

An automated framework to calculate jet and beam functions at NNLO

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Introduction

- Typical factorization theorems in SCET

$$d\sigma \simeq H(\mu_F) \cdot \prod_i B_i(\mu_F) \otimes \prod_k J_k(\mu_F) \otimes S(\mu_F)$$

- Resummation requires knowledge of anomalous dimensions and matching corrections

$$\underbrace{\Gamma_{cusp}, \gamma_H, C_H}_{\text{observable independent}}$$

$$\underbrace{\gamma_J, \gamma_B, \gamma_S, C_J, C_B, C_S}_{\text{depends on observable}}$$

- SoftSERVE: [Bell, Rahn, Talbert; 2018, 2020]
 - automated framework to calculate NNLO soft functions
 - applies to SCET-1 and SCET-2
- Our goal: develop a similar framework to calculate beam and jet functions at NNLO for a general class of observables
- for jet function there is an automated framework at NLO [Kevin Brune's master thesis; 2018], [Basdew-Sharma, Herzog, Velzen, Waalewijn; 2020]

Status - beam functions

last year

- NLO and RV done
- RR: color structures $C_F T_F n_f$ and C_F^2 under control
- focus on SCET-2 observables
 - bare results for p_T , p_T - veto
 - anomaly coefficient

this talk

- NLO, RV, RR done
 - all color structures under control
 - completely factorized singularities in phase space
- SCET-1 and SCET-2 observables
- renormalized results for p_T , p_T -veto, transverse thrust for event shapes and beam thrust

last year

- focus on quark jet function for SCET-1 observables
- NLO and RV done for the quark jet function
- RR: color structures $C_F T_F n_f$ and C_F^2 under control
- first renormalized results for thrust and angularities

this talk

- results for quark and gluon jet function
- NLO, RV and RR done → all color structures under control for SCET-1 observables
- renormalized results for thrust, angularities, transverse thrust
- improved numerics

Definitions

- beam function

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\not{h}}{2} \right]_{\beta\alpha} \mathcal{B}_{qq}(x, \tau, \mu) = \sum_X \delta\left((1-x)P_- - \sum_i k_i^-\right) \langle P | \bar{\chi}_\alpha | X \rangle \langle X | \chi_\beta | P \rangle \mathcal{M}(\tau; \{k_i\})$$

- quark jet function

$$\left[\frac{\not{h}}{2} \right]_{\beta\alpha} J_q(\tau, \mu) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_X (2\pi)^d \delta\left(Q - \sum_i k_i^-\right) \delta^{(d-2)}\left(\sum_i k_i^\perp\right) \langle 0 | \chi_\beta | X \rangle \langle X | \bar{\chi}_\alpha | 0 \rangle \mathcal{M}(\tau; \{k_i\})$$

- gluon jet function

$$\left[\frac{\delta^{ab}}{Q} \right] (-g_{\mu\nu}^T) J_g(\tau, \mu) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_X (2\pi)^d \delta\left(Q - \sum_i k_i^-\right) \delta^{(d-2)}\left(\sum_i k_i^\perp\right) \langle 0 | \mathcal{A}_\mu^a | X \rangle \langle X | \mathcal{A}_\nu^b | 0 \rangle \mathcal{M}(\tau; \{k_i\})$$

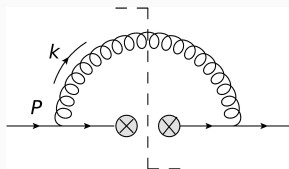
- for SCET-2 observables we use an analytic symmetric regulator

$$\prod_i \int \frac{d^d k^i}{(2\pi)^d} \left(\frac{\nu}{k_-^i + k_+^i} \right)^\alpha \delta((k^i)^2) \Theta(k^{i,0})$$

Approach at NLO for beam functions

- parameterization at NLO

$$k_- = (1-x)P_- \quad \cos(\Theta_k) = 1 - 2t_k$$



- measurement function:

$$\mathcal{M}_1(\tau; k) = \exp \left[-\tau k_T \left(\frac{k_T}{(1-x)P_-} \right)^n f(t_k) \right]$$

