

# *Supplemental slides*

## QCD in photon production:

fragmentation, isolation, resummation, slicing

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Frontiers in precision phenomenology

CERN, August 21, 2024

# Fixed-Order Pathologies

For all cross section computations we will use

$$\begin{aligned} E_T^\gamma > E_T^{\min} &= 125 \text{ GeV} & |\eta_\gamma| < 2.37 \\ \alpha_s(M_Z) &= 0.119 & \alpha_{\text{EM}} = 1/132.507 \\ \sqrt{s} &= 13 \text{ TeV} & \text{NNPDF23\_nlo\_as\_0119\_qed\_mc} \end{aligned}$$

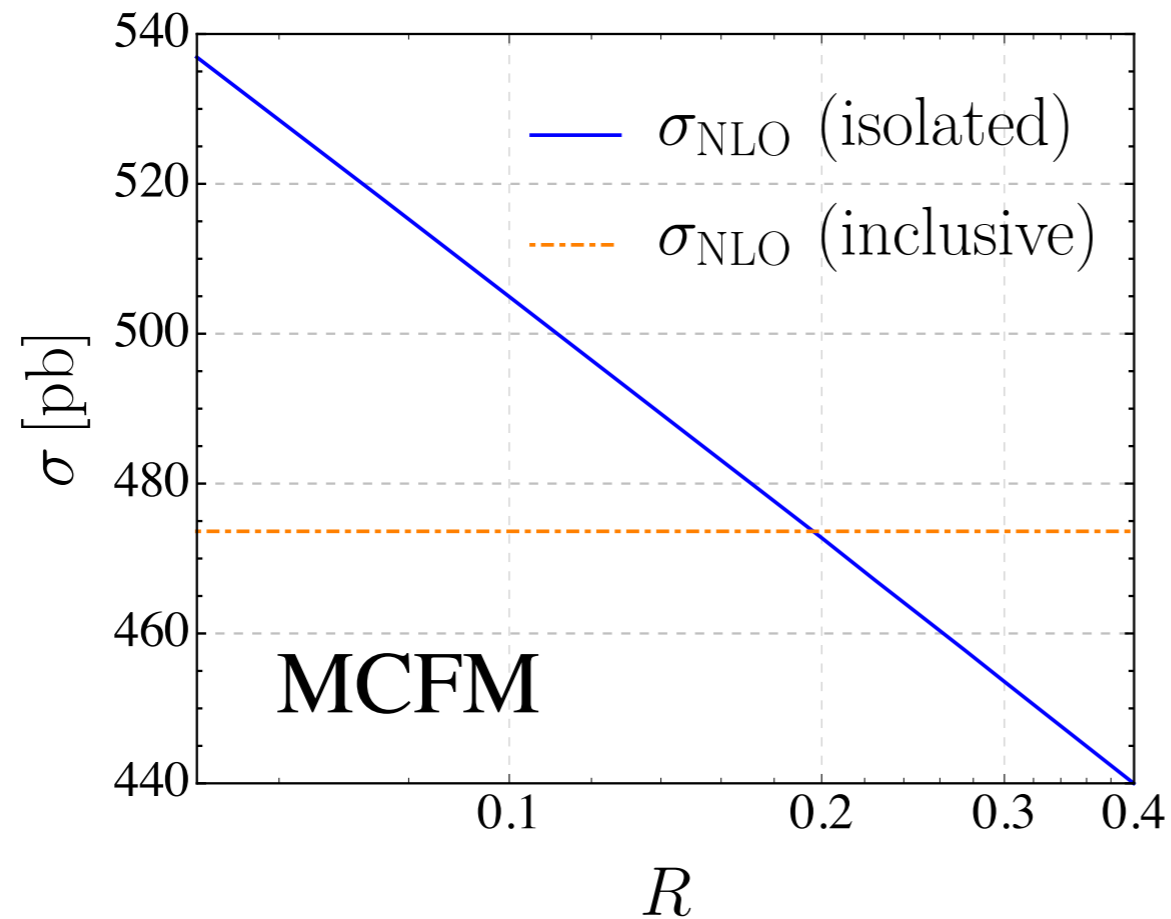
and for fixed-order results we set

$$\mu_f = \mu_r = 125 \text{ GeV}$$

Fixed-cone results involve fragmentation functions and associated scale. For fixed-order, we set

$$\mu_a = 125 \text{ GeV}$$

# Fixed-Order Pathologies (I)



$\sigma(\text{isolated})$  with smooth-cone,  
 $n = 1, \varepsilon_\gamma = 1$

$\sigma(\text{inclusive})$  with [Gehrmann de Ridder, Glover '98](#)

fragmentation functions

- **Should** have:  $\sigma(\text{isolated}) < \sigma(\text{inclusive})$
- At NLO, the isolation dependent part of cross section is proportional to  $\ln(R)$
- breakdown of FOPT for  $R \lesssim 0.2$ !
- $R = 0.2$  is default value for ATLAS diphoton analyses



Same problem also for fixed-cone isolation  
 Catani, Fontannaz, Guillet and Pilon in JHEP 05,  
 028 (2002)

