

Pushing the boundaries of threshold resummation

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CERN Theory Colloquium



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Pushing the boundaries of threshold resummation

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graph TD; A[Pushing the boundaries of threshold resummation] --> B[Part A  
Extension to a higher number of particles that carry colour → 4top production]; A --> C[Part B  
Understanding subleading-power contributions];
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Part A

Extension to a higher number of particles that carry colour → 4top production

Part B

Understanding subleading-power contributions

Improving perturbation theory

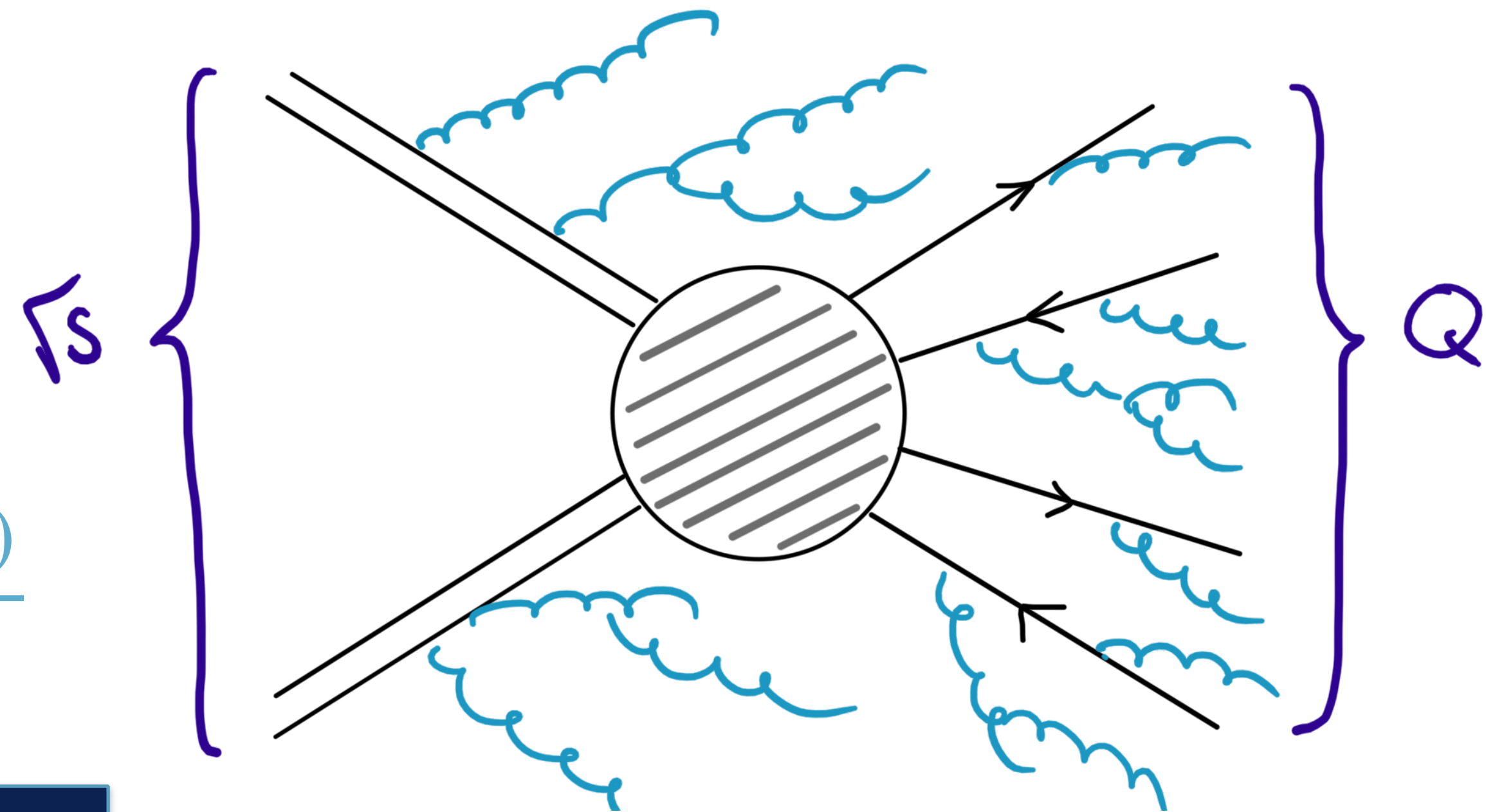
Fixed-order description of a differential cross section

$$d\sigma = \sum_n c_n \alpha_s^n = c_0 + c_1 \alpha_s + c_2 \alpha_s^2 + \dots$$

$$c_n = \sum_{k=0}^{k_{\max,n}} d_{nk} L^k + f_n,$$

L depends on observable, e.g. $L^k = \frac{\ln^{2k-1}(1 - Q^2/s)}{1 - Q^2/s}$

Corrections can be predicted accurately in the limit that $L^k \rightarrow \infty$ for $Q^2 \simeq s$ (soft/collinear gluon emissions)



Resummation: A new series

Based on the seminal papers by Parisi (1980); Curci and Greco (1980); Sterman (1987); Catani and Trentadue (1989, 1991)

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| LO | 1 | | |
| NLO | $\alpha_s L^2$ | $\alpha_s L$ | α_s |
| NNLO | $\alpha_s^2 L^4$ | $\alpha_s^2 L^3$ | $\alpha_s^2 L^2$... |
| N ⁿ LO | $\alpha_s^n L^{2n}$ | $\alpha_s^n L^{2n-1}$ | $\alpha_s^n L^{2n-2}$... |

$$\sigma_{\text{resum}} = h(\alpha_s) e^{\frac{1}{\alpha_s} g^{(1)}(\alpha_s L)} e^{g^{(2)}(\alpha_s L)} \dots$$

Resummation: A new series

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| LO | 1 | | |
| NLO | $\alpha_s L^2$ | $\alpha_s L$ | α_s |
| NNLO | $\alpha_s^2 L^4$ | $\alpha_s^2 L^3$ | $\alpha_s^2 L^2$... |
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$$\sigma_{\text{resum}} = h(\alpha_s) e^{\frac{1}{\alpha_s} g^{(1)}(\alpha_s L)} e^{g^{(2)}(\alpha_s L)} \dots$$

Leading-Log (LL)

Resummation: A new series

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| LO | 1 | | |
| NLO | $\alpha_s L^2$ | $\alpha_s L$ | α_s |
| NNLO | $\alpha_s^2 L^4$ | $\alpha_s^2 L^3$ | $\alpha_s^2 L^2$... |
| N ⁿ LO | $\alpha_s^n L^{2n}$ | $\alpha_s^n L^{2n-1}$ | $\alpha_s^n L^{2n-2}$... |

$$\sigma_{\text{resum}} = h(\alpha_s) e^{\frac{1}{\alpha_s} g^{(1)}(\alpha_s L)} e^{g^{(2)}(\alpha_s L)} \dots$$

Next-to-Leading-Log (NLL)

Resummation: A new series

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| LO | 1 | | | |
| NLO | $\alpha_s L^2$ | $\alpha_s L$ | α_s | |
| NNLO | $\alpha_s^2 L^4$ | $\alpha_s^2 L^3$ | $\alpha_s^2 L^2$ | ... |
| N ⁿ LO | $\alpha_s^n L^{2n}$ | $\alpha_s^n L^{2n-1}$ | $\alpha_s^n L^{2n-2}$ | ... |

$$\sigma_{\text{resum}} = h(\alpha_s) e^{\frac{1}{\alpha_s} g^{(1)}(\alpha_s L)} e^{g^{(2)}(\alpha_s L)} \dots$$

obeys perturbative expansion;
including $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ leads to NLL' accuracy

Threshold resummation for a coloured final state

- Colour can be factorised when up to three hard partons are present

Can be proven using conservation of colour charge $\sum \mathbf{T}_i = 0$

- Colour interferences are created with four or more partons

- Resummation has been understood for $2 \rightarrow 2$ processes...

See e.g. Contopanagos, Laenen, Sterman [1996]; Kidonakis, Sterman [1997]

- ... $2 \rightarrow 2 + X$ with $X = h, W, Z, \gamma$

See e.g. [1409.1460], [1509.02780], [1510.01914], [1901.04243], [2001.03031], [2012.09170], [2212.00096]

- But what about $2 \rightarrow 4$, such as **4top production**?

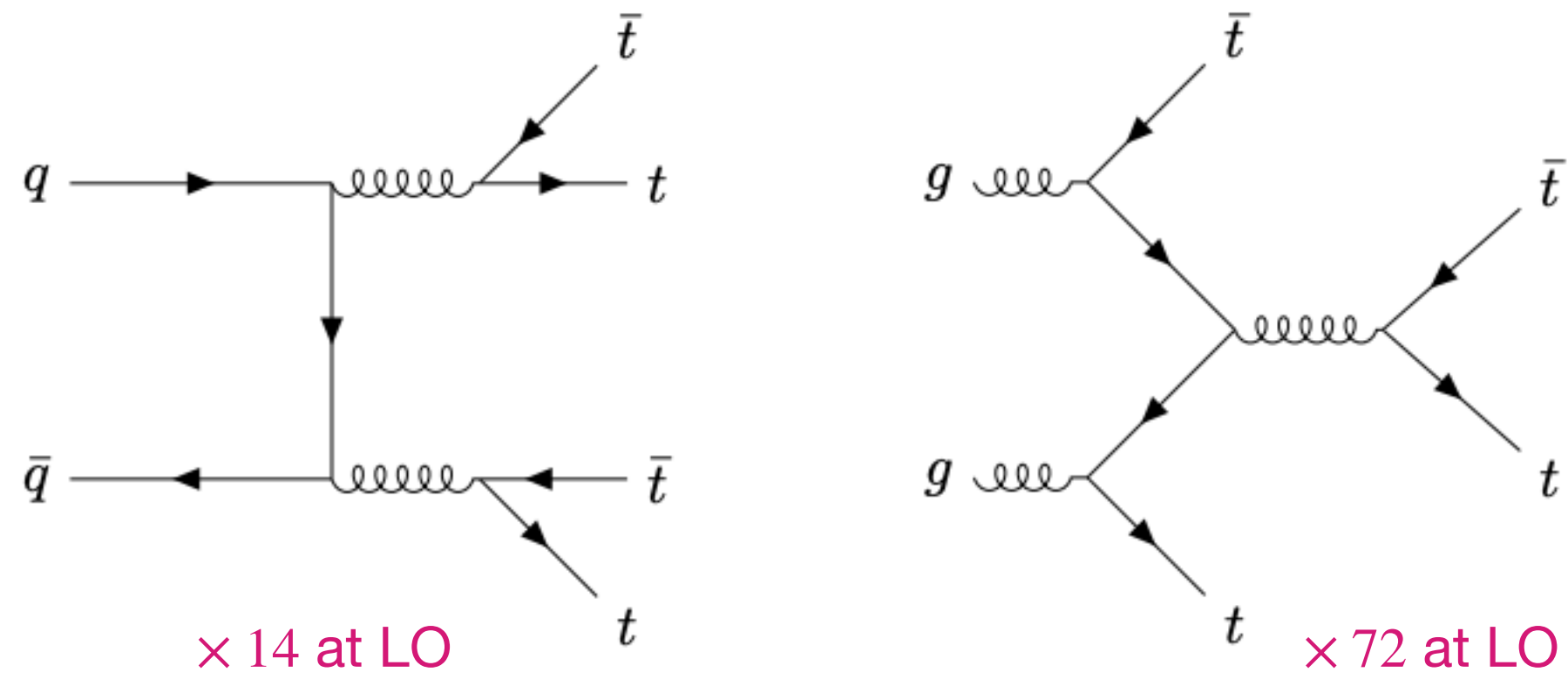
Part A

Threshold resummation for the 4top production process

[2212.03259]

with Anna Kulezsa and Laura Moreno Valero

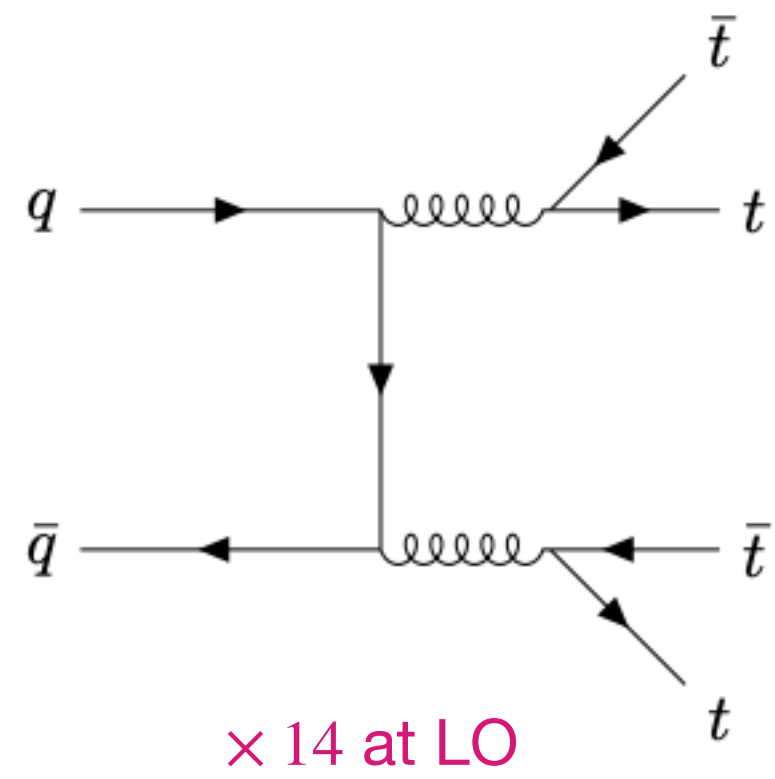
Status of 4top - theory



Pure QCD ($\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^4)$)

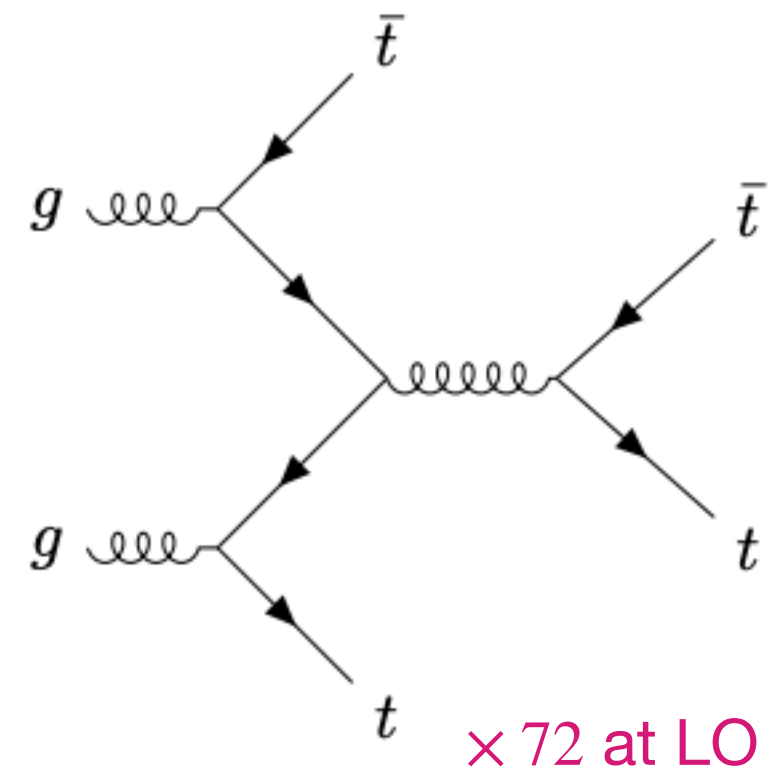
- NLO calculated some time ago [1206.3064]
- MadGraph@NLO matched with parton showers [1405.0301, 1507.05640]

Status of 4top - theory

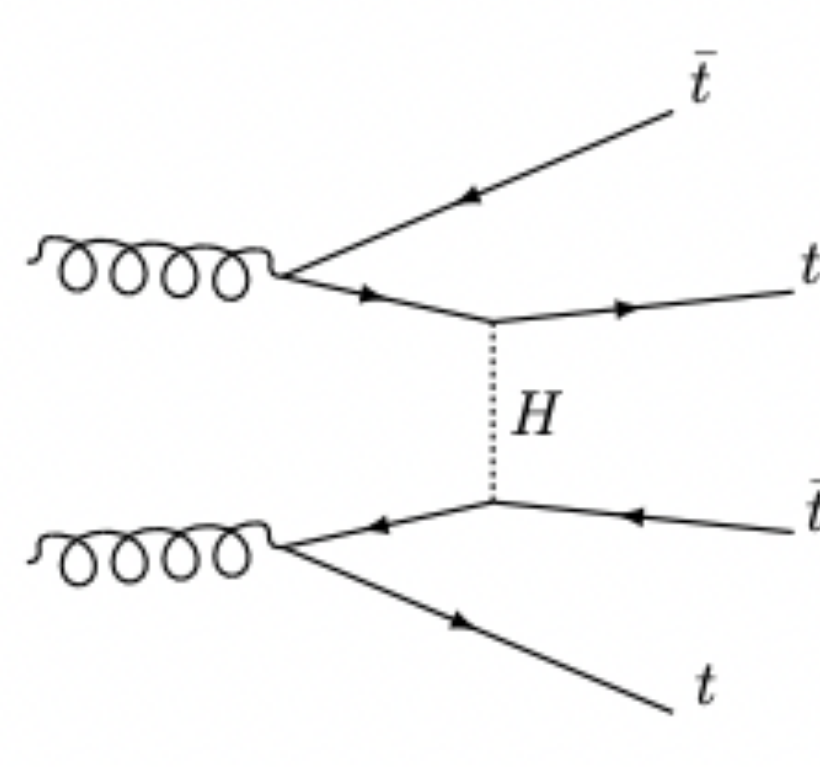


$\times 14$ at LO

Pure QCD ($\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^4)$)

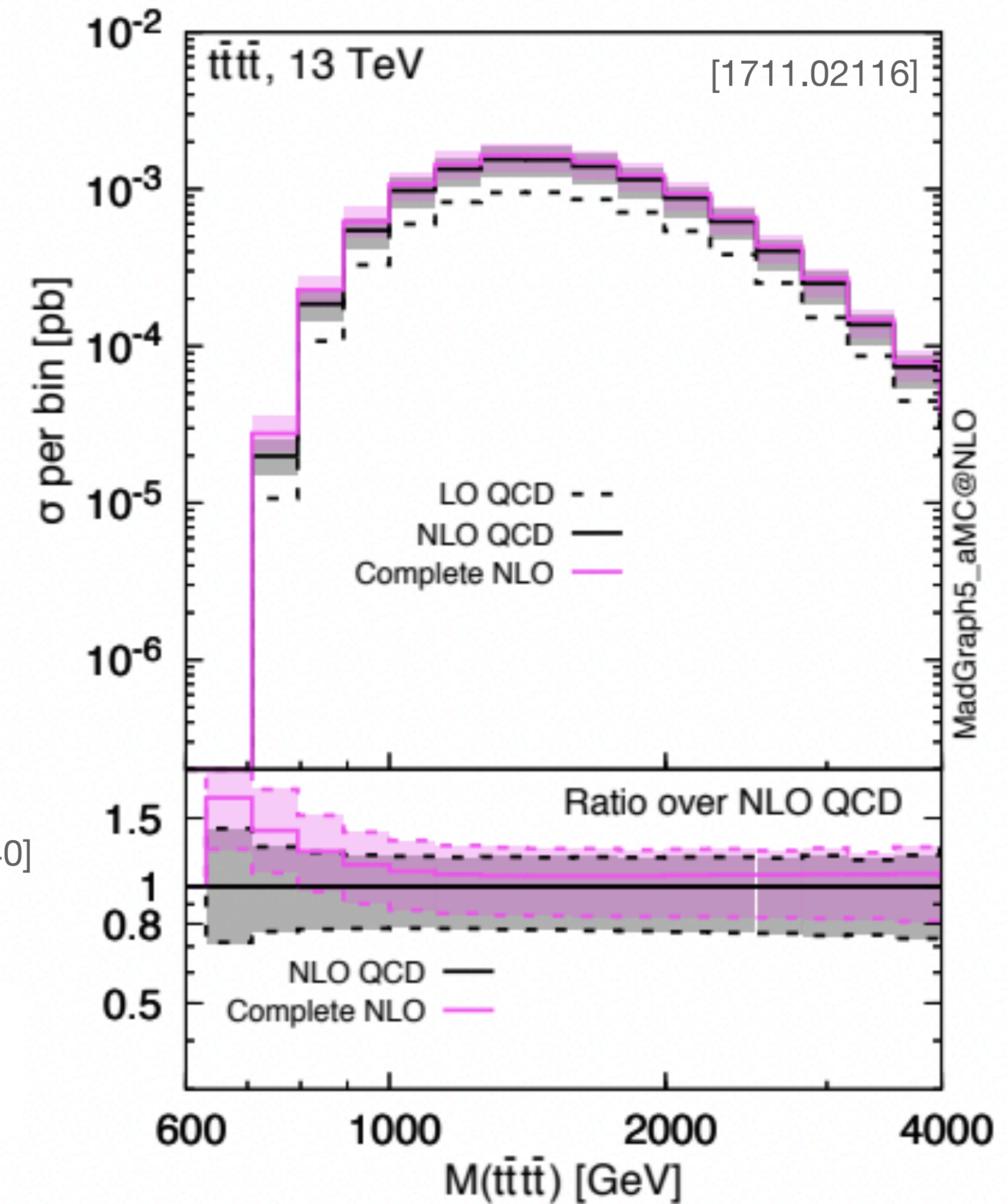


$\times 72$ at LO

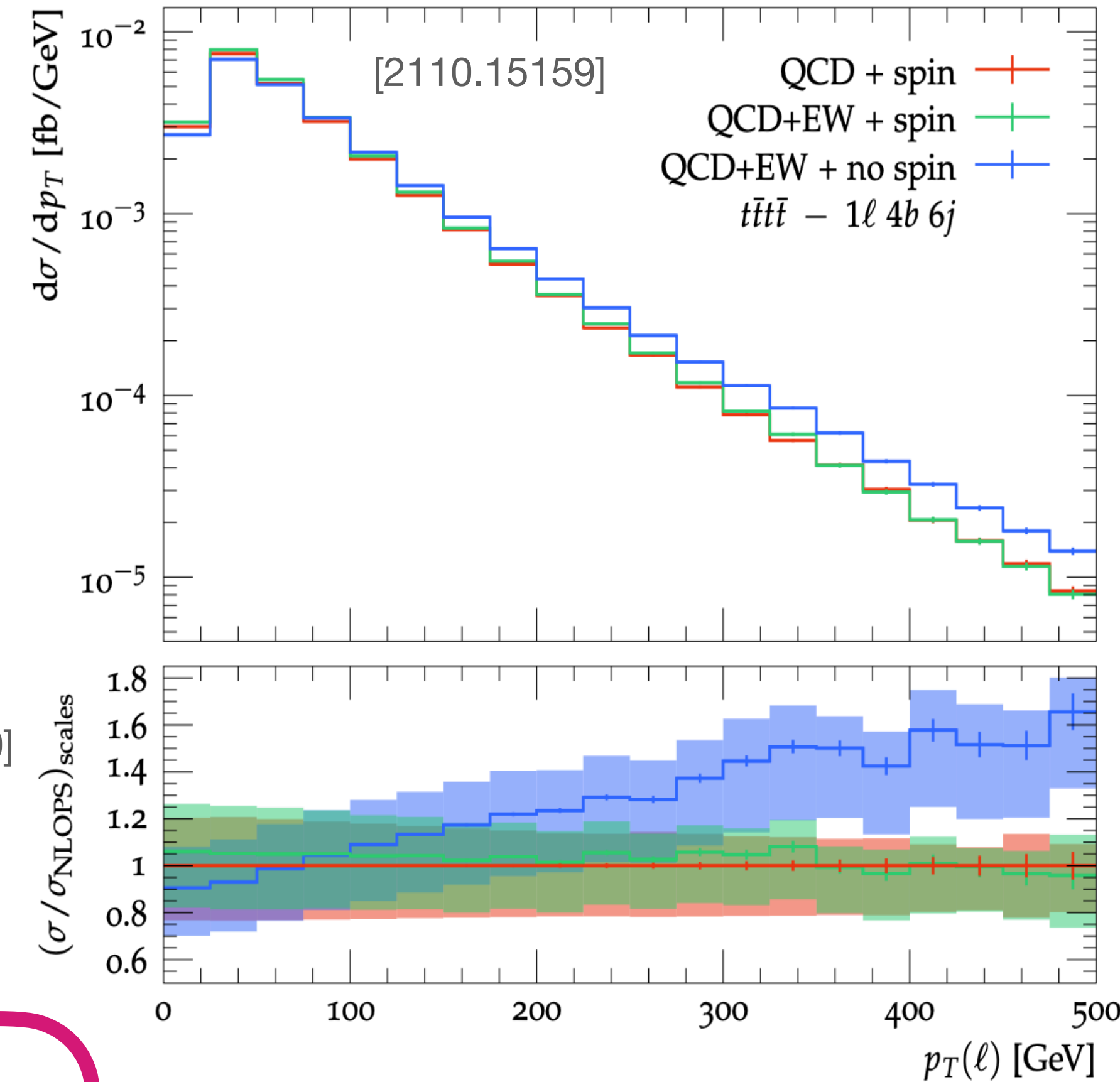
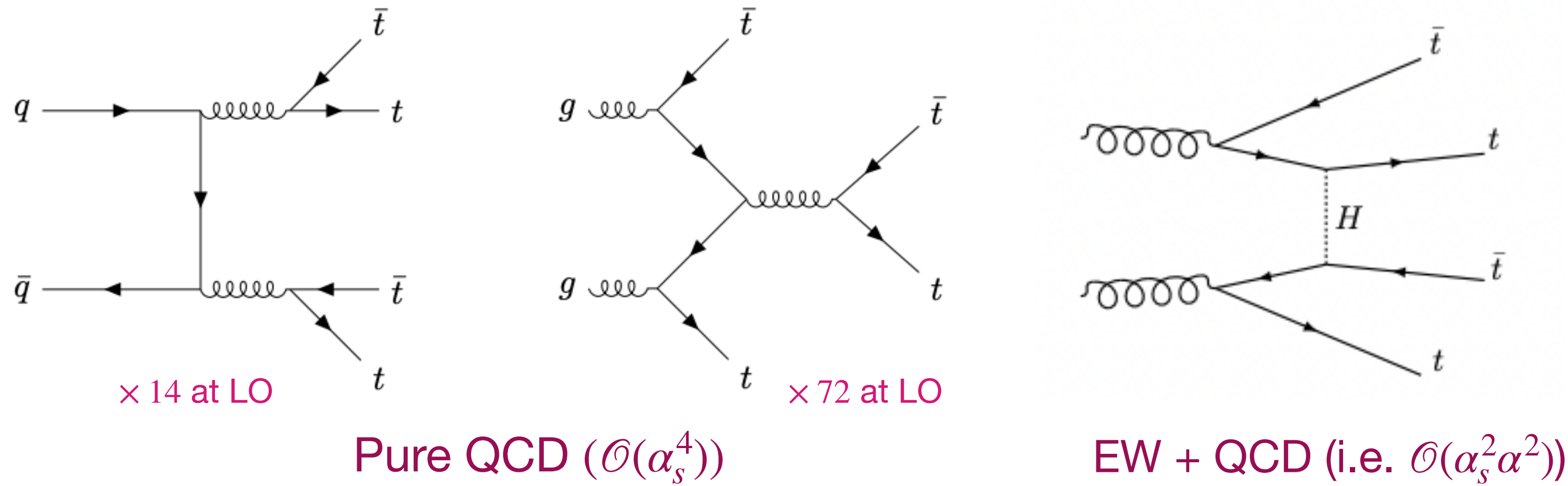


EW + QCD (i.e. $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2\alpha^2)$)

- NLO calculated some time ago [1206.3064]
- MadGraph@NLO matched with parton showers [1405.0301, 1507.05640]
- Including EW corrections [1711.02116]



Status of 4top - theory

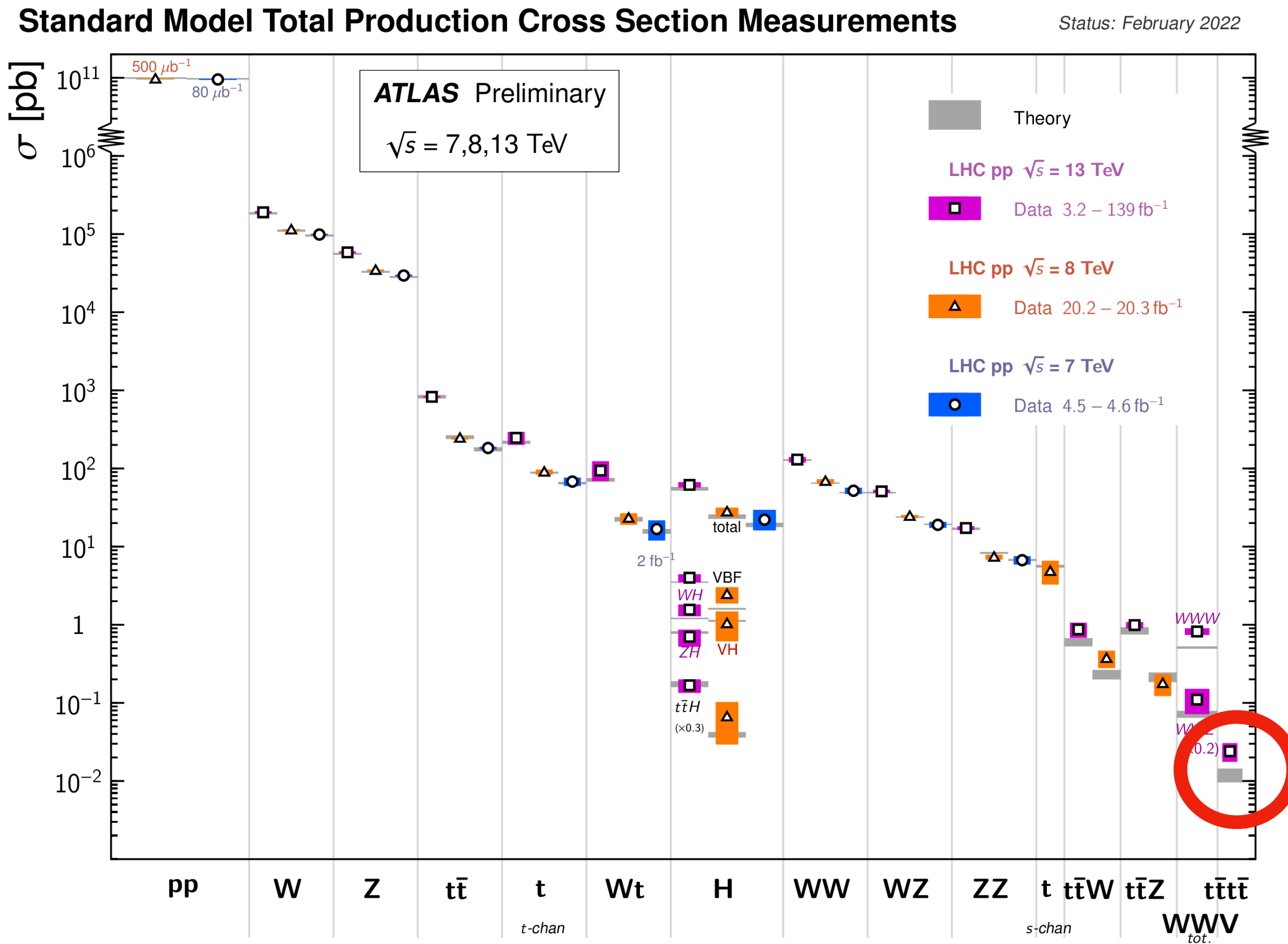


- NLO calculated some time ago [1206.3064]
- MadGraph@NLO matched with parton showers [1405.0301, 1507.05640]
- Including EW corrections [1711.02116]
- POWHEG-BOX implementation with spin correlations [2110.15159]

| PDF | σ^{NLO} [fb] | δ_{scale} | δ_{PDF} | $\mathcal{K} = \frac{\text{NLO}}{\text{LO}}$ | [2110.15159] |
|----------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|
| NNPDF3.1 | 11.65 | +1.98 (17%) | +0.28 (2%) | 1.33 | $\mu_0 = H_T/4$ |
| | | -2.57 (22%) | -0.28 (2%) | | |
| MMHT | 11.62 | +1.95 (17%) | +0.63 (5%) | 1.04 | $m_t = 172.5 \text{ GeV}$ |
| | | -2.54 (22%) | -0.53 (5%) | | |
| CT18 | 11.74 | +1.97 (17%) | +0.46 (4%) | 1.06 | |
| | | -2.56 (22%) | -0.36 (3%) | | |

Status of 4top - experiment

First hints for its existence found by ATLAS and CMS!



