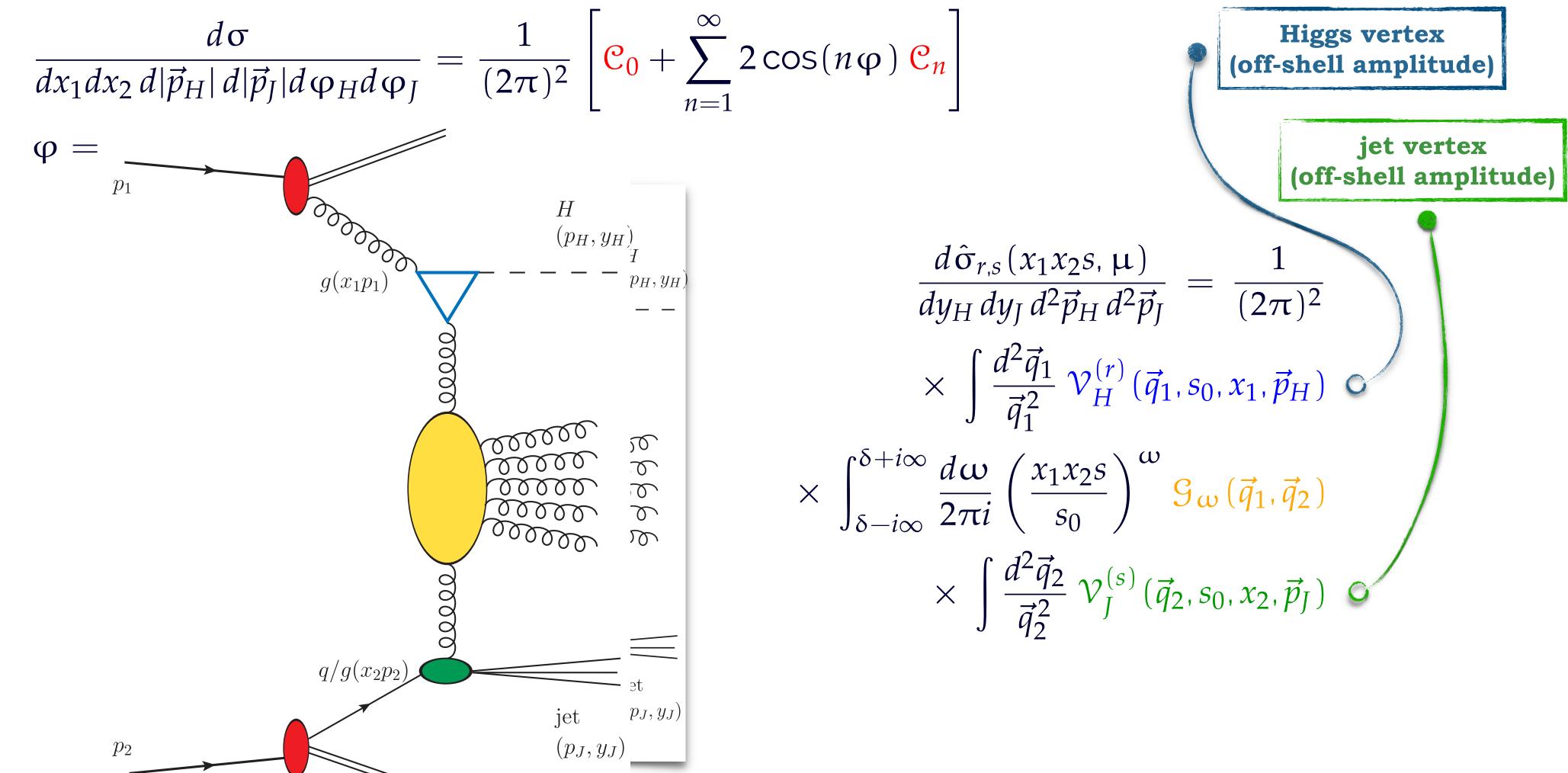




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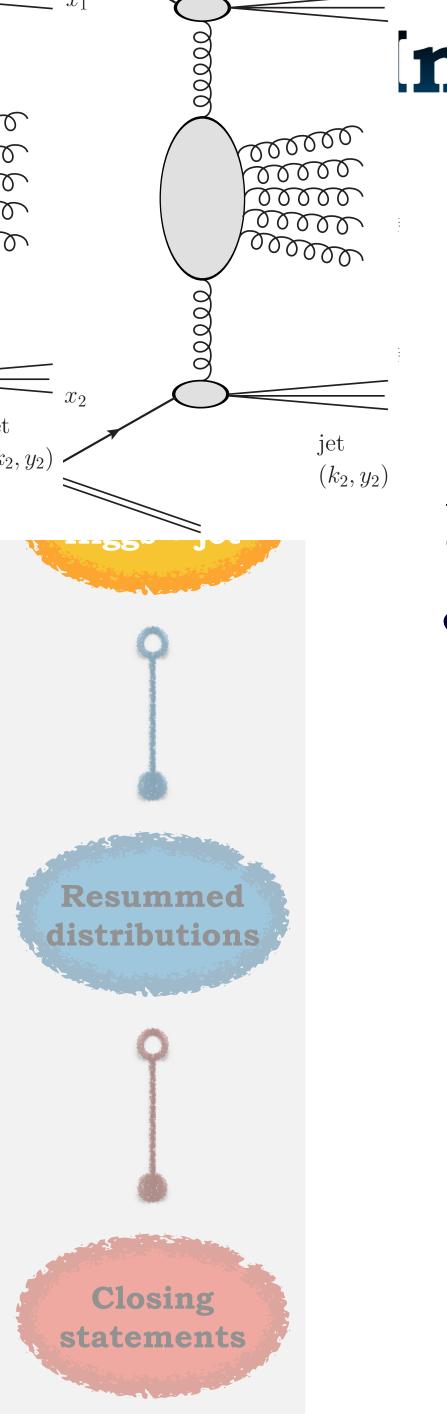
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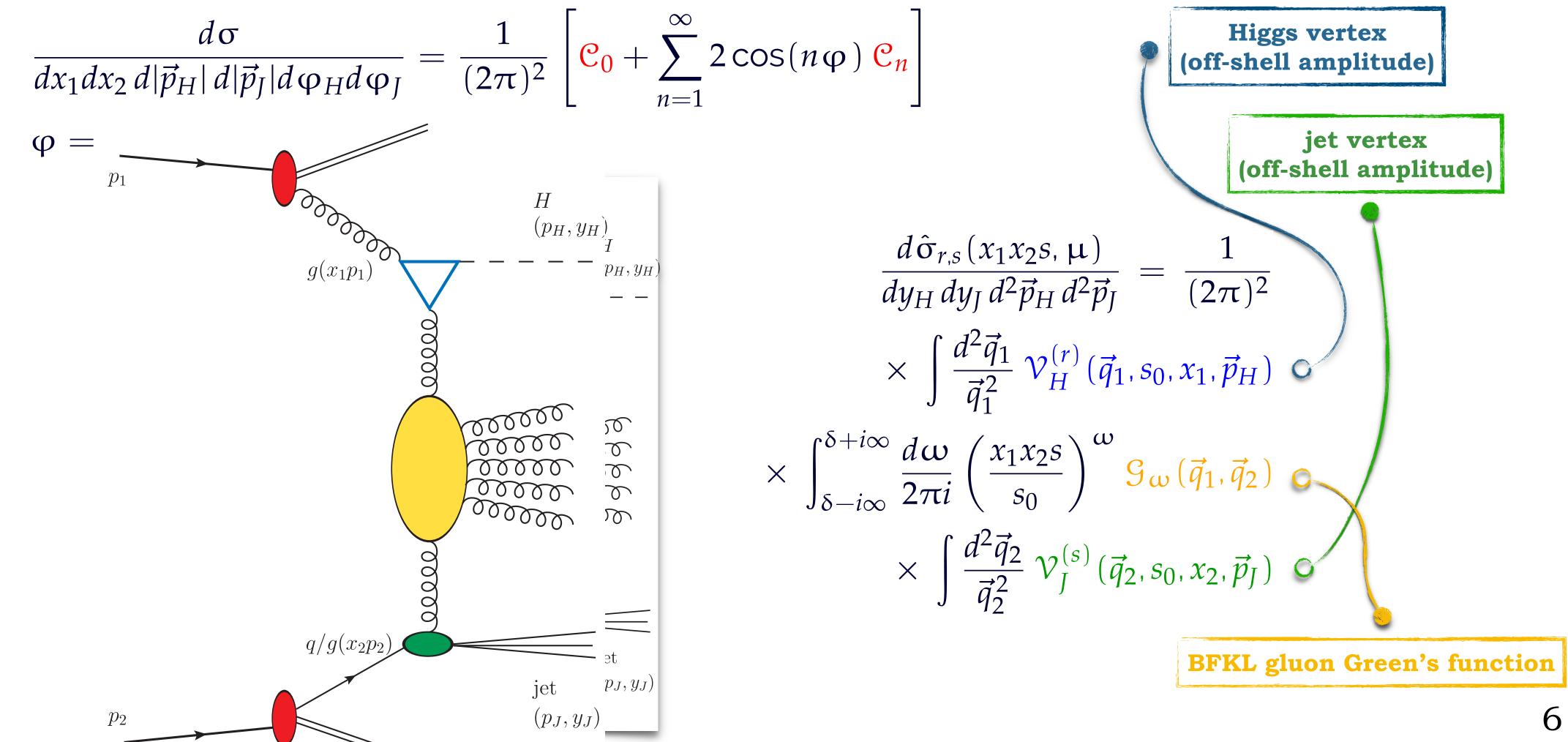




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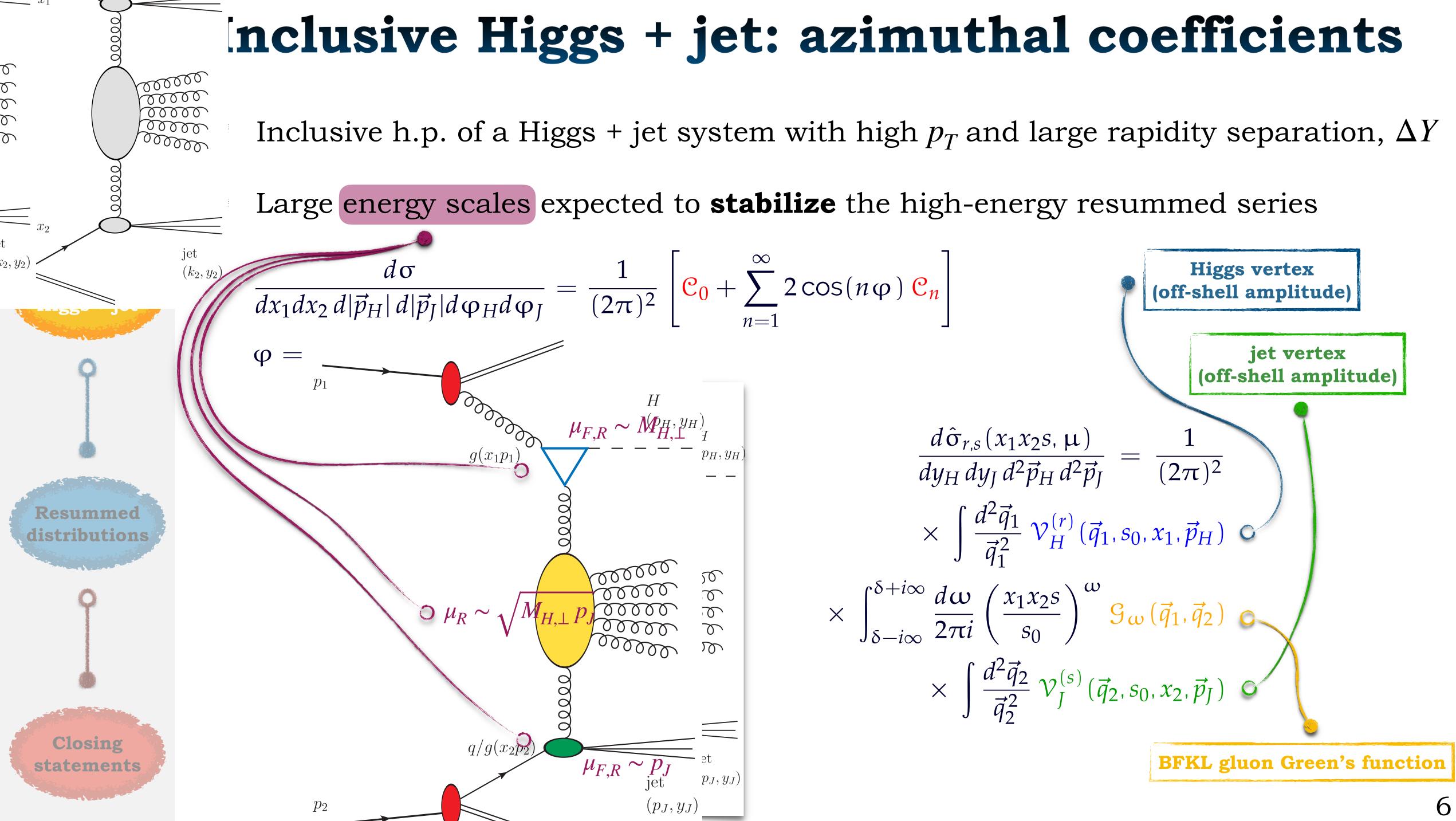
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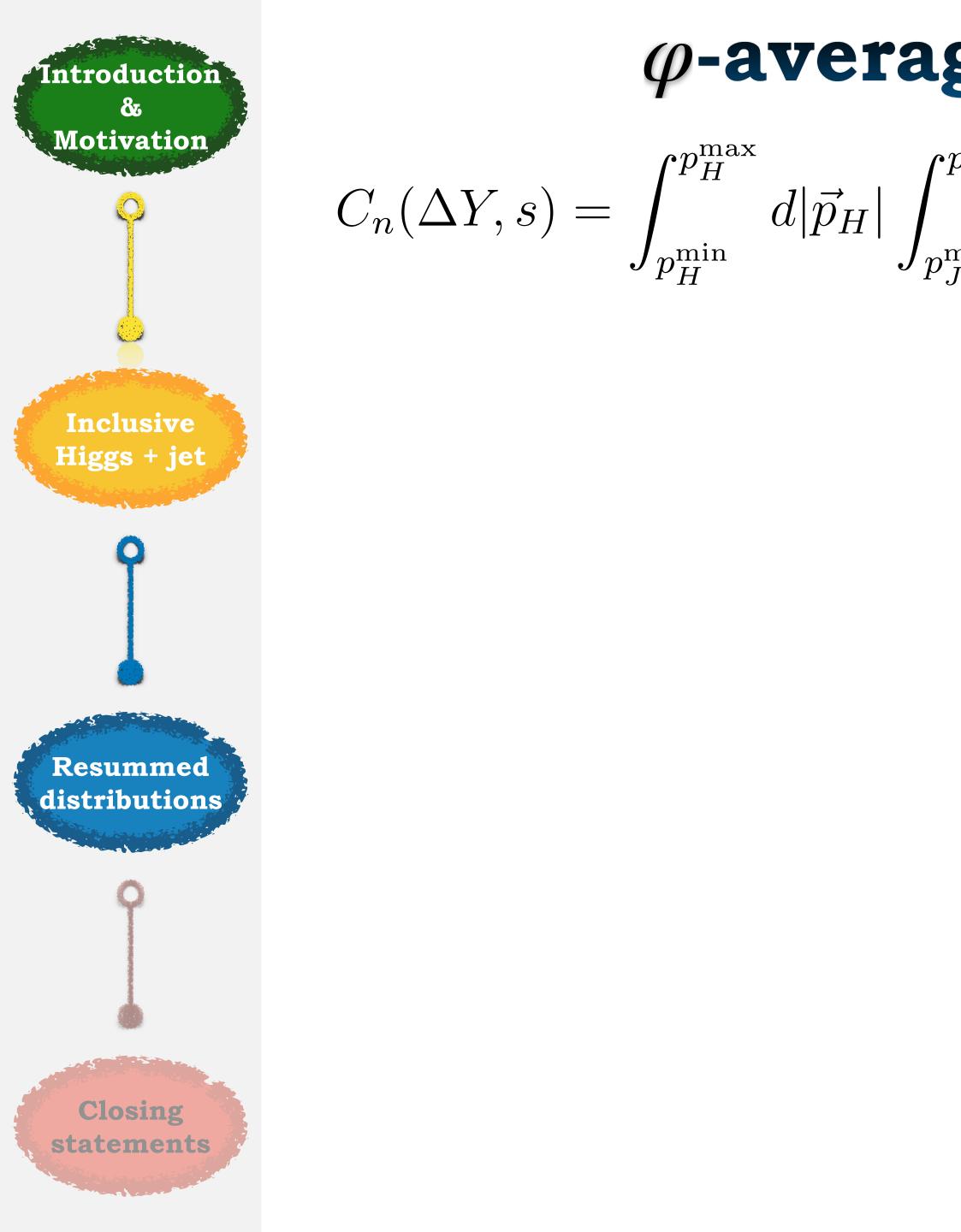
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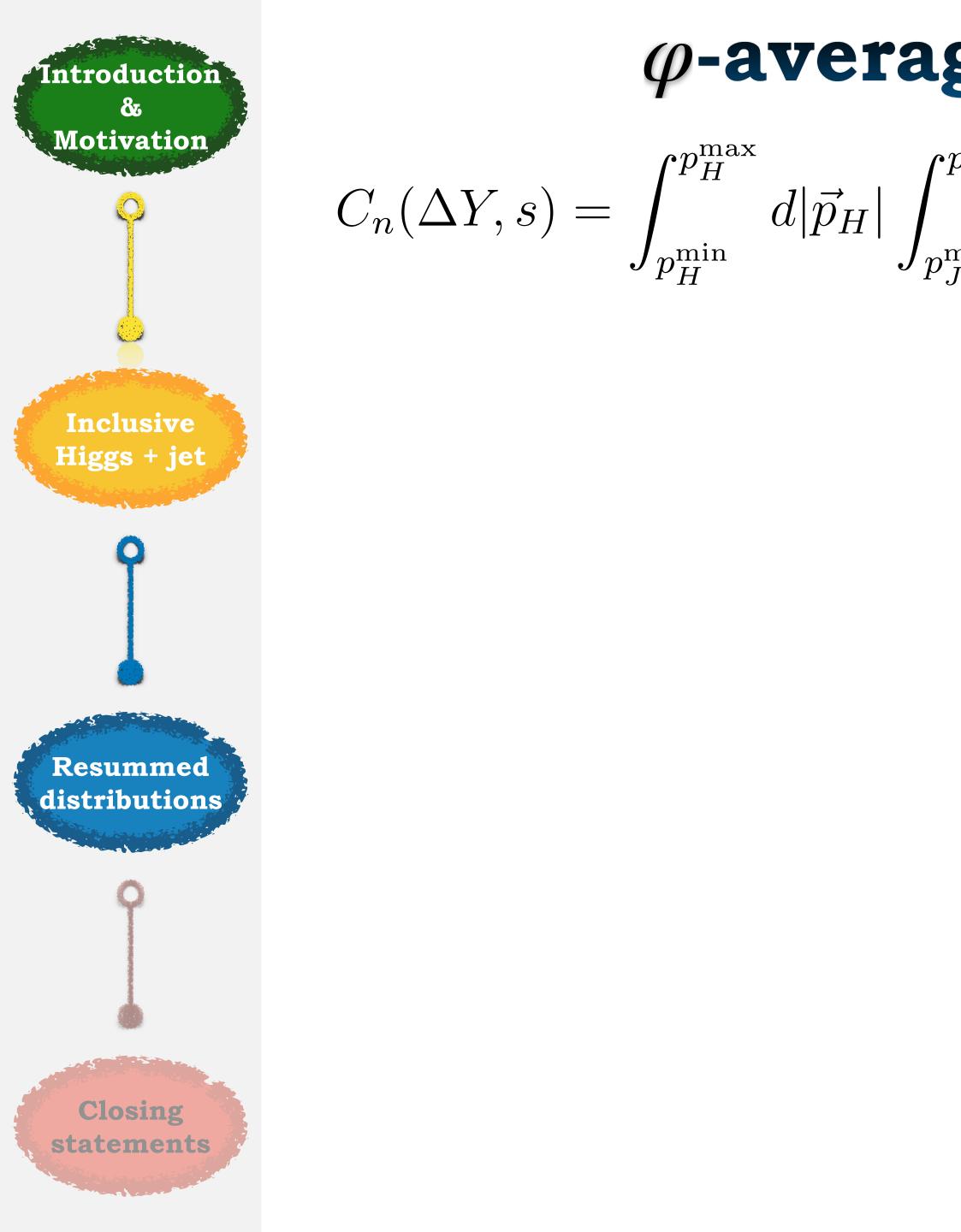


### $\varphi$ -averaged cross section: $C_0$

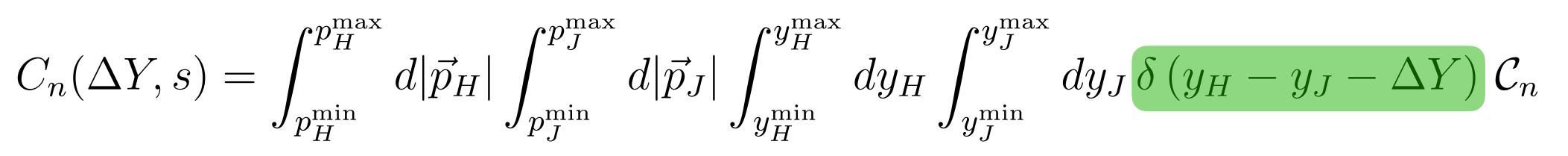
 $C_n(\Delta Y, s) = \int_{p_H^{\min}}^{p_H^{\max}} d|\vec{p}_H| \int_{p_I^{\min}}^{p_J^{\max}} d|\vec{p}_J| \int_{y_H^{\min}}^{y_H^{\max}} dy_H \int_{y_J^{\min}}^{y_J^{\max}} dy_J \,\delta\left(y_H - y_J - \Delta Y\right) \,\mathcal{C}_n$ 