Isolation radius	Total
R	NLO
1.0	3765.1
0.7	4098.0
0.4	4524.5
0.1	5431.1
Without isolation	5217.9

Fixed-cone isolation,  
 $\varepsilon_\gamma = 0.133$

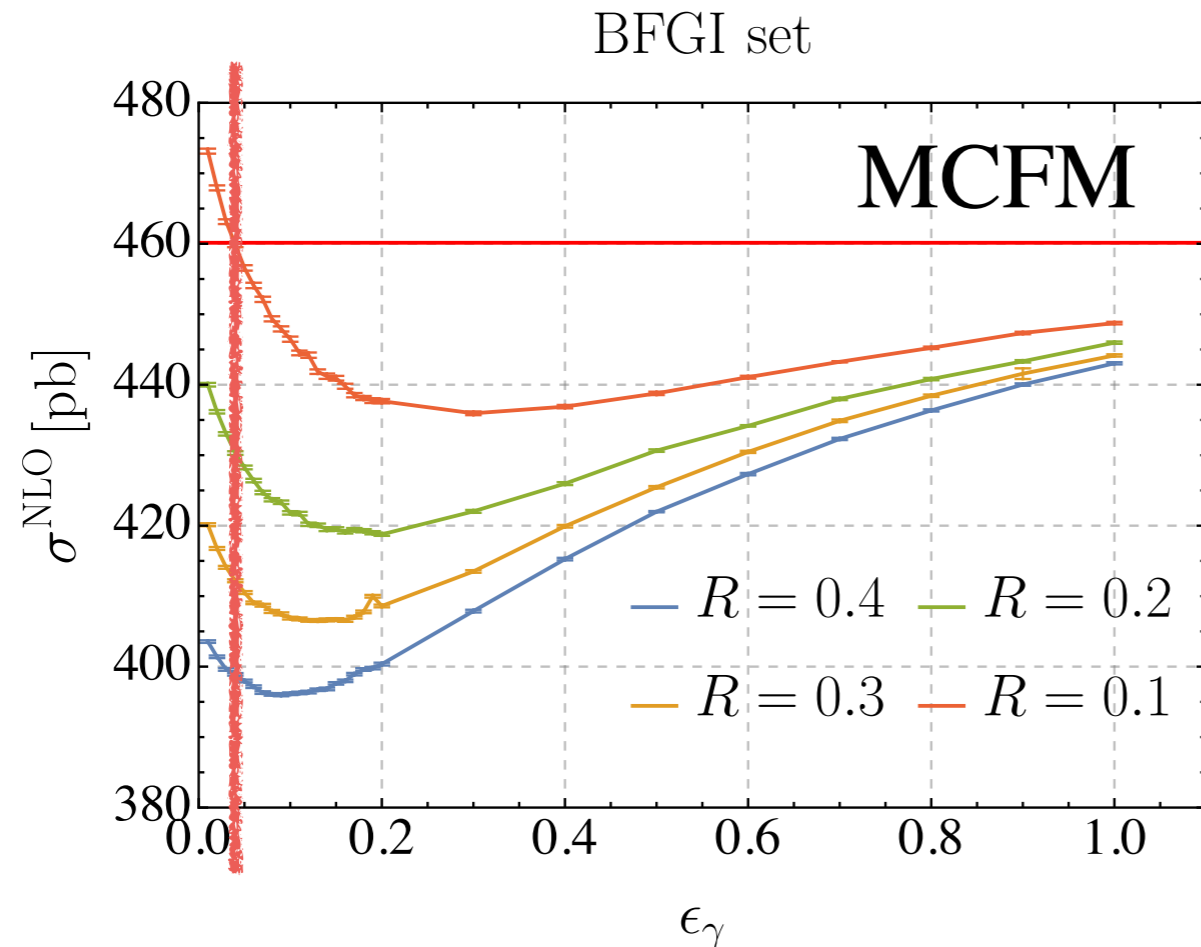
Also  $\sigma(\text{isolated})$  depends  
 fragmentation functions.

Tevatron cross section

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dE_\gamma^T} \text{ [pb/GeV]}$$

with  $E_\gamma^T = 15 \text{ GeV}$

# Fixed-Order Pathologies (II)



$\sigma(\text{isolated})$  with fixed-cone isolation.

BFG (Bourhis, Fontannaz and Guillet, '98) fragmentation functions

- $\sigma(\text{isolated})$  *should* monotonically decrease as  $\epsilon_\gamma$  is lowered
- NLO isolation effects are linear in  $\epsilon_\gamma$  for small  $\epsilon_\gamma$  (soft quark...)
- coefficient enhanced by  $\ln(R)$ , unphysical for small  $R$
- ATLAS isolation corresponds to  $\epsilon_\gamma = 0.04$  for  $E_T^\gamma = 125$  GeV