→ observables are characterized by parameter n and function $f(t_k)$

- master formula at NLO

$$B_{qq}^{(1)}(x, \tau, \epsilon) = (\tau P_-)^{\frac{-2n\epsilon}{1+n}} \left(\frac{\nu}{P_-} \right)^\alpha \frac{4e^{-\gamma_E \epsilon}}{(1+n)\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\Gamma\left(-\frac{2\epsilon}{1+n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}-\epsilon\right)} \cdot \bar{x}^{-1-\frac{2n\epsilon}{1+n}-\alpha} \left[\bar{x} P_{q \rightarrow gq^*}^{(0)}(\bar{x}) \right]$$

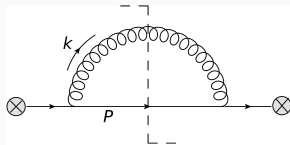
$$\int_0^1 dt_k (4t_k \bar{t}_k)^{-\frac{1}{2}-\epsilon} f(t_k) \frac{2\epsilon}{1+n}$$

Approach at NLO for jet functions

- parameterization at NLO

$$k_- = zQ \quad p_- = \bar{z}Q \quad \cos(\Theta_k) = 1 - 2t_k$$

$$|\vec{k}_\perp| = |\vec{p}_\perp| = k_T$$



- measurement function:

$$\mathcal{M}_1(\tau; p, k) = \exp \left[-\tau k_T \left(\frac{k_T}{zQ} \right)^n f(z, t_k) \right]$$

→ observables are characterized by parameter n and $f(z, t_k)$

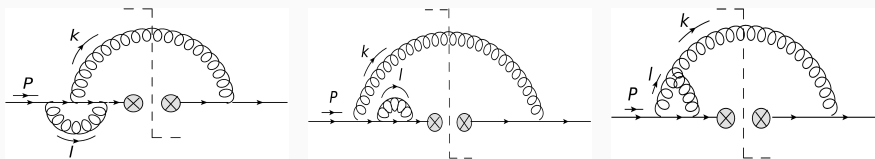
- master formula at NLO

$$J_{q,g}^{(1)}(\tau, \epsilon) = (\tau Q)^{\frac{-2n\epsilon}{1+n}} \frac{8e^{-\gamma_E \epsilon}}{(1+n)\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\Gamma\left(-\frac{2\epsilon}{1+n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} - \epsilon\right)} \cdot \int_0^1 dz z^{-1 - \frac{2n\epsilon}{1+n}} \left[zP^{(0)}(z) \right]$$

$g^* \rightarrow gq$
 $g^* \rightarrow gg, q\bar{q}$

$$\int_0^1 dt_k (4t_k \bar{t}_k)^{-\frac{1}{2} - \epsilon} f(z, t_k)^{\frac{2\epsilon}{1+n}}$$

RV contributions for beam and jet functions



$$J_{q,g,RV}^{(2)}(\tau, \epsilon) = (\tau Q) \frac{-4n\epsilon}{1+n} \frac{4^{2+\epsilon} \pi e^{-2\gamma_E \epsilon}}{1+n} \frac{\Gamma(-\frac{4\epsilon}{1+n}) \cot(\pi\epsilon)}{\epsilon \Gamma(1/2 - \epsilon)^2} \int_0^1 dz z^{-1 - \frac{4n\epsilon}{1+n}}$$

$$\left[z P_{q^* \rightarrow gq}^{(1)}(z) \right]_{g^* \rightarrow gg, q\bar{q}} \int_0^1 dt_k (4t_k \bar{t}_k)^{-\frac{1}{2} - \epsilon} f(z, t_k) \frac{4\epsilon}{1+n}$$

$$B_{qq,RV}^{(2)}(x, \tau, \epsilon) = (\tau P_-) \frac{-4n\epsilon}{1+n} \left(\frac{\nu}{P_-} \right)^\alpha \frac{-8\sqrt{\pi} e^{-2\gamma_E \epsilon}}{1+n} \frac{\Gamma(-\frac{4\epsilon}{1+n}) \Gamma(1 - \epsilon) \csc(\pi\epsilon)}{\epsilon \Gamma(1/2 - \epsilon) \Gamma(2 - 2\epsilon)} \bar{x}^{-1 + \epsilon - \frac{4n\epsilon}{1+n} - \alpha}$$

$$\left[P_{q \rightarrow gq^*}^{(1)}(\bar{x}) \right] \int_0^1 dt_k (4t_k \bar{t}_k)^{-\frac{1}{2} - \epsilon} f(t_k) \frac{4\epsilon}{1+n}$$