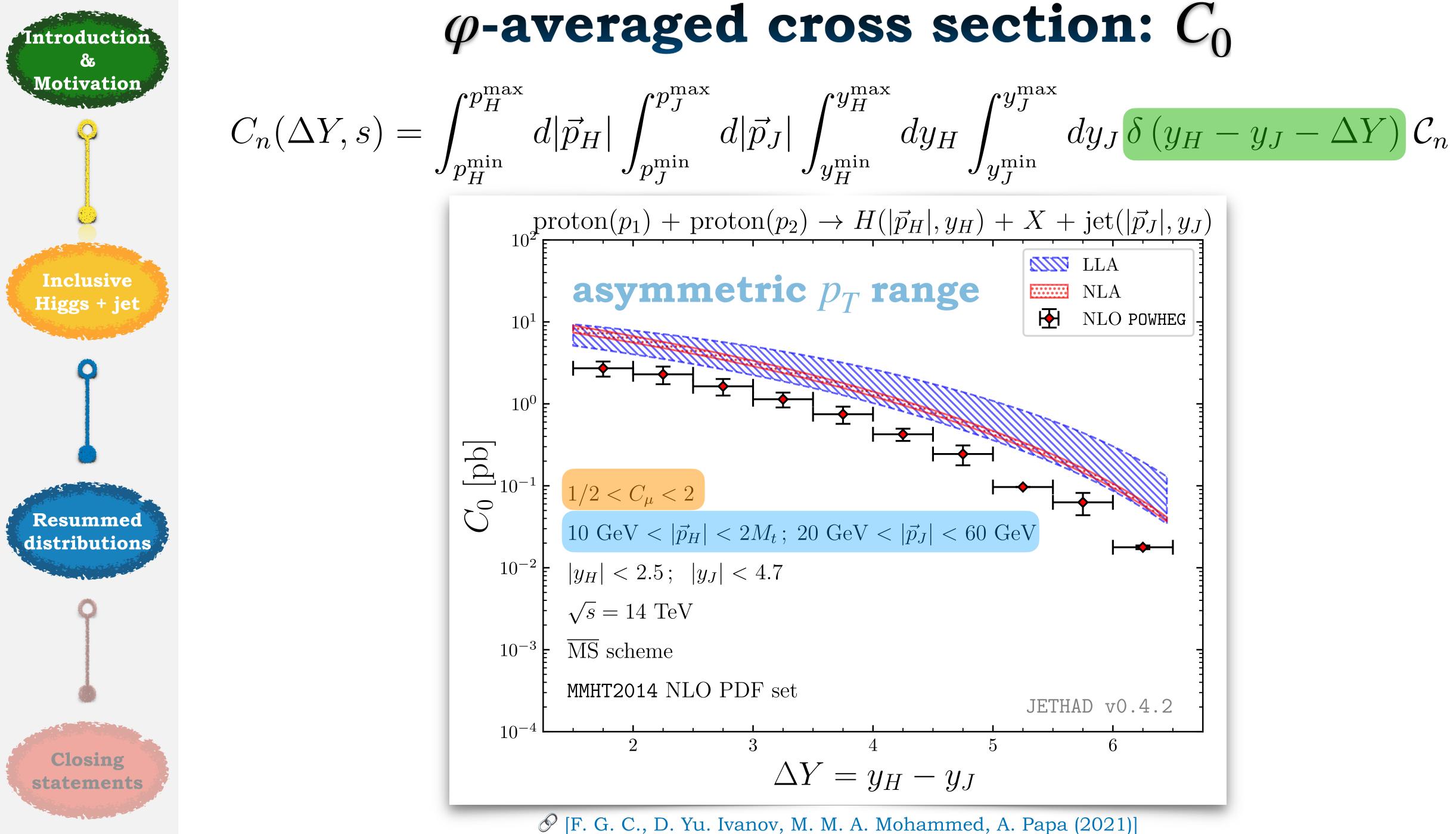




### $\varphi$ -averaged cross section: $C_0$











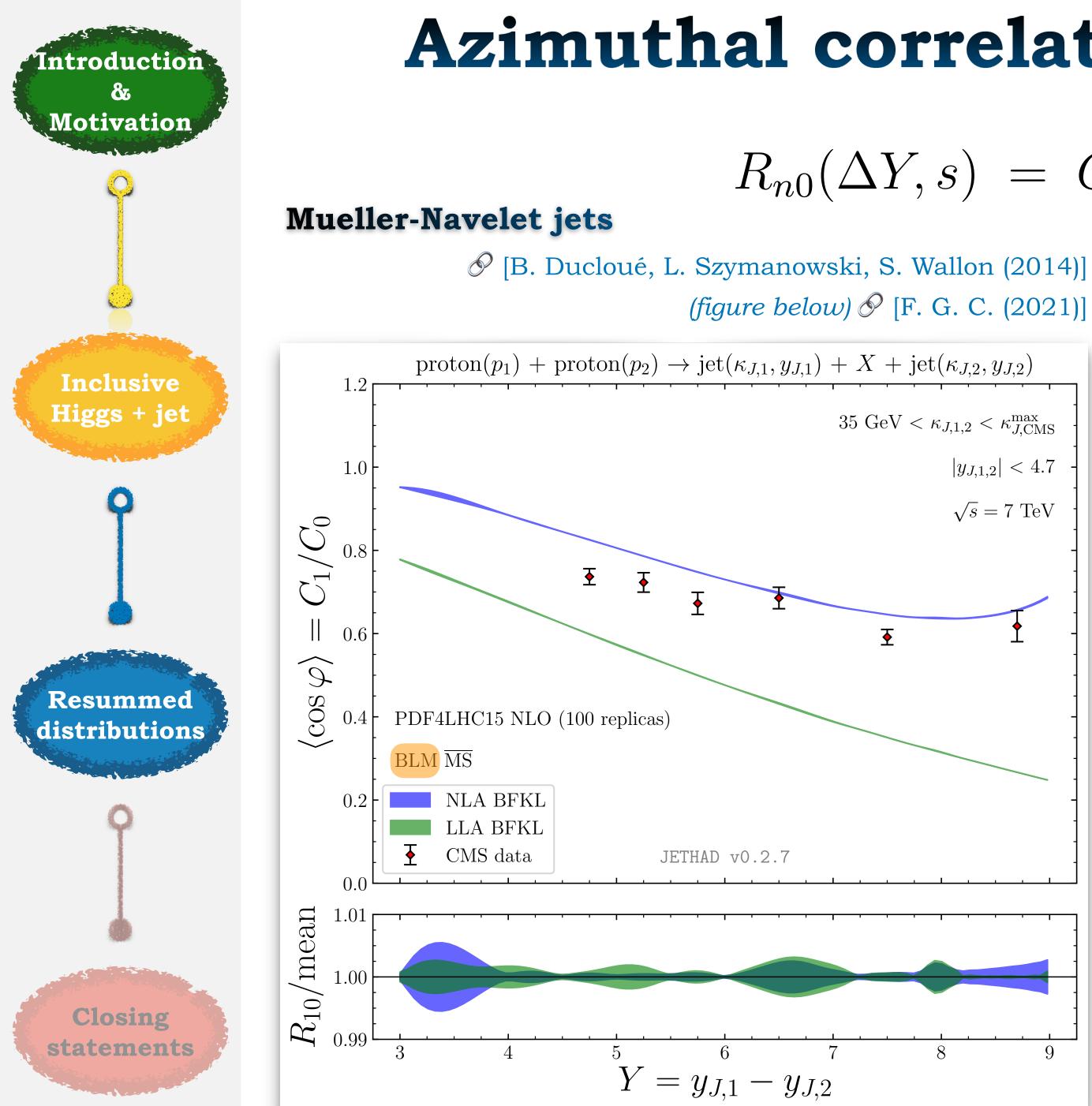
## **Azimuthal correlations:** $C_1/C_0 \equiv \langle \cos \varphi \rangle$

 $R_{n0}(\Delta Y, s) = C_n / C_0 \equiv \langle \cos n\varphi \rangle$ 

Inclusive Higgs + jet Resummed distributions

> Closing statements



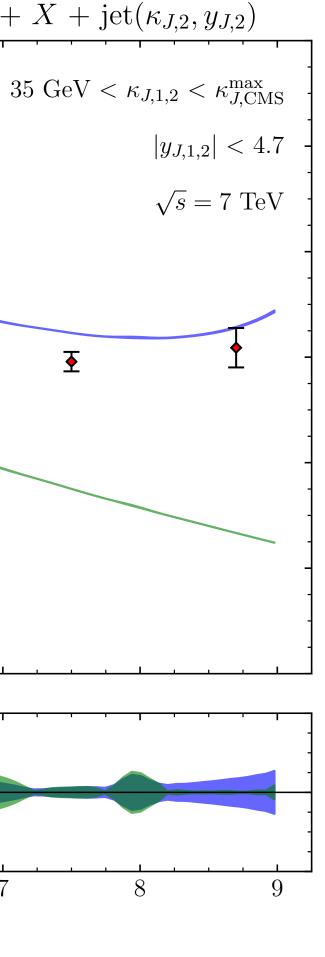


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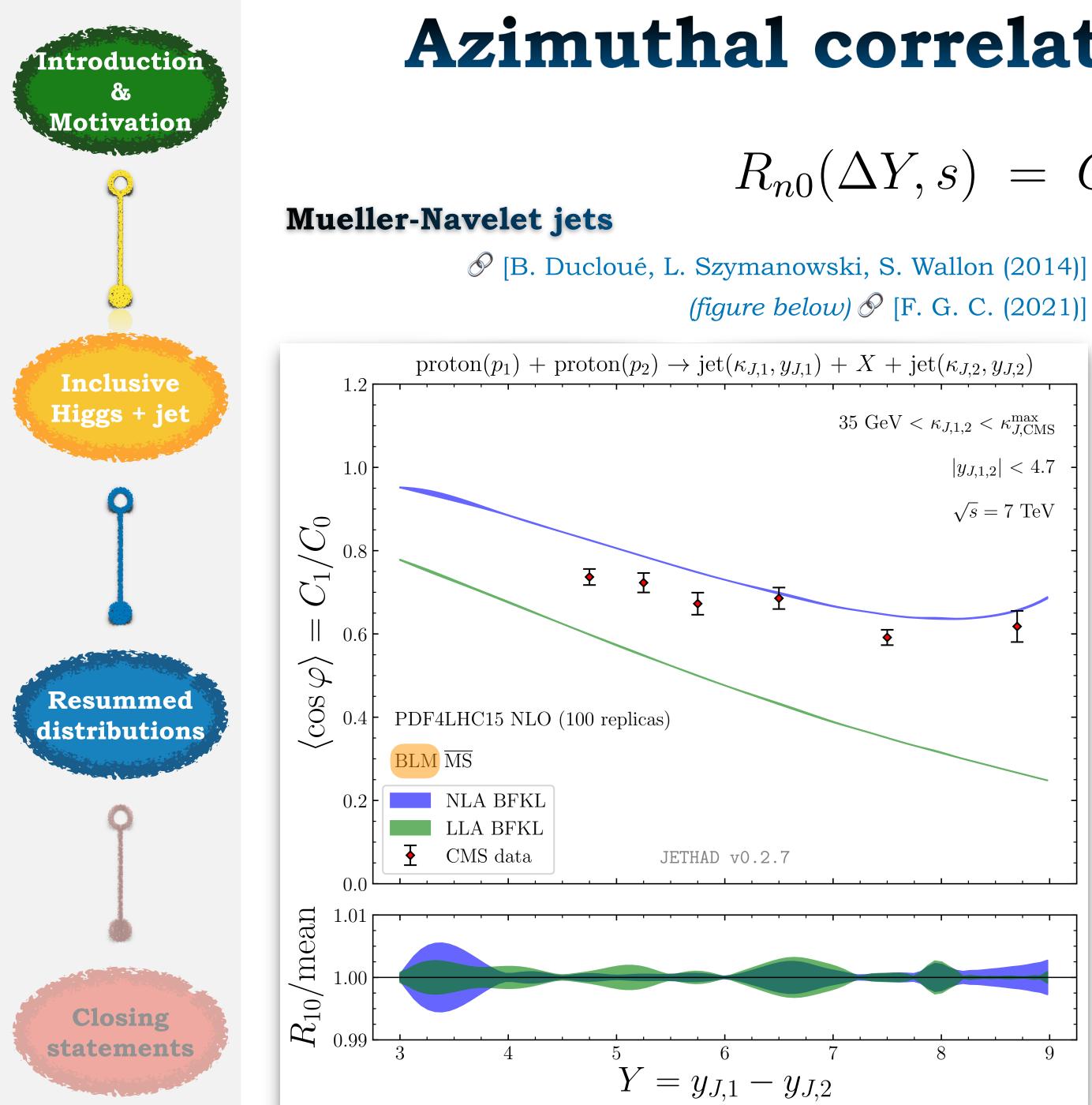
∳

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### *(figure below) (*F. G. C. (2021)]





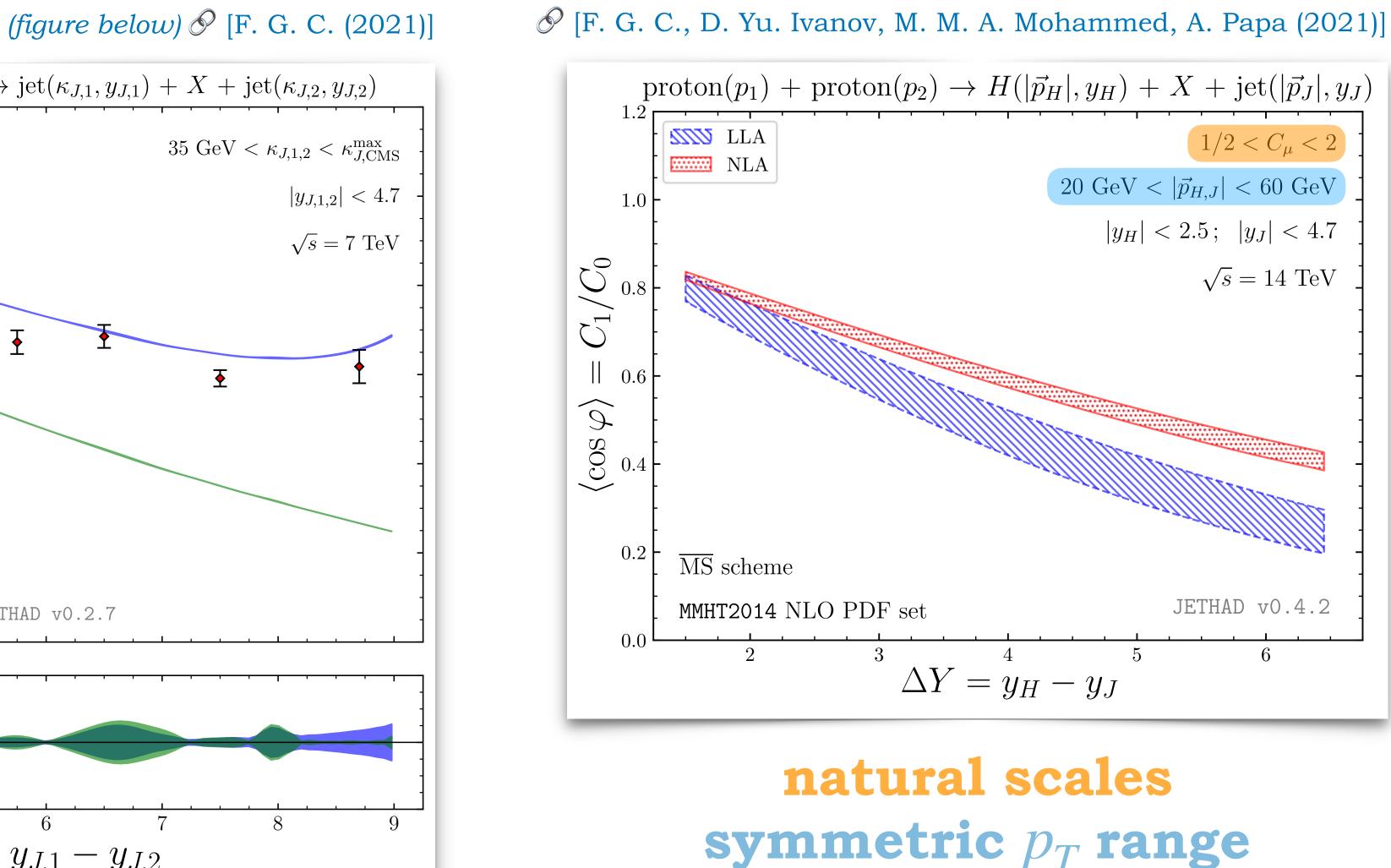


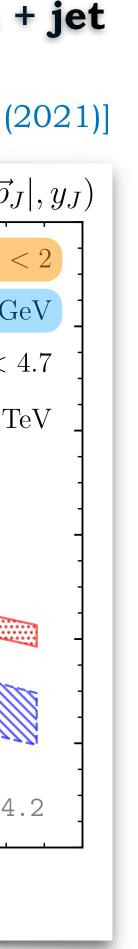
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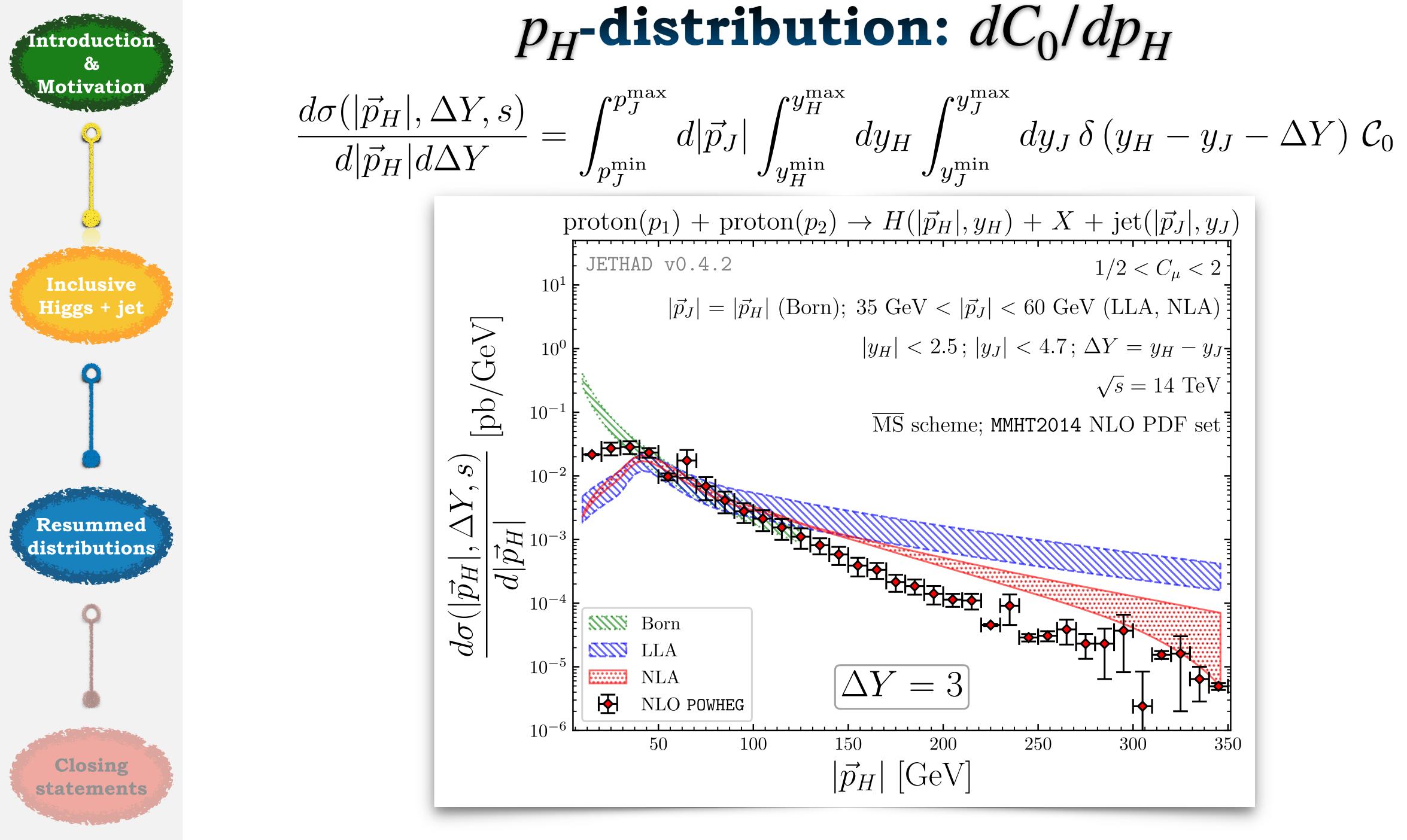
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### Higgs + jet