In one/two opposite-sign lepton final-state channel
+ 10/8 jets...

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}t\bar{t}}^{\text{ATLAS}} = 26 \pm 8(\text{stat.})_{-13}^{+15}(\text{syst.}) \text{ fb [2106.11683]}$$

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}t\bar{t}}^{\text{CMS}} = 38_{-11}^{+13} \text{ fb [CMS-PAS-TOP-21-005]}$$

In two same-sign / > 3 lepton final-state channel

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}t\bar{t}}^{\text{ATLAS}} = 24 \pm 5(\text{stat.})_{-4}^{+5}(\text{syst.}) \text{ fb [2007.14858]}$$

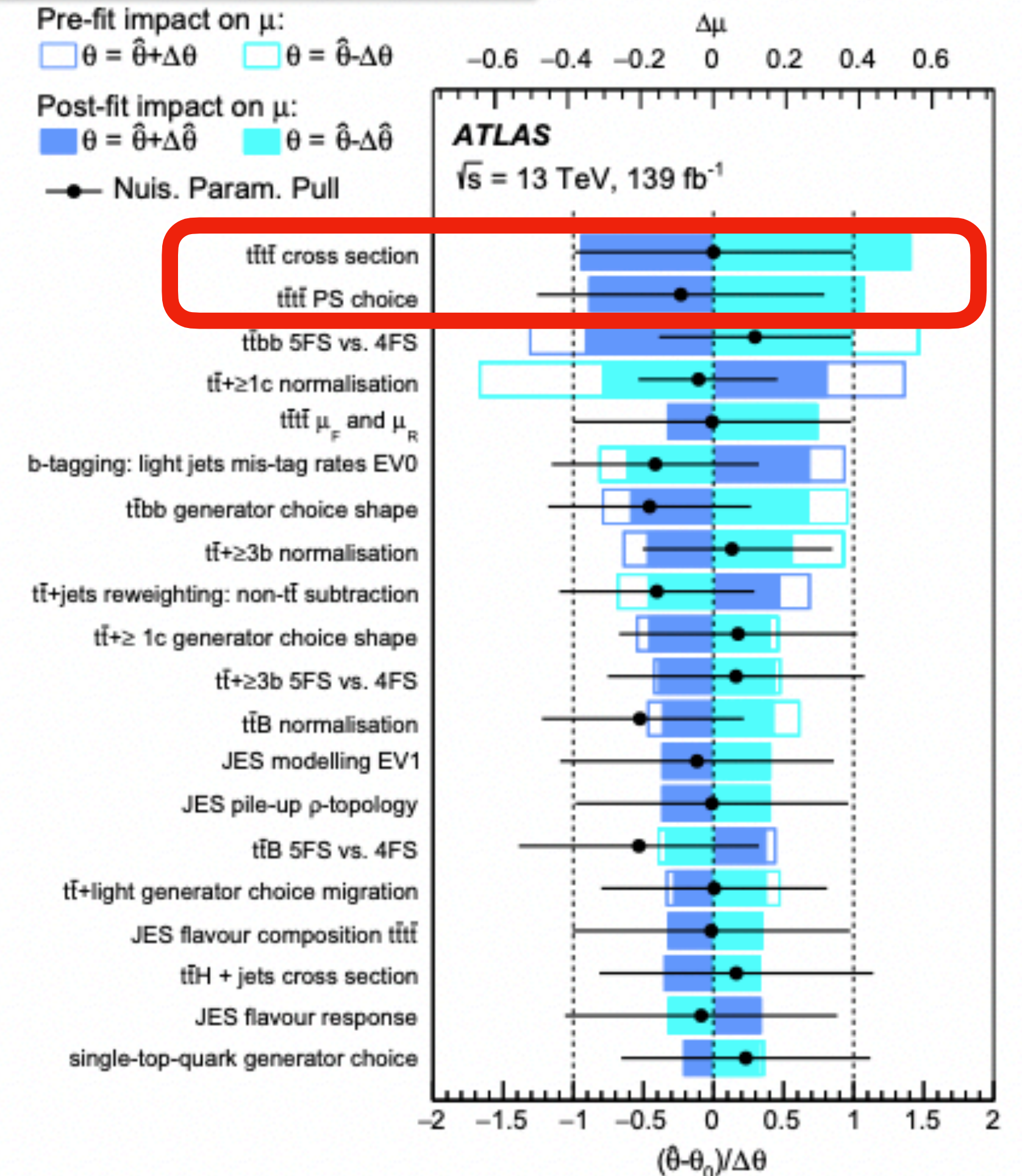
$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}t\bar{t}}^{\text{CMS}} = 12.6_{-5.2}^{+5.8} \text{ fb [1908.06463]}$$

Uncertainties 4top

Uncertainty dominated by systematics!

ATLAS [2106.11683]

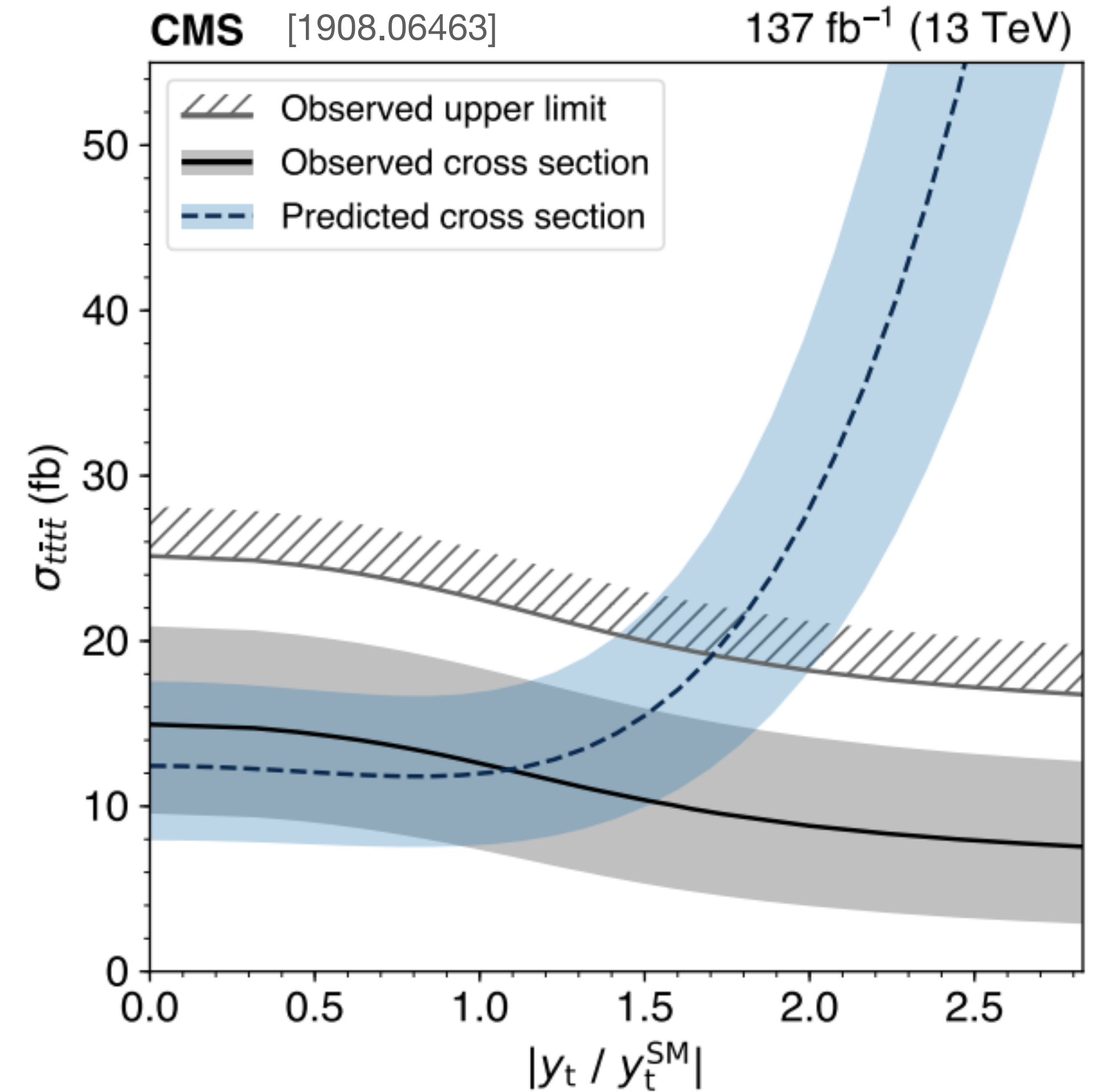
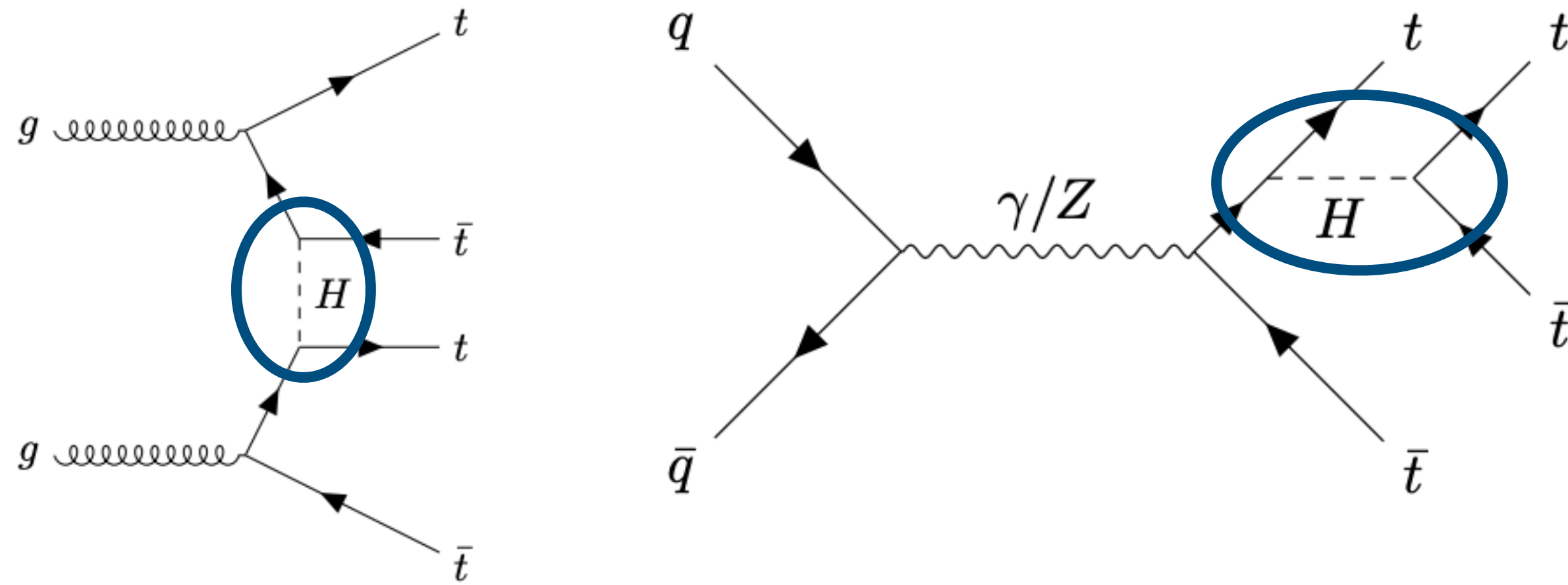
| Uncertainty source | $\Delta\mu$ | |
|--|-------------|-------|
| Signal modelling | | |
| $t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}$ cross section | +0.56 | -0.31 |
| $t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}$ modelling | +0.15 | -0.09 |
| Background modelling | | |
| $t\bar{t}W$ +jets modelling | +0.26 | -0.27 |
| $t\bar{t}\bar{t}$ modelling | +0.10 | -0.07 |
| Non-prompt leptons modelling | +0.05 | -0.04 |
| $t\bar{t}H$ +jets modelling | +0.04 | -0.01 |
| $t\bar{t}Z$ +jets modelling | +0.02 | -0.04 |
| Other background modelling | +0.03 | -0.02 |
| Charge misassignment | +0.01 | -0.02 |
| Instrumental | | |
| Jet uncertainties | +0.12 | -0.08 |
| Jet flavour tagging (light-flavour jets) | +0.11 | -0.06 |
| Simulation sample size | +0.06 | -0.06 |
| Luminosity | +0.05 | -0.03 |
| Jet flavour tagging (b -jets) | +0.04 | -0.02 |
| Jet flavour tagging (c -jets) | +0.03 | -0.01 |
| Other experimental uncertainties | +0.03 | -0.01 |
| Total systematic uncertainty | +0.70 | -0.44 |
| Statistical | | |
| Non-prompt leptons normalisation (HF, Mat. Conv., Low m_{γ^*}) | +0.05 | -0.04 |
| $t\bar{t}W$ normalisation | +0.04 | -0.04 |
| Total uncertainty | +0.83 | -0.60 |



Besides $t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}$, uncertainties in $t\bar{t}W$, $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ background modeling and in jet energy scale / resolution contribute substantially

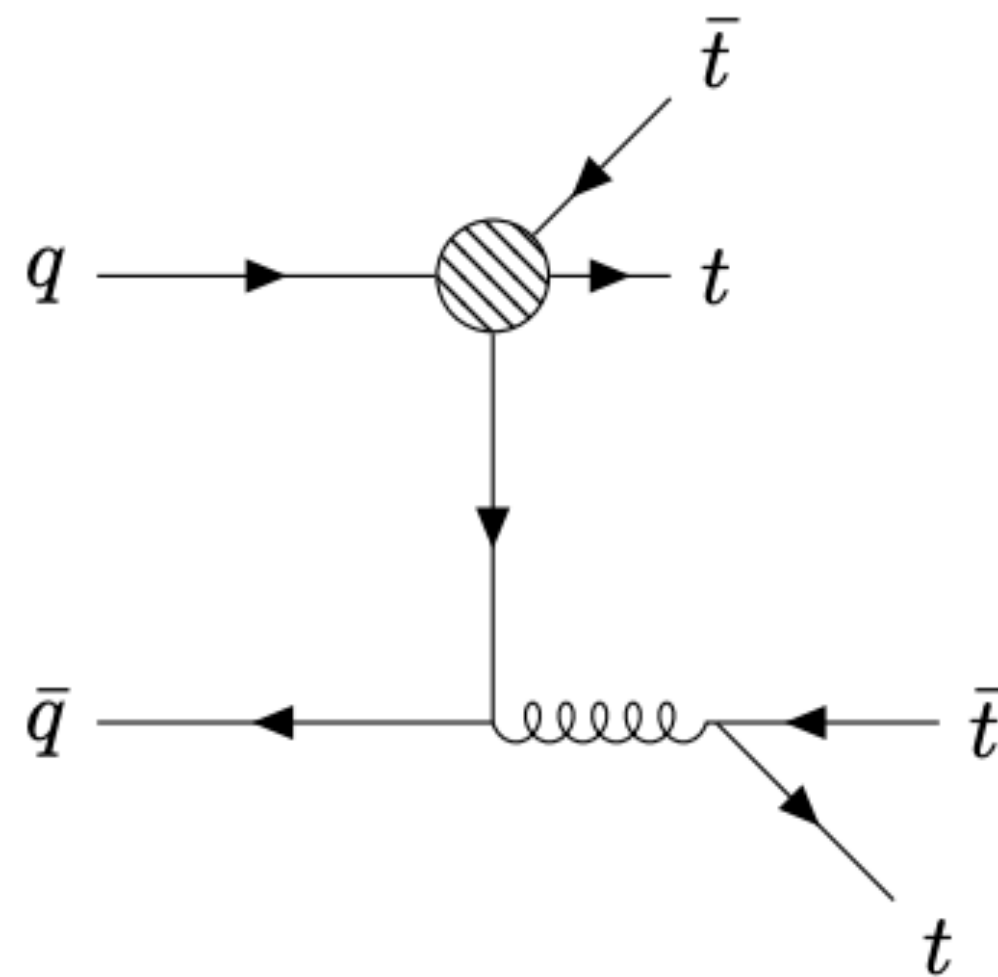
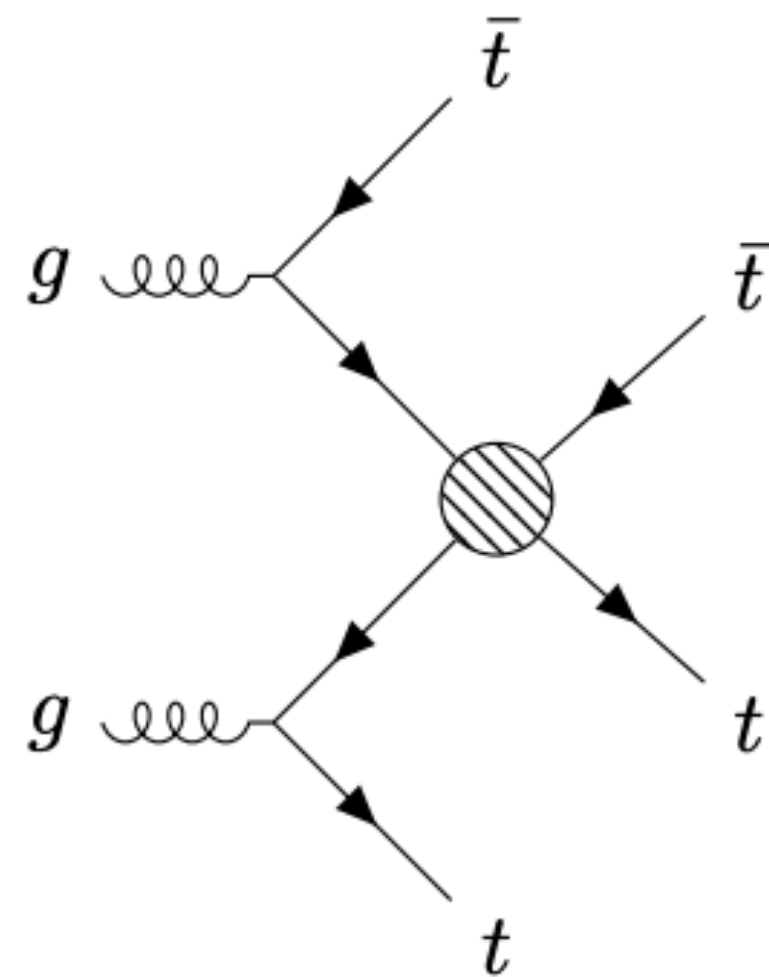
Why 4top?

- Sensitive to the Yukawa coupling



Why 4top?

- Sensitive to the Yukawa coupling
- Constrain EFT coefficients see e.g. [2208.04962]
 - Effective four-heavy-quark operators ($QQQQ$) and two-heavy-two-light four-quark operators ($QQqq$)
 - Dimension-6 operator \hat{H} that modifies Higgs propagator



Why 4top?

- Sensitive to the Yukawa coupling
- Constrain EFT coefficients
 - Effective four-heavy-quark operators ($QQQQ$) and two-heavy-two-light four-quark operators ($QQqq$)
 - Dimension-6 operator \hat{H} that modifies Higgs propagator
- Probe the presence of new particles
 - Simplified DM models
 - Type II two Higgs doublet models
 - SUSY (both minimal and non-minimal models)

Threshold resummation for 4top

Logarithmic corrections grow large when $\sqrt{s} \rightarrow M \equiv 4m_t$ (*the absolute-threshold limit*)

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}t\bar{t}}(N) = \int_0^1 d\tau \tau^{N-1} \sigma_{t\bar{t}t\bar{t}}(\tau) \quad \tau = \frac{M^2}{S} = x_1 x_2 \rho$$

Transformation to Mellin space helps to obtain closed forms for the phase-space integrals

Usual factorisation for the hadronic total production cross section:

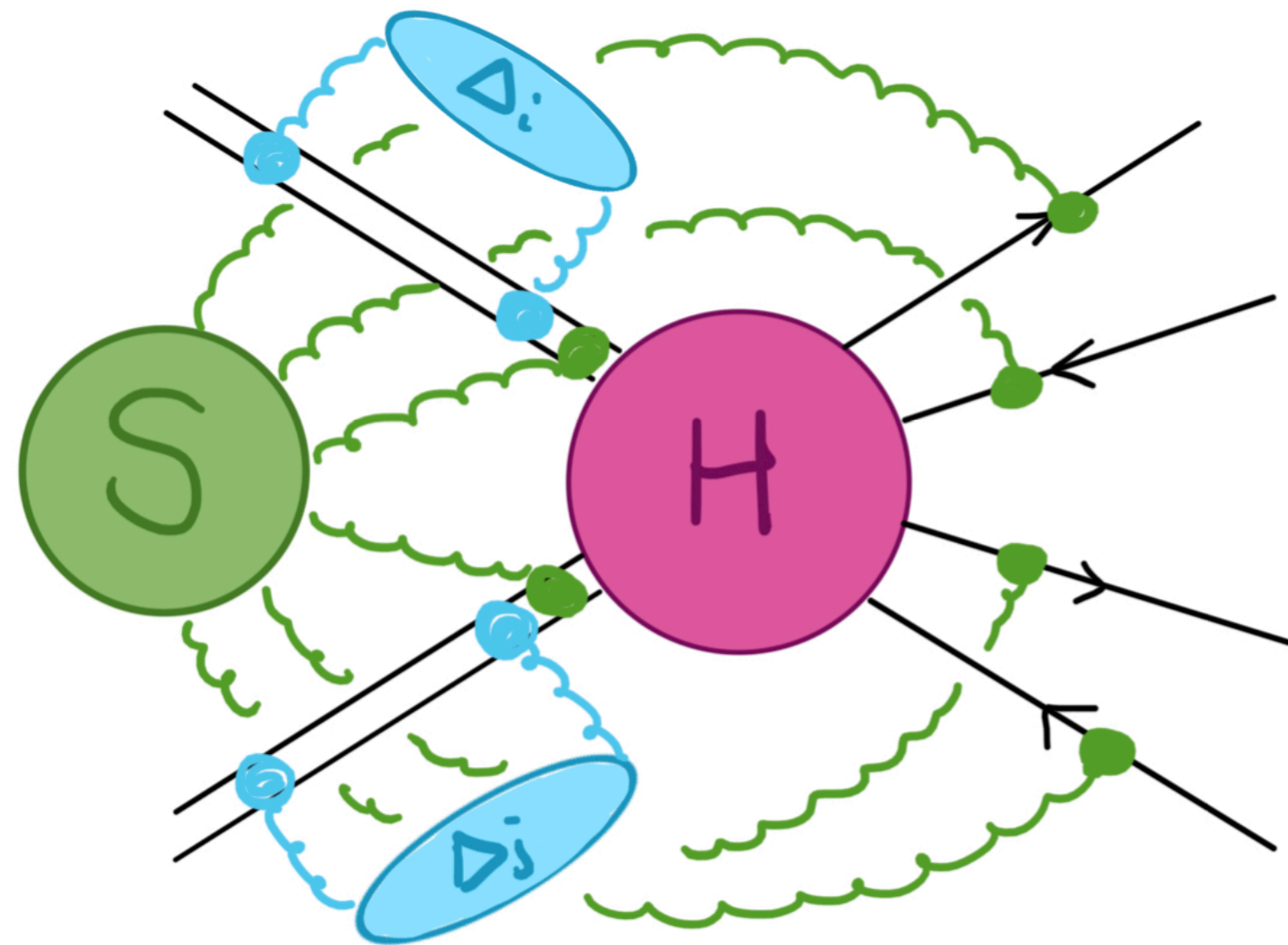
$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}t\bar{t}}(\tau) = \int_0^1 dx_1 f_i(x_1, \mu_F^2) \int_0^1 dx_2 f_j(x_2, \mu_F^2) \int_0^1 d\rho \delta\left(\rho - \frac{\tau}{x_1 x_2}\right) \hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}}(\rho)$$

*partonic cross section obeys refactorisation
when all radiation is soft and/or collinear*

Resummation for 4top

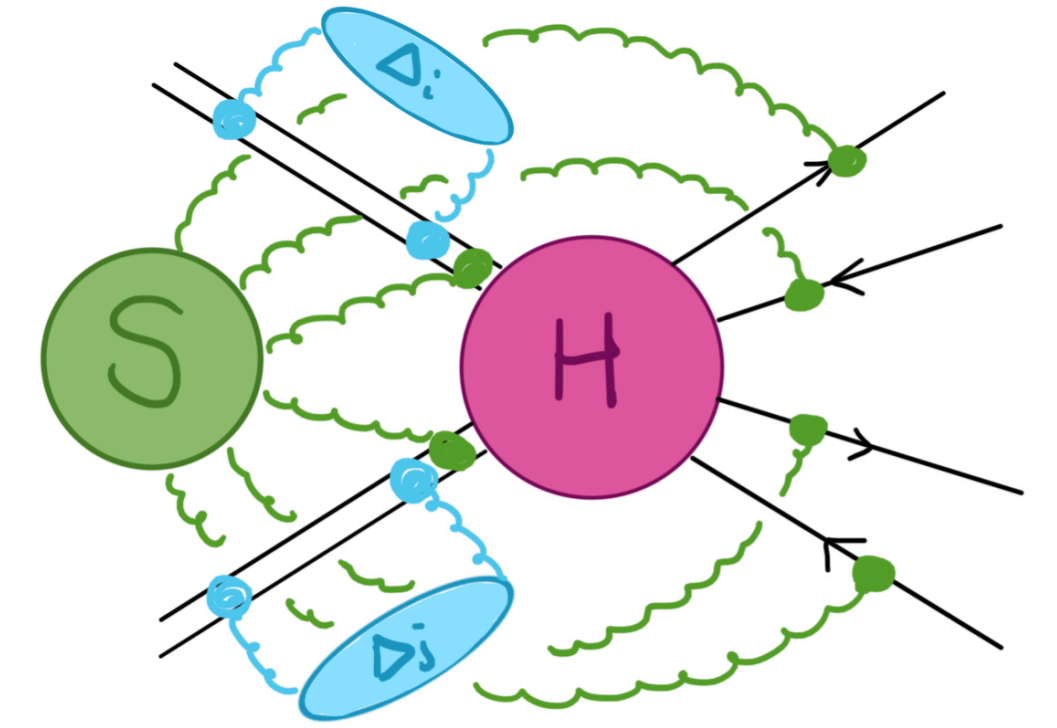
Mellin-space resummed cross section

$$\hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}}^{\text{res}}(N) = \text{Tr} \left[\mathbf{H}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}} \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}} \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}} \mathbf{U}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}} \right] \Delta_i \Delta_j$$



Resummation for 4top

Mellin-space resummed cross section



$$\hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}}^{\text{res}}(N) = \text{Tr} \left[\mathbf{H}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \quad \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \quad \mathbf{U}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \right] \Delta_i \Delta_j$$

Incoming jet functions
capture soft-collinear enhancements

$$\Delta_i = \exp \left[\frac{1}{\alpha_s} g_1(\lambda) + g_2(\lambda, \mu_R/M, \mu_F/M) \right]$$

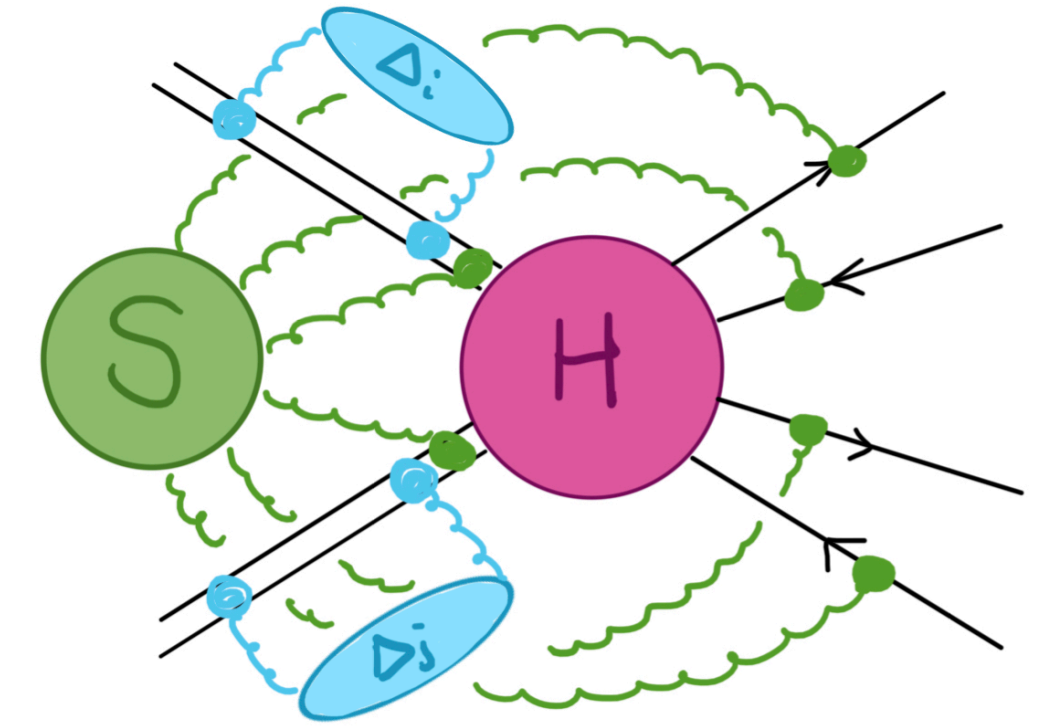
Needed at LL

Needed at NLL

$$\lambda = \alpha_s \ln(\bar{N}) = \alpha_s (\ln N + \gamma_E)$$

Resummation for 4top

Mellin-space resummed cross section



Soft function

captures wide-angle-soft enhancements

$$\hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}}^{\text{res}}(N) = \text{Tr} \left[\mathbf{H}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \mathbf{U}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \right] \Delta_i \Delta_j$$

Incoming jet functions

capture soft-collinear enhancements

Result of RGE equation with evolution matrix

$$\mathbf{U}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}}(N, M^2/\mu_R^2) = \mathcal{P} \exp \left[\int_{\mu_R}^{M/\bar{N}} \frac{dq}{q} \mathbf{\Gamma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}}(\alpha_s(q^2)) \right]$$

And boundary condition at $\bar{N} = M/\mu_R$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{S}} = \tilde{\mathbf{S}}^{(0)} + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} \tilde{\mathbf{S}}^{(1)} + \dots$$

Needed
at NLL

Needed
at NLL'

