

Effects of Super-Leading Logarithms in $t\bar{t}$ -Production

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Super-Leading Logarithms for Massive Final States

Origin of SLLs

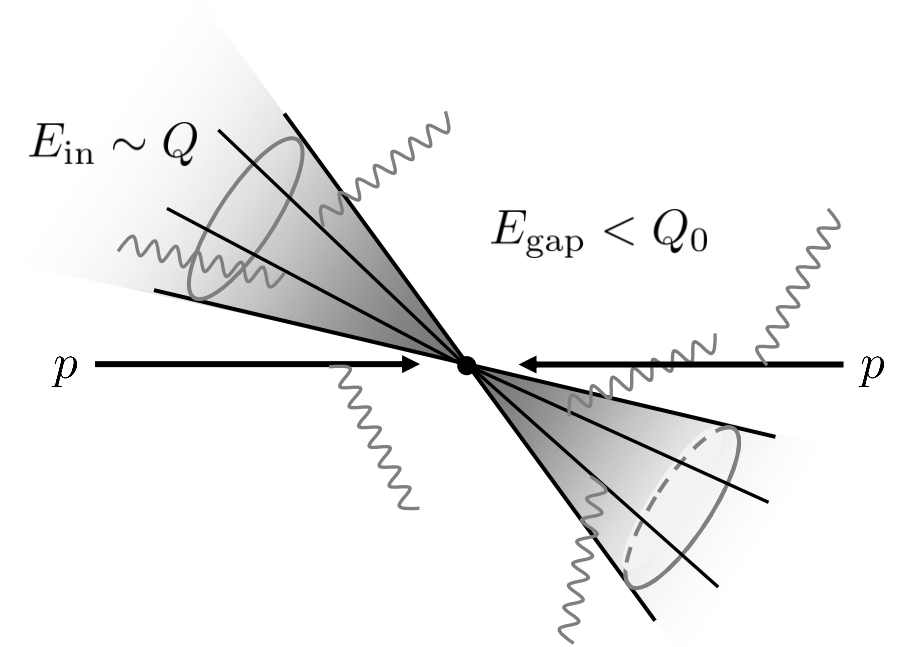
Large Logarithms in $pp \rightarrow \text{jets}$ processes: $\ln\left(\frac{Q}{Q_0}\right) \gg 1$

Partonic cross section evaluated at $\mu = \mu_s \sim Q_0$:

$$\hat{\sigma}_{2 \rightarrow M}^{\text{SLL}} = \langle \mathcal{H}(Q, \mu = \mu_s) \otimes \mathbf{1} \rangle$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the SLL operator $\hat{\sigma}_{2 \rightarrow M}^{\text{SLL}}$ into two parts:

- Hard function:** $\mathcal{H}(Q, \mu = \mu_s)$, which is the part that is difficult to compute.
- Trivial low energy matrix element:** $\otimes \mathbf{1}$, which is the part that is easy to compute.



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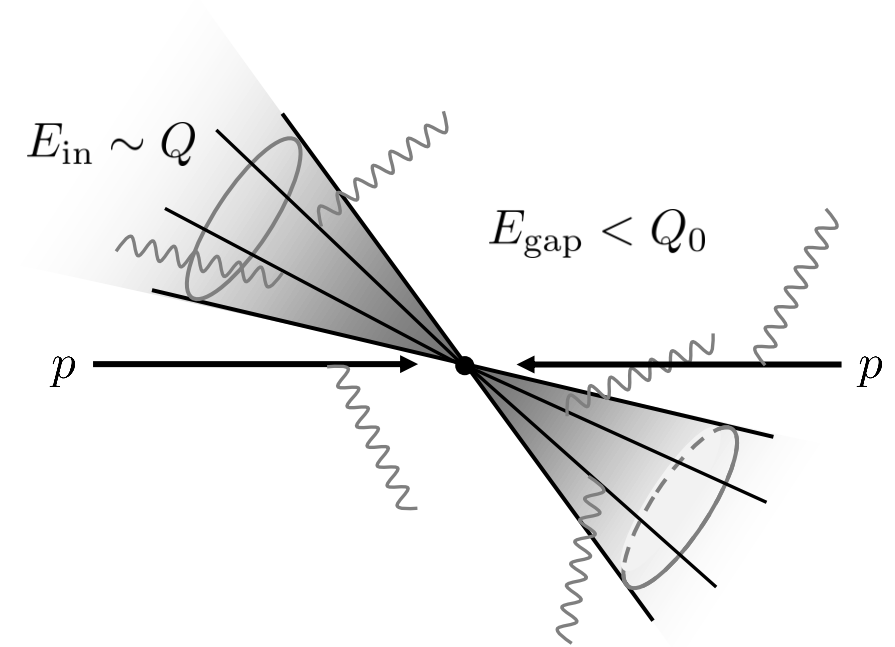
Partonic cross section evaluated at $\mu = \mu_s \sim Q_0$:

Diagram illustrating the SLL estimator formula:

$$\hat{\sigma}_{2 \rightarrow M}^{\text{SLL}} = \langle \mathcal{H}(Q, \mu = \mu_s) \otimes \mathbf{1} \rangle$$

Annotations:

- $\mathcal{H}(Q, \mu = \mu_s)$ is labeled "Hard function".
- $\mathbf{1}$ is labeled "Trivial low energy matrix element".
- The parameter μ_s is labeled "Evaluated at: $\mu_s \sim Q_0$ ".



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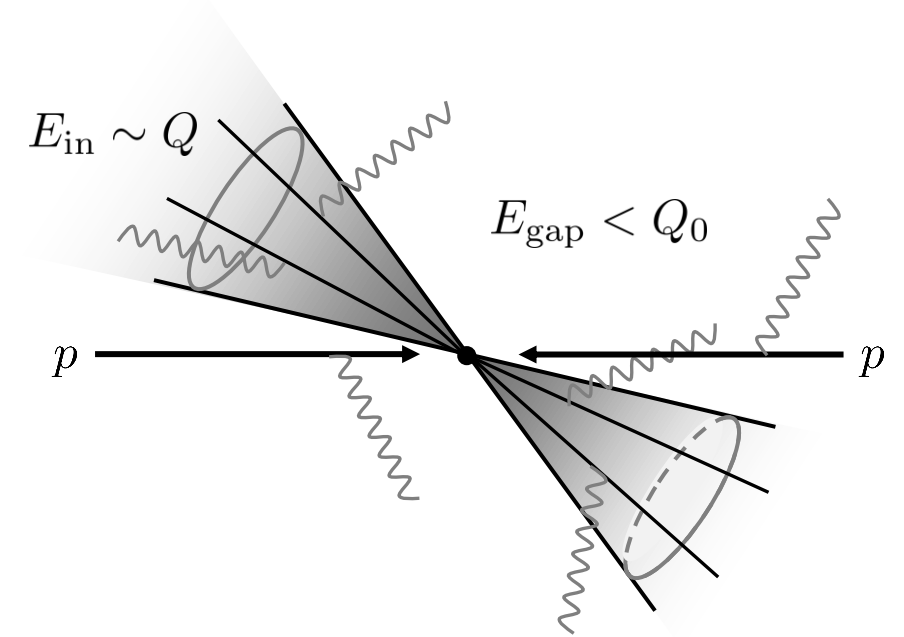
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$$\hat{\sigma}_{2 \rightarrow M}^{\text{SLL}} = \langle \mathcal{H}(Q, \mu = \mu_s) \otimes \mathbf{1} \rangle$$

Hard function $\rightarrow \mathcal{H}(Q, \mu = \mu_s)$
 Trivial low energy matrix element $\rightarrow \otimes \mathbf{1}$
 Evaluated at: $\mu_s \sim Q_0$
 Natural scale: $\mu_h \sim Q$

\Rightarrow use $\mathcal{H}(Q, \mu_s) = \mathcal{H}(Q, \mu_h) \times \mathbf{P} \exp \left[\int_{\mu_s}^{\mu_h} \frac{d\mu}{\mu} \mathbf{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{H}}(\mu) \right]$

Anomalous dimension matrix $\rightarrow \mathbf{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{H}}(\mu)$



Super-Leading Logarithms for Massive Final States

Anomalous Dimension

$$\mathcal{H}(Q, \mu_s) = \mathcal{H}(Q, \mu_h) \times \mathbf{P} \exp \left[\int_{\mu_s}^{\mu_h} \frac{d\mu}{\mu} \mathbf{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{H}}(\mu) \right]$$

$$\mathbf{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{H}}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \delta(1 - \xi_1)\delta(1 - \xi_2)\mathbf{\Gamma}^S + \delta(1 - \xi_2)\mathbf{\Gamma}_1^C + \delta(1 - \xi_1)\mathbf{\Gamma}_2^C$$



Josua's talk

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⇒ Josua's talk

Collinear parts ⇒ subleading effects

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Collinear parts ⇒ subleading effects

Soft and soft-collinear part:

$$\mathbf{\Gamma}^S(\mu) = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu)}{4\pi} \left[\bar{\mathbf{\Gamma}} + \gamma_0 \mathbf{V}^G + \gamma_0 \mathbf{V}^{\text{Coul}} + \gamma_0 \mathbf{\Gamma}^c \ln \left(\frac{\mu^2}{\mu_h^2} \right) \right] + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$$

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Purely soft emissions

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Glauber phase

Coulomb phase

⇒ only for massive partons!