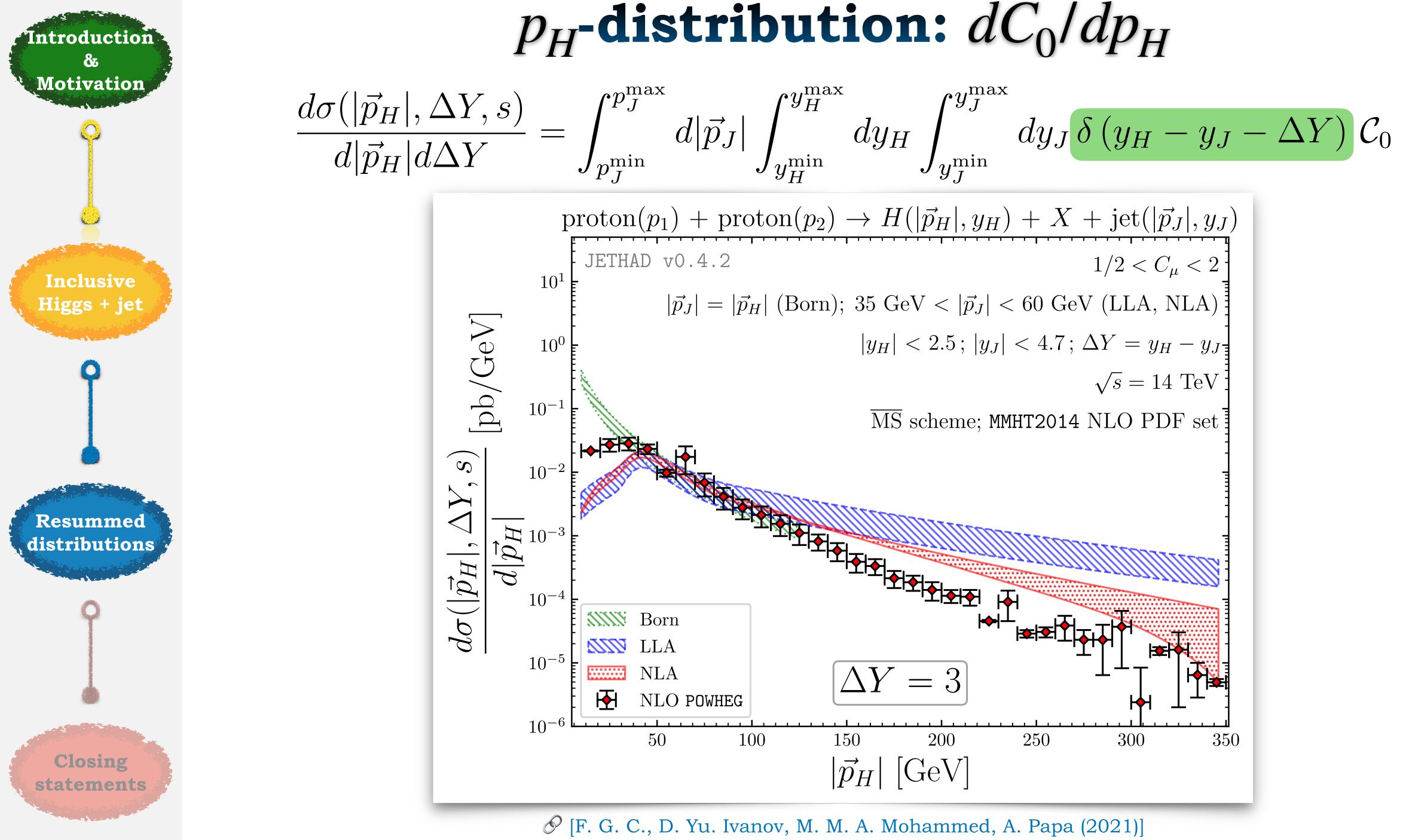






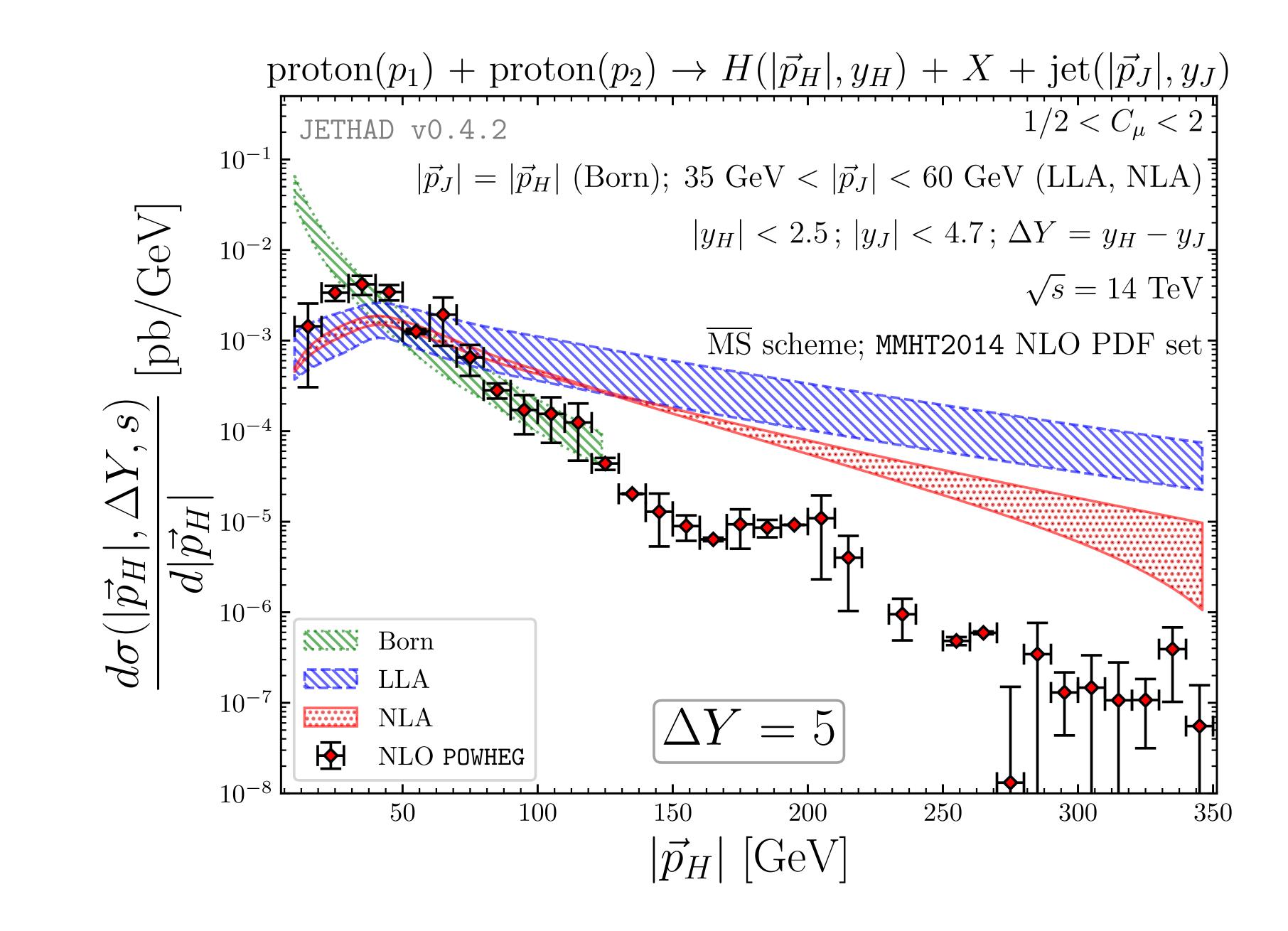




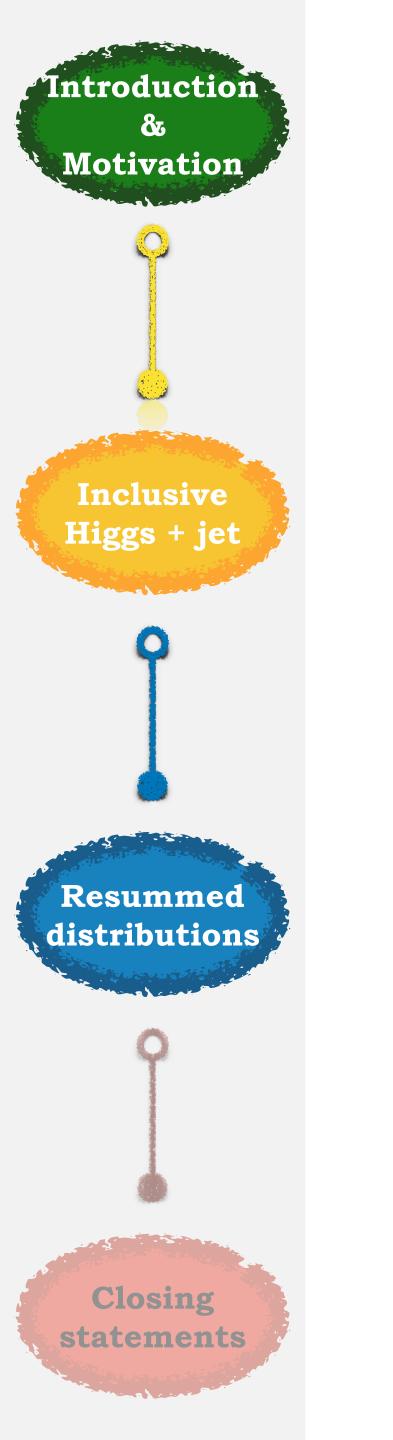


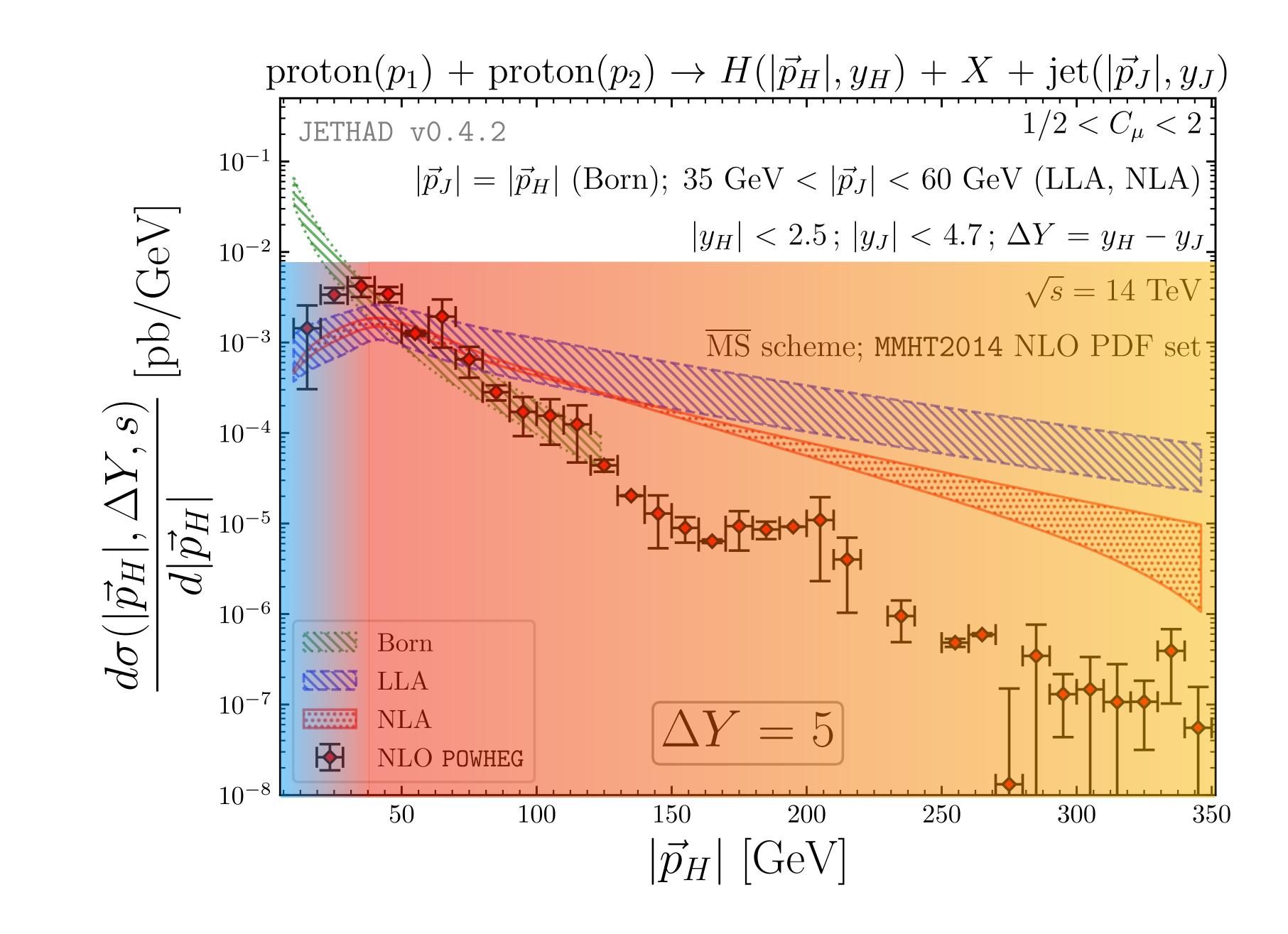




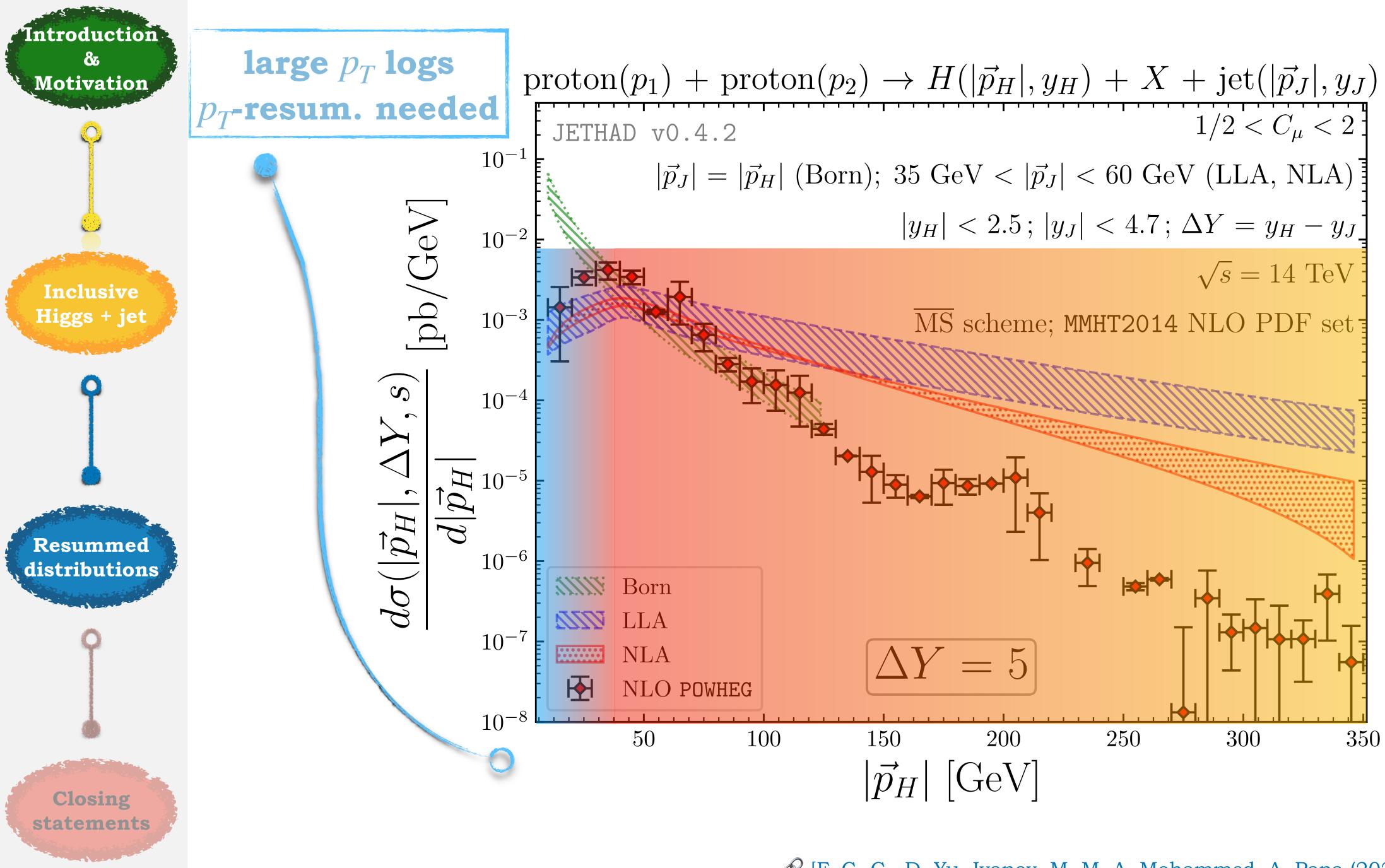


[F. G. C., D. Yu. Ivanov, M. M. A. Mohammed, A. Papa (2021)]

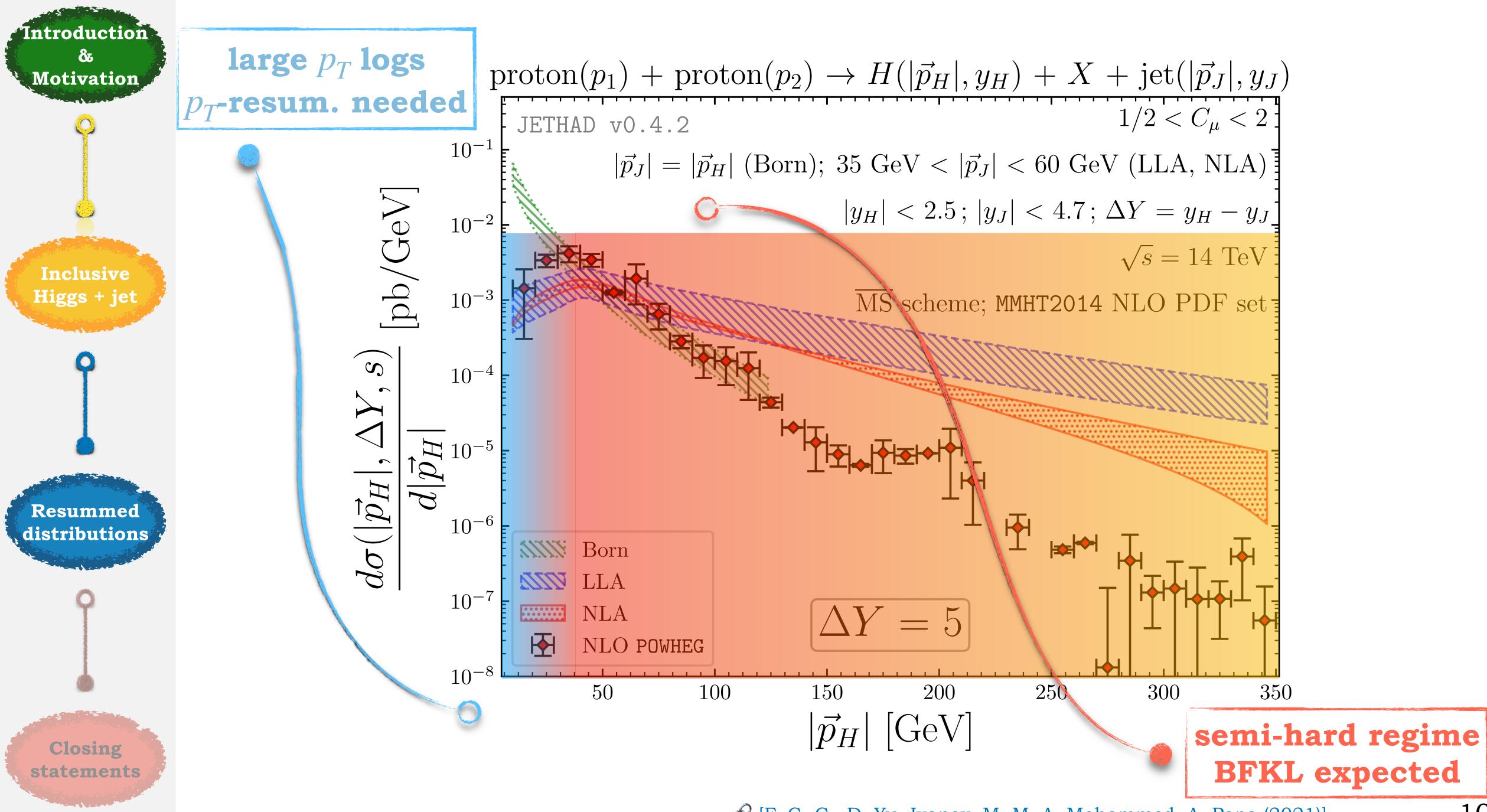




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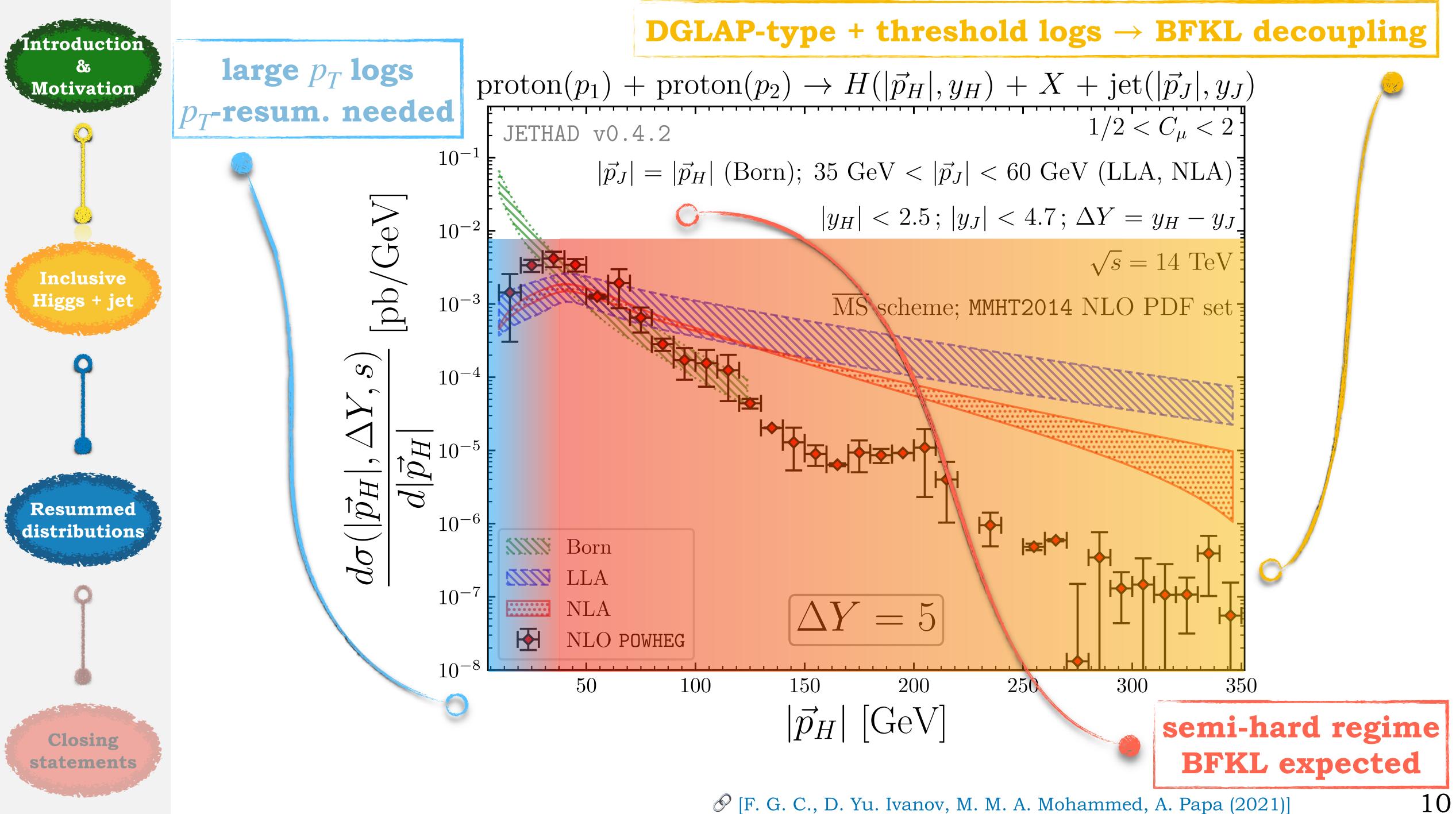


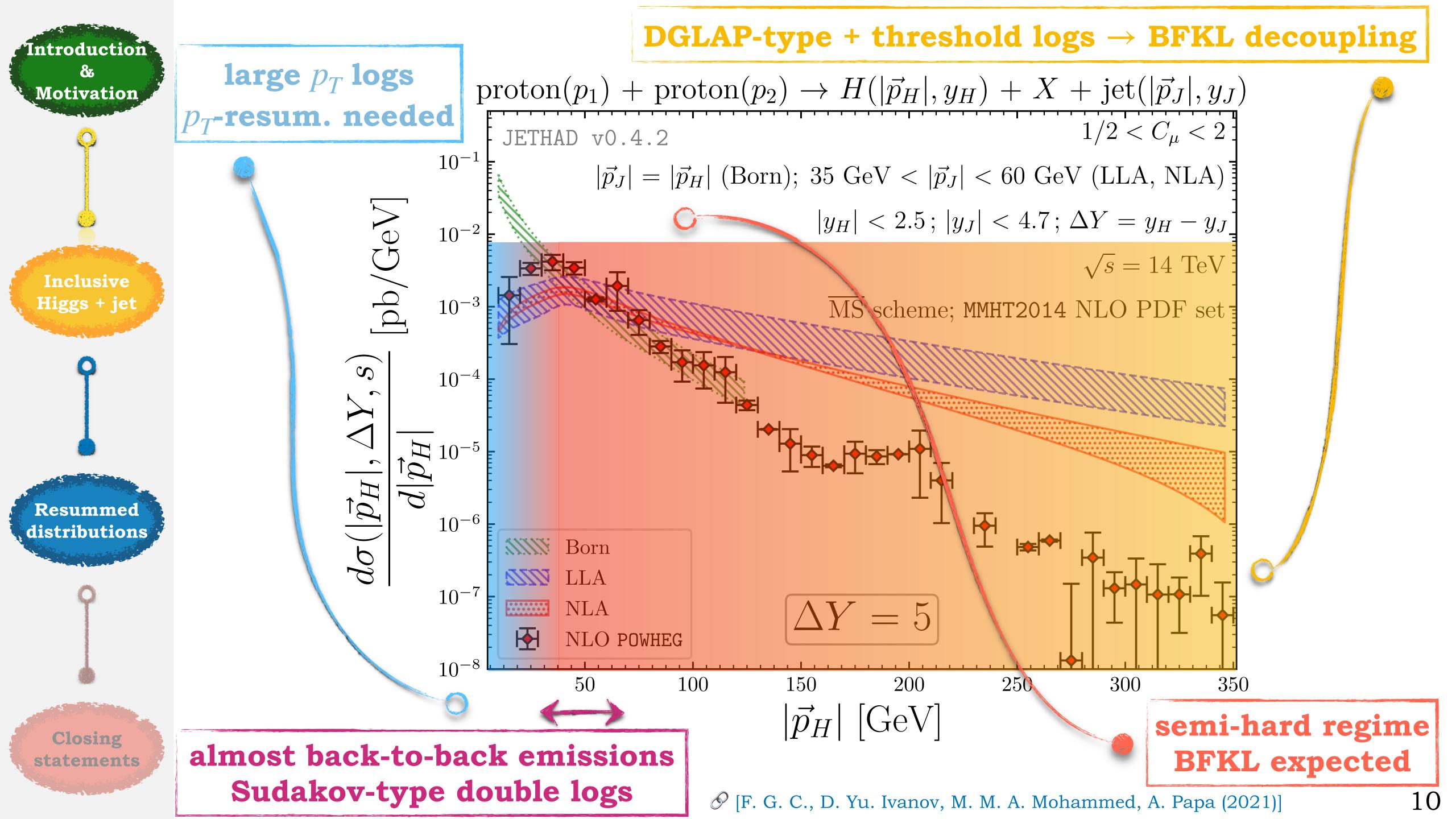
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### Inclusive Higgs + jet as new **semi-hard** probe for **BFKL**