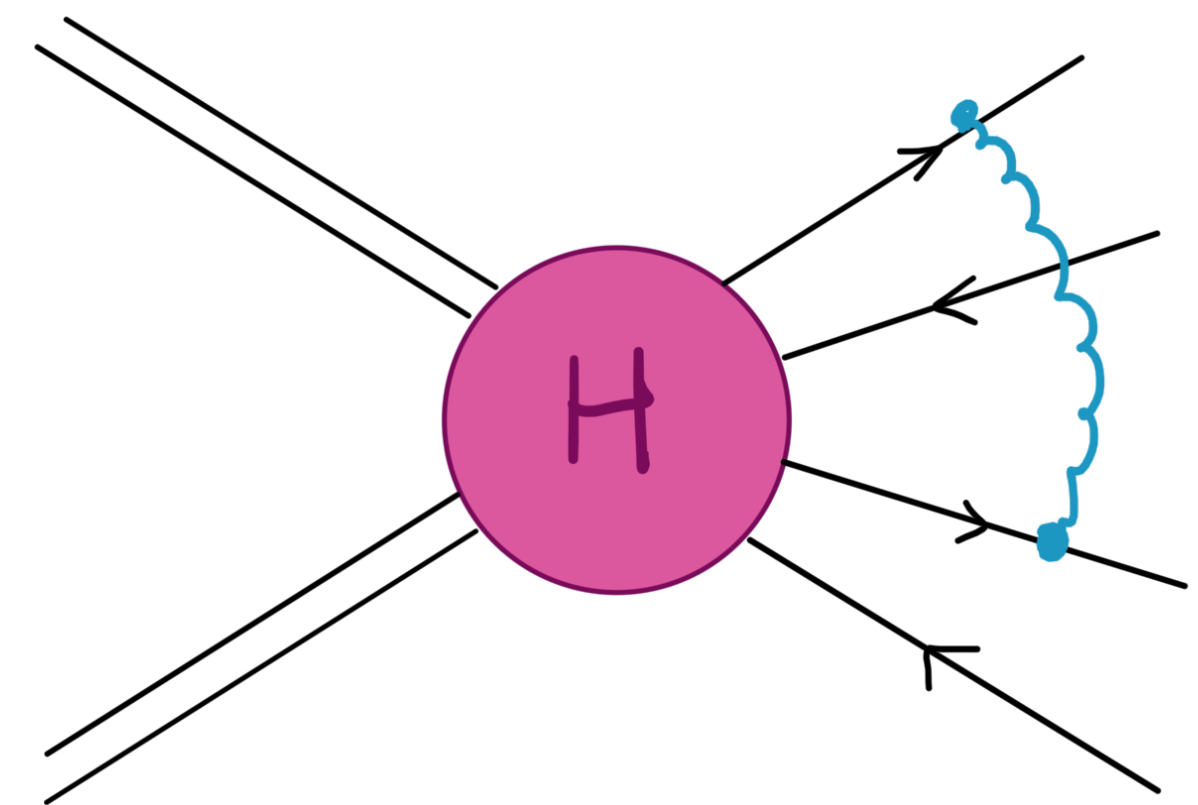
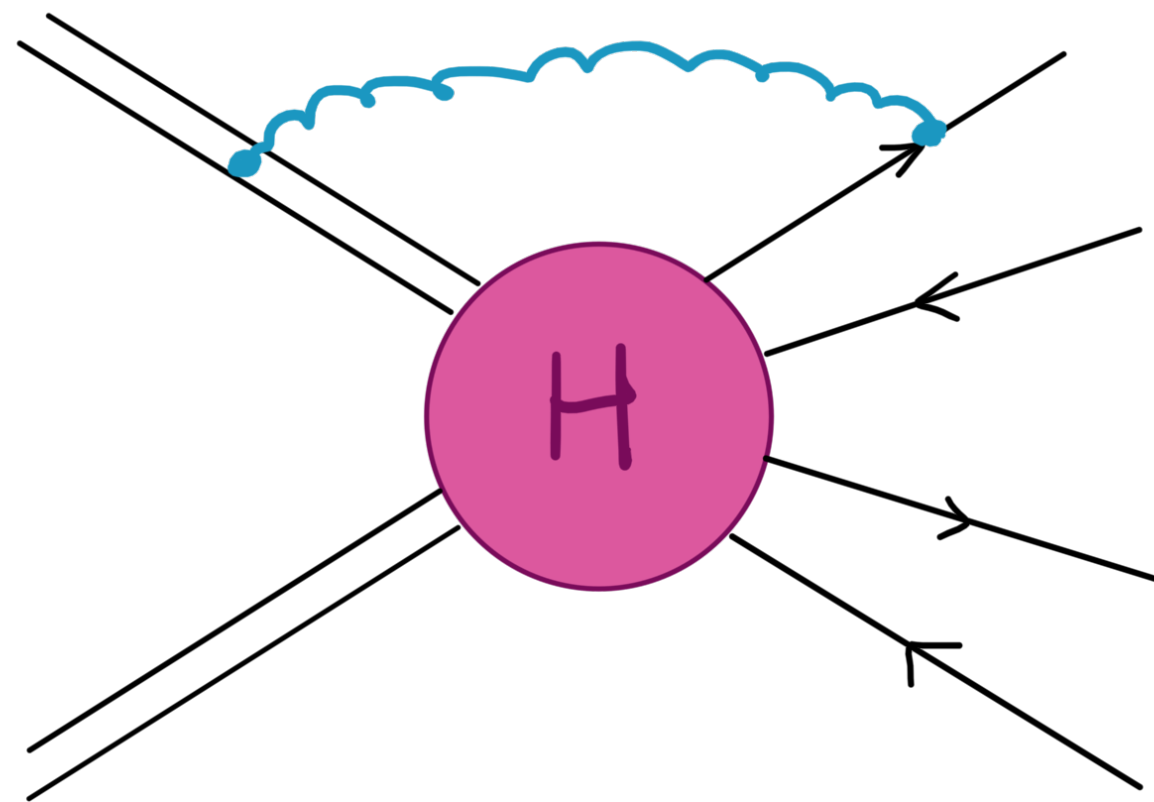
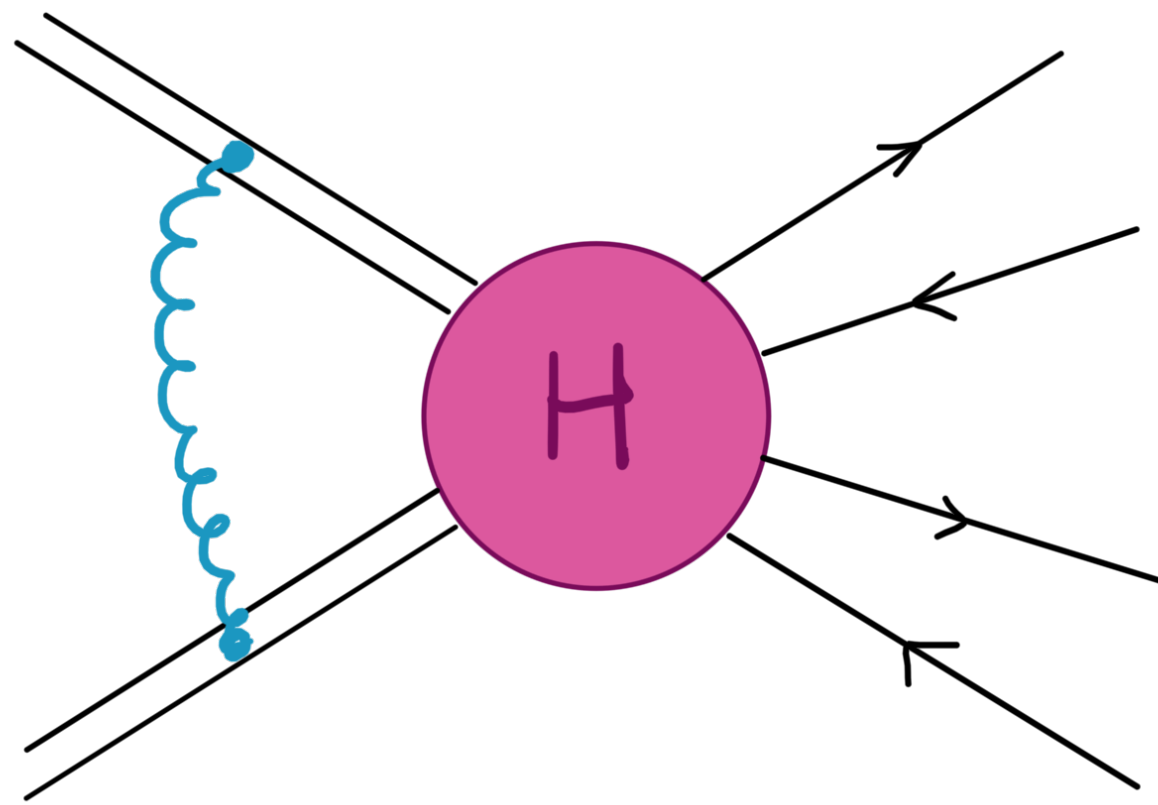
Colour structure 4top

$$\mathbf{U}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}}(N, M^2/\mu_R^2) = \mathcal{P} \exp \left[\int_{\mu_R}^{M/\bar{N}} \frac{dq}{q} \mathbf{\Gamma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}}(\alpha_s(q^2)) \right]$$

Soft-anomalous dimension (SAD) matrix

$$\mathbf{\Gamma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}}(\alpha_s) = \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}}^{(1)} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 \mathbf{\Gamma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}}^{(2)} + \dots$$

Needed at NLL
Needed at NNLL



Colour structure 4top

$$\mathbf{U}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}}(N, M^2/\mu_R^2) = \mathcal{P} \exp \left[\int_{\mu_R}^{M/\bar{N}} \frac{dq}{q} \mathbf{\Gamma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}}(\alpha_s(q^2)) \right]$$

$$\mathbf{\Gamma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}}(\alpha_s) = \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right) \mathbf{\Gamma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}}^{(1)} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 \mathbf{\Gamma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}}^{(2)} + \dots$$

Needed at NLL
Needed at NNLL

$$q\bar{q} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}$$

$$\mathbf{3} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{3}} = \mathbf{3} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{3}} \otimes \mathbf{3} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{3}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8} = \mathbf{0} \oplus (2 \times \mathbf{1}) \oplus (2 \times \mathbf{8}) \oplus \mathbf{8}_S \oplus \mathbf{8}_A \oplus \mathbf{10} \oplus \bar{\mathbf{10}} \oplus \mathbf{27}$$

leads to a 6-dimensional SAD

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

$$\mathbf{8} \otimes \mathbf{8} = \mathbf{3} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{3}} \otimes \mathbf{3} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{3}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{0} \oplus \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8}_S \oplus \mathbf{8}_A \oplus \mathbf{10} \oplus \bar{\mathbf{10}} \oplus \mathbf{27} = \mathbf{0} \oplus (2 \times \mathbf{1}) \oplus (2 \times \mathbf{8}) \oplus \mathbf{8}_S \oplus \mathbf{8}_A \oplus \mathbf{10} \oplus \bar{\mathbf{10}} \oplus \mathbf{27}$$

leads to a 14-dimensional SAD

SAD for $q\bar{q}$
(Full kinematics)

In colour basis of [1207.0609]

$$U_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}}(N, M^2/\mu_R^2) = \mathcal{P} \exp \left[\dots \right]$$

$$\Gamma_{11} = \frac{(L34 + L56 + 2)(Nc^2 - 1)}{2 Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{12} = \frac{(-L35 + L36 + L45 - L46) \sqrt{Nc^2 - 1}}{2 Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{13} = \frac{\sqrt{Nc^2 - 1} (-T15 + T16 + T25 - T26)}{2 Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{14} = \frac{\sqrt{Nc^2 - 1} (-T13 + T14 + T23 - T24)}{2 Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{15} = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{16} = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{21} = \frac{(-L35 + L36 + L45 - L46) \sqrt{Nc^2 - 1}}{2 Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{22} = \frac{-L36 Nc^2 - L45 Nc^2 - 2 Nc^2 + L34 - 2 L35 + 2 L36 + 2 L45 - 2 L46 + L56 + 2}{2 Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{23} = \frac{-T13 + T14 + T23 - T24}{2 Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{24} = \frac{-T15 + T16 + T25 - T26}{2 Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{25} = \frac{-2 Nc \sqrt{Nc^2 - 4} (-T13 + T14 - T15 + T16 + T23 - T24 + T25 - T26)}{2 \sqrt{2} Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{26} = \frac{T13 + T14 - T15 - T16 - T23 - T24 + T25 + T26}{2 \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Gamma_{31} = \frac{\sqrt{Nc^2 - 1} (-T15 + T16 + T25 - T26)}{2 Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{32} = \frac{-T13 + T14 + T23 - T24}{2 Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{33} = \frac{-L34 Nc^2 + T15 Nc^2 + T26 Nc^2 - Nc^2 + L34 + L56 - 2 T15 + 2 T16 + 2 T25 - 2 T26 + 2}{2 Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{34} = \frac{-L35 + L36 + L45 - L46}{2 Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{35} = \frac{\sqrt{Nc^2 - 4} (-L35 + L36 + L45 - L46 - T13 + T14 + T23 - T24)}{2 \sqrt{2} Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{36} = \frac{L35 + L36 - L45 - L46 + T13 - T14 + T23 - T24}{2 \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Gamma_{41} = \frac{\sqrt{Nc^2 - 1} (-T13 + T14 + T23 - T24)}{2 Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{42} = \frac{-T15 + T16 + T25 - T26}{2 Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{43} = \frac{-L35 + L36 + L45 - L46}{2 Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{44} = \frac{-L56 Nc^2 + T13 Nc^2 + T24 Nc^2 - Nc^2 + L34 + L56 - 2 T13 + 2 T14 + 2 T23 - 2 T24 + 2}{2 Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{45} = \frac{\sqrt{Nc^2 - 4} (-L35 + L36 + L45 - L46 - T15 + T16 + T25 - T26)}{2 \sqrt{2} Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{46} = \frac{-L35 + L36 - L45 + L46 - T15 + T16 - T25 + T26}{2 \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Gamma_{51} = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{52} = \frac{\sqrt{Nc^2 - 4} (-T13 + T14 - T15 + T16 + T23 - T24 + T25 - T26)}{2 \sqrt{2} Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{53} = \frac{\sqrt{Nc^2 - 4} (-L35 + L36 + L45 - L46 - T13 + T14 + T23 - T24)}{2 \sqrt{2} Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{54} = \frac{\sqrt{Nc^2 - 4} (-L35 + L36 + L45 - L46 - T15 + T16 + T25 - T26)}{2 \sqrt{2} Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{55} = \frac{-L36 Nc^2 - L45 Nc^2 + T13 Nc^2 + T15 Nc^2 + T24 Nc^2 + T26 Nc^2 - 2 Nc^2 + 2 L34 - 6 L35 + 6 L36 + 6 L45 - 6 L46 + 2 L56 - 6 T13 + 6 T14 - 6 T15 + 6 T16 + 6 T23 - 6 T24 + 6 T25 - 6 T26 + 4}{4 Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{56} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{Nc^2 - 4} (L36 - L45 + T13 - T15 - T24 + T26)$$

$$\Gamma_{61} = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{62} = \frac{T13 + T14 - T15 - T16 - T23 - T24 + T25 + T26}{2 \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Gamma_{63} = \frac{L35 + L36 - L45 - L46 + T13 - T14 + T23 - T24}{2 \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Gamma_{64} = \frac{-L35 + L36 - L45 + L46 - T15 + T16 - T25 + T26}{2 \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Gamma_{65} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{Nc^2 - 4} (L36 - L45 + T13 - T15 - T24 + T26)$$

$$\Gamma_{66} = \frac{-L36 Nc^2 - L45 Nc^2 + T13 Nc^2 + T15 Nc^2 + T24 Nc^2 + T26 Nc^2 - 2 Nc^2 + 2 L34 - 2 L35 + 2 L36 + 2 L45 - 2 L46 + 2 L56 - 2 T13 + 2 T14 - 2 T15 + 2 T16 + 2 T23 - 2 T24 + 2 T25 - 2 T26 + 4}{4 Nc}$$

$$\Gamma_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}}(\alpha_s) = \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right) \Gamma_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}}^{(1)} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^2 \Gamma_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}}^{(2)} + \dots$$

$$3 \otimes 3 = 3 \oplus \bar{3} \oplus 3 \oplus \bar{3}$$

$$\oplus 8 \oplus 8 \oplus 10 \oplus \bar{10} \oplus 27 = 0 \oplus (2 \times 1) \oplus (2 \times 8) \oplus 8_S \oplus 8_A \oplus 10 \oplus \bar{10} \oplus 27$$

$$8 \otimes 8 = 3 \oplus \bar{3} \oplus 3 \oplus \bar{3} \oplus 6 \oplus \bar{6} \oplus 15 \oplus \bar{15}$$

$$\oplus 10 \oplus \bar{10} \oplus 27 = 0 \oplus (2 \times 1) \oplus (2 \times 8) \oplus 8_S \oplus 8_A \oplus 10 \oplus \bar{10} \oplus 27$$

leads to a 14-dimensional SAD

SAD for gg (Full kinematics)

$$U_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}}(N, M^2/\mu_R^2) = \mathcal{P} \exp \left[\int_{\mu_R}^{M/\bar{N}} \frac{dq}{q} \Gamma_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{t}}(\alpha_s(q^2)) \right]$$

To solve this: go to colour space (R) where SAD is diagonal

$$\bar{U} \tilde{S} U = \tilde{S}_R \exp \left[\frac{2\text{Re}(\Gamma_R)}{2\pi b_0} \ln(1 - 2\lambda) \right]$$

(The background contains a large, dense mathematical expression representing the full kinematics for the gg process, which is partially obscured by the blue box.)

Colour structure 4top

$$\bar{\mathbf{U}} \tilde{\mathbf{S}} \mathbf{U} = \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_R \exp \left[\frac{2\text{Re}(\Gamma_R)}{2\pi b_0} \ln(1 - 2\lambda) \right]$$

$$C_2(\mathbf{1}) = 0$$

$$C_2(\mathbf{8}_{(A/S)}) = N_c = 3$$

$$C_2(\mathbf{10}, \bar{\mathbf{10}}) = 2N_c = 6$$

$$C_2(\mathbf{27}) = 2(N_c + 1) = 8$$

$$C_2(N_c^2(N_c - 3)(N_c + 1)/4 = \mathbf{0}) = 2(N_c - 1) = 4$$

$$q\bar{q} \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$$

$$\mathbf{3} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{3}} = \mathbf{3} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{3}} \otimes \mathbf{3} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{3}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8} = \mathbf{0} \oplus (2 \times \mathbf{1}) \oplus (2 \times \mathbf{8}) \oplus \mathbf{8}_S \oplus \mathbf{8}_A \oplus \mathbf{10} \oplus \bar{\mathbf{10}} \oplus \mathbf{27}$$

Absolute threshold limit: $2\text{Re}[\Gamma_{R,q\bar{q}}^{(1)}] = \text{diag}(0, 0, -3, -3, -3, -3)$

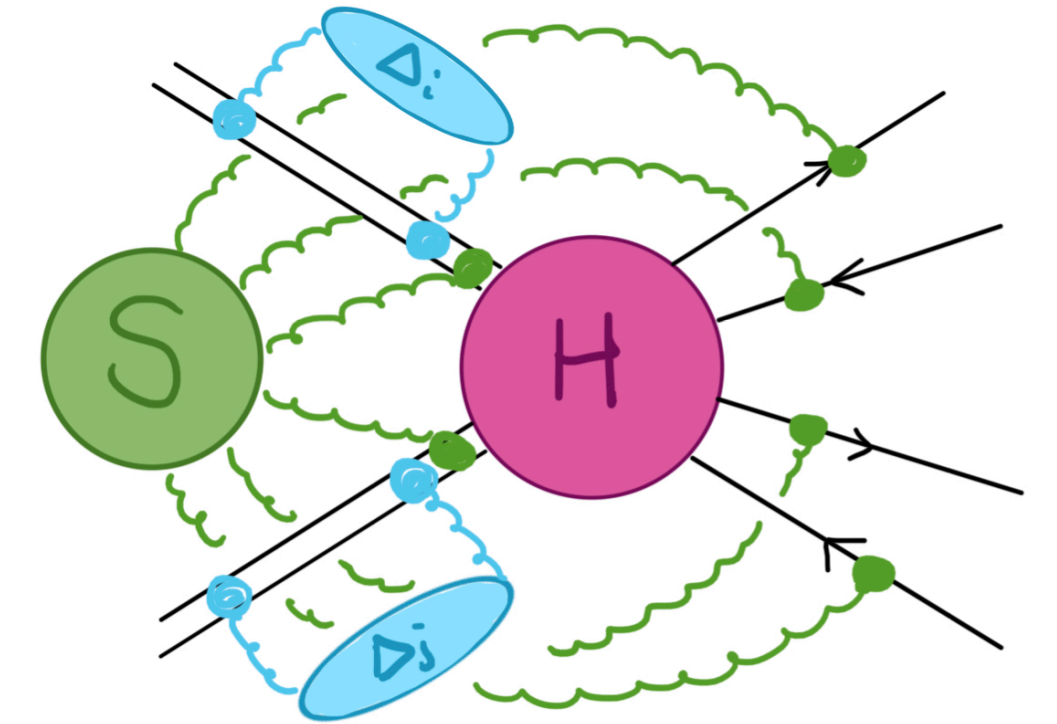
$$gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$$

$$\mathbf{8} \otimes \mathbf{8} = \mathbf{3} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{3}} \otimes \mathbf{3} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{3}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{0} \oplus \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8}_S \oplus \mathbf{8}_A \oplus \mathbf{10} \oplus \bar{\mathbf{10}} \oplus \mathbf{27} = \mathbf{0} \oplus (2 \times \mathbf{1}) \oplus (2 \times \mathbf{8}) \oplus \mathbf{8}_S \oplus \mathbf{8}_A \oplus \mathbf{10} \oplus \bar{\mathbf{10}} \oplus \mathbf{27}$$

Absolute threshold limit: $2\text{Re}[\Gamma_{R,gg}^{(1)}] = \text{diag}(-8, -6, -6, -4, -3, -3, -3, -3, -3, -3, -3, -3, 0, 0)$

Resummation for 4top

Mellin-space resummed cross section



Soft function

captures wide-angle-soft enhancements

$$\hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}}^{\text{res}}(N) = \text{Tr} \left[\mathbf{H}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \mathbf{U}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \right] \Delta_i \Delta_j$$

Hard function

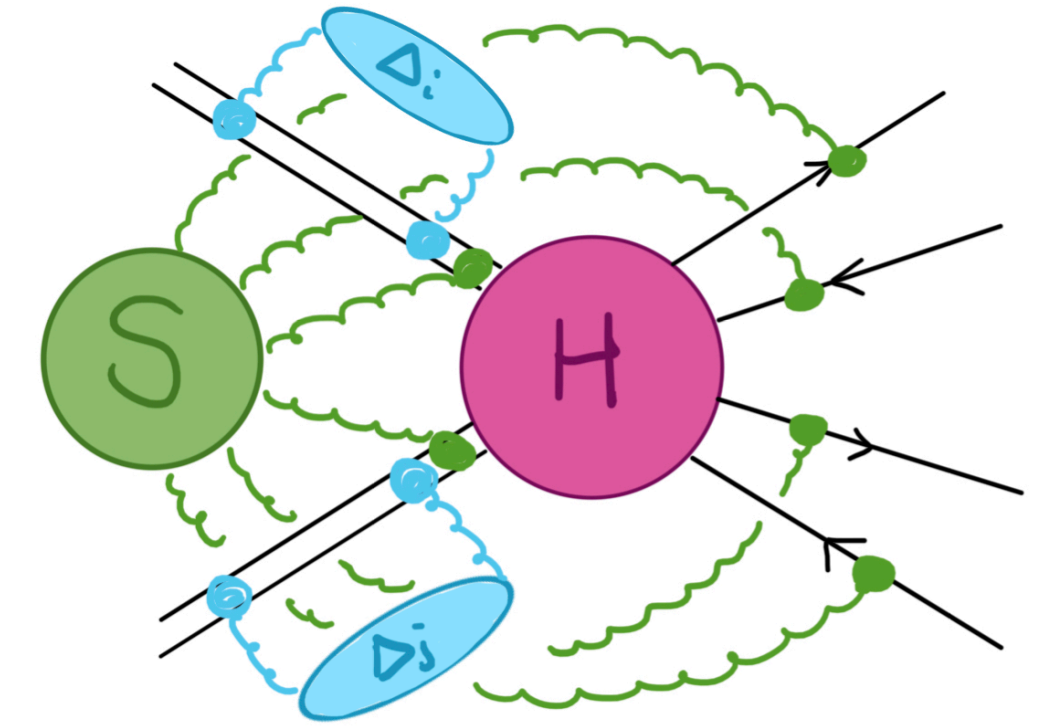
captures constant contributions as $N \rightarrow \infty$

Incoming jet functions

capture soft-collinear enhancements

Resummation for 4top

Mellin-space resummed cross section



Soft function

captures wide-angle-soft enhancements

$$\hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}}^{\text{res}}(N) = \text{Tr} \left[\mathbf{H}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \mathbf{U}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \right] \Delta_i \Delta_j$$

Hard function

captures constant contributions as $N \rightarrow \infty$

Incoming jet functions

capture soft-collinear enhancements

$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{H}^{(0)} + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} \mathbf{H}^{(1)} + \dots,$$

NLL

Projection on colour space R

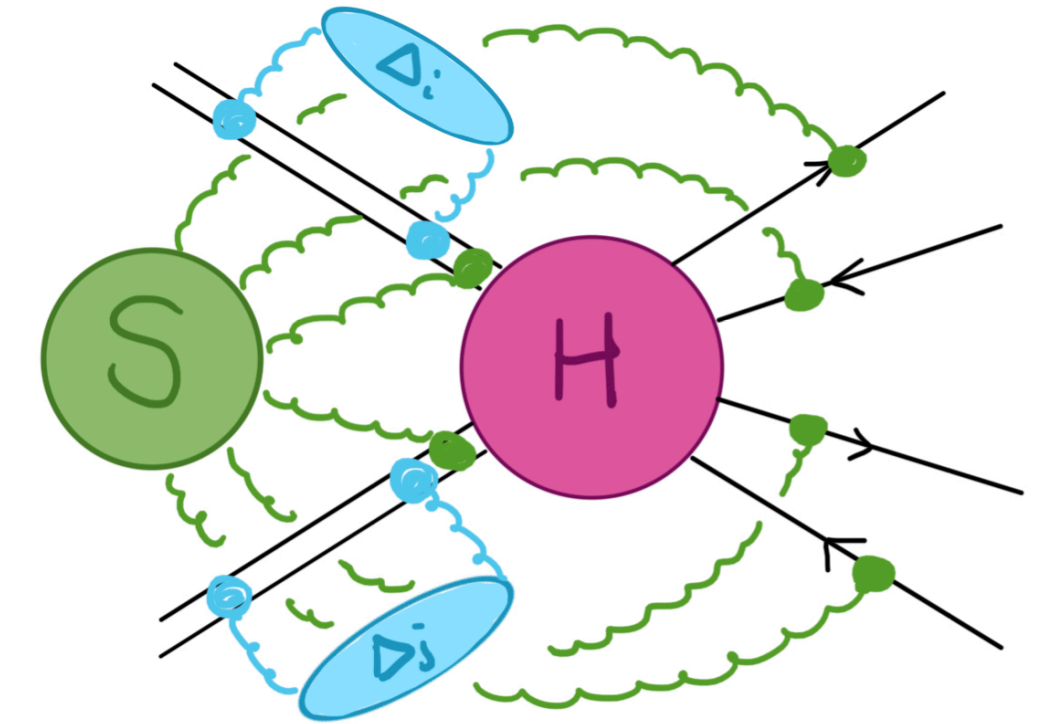
$$H_{IJ}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2s} \int_0^1 d\rho \rho^{N-1} \int d\Phi^B \sum_{\text{colour}(K,L), \text{spin}} \mathcal{A}_K^{(0)} \mathcal{A}_L^{\dagger(0)} \langle c_L | c_J \rangle \langle c_I | c_K \rangle$$

Born phase-space integration

Colour-stripped amplitude

Resummation for 4top

Mellin-space resummed cross section



Soft function

captures wide-angle-soft enhancements

$$\hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}}^{\text{res}}(N) = \text{Tr} \left[\mathbf{H}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \mathbf{U}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}t\bar{t}} \right] \Delta_i \Delta_j$$

Hard function

captures constant contributions as $N \rightarrow \infty$

Incoming jet functions

capture soft-collinear enhancements

$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{H}^{(0)} + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} \mathbf{H}^{(1)} + \dots,$$

NLL'

$$\mathbf{H}^{(1)} = \mathbf{V}^{(1)} + \mathbf{C}^{(1)} \quad (\text{MG5@NLO to extract } \mathbf{H}^{(0)} \text{ and } \mathbf{V}^{(1)})$$

Virtual one-loop contributions Collinear end-point contributions

Matching to fixed order

Go back to physical space by an inverse Mellin transform

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}\bar{t}}^{\text{NLL}^{(\prime)}}(\tau) = \int_{\mathcal{C}} \frac{dN}{2\pi i} \tau^{-N} f_i(N+1, \mu_F^2) f_j(N+1, \mu_F^2) \times \hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}}^{\text{res}}(N)$$

Match to fixed-order predictions through

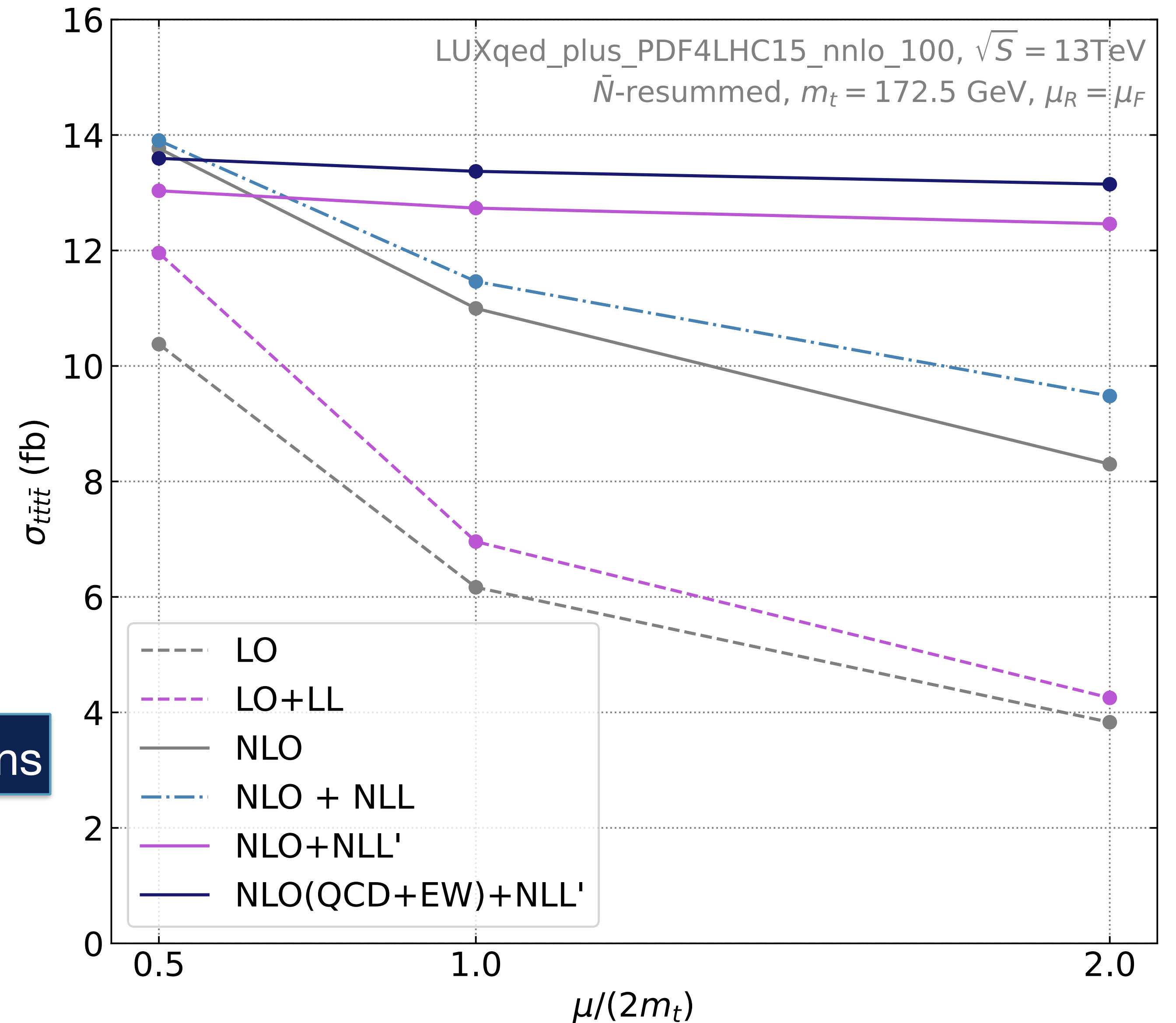
$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}\bar{t}}^{\text{NLO+NLL}^{(\prime)}}(\tau) = \sigma_{t\bar{t}\bar{t}}^{\text{NLO}}(\tau) + \int_{\mathcal{C}} \frac{dN}{2\pi i} \tau^{-N} f_i(N+1, \mu_F^2) f_j(N+1, \mu_F^2) \times \left[\hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}}^{\text{res}}(N) - \hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow t\bar{t}\bar{t}}^{\text{res}}(N)|_{\text{NLO}} \right]$$

Consider both QCD-only NLO corrections
and QCD + EW (LO only)

Results

- LHC at 13 TeV
- $\mu_R = \mu_F = 2m_t$
- $m_t = 172.5$ GeV
- PDF4LHC with LUXqed PDF set
(includes photon PDFs)

