



Dijet Production at Large Rapidity Separation in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM

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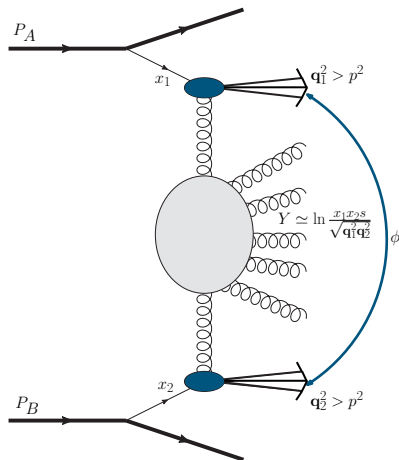
[†] *In collaboration with M. Angioni, G. Chachamis & A. Sabio Vera.*

Outline

- NLO BFKL Dijet Production
- Ratios of Angular Correlations as Optimal BFKL Observables
- BLM Procedure & Azimuthal-Angle-Dependent Observables
- $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ Invariance of the Theory and Comparison with MSYM
- Conclusions



Mueller-Navelet Jets



Mueller & Navelet '87
 Schwennsen & Sabio Vera '06
 Marquet & Royon '06, '08
 Colferai, Schwennsen,
 Szymanowsky & Wallon '10

- Two Forward Jets
- Need to Resum $[\alpha_s \ln(s/p^2)]^n$
- Dijet Cross Section in terms of BFKL Green's Function

$$\frac{d\hat{\sigma}}{d^2\mathbf{q}_1^2 d^2\mathbf{q}_2^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \bar{\alpha}_s^2}{2} \frac{f(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, Y)}{\mathbf{q}_1^2 \mathbf{q}_2^2},$$

$$f(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, Y) = \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi i} e^{\omega Y} f(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \omega)$$





NLL BFKL Kernel in QCD and MSYM

NLL BFKL Equation

$$\omega f(\mathbf{q}_1^2, \mathbf{q}_2^2, \omega) = \delta^2(\mathbf{q}_1^2 - \mathbf{q}_2^2) + \int d^2\kappa \mathcal{K}_{\text{NLL}}(\mathbf{q}_1, \kappa) f(\kappa, \mathbf{q}_2, \omega)$$

(LL) Eigenfunctions

$$\langle \mathbf{q} | n, \nu \rangle = \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{2}} (\mathbf{q}^2)^{i\nu - \frac{1}{2}} e^{in\theta}$$

NLL 'Eigenvalues'

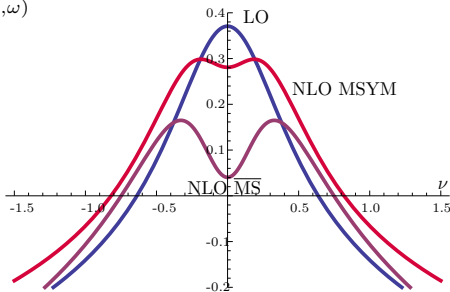
$$\langle n, \nu | \mathcal{K} | \nu', n' \rangle$$

$$= \bar{\alpha}_s, \overline{\text{MS}} \left[\chi_0\left(|n'|, \frac{1}{2} + i\nu'\right) + \bar{\alpha}_s, \overline{\text{MS}} \chi_1\left(|n'|, \frac{1}{2} + i\nu'\right) \right]$$

$$- \frac{\bar{\alpha}_s, \overline{\text{MS}} \beta_0}{8N_c} \chi_0\left(|n'|, \frac{1}{2} + i\nu'\right) \left\{ -i \frac{\partial}{\partial \nu'} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial \nu} - 2 \ln \mu^2 \right\}$$

$$+ i \frac{\bar{\alpha}_s, \overline{\text{MS}} \beta_0}{8N_c} \frac{\chi_0\left(|n'|, \frac{1}{2} + i\nu'\right)}{\partial \nu'} \Big] \delta_{n, n'} \delta(\nu - \nu')$$