*Encouraging* statistics for rapidity and  $p_H$ -distributions

### 

Resummed distributions

ntroduction

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Motivation

Inclusive

Higgs + jet

Closing statements

### **Closing statements**

Partial NLA BFKL accuracy: NLA kernel + LO IFs + NLO RG

**Fair stability** under *higher-order* corrections





ntroduction

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Motivation

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statements

- Partial NLA BFKL accuracy: NLA kernel + LO IFs + NLO RG
  - *Encouraging* statistics for rapidity and  $p_H$ -distributions
- **Fair stability** under *higher-order* corrections
  - Feasibility of **precision measurements** to be *gauged*
  - Distributions as *underlying* staging for several **resummations** 
    - Multi-lateral formalism to encode distinct resummations

### **Closing statements**

Inclusive Higgs + jet as new **semi-hard** probe for **BFKL** 

Full NLA BFKL analysis: NLO Higgs IF & jet-algorithm selection





# Backup slides



Letter of Interest for SnowMass 2021

Francesco G. Celiberto <sup>1,2\*</sup>, Michael Fucilla <sup>3,4§</sup>, Dmitry Yu. Ivanov <sup>5,6†</sup>, Mohammed M.A. Mohammed  $^{3,4\ddagger}$ , and Alessandro Papa  $^{3,4\P}$ 

The search for evidence of New Physics is in the viewfinder of current and forthcoming analyses at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) and at future hadron, lepton and leptonhadron colliders. This is the best time to shore up our knowledge of strong interactions though, the high luminosity and the record energies reachable widening the horizons of kinematic sectors uninvestigated so far. A broad class of processes, called *diffractive semi*hard reactions [1], *i.e* where the scale hierarchy,  $s \gg \{Q^2\} \gg \Lambda^2_{\text{QCD}}$  (s is the squared center-of-mass energy,  $\{Q\}$  a (set of) hard scale(s) characteristic of the process and  $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$ the QCD scale), is stringently preserved, gives us a faultless chance to test perturbative QCD in new and quite original ways. Here, a genuine fixed-order treatment based on collinear factorization fails since large energy logarithms enter the perturbative series in

The research lines presented above are relevant in the search for high-energy effects via the description of an increasing number of hadronic and lepto-hadronic reactions at the LHC and at new-generation colliders, like the Electron-Ion Collider (EIC). At the same time, the BFKL resummation serves as a tool to address more general aspects of QCD, from the hadronic structure to other resummations and to the production mechanism of hadronic bound states. We believe that the inclusion of these topics in the *SnowMass* 2021 scientific program would accelerate progress of our understanding of both formal and phenomenological aspects of strong interactions at high energies.



Introduction

82

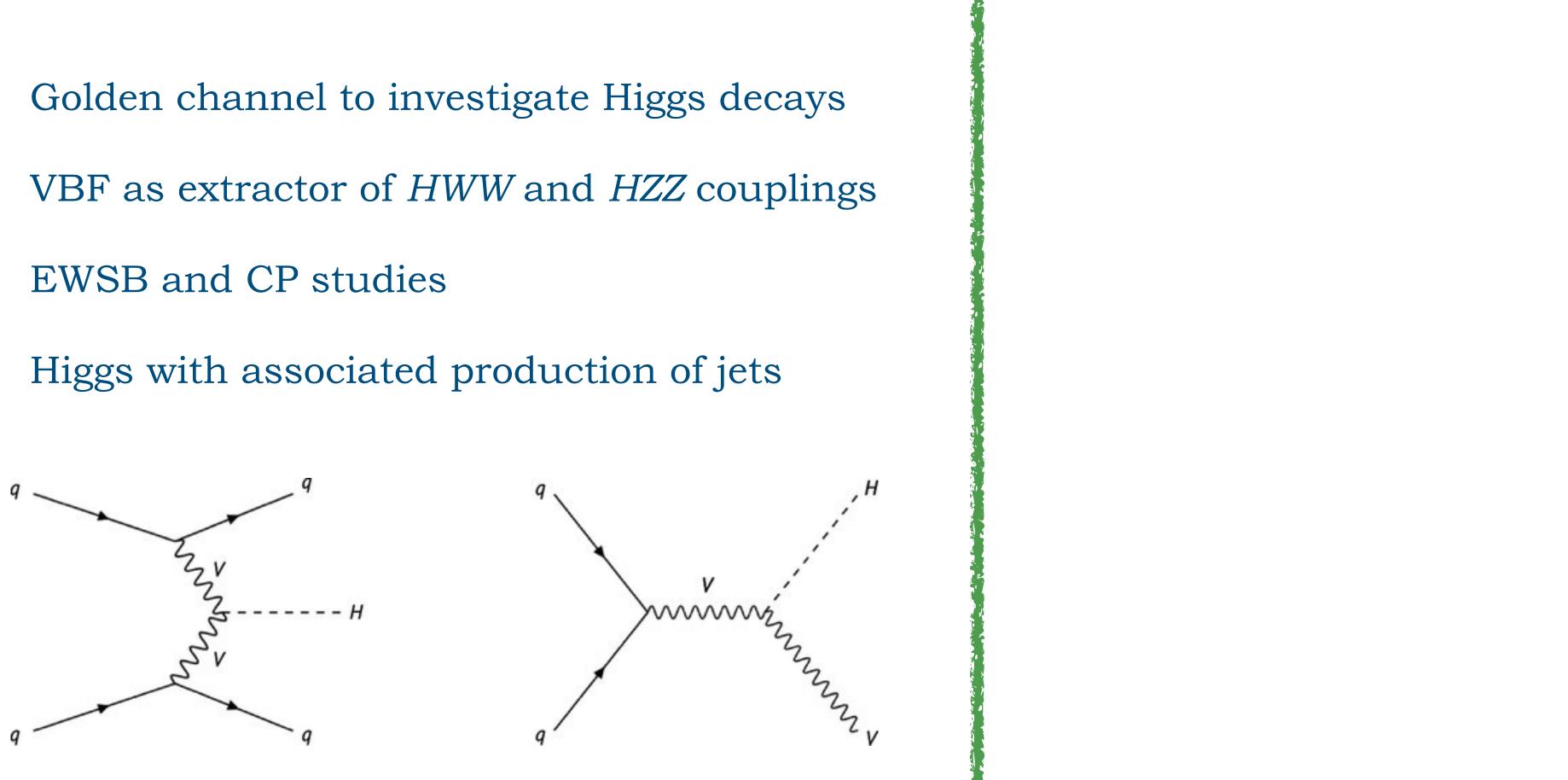
### High-energy QCD at colliders: semi-hard reactions and unintegrated gluon densities



### Electroweak

- \*
- \*

- \*

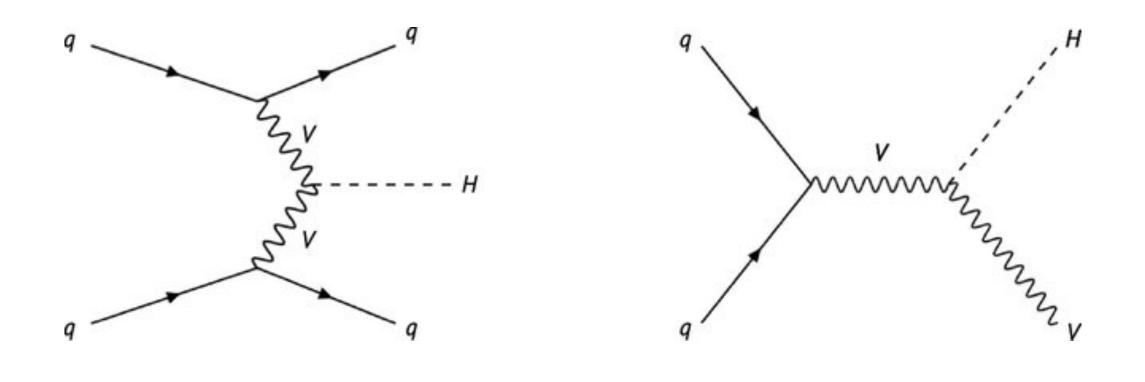


### Higgs sector(s): properties & production



### Electroweak

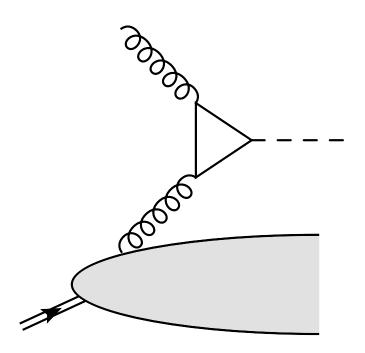
- Golden channel to investigate Higgs decays \*
- VBF as extractor of *HWW* and *HZZ* couplings
- EWSB and CP studies
- Higgs with associated production of jets

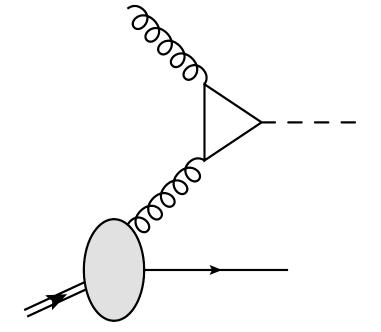


### **Higgs sector(s): properties & production**

### QCD gluon fusion

- Key ingredient for differential distributions
- Stringent tests of pQCD ↔ **resummations**
- Inclusive Higgs  $\rightarrow$  hadronic structure (TMD) ×
- Inclusive Higgs + jet  $\rightarrow$  high-energy QCD



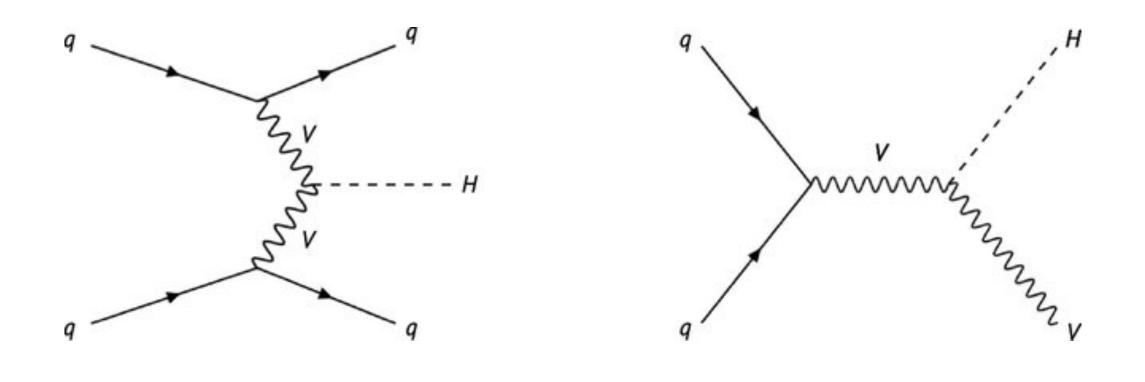




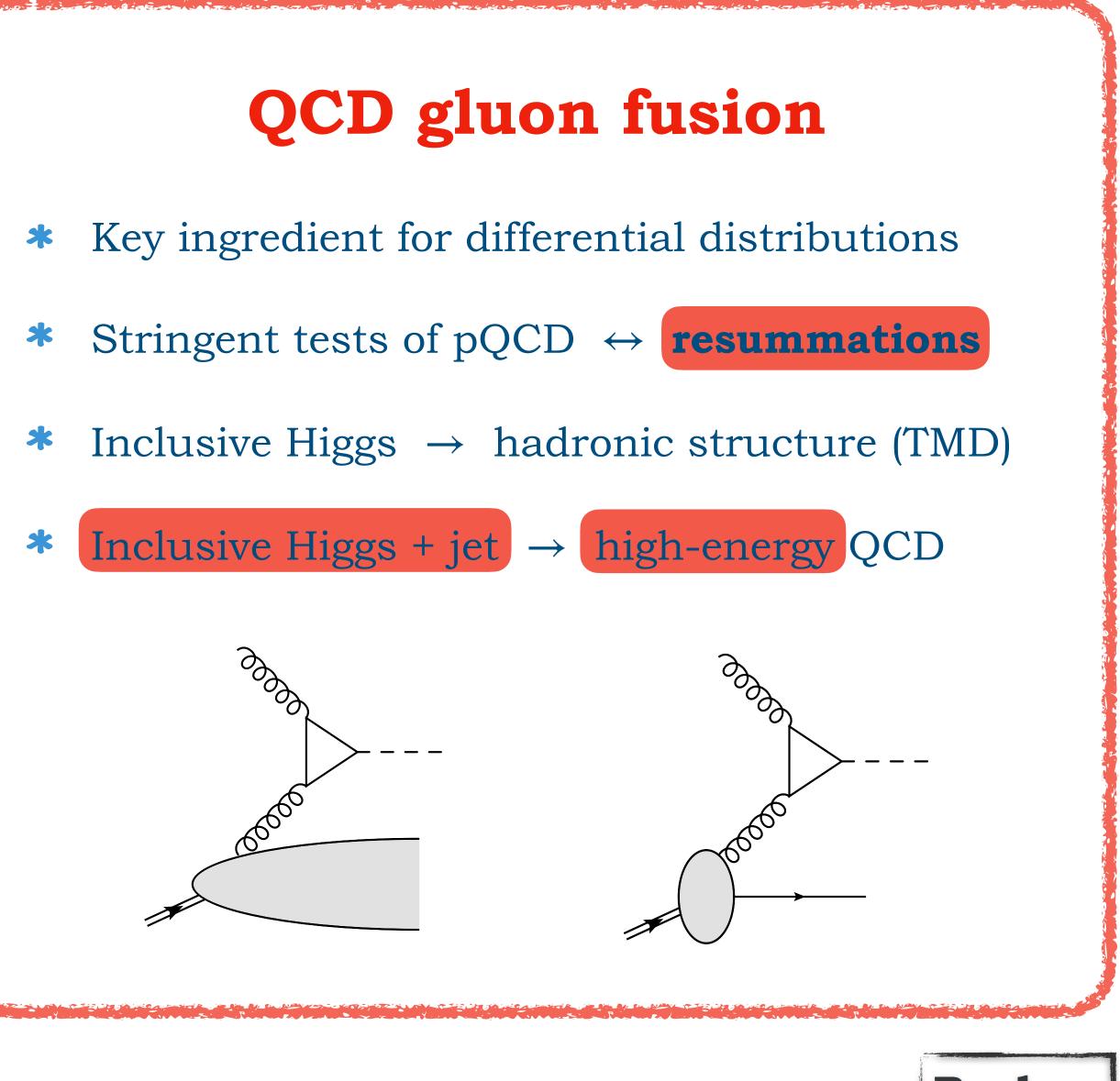


### Electroweak

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### **Higgs sector(s): properties & production**





## Parton densities: an incomplete family tree

Generalized Parton Distributions





slide adapted from C. Bissolotti

Wigner distributions  $\rho(x, \mathbf{k}_T, \mathbf{b}_T)$ 





Transverse Momentum

### Distributions



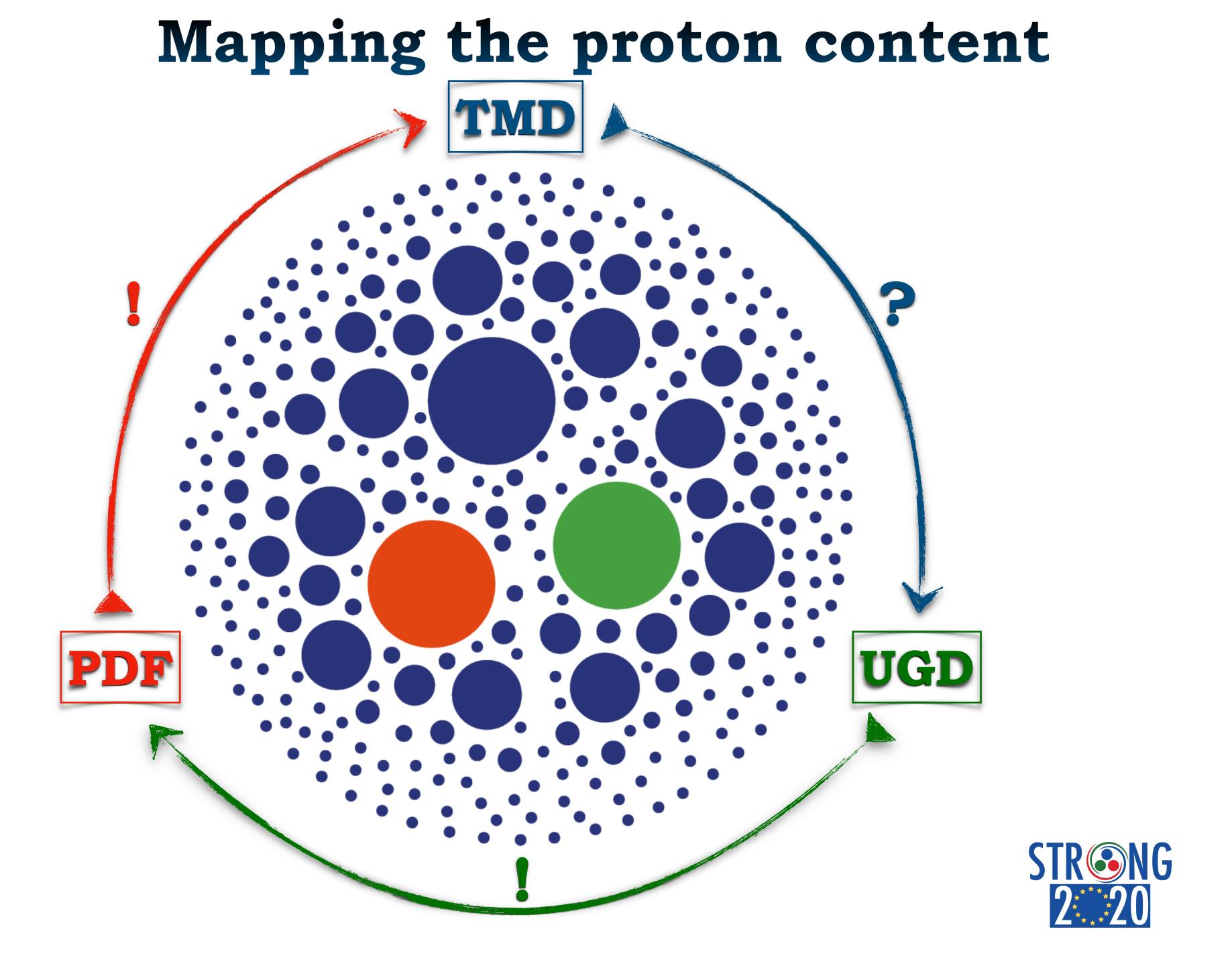
 $d^2 \mathbf{k}_T$ 



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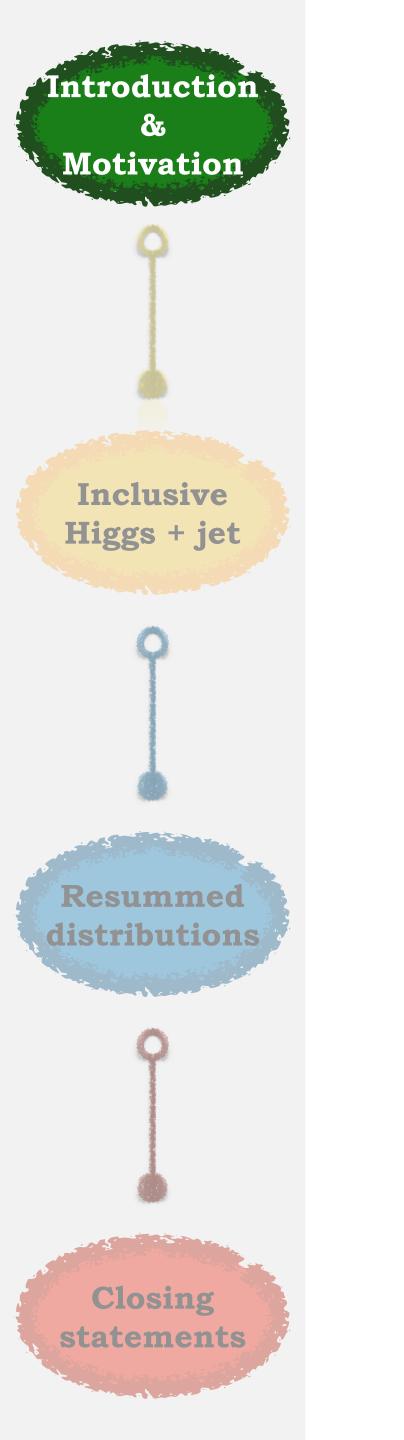
Parton Distribution Functions