# Isolation parameter dependence

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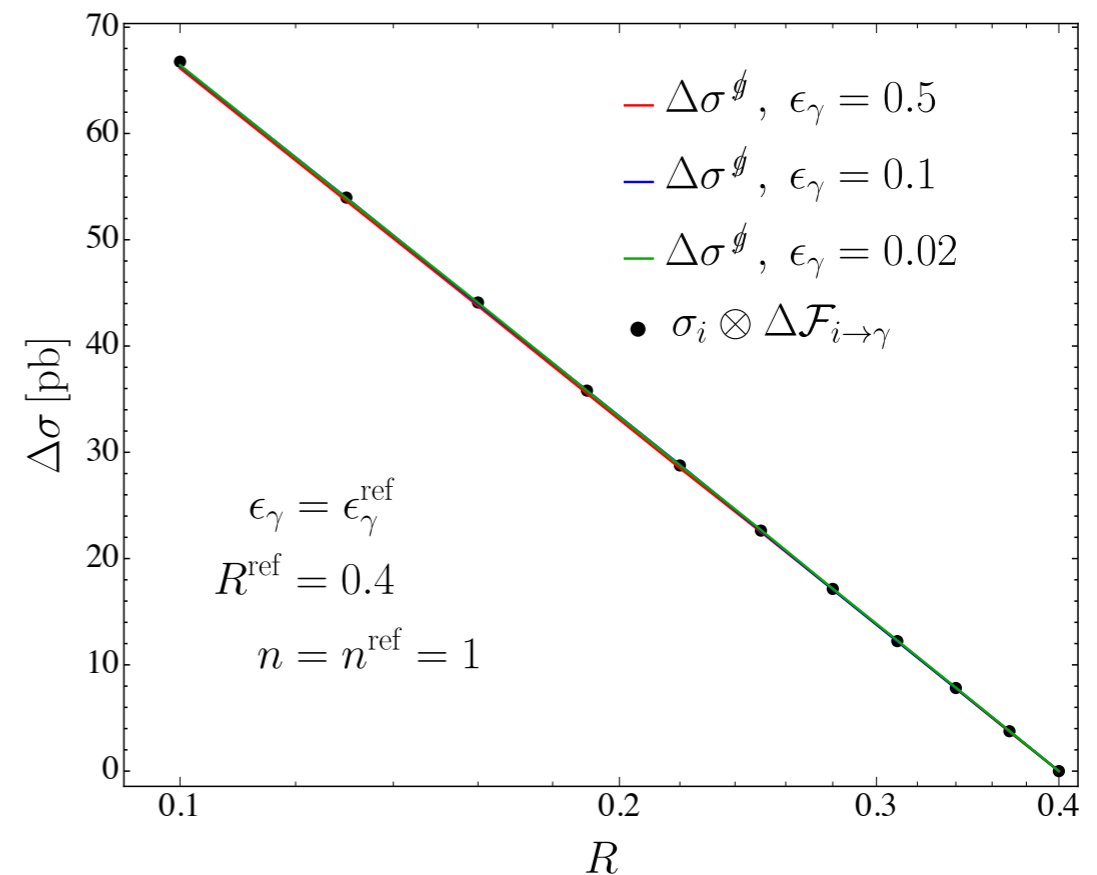
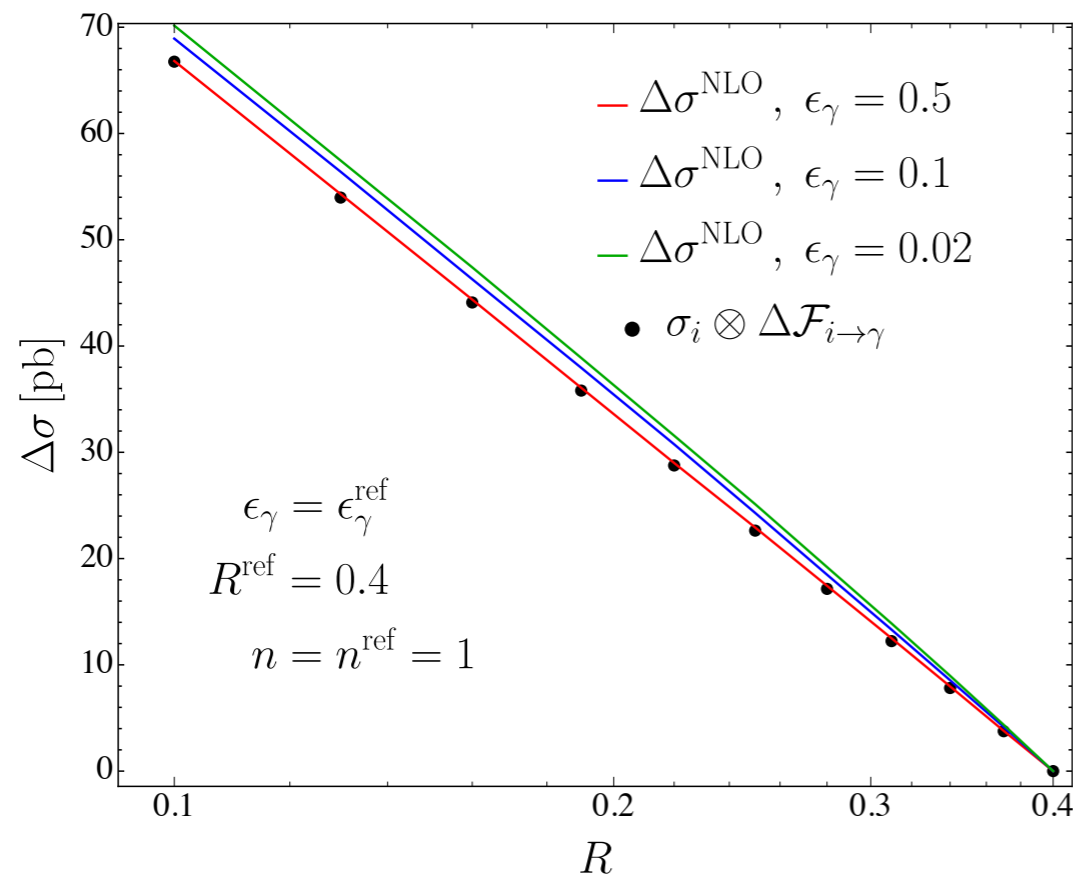
Interesting to look at difference to reference cross section