Fadin & Lipatov '98
Ciafaloni & Camici '98
Kotikov & Lipatov '00



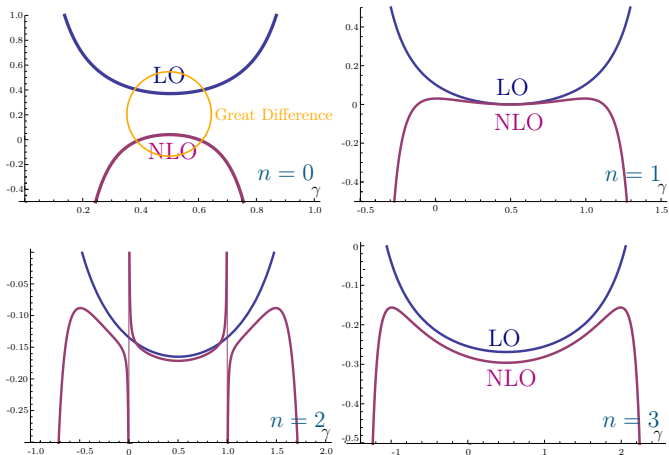
$$\text{LO: } \bar{\alpha}_s \chi_0(n=0, \nu); \quad \bar{\alpha}_s \equiv \frac{\alpha_s N_c}{\pi}$$

$$\text{NLO: } \bar{\alpha}_s \chi_0 + \bar{\alpha}_s^2 \chi_1(n=0, \nu)$$





NLL BFKL Kernel in QCD and MSYM



$$\omega(n, \gamma) = \bar{\alpha}_s \chi_0(|n|, \gamma) + \bar{\alpha}_s^2 \chi_1(|n|, \gamma)$$

Eigenvalues of the Scale Invariant Sector of the BFKL Kernel





For $n = 0$

- Large and Negative NLO Corrections
- Oscillatory Behaviour of Cross Section. Need of an All-Orders Collinear Resummation



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In the MSYM Case

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While for Conformal Spins $n \geq 1$

- Asymptotically ($\gamma \sim \frac{1}{2}$) Hardly Sensitive to Radiative Corrections
- Suggests to Look for Observables Insensitive to $n = 0$



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Angular Coefficients and Ratios

Del Duca '94

Stirling '94

Sabio Vera & Schwennsen '07

Dijet Partonic Differential Cross Section

$\phi = \vartheta_1 - \vartheta_2 - \pi$, ϑ_i Angles of the Tagged Jets

$$\frac{d\hat{\sigma}(\bar{\alpha}_s, Y, p_{1,2}^2)}{d\phi} = \frac{\pi^2 \bar{\alpha}_s^2}{4\sqrt{p_1^2 p_2^2}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{in\phi} \mathcal{C}_n(Y)$$

$$\mathcal{C}_n^{\text{QCD}}(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\nu}{2\pi} e^{\bar{\alpha}_s(p^2)Y \left(\chi_0(|n|, \nu) + \bar{\alpha}_s(p^2) \left(\chi_1(|n|, \nu) - \frac{\beta_0}{8N_c} \frac{\chi_0(|n|, \nu)}{(\frac{1}{4} + \nu^2)} \right) \right)}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_n^{\text{SUSY}}(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\nu}{2\pi} \frac{e^{aY [\chi_0(|n|, \nu) + a\chi_1^{\text{SUSY}}(|n|, \nu)]}}{(\frac{1}{4} + \nu^2)} \quad (\beta_0 = 0)$$



Total Cross Section Only Involves $n = 0$ as It Averages Over ϕ

$$\hat{\sigma}(\alpha_s, Y, p_{1,2}^2) = \frac{\pi^3 \bar{\alpha}_s^2}{2\sqrt{p_1^2 p_2^2}} C_0(Y)$$

The Averages $\langle \cos(n\phi) \rangle$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ Project Out the Contribution of Higher n Angular Components

$$\langle \cos(m\phi) \rangle = \frac{C_m(Y)}{C_0(Y)}$$



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Excellent Perturbative Convergence