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Cusp contribution

Super-Leading Logarithms for Massive Final States

Colour Traces

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- Want as many Γ^c as possible $\xRightarrow{?} \langle \mathcal{H}(\mu_h) (\Gamma^c)^n \otimes \mathbf{1} \rangle$

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Colour Traces

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Super-Leading Logarithms for Massive Final States

Coulomb SLLs

Resummed cross section:

$$\hat{\sigma}_{2 \rightarrow M}^{\text{SLL}} = \left\langle \mathcal{H}(Q, \mu_h) \times \mathbf{P} \exp \left[\int_{\mu_s}^{\mu_h} \frac{d\mu}{\mu} \Gamma^{\mathcal{H}}(\mu) \right] \otimes \mathbf{1} \right\rangle$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \mathcal{H}(Q, \mu_h) + \int_{\mu_s}^{\mu_h} \frac{d\mu_1}{\mu_1} \mathcal{H}(Q, \mu_h) * \Gamma^{\mathcal{H}}(\mu_1) \\ &\quad + \int_{\mu_s}^{\mu_h} \frac{d\mu_1}{\mu_1} \int_{\mu_s}^{\mu_1} \frac{d\mu_2}{\mu_2} \mathcal{H}(Q, \mu_h) * \Gamma^{\mathcal{H}}(\mu_1) * \Gamma^{\mathcal{H}}(\mu_2) \\ &\quad + \dots \end{aligned}$$

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\longrightarrow

$$= \mathcal{H}(Q, \mu_h) + \int_{\mu_s}^{\mu_h} \frac{d\mu_1}{\mu_1} \mathcal{H}(Q, \mu_h) * \Gamma^{\mathcal{H}}(\mu_1)$$
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$$+ \dots$$

- Scale integrals

Super-Leading Logarithms for Massive Final States

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- Colour traces:

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle \mathcal{H}(\mu_h) \mathbf{V}^{\text{Coul}} (\mathbf{\Gamma}^c)^n \mathbf{V}^G \bar{\mathbf{\Gamma}} \otimes \mathbf{1} \rangle + \text{different orderings} \\ &\langle \mathcal{H}(\mu_h) \mathbf{V}^{\text{Coul}} \mathbf{V}^{\text{Coul}} \bar{\mathbf{\Gamma}} \otimes \mathbf{1} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

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- Scale integrals

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 $\langle \mathcal{H}(\mu_h) \mathbf{V}^{\text{Coul}} \mathbf{V}^{\text{Coul}} \bar{\mathbf{\Gamma}} \otimes \mathbf{1} \rangle$

Can be simplified
in general

Now: consider
specific process

Super-Leading Logarithms for Massive Final States

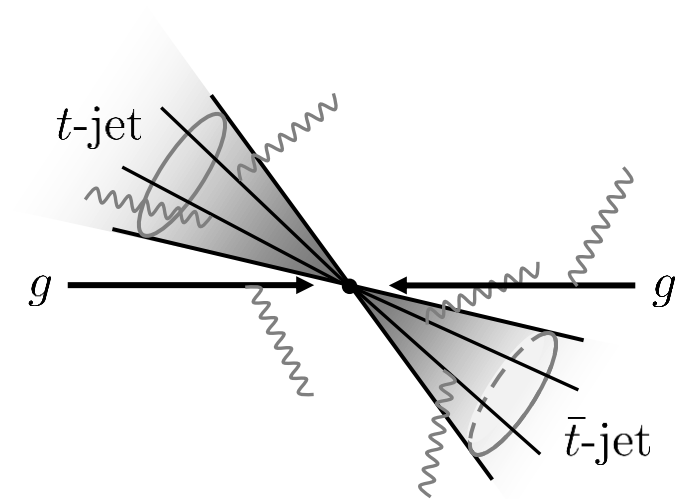
$2 \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ Processes

- For $t\bar{t}$ -production:
- $q\bar{q} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$
 - $gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$

Super-Leading Logarithms for Massive Final States

$2 \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ Processes

- For $t\bar{t}$ -production:
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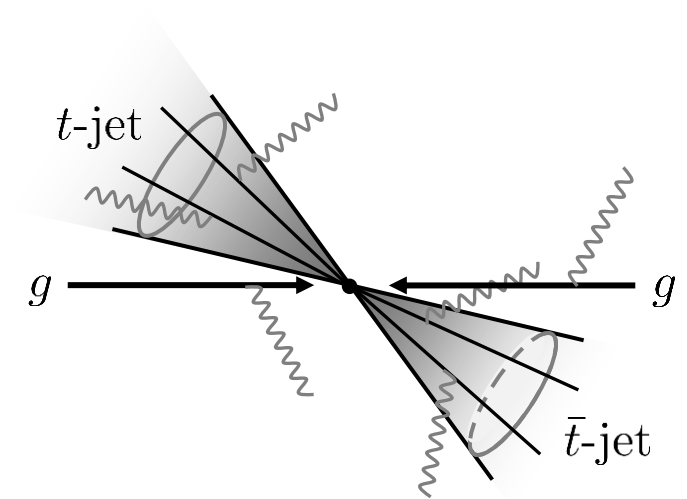
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Center-of-mass frame: kinematics encoded in

- $\beta \equiv \beta_t = \beta_{\bar{t}}$ where $\beta_I = \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_I^2}{E_I^2}}$
- $\eta \equiv \eta_t = -\eta_{\bar{t}}$ where $\eta_I = \text{artanh}(\cos(\theta_I))$



Super-Leading Logarithms for Massive Final States

$2 \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ Processes

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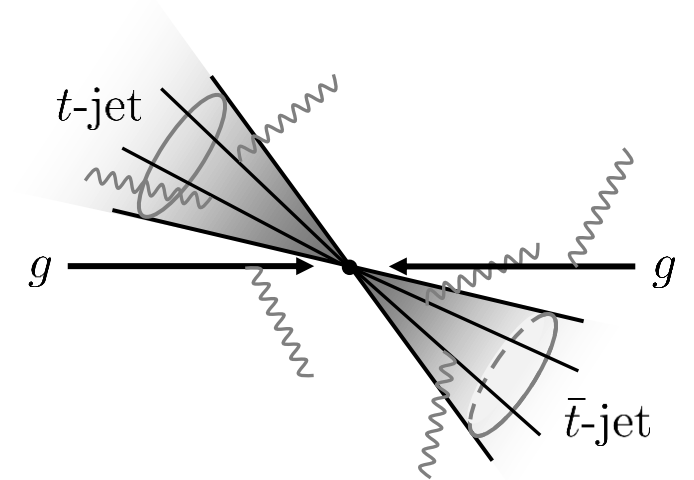
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Veto region between the jets: $\eta \in [-1, 1]$

