

Resumming Threshold Logarithms at Hadron Colliders

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Conventions and Processes

Focus on $t\bar{t}$ production at hadron colliders.

$$s = (P_{h1} + P_{h2})^2$$

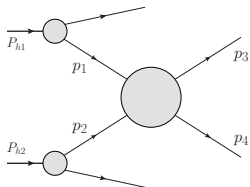
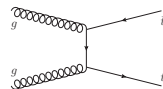
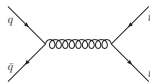
$$\hat{s} = (p_1 + p_2)^2$$

$$M_{t\bar{t}}^2 = (p_3 + p_4)^2$$

$$\tau = \frac{M_{t\bar{t}}^2}{s} \quad z = \frac{M_{t\bar{t}}^2}{\hat{s}}$$

True threshold: $\tau \rightarrow 1$

Partonic threshold: $z \rightarrow 1$



Cross-section and Divergences

QCD factorisation allows us to write the cross section for such processes as

$$\frac{d^2\sigma(\tau)}{dM d\cos\theta} = \frac{8\pi\beta_t}{3sM} \sum_{ij} \int_{\tau}^1 \frac{dz}{z} \mathcal{L}_{ij}(\tau/z, \mu_f) C_{ij}(z, M, m_t, \cos\theta, \mu_f)$$

where

$$\mathcal{L}_{ij}(\tau/z, \mu_f) = \int_{\tau/z}^1 \frac{dx}{x} \phi_{i/N_1}(x, \mu_f) \phi_{j/N_2}\left(\frac{\tau}{zx}, \mu_f\right)$$

However on calculating C_{ij} we find it contains distributions, singular in $z \rightarrow 1$. At leading order C_{gg} (for example) is proportional to a delta function. At n^{th} order,

$$C \propto \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^n \left(\frac{\ln^m(1-z)}{1-z}\right)_+ \quad m = 0 \dots 2n - 1$$

Real and Virtual diagrams separately infinite, but cancellations occur in the sum.

However, as $z \rightarrow 1$, phase space for gluons is restricted - *soft gluons*.

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Factorisation theorem in $z \rightarrow 1$ limit from Soft Collinear Effective theory (SCET).

Factorisation

$$C_{ij} = \text{Tr}[\mathbf{H}_{ij}(M_{t\bar{t}}, \mu_f, \dots) \mathbf{S}_{ij}(\sqrt{\hat{s}}(1-z), \mu_f, \dots)] + \mathcal{O}(1-z)$$

\mathbf{H}_{ij} - Hard Function. Related to virtual corrections

\mathbf{S}_{ij} - Soft Function. Related to real emission of soft gluons.

Contains distributions singular in $(1-z)$.

$$\mathbf{H}(M_{t\bar{t}}, \mu_f, \dots) \sim \ln \frac{M}{\mu_f} \quad \mathbf{S}(\sqrt{\hat{s}}(1-z), \mu_f, \dots) \sim \left[\frac{\ln \left(\frac{M_{t\bar{t}}(1-z)}{\mu_f} \right)}{1-z} \right]_+$$

No ideal choice for μ_f

Can use RG equations and pick $\mu_h = M$, $\mu_s = M(1-z)$

$$\mathbf{H}(\mu) = U_H(\dots, \mu, \mu_h, \dots) \mathbf{H}(\mu_h) U_H^\dagger(\dots, \mu, \mu_h, \dots)$$

where

$$U_H = \exp \left\{ 2S(\mu_h, \mu) - a_\Gamma(\mu_h, \mu) \left(\ln \frac{M^2}{\mu_h^2} - i\pi \right) \right\} \mathbf{u}$$

$$S(\mu_h, \mu) = - \int_{\alpha_s(\mu_h)}^{\alpha_s(\mu)} d\alpha \frac{\Gamma_{\text{cusp}}(\alpha)}{\beta(\alpha)} \int_{\alpha_s(\mu_h)}^{\alpha} \frac{d\alpha'}{\beta(\alpha')}$$

Performing a similar procedure for the soft function we can arrive at,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^2\sigma(\tau)}{dM d\cos\theta} &\sim \int_{\tau}^1 \frac{dz}{z} \text{Tr}[U_H H U_H^\dagger U_S S U_S^\dagger] \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{\tau}{z}\right) \\ &\sim \int_{\tau}^1 \frac{dz}{z} \text{Tr}[U H U^\dagger S] \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{\tau}{z}\right)\end{aligned}$$

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There is an alternative method...

In Mellin (or moment) space, convolutions become products

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^2\sigma(N)}{dM d\cos\theta} &= \int_0^1 d\tau \tau^{N-1} \int_\tau^1 \frac{dz}{z} \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{\tau}{z}\right) C(z) \\ &= \mathcal{L}(N) C(N)\end{aligned}$$

where

$$f(N) = \int_0^1 dx x^{N-1} f(x)$$

Here our soft function changes

$$S \sim \ln \left(\frac{M}{\bar{N} \mu_s} \right) \quad \bar{N} = N e^{\gamma_E}$$

So really, want to pick $\mu_s = \frac{M}{\bar{N}}$

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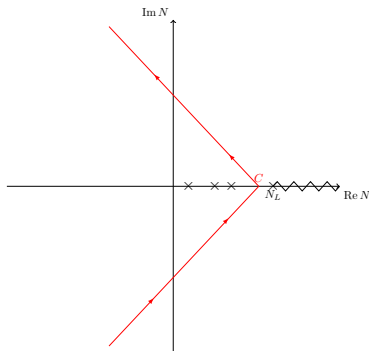
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What's the difference?

Momentum Space,

$$U = \exp \left\{ 2S(\mu_h, \mu_s) - a\Gamma(\mu_h, \mu_s) \left(\ln \frac{M^2}{\mu_h^2} - i\pi \right) \right\} \mathbf{u}$$

Resums logs of the form,

$$\left[\frac{\ln^n(1-z)}{1-z} \right]_+$$

Mellin Space

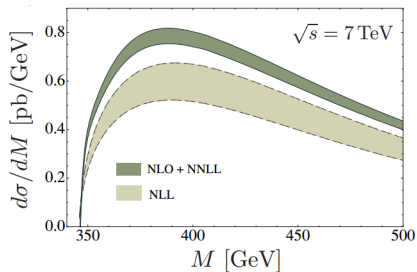
$$U = \exp \left\{ \ln N g_0 + g_1 + \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} g_2 + \dots \right\} \mathbf{u}$$

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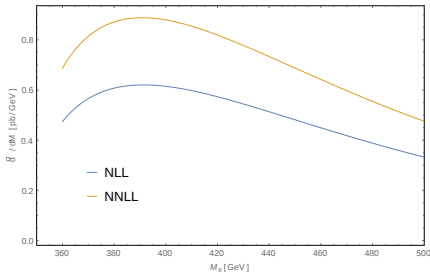
$$\left[\frac{\ln^n(-\ln z)}{-\ln z} \right]_+$$

Results and Comparison

Momentum Space



Mellin Space



- Divergent threshold logarithms appear in perturbative calculations
- Factorisation in SCET allows a separation of scales
- The RG evolution of resulting terms resums logarithms
- Can be performed in Mellin or momentum space
- Next steps: Investigate contributions from the non-threshold limit, perform more phenomenology calculations, match to NLO, boosted tops?...