- Differences between soft, jet and beam functions:

	Phase space	Renormalization
soft function	2-particle final state	multiplicative in Laplace space
jet function	3-particle final state → complicated divergence structure	multiplicative in Laplace space
beam function	2-particle final state	multiplicative in Laplace and Mellin space → requires matching

RR contributions for the beam function

- Matrix element: LO triple collinear splitting functions [Catani, Grazzini; 1999]

$$P_{q \rightarrow q' \bar{q}'}^{(0)}, P_{q \rightarrow q \bar{q}}^{(0), \text{id}}, P_{q \rightarrow g \bar{g}}^{(0), C_F^2}, P_{q \rightarrow g \bar{g}}^{(0), C_F C_A}$$

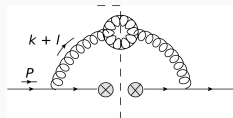
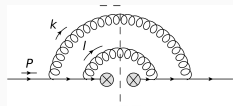
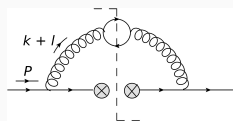
- Complicated divergence structure

$$\blacktriangleright P_{q \rightarrow q' \bar{q}'}^{(0)} \sim \frac{1}{s_{123}^2 s_{12}^2 (x_1 + x_2)^2}$$

$$\blacktriangleright P_{q \rightarrow q \bar{q}}^{(0), \text{id}} \sim \frac{1}{s_{123}^2 s_{12}}, \frac{1}{s_{123} s_{12} (x_1 + x_2) (1 - x_3)}, \frac{1}{s_{13} s_{12} (x_1 + x_2) (1 - x_3)}$$

$$\blacktriangleright P_{q \rightarrow g \bar{g}}^{(0), C_F^2} \sim \frac{1}{s_{123}^2 s_{13}}, \frac{1}{s_{123} s_{13} (x_1) (x_2)}, \frac{1}{s_{13} s_{23} (x_1) (x_2)}$$

$$\blacktriangleright P_{q \rightarrow g \bar{g}}^{(0), C_F C_A} \sim \frac{1}{s_{123}^2 s_{12}^2 (x_1 + x_2)^2}, \frac{1}{s_{123} s_{12} (x_1 + x_2) (x_2)}, \frac{1}{s_{13} s_{12} (x_1 + x_2) (x_2)}$$



$$s_{123} = s_{12} + s_{13} + s_{23}, \quad s_{12} = (2k \cdot l), \quad s_{13} = -(2l \cdot P), \quad s_{23} = -(2k \cdot p)$$

$$x_1 = \frac{k_-}{P_-}, \quad x_2 = \frac{l_-}{P_-}, \quad x_3 = 1 - x_1 - x_2$$

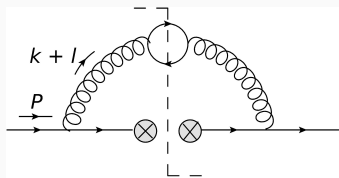
NNLO real-real contribution: $C_F T_F n_f$

- Divergence structure
 - ▶ $P_{q \rightarrow q' \bar{q}'}^{(0)} \sim \frac{1}{s_{123}^2 s_{12}^2 (x_1 + x_2)^2}$
- Phase space parametrization

- $x_{12} = \frac{k_- + l_-}{P_-}$, $b = \frac{k_T}{l_T}$,
- $a = \frac{k_- l_T}{k_T l_-}$, $t_{kl} = \frac{1 - \cos(\theta_{kl})}{2}$,
- $q_T = \sqrt{(k_- + l_-)(k_+ + l_+)}$

- Generic parametrization of measurement function in Laplace space

$$\mathcal{M}_2(\tau, k, l) = \exp \left[-\tau q_T \left(\frac{q_T}{x_{12} P_-} \right)^n F(x_{12}, a, b, t_{kl}, t_l, t_k) \right]$$