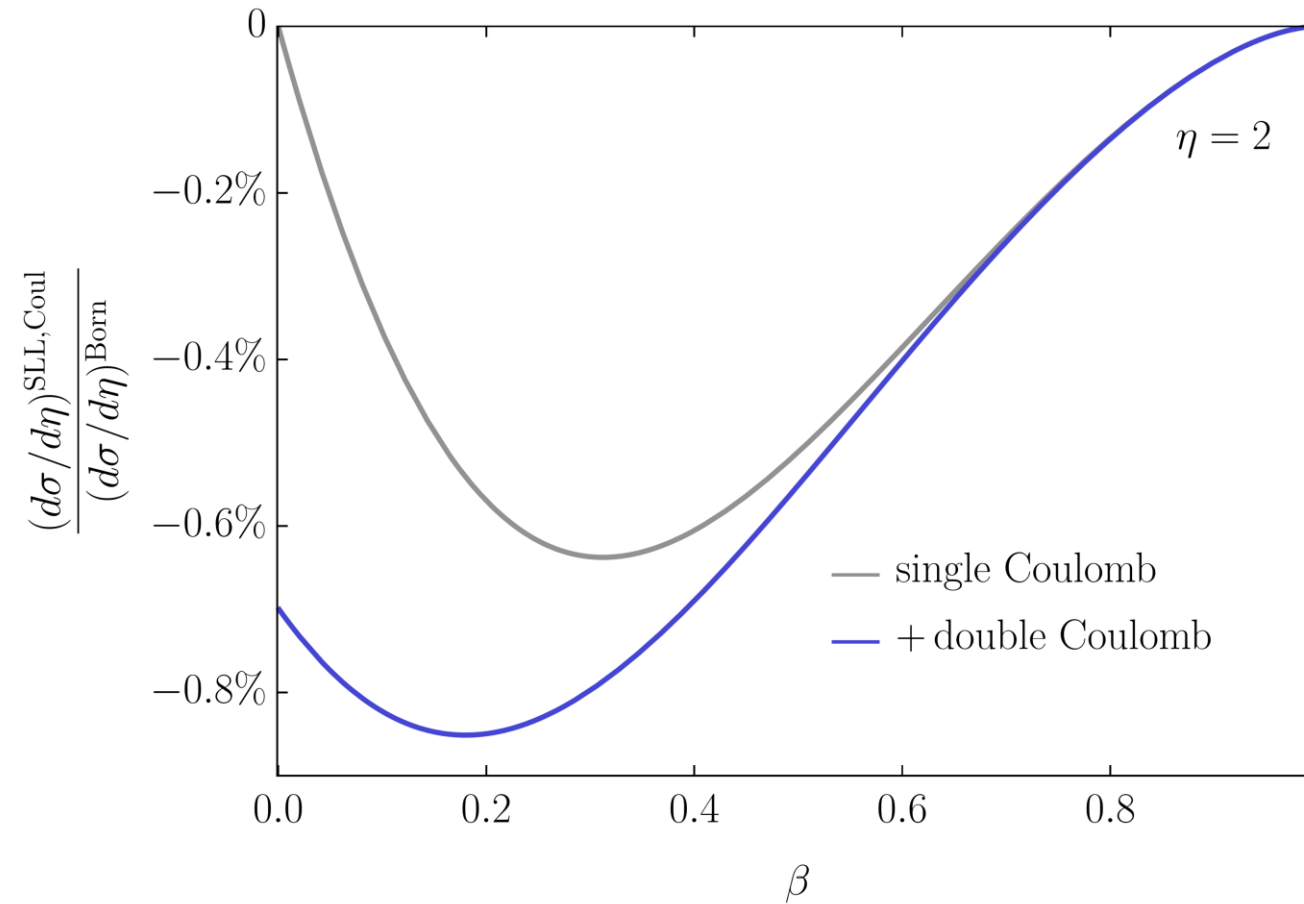
Soft scale: $\mu_s = 20 \text{ GeV}$

Hard scale: $\mu_h = \frac{2m_t}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$