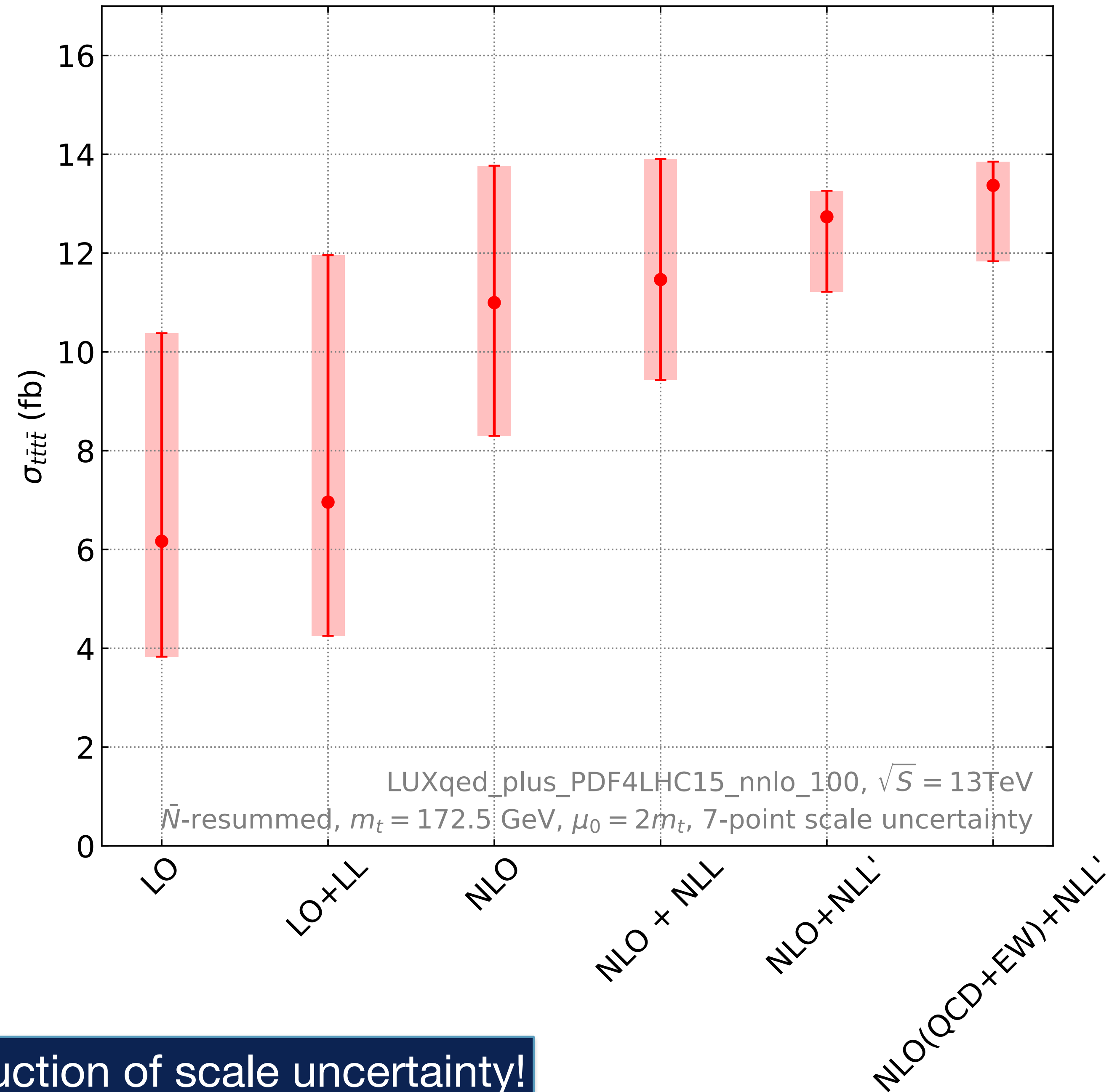
Result is extremely stable under μ variations



Results

| | $\sigma_{t\bar{t}\bar{t}}$ (fb) | K -factor |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| NLO | $11.00(2)^{+25.2\%}_{-24.5\%}$ | |
| NLO+NLL | $11.46(2)^{+21.3\%}_{-17.7\%}$ | 1.04 |
| NLO+NLL' | $12.73(2)^{+4.1\%}_{-11.8\%}$ | 1.16 |
| NLO(QCD+EW) | $11.64(2)^{+23.2\%}_{-22.8\%}$ | |
| NLO(QCD+EW)+NLL | $12.10(2)^{+19.5\%}_{-16.3\%}$ | 1.04 |
| NLO(QCD+EW)+NLL' | $13.37(2)^{+3.6\%}_{-11.4\%}$ | 1.15 |

PDF error is 6.9%

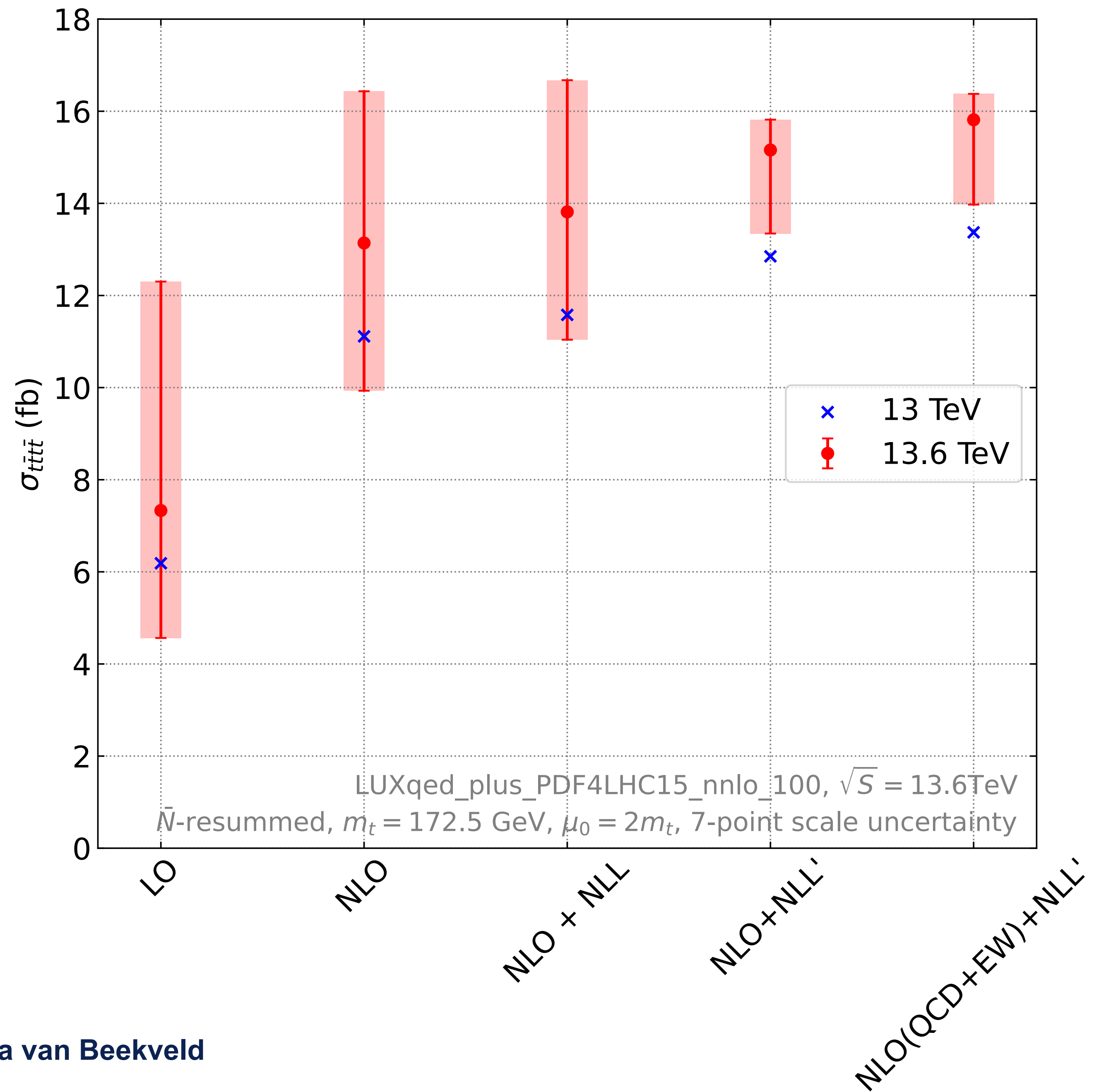


We find a huge reduction of scale uncertainty!

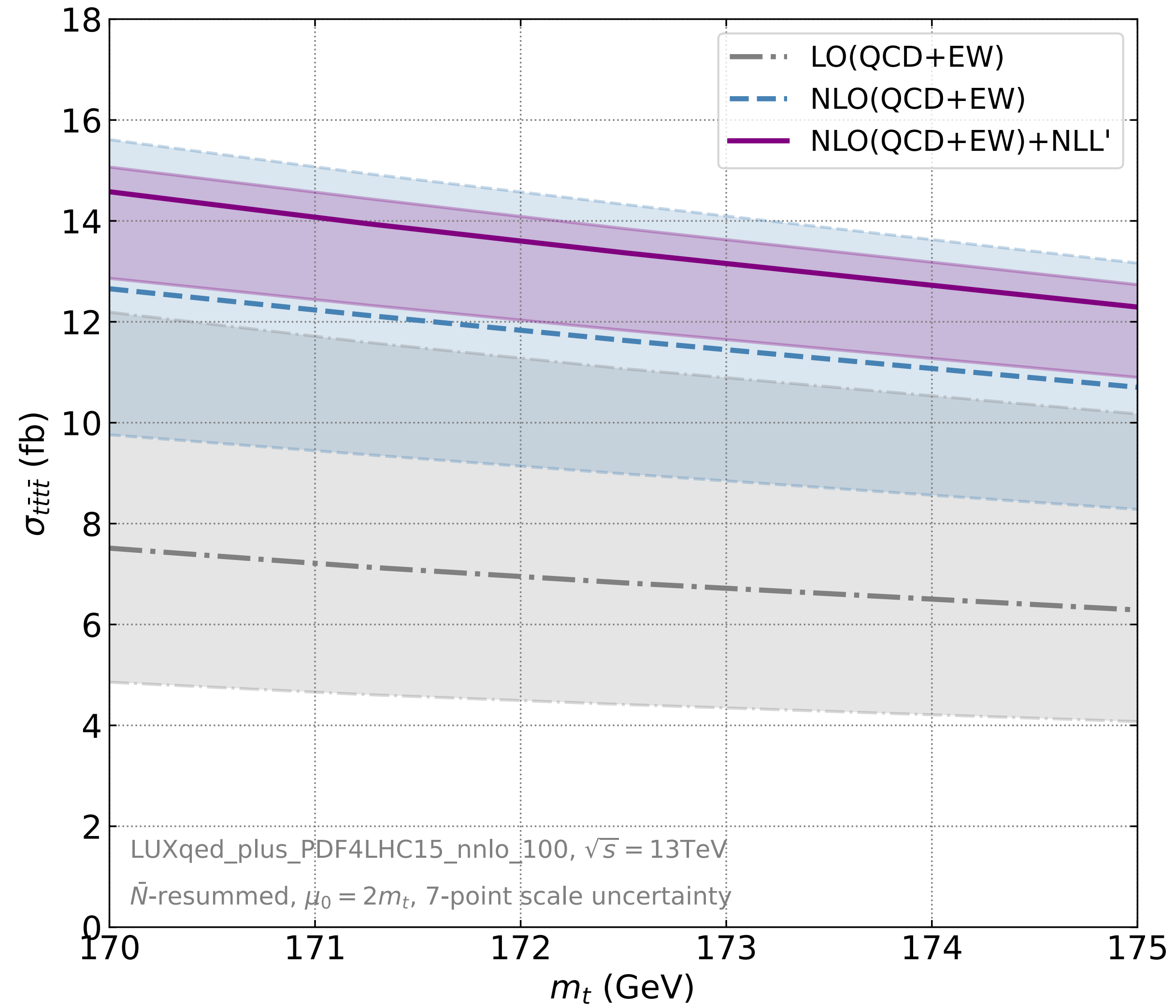
Results for 13.6 TeV

| | $\sigma_{t\bar{t}\bar{t}}$ (fb) | K -factor |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| NLO | $13.14(2)^{+25.1\%}_{-24.4\%}$ | |
| NLO+NLL | $13.81(2)^{+20.7\%}_{-20.1\%}$ | 1.05 |
| NLO+NLL' | $15.16(2)^{+4.3\%}_{-11.9\%}$ | 1.15 |
| NLO(QCD+EW) | $13.80(2)^{+22.9\%}_{-22.6\%}$ | |
| NLO(QCD+EW)+NLL | $14.47(2)^{+18.4\%}_{-18.5\%}$ | 1.05 |
| NLO(QCD+EW)+NLL' | $15.81(2)^{+3.6\%}_{-11.6\%}$ | 1.14 |

PDF error is 6.7%



Results for different top masses



Part B

Next-to-leading power corrections

[2101.07270], [2109.09752]

with Eric Laenen, Jort Sinninghe Damste, Leonardo Vernazza, Chris White

Threshold expansion of cross sections

Consider hadronic observable of colour-singlet production $\sigma_{pp \rightarrow H+X}$

$$d\sigma_{pp \rightarrow H+X} = \sigma_0^H \sum_{i,j} \int_{\tau}^1 \frac{dz}{z} \mathcal{L}_{ij} \left(\frac{\tau}{z} \right) \Delta_{H,ij}(z) \quad \tau = \frac{m_H^2}{S} = x_1 x_2 z$$

Threshold expansion of partonic coefficient function up to leading power (LP):

$$\Delta_{H,ij}(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^n \sum_{m=0}^{2n-1} c_{nm}^{(ij),LP} \left(\frac{\ln^m(1-z)}{1-z} \right)_+ + c_n^{\delta} \delta(1-z) + \dots$$

Threshold expansion of cross sections

Consider hadronic observable of colour-singlet production $\sigma_{pp \rightarrow H+X}$

$$d\sigma_{pp \rightarrow H+X} = \sigma_0^H \sum_{i,j} \int_{\tau}^1 \frac{dz}{z} \mathcal{L}_{ij} \left(\frac{\tau}{z} \right) \Delta_{H,ij}(z) \quad \tau = \frac{m_H^2}{S} = x_1 x_2 z$$

Threshold expansion of partonic coefficient function up to next-to-leading power (NLP):

$$\Delta_{H,ij}(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^n \sum_{m=0}^{2n-1} c_{nm}^{(ij),LP} \left(\frac{\ln^m(1-z)}{1-z} \right)_+ + c_n^{\delta} \delta(1-z) + \sum_{m=0}^{2n-1} c_{nm}^{(ij),NLP} \ln^m(1-z) + \dots$$

NLP contributions - not generally understood, but lots of recent progress!

Diagrammatic - [0807.4412], [1905.08741], [1905.11771], [1905.13710], [2101.07270], [2109.09752] ...
 SCET - [1809.10631], [1910.12685], [1910.14038], [1912.01585], [2008.04943], [2107.07353] ...

NLP LL resummation for colour-singlet processes

Consider $p_1 + p_2 \rightarrow Q + k_1 + \dots + k_n$
 Partonic invariant-mass distribution at NLP:

$$d\sigma = \frac{1}{2s} \left[\int d\Phi_{\text{LP}} |\mathcal{M}|_{\text{LP+NLP}}^2 + \int d\Phi_{\text{NLP}} |\mathcal{M}|_{\text{LP}}^2 + \dots \right]$$

NLP LL resummation for colour-singlet processes

Consider $p_1 + p_2 \rightarrow Q + k_1 + \dots + k_n$
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Factorises into hard phase space and n 1-body soft-gluon phase spaces

NLP LL resummation for colour-singlet processes

Consider $p_1 + p_2 \rightarrow Q + k_1 + \dots + k_n$
 Partonic invariant-mass distribution at NLP:

$$d\sigma = \frac{1}{2s} \left[\int d\Phi_{\text{LP}} |\mathcal{M}|_{\text{LP+NLP}}^2 + \int d\Phi_{\text{NLP}} |\mathcal{M}|_{\text{LP}}^2 + \dots \right]$$

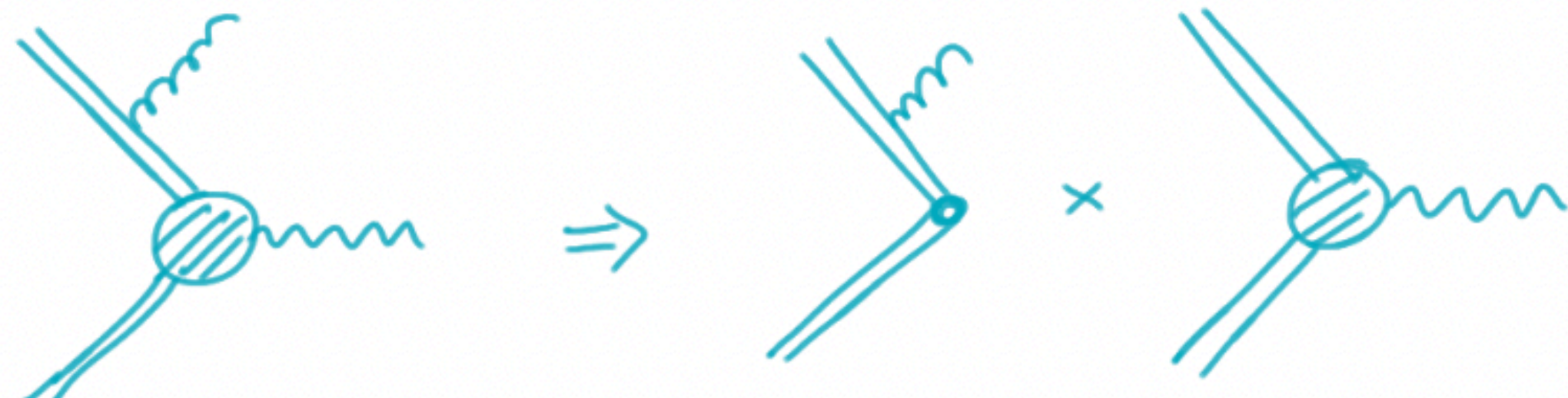
NLP NLL only!

NLP LL resummation for colour-singlet processes

Consider $p_1 + p_2 \rightarrow Q + k_1 + \dots + k_n$
 Partonic invariant-mass distribution at NLP:

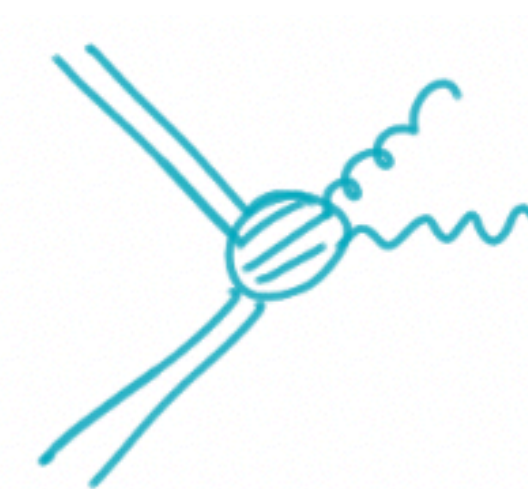
$$d\sigma = \frac{1}{2s} \left[\int d\Phi_{\text{LP}} |\mathcal{M}|_{\text{LP+NLP}}^2 + \int \cancel{d\Phi_{\text{NLP}} |\mathcal{M}|_{\text{LP}}^2} + \dots \right]$$

Contains only next-to-soft corrections at LL [1410.6406, 1807.09246]



External next-to-soft-gluon emissions exponentiate

[0811.2067, 1010.1860]



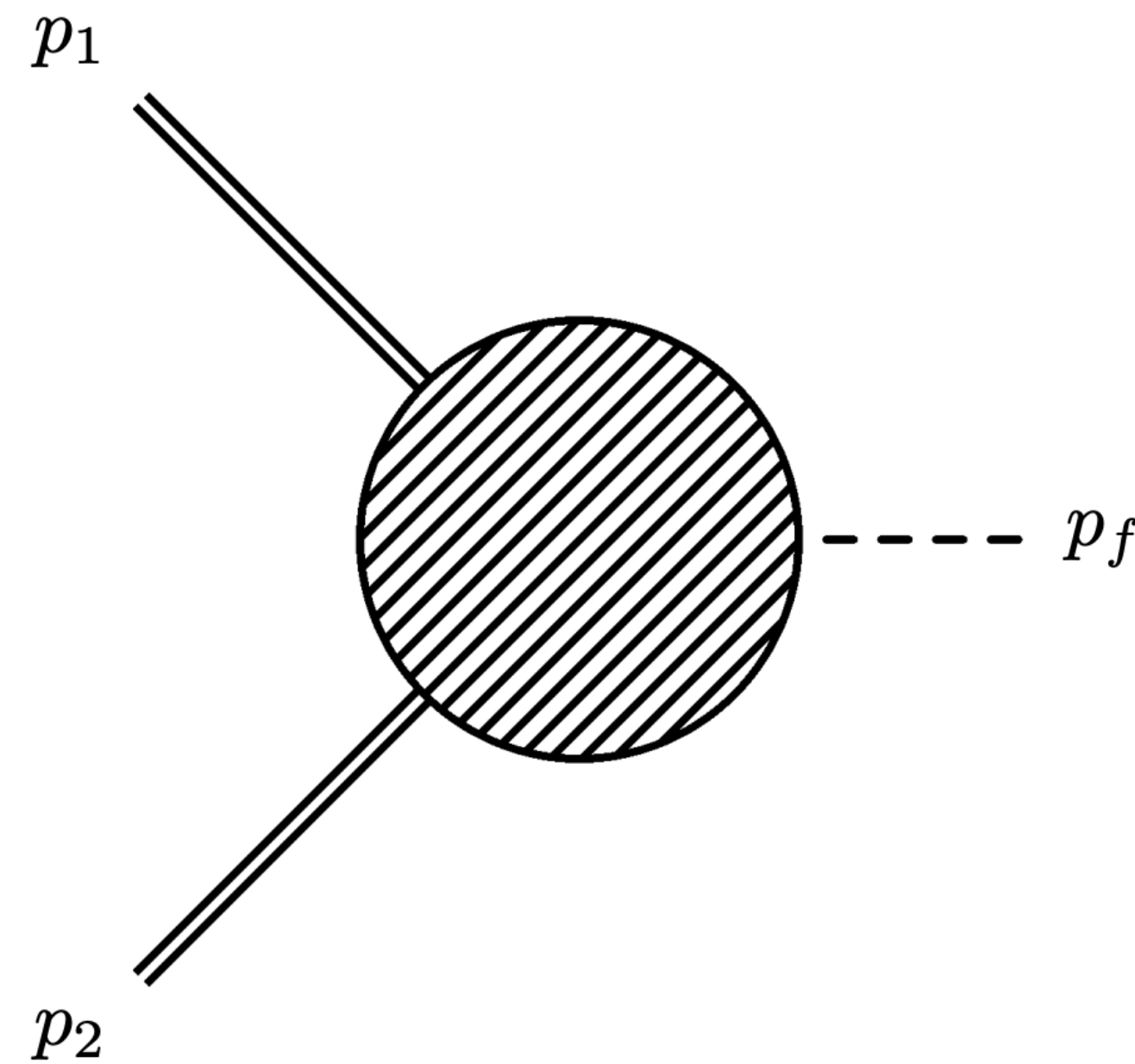
Non-factorisable (internal) emissions are linked to external ones by kinematic shift of soft function

[1706.04018, 1905.08741]

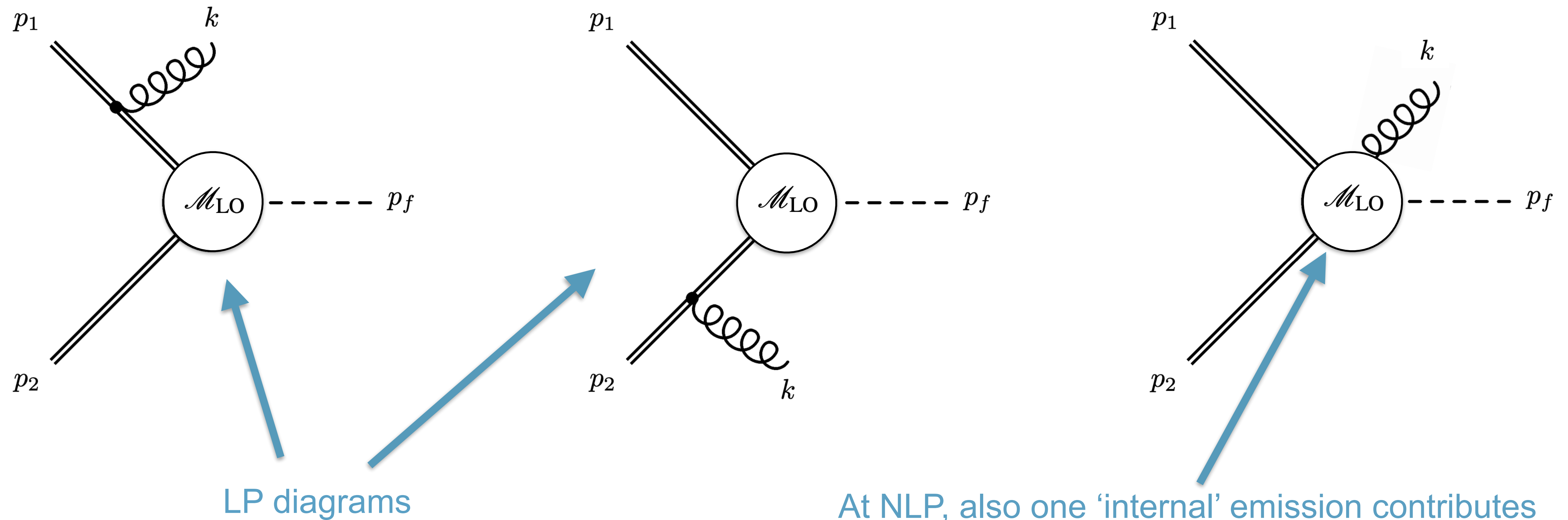
$$d\sigma^{\text{res,NLP}} = \sigma_{\text{hard}} \exp \left[\int_0^1 dz^{N-1} z S_{\text{LP}}(z) \right]$$

Universality of NLP logs

Consider the production of a colourless final state

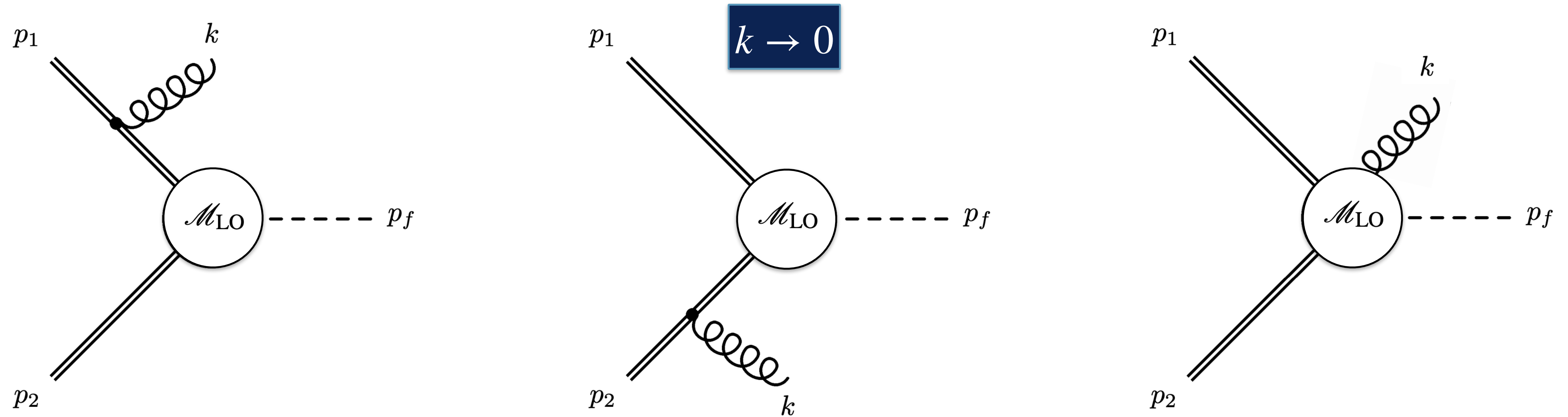


NLO gluon-emission amplitude at NLP



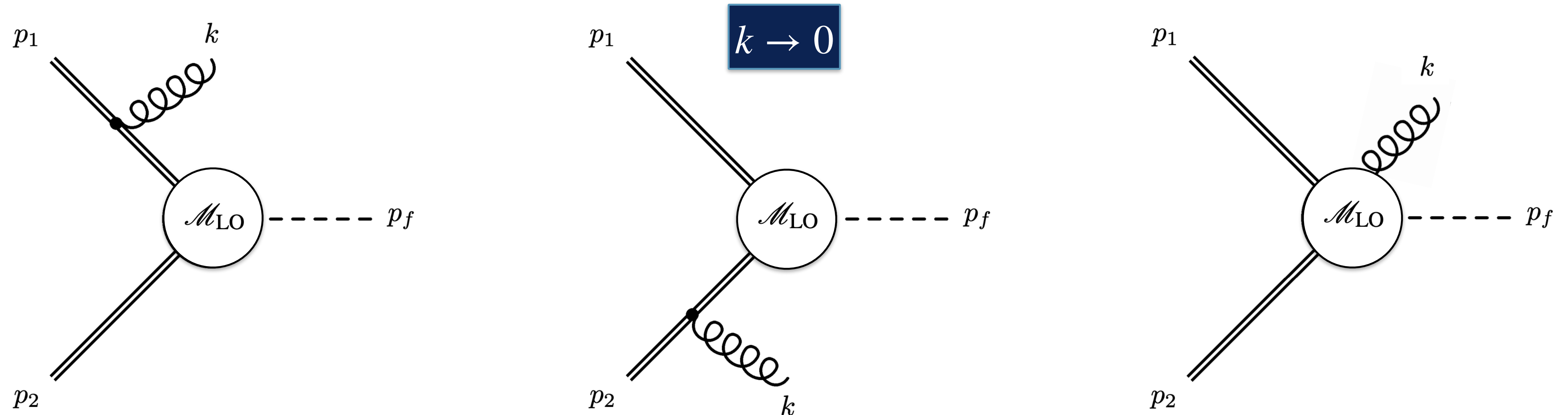
Low (1958); Burnett and Kroll (1968)

NLO gluon-emission amplitude at NLP



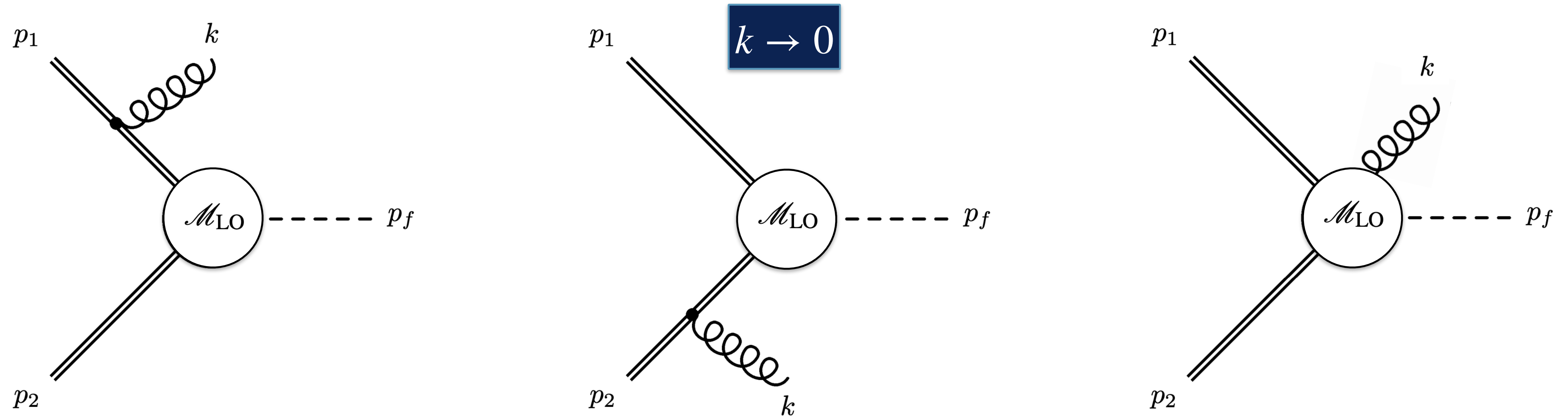
$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{NLP}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n=2} \mathbf{T}_i \left(\frac{2p_i^\sigma - k^\sigma}{2p_i \cdot k} - \frac{ik^\alpha}{p_i \cdot k} \Sigma_i^{\sigma\alpha} - \frac{ik^\alpha}{p_i \cdot k} L_i^{\sigma\alpha} \right) \otimes \mathcal{M}_{\text{LO}} \epsilon_\sigma^*(k)$$

