New tools for precision collider physics

Aditya Pathak

FH Fellow Meeting 21/28 April 2023

DESY

HELMHOLTZ RESEARCH FOR GRAND CHALLENGES

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My journey across the globe ...



Born: Ujjain, India



My journey across the globe ...



Born: Ujjain, India (right below the tropic of cancer)

My journey across the globe ...



Born: Ujjain, India

Undergrad: Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IIT Bombay)







FGHANISTAN

Kàbul

PAKISTAN

Bombay (Mumbai)

ARABIAN

SEA

RAJASTHAN



My journey across the globe ...





Palermo

Strait

of Sicily

Sicily

Sea

Sea











Research interests

I am broadly interested in analytical QCD calculations for collider physics and how they can be used to achieve precision mesurements and improving Monte Carlo simulations.

- > Effective field theory methods (SCET, HQET, ...) in QCD
- Precision top quark mass and strong coupling constant
- > Hadronization corrections in jet observables
- Forward scattering and BFKL dynamics
- > Subleading power corrections in TMD cross sections

My Research

Top quark mass measurement



 $m_t^{\rm MC} = 172.76 \pm 0.3 \,{\rm GeV}$ PDG

O(1 GeV) theory uncertainty from *the top mass interpretation problem*

To resolve the theory ambiguity in the Monte Carlo top mass we need a direct comparison of (unfolded) data with accurate theory prediction.



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My Research

Strong coupling constant measurement

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BDP 2008-16

Boito 2018

PDG 2020

Boito 2021

τ decays

&

low Q²

QQ

bound

states

PDF fits

1=.824 GeV

e+e-

= ieos

 $\Omega_1 = .3$ GeV

 $Q = m_Z$

hadron

collider

electroweal

lattice

0.130

 $\alpha_{s}(M_{7}^{2})$

0.40

0.125

1135.

What is causing this deviation in α_s from the lattice extractions?

Hadroniztion corrections?



Soft QCD effects make these measurements challenging

My Research

Energy correlators for precision physics

Correlation functions of energy flow operators are *powerful tools for precision physics*

QFT definition of a calorimeter:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}(\vec{n}) &= \int_{0}^{\infty} dt \lim_{r \to \infty} r^{2} n^{i} T_{0i}(t, r\vec{n}) \\ & \text{Hoffman, Maldacena 2008} \\ \mathcal{E}(\vec{n}_{1}) \mathcal{E}(\vec{n}_{2}) \rangle &= \sum_{ij} \int \underbrace{\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{ij}}{\mathrm{d}^{2} \vec{n}_{i} \mathrm{d}^{2} \vec{n}_{j}}}_{\mathrm{d}^{2} \vec{n}_{i} \mathrm{d}^{2} \vec{n}_{j}} \underbrace{E_{i} E_{j} \delta^{2}(\vec{n}_{1} - \vec{n}_{i}) \delta^{2}(\vec{n}_{2} - \vec{n}_{j})}_{\mathrm{d}^{2} \vec{n}_{i} \mathrm{d}^{2} \vec{n}_{j}} \end{aligned}$$





Energy weighting suppress soft contributions

Inclusive cross sections simpler to calculate

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Many more such exciting applications of EECs!

My Favourite Plot



Thank you!