$$\Delta\sigma = \sigma(\epsilon_\gamma, n, R) - \sigma(\epsilon_\gamma^{\text{ref}}, n^{\text{ref}}, R^{\text{ref}})$$

since direct part drops out:

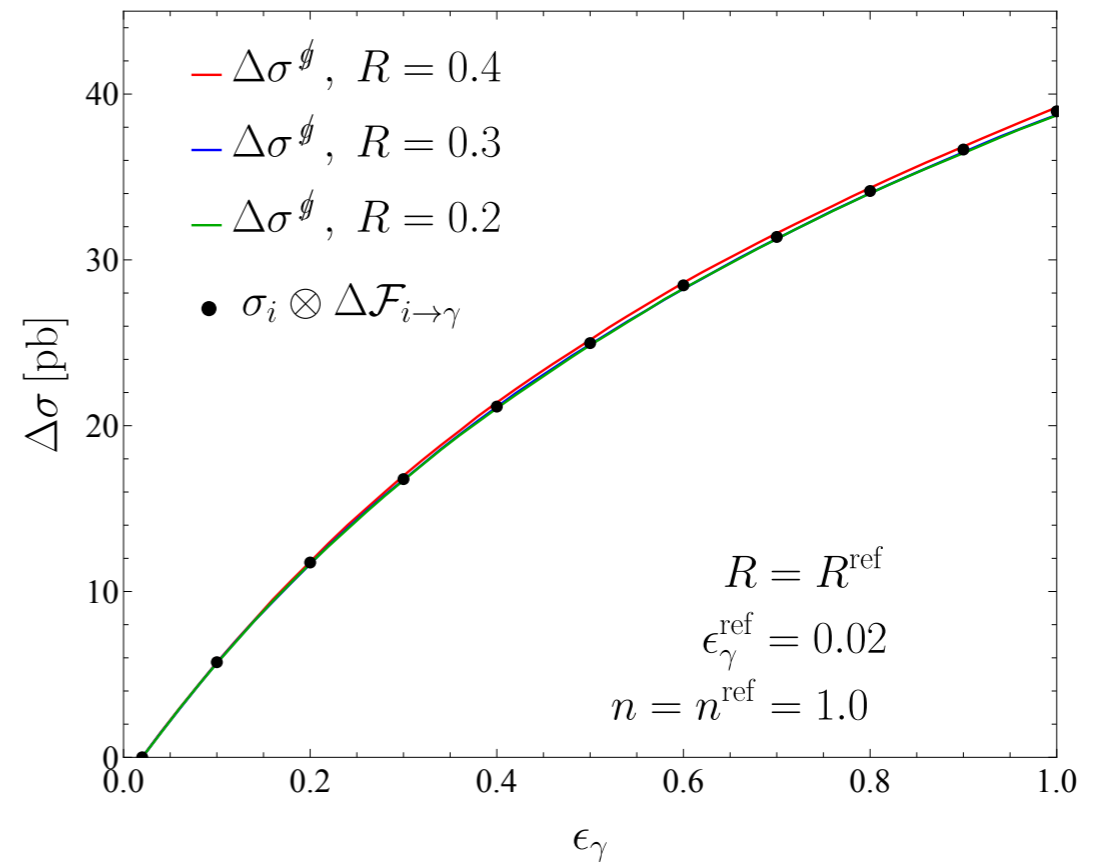
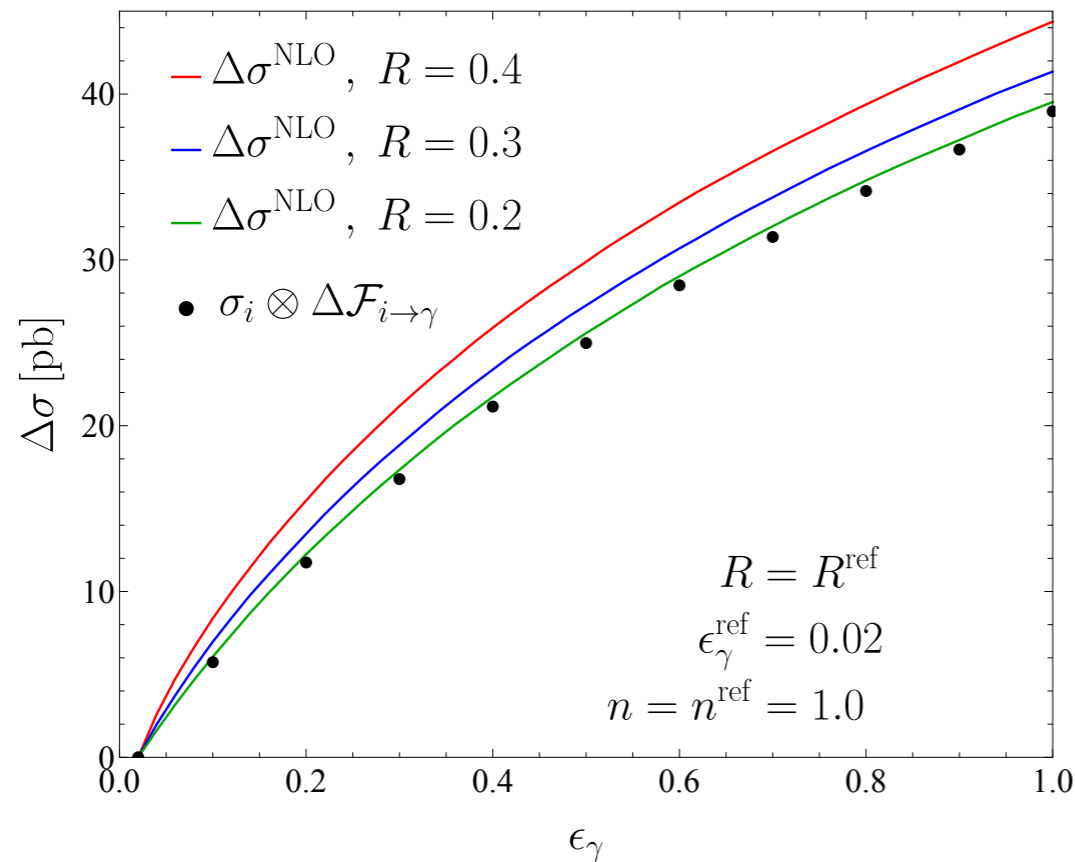
$$\Delta\sigma = \sum_{i=q,\bar{q}} \int_{E_T^{\text{min}}}^{\infty} dE_i \int_{z_{\text{min}}}^1 dz \frac{d\sigma_{i+X}}{dE_i} \Delta\mathcal{F}_{i\rightarrow\gamma}$$