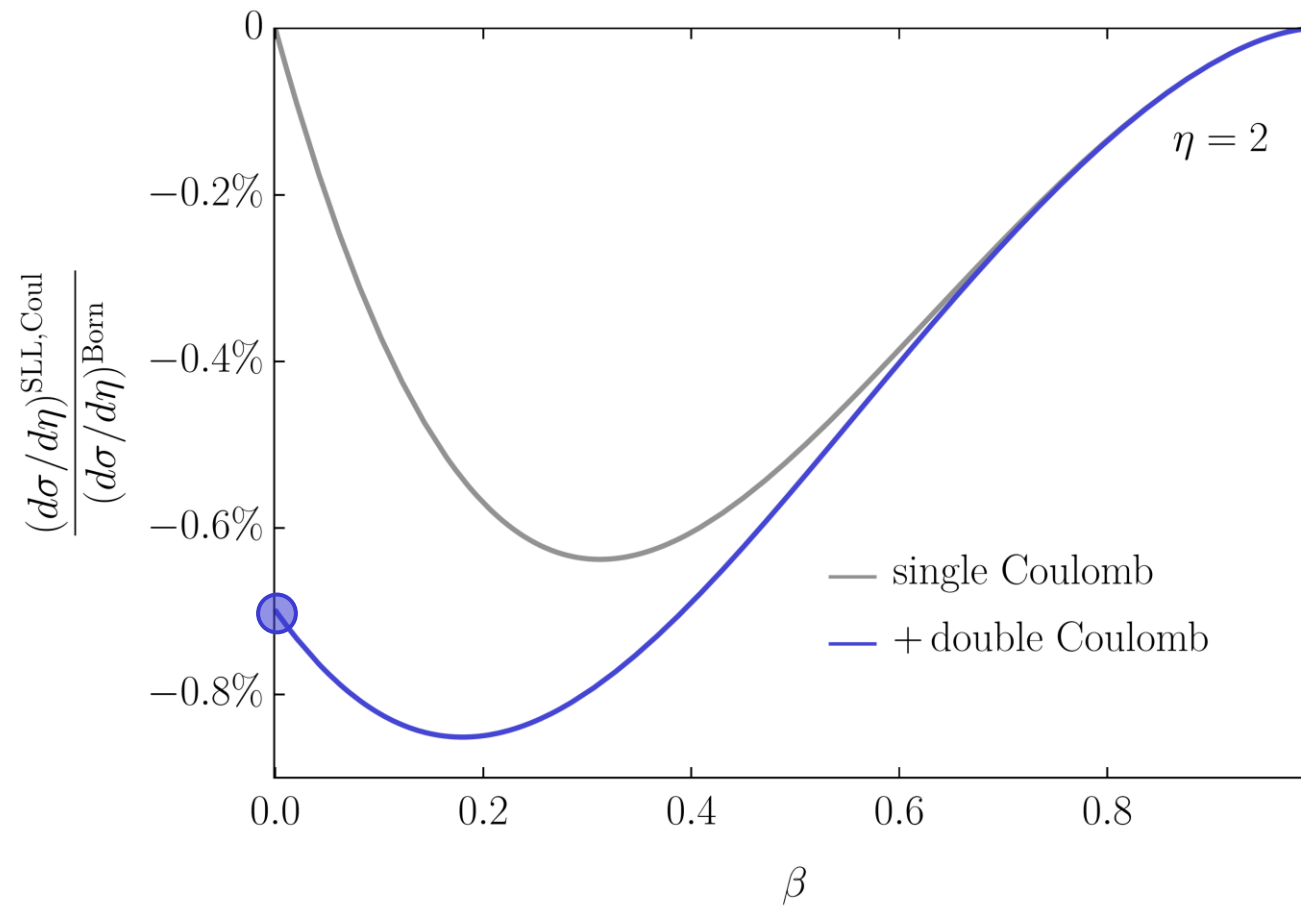
Numerical Effects

$$gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$$



Numerical Effects

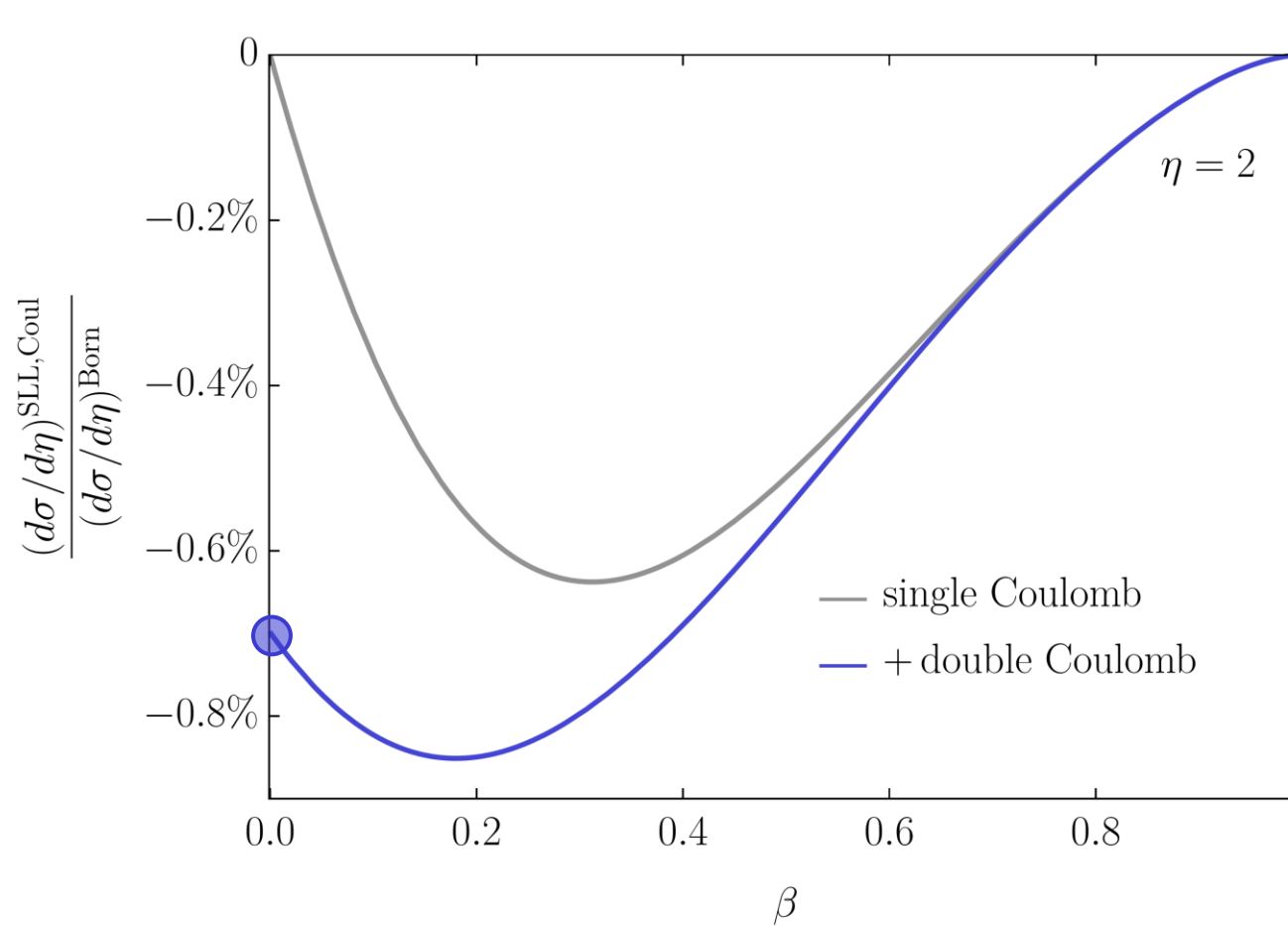
$gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$



$$\mathbf{V}^{\text{Coul}} = -i\pi (\mathbf{T}_{t,L} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{\bar{t},L} - \mathbf{T}_{t,R} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{\bar{t},R}) v_{t\bar{t}}$$

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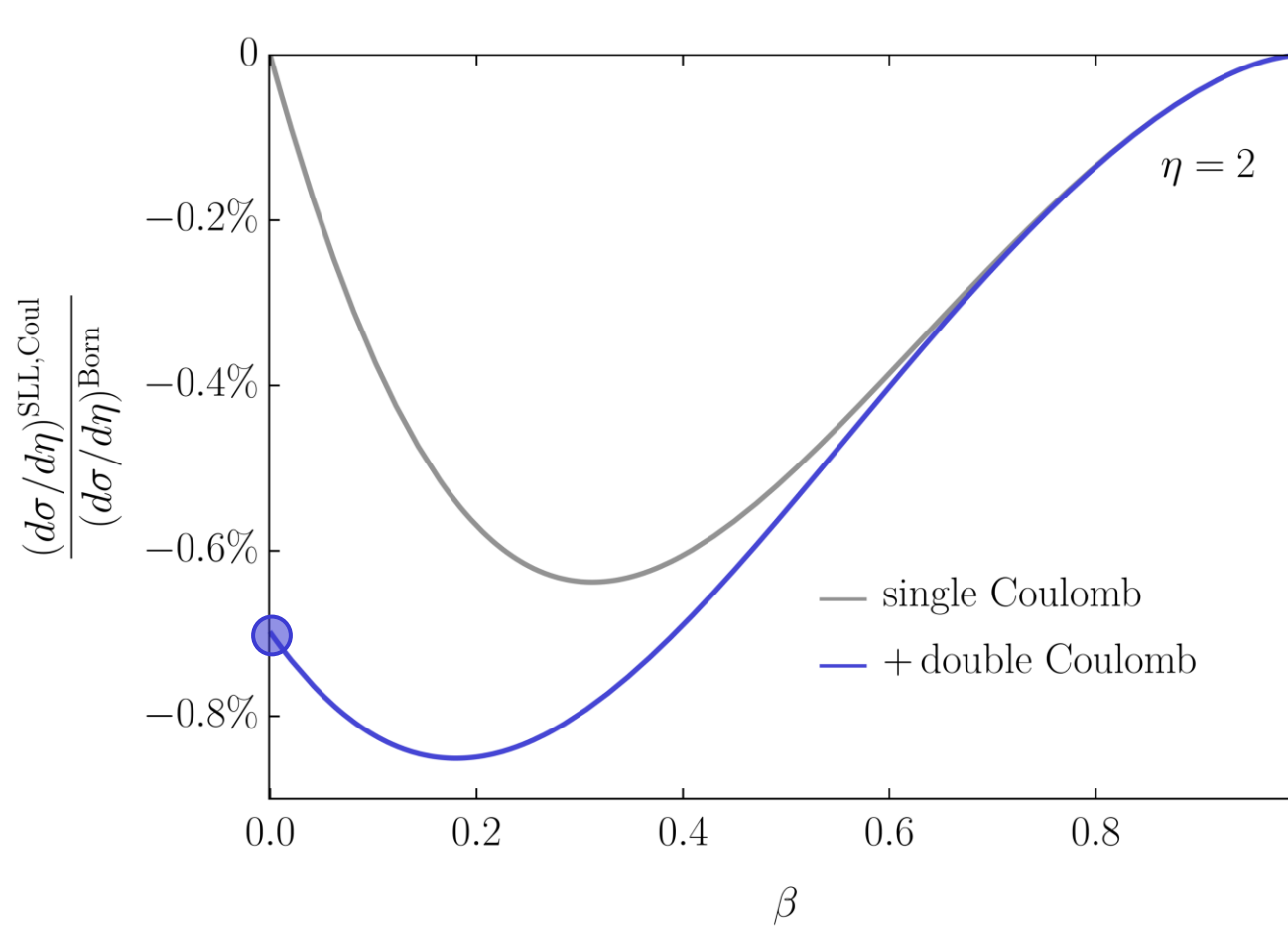