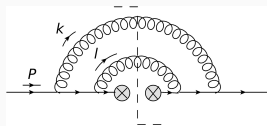
NNLO real-real contribution: C_F^2

- many overlapping divergences in matrix element
- similar phase space parametrization inspired by SoftSERVE

$$x_1 = \frac{k_-}{P_-}; \quad x_2 = \frac{l_-}{P_-}; \quad b = \frac{k_T}{l_T}; \quad q_T = k_T + l_T$$

- disentangle singularities with the help of
 - ▶ Sector decomposition
 - ▶ non-linear transformations

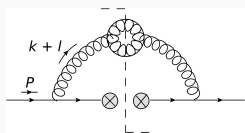
→ all singularities factorized ($\mathcal{O}(20)$ -regions)



NNLO real-real contribution: $C_F C_A$

- most complicated divergence structure
- phase space parametrization

$$a = \frac{k_- l_T}{k_T l_-}; \quad x_{12} = \frac{k_- + l_-}{P_-}; \quad b = \frac{k_T}{l_T};$$
$$q_T = \sqrt{(k_- + l_-)(k_+ + l_+)}$$



- additional complications related to measurement function
 - ▶ Sector decomposition
 - ▶ Selector function
 - ▶ non-linear transformation

→ all singularities factorized ($\mathcal{O}(20 + 20)$ -regions)

SCET-1 renormalization for the jet function

$$\frac{d}{d \ln \mu} J_q(\tau, \mu) = \left[2g(n) \Gamma_{cusp}(\alpha_s) L + \gamma^J(\alpha_s) \right] J_q(\tau, \mu)$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_q(\tau, \mu) = & 1 + a_s(\mu) \left\{ g(n) \Gamma_0 L^2 + \gamma_0^J L + c_1^J \right\} + a_s^2(\mu) \left\{ g(n)^2 \frac{\Gamma_0^2}{2} L^4 \right. \\ & + g(n) \left(\gamma_0^J + \frac{2\beta_0}{3} \right) \Gamma_0 L^3 + \left(g(n) (\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_0 c_1^J) + \gamma_0^J \left(\frac{\gamma_0^J}{2} + \beta_0 \right) \right) L^2 \\ & \left. + \left(\gamma_1^J + c_1^J (\gamma_0^J + 2\beta_0) \right) L + c_2^J \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$g(n) = \frac{n+1}{n}, \quad L = \ln \left(\frac{\mu \bar{\tau}}{(Q \bar{\tau})^{\frac{n}{n+1}}} \right), \quad a_s(\mu) = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu)}{4\pi}$$

$$\omega_T = k_+ + l_+ + p_+$$

preliminary

γ_1^J	analytic [1]	this work
$C_F T_F n_f$	-26.699	-26.699(5)
C_F^2	21.220	21.221(94)
$C_F C_A$	-6.520	-6.522(89)

c_2^J	analytic [1]	this work
$C_F T_F n_f$	-10.787	-10.787(9)
C_F^2	4.655	4.658(117)
$C_F C_A$	-2.165	-2.167(132)

γ_1^g	analytic [2]	this work
$(T_F n_f)^2$	0	$0 \pm 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$C_F T_F n_f$	-4	-3.999(13)
$C_F C_A$	-9.243	-9.242(50)
C_A^2	9.297	9.297(55)

c_2^g	analytic [2]	this work
$(T_F n_f)^2$	2.014	2.014(1)
$C_F T_F n_f$	0.900	0.904(50)
$C_F C_A$	-13.725	-13.727(69)
C_A^2	3.197	3.195(186)

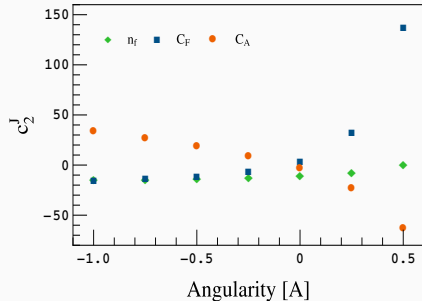
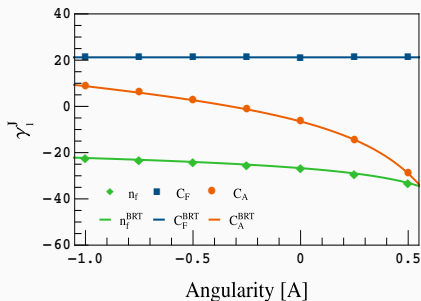
[1]: [Becher, Neubert; 2006], [2] : [Becher, Bell; 2010]