# $R$ -dependence (smooth cone)



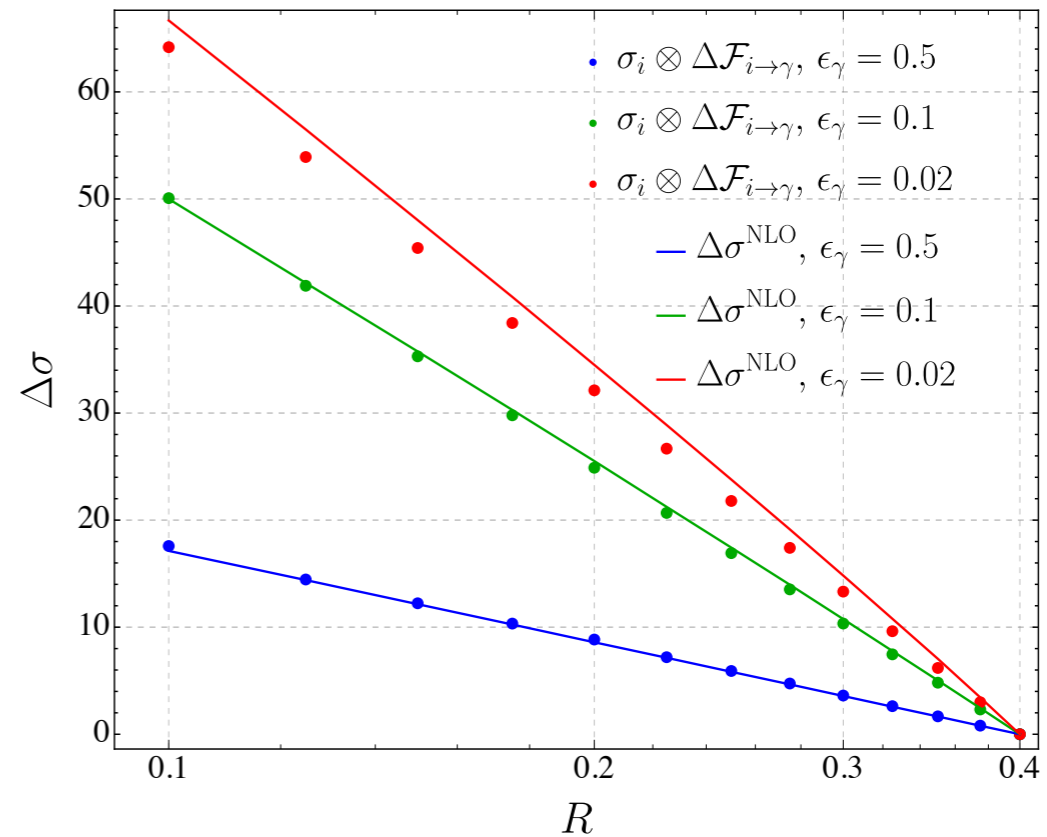
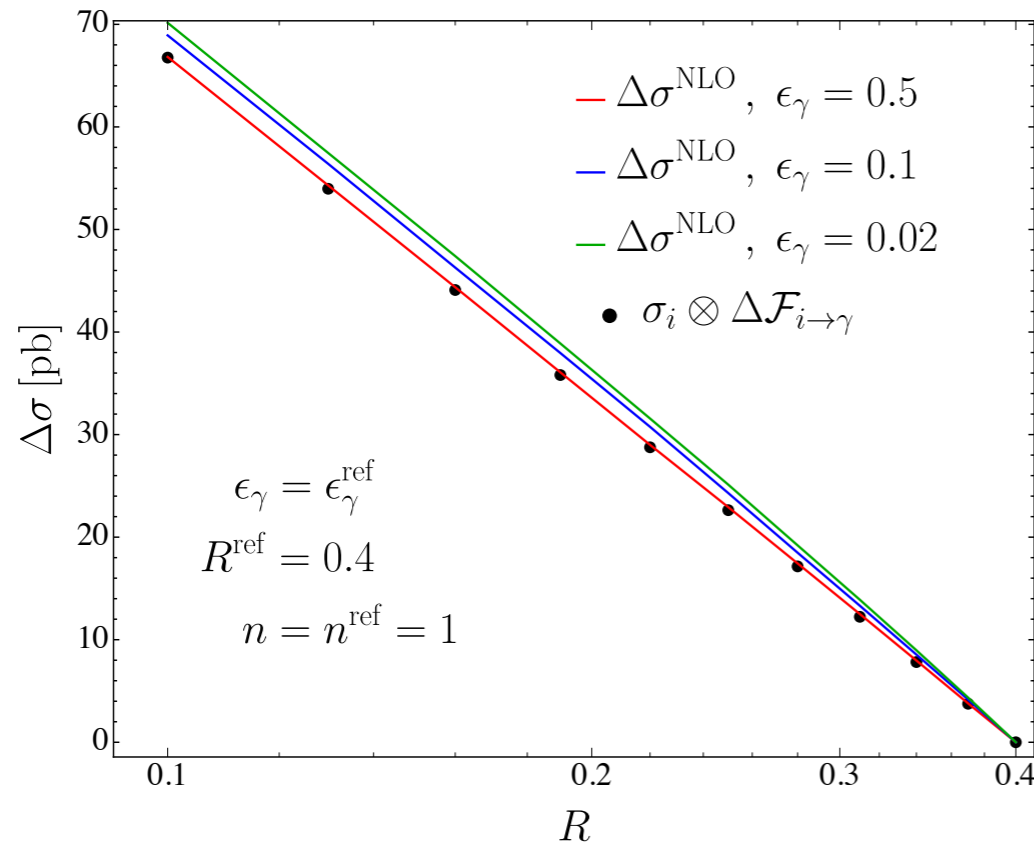
- Good agreement between full NLO (lines) and fragmentation approach (dots)
- difference must vanish for  $R \rightarrow 0$
- Right plot without  $R$ -suppressed contribution of gluons inside the cone

# $\epsilon_\gamma$ -dependence (smooth cone)



- Fragmentation approach becomes exact as  $R \rightarrow 0$ .

# Smooth- vs fixed-cone isolation



- For fixed cone also inside part of  $\mathcal{F}_{i\rightarrow\gamma}$  has  $\ln(R)$  contribution, which is  $\epsilon_\gamma$  dependent.
- For  $\epsilon_\gamma \rightarrow 0$  inside part vanishes and one recovers smooth-cone  $R$ -dep!