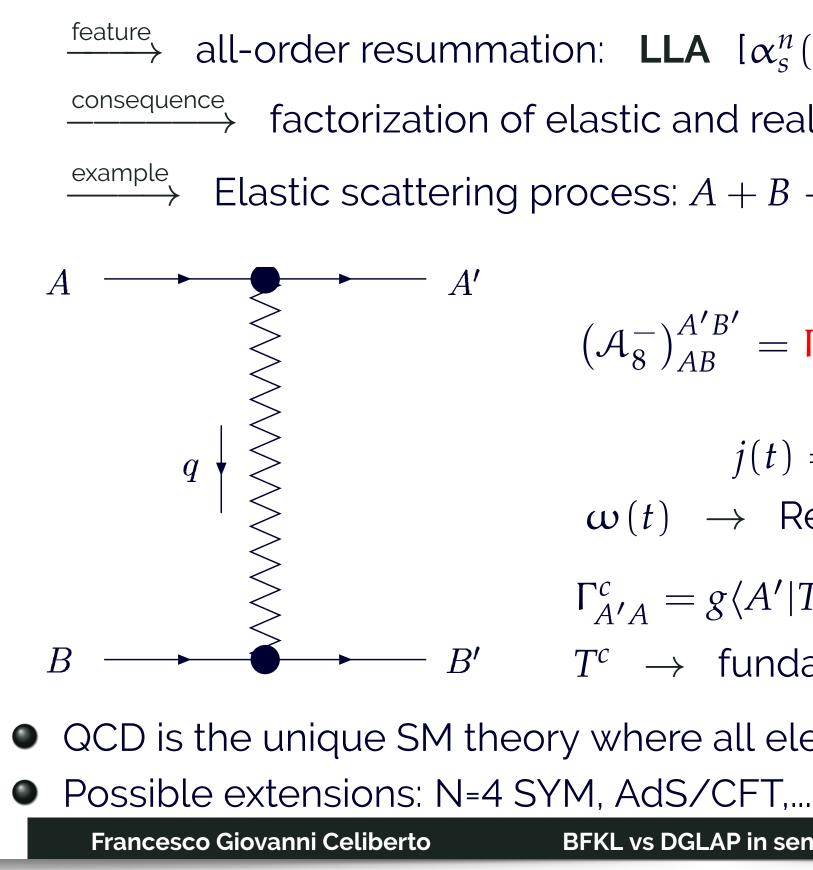






### **Gluon Reggeization in perturbative QCD**

- ♦ Regge limit:  $s \simeq -u \rightarrow \infty$ , t not growing with s
- $\rightarrow$  amplitudes governed by



 $\diamond$  Gluon quantum numbers in the *t*-channel: 8<sup>-</sup> representation

gluon Reggeization 
$$\rightarrow D_{\mu\nu} = -i \frac{g_{\mu\nu}}{q^2} \left(\frac{s}{s_0}\right)^{\alpha_g(q^2)-1}$$

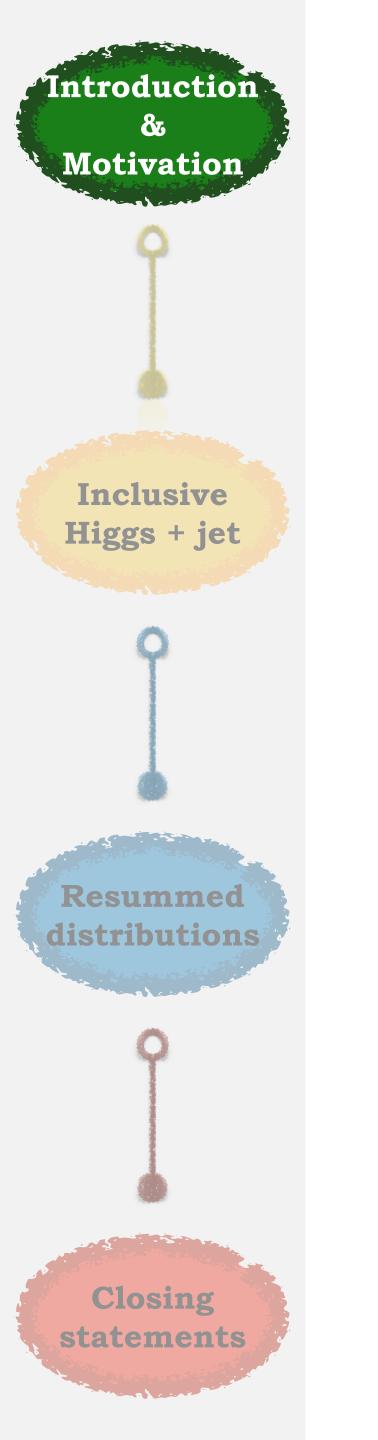
 $\xrightarrow{\text{feature}}$  all-order resummation: **LLA**  $[\alpha_s^n(\ln s)^n]$  + **NLA**  $[\alpha_s^{n+1}(\ln s)^n]$ 

Elastic scattering process:  $A + B \longrightarrow A' + B'$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\mathcal{A}_{8}^{-}\right)_{AB}^{A'B'} &= \Gamma_{A'A}^{c} \left[ \left(\frac{-s}{-t}\right)^{j(t)} - \left(\frac{s}{-t}\right)^{j(t)} \right] \Gamma_{B'B}^{c} \\ & j(t) = 1 + \omega(t) , \quad j(0) = 1 \\ \omega(t) \rightarrow \text{Reggeized gluon trajectory} \\ \Gamma_{A'A}^{c} &= g \langle A' | T^{c} | A \rangle \Gamma_{A'A} \rightarrow \text{PPR vertex} \\ T^{c} \rightarrow \text{fundamental } (q) \text{ or adjoint } (g) \\ \text{y where all elementary particles reggeize} \end{aligned}$$

**BFKL vs DGLAP in semi-hard processes** 

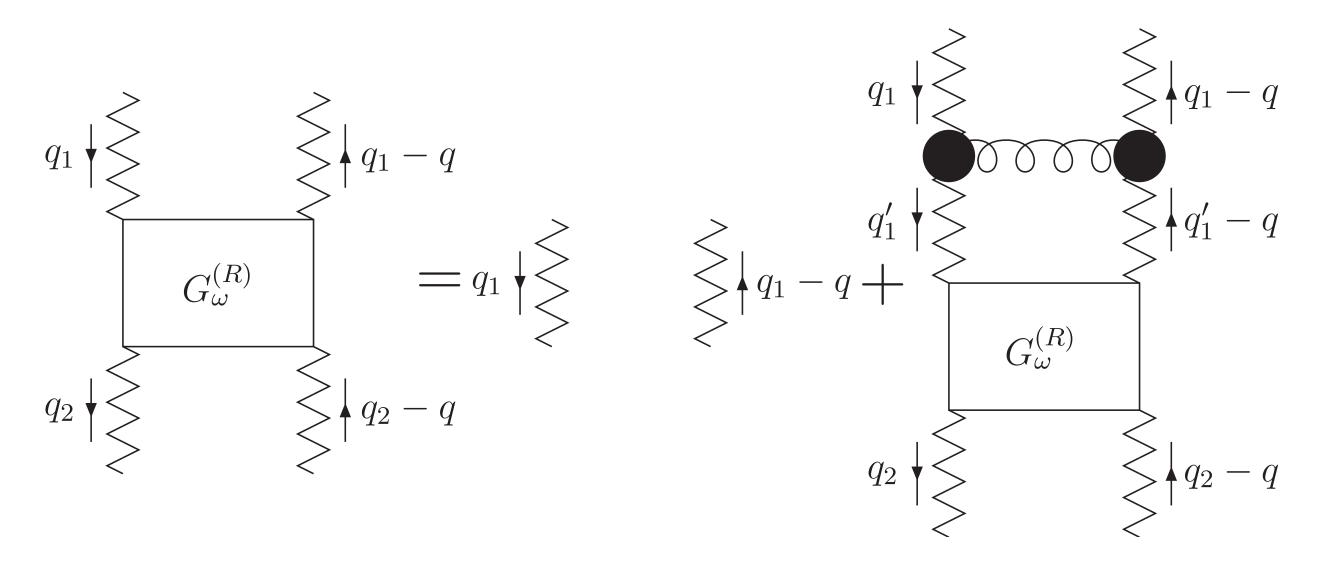




 $\Im m_{s} \{ \mathcal{A} \} = \frac{s}{(2\pi)^{D-2}} \int \frac{d^{D-2}q_{1}}{\vec{a}_{*}^{2}} \Phi$ 

• Green's function is process-independent and takes care of the energy dependence

 $\omega G_{\omega}(\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2) = \delta$ 



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$$\sum_{A(\vec{q}_1, \mathbf{s}_0)} \int \frac{d^{D-2}q_2}{\vec{q}_2^2} \Phi_B(-\vec{q}_2, \mathbf{s}_0) \int_{\delta - i\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi i} \left(\frac{s}{\mathbf{s}_0}\right)^{\omega} G_{\omega}(\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2)$$

### determined through the **BFKL equation**

[Ya.Ya. Balitskii, V.S. Fadin, E.A. Kuraev, L.N. Lipatov (1975)]

$$D^{-2}(\vec{q}_1 - \vec{q}_2) + \int d^{D-2}q \, K(\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}) \, G_{\omega}(\vec{q}, \vec{q}_1) \, .$$

**BFKL vs DGLAP in semi-hard processes** 





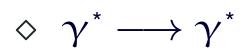
Impact factors are process-dependent and depend on the hard scale, but not on the energy known in the NLA just for few processes

◊ colliding partons

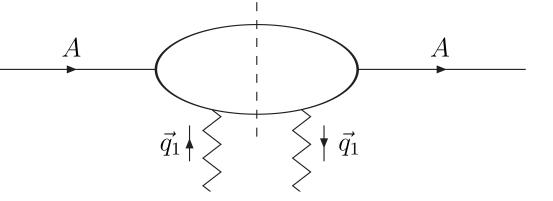
 $\diamond \gamma^* \longrightarrow V$ , with  $V = \rho^0$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\phi$ , forward case

♦ forward jet production

forward identified hadron production  $\Diamond$ 



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[V.S. Fadin, R. Fiore, M.I. Kotsky, A. Papa (2000)] [M. Ciafaloni, G. Rodrigo (2000)]

[D.Yu. Ivanov, M.I. Kotsky, A. Papa (2004)]

[J. Bartels, D. Colferai, G.P. Vacca (2003)] (exact IF) [F. Caporale, D.Yu. Ivanov, B. Murdaca, A. Papa, A. Perri (2012)] (small-cone IF) [D.Yu. Ivanov, A. Papa (2012)] (several jet algorithms discussed) [D. Colferai, A. Niccoli (2015)]

[D.Yu. Ivanov, A. Papa (2012)]

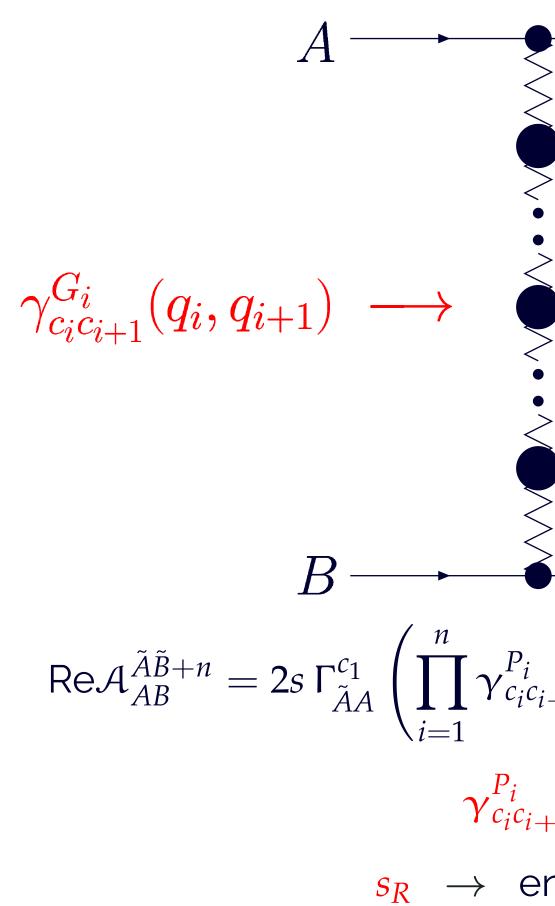
[J. Bartels et al. (2001), I. Balitsky, G.A. Chirilli (2011, 2013)]

**BFKL vs DGLAP in semi-hard processes** 





### **BFKL in the LLA (I)**



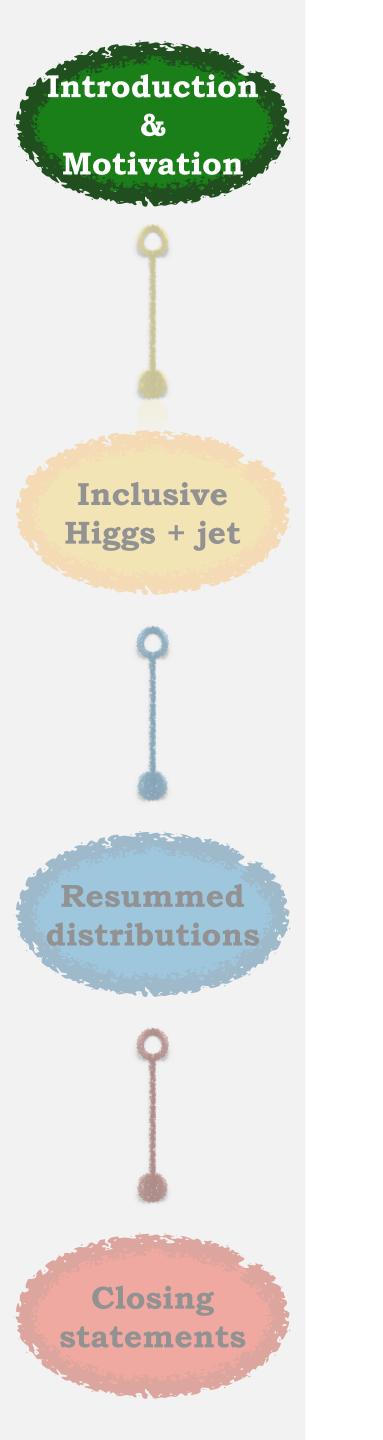
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Inelastic scattering process  $A + B \rightarrow \tilde{A} + \tilde{B} + n$  in the LLA

 $s_R \rightarrow$  energy scale, irrelevant in the LLA

BFKL vs DGLAP in semi-hard processes





### **BFKL in the LLA (II)**

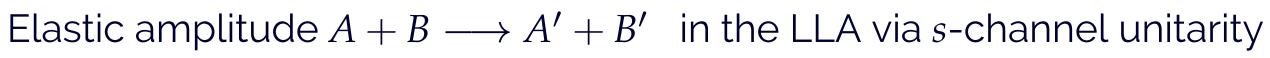
 $\Sigma_n$ 

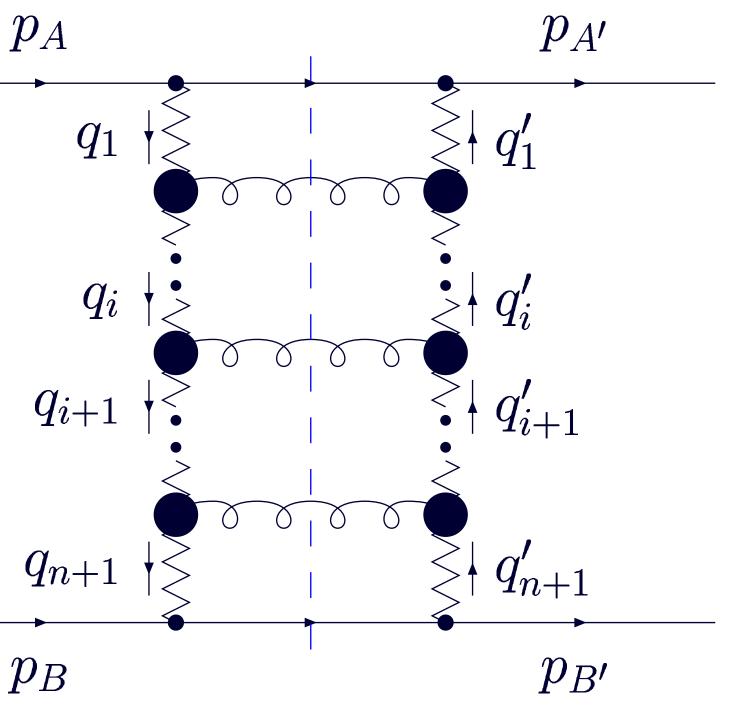
 $p_B$ 

 $\mathcal{R}$ 

The 8<sup>-</sup> color representation is important for the bootstrap, i.e. the consistency between the above amplitude and that with one Reggeized gluon exchange

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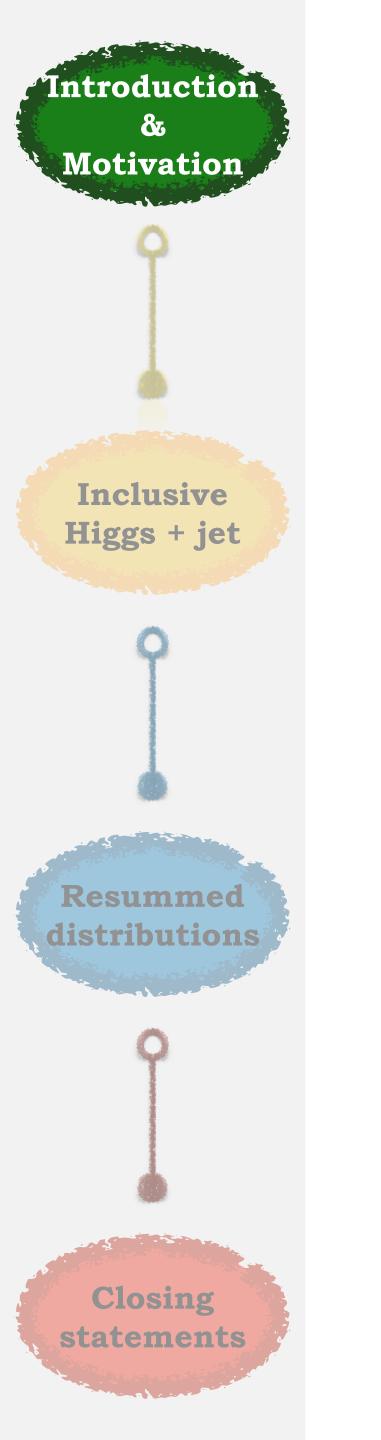




 $\mathcal{A}_{AB}^{A'B'} = \sum (\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}})_{AB}^{A'B'}$ ,  $\mathcal{R} = 1$  (singlet), 8<sup>-</sup> (octet),...

BFKL vs DGLAP in semi-hard processes

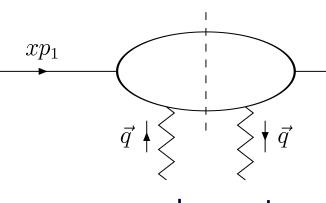




## Hybrid factorization at work

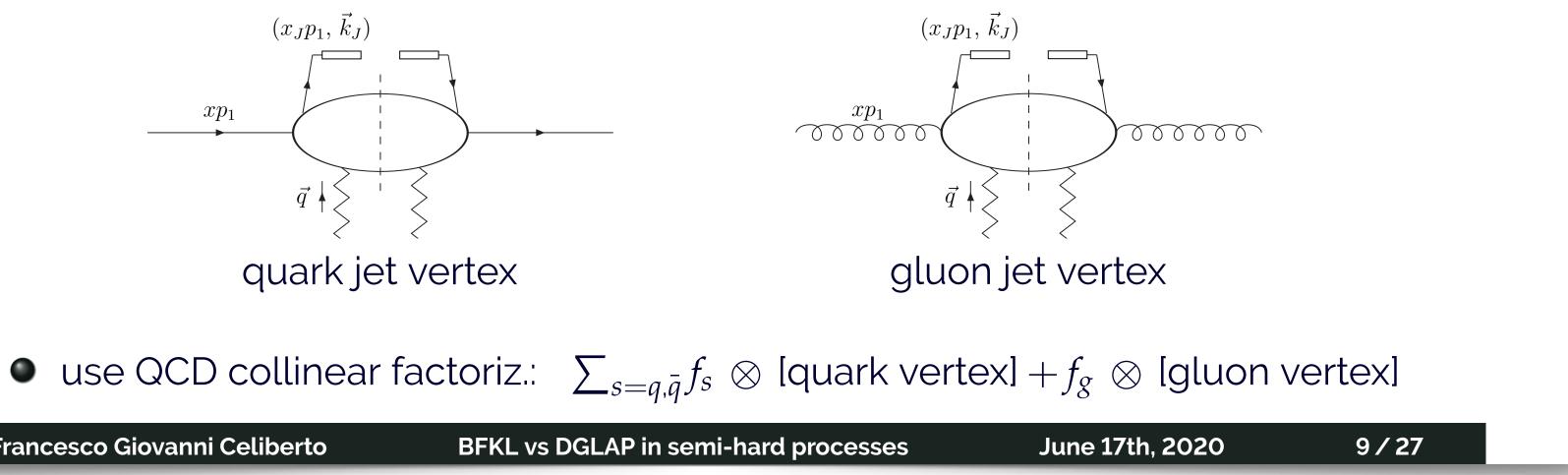
### Forward-jet impact factor

• take the impact factors for **colliding partons** 



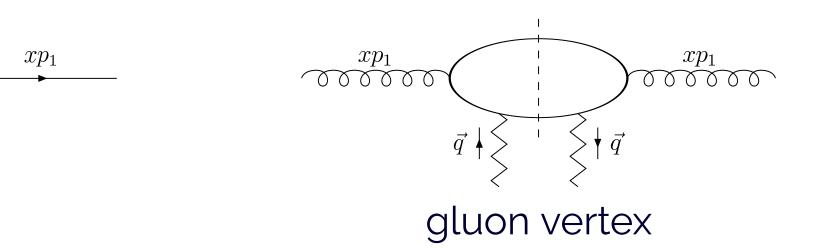
quark vertex

to allow one parton to generate the jet



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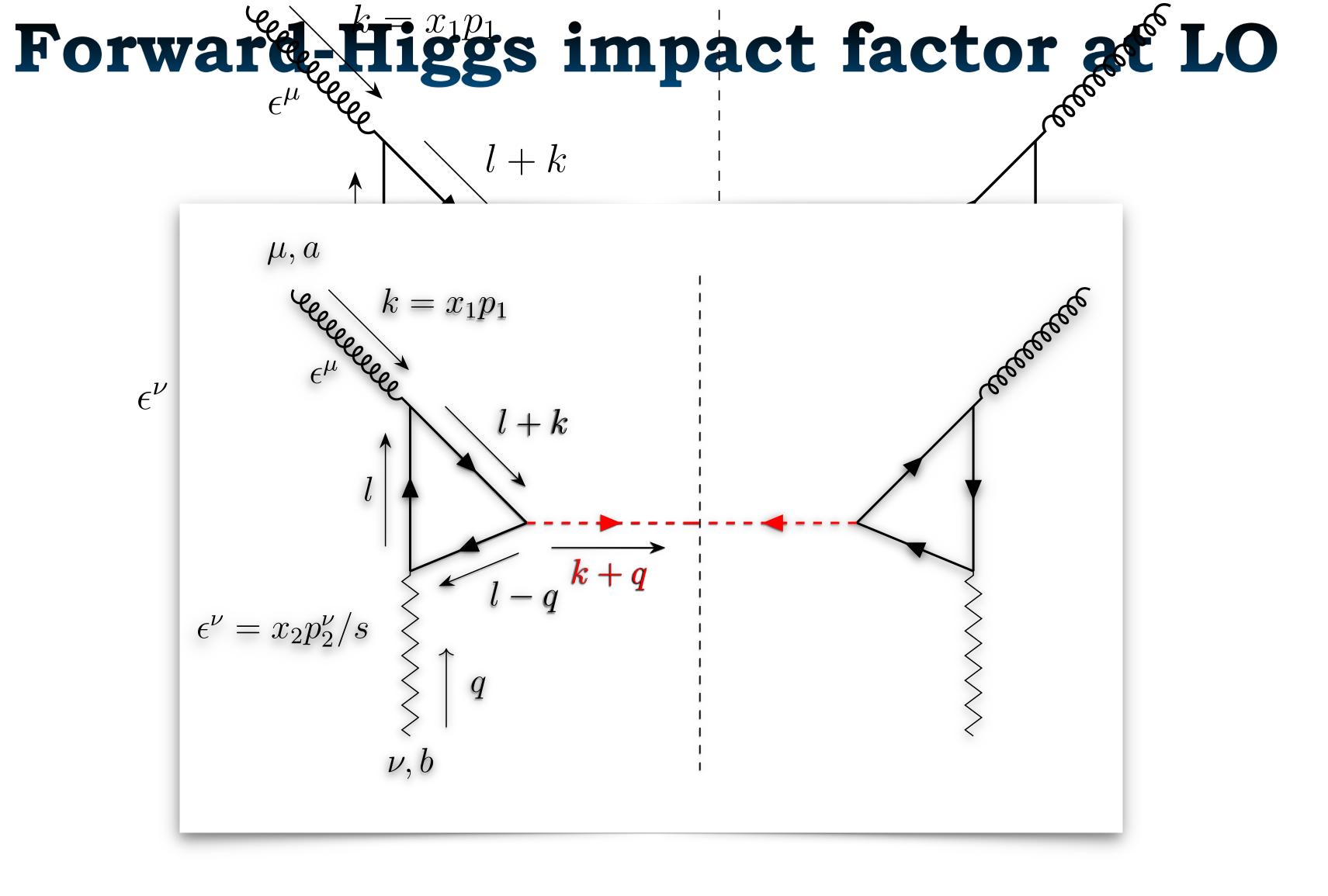
[V.S. Fadin, R. Fiore, M.I. Kotsky, A. Papa (2000)] [M. Ciafaloni and G. Rodrigo (2000)]