Angularities

$$\omega_A = k_+^{1-A/2} k_-^{A/2} + l_+^{1-A/2} l_-^{A/2} + p_+^{1-A/2} p_-^{A/2}$$

preliminary

$$\omega_A^{\text{example}} = q_T \left(\frac{q_T}{\bar{z}Q} \right)^{1-A} z^{\frac{A}{2}} a^{\frac{A}{2}} \frac{(a^{1-A} + b)(1 + ab)^{1-A} \bar{z}^{1-A} + a^{1-A} z^{1-A} ((1-b)^2 + 4b(1 - t_{kp})^{1-\frac{A}{2}})}{(a+b)^{1-\frac{A}{2}} (1+ab)^{1-\frac{A}{2}}}$$



[BRT]: [Bell, Rahn, Talbert; 2018]

preliminary

$$\omega_{TT} = 4 \sin(\Theta_B) \left[(|k_{\perp}| - |\vec{n}_{\perp} \cdot \vec{k}|) + (|l_{\perp}| - |\vec{n}_{\perp} \cdot \vec{l}|) + (|p_{\perp}| - |\vec{n}_{\perp} \cdot \vec{p}|) \right]$$

$\gamma_1^{J_q}$	numerical [1]	this work
$C_F T_F n_f$	-42.183(5)	-42.185(64)
C_F^2	21.220	22.5(13)
$C_F C_A$	167.54(6)	166.65(84)

$c_2^{J_q}$	this work
$C_F T_F n_f$	-5.906(108)
C_F^2	40.9(18)
$C_F C_A$	116.7(15)

[1]: [Bell, Rahn, Talbert; 2019]

SCET-2 renormalization for beam functions

- matching onto parton distribution functions

$$\mathcal{B}_{ij}(x, \tau, \mu) = \sum_k \int_x^1 \frac{dz}{z} \mathcal{I}_{ik}\left(\frac{x}{z}, \tau, \mu\right) f_{kj}(z, \mu)$$

- calculate matching kernels $\hat{\mathcal{I}}_{ij}(N, \tau, \mu)$ in Laplace-Mellin space
- apply collinear anomaly framework for SCET-2 observables

$$\left[\mathcal{S}(\tau, \mu, \nu) \hat{\mathcal{I}}_{qq}(N_1, \tau, \mu, \nu) \hat{\mathcal{I}}_{\bar{q}\bar{q}}(N_2, \tau, \mu, \nu) \right]_{q^2} \stackrel{\alpha=0}{\equiv} \left(\bar{\tau}^2 q^2 \right)^{-F_{q\bar{q}}(\tau, \mu)} \hat{\mathcal{I}}_{qq}(N_1, \tau, \mu) \hat{\mathcal{I}}_{\bar{q}\bar{q}}(N_2, \tau, \mu)$$

SCET-II renormalization for beam functions

- RGE for anomaly coefficient $F_{q\bar{q}}$

$$\frac{d}{d \ln \mu} F_{q\bar{q}}(\tau, \mu) = 2 \Gamma_{\text{cusp}}(a_s)$$

- solution to RGE

$$F_{q\bar{q}}(\tau, \mu) = a_s(\mu) \left\{ 2\Gamma_0 L + d_1 \right\} + a_s^2(\mu) \left\{ 2\beta_0 \Gamma_0 L^2 + 2(\Gamma_1 + \beta_0 d_1) L + d_2 \right\}$$