More generally: for small  $\varepsilon_\gamma$  the inside part becomes small

- Non-perturbative fragmentation suppressed by  $\varepsilon_\gamma$

and at NLO the following properties hold

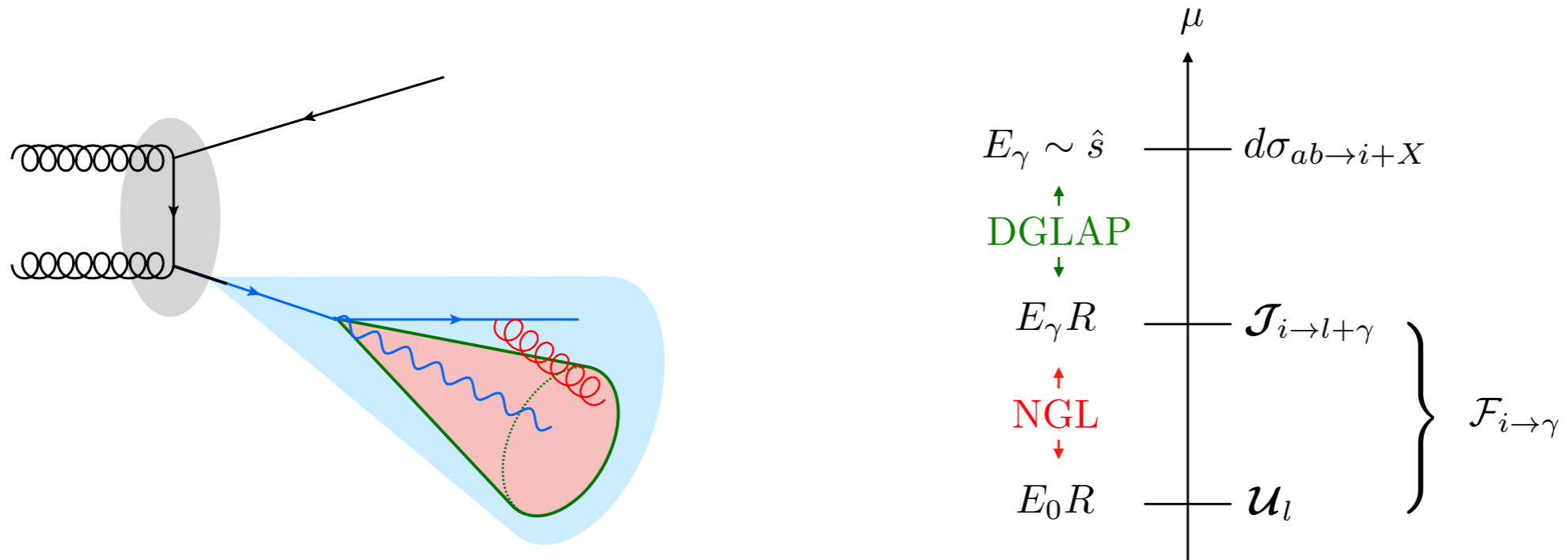
- $\ln(R)$  dependence only from outside part
- **All isolation prescriptions become identical!**

but at NNLO differences from out-in terms!