NLO gluon-emission amplitude at NLP



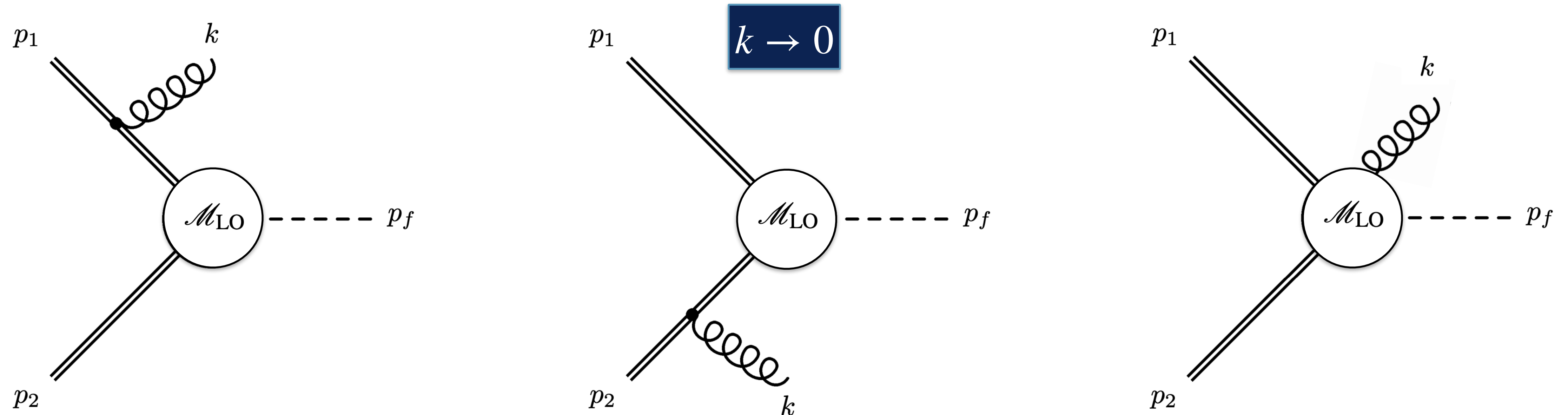
$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{NLP}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n=2} \mathbf{T}_i \left(\frac{2p_i^\sigma - k^\sigma}{2p_i \cdot k} - \frac{ik^\alpha}{p_i \cdot k} \Sigma_i^{\sigma\alpha} - \frac{ik^\alpha}{p_i \cdot k} L_i^{\sigma\alpha} \right) \otimes \mathcal{M}_{\text{LO}} \epsilon_\sigma^*(k)$$

NLO gluon-emission amplitude at NLP



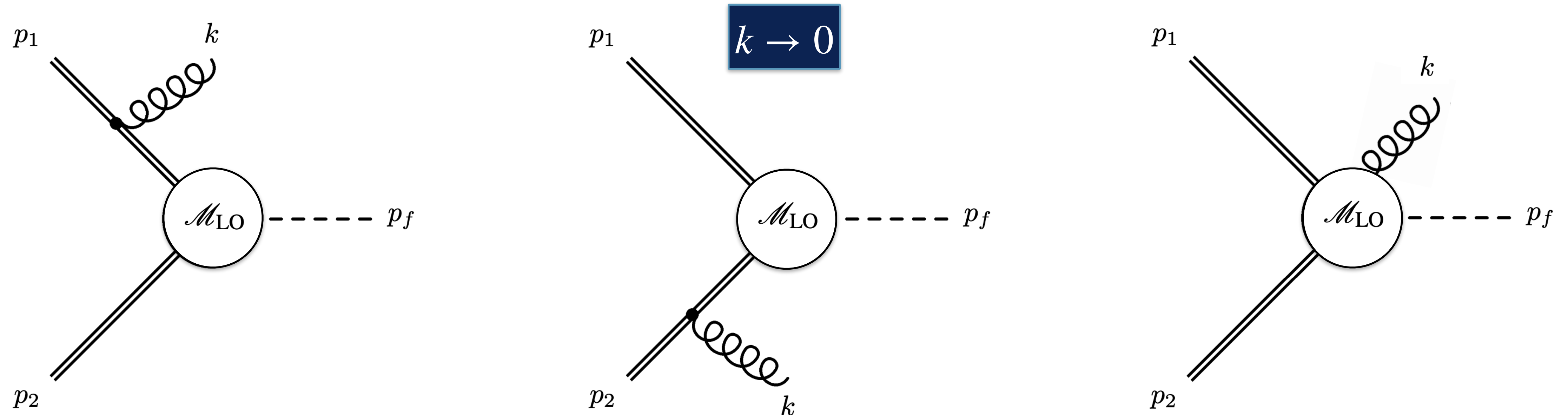
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NLO gluon-emission amplitude at NLP



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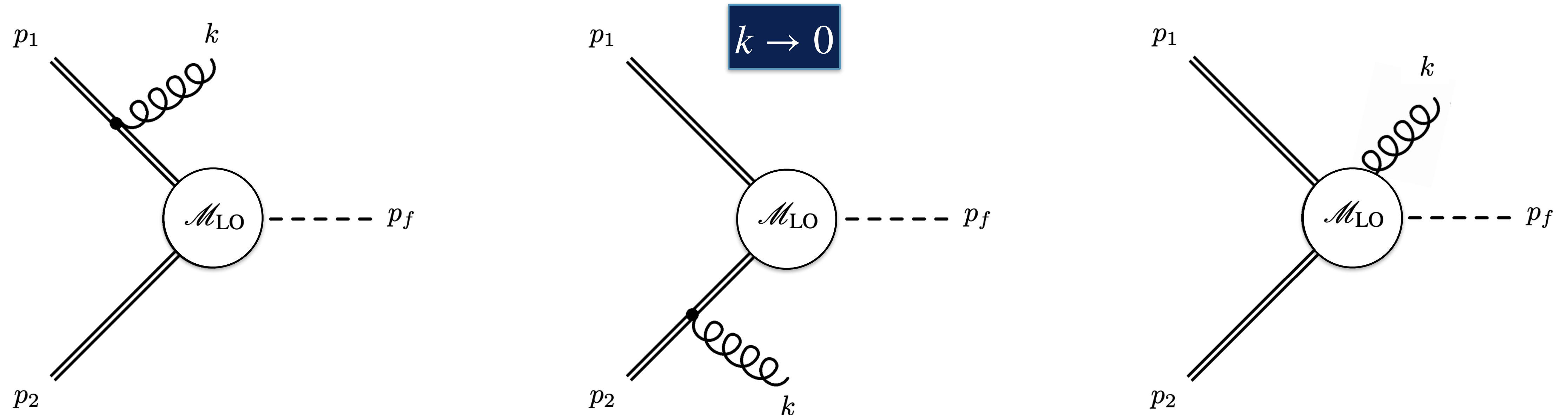
NLO gluon-emission amplitude at NLP



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Eikonal

NLO gluon-emission amplitude at NLP

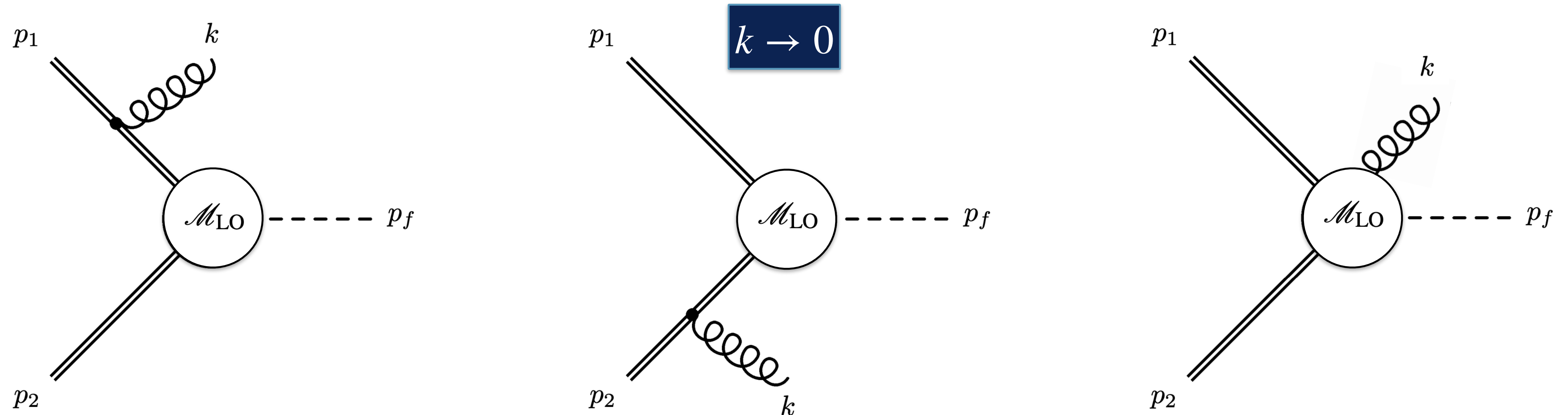


$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{NLP}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n=2} \mathbf{T}_i \left(\frac{2p_i^\sigma - k^\sigma}{2p_i \cdot k} - \frac{ik^\alpha}{p_i \cdot k} \Sigma_i^{\sigma\alpha} - \frac{ik^\alpha}{p_i \cdot k} L_i^{\sigma\alpha} \right) \otimes \mathcal{M}_{\text{LO}} \varepsilon_\sigma^*(k)$$

Spin

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma^{\sigma\alpha} &= \frac{i}{4} [\gamma^\sigma, \gamma^\alpha] \equiv S^{\sigma\alpha} \\ &= i(g^{\rho\sigma} g^{\alpha\nu} - g^{\sigma\nu} g^{\alpha\rho}) \equiv M^{\sigma\alpha, \rho\nu} \end{aligned}$$

NLO gluon-emission amplitude at NLP



$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{NLP}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n=2} \mathbf{T}_i \left(\frac{2p_i^\sigma - k^\sigma}{2p_i \cdot k} - \frac{ik^\alpha}{p_i \cdot k} \Sigma_i^{\sigma\alpha} - \frac{ik^\alpha}{p_i \cdot k} L_i^{\sigma\alpha} \right) \otimes \mathcal{M}_{\text{LO}} \epsilon_\sigma^*(k)$$

Orbital

$$L^{\sigma\alpha} = -i \left(p_i^\sigma \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{i\alpha}} - p_i^\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{i\sigma}} \right)$$

Towards the NLP cross section

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\mathcal{A}_{\text{NLP}}|^2 &= \sum_{\text{colors}} |\mathcal{A}_{\text{scal}}|^2 + 2\text{Re} [(\mathcal{A}_{\text{spin}} + \mathcal{A}_{\text{orb}})^\dagger \mathcal{A}_{\text{scal}}] \\
 &= K \frac{2p_1 \cdot p_2}{p_1 \cdot k p_2 \cdot k} |\mathcal{M}_{\text{LO}}(p_1 + \delta p_1, p_2 + \delta p_2)|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Towards the NLP cross section

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\mathcal{A}_{\text{NLP}}|^2 &= \sum_{\text{colors}} |\mathcal{A}_{\text{scal}}|^2 + 2\text{Re} \left[(\mathcal{A}_{\text{spin}} + \mathcal{A}_{\text{orb}})^\dagger \mathcal{A}_{\text{scal}} \right] \\
 &= K \frac{2p_1 \cdot p_2}{p_1 \cdot k p_2 \cdot k} |\mathcal{M}_{\text{LO}}(p_1 + \delta p_1, p_2 + \delta p_2)|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Eikonal factor

Towards the NLP cross section

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\mathcal{A}_{\text{NLP}}|^2 &= \sum_{\text{colors}} |\mathcal{A}_{\text{scal}}|^2 + 2\text{Re} \left[(\mathcal{A}_{\text{spin}} + \mathcal{A}_{\text{orb}})^\dagger \mathcal{A}_{\text{scal}} \right] \\
 &= K \frac{2p_1 \cdot p_2}{p_1 \cdot k p_2 \cdot k} \left| \mathcal{M}_{\text{LO}}(p_1 + \delta p_1, p_2 + \delta p_2) \right|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Shift in Born matrix element

$$\delta p_{i;j}^\alpha \equiv -\frac{1}{2} \left(k^\alpha + \frac{p_j \cdot k}{p_i \cdot p_j} p_i^\alpha - \frac{p_i \cdot k}{p_i \cdot p_j} p_j^\alpha \right)$$

Towards the NLP cross section

Integration over phase space:

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\text{NLP}}}{dQ} = K K_{\text{NLP}} \sigma_{\text{Born}}(Q)$$

Towards the NLP cross section

Integration over phase space: $\frac{d\sigma_{\text{NLP}}}{dQ} = K K_{\text{NLP}} \sigma_{\text{Born}}(Q)$

$$K_{\text{NLP}} = \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \left(\frac{\bar{\mu}^2}{s} \right)^\epsilon \left[-\frac{2}{\epsilon} \left(\left(\frac{1}{1-z} \right)_+ - 1 \right) + 4 \left(\frac{\ln(1-z)}{1-z} \right)_+ - 4 \ln(1-z) + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \delta(1-z) + \dots \right]$$

Towards the NLP cross section

Integration over phase space:

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\text{NLP}}}{dQ} = K K_{\text{NLP}} \sigma_{\text{Born}}(Q)$$

$$K_{\text{NLP}} = \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \left(\frac{\bar{\mu}^2}{s} \right)^\epsilon \left[-\frac{2}{\epsilon} \left(\left(\frac{1}{1-z} \right)_+ - 1 \right) + 4 \left(\frac{\ln(1-z)}{1-z} \right)_+ - 4 \ln(1-z) + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \delta(1-z) + \dots \right]$$

NLP log with the same coefficient as the LP log!

Towards the NLP cross section

Integration over phase space:

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\text{NLP}}}{dQ} = K K_{\text{NLP}} \sigma_{\text{Born}}(Q)$$

$$K_{\text{NLP}} = \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \left(\frac{\bar{\mu}^2}{s} \right)^\epsilon \left[-\frac{2}{\epsilon} \left(\left(\frac{1}{1-z} \right)_+ - 1 \right) + 4 \left(\frac{\ln(1-z)}{1-z} \right)_+ - 4 \ln(1-z) + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \delta(1-z) + \dots \right]$$

$$= z K_{\text{LP}}$$

The gluonic NLP colour-singlet cross section is directly obtainable from the LP one!

$$d\sigma^{\text{res,NLP}} = \sigma_{\text{hard}} \exp \left[\int_0^1 dz^{N-1} z S_{\text{LP}}(z) \right]$$

NLP resummation for colour-singlet processes

$$\sigma^{\text{res,NLP}} = \sigma_{\text{hard}} \exp \left[\int_0^1 dz^{N-1} z S_{\text{LP}}(z) \right]$$

Wide-angle coefficient
contributes at NNLL
(unchanged for NLP LL)

$$= \sigma_{\text{hard}} \exp \left[2 \int_0^1 dz^{N-1} \int_{\mu_F^2}^{Q^2(1-z)^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} P_{ii}^{\text{NLP}}(z, \alpha_s(q^2)) + \int_0^1 dz^{N-1} \frac{1}{1-z} D(\alpha_s((1-z)^2 Q^2)) \right]$$

$$P_{ii}^{\text{NLP}} = \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} C_i \left[\left(\frac{1}{1-z} \right)_+ - 1 + \dots \right] + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$$

Key is that the LL LP and NLP contributions come from a pole in ϵ
that needs to be absorbed in parton distribution functions
→ the NLP expansion of the splitting function generates this information

NLP resummation for colour-singlet processes

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_{\text{res,NLP LL}} &= \sigma_{\text{hard}} \exp \left[2 \int_0^1 dz^{N-1} \int_{\mu_F^2}^{Q^2(1-z)^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} P_{ii}^{\text{NLP}}(z, \alpha_s(q^2)) + \int_0^1 dz^{N-1} \frac{1}{1-z} D(\alpha_s((1-z)^2 Q^2)) \right] \\
 &= \sigma_{\text{hard}} \exp \left[\frac{2}{\alpha_s} g_a^{(1)}(\lambda) + \dots + 2h_a^{(1)}(\lambda, N) \right] \quad [2101.07270]
 \end{aligned}$$

NLP resummation for colour-singlet processes

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^{\text{res,NLP LL}} &= \sigma_{\text{hard}} \exp \left[2 \int_0^1 dz^{N-1} \int_{\mu_F^2}^{Q^2(1-z)^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} P_{ii}^{\text{NLP}}(z, \alpha_s(q^2)) + \int_0^1 dz^{N-1} \frac{1}{1-z} D(\alpha_s((1-z)^2 Q^2)) \right] \\ &= \sigma_{\text{hard}} \exp \left[\frac{2}{\alpha_s} g_a^{(1)}(\lambda) + \dots + 2h_a^{(1)}(\lambda, N) \right] \quad [2101.07270] \end{aligned}$$

Can be obtained from the LP with a derivative:

$$h_a^{(1)}(\lambda, N) = -\frac{A_a^{(1)}}{2\pi b_0} \frac{\ln(1-2\lambda)}{N} = \frac{1}{2\alpha_s} \frac{\partial}{\partial N} g_a^{(1)}(\lambda)$$

NLP resummation for colour-singlet processes

$$\sigma^{\text{res,NLP LL}} = \sigma_{\text{hard}} \exp \left[2 \int_0^1 dz^{N-1} \int_{\mu_F^2}^{Q^2(1-z)^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} P_{ii}^{\text{NLP}}(z, \alpha_s(q^2)) + \int_0^1 dz^{N-1} \frac{1}{1-z} D(\alpha_s((1-z)^2 Q^2)) \right]$$

Note that this only works at NLP LL for ‘LP-induced’ colour-singlet processes:

★ Beyond LL the phase space needs to be modified (leading to $Q^2(1-z)^2 \rightarrow Q^2(1-z)^2/z$)

★ Need to identify (and find a resummation pattern for) sources of logarithms beyond the NLP LL ↩

★ The qg-induced channels are not considered (yet)

See [2205.04479] for progress to achieve beyond-NLP-LL resummation in SCET

★ The kinematic shift for channels with more than two coloured legs is not factorisable

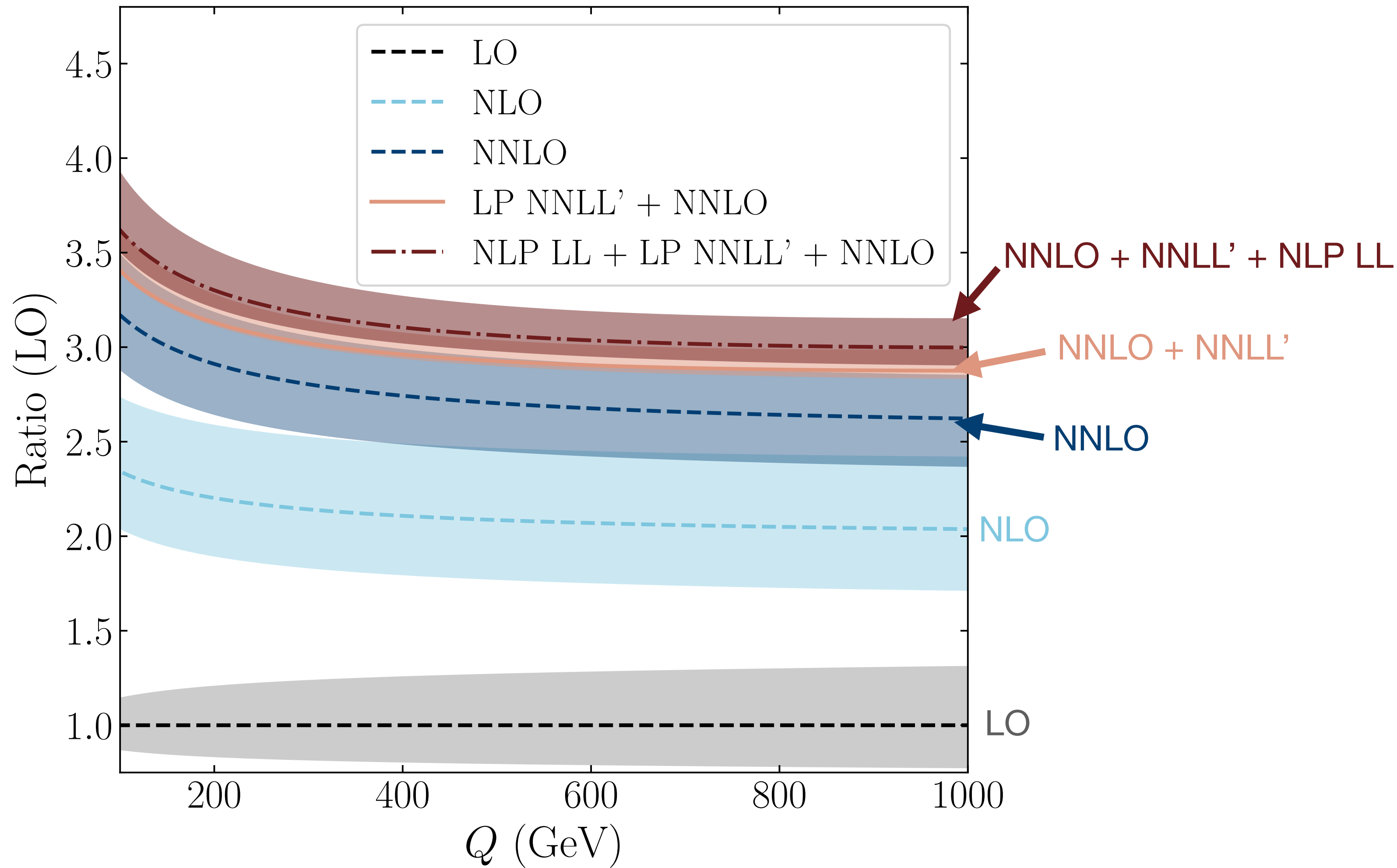
What about the numerical size?

Consider single Higgs and DY production

Take both processes at LP NNLL' + NLP LL and match to NNLO

Use PDF4LHC NNLO PDF set with $\mu_R = \mu_F$

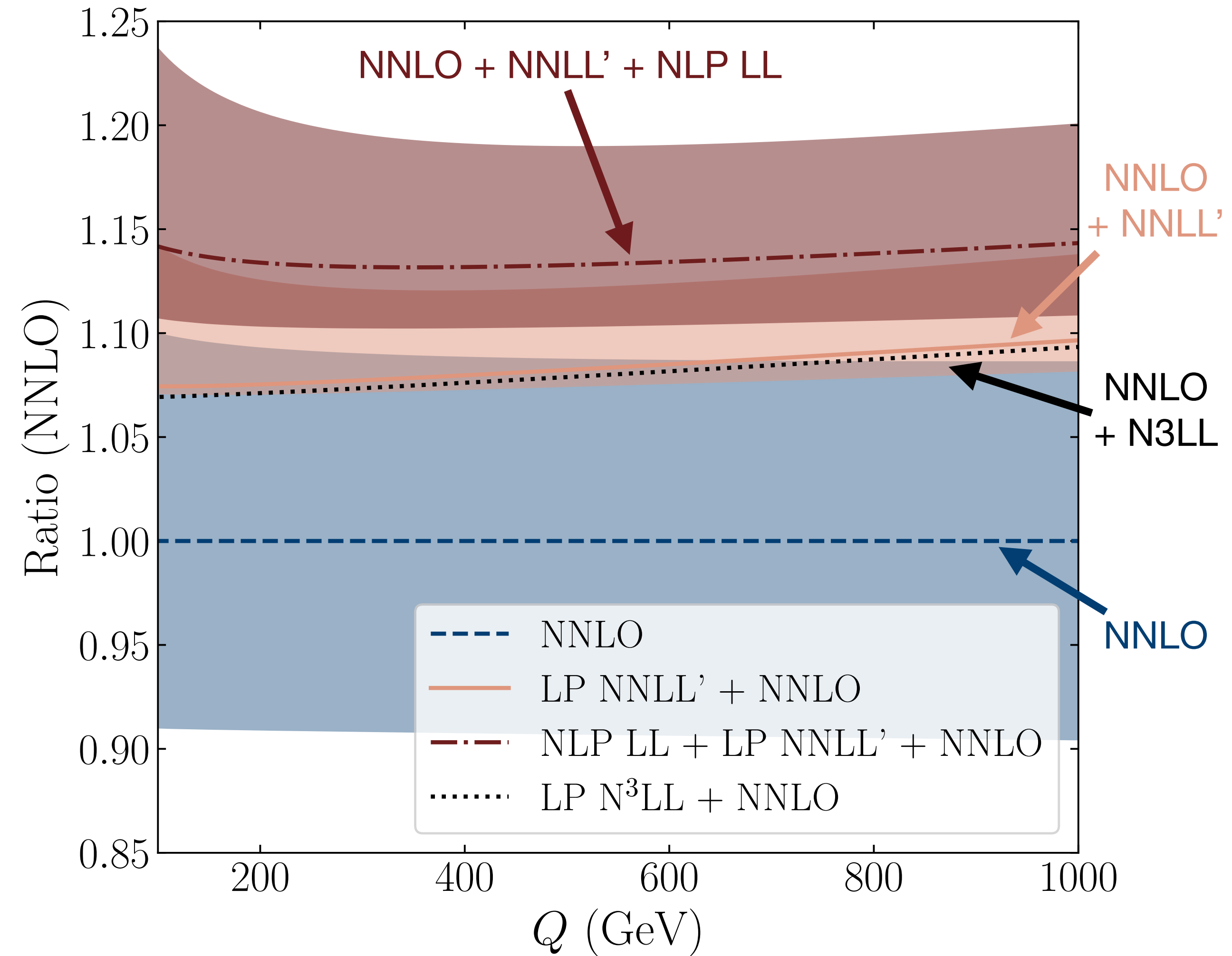
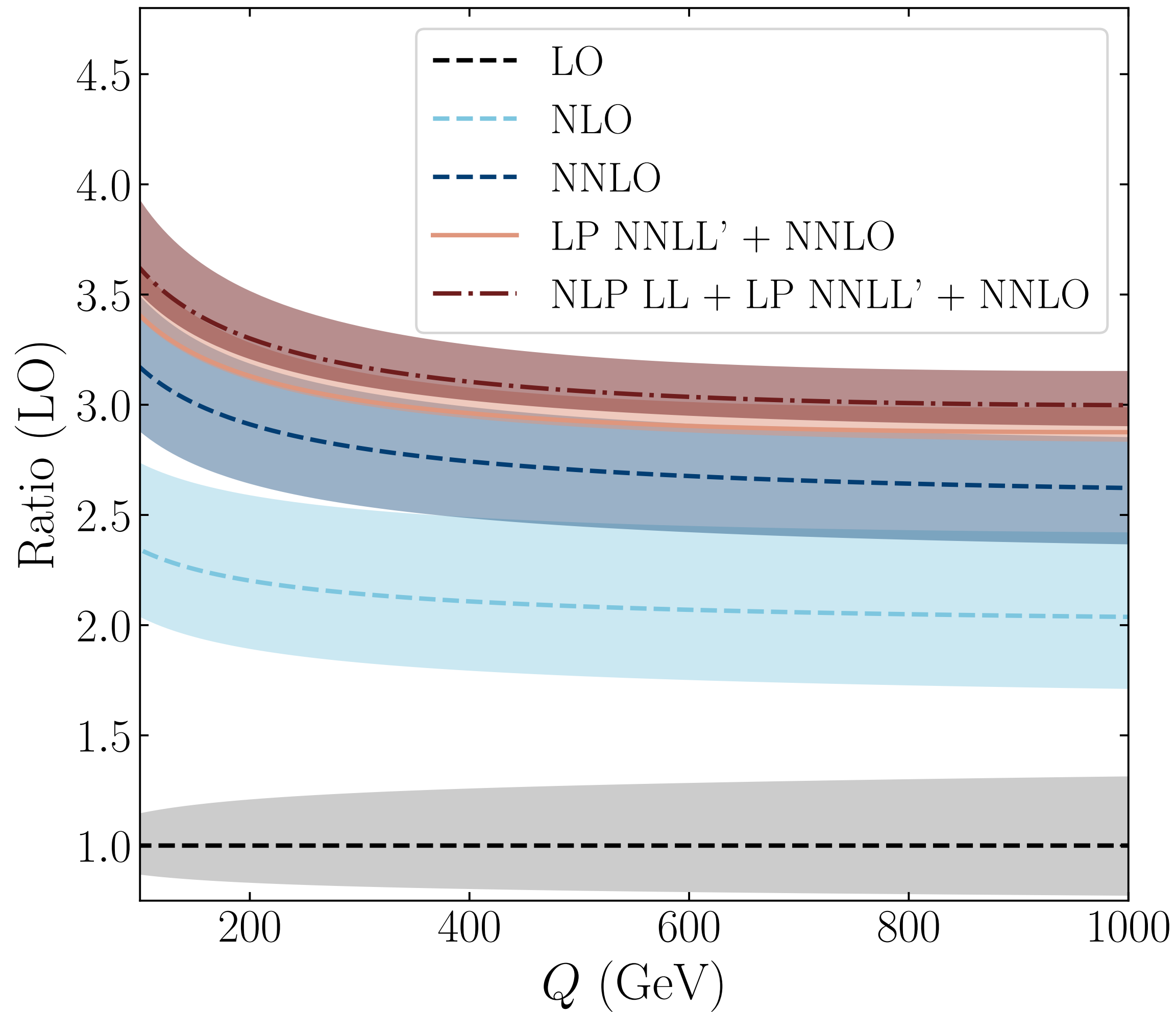
Consider single Higgs and DY



It seems that the NLP contribution is indeed subleading...