- RGE for matching kernel

$$\frac{d}{d \ln \mu} \hat{I}_{qq}(N, \tau, \mu) = 2 \left[\Gamma_{\text{cusp}}(a_s) L + \gamma^B(a_s) \right] \hat{I}_{qq}(N, \tau, \mu) - 2 \sum_j \hat{I}_{qj}(N, \tau, \mu) \hat{P}_{jq}(N, \mu)$$

$$\omega_{p_T} = -2i \left[k_T \cos(\Theta_k) + l_T \cos(\Theta_l) \right]$$

preliminary

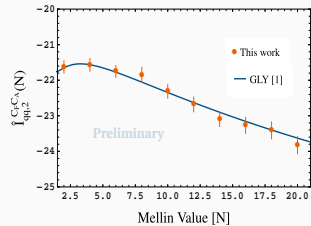
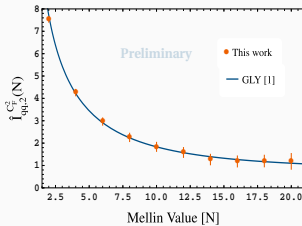
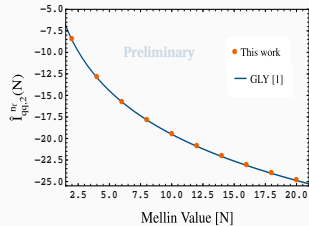
d_2	analytic[1]	this work
$C_F T_F n_f$	-8.296	-8.293(4)
C_F^2	0	0.015(39)
$C_F C_A$	-3.732	-3.723(19)

γ_1^B	analytic[1]	this work
$C_F T_F n_f$	-11.395	-11.392(9)
C_F^2	10.610	10.596(42)
$C_F C_A$	4.637	4.652(53)

[1]: [Gehrmann, Lübbert, Yang; 2014]

$$\omega_{p_T} = -2i \left[k_T \cos(\Theta_k) + l_T \cos(\Theta_l) \right]$$

preliminary

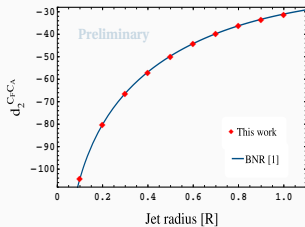
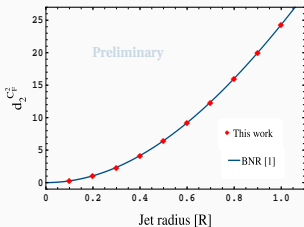
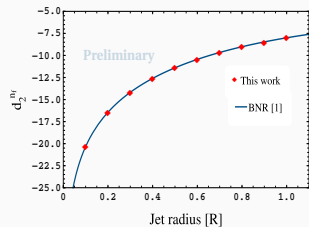


[1]: [Gehrmann, Lübbert, Yang; 2014]

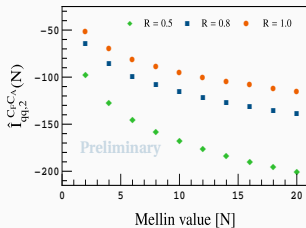
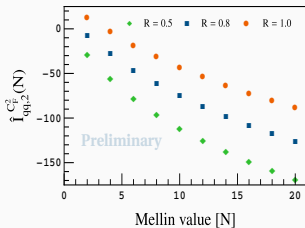
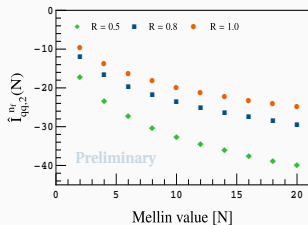
$$\omega_{\text{veto}} = \Theta(\Delta - R) \max(k_T, l_T) + \Theta(R - \Delta) |\vec{k}_T + \vec{l}_T| \quad \Delta^2 = \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 \left(\frac{l_+ k_-}{l_- k_+} \right) + \Theta_{lk}^2$$

γ_1^B	analytic	this work
$C_F T_F n_f$	-11.395	-11.395(2)
C_F^2	10.610	10.611(19)
$C_F C_A$	4.637	4.640(17)

preliminary



$$\omega_{\text{veto}} = \Theta(\Delta - R) \max(k_T, l_T) + \Theta(R - \Delta) |\vec{k}_T + \vec{l}_T| \quad \Delta^2 = \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 \left(\frac{l_+ k_-}{l_- k_+} \right) + \Theta_{lk}^2$$



preliminary

Transverse thrust

$$\omega_{TT} = 2e^{4G/\pi} \left[(|k_{\perp}| - |\vec{n}_{\perp} \cdot \vec{k}|) + (|l_{\perp}| - |\vec{n}_{\perp} \cdot \vec{l}|) \right]$$

preliminary

d_2^{TT}	numeric - 1 [1]	numeric - 2 [2]	this work
$C_F T_F n_f$	-37.191(6)	-37.174(1)	-37.174(8)
C_F^2	0	0	0.046(73)
$C_F C_A$	208.0(1)	208.105(5)	208.068(107)