"open" one of the integrations over the phase space of the intermediate state







 $\frac{d\Phi_J^{(0)}(\nu,n)}{dx_J d^2 \vec{p}_J} = 2\alpha_s \sqrt{\frac{C_F}{C_A}} (\vec{p}_J^2)^{i\nu-3/2} \left(\frac{C_A}{C_F} f_g(x_J) + \sum_{a=q\bar{q}} f_a(x_J)\right) e^{in\phi_J}$ 



Introduction 82 **Motivation** 



Resummed distributions

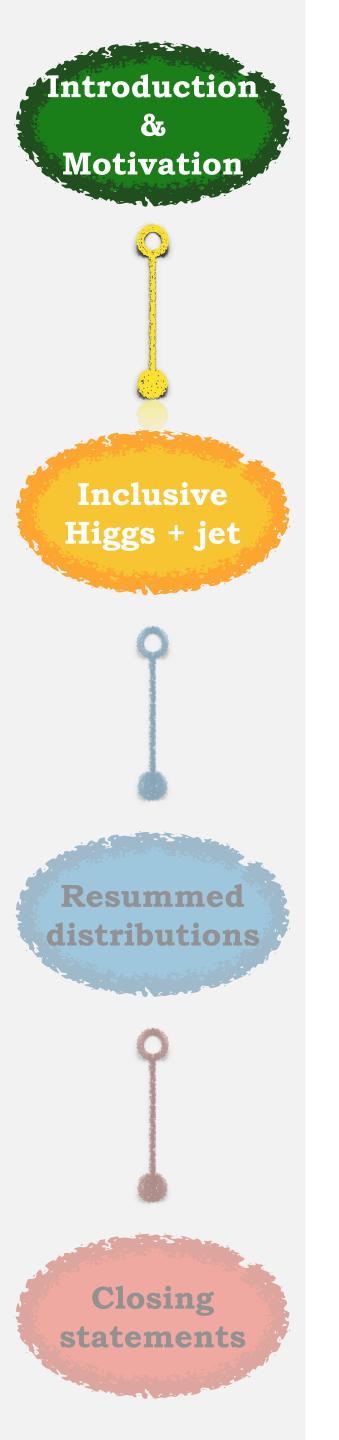
> Closing statements

## Forward-Higgs impact factor at NLO-RG

### $\tilde{c}_H^{(1)}$

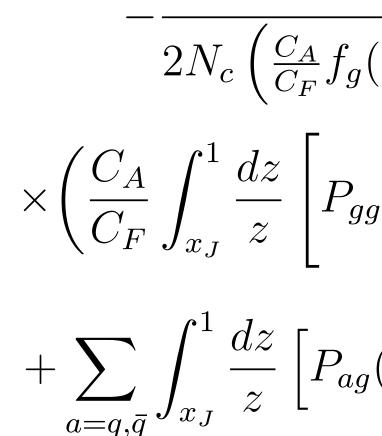
$$(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_{H}|,x_{H}) = c_{H}(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_{H}|,x_{H}) \left\{ \frac{\beta_{0}}{4N_{c}} \left( 2\ln\frac{\mu_{R_{1}}}{|\vec{p}_{H}|} + \frac{5}{3} \right) + \frac{\chi(n,\nu)}{2} \ln\left(\frac{s_{0}}{M_{H,\perp}^{2}}\right) + \frac{\beta_{0}}{4N_{c}} \left( 2\ln\frac{\mu_{R_{1}}}{M_{H,\perp}} \right) - \frac{1}{2N_{c}f_{g}(x_{H},\mu_{F_{1}})} \ln\frac{\mu_{F_{1}}^{2}}{M_{H,\perp}^{2}} \int_{x_{H}}^{1} \frac{dz}{z} \left[ P_{gg}(z)f_{g}\left(\frac{x_{H}}{z},\mu_{F_{1}}\right) + \sum_{a=q,\bar{q}} P_{ga}(z)f_{a}\left(\frac{x_{H}}{z},\mu_{F_{1}}\right) \right] \right\}$$





## Forward-jet impact factor at NLO-RG

### $\tilde{c}_{J}^{(1)}(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_{J}|,x_{J}) = c_{J}(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_{J}|)$



$$\vec{p}_{J}|, x_{J} \left\{ \frac{\beta_{0}}{4N_{c}} \left( 2\ln\frac{\mu_{R_{2}}}{|\vec{p}_{J}|} + \frac{5}{3} \right) + \frac{\chi(n,\nu)}{2} \ln\left(\frac{s_{0}}{|\vec{p}_{J}|^{2}}\right) \right. \\ \left. \frac{1}{(x_{J},\mu_{F_{2}}) + \sum_{a=q,\bar{q}} f_{a}(x_{J},\mu_{F_{2}})} \ln\frac{\mu_{F_{2}}^{2}}{|\vec{p}_{J}|^{2}} \right. \\ \left. g(z) f_{g}\left(\frac{x_{J}}{z},\mu_{F_{2}}\right) + \sum_{a=q,\bar{q}} P_{ga}(z) f_{a}\left(\frac{x_{J}}{z},\mu_{F_{2}}\right) \right] \\ \left. g(z) f_{g}\left(\frac{x_{J}}{z},\mu_{F_{2}}\right) + P_{aa}(z) f_{a}\left(\frac{x_{J}}{z},\mu_{F_{2}}\right) \right] \right\} .$$



Introduction **8**2 **Motivation** 

Inclusive

Higgs + jet

Resummed

distributions

## **Inclusive Higgs + jet: resummed coefficients**

$$\times \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\nu \left( \frac{x_J x_H s}{s_0} \right)^{\bar{\alpha}_s(\mu_{R_c})} \Big\{ \chi(n,\nu) + \bar{\alpha}_s(\mu_{R_c}) \Big| \bar{\chi}(n,\nu) + \frac{\beta_0}{8N_c} \chi(n,\nu) \Big| - \chi(n,\nu) + \frac{10}{3} + 4 \ln \left( \frac{\mu_R}{\sqrt{\bar{p}_H}} \right) \Big\} \\ \times \Big\{ \alpha_s^2(\mu_{R_1}) c_H(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_H|,x_H) \Big\} \Big\{ \alpha_s(\mu_{R_2}) \Big[ c_J(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_J|,x_J) \Big]^* \Big\} \\ \times \Big\{ 1 + \bar{\alpha}_s(\mu_{R_1}) \frac{\tilde{c}_H^{(1)}(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_H|,x_H)}{c_H(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_H|,x_H)} + \bar{\alpha}_s(\mu_{R_2}) \left[ \frac{\tilde{c}_J^{(1)}(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_J|,x_J)}{c_J(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_J|,x_J)} \right]^* \Big\}$$

Closing statements

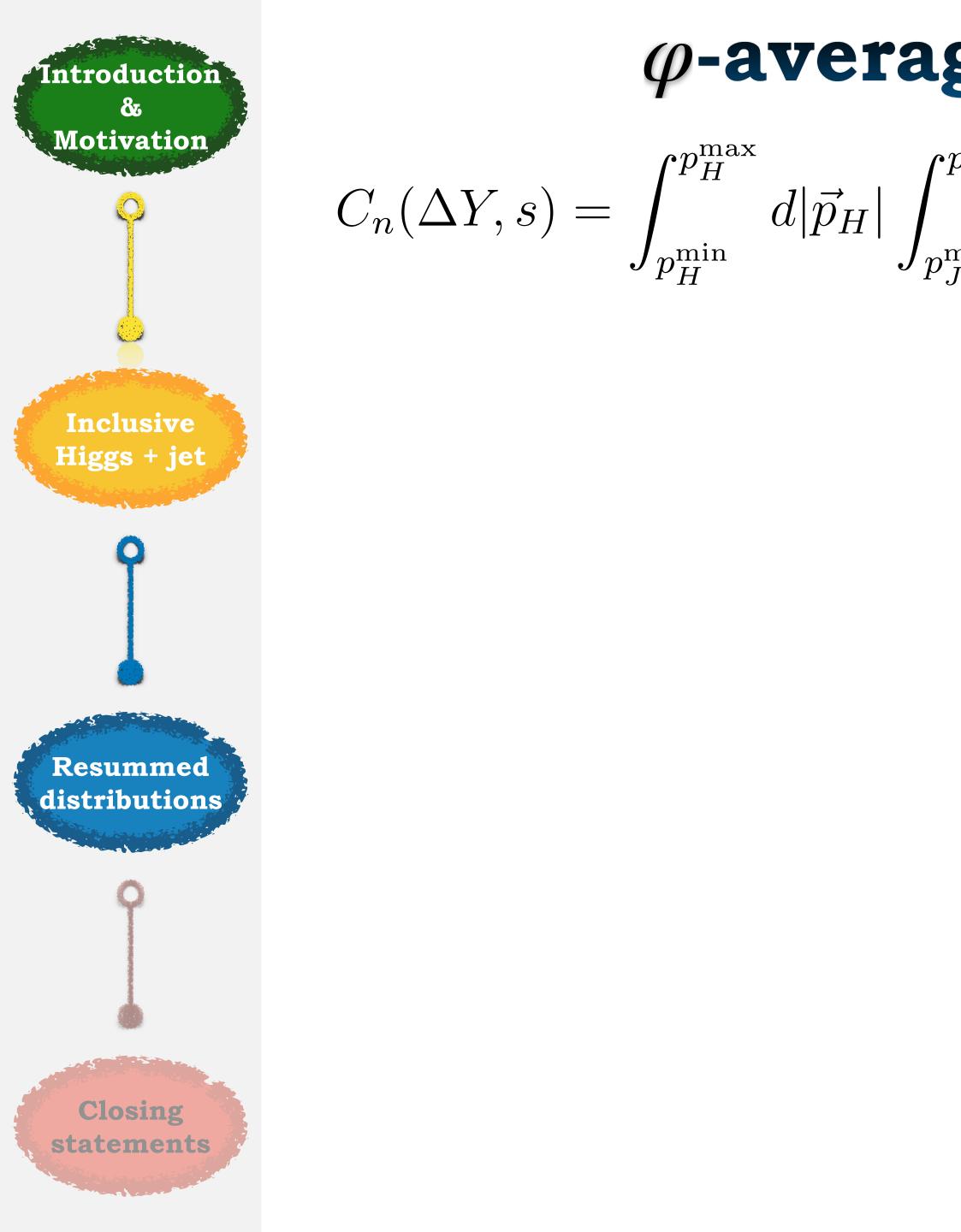
$$\mathcal{C}_{n} = \frac{e^{\Delta Y}}{s} \frac{M_{H,\perp}}{|\vec{p}_{H}|}$$

$$\nu) + \bar{\alpha}_{s}(\mu_{R_{c}}) \Big[ \bar{\chi}(n,\nu) + \frac{\beta_{0}}{8N_{c}} \chi(n,\nu) \Big[ -\chi(n,\nu) + \frac{10}{3} + 4\ln\left(\frac{\mu_{R_{c}}}{\sqrt{\vec{p}_{H}\vec{p}_{J}}}\right) \Big] \Big] \Big\}$$

$$\vec{p}_{H}|_{*} \mathcal{X}_{H} \Big) \Big\} \Big\{ \alpha_{s}(\mu_{R_{c}}) \Big[ c_{I}(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_{I}|,x_{I}) \Big]^{*} \Big\}$$



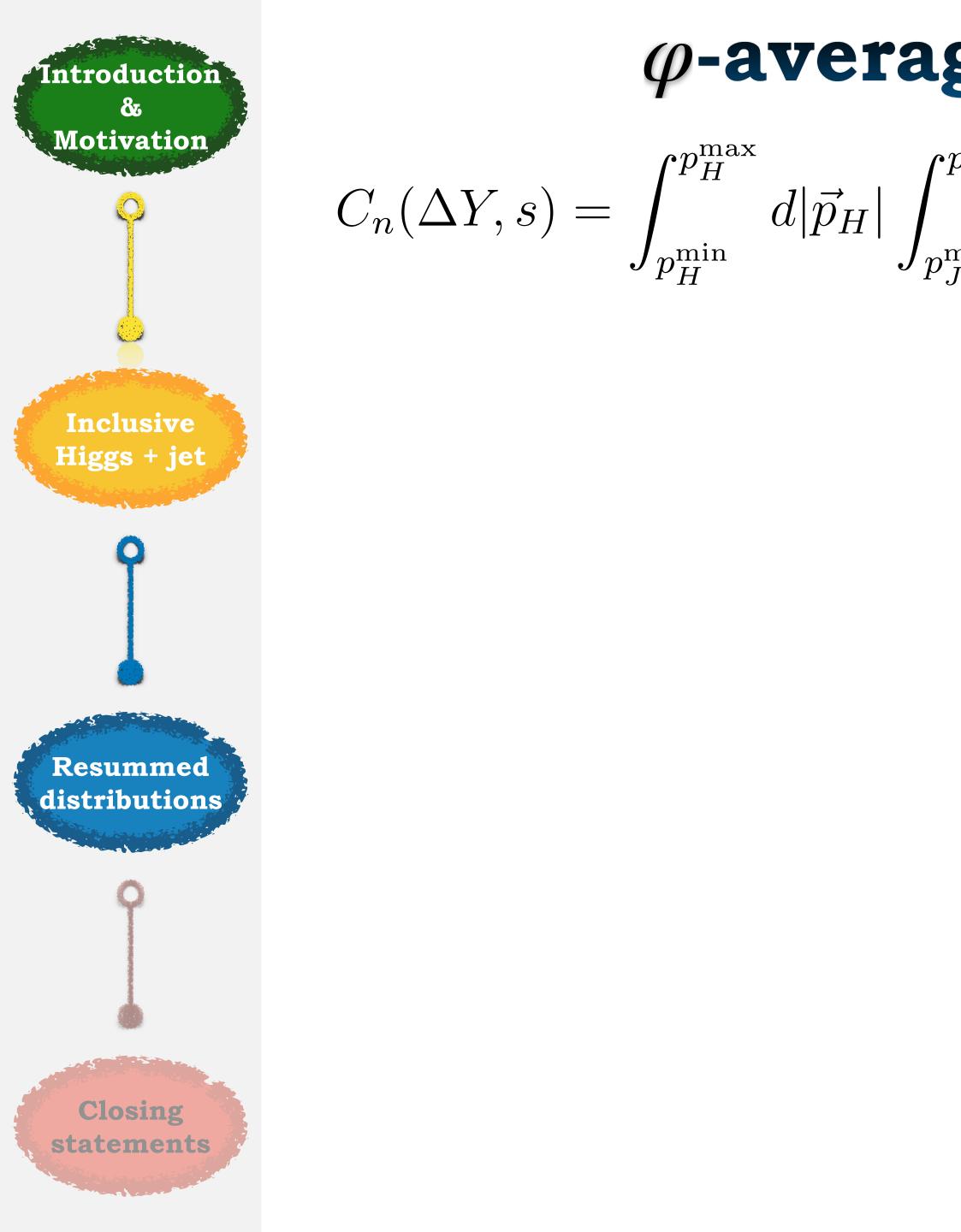


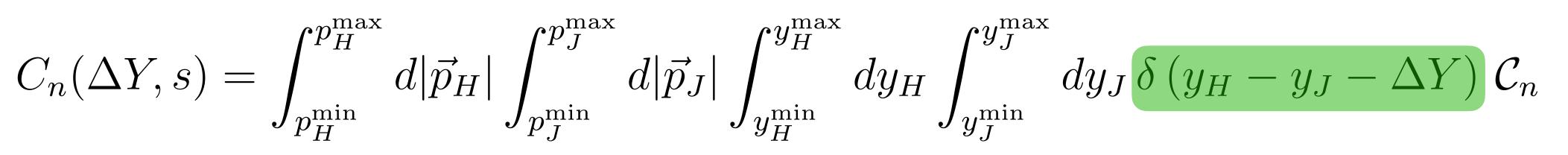


 $C_n(\Delta Y, s) = \int_{p_H^{\min}}^{p_H^{\max}} d|\vec{p}_H| \int_{p_I^{\min}}^{p_J^{\max}} d|\vec{p}_J| \int_{y_H^{\min}}^{y_H^{\max}} dy_H \int_{y_J^{\min}}^{y_J^{\max}} dy_J \,\delta\left(y_H - y_J - \Delta Y\right) \,\mathcal{C}_n$ 