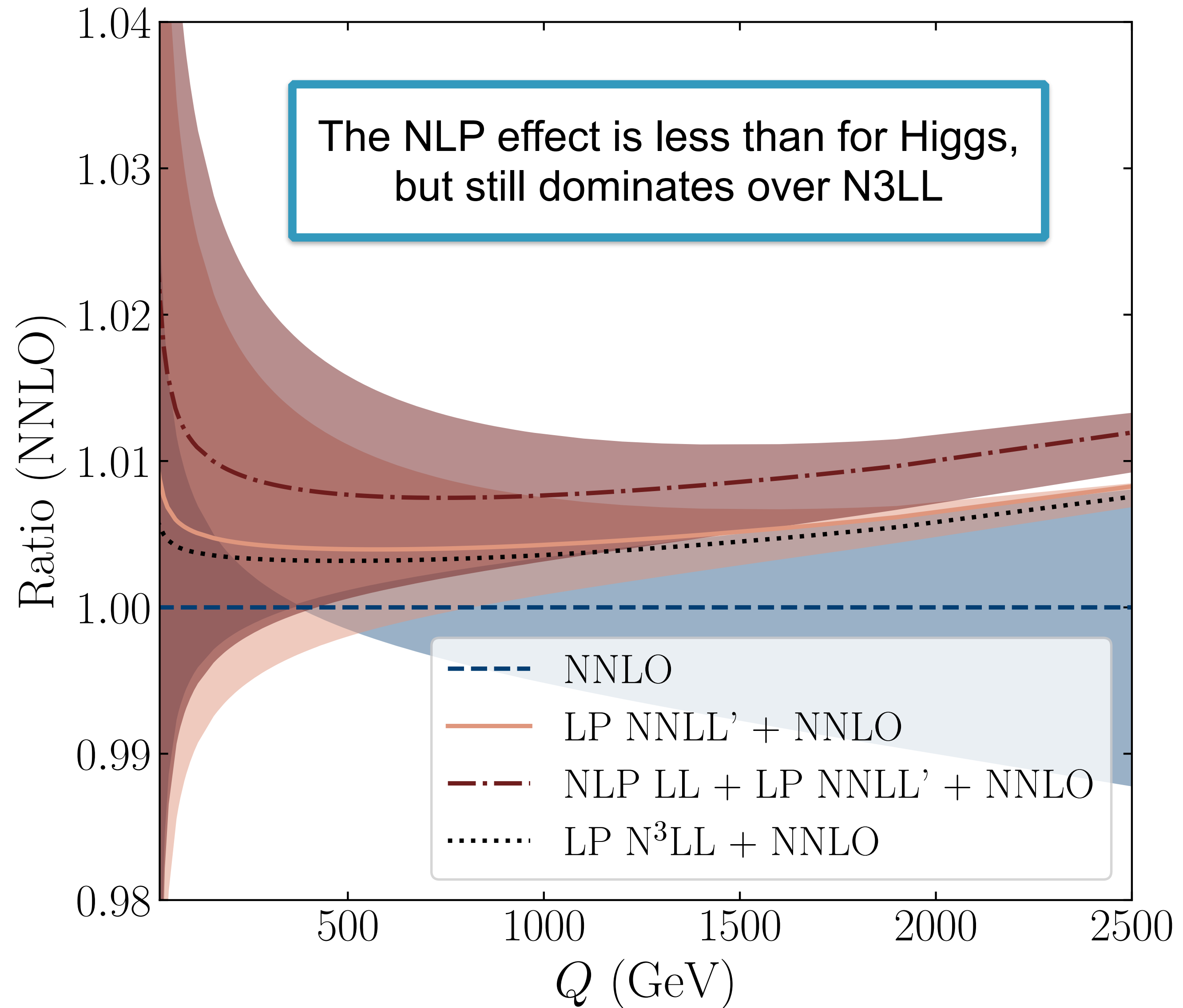
We vary $Q = m_h$

Consider single Higgs and DY



NLP has an 5 – 7% enhancement of NLP on top of LP NNLL

Consider single Higgs and **DY**

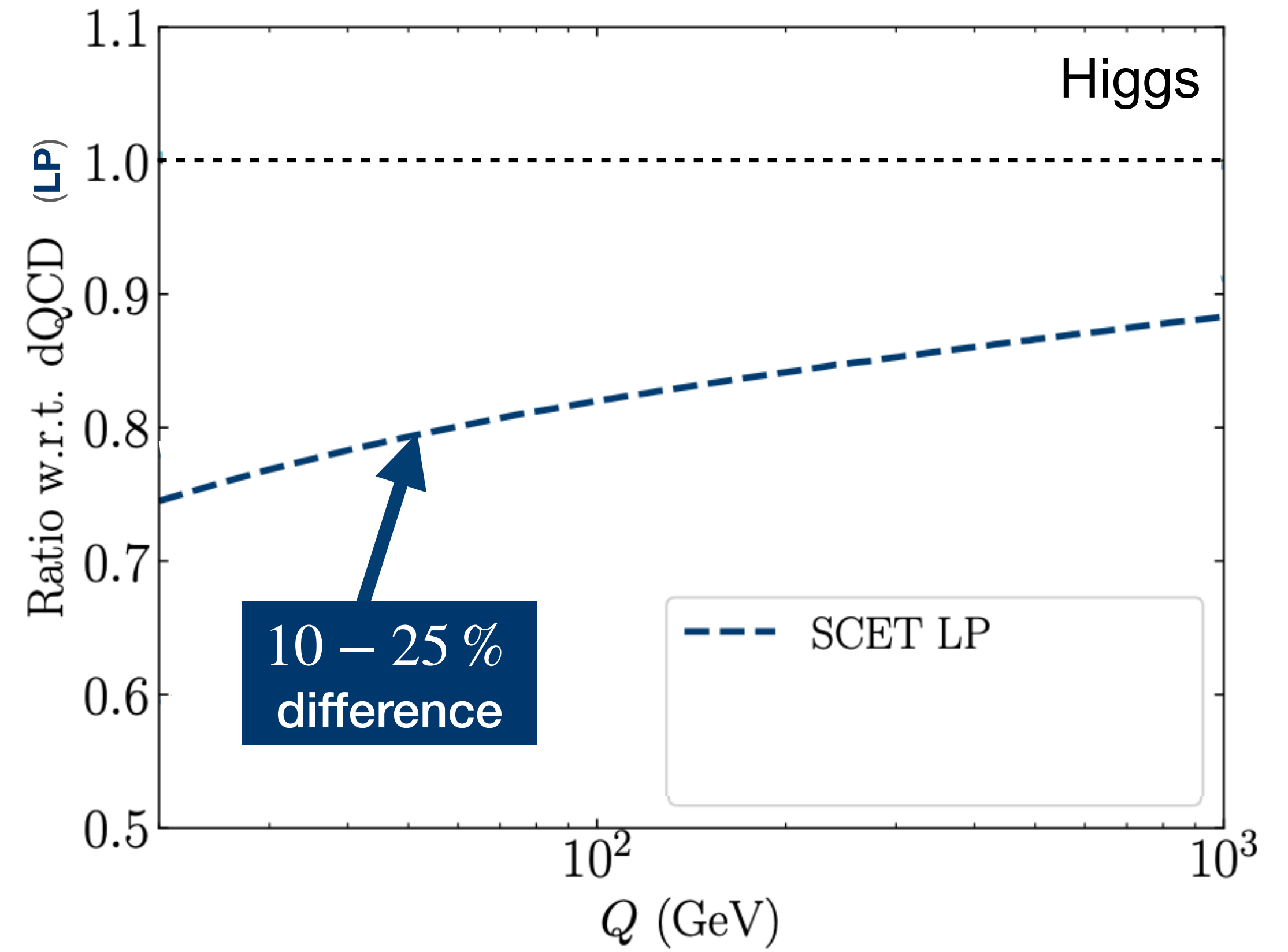
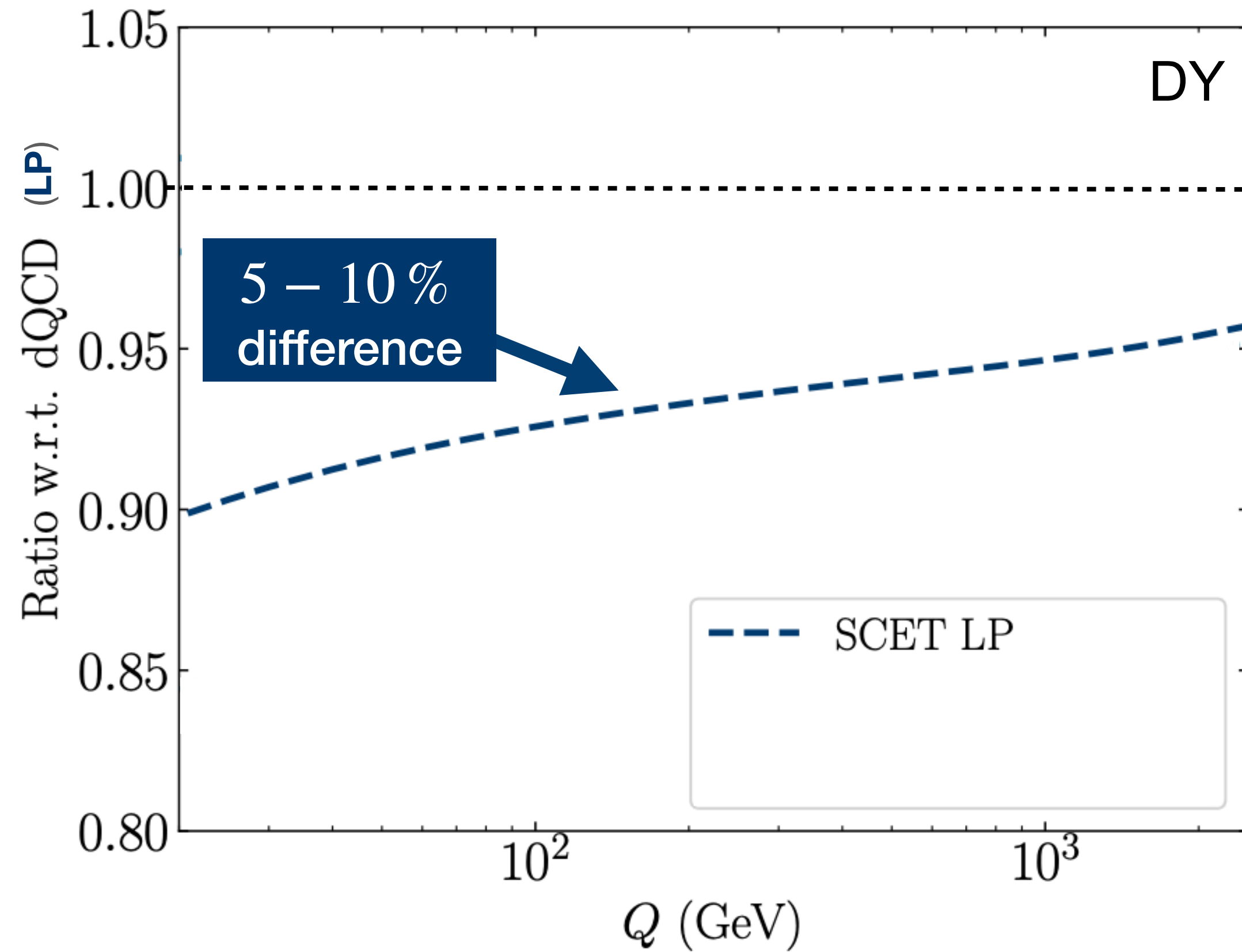


SCET vs dQCD at NLP

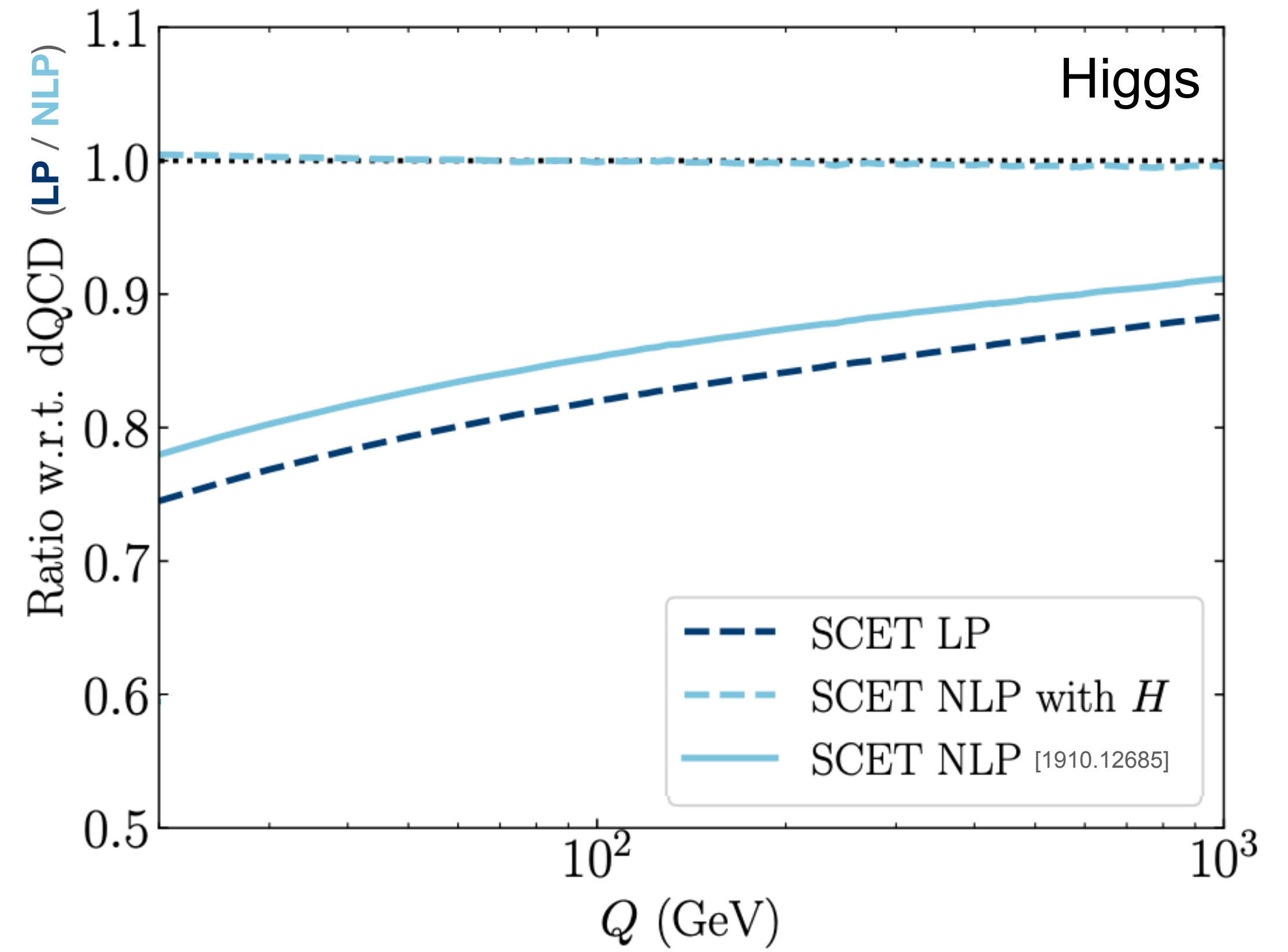
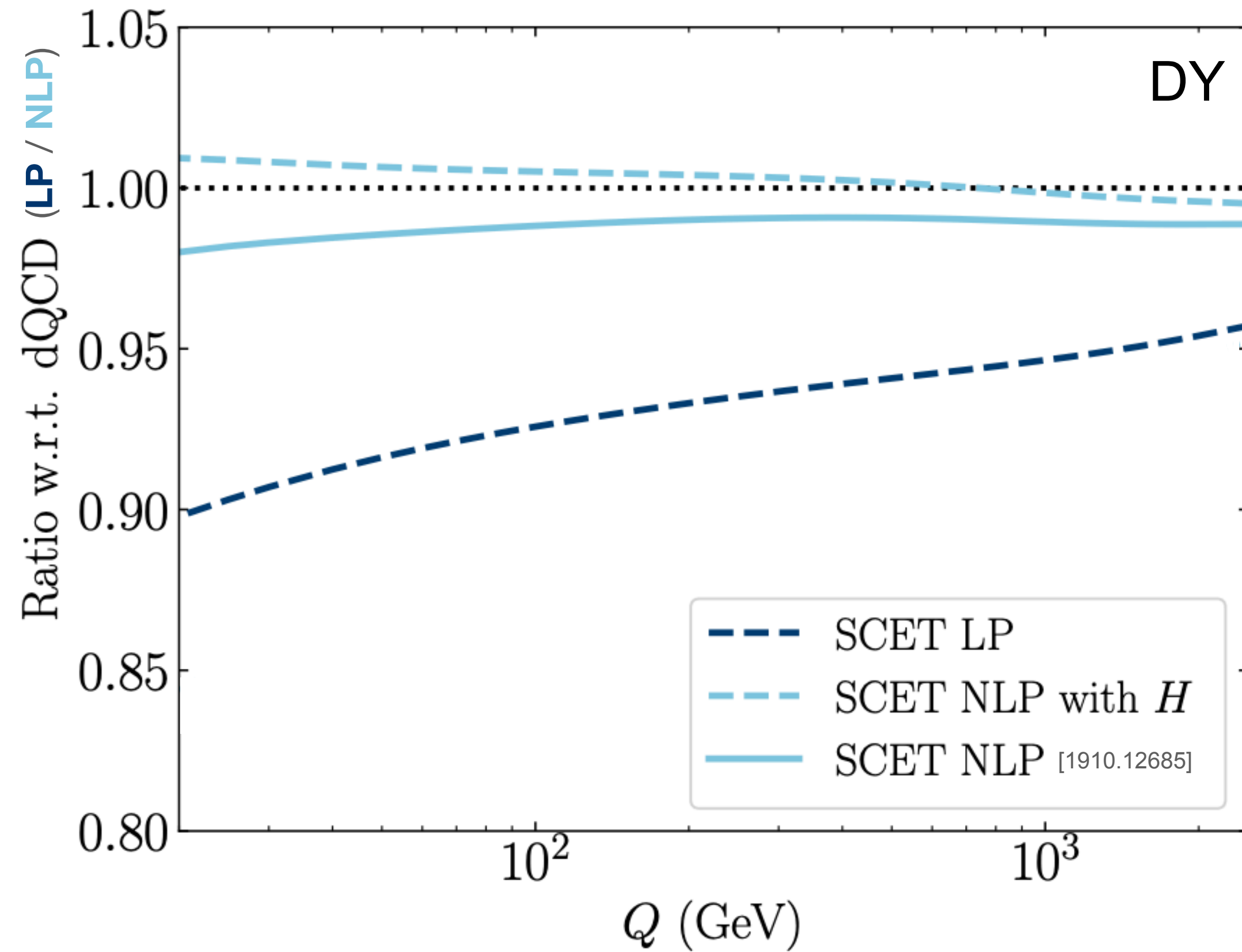
- DY and Higgs resummed in SCET at NLP LL as well [1809.10631,1910.12685]
- Numerical differences can become sizable between two approaches at LP
[0601048, 0809.4283, 1201.6364, 1301.4502, 1409.0864]
- Shown that these differences originate from power-suppressed contributions

Can we obtain analytical and numerical agreement at NLP LL?

SCET vs dQCD at NLP



SCET vs dQCD at NLP



- Remaining differences originate from:
- Truncations of higher-logarithmic terms
 - Truncations of higher-power terms

NLP resummation for colour-singlet processes

$$\sigma^{\text{res,NLP LL}} = \sigma_{\text{hard}} \exp \left[2 \int_0^1 dz^{N-1} \int_{\mu_F^2}^{Q^2(1-z)^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} P_{ii}^{\text{NLP}}(z, \alpha_s(q^2)) + \int_0^1 dz^{N-1} \frac{1}{1-z} D(\alpha_s((1-z)^2 Q^2)) \right]$$

Note that this only works at NLP LL for **LP-induced** colour-singlet processes:

- ★ Beyond LL the phase space needs to be modified (leading to $Q^2(1-z)^2 \rightarrow Q^2(1-z)^2/z$)
- ★ Need to identify (and find a resummation pattern for) sources of logarithms beyond the NLP LL

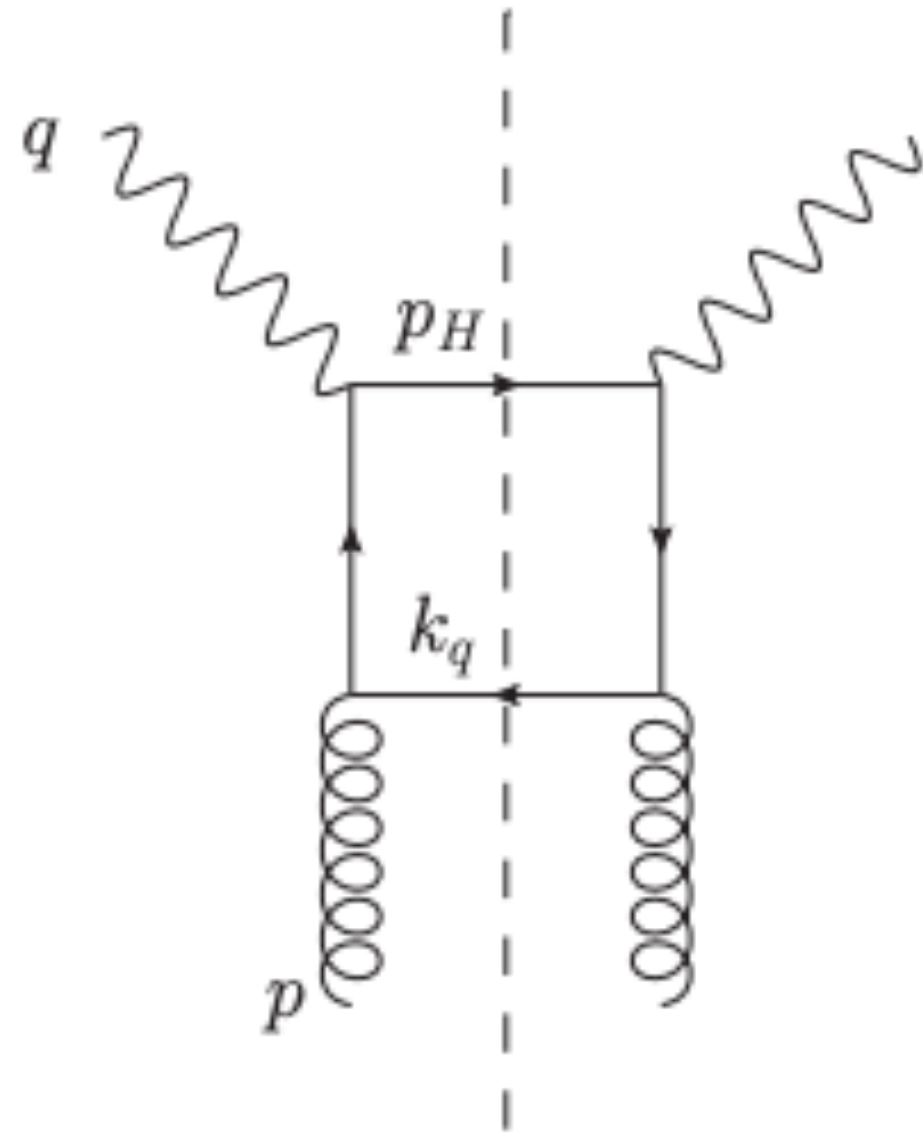
★ The qq-induced channels are not considered (yet)

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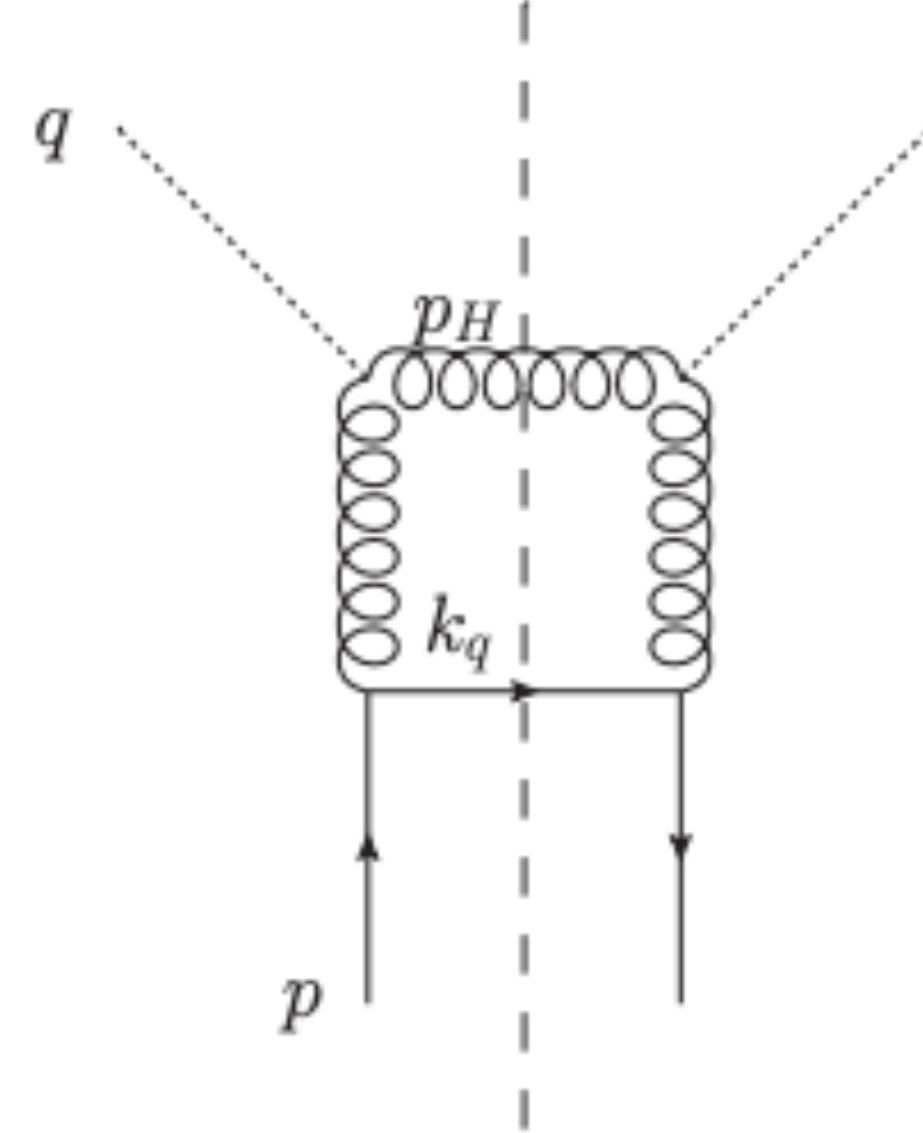
**Can we resum soft-quark emissions
in DY and Higgs production?**

What about quark emissions?

Consider DIS-like configurations with one soft quark emission



$$g(p) + \gamma^*(q) \rightarrow q(p_H) + \bar{q}(k_q)$$

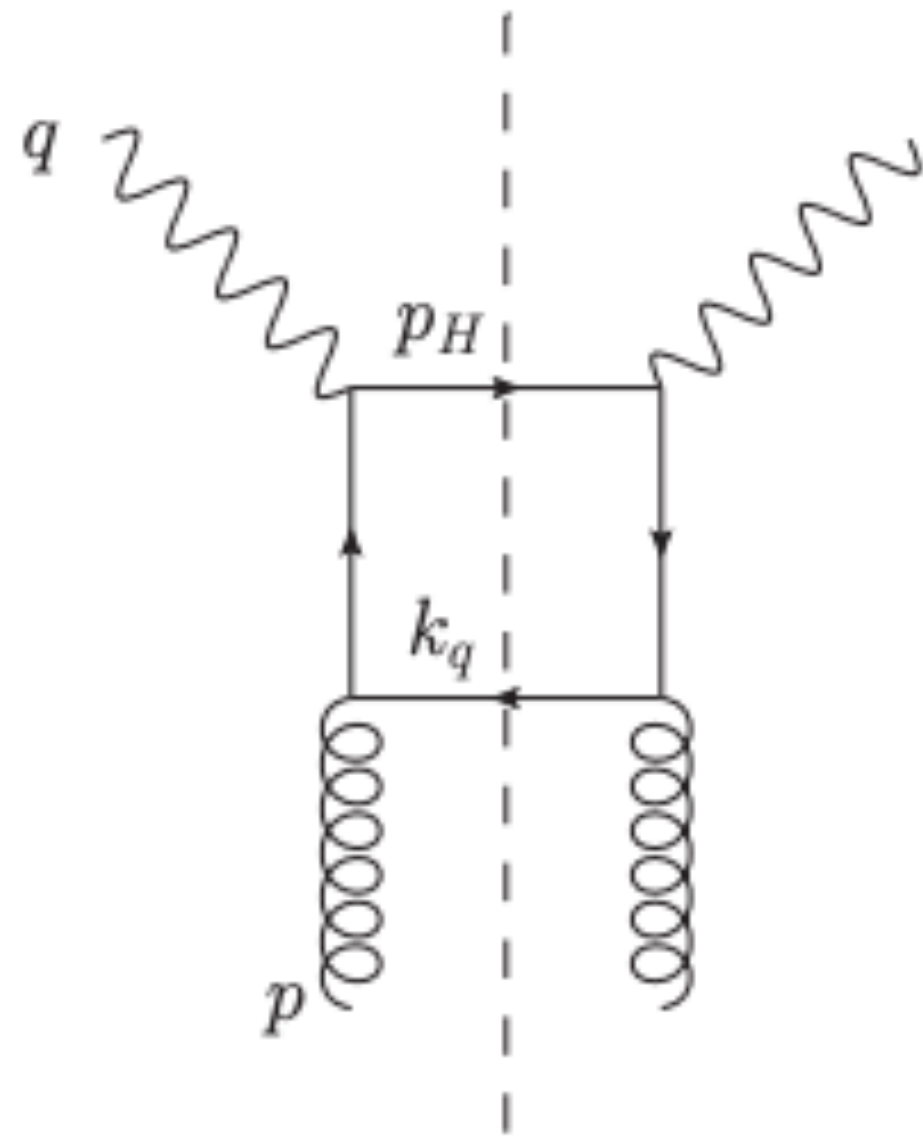


$$q(p) + h(q) \rightarrow g(p_H) + q(k_q)$$

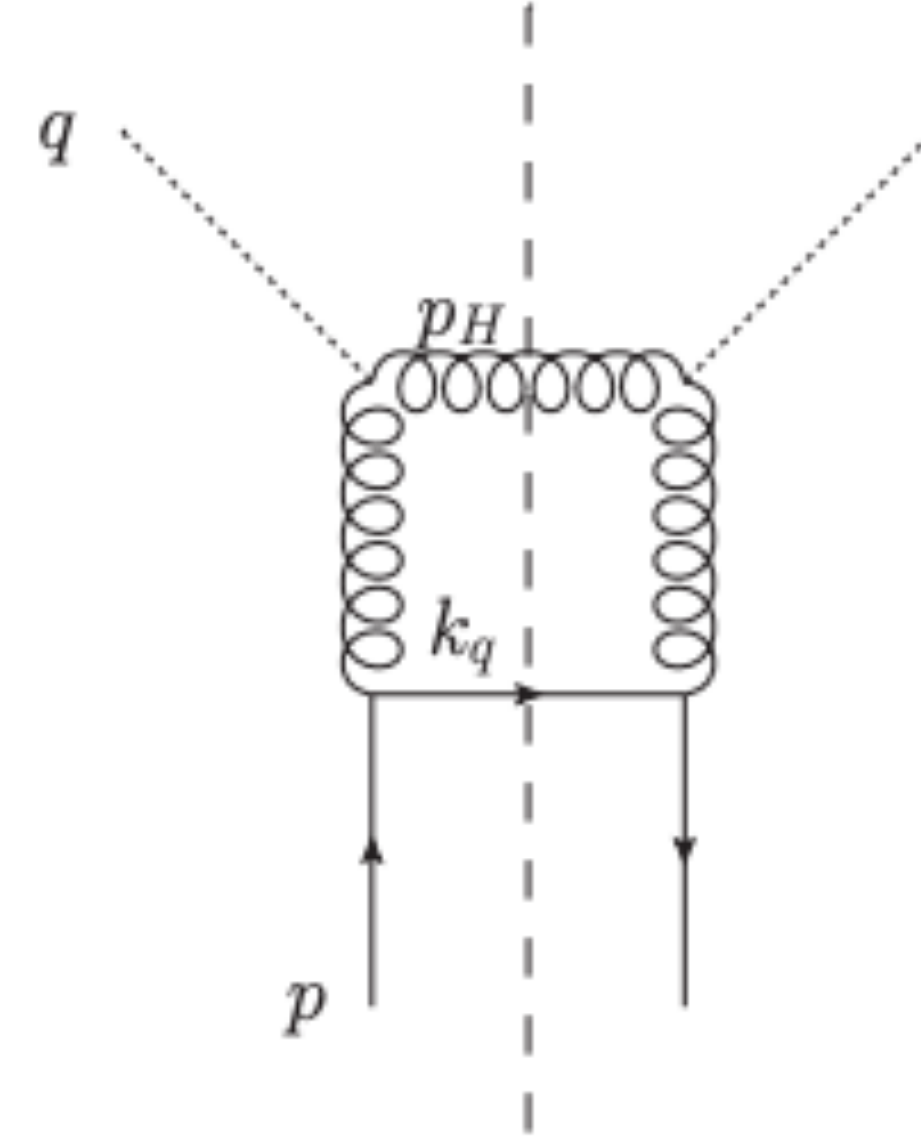
These are power-suppressed due to spinor sum
Multiple quark emissions would put it beyond NLP!

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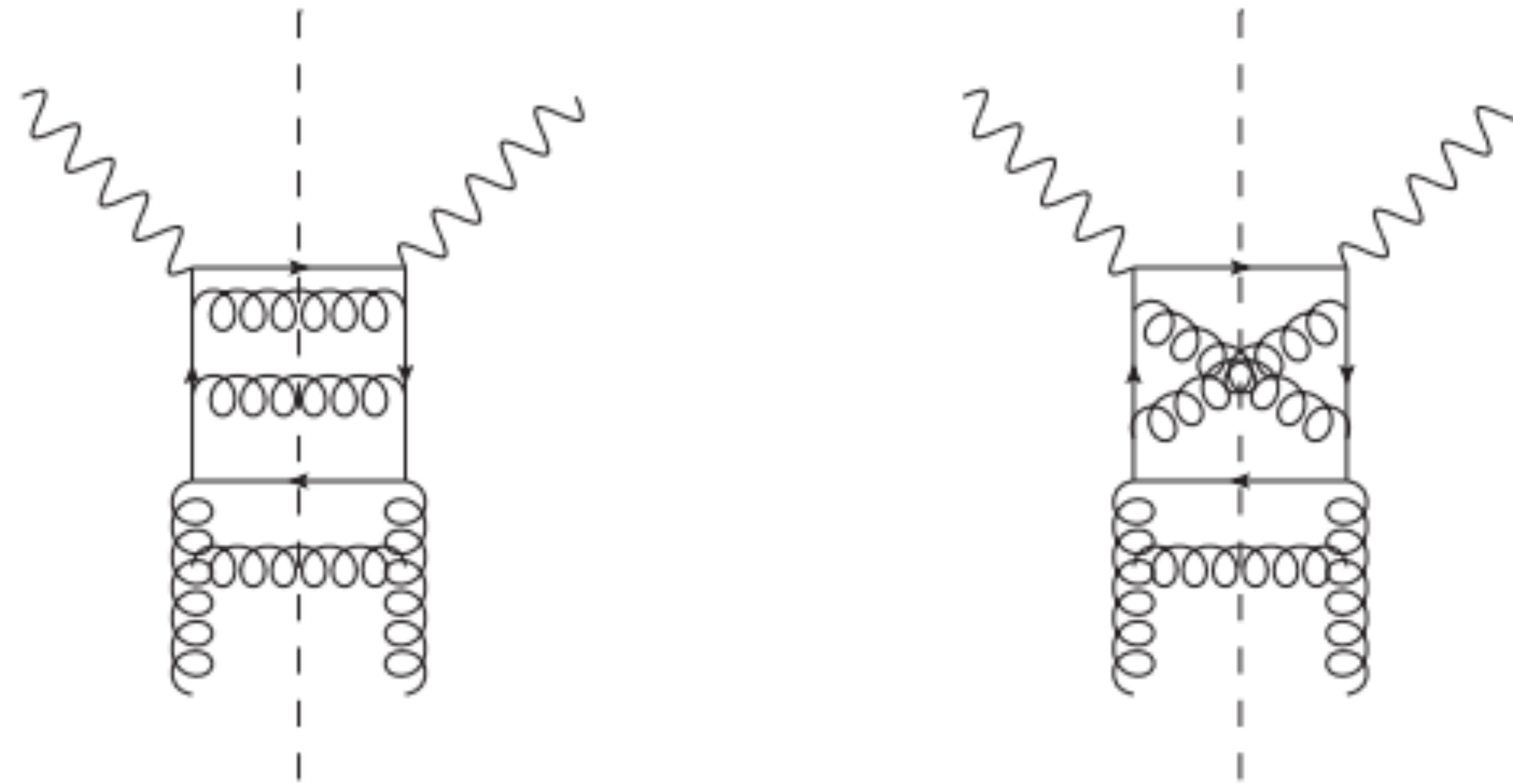
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Multiple quark emissions would put it beyond NLP!

$$g(p) + \gamma^*(q) \rightarrow q(p_H) + \bar{q}(k_q) + \sum g(k_i)$$

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What about quark emissions?