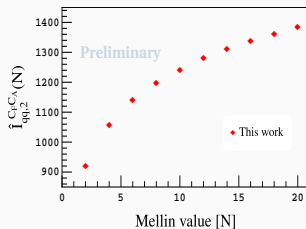
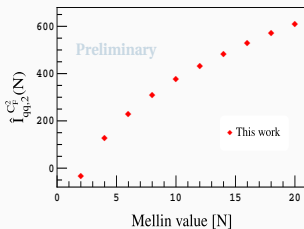
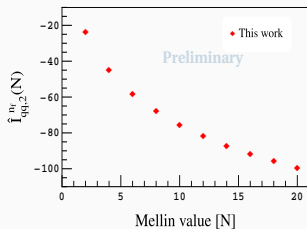
γ_1^B	analytic [1]	this work
$C_F T_F n_f$	-11.395	-11.395(4)
C_F^2	10.610	10.625(54)
$C_F C_A$	4.637	4.645(62)

[1]: [Becher, Tormo, Piclum; 2016], [2]: [Bell, Rahn, Talbert; 2019]

Transverse thrust

$$\omega_{TT} = 2e^{4G/\pi} \left[(|k_{\perp}| - |\vec{n}_{\perp} \cdot \vec{k}|) + (|l_{\perp}| - |\vec{n}_{\perp} \cdot \vec{l}|) \right]$$

preliminary

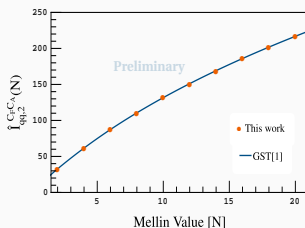
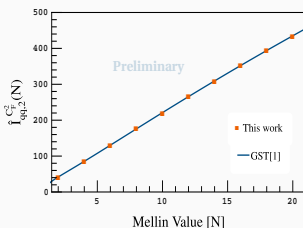
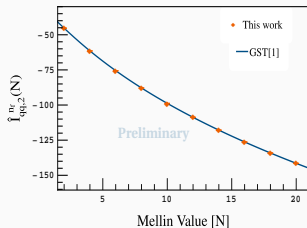


Beam thrust

$$\omega_{BT} = k_+ + l_+$$

preliminary

γ_1^B	analytic [1]	this work
$C_F T_F n_f$	-13.35	-13.35(1)
C_F^2	-10.61	-10.61(7)
$C_F C_A$	-3.26	-3.27(8)

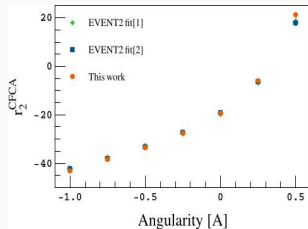
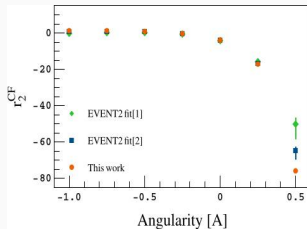
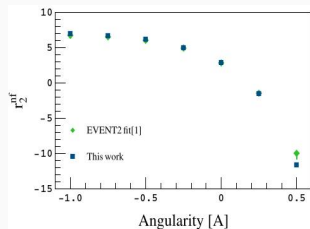


[1]: [Gaunt, Stahlhofen, Tackmann; 2014]

Automated framework to calculate beam and jet functions

- beam functions
 - quark-quark channel for SCET-1 and SCET-2 observables
 - investigate more SCET-1 observables (in progress)
 - study other partonic channels
- jet functions
 - quark and gluon jet functions for SCET-1 observables
 - extend framework to SCET-2 observables (in progress)
 - further studies to improve the numerical performance

Appendix: Comparison to Event 2 fit



[1]: [Bell, Hornig, Lee, Talbert; 2018], [2] : [Bell, Hornig, Lee, Talbert; unpublished]