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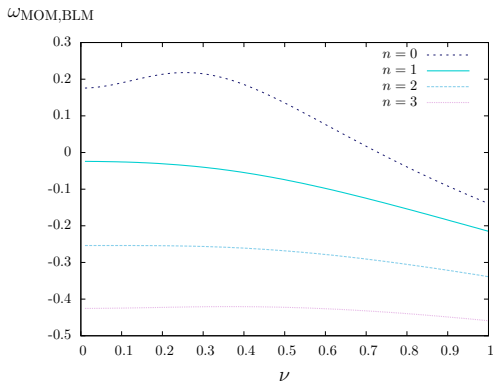
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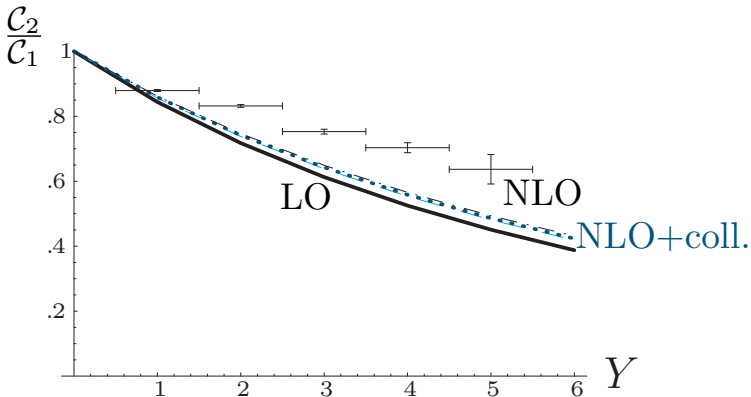
(QCD)



Intercept at $\nu = 0$: Divergence of \mathcal{C}_0 ; Convergence of \mathcal{C}_n , $n \geq 1$

Angular Coefficients and Ratios

$$\frac{c_2}{c_1} = \frac{\langle \cos 2\phi \rangle}{\langle \cos \phi \rangle}$$





The BLM Idea

Brodsky, Lepage & Mackenzie '83

- Renormalization Ambiguities Remain for Any Fixed-Order Computation
- Choice of Renormalization Scheme & Scale Can Render Small Perturbative Coefficients:
First Orders Meaningful & Comparable with Physical Predictions
- Finite Renormalization \leftrightarrow Redefinition of the Coupling

$$\alpha_s \rightarrow \alpha_s \left[1 + T \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right]$$



- To NLO, Redefinition of the Coupling = Rescaling of the Scale

$$\mu \rightarrow \bar{\mu} = \mu \exp\left(-\frac{T}{2\beta_0}\right)$$

(Inverse Rescaling of Corresponding Landau Pole)

- **BLM Prescription: Set the Scale by Redefining the Coupling to Absorb the Corrections Coming from Charge Renormalization.**
- Perturbative Coefficients with the BLM Prescription Identical to Those of the Conformal Theory with $\beta_0 = 0$



Application to the Pomeron Intercept

Brodsky, Fadin, Kim, Lipatov & Pivovarov '99

- Original Computation of NLO BFKL Eigenvalues Gives

$$\omega_{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mathbf{q}^2, n, \nu) = N_c \chi_0(n, \nu) \frac{\alpha_{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mathbf{q}^2)}{\pi} \left[1 + r_{\overline{\text{MS}}}(n, \nu) \frac{\alpha_{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mathbf{q}^2)}{\pi} \right]; \quad r_{\overline{\text{MS}}} = r_{\overline{\text{MS}}}^{\beta} + r_{\overline{\text{MS}}}^{\text{conf}}$$

$$r_{\overline{\text{MS}}}^{\beta}(n, \nu) = -\frac{\beta_0}{4} \left[\frac{\chi_0(n, \nu)}{2} - \frac{5}{3} \right],$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{\overline{\text{MS}}}^{\text{conf}}(n, \nu) = & \frac{N_c}{4\chi_0(n, \nu)} \left[\frac{\pi^2 - 4}{3} \chi_0(n, \nu) - 6\zeta(3) - \left(\psi''\left(\frac{n+1}{2} + i\nu\right) + \psi''\left(\frac{n+1}{2} - i\nu\right) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - 2\Phi\left(n, \frac{1}{2} + i\nu\right) - 2\Phi\left(n, \frac{1}{2} - i\nu\right) \right) + \frac{\pi^2}{2\nu} \operatorname{sech}(\pi\nu) \tanh(\pi\nu) \right. \\ & \left. \times \left\{ \left[3 + \left(1 + \frac{N_f}{N_c} \right) \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{16(1+\nu^2)} \right) \right] \delta_n^0 - \left(1 + \frac{N_f}{N_c} \right) \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{3}{32(1+\nu^2)} \right) \delta_n^2 \right\} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