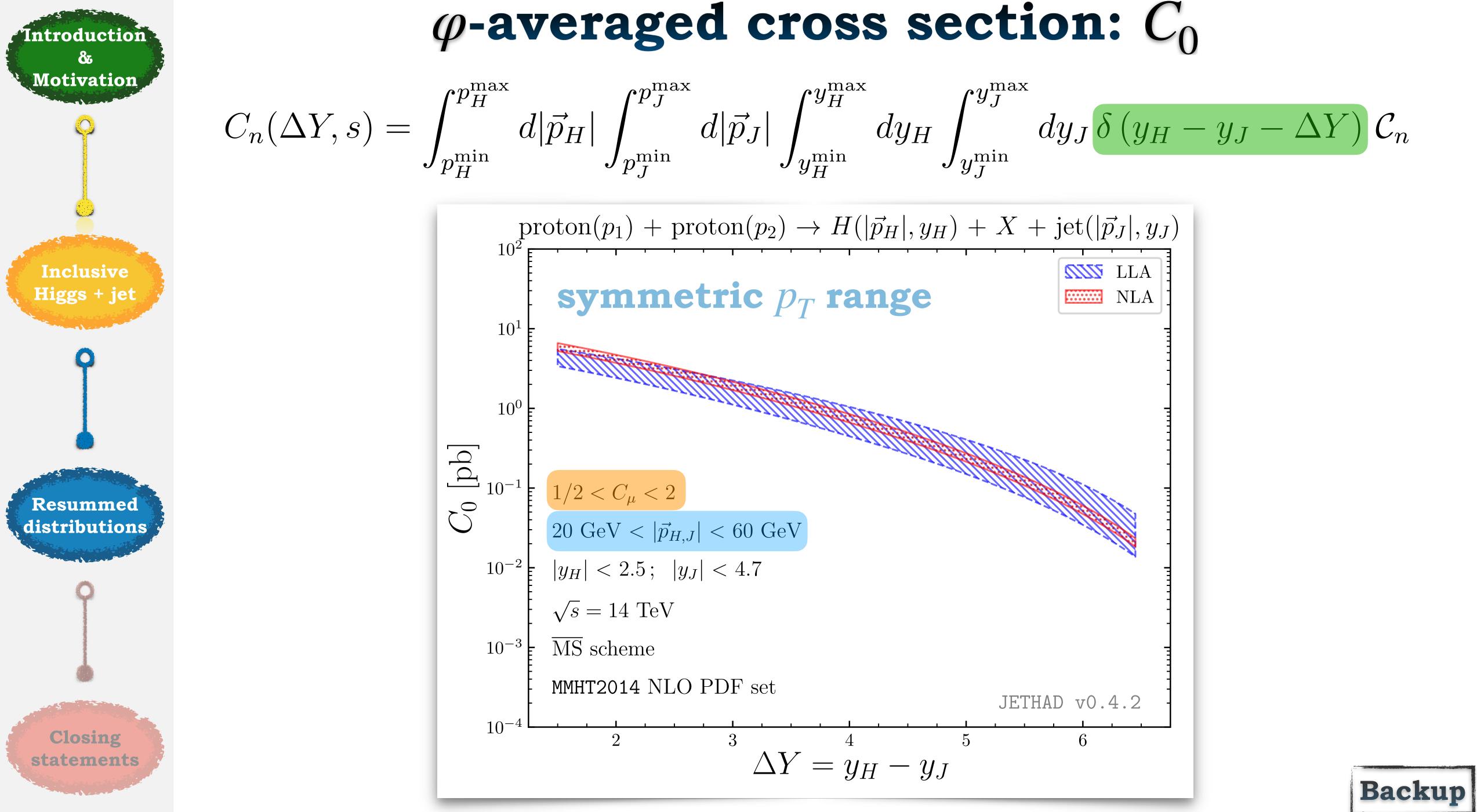


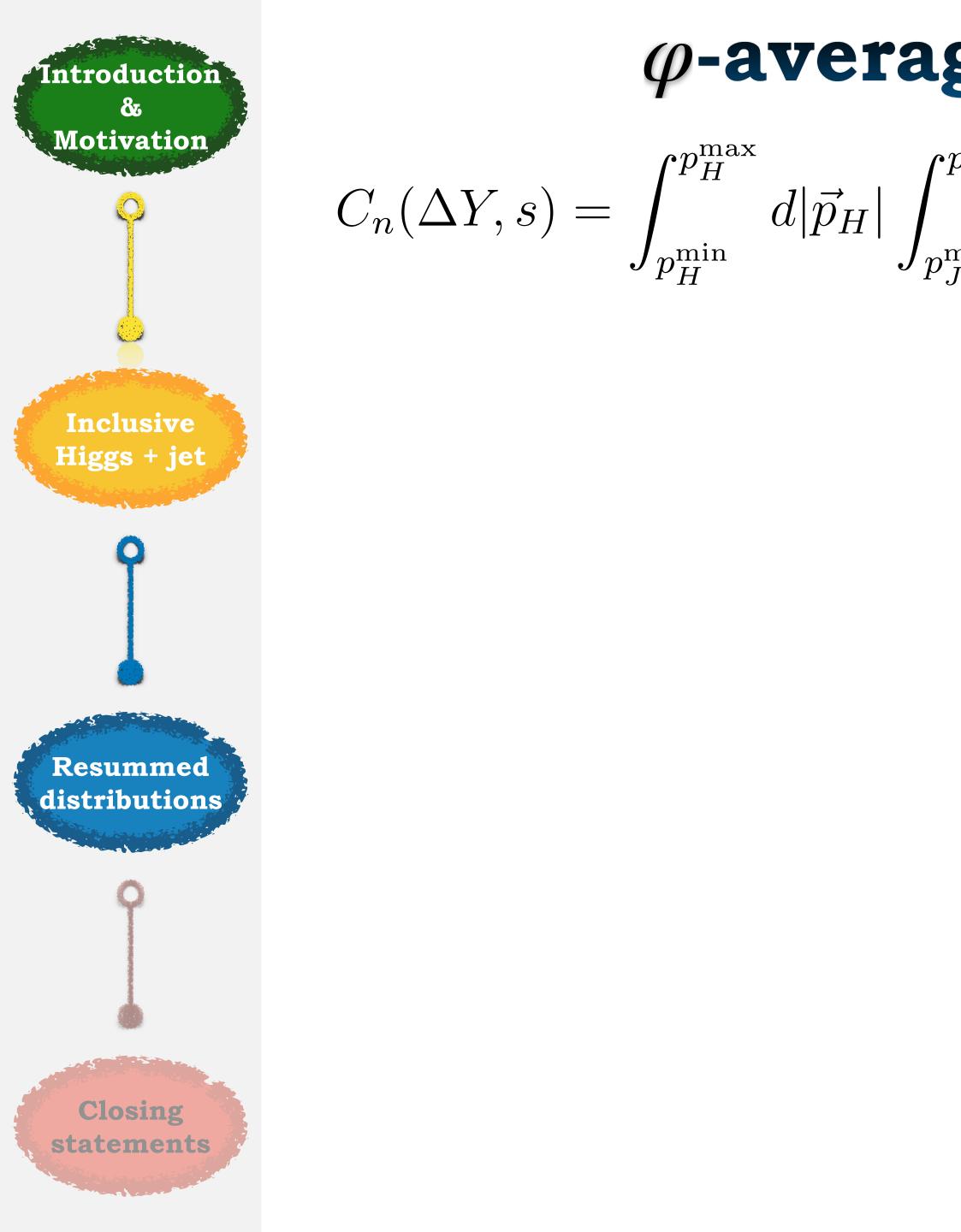








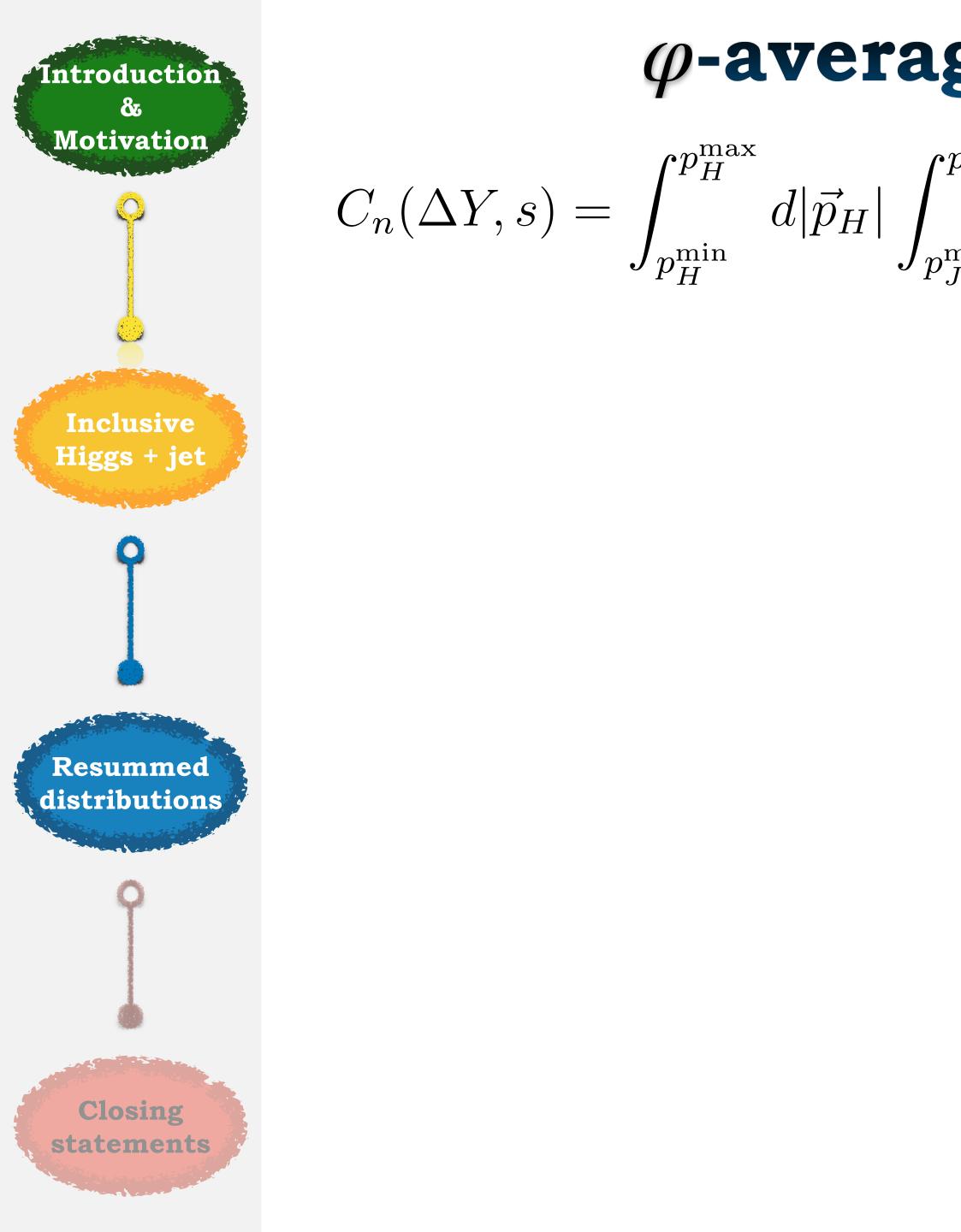


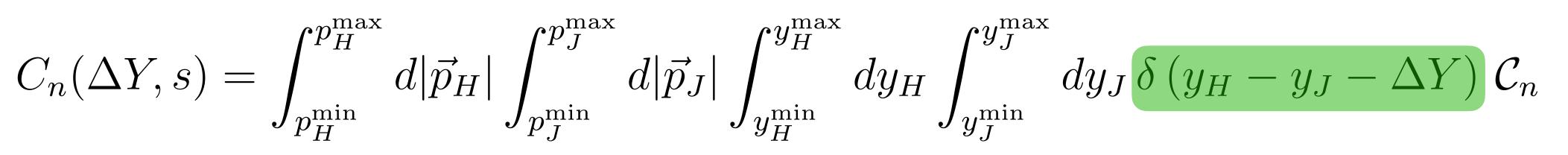


 $C_n(\Delta Y, s) = \int_{p_H^{\min}}^{p_H^{\max}} d|\vec{p}_H| \int_{p_I^{\min}}^{p_J^{\max}} d|\vec{p}_J| \int_{y_H^{\min}}^{y_H^{\max}} dy_H \int_{y_J^{\min}}^{y_J^{\max}} dy_J \,\delta\left(y_H - y_J - \Delta Y\right) \,\mathcal{C}_n$ 

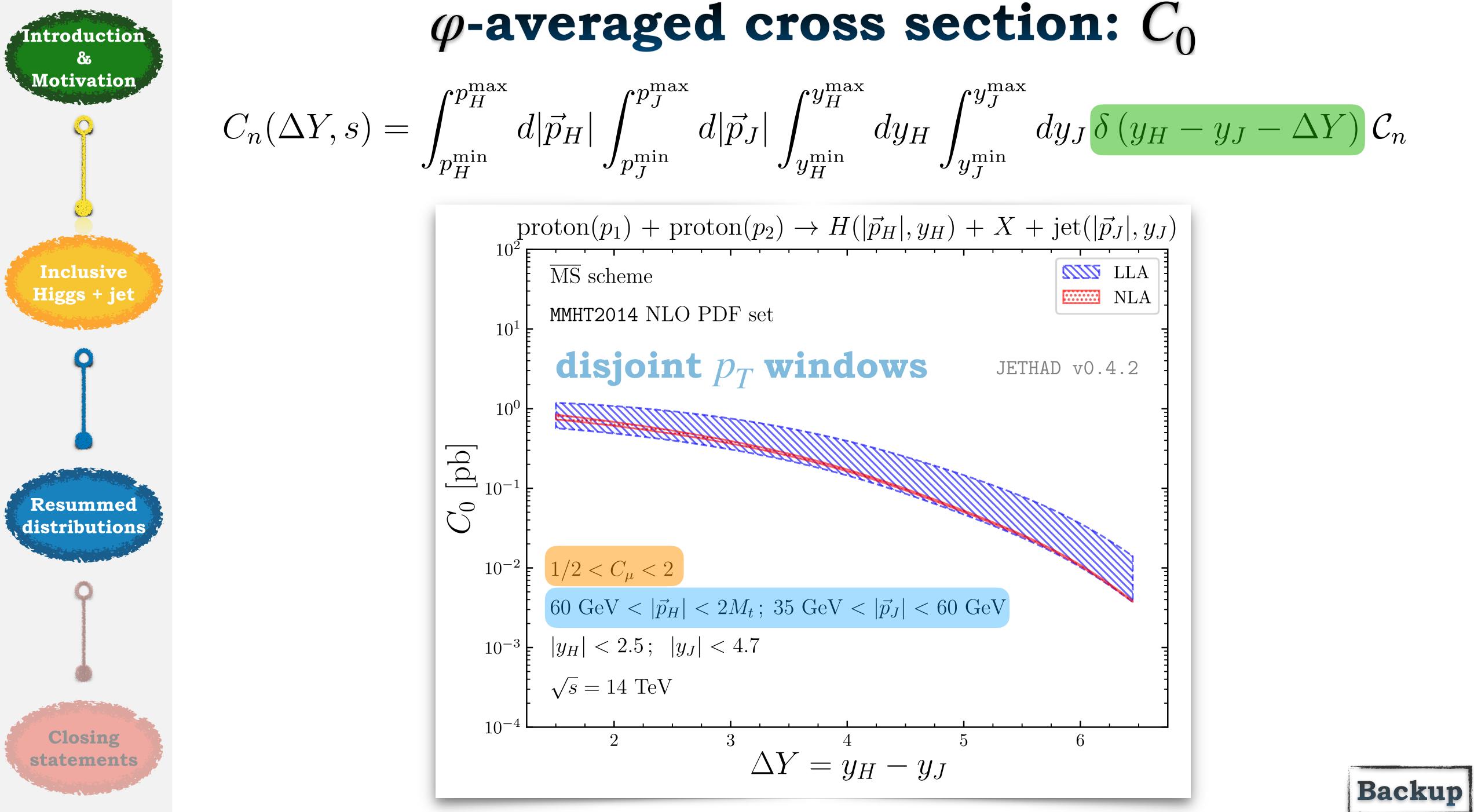






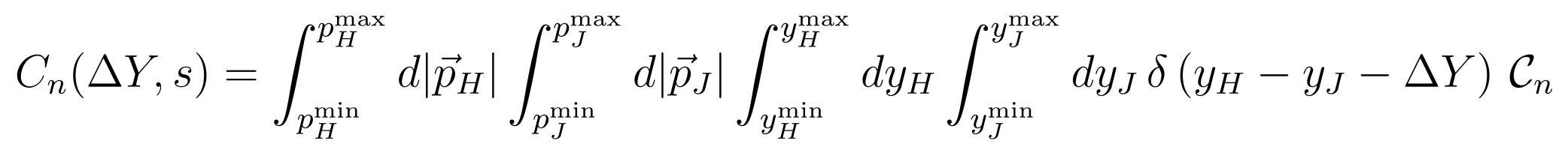








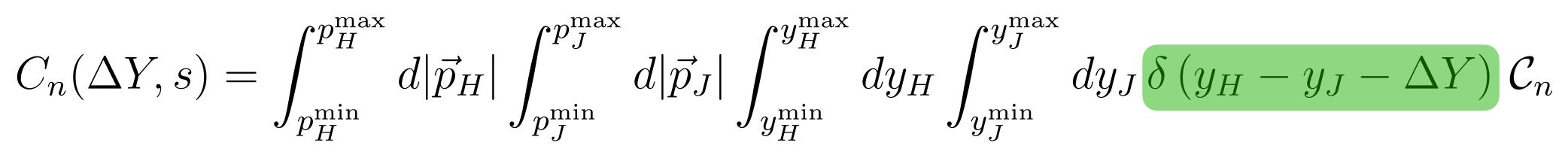
## $\varphi$ -averaged cross section: $C_0(M_t \rightarrow +\infty)$



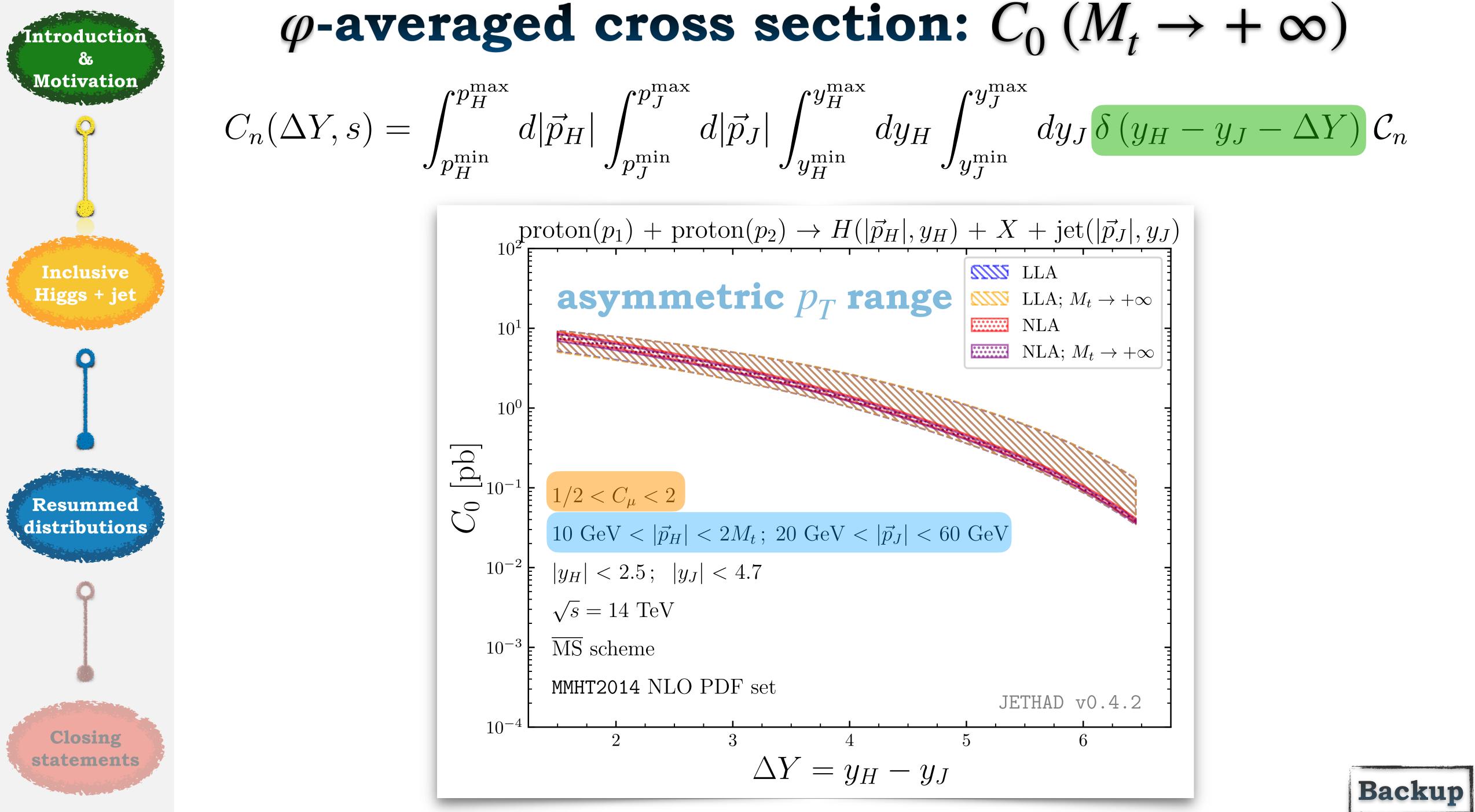




## $\varphi$ -averaged cross section: $C_0(M_t \rightarrow +\infty)$











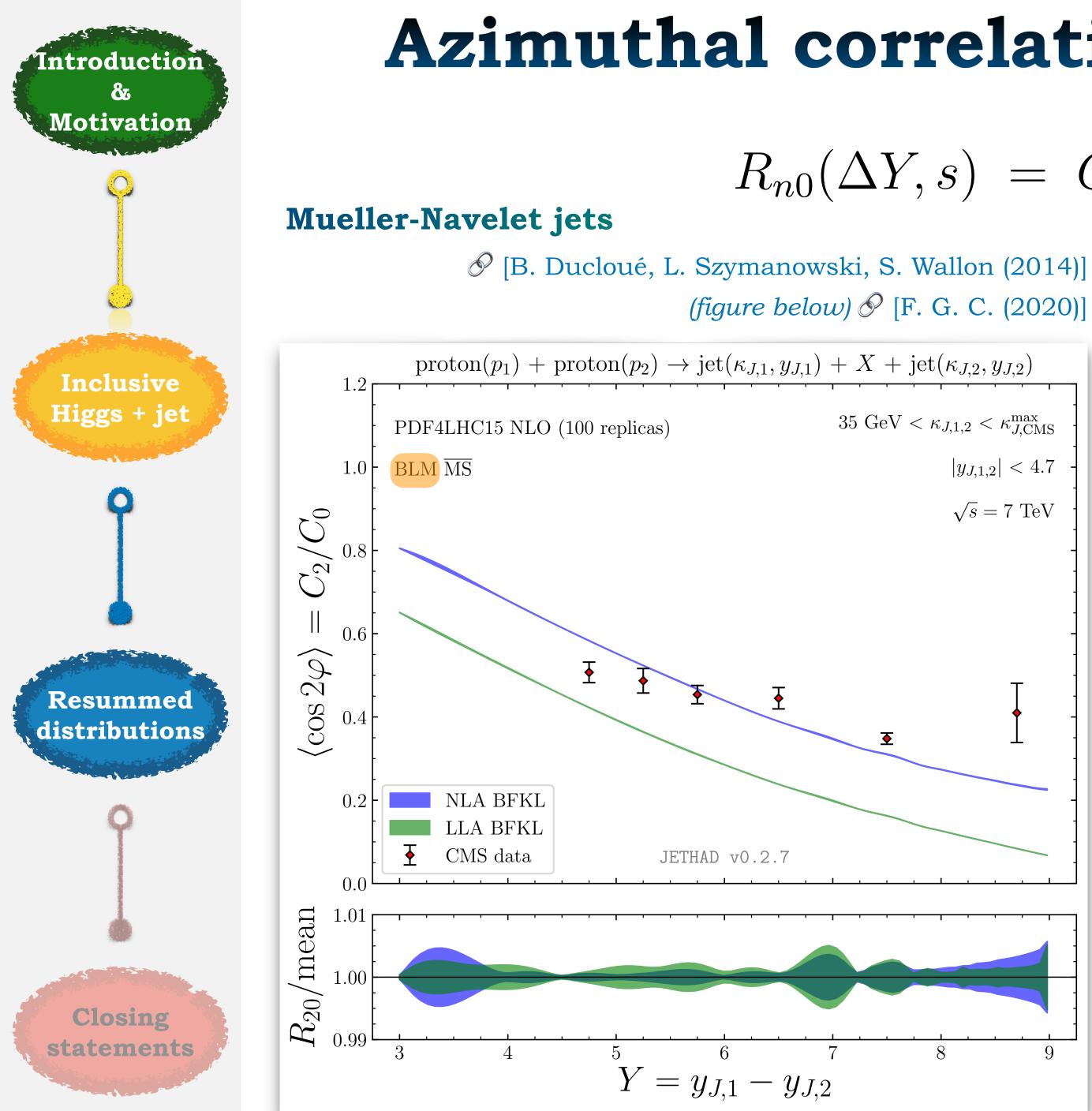
 $R_{n0}(\Delta Y, s) = C_n / C_0 \equiv \langle \cos n\varphi \rangle$ 

Inclusive Higgs + jet Resummed distributions

> Closing statements

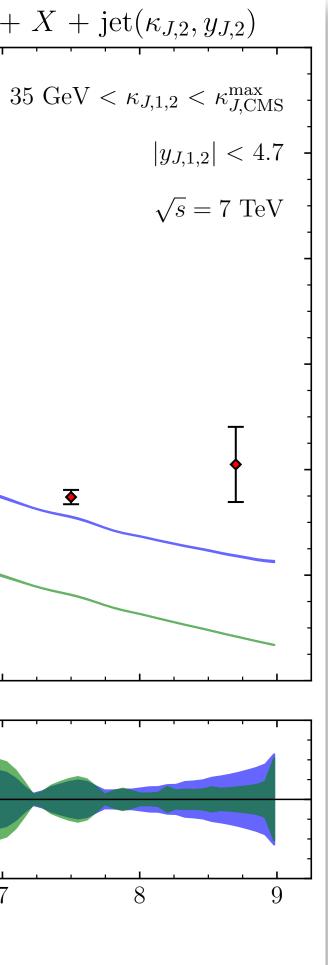
# Azimuthal correlations: $C_2/C_0 \equiv \langle \cos 2\varphi \rangle$