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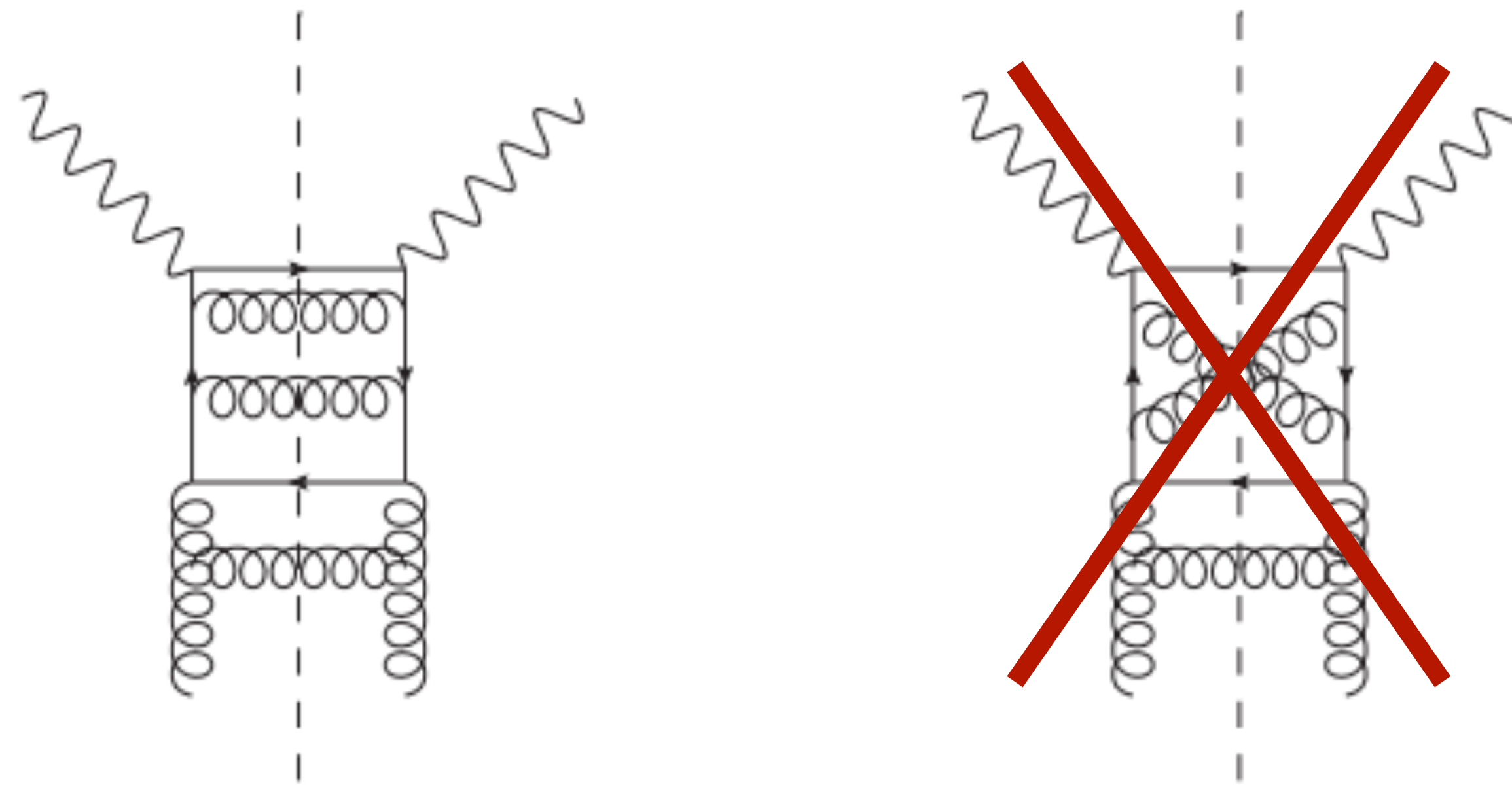


1. Phase-space can be treated in LP approximation
2. LLs originate from strongly-ordered emissions
3. By picking a suitable gauge crossed ladder diagrams may be neglected

As may be found in many textbooks, e.g. Dokshitzer, Diakonov, Troian (1980)

What about quark emissions?

$$g(p) + \gamma^*(q) \rightarrow q(p_H) + \bar{q}(k_q) + \sum g(k_i)$$



1. Phase-space can be treated in LP approximation
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3. By picking a suitable gauge crossed ladder diagrams may be neglected

$$\sum_{\text{pol}} \epsilon_{\mu}^{\dagger}(k) \epsilon_{\nu}(k) = -g_{\mu\nu} + \frac{k_{\mu} n_{\nu} + k_{\nu} n_{\mu}}{n \cdot k} \quad n = q + xp \quad x = \frac{-q^2}{2q \cdot p}$$

DIS structure function at NLP LL

$$g(p) + \gamma^*(q) \rightarrow q(p_H) + \bar{q}(k_q) + \sum g(k_i)$$

1. Phase-space can be treated in LP approximation
2. LLs originate from strongly-ordered emissions
3. By picking a suitable gauge crossed ladder diagrams may be neglected

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{\gamma^*g}^{\text{real}}(N) &= \frac{1}{\sigma_0} \int_0^1 dx x^{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int d\Phi_i | \mathcal{M}_{g\gamma^* \rightarrow q\bar{q}g_1 \dots g_i} |^2 \\
 &= - \frac{2a_s n_f N^\epsilon}{\epsilon} \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{C_A - C_F} \left(\frac{4a_s N^\epsilon}{\epsilon^2} \right)^{-1} \left[\exp \left(\frac{4a_s C_A N^\epsilon}{\epsilon^2} \right) - \exp \left(\frac{4a_s C_F N^\epsilon}{\epsilon^2} \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Notice pattern of colour charges!

Also seen for the off-diagonal splitting function [1005.1606],
and gluon thrust [1910.14038], [2205.04479]

DIS structure function at NLP LL

$$g(p) + \gamma^*(q) \rightarrow q(p_H) + \bar{q}(k_q) + \sum g(k_i)$$

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 \end{aligned}$$

Virtuals can be added implicitly through requiring soft pole cancellation

$$W_{\gamma^*g} \Big|_{\text{LL}} = -\frac{2a_s n_f N^\epsilon}{\epsilon} \frac{1}{N C_A - C_F} \left(\frac{4a_s (N^\epsilon - 1)}{\epsilon^2} \right)^{-1} \left[\exp\left(\frac{4a_s C_A (N^\epsilon - 1)}{\epsilon^2} \right) - \exp\left(\frac{4a_s C_F (N^\epsilon - 1)}{\epsilon^2} \right) \right]$$

DIS structure function at NLP LL

Coefficient function extracted after mass factorisation: $W_{\gamma^*g} = \underset{\text{NLP}}{C_{\gamma^*g}} \times \underset{\text{LP}}{Z_{gg}} + \underset{\text{NLP}}{C_{\gamma^*q}} \times \underset{\text{LP}}{Z_{qg}}$

$$C_{\gamma^*g} \Big|_{\text{LL}} = \frac{1}{2 \ln N} \frac{n_F}{C_A - C_F} \left[\mathcal{B}_0(4a_s(C_A - C_F) \ln^2 N) \exp(2a_s C_F \ln^2 N) - \exp(2a_s C_A \ln^2 N) \right]$$

- Higgs-quark process may be obtained by setting $n_f \rightarrow C_F$ and $C_F \leftrightarrow C_A$ elsewhere
- Result proves conjectures of [1005.1606], [1407.1553]
- Result is consistent with SCET results of [2008.04943]

Extending to DY/single Higgs

Approach may straightforwardly be extended to DY/single Higgs production

$$W_{\text{DY},g\bar{q}}^{\text{real}} \Big|_{\text{LL}} = - \frac{2a_s T_R N^{2\epsilon}}{\epsilon} \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{4a_s N^{2\epsilon}}{\epsilon^2} \right)^{-1} \frac{1}{C_F - C_A} \left[\exp \left(\frac{4a_s C_F N^{2\epsilon}}{\epsilon^2} \right) - \exp \left(\frac{4a_s C_A N^{2\epsilon}}{\epsilon^2} \right) \right]$$

Notice the factor of 2 (stems directly from the phase space)

Extending to DY/single Higgs

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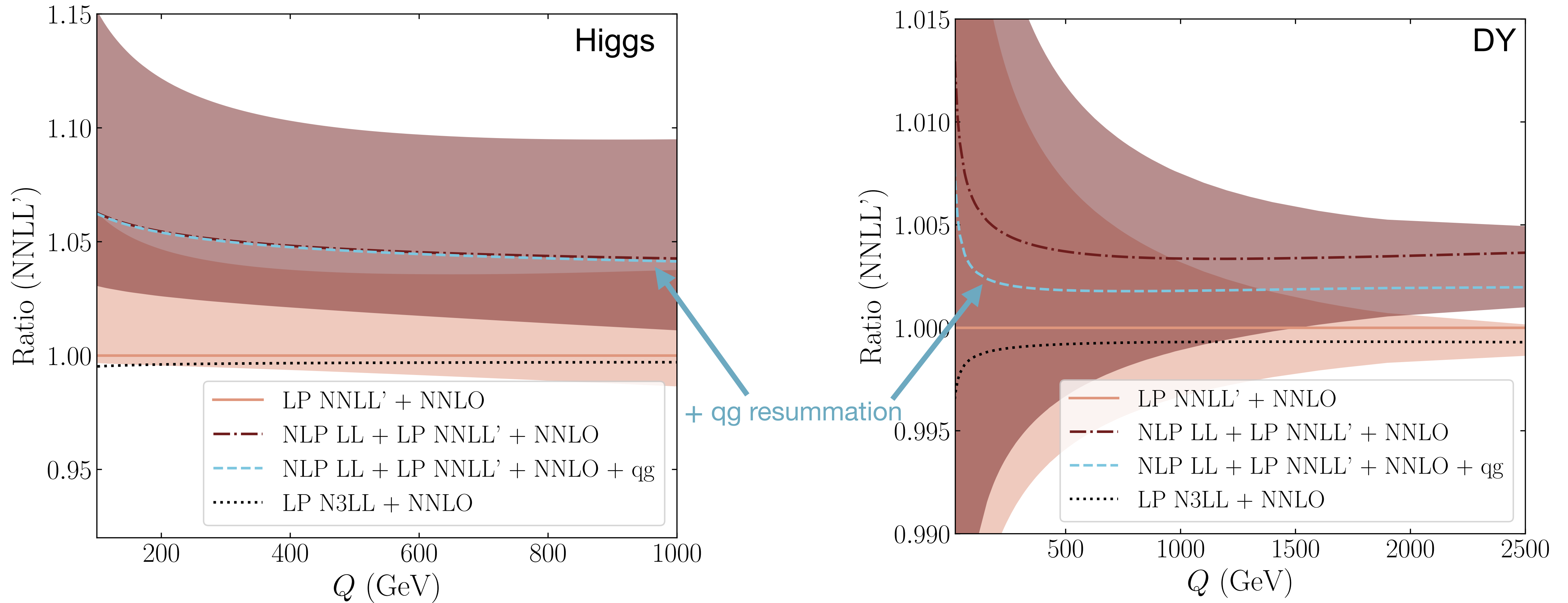
$$W_{\text{DY},g\bar{q}}^{\text{real}} \Big|_{\text{LL}} = -\frac{2a_s T_R N^{2\epsilon}}{\epsilon} \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{4a_s N^{2\epsilon}}{\epsilon^2} \right)^{-1} \frac{1}{C_F - C_A} \left[\exp \left(\frac{4a_s C_F N^{2\epsilon}}{\epsilon^2} \right) - \exp \left(\frac{4a_s C_A N^{2\epsilon}}{\epsilon^2} \right) \right]$$

Notice the factor of 2 (stems directly from the phase space)

Requiring soft-pole cancellation + a finite coefficient function after mass factorisation:

$$C_{\text{DY},g\bar{q}} \Big|_{\text{LL}} = \frac{T_R}{C_A - C_F} \frac{1}{2N \ln N} \left[\mathcal{B}_0(4a_s(C_A - C_F) \ln^2 N) \exp(8a_s C_F \ln^2 N) - \exp(2a_s(C_F + 3C_A) \ln^2 N) \right]$$

Adding to the NLP soft-gluon resummation



Conclusions part A

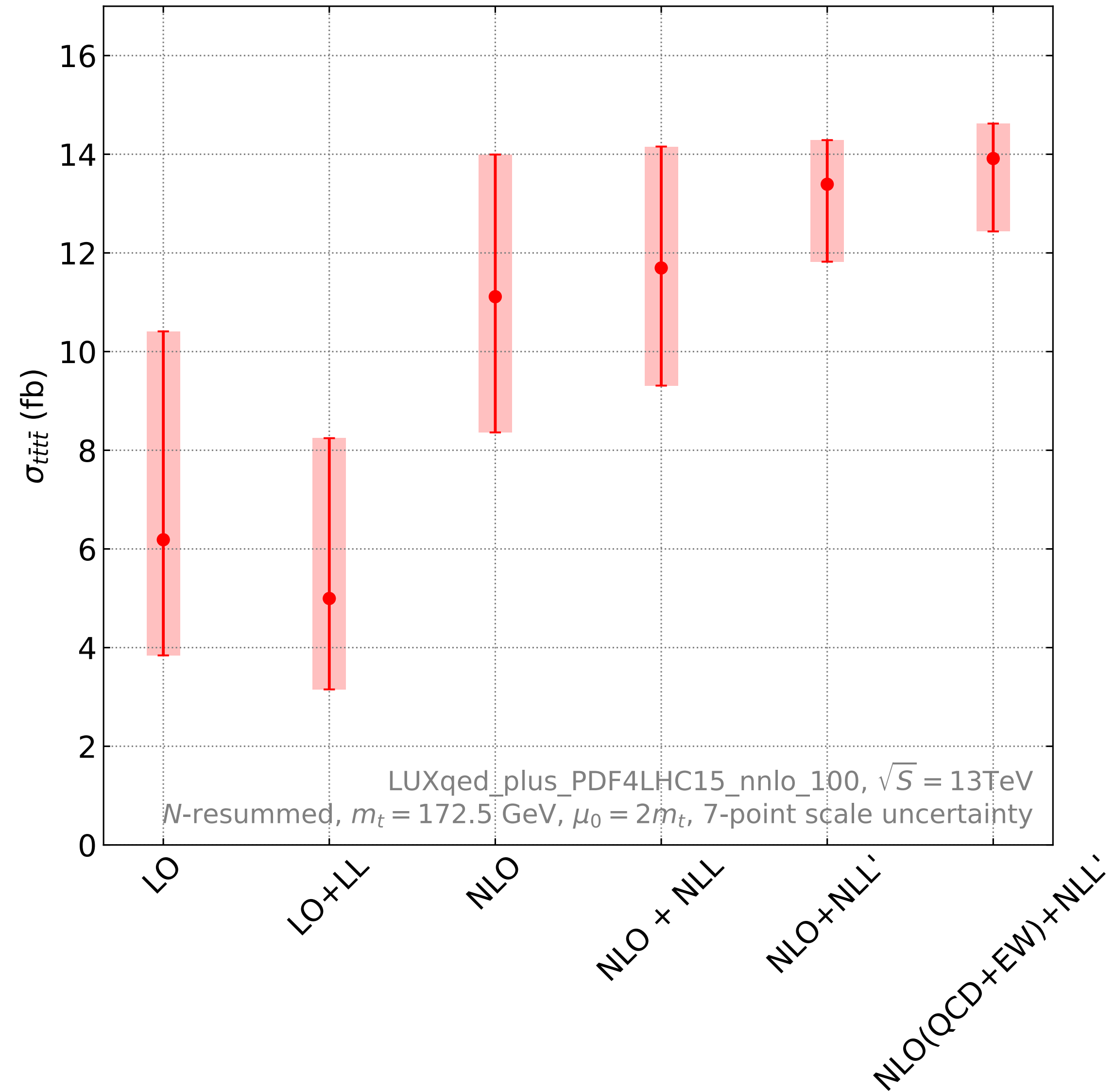
- Performed the first resummation of a process with 6 coloured particles at Born level
- Find a significant reduction of the total scale uncertainty
- Next: $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$, invariant-mass resummation, extension to NNLL

Conclusions part B

- NLP LL soft-gluon contributions for colour-singlet processes are linked to the LP LL ones, this allows their resummation
- Quark channels may be resummed like LP ones, but with more complicated combinatorics
- Numerical contribution of LL NLP terms varies for different processes, but in general it is not 'negligible'

Back-up

N resummed result



Colour basis $q\bar{q}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_1^{q\bar{q}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_c^3}} \delta_{c_1 c_3} \delta_{c_2 c_4} \delta_{c_6 c_8} \\
 c_2^{q\bar{q}} &= \frac{1}{T_R \sqrt{N_c(N_c^2 - 1)}} \delta_{c_1 c_3} t_{c_2 c_4}^{a_1} t_{c_6 c_8}^{a_1} \\
 c_3^{q\bar{q}} &= \frac{1}{T_R \sqrt{N_c(N_c^2 - 1)}} t_{c_1 c_3}^{a_1} \delta_{c_2 c_4} t_{c_6 c_8}^{a_1} \\
 c_4^{q\bar{q}} &= \frac{1}{T_R \sqrt{N_c(N_c^2 - 1)}} t_{c_1 c_3}^{a_1} t_{c_2 c_4}^{a_1} \delta_{c_6 c_8} \\
 c_5^{q\bar{q}} &= \frac{\sqrt{N_c}}{T_R^2 \sqrt{2(N_c^4 - 5N_c^2 + 4)}} t_{c_1 c_3}^{a_1} d^{a_1 a_2 b_3} t_{c_2 c_4}^{a_2} t_{c_6 c_8}^{b_3} \\
 c_6^{q\bar{q}} &= \frac{1}{T_R^2 \sqrt{2N_c(N_c^2 - 1)}} t_{c_1 c_3}^{a_1} i f^{a_1 a_2 b_3} t_{c_2 c_4}^{a_2} t_{c_6 c_8}^{b_3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Colour basis gg

$$\bar{c}_1^{gg} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}c_1^{gg} + \frac{3}{10}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}c_6^{gg} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}c_{10}^{gg} - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\frac{3}{10}}c_{11}^{gg} - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\frac{3}{10}}c_{12}^{gg} + \frac{7}{40}c_{13}^{gg},$$

$$\bar{c}_2^{gg} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}c_1^{gg} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}c_6^{gg} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}c_{11}^{gg} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}c_{12}^{gg} + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}c_{13}^{gg},$$

$$\bar{c}_3^{gg} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}c_7^{gg} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}c_9^{gg},$$

$$\bar{c}_5^{gg} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}c_1^{gg} - \frac{1}{2}c_6^{gg} - \frac{1}{2}c_{10}^{gg} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}c_{13}^{gg},$$

$$\bar{c}_6^{gg} = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{5}{14}}c_1^{gg} + \frac{3}{2\sqrt{35}}c_6^{gg} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{5}{7}}c_{10}^{gg} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}c_{12}^{gg} - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\frac{3}{70}}c_{13}^{gg},$$

$$\bar{c}_7^{gg} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{7}}c_1^{gg} + \frac{3}{5\sqrt{14}}c_6^{gg} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}c_{10}^{gg} + \sqrt{\frac{7}{10}}c_{11}^{gg} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{70}}c_{12}^{gg} - \frac{3}{10}\sqrt{\frac{3}{7}}c_{13}^{gg},$$

$$\bar{c}_8^{gg} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}c_7^{gg} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}c_9^{gg},$$

$$\bar{c}_{13}^{gg} = \frac{1}{8}c_1^{gg} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}c_6^{gg} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}c_{10}^{gg} + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}c_{11}^{gg} + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}c_{12}^{gg} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}c_{13}^{gg},$$

$$\bar{c}_4^{gg} = c_{14}^{gg}, \quad \bar{c}_9^{gg} = c_8^{gg}, \quad \bar{c}_{10}^{gg} = c_5^{gg}, \quad \bar{c}_{11}^{gg} = c_4^{gg}, \quad \bar{c}_{12}^{gg} = c_3^{gg}, \quad \bar{c}_{14}^{gg} = c_2^{gg}.$$

Colour basis gg

With

$$c_1^{gg} = \frac{1}{T_R} \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} t_{c_2 c_4}^{a_1} t_{c_6 c_8}^{a_2},$$

$$c_3^{gg} = \frac{1}{T_R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(N_c^4 - 5N_c^2 + 4)}} \delta_{c_2 c_4} d_{a_1 a_2 b_1} t_{c_6 c_8}^{b_1},$$

$$c_5^{gg} = \frac{1}{T_R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(N_c^4 - 5N_c^2 + 4)}} t_{c_2 c_4}^{b_1} d_{b_1 a_1 a_2} \delta_{c_6 c_8},$$

$$c_7^{gg} = \frac{1}{T_R^2} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{N_c^4 - 5N_c^2 + 4}} t_{c_2 c_4}^{b_1} d_{b_1 a_1 b_2} i f_{b_2 a_2 b_3} t_{c_6 c_8}^{b_3},$$

$$c_9^{gg} = \frac{1}{T_R^2} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{N_c^4 - 5N_c^2 + 4}} t_{c_2 c_4}^{b_1} i f_{b_1 a_1 b_2} d_{b_2 a_2 b_3} t_{c_6 c_8}^{b_3},$$

$$c_{11}^{gg} = \frac{1}{T_R} \frac{2}{\sqrt{N_c^4 - 5N_c^2 + 4}} t_{c_2 c_4}^{b_1} \mathbf{P}_{a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2}^{10} t_{c_6 c_8}^{b_2},$$

$$c_{13}^{gg} = \frac{1}{T_R} \frac{2}{N_c \sqrt{N_c^2 + 2N_c - 3}} t_{c_2 c_4}^{b_1} \mathbf{P}_{a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2}^{27} t_{c_6 c_8}^{b_2},$$

$$c_2^{gg} = \frac{1}{N_c \sqrt{N_c^2 - 1}} \delta_{a_1 a_2} \delta_{c_2 c_4} \delta_{c_6 c_8},$$

$$c_4^{gg} = \frac{1}{T_R} \frac{1}{N_c \sqrt{2(N_c^2 - 1)}} \delta_{c_2 c_4} i f_{a_1 a_2 b_1} t_{c_6 c_8}^{b_1},$$

$$c_6^{gg} = \frac{1}{T_R^2} \frac{N_c}{2(N_c^2 - 4) \sqrt{N_c^2 - 1}} t_{c_2 c_4}^{b_1} d_{b_1 a_1 b_2} d_{b_2 a_2 b_3} t_{c_6 c_8}^{b_3}$$

$$c_8^{gg} = \frac{1}{T_R} \frac{1}{N_c \sqrt{2(N_c^2 - 1)}} t_{c_2 c_4}^{b_1} i f_{b_1 a_1 a_2} \delta_{c_6 c_8},$$

$$c_{10}^{gg} = \frac{1}{T_R^2} \frac{1}{2N_c \sqrt{N_c^2 - 1}} t_{c_2 c_4}^{b_1} i f_{b_1 a_1 b_2} i f_{b_2 a_2 b_3} t_{c_6 c_8}^{b_3},$$

$$c_{12}^{gg} = \frac{1}{T_R} \frac{2}{\sqrt{N_c^4 - 5N_c^2 + 4}} t_{c_2 c_4}^{b_1} \mathbf{P}_{a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2}^{\overline{10}} t_{c_6 c_8}^{b_2},$$

$$c_{14}^{gg} = \frac{1}{T_R} \frac{2}{N_c \sqrt{N_c^2 - 2N_c - 3}} t_{c_2 c_4}^{b_1} \mathbf{P}_{a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2}^0 t_{c_6 c_8}^{b_2}.$$

Colour basis gg

With

$$\mathbf{P}_{a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2}^{10(\overline{10})} = \frac{1}{4} (\delta_{a_1 b_3} \delta_{b_1 b_4} - \delta_{a_1 b_4} \delta_{b_1 b_3}) \left(\delta_{b_3 a_2} \delta_{b_4 b_2} \pm \frac{1}{T_R^2} \text{Tr} [t^{b_3} t^{b_2} t^{b_4} t^{a_2}] \right) - \frac{1}{4N_c T_R} f_{a_1 b_1 b_5} f_{b_5 a_2 b_2} ,$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2}^{27} = \frac{1}{4} (\delta_{a_1 b_3} \delta_{b_1 b_4} + \delta_{a_1 b_4} \delta_{b_1 b_3}) \left(\delta_{b_3 a_2} \delta_{b_4 b_2} + \frac{1}{T_R^2} \text{Tr} [t^{b_3} t^{b_2} t^{b_4} t^{a_2}] \right) - \frac{1}{4T_R(2 + N_c)} d_{a_1 b_1 b_3} d_{b_3 a_2 b_2} - \frac{1}{2N_c(1 + N_c)} \delta_{a_1 b_1} \delta_{a_2 b_2} ,$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2}^0 = \frac{1}{4} (\delta_{a_1 b_3} \delta_{b_1 b_4} + \delta_{a_1 b_4} \delta_{b_1 b_3}) \left(\delta_{b_3 a_2} \delta_{b_4 b_2} - \frac{1}{T_R^2} \text{Tr} [t^{b_3} t^{b_2} t^{b_4} t^{a_2}] \right) + \frac{1}{4T_R(2 - N_c)} d_{a_1 b_1 b_3} d_{b_3 a_2 b_2} + \frac{1}{2N_c(1 - N_c)} \delta_{a_1 b_1} \delta_{a_2 b_2}$$

SCET vs dQCD at NLP

Resummation at LP: [0710.0680, 0809.4283]

$$\Delta^{\text{SCET,LP}} = H(Q, \mu) U(Q, \mu_s, \mu) \tilde{s} \left(\ln \frac{Q^2}{\mu_s^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}, \mu_s \right) \frac{z^{-\eta}}{(1-z)^{1-2\eta}} \frac{e^{-2\gamma_E \eta}}{\Gamma(2\eta)}$$

Resummation at NLP: $\Delta^{\text{SCET,LP+NLP}} = \Delta^{\text{SCET,LP}} + \Delta^{\text{SCET,NLP}}$ [1809.10631, 1910.12685]

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$$\Delta^{\text{SCET,NLP}} = -\beta(\alpha_s(\mu_s^2)) \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_s(\mu_s^2)} U_{\text{LL}}(Q, \mu_s) \quad [2101.07270]$$

As in the dQCD case, NLP contributions can be obtained directly from the LP ones with a derivative. In N-space, these forms are identical!