Colour generators of t and \bar{t}

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Numerical Effects

$gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$



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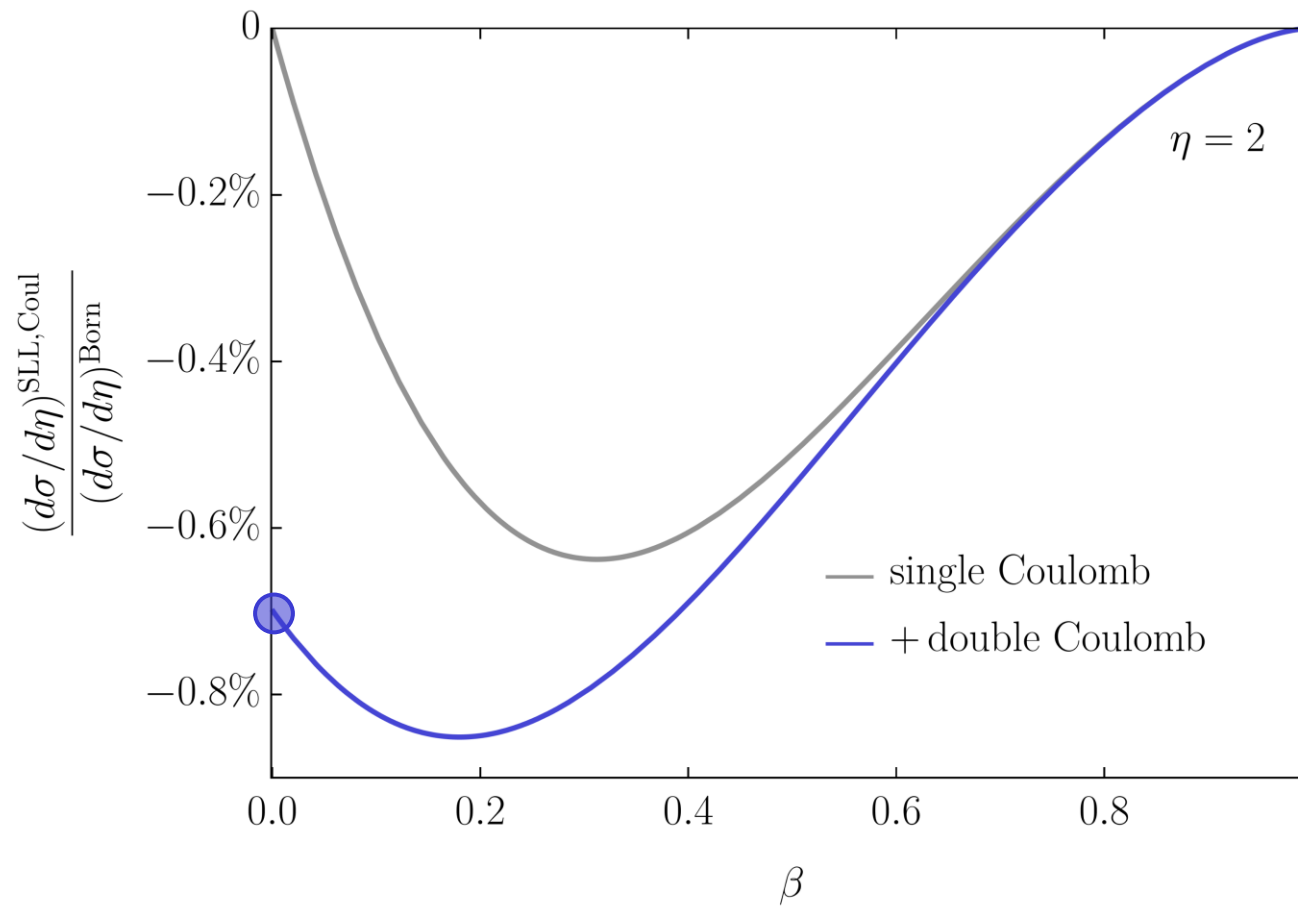
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Kinematical factor $v_{t\bar{t}} = \frac{(1-\beta)^2}{2\beta}$

\Rightarrow diverges for $\beta \rightarrow 0$

Numerical Effects

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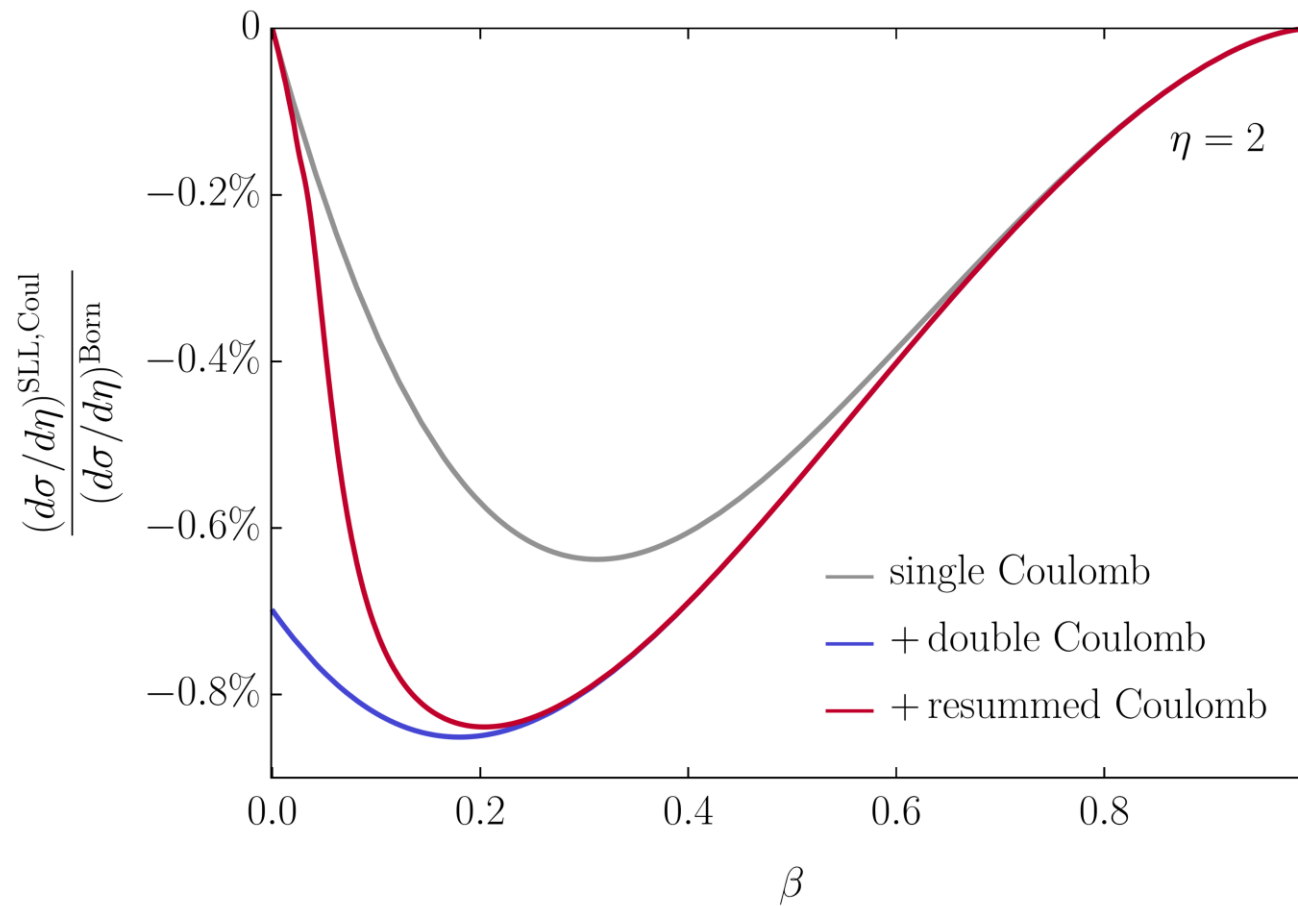
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- $(\mathbf{V}^{\text{Coul}})^1: \mathcal{O}(\beta^1) \implies 0 \text{ for } \beta \rightarrow 0$
- $(\mathbf{V}^{\text{Coul}})^2: \mathcal{O}(\beta^0) \implies \text{constant for } \beta \rightarrow 0$
- $(\mathbf{V}^{\text{Coul}})^3: \mathcal{O}(\beta^{-1}) \implies \text{diverges for } \beta \rightarrow 0$
- ...

Numerical Effects

$gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$



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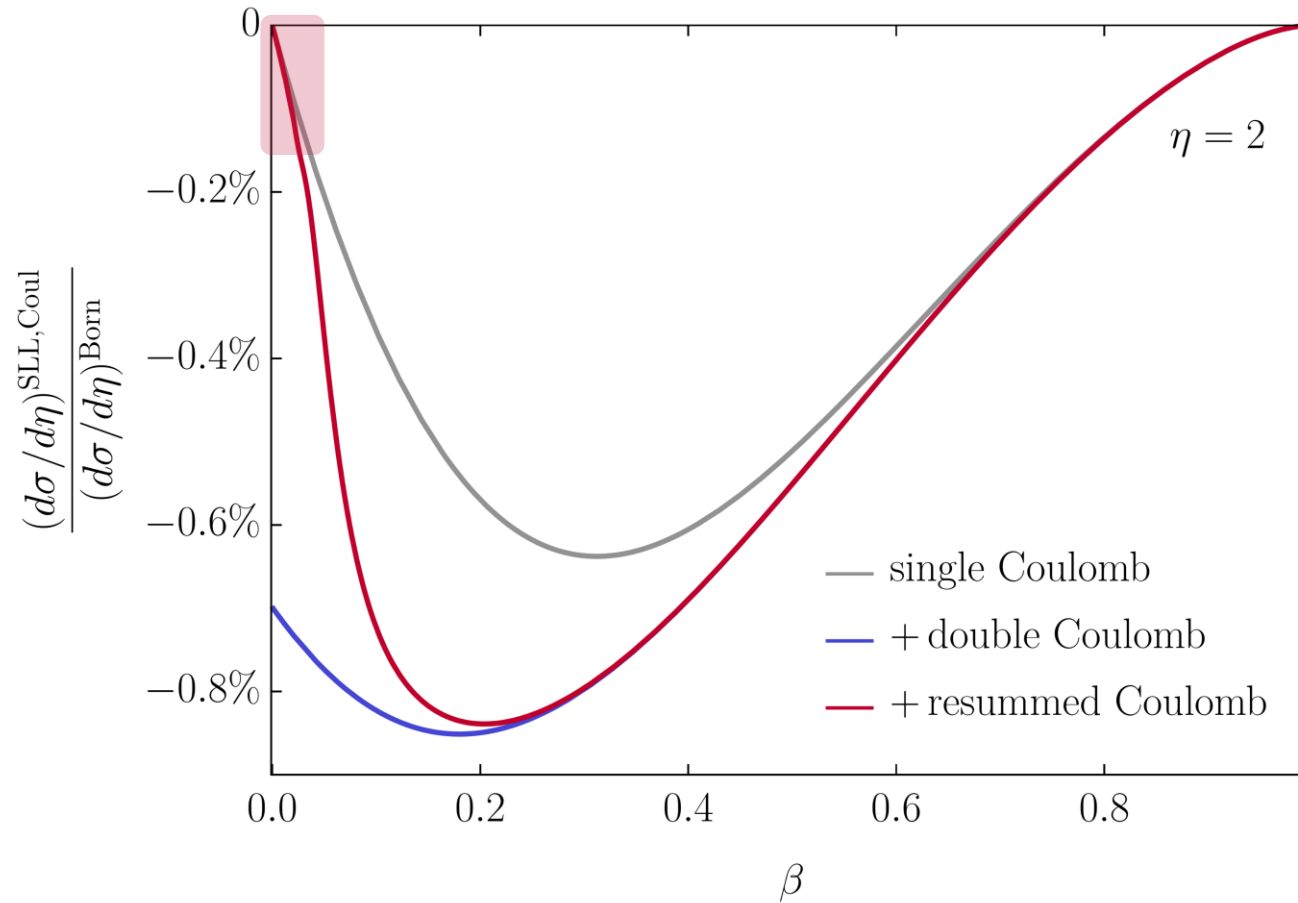
⇒ Sommerfeld effect