- $\overline{\text{MS}}$ + Arbitrary Scale \rightarrow MOM Scheme + Optimal BLM Scale





Application to the Pomeron Intercept

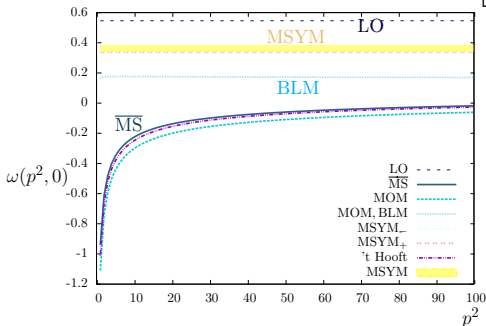
$$\text{We Pass to MOM Scheme } \alpha_{\text{MOM}} = \alpha_{\overline{\text{MS}}} \left[1 + T_{\text{MOM}} \frac{\alpha_{\overline{\text{MS}}}}{\pi} \right]$$

$$\omega^{\text{MOM}}(\mathbf{q}_{\text{BLM}}^2, n, \nu) = \chi_0(n, \nu) \frac{\alpha_{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mathbf{q}_{\text{BLM}}^2)}{\pi} \left[1 + r^{\text{MOM}}(n, \nu) \frac{\alpha_{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mathbf{q}_{\text{BLM}}^2)}{\pi} \right];$$

$$r_{\text{MOM}}(n, \nu) = r_{\overline{\text{MS}}}(n, \nu) + T_{\text{MOM}}$$

and Then Fix the Scale With BLM

$$\mathbf{q}_{\text{BLM}}^2(n, \nu) = \mathbf{q}^2 \exp \left[-\frac{4r_{\text{MOM}}^\beta(n, \nu)}{\beta_0} \right].$$



- More Sensible Result for Pomeron Intercept
- BLM Intercept Has Very Weak Dependence on the Energy Scale p^2 :
 - 1 In Agreement With Regge Theory
 - 2 Nearly Insensitive to Non-Perturbative Effects
 - 3 Approach to Conformal Behaviour

Angular Coefficients in QCD+BLM & MSYM

Angioni, Chachamis, JDM & Sabio Vera '11

- * Apply the Same Procedure for Our Angular Coefficients and Ratios
- * Compare to Those Obtained in MSYM.
- * MSYM Coupling Going from $a = \bar{\alpha}_s(p^2/4)$ [MSYM₋] to $a = \bar{\alpha}_s(4p^2)$ [MSYM₊].
 - Predictions for $\langle \cos m\phi \rangle$ Are 'Spoiled' By Bad Convergence of the $n = 0$ Contribution.



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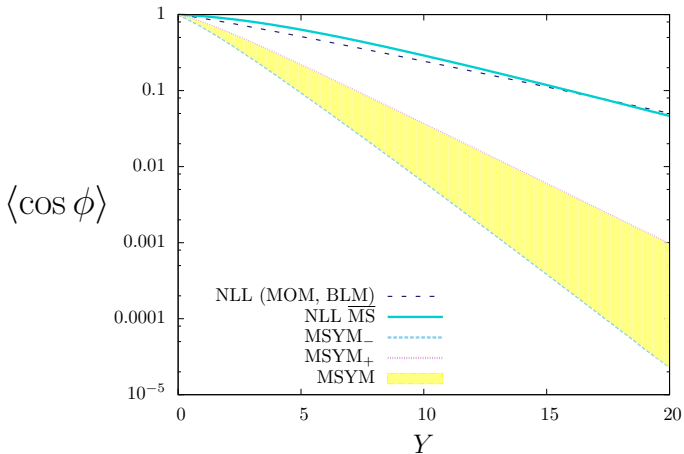
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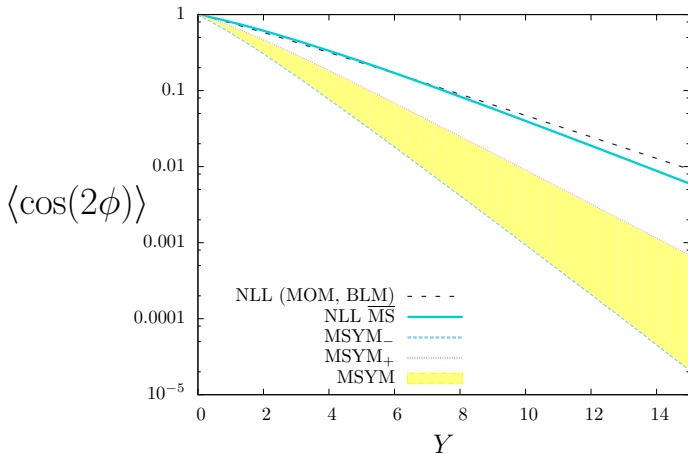