# Resummation

# Factorization of $\mathcal{F}_{i \rightarrow \gamma}$



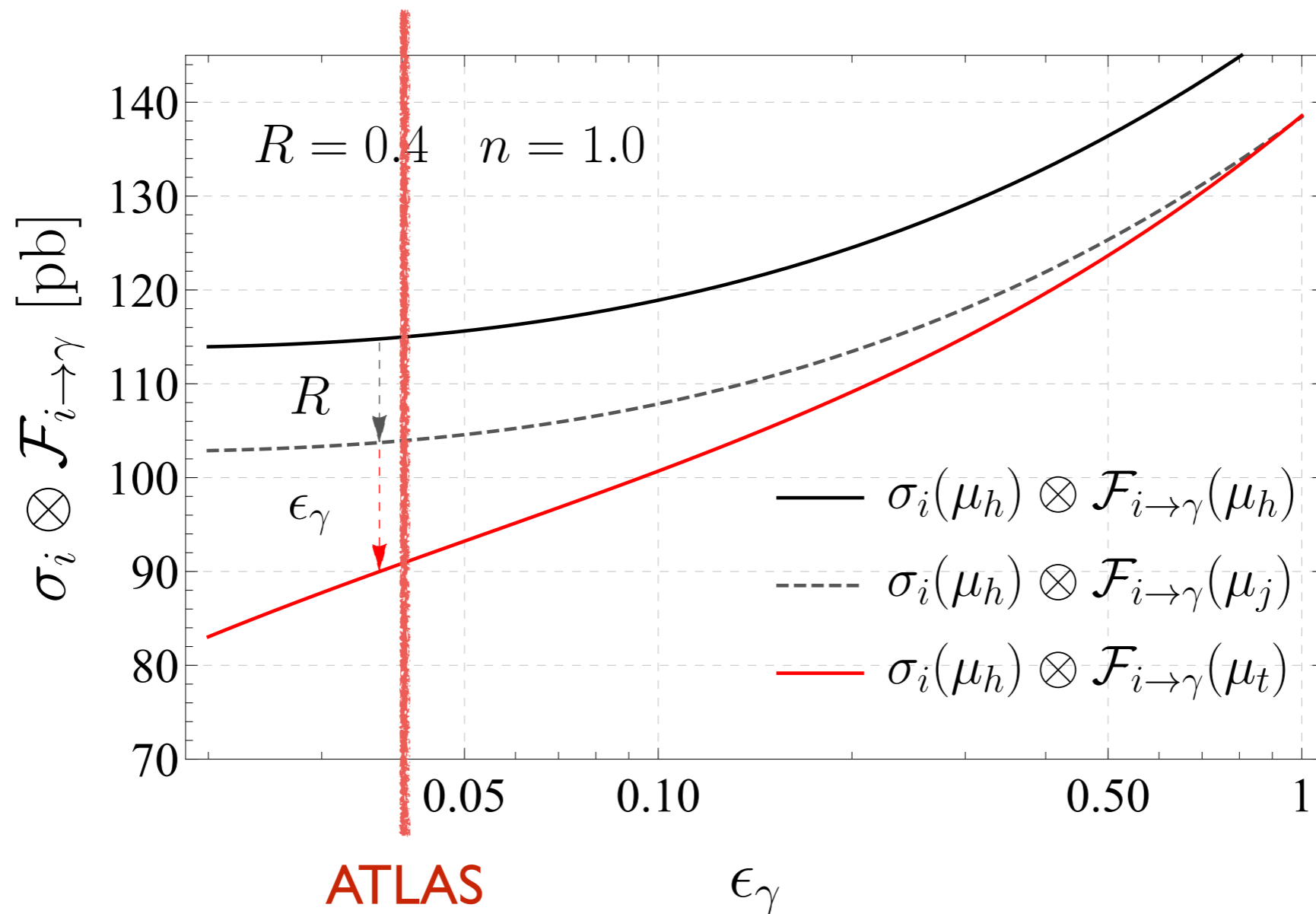
$$\mathcal{F}_{i \rightarrow \gamma}(z, R E_\gamma, R E_0, \mu) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \langle \mathcal{J}_{i \rightarrow \gamma+l}(\{\underline{n}\}, R E_\gamma, z, \mu) \otimes \mathcal{U}_l(\{\underline{n}\}, R E_0, \mu) \rangle$$