⇒ Resummation of arbitrary (even) number of Coulomb insertions!

$$\langle \mathcal{H}(\mu_h) (\mathbf{V}^{\text{Coul}})^{2n} \bar{\Gamma} \otimes \mathbf{1} \rangle$$

Numerical Effects

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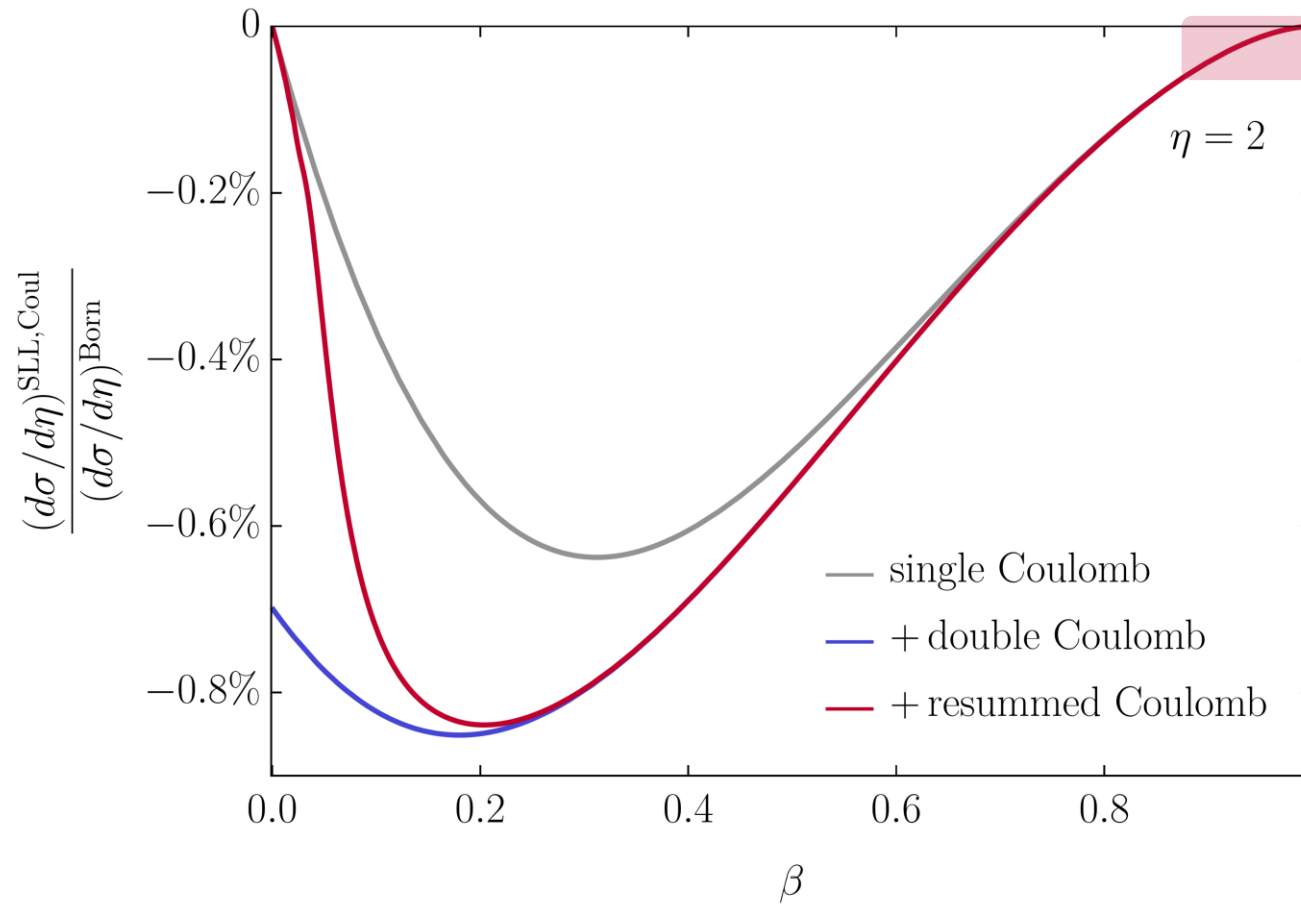
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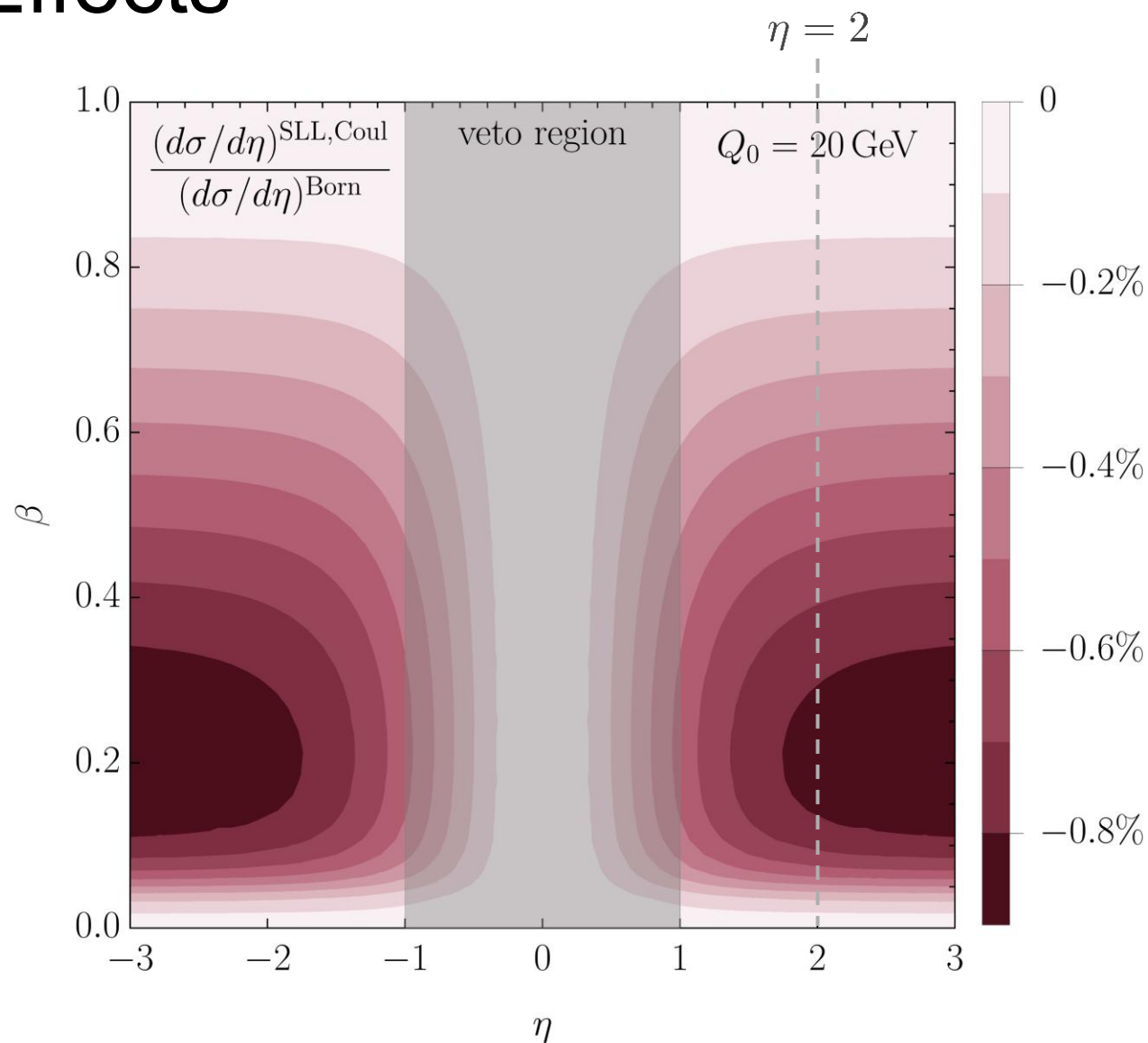
- \implies Sommerfeld effect
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Numerical Effects