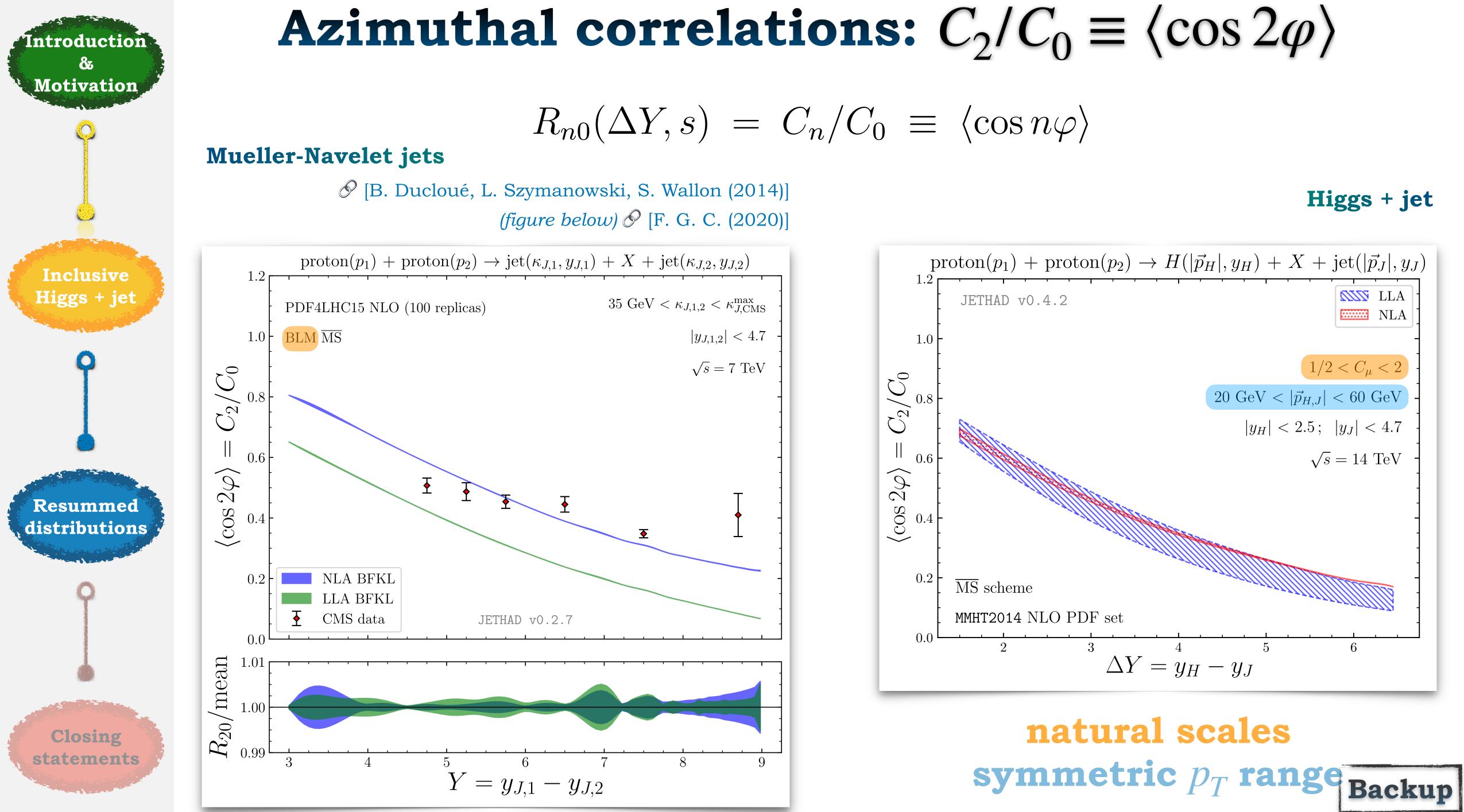


# Azimuthal correlations: $C_2/C_0 \equiv \langle \cos 2\varphi \rangle$

 $R_{n0}(\Delta Y, s) = C_n / C_0 \equiv \langle \cos n\varphi \rangle$ 









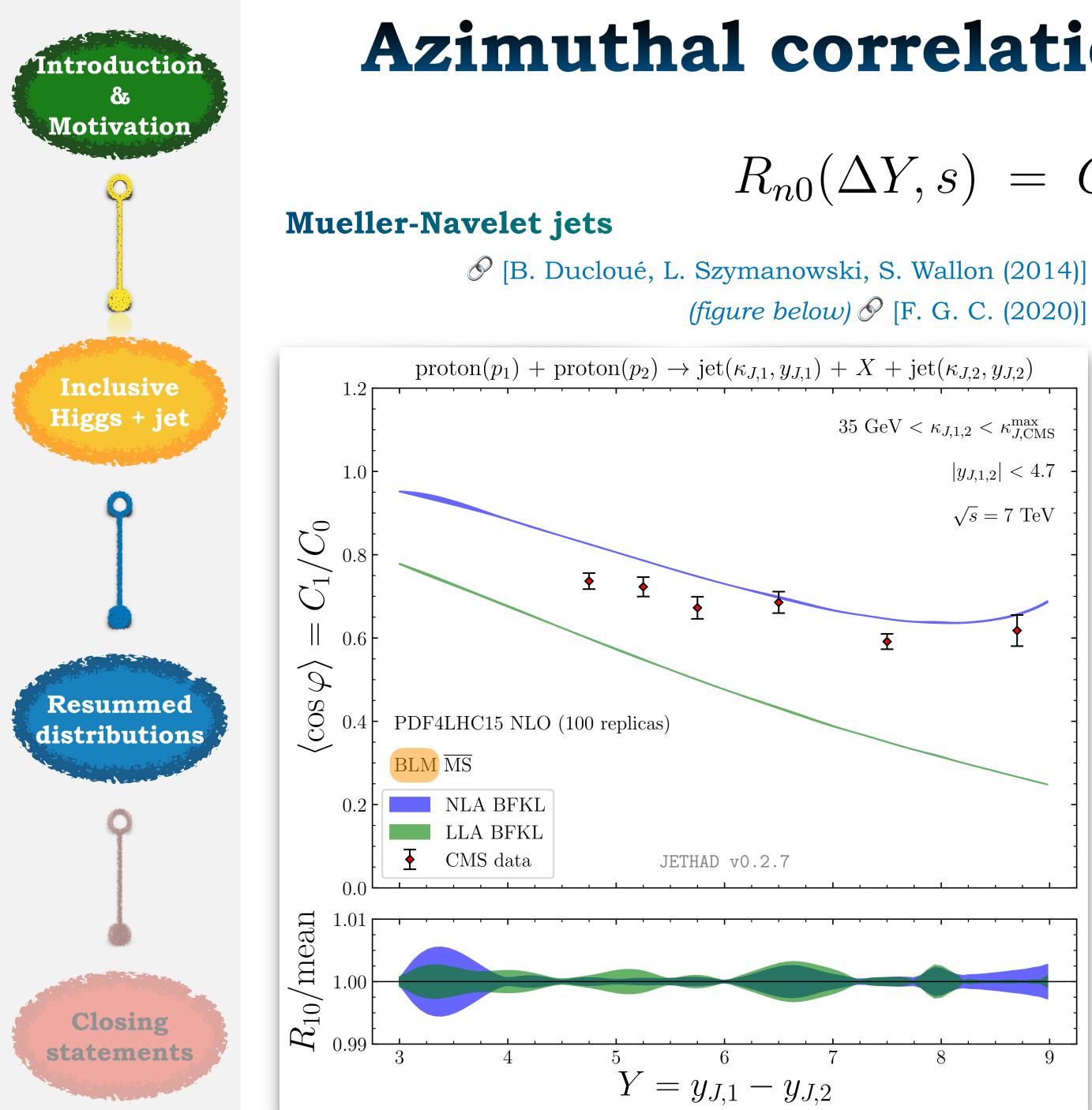
## Azimuthal correlations: $C_1/C_0$ $(M_t \rightarrow + \infty)$

 $R_{n0}(\Delta Y, s) = C_n / C_0 \equiv \langle \cos n\varphi \rangle$ 

Inclusive Higgs + jet Resummed distributions

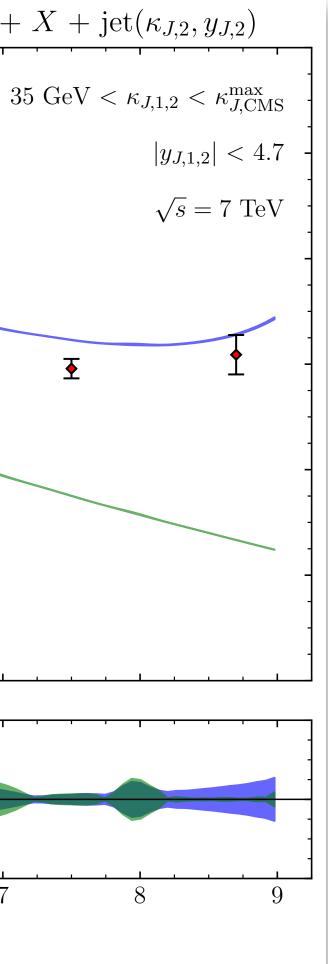
> Closing statements



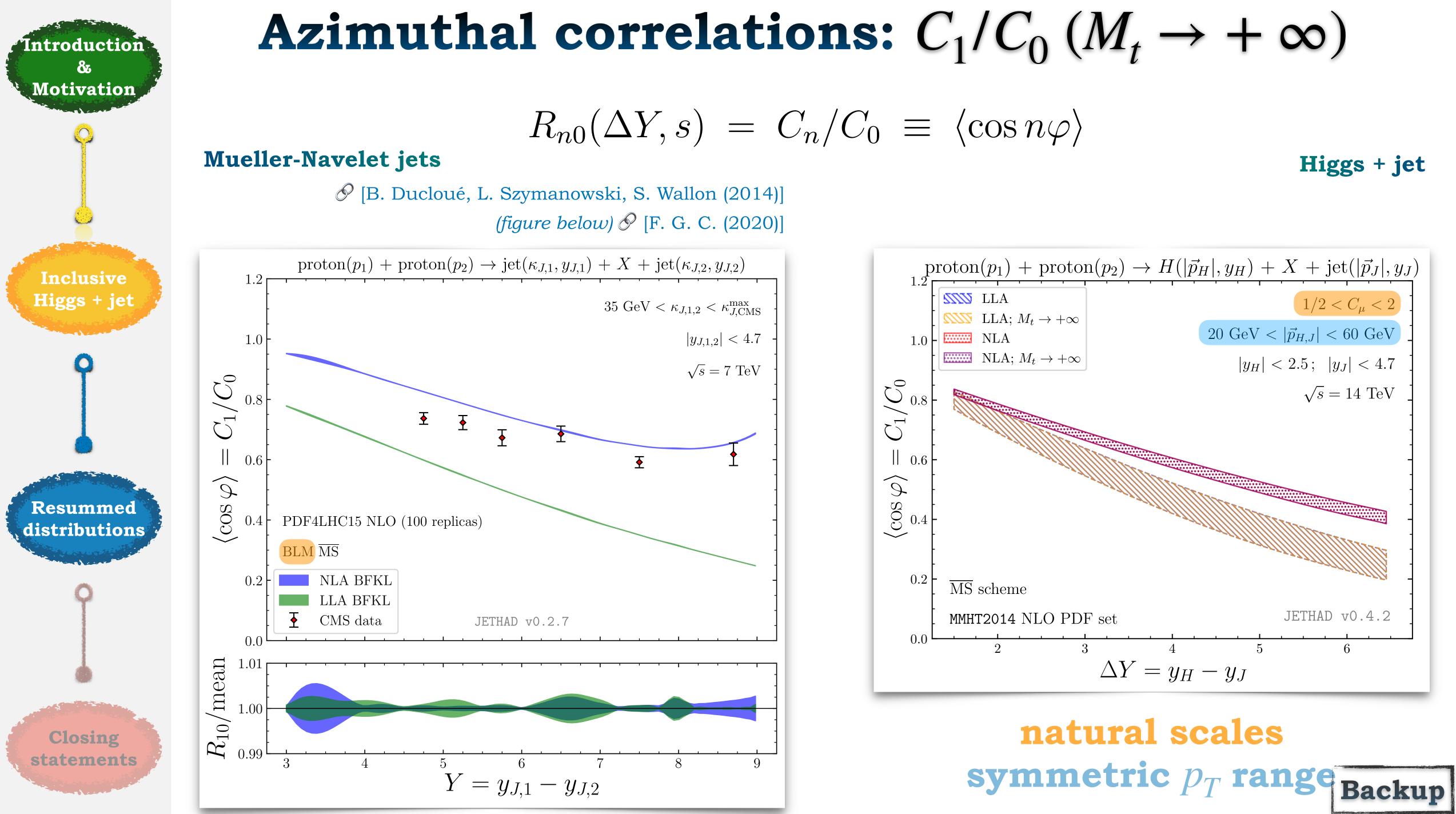


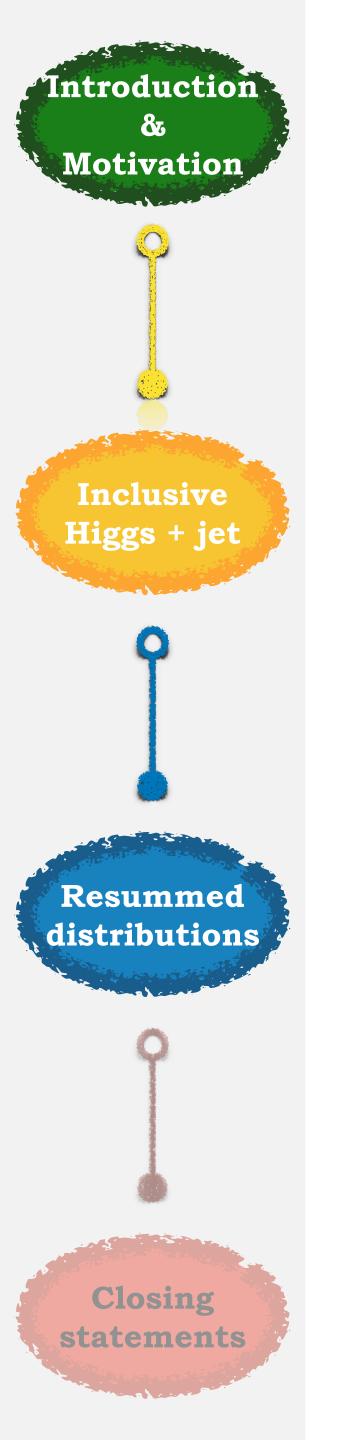
# Azimuthal correlations: $C_1/C_0$ $(M_t \rightarrow + \infty)$

 $R_{n0}(\Delta Y, s) = C_n / C_0 \equiv \langle \cos n\varphi \rangle$ 





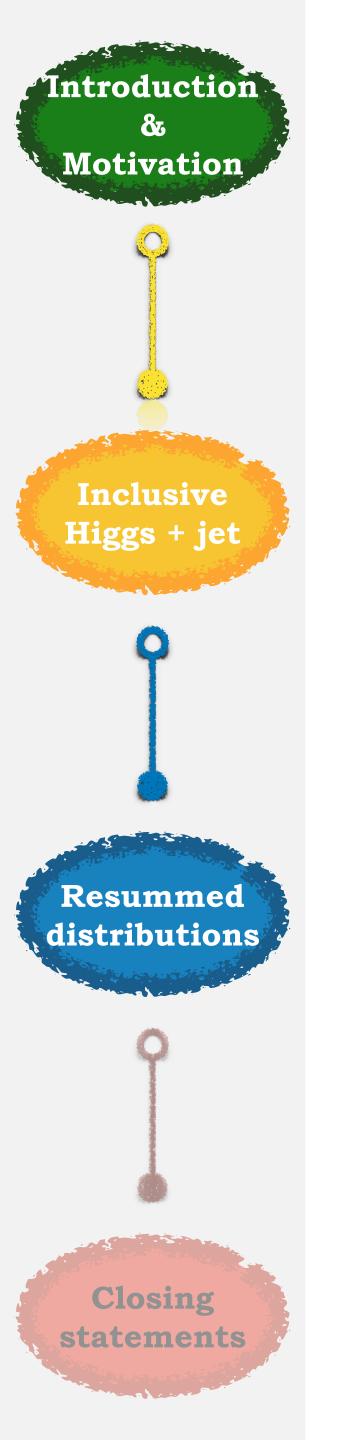




## $p_H$ -distribution: $dC_0/dp_H(M_t \rightarrow + \infty)$

 $\frac{d\sigma(|\vec{p}_H|, \Delta Y, s)}{d|\vec{p}_H|d\Delta Y} = \int_{n_{\tau}^{\min}}^{n_{\tau}^{\max}} d|\vec{p}_J| \int_{y_{\tau\tau}^{\min}}^{y_H^{\max}} dy_H \int_{y_{\tau\tau}^{\min}}^{y_J^{\max}} dy_J \,\delta\left(y_H - y_J - \Delta Y\right) \,\mathcal{C}_0$ 

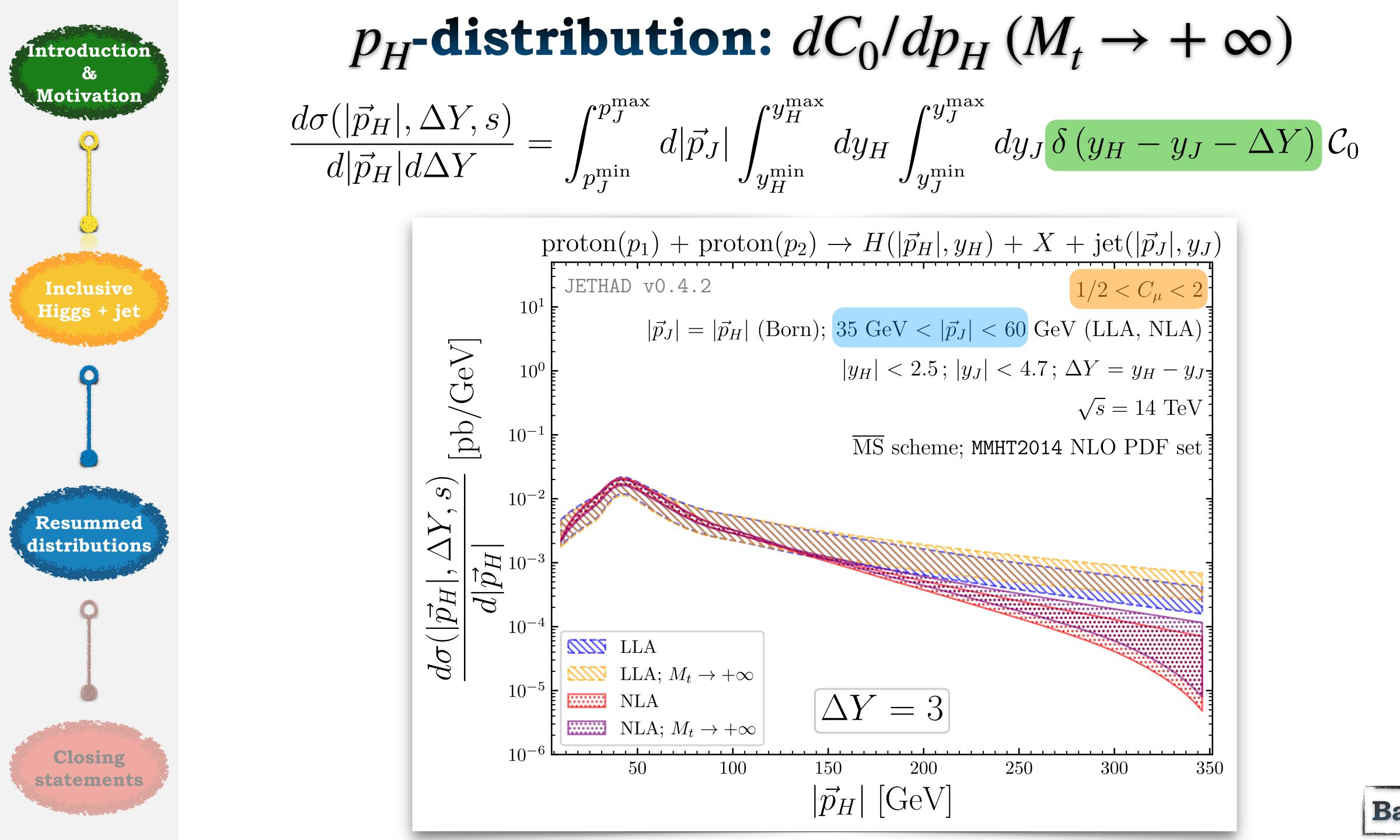




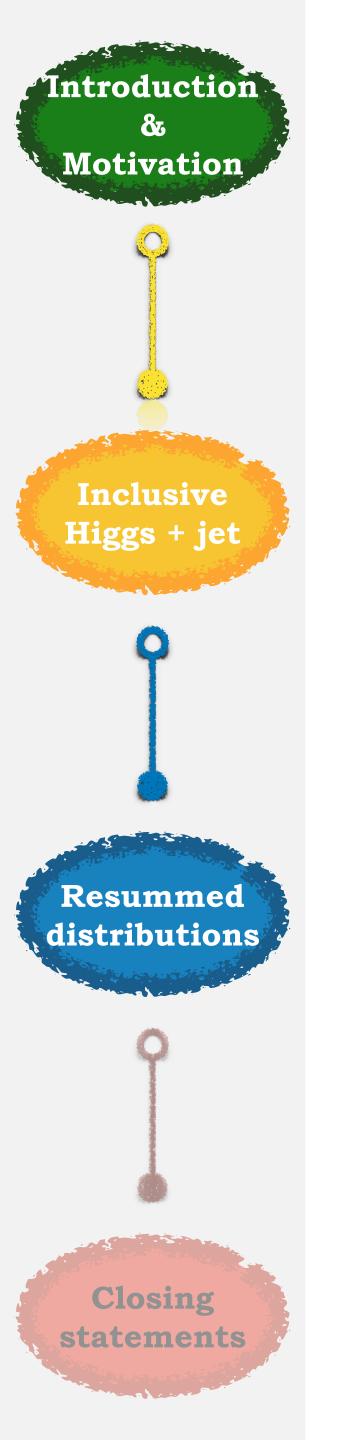
 $p_H$ -distribution:  $dC_0/dp_H(M_t \rightarrow + \infty)$ 

 $\frac{d\sigma(|\vec{p}_H|, \Delta Y, s)}{d|\vec{p}_H|d\Delta Y} = \int_{p_\tau^{\min}}^{p_J^{\max}} d|\vec{p}_J| \int_{y_\tau^{\min}}^{y_H^{\max}} dy_H \int_{y_\tau^{\min}}^{y_J^{\max}} dy_J \delta\left(y_H - y_J - \Delta Y\right) \mathcal{C}_0$ 





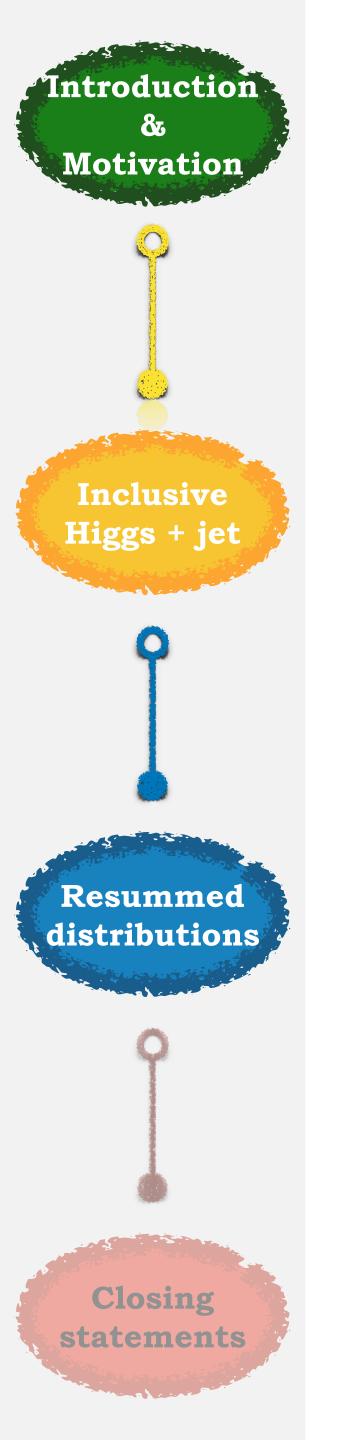




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 $p_H$ -distribution:  $dC_0/dp_H(M_t \rightarrow + \infty)$ 

 $\frac{d\sigma(|\vec{p}_H|, \Delta Y, s)}{d|\vec{p}_H|d\Delta Y} = \int_{p_\tau^{\min}}^{p_J^{\max}} d|\vec{p}_J| \int_{y_\tau^{\min}}^{y_H^{\max}} dy_H \int_{y_\tau^{\min}}^{y_J^{\max}} dy_J \delta\left(y_H - y_J - \Delta Y\right) \mathcal{C}_0$ 