energetic collinear  
outside cone

soft radiation  
inside cone

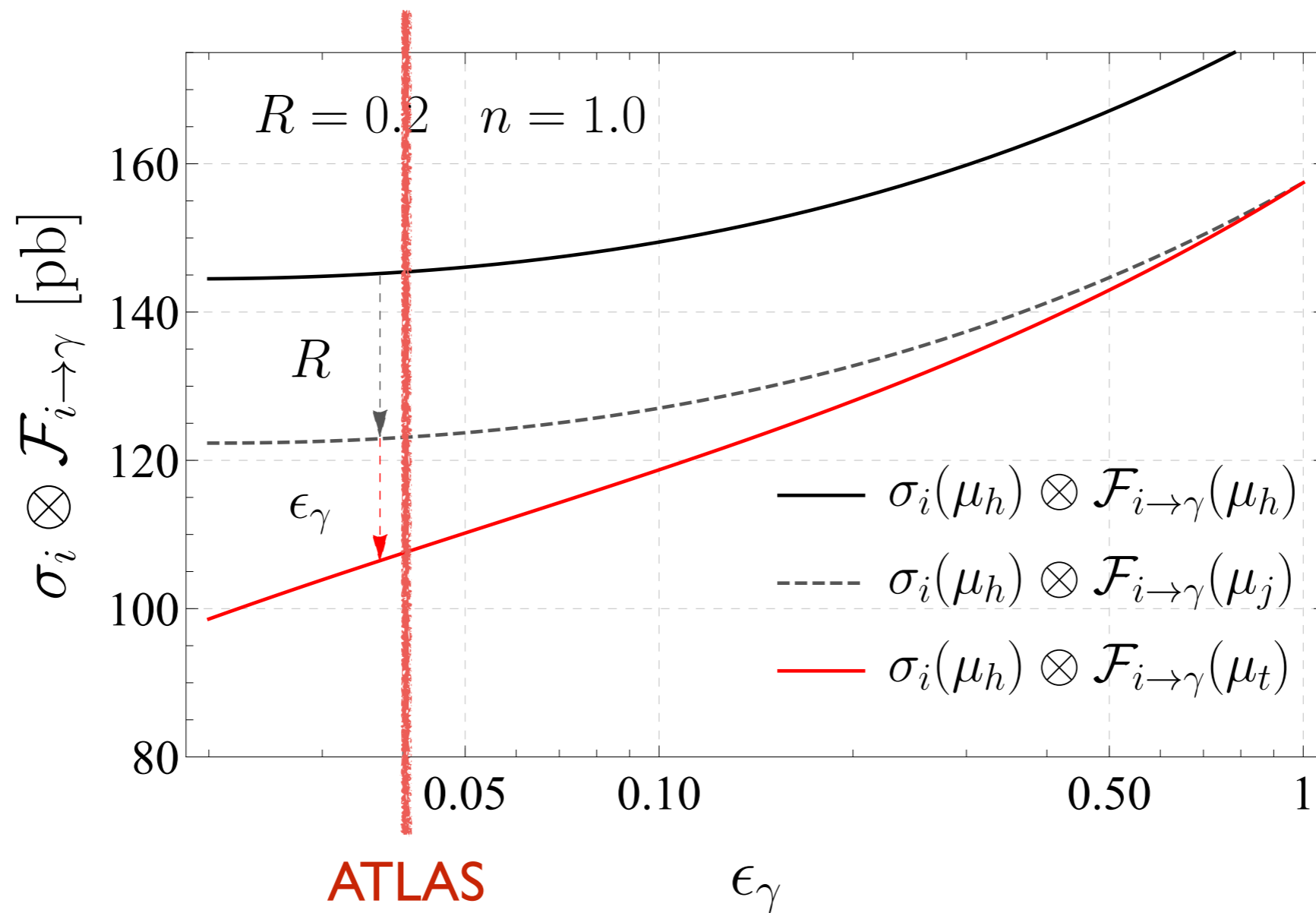
- Resum both  $\ln(\epsilon_\gamma)$  and  $\ln(R)$ .
- Lowest scale is  $R E_0 \gtrsim 1 \text{ GeV}$  for ATLAS !

# Resummation of $\ln(R)$ and $\ln(\epsilon_\gamma)$



- For the full cross section, add direct part  $\sigma^{\text{dir}} \approx 290$  pb

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