$$gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$$

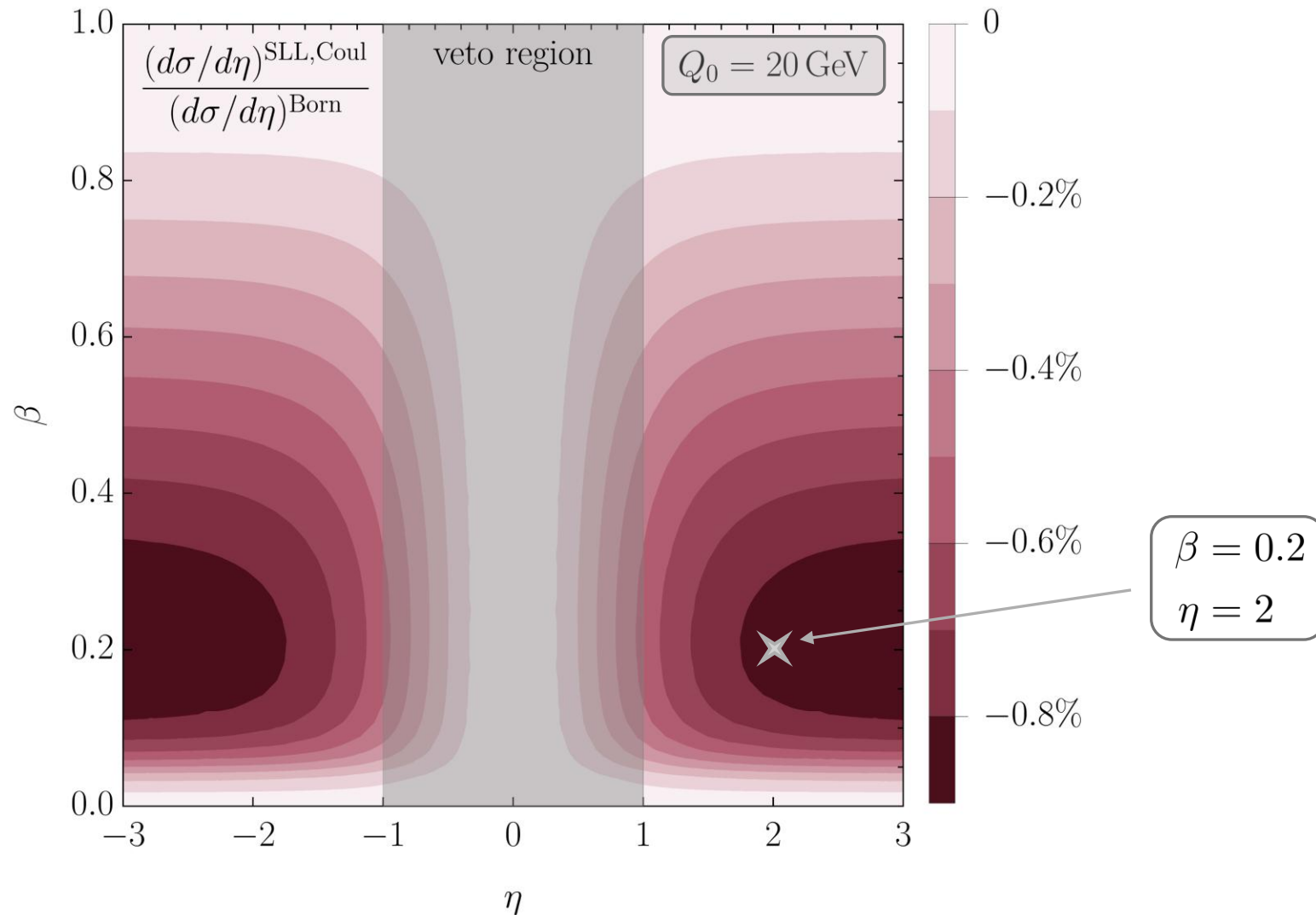
Coulomb SLLs



Numerical Effects

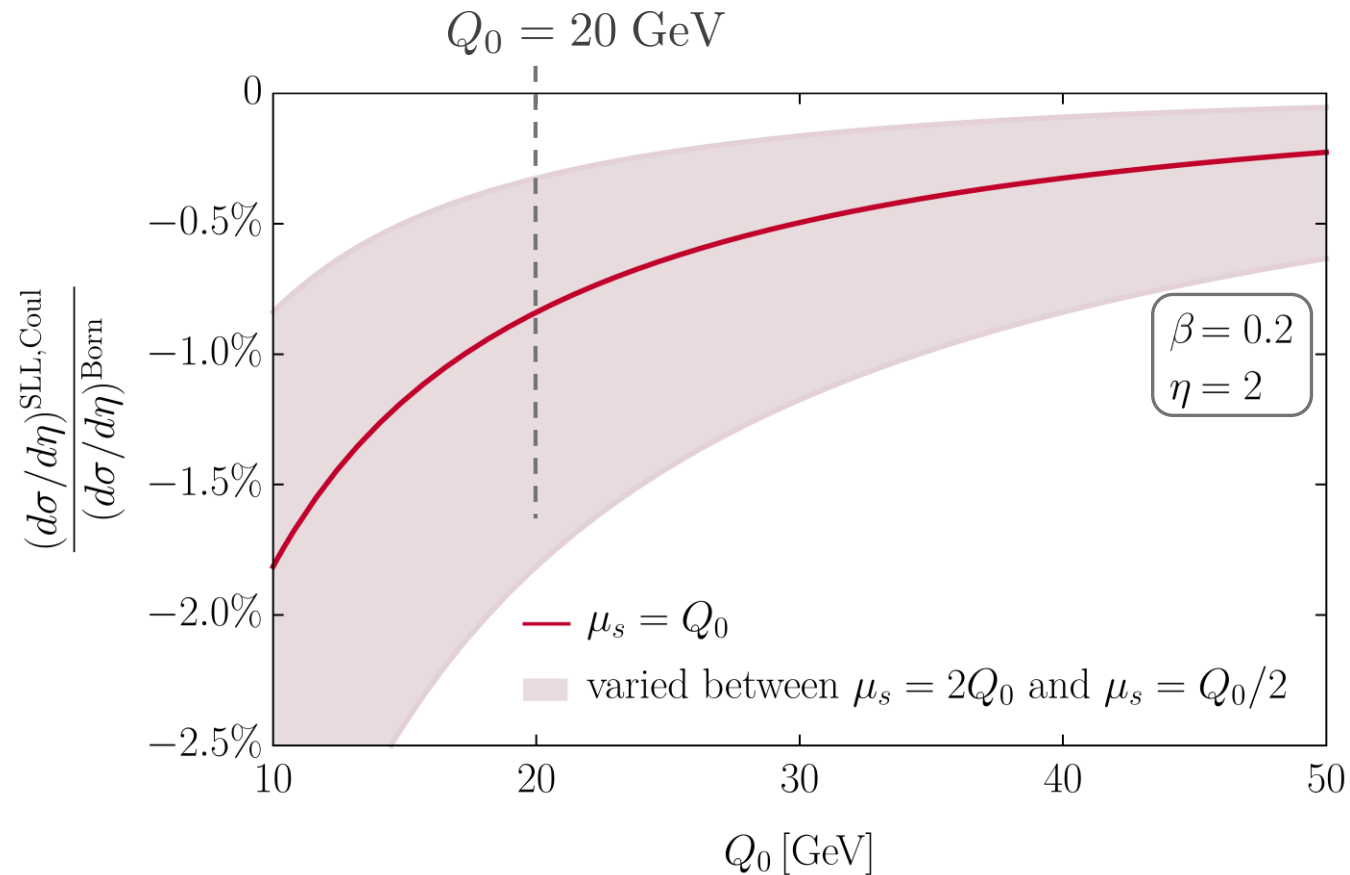
$$gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$$

