

Gaps between jets

Simone Marzani University of Manchester HEPP IoP Meeting Oxford, 6th April 2009

In collaboration with Jeff Forshaw and James Keates

Outline

- Importance of rapidity gaps for LHC physics
- Soft gluons
- Discovery of super-leading logarithms
- Some phenomenological studies
- Conclusions and Outlook

The observable

Production of two jets with

- transverse momentum Q
- rapidity separation Y

jet radius R

• Emission with $k_T > Q_0$

forbidden in the inter-jet region

Plenty of QCD effects



Higgs +2 jets



- Different QCD radiation in the inter-jet region
- To enhance the WBF channel, one can make a veto Q_0 on additional radiation between the tagged jets
- QCD radiation as in dijet production

Forshaw and Sjödahl

• Important in order to extract the VVH coupling

Soft gluons in QCD

- What happens if we dress a hard scattering with soft gluons?
- Sufficiently inclusive observables are not affected: real and virtual cancel via Bloch-Nordsieck theorem



- Soft gluon corrections are important if the real radiation is constrained into a small region of phase-space
- In such cases BN fails and miscancellation between real and virtual induces large logarithms

$$-\alpha_s \int_0^{Q_0} \frac{dE}{E}\Big|_{\text{real}} + \alpha_s \int_0^Q \frac{dE}{E}\Big|_{\text{virtual}} = \alpha_s \int_{Q_0}^Q \frac{dE}{E}\Big|_{\text{virtual}} = \alpha_s \ln \frac{Q}{Q_0}$$

Soft gluons in gaps between jets

• Naive application of BN:

real and virtual contributions cancel everywhere except within the gap region for $k_T > Q_0$

- One only needs to consider virtual corrections with $Q_0 < k_T < Q$
- Leading logs (LL) are resummed by iterating the oneloop result:

$$\mathcal{M} = e^{-\alpha_s L\Gamma} \mathcal{M}_0$$
soft anomalous dimension

Oderda and Sterman hep-ph/9806530

Born

Colour evolution (I)

• The anomalous dimension can be written as

$$\Gamma = \frac{1}{2}YT_t^2 + i\pi T_1 \cdot T_2 + \frac{1}{4}\rho(T_3^2 + T_4^2)$$

- T_i is the colour charge of parton i
- T_i^2 is a Casimir
- $T_t^2 = (T_1^2 + T_3^2 + 2T_1 \cdot T_3)$ is the colour exchange in the *t*-channel



Colour evolution (II)

• The $i\pi$ term is due to Coulomb gluon exchange

$$i\pi T_1 \cdot T_2 \mathcal{M} = \bigcirc \mathcal{M}$$

• It doesn't play any role for processes with less than 4 coloured particles (e.g. DIS or DY)

$$T_1 + T_2 + T_3 = 0 \Longrightarrow T_1 \cdot T_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(T_3^2 - T_1^2 - T_2^2 \right)$$

leading to an unimportant overall phase

• Coulomb gluon contributions are *not* implemented in parton showers

Non-global effects

- However this naive approach completely ignores a whole tower of LL
- Virtual contributions are not the whole story because real emissions out of the gap are forbidden to remit back into the gap
- The full LL result is obtained by dressing the $2 \rightarrow n$ (i.e. *n*-2 out of gap gluons) scattering with virtual gluons (and not just $2 \rightarrow 2$)
- Resummation can be done (so far) only in the large \mathcal{N}_c limit

Dasgupta and Salam hep-ph/0104277

One gluon outside the gap

• As a first step we compute the tower of logs coming from only one out-of-gap gluon:

$$\sigma^{(1)} = -\frac{2\alpha_s}{\pi} \int_{Q_0}^Q \frac{dk_T}{k_T} \int_{\text{out}} (\Omega_R + \Omega_V)$$

Real contribution:

- \bullet real emission vertex D^{μ}
- 5 parton anomalous dimension Λ

Sjödahl

Virtual contribution:

- virtual eikonal emission γ
- 4-parton anomalous dimension Γ

A big surprise

Conventional wisdom ("plus prescription" of DGLAP) when the out-of-gap gluon becomes collinear with one of the external partons the real and virtual contributions should cancel

- It works when the out-of-gap gluon is collinear to one of the outgoing partons
- But it fails for initial state collinear emission
- Cancellation *does* occur for up to 3rd order relative to the Born, but fails at 4th order
- The problem is entirely due to the emission of Coulomb gluons
- As result we are left with super-leading logarithms (SLL):

$$\sigma^{(1)} \sim -\alpha_s^4 L^5 \pi^2 + \dots$$

Forshaw Kyrieleis Seymour hep-ph/0604094

Fixed order calculation

- Gluons are added in all possible ways to trace diagrams and colour factors calculated using COLOUR
- Diagrams are then cut in all ways consistent with strong ordering
- At fourth order there are 10,529 diagrams and 1,746,272 after cutting.
- SLL terms are confirmed at fourth order and computed for the first time at 5th order



Keates and Seymour arXiv:0902.0477 [hep-ph]



Phenomenology of SLL $(\sigma^{(0)} + \sigma^{(1)} + \sigma^{(2)})/\sigma^{(0)}$





- dotted, one gluon, α_s^4
- dashed: one gluon, up to α_s^{5}
- solid: one gluon resummed
- dash-dotted: one+two gluons, up to α_s^{5} (only fixed order)
- fixed order expansion unstable
- $\sigma^{(2)}$ less important than $\sigma^{(1)}$
- Y = 3, ~ 5 %
- Y = 5, ~10 15%
- no effect for Higgs, unless $Q_0 < 10 \text{ GeV}$

Conclusions

- Early data: there is plenty of interesting QCD physics in gaps between jets
- More data: Higgs coupling to weak bosons
- Coulomb gluons play an important role
- Dijet cross-section could be sensitive to SLL at large Y and L (e.g. 300 GeV and Y = 5, $\sim 15\%$)
- There is an interesting link between non-global logs and BK equation Banfi, Marchesini and Smye

Banfi, Marchesini and Smye hep-ph/0206076 Avsar, Hatta and Matsuo arXiv:0903.4285 [hep-ph]

Outlook (pheno)

Collect all the possible information and build up the best theory prediction for LHC:

- matching with NLO
- complete one gluon outside the gap
- non-global (large \mathcal{N}_c)
- jet algorithm dependence
- BFKL resummation

Outlook (theory)

- Understanding the origin of SLL
- k_t ordering ?
- interactions with the remnants ?