SCET vs dQCD at NLP

Important to include for analytical agreement at NLP

Resummation at LP:

$$\Delta^{\text{SCET,LP}} = H(Q, \mu) U(Q, \mu_s, \mu) \tilde{s} \left(\ln \frac{Q^2}{\mu_s^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}, \mu_s \right) \frac{z^{-\eta}}{(1-z)^{1-2\eta}} \frac{e^{-2\gamma_E \eta}}{\Gamma(2\eta)}$$

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SCET vs dQCD at NLP

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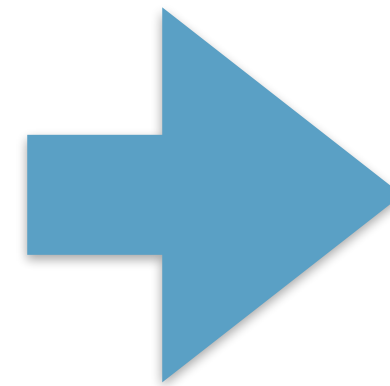
$$\Delta^{\text{SCET,NLP}} = -H(Q, \mu) \beta(\alpha_s(\mu_s^2)) \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_s(\mu_s^2)} U_{\text{LL}}(Q, \mu_s)$$

Important for numerical agreement

Explicit forms - dQCD

$$g_a^{(1)}(\lambda, N) = \frac{A_a^{(1)}}{2\pi b_0^2} [2\lambda + (1 - 2\lambda)\ln(1 - 2\lambda)]$$

$$h_a^{(1)}(\lambda, N) = -\frac{A_a^{(1)}}{2\pi b_0} \frac{\ln(1 - 2\lambda)}{N}$$



$$\frac{1}{\alpha_s} g_a^{(1)}(\lambda, N) + h_a^{(1)}(\lambda, N) = \frac{1}{\alpha_s} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial N} \right) g_a^{(1)}(\lambda)$$

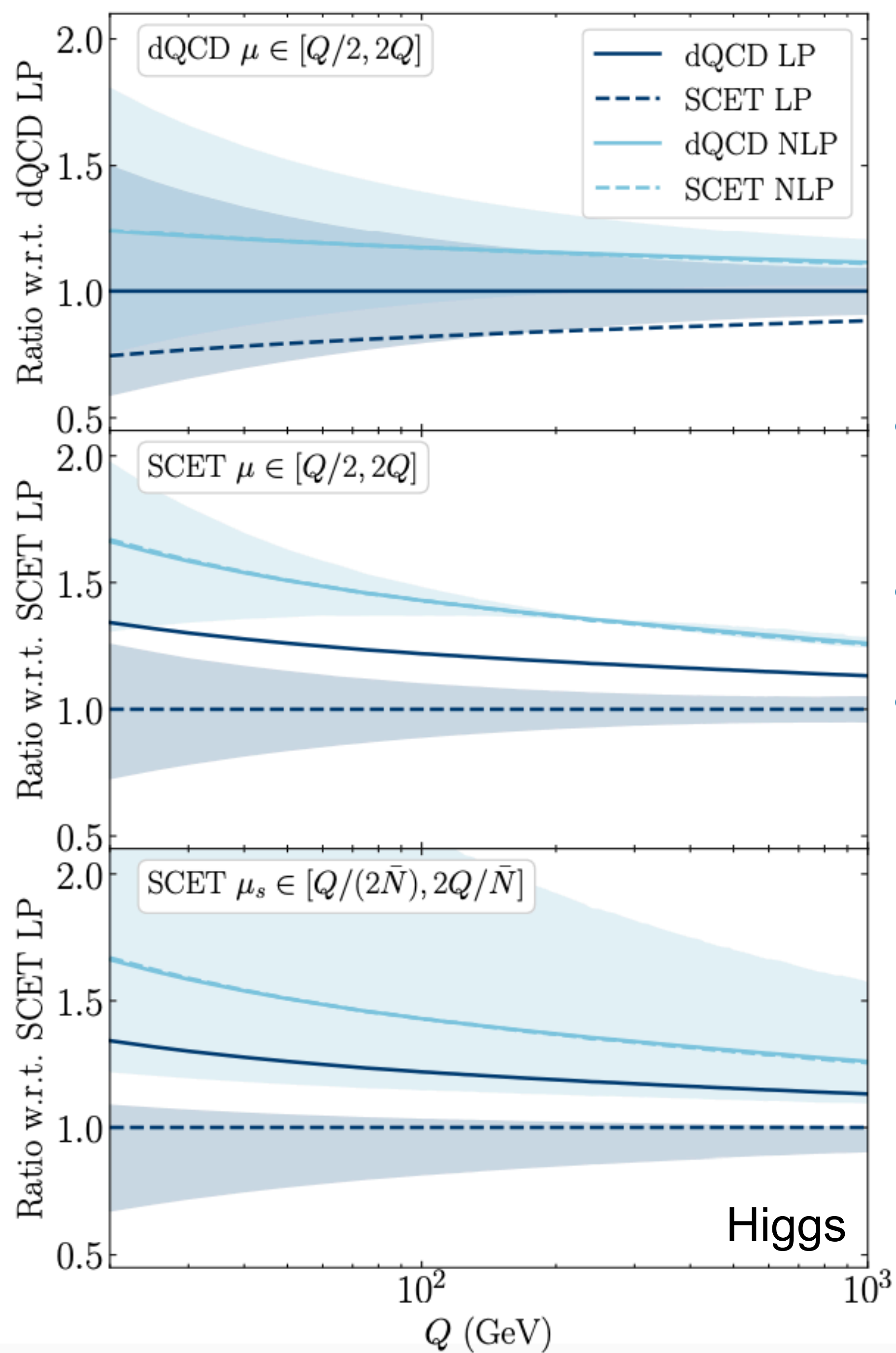
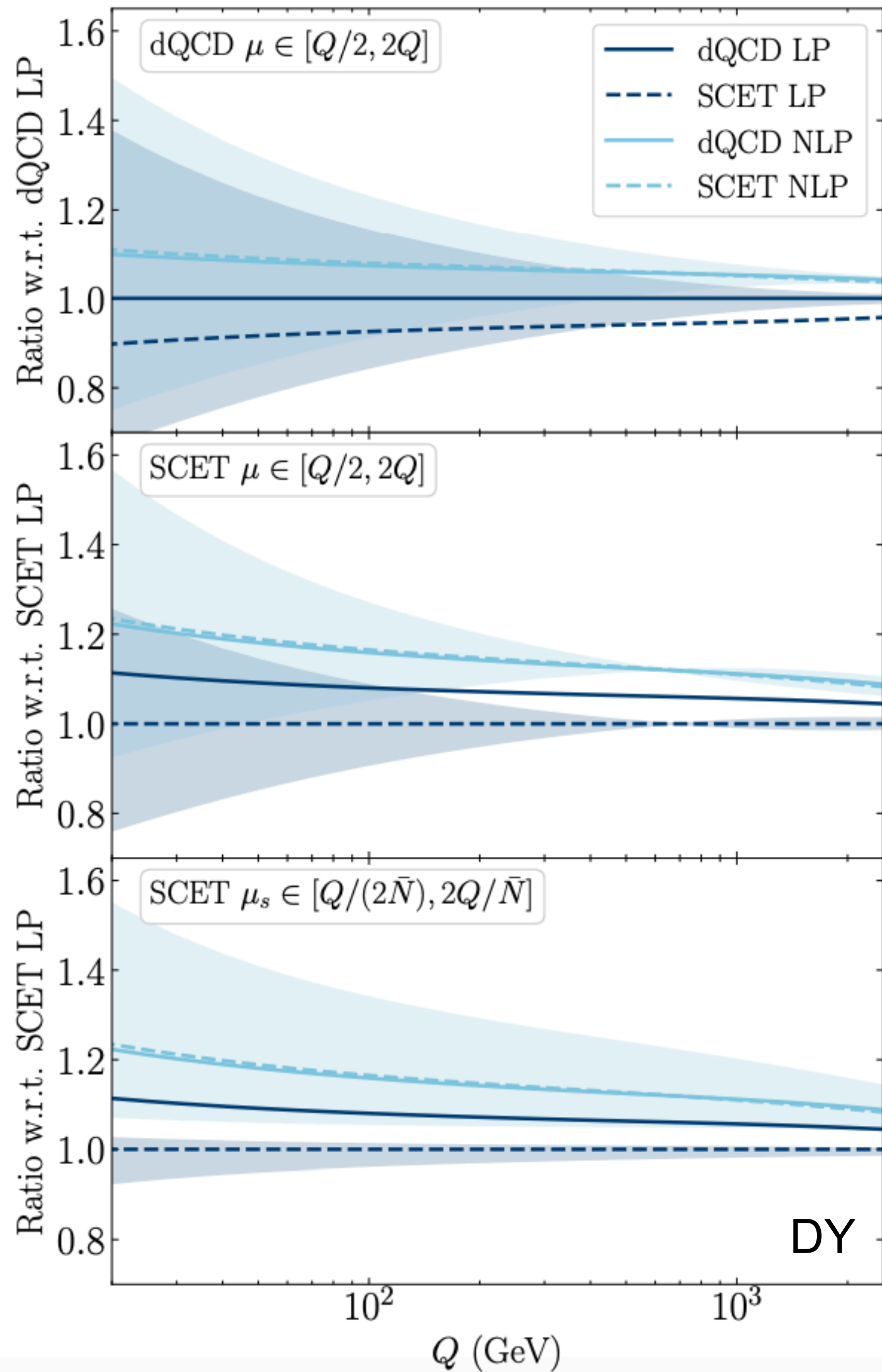
Explicit forms - SCET

$$U_{aa}(Q, \mu_h, \mu, \mu_s) = \exp \left[S_a(\mu_h^2, \mu_s^2) - a_{\gamma_{VIS}}(\mu_h^2, \mu_s^2) + 2a_{\gamma_a}(\mu_s^2, \mu^2) - a_{\Gamma_{\text{cusp},a}}(\mu_h^2, \mu_s^2) \ln \frac{Q^2}{\mu_h^2} \right]$$

$$\Delta^{\text{SCET,NLP}}(z, Q, \mu, \mu_s) = -\frac{2A_a^{(1)}}{\pi b_0} \ln \frac{\alpha_s(\mu^2)}{\alpha_s(\mu_s^2)} \exp [S_{a,\text{LL}}(Q^2, \mu^2) - S_{a,\text{LL}}(\mu_s^2, \mu^2)]$$

$$S_{a,\text{LL}}(\mu^2, \nu^2) = \frac{A_a^{(1)}}{b_0^2 \pi} \left[\frac{1}{\alpha_s(\mu^2)} - \frac{1}{\alpha_s(\nu^2)} - \frac{1}{\alpha_s(\mu^2)} \ln \frac{\alpha_s(\nu^2)}{\alpha_s(\mu^2)} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^{\text{SCET,NLP}}(z, Q, \mu, \mu_s) &= -\beta(\alpha_s(\mu^2)) \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_s(\mu_s^2)} U_{aa,\text{LL}}(Q, \mu_h = Q, \mu, \mu_s) \\ &= \frac{\beta(\alpha_s(\mu^2)) A_a^{(1)}}{\alpha_s^2 b_0^2 \pi} \ln \frac{\alpha_s(\mu^2)}{\alpha_s(\mu_s^2)} U_{aa,\text{LL}}(Q, \mu_h = Q, \mu, \mu_s) \end{aligned}$$



- dQCD uncertainty from varying μ is larger than that of SCET
- LP SCET does not contain central dQCD result
- Explicit soft scale variations in SCET induce a large uncertainty at NLP

Example of a non-colour-singlet production

Prompt photon production

Here we do not know the NLP resummation, but can we use what we have learned from the DY and Higgs cases to estimate the class of NLP contributions that arise due to next-to-soft collinear momentum configurations?

Option 1: use diagonal splitting functions at NLP

Option 2b: use the DGLAP equations with off-diagonal dependence up to LL NLP

Option 2c: use the DGLAP equations with off-diagonal dependence without approximating

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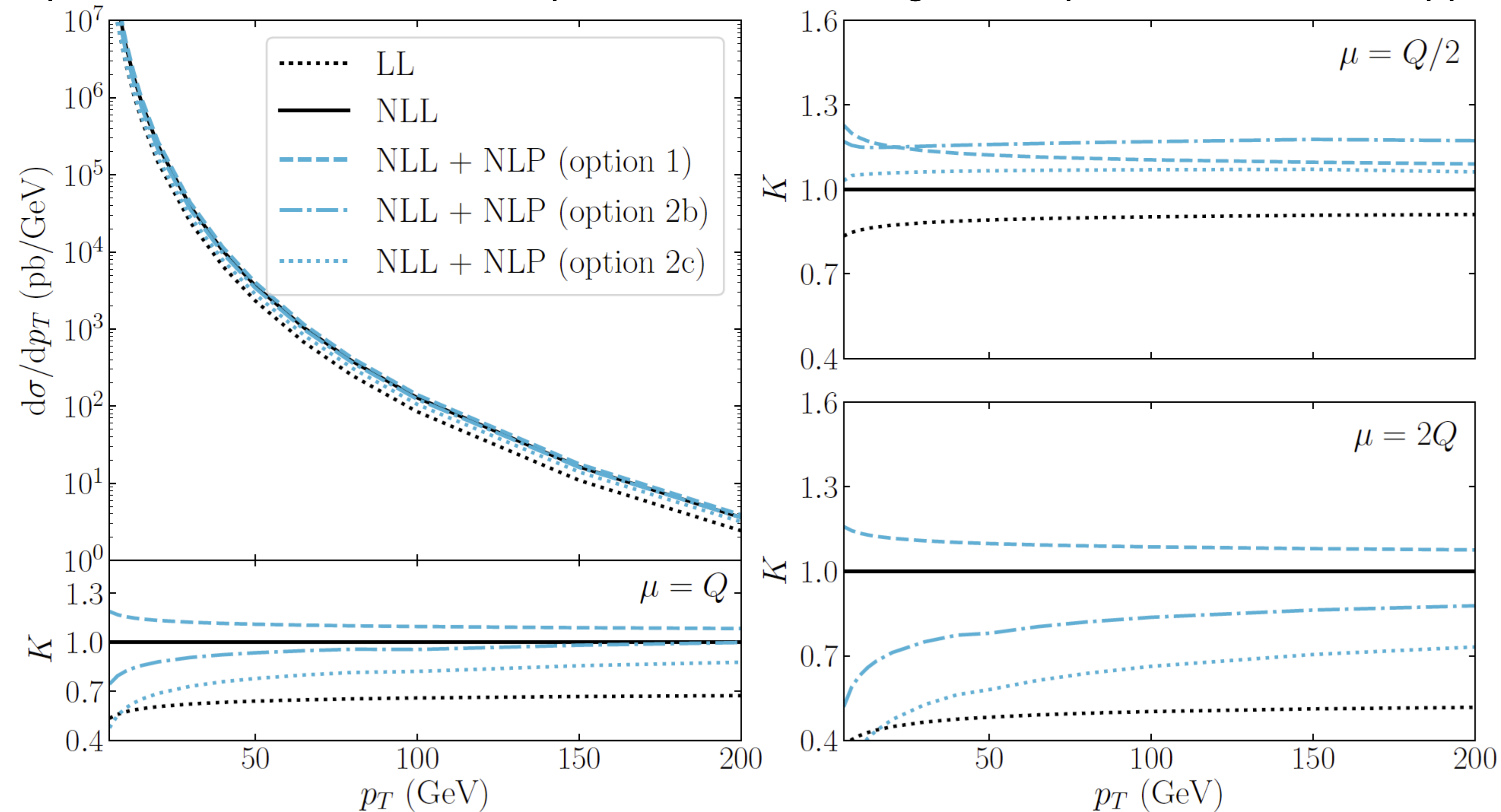
But remember: no interference effects are taken into account in this way!

What about prompt photon?

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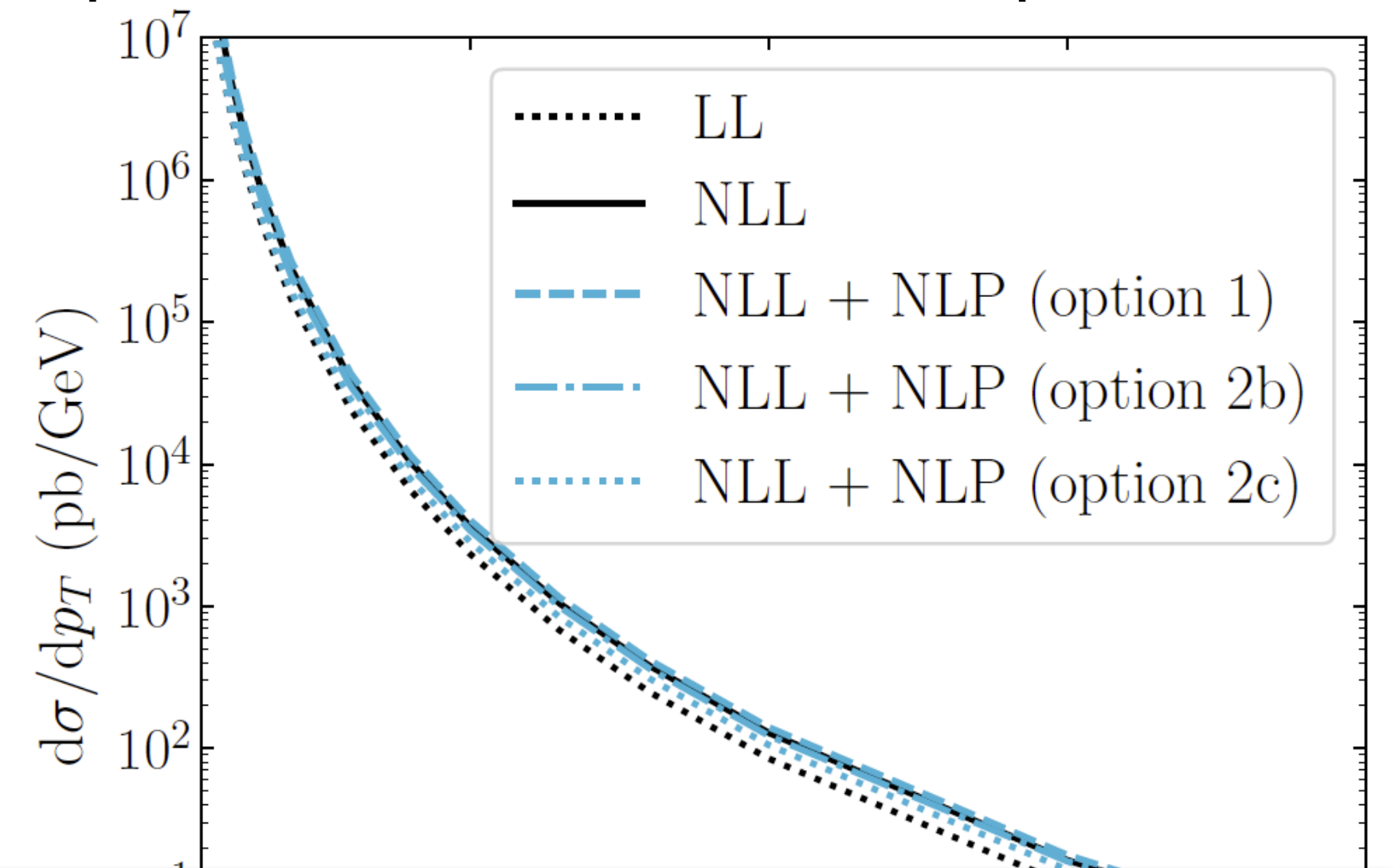


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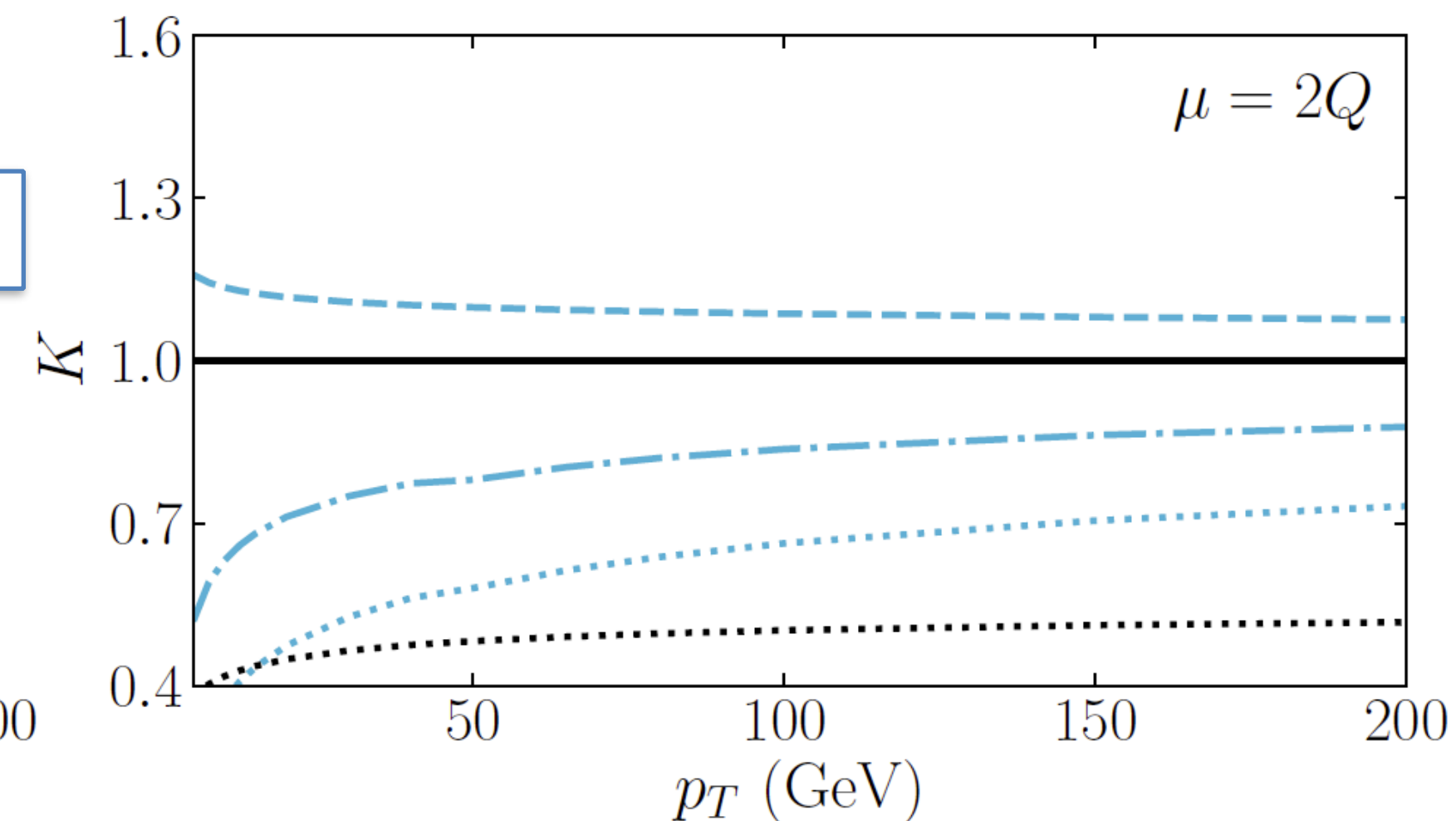
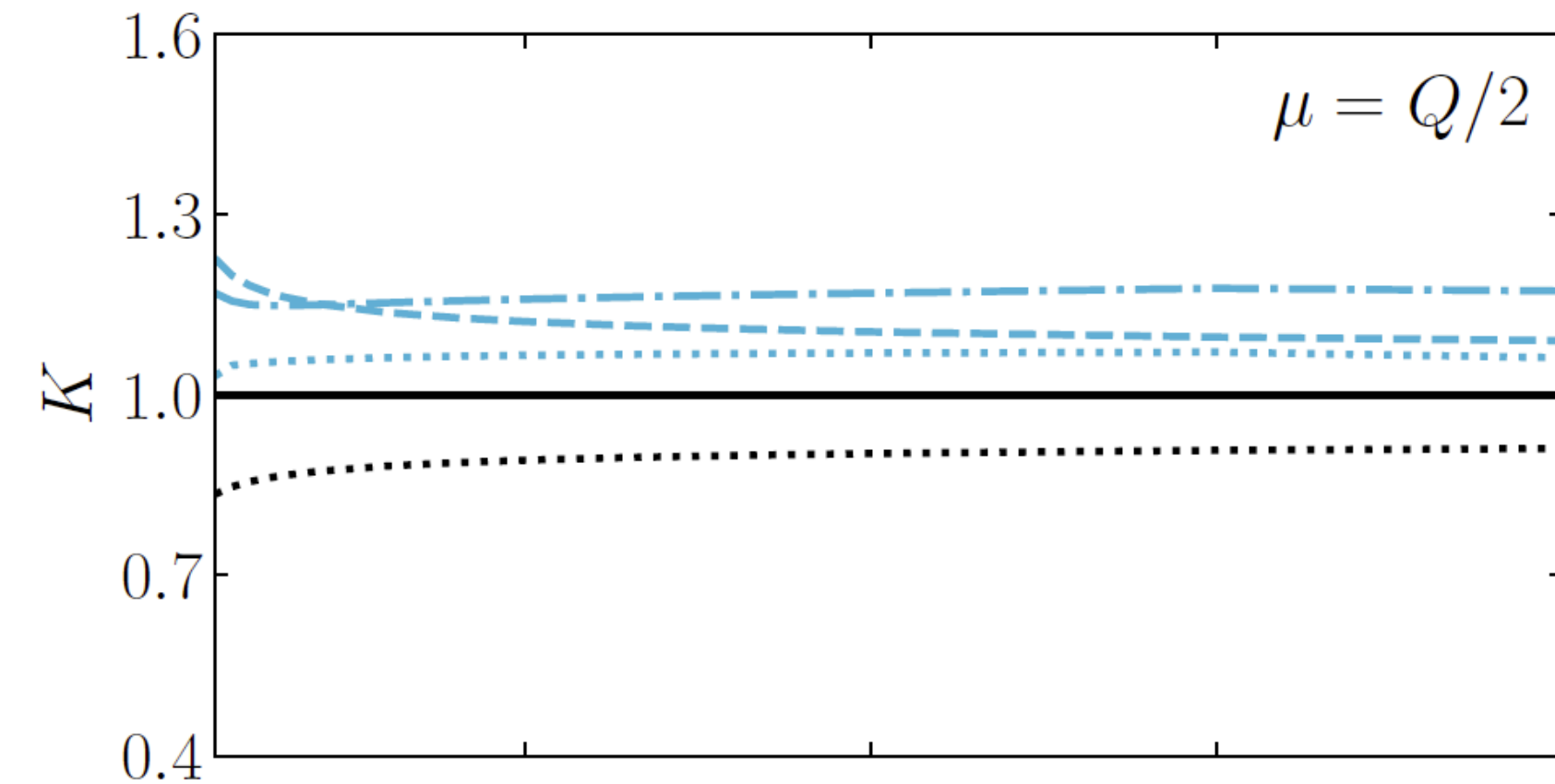
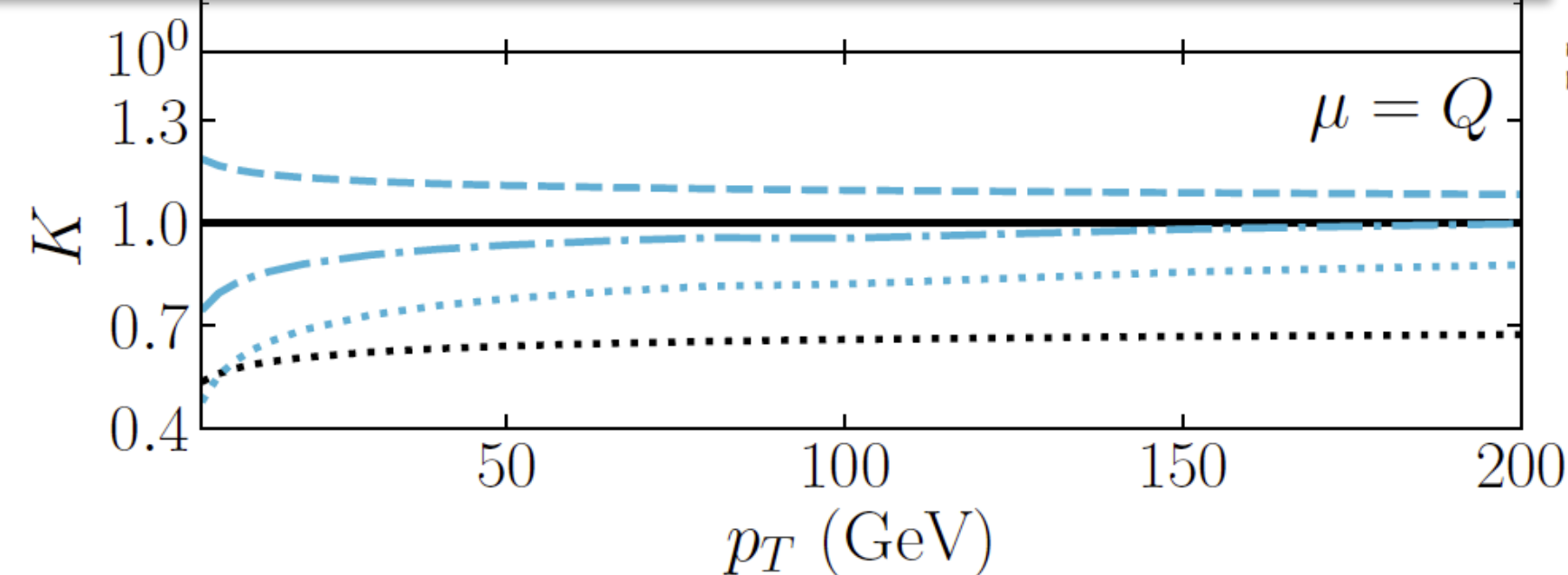
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NLP LL soft-gluon corrections are large: 10 – 20 %

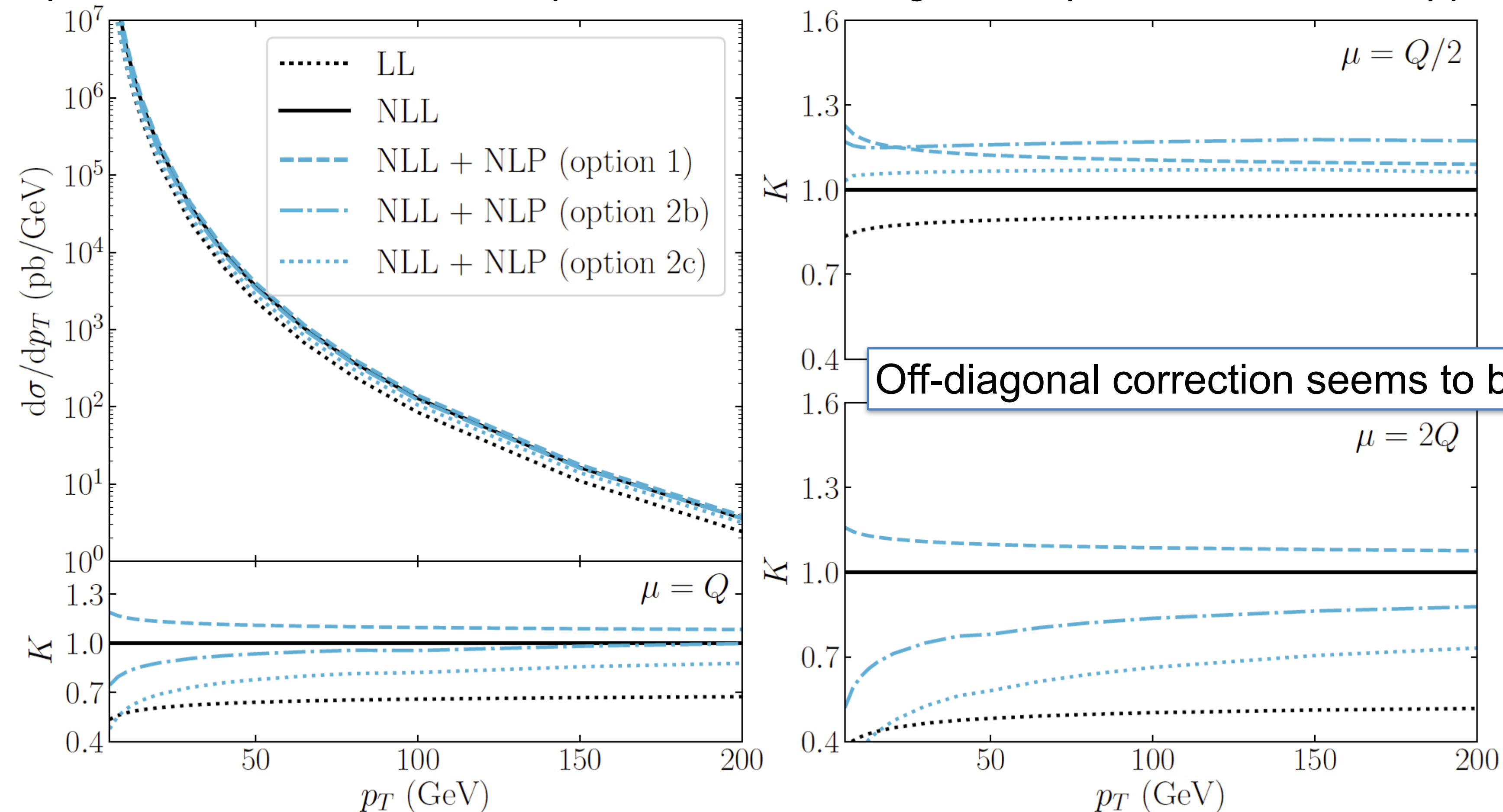


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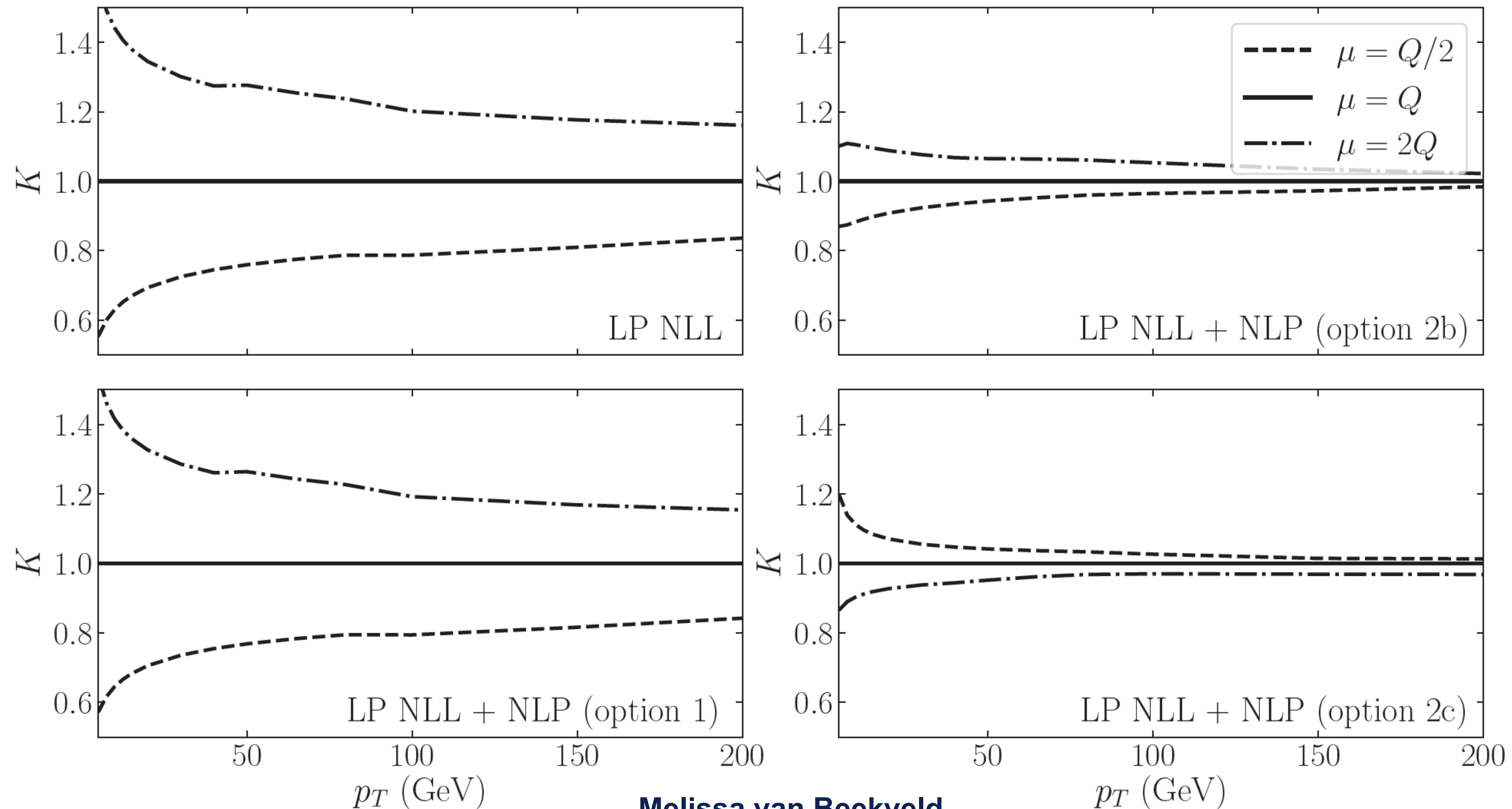


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