Coulomb SLLs



Numerical Effects

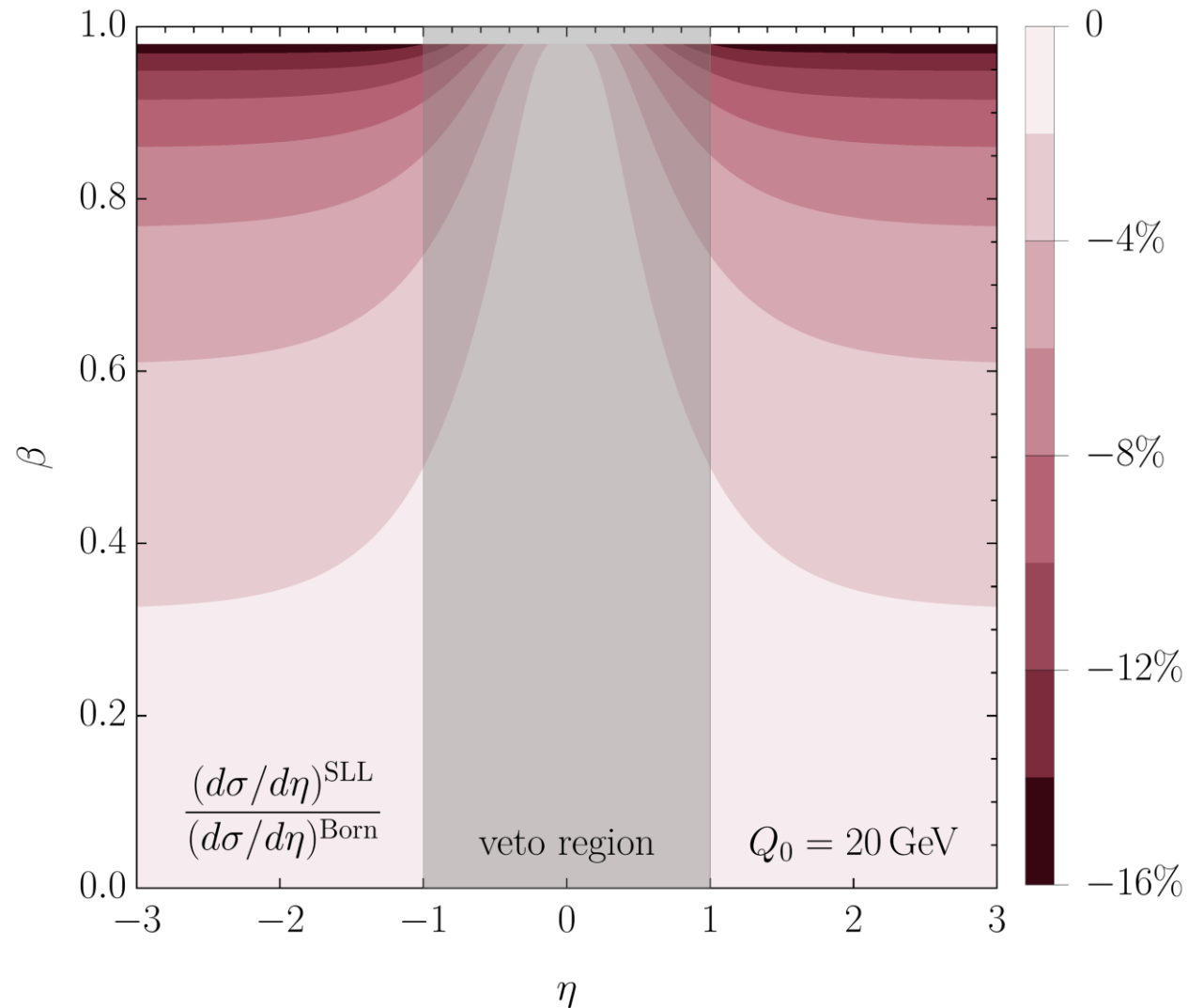
$$gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$$



Numerical Effects

$$gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$$

Coulomb and
Glauber SLLs



Conclusion

New source of super-leading logarithms for massive final states:

- Vanish for $\beta \rightarrow 1$ (massless limit)
- Enhanced for $\beta \rightarrow 0$ (threshold limit): Sommerfeld effect

⟹ Requires resummation close to threshold

Numerical impact:

- $q\bar{q} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$: no contribution
- $gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$: up to $\sim 1\%$ effects in the differential cross section

Conclusion

New source of super-leading logarithms for massive final states:

- Vanish for $\beta \rightarrow 1$ (massless limit)
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Thank you
for your
attention!

Backup-Slides

Anomalous Dimension


$$\bar{\Gamma} = \frac{1}{2}\gamma_0 \sum_{\alpha,\beta} (\mathbf{T}_{\alpha,L} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{\beta,L} + \mathbf{T}_{\alpha,R} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{\beta,R}) \int \frac{d^2\Omega_k}{4\pi} \bar{W}_{\alpha\beta}^k - 4 \sum_{\alpha,\beta} \theta_{\text{hard}}(n_k) \bar{W}_{\alpha\beta}^k \mathbf{T}_{\alpha,L} \circ \mathbf{T}_{\beta,R}$$

$$\Gamma^c = \sum_{i=1,2} [C_i \mathbf{1} - \delta(n_i - n_k) \mathbf{T}_{i,L} \circ \mathbf{T}_{i,R}]$$

$$\mathbf{V}^G = -2\pi i (\mathbf{T}_{1,L} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{2,L} - \mathbf{T}_{1,R} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{2,R})$$

$$\mathbf{V}^{\text{Coul}} = -\frac{1}{2}\pi i \sum_{(IJ)} (\mathbf{T}_{I,L} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{J,L} - \mathbf{T}_{I,R} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{J,R}) v_{IJ}$$

Cross section

$$U^c(1; \mu_i, \mu_j) = \exp \left[N_c \int_{\mu_j}^{\mu_i} \frac{d\mu}{\mu} \gamma_{\text{cusp}}(\alpha_s(\mu)) \ln \left(\frac{\mu^2}{\mu_h^2} \right) \right]$$


$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\eta} \right)^{\text{SLL, Coul}} = - \frac{1}{\cosh^2(\eta)} \frac{\beta}{32\pi M^2} \frac{1}{\mathcal{N}_1 \mathcal{N}_2} \\ \times \left\{ 16\pi^2 \text{Tr}(\mathcal{H}_{2 \rightarrow 2}(\mu_h) \mathbf{X}^{\text{Coul}}) \int_1^{x_s} \frac{dx}{x} \frac{1}{\beta_0^3} U^c(1; \mu_h, \mu) (\ln^2(x_s) - \ln^2(x)) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{3}{2} \pi^2 \text{Tr}(\mathcal{H}_{2 \rightarrow 2}(\mu_h) \mathbf{X}^{2\text{Coul}}) \frac{1}{\beta_0^3} \ln^3(x_s) \right\}$$

where $\mathbf{X}_{2 \rightarrow t\bar{t}}^{\text{Coul}} = J_{43} v_{t\bar{t}} f^{abe} f^{cde} \mathbf{T}_1^a \mathbf{T}_2^b \mathbf{T}_3^c \mathbf{T}_4^d$

$$\mathbf{X}_{2 \rightarrow t\bar{t}}^{2\text{Coul}} = v_{t\bar{t}}^2 f^{abe} f^{cde} (\mathbf{T}_3^c \{\mathbf{T}_4^b, \mathbf{T}_4^d\} - \mathbf{T}_4^c \{\mathbf{T}_3^b, \mathbf{T}_3^d\}) (\tilde{J}_1^{34} \mathbf{T}_1^a + \tilde{J}_2^{34} \mathbf{T}_2^a)$$