Angular Coefficients with BLM Setting and Physical Renormalization Prescription



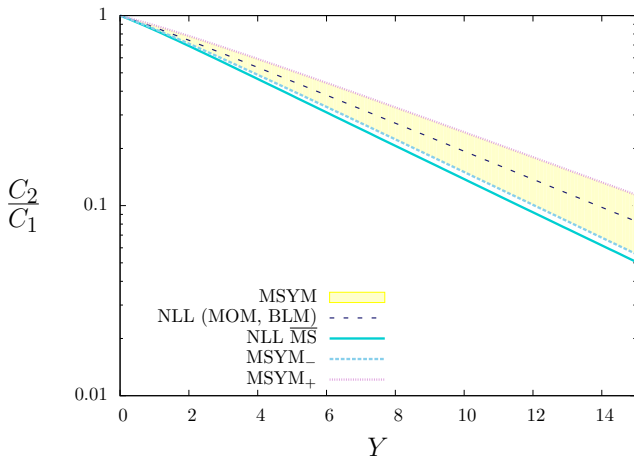


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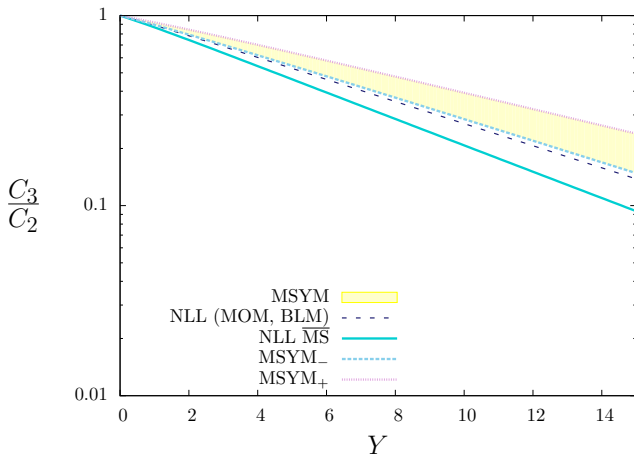
Angular Coefficients with BLM Setting and Physical Renormalization Prescription



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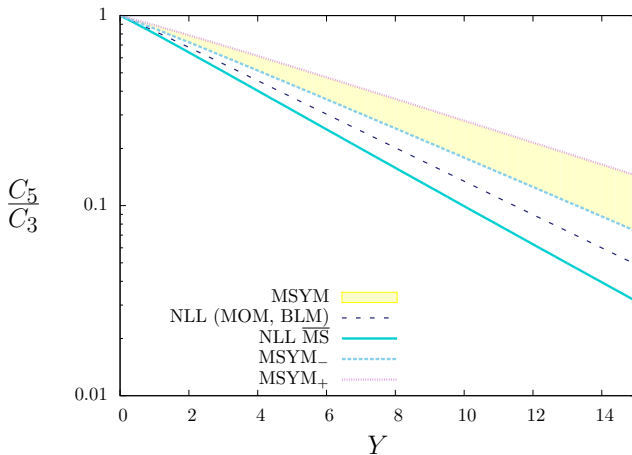
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Angular Coefficients with BLM Setting and Physical Renormalization Prescription



Conclusions

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