

# Towards NNLL Joint Threshold and $q_T$ Resummation for Drell-Yan Processes

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# Introduction

- Differential cross sections relevant at LHC
- Additional scales  $\rightarrow$  Different types of logarithms
- Threshold resummation improved precision and small  $q_T$  logarithms

# Theoretical status

- Original formalism for joint  $q_T$  and threshold  
*[Laenen, Sterman, Vogelsang, '00]*
- Applied at NLL to prompt photon *[Laenen, Sterman, Vogelsang, '00]*,  
Higgs and DY *[Kulesza, Sterman, Vogelsang, '02, '03]*, top *[Banfi, Laenen, '05]*,  
EW SUSY *[Fuks et al., '13]*
- Recent resurgence *[Li, Neill, Zhu, '16]* *[Lustermans, Waalewijn, Zuene, '16]*  
*[Ferrera, Marzani, VT, in progress]*
- Parton shower with threshold resummation *[Nagy, Soper, '16]*
- This talk → theoretical overview of extension to NNLL

# NLO Eikonal integral

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{\text{DY}}^{\text{eik, NLO}}(\mathbf{b}, N) &= \alpha_s 4\pi C_F \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^3} \theta(k_0) \delta(k^2) \exp \left[ -\sqrt{2} \frac{k_+ + k_-}{2Q} N - i\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{k}_T \right] \frac{2}{k_T^2} \\
 &= \alpha_s 8\pi C_F \int \frac{d^2 k_T}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-i\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{k}_T} \frac{2}{k_T^2} K_0 \left( \frac{2Nk_T}{Q} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Including virtual and collinear counter term:

$$E_{\text{DY}}^{\text{eik, NLO}}(b, N) = 2 \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} C_F \int_0^{Q^2} \frac{dk_T^2}{k_T^2} \left[ J_0(bk_T) K_0 \left( \frac{2Nk_T}{Q} \right) + \log \left( \frac{\bar{N}k_T}{Q} \right) \right]$$

$$\bar{N} = N e^{\gamma_E}$$

# NLL exponent

Generalizes to:

$$E_{ab}(b, N, Q, \mu_F) = \int_0^{Q^2} \frac{dk_T^2}{k_T^2} \left\{ \sum_{i=a,b} A_i(\alpha_s(k_T)) \left[ J_0(bk_T) K_0\left(\frac{2Nk_T}{Q}\right) + \log\left(\frac{\bar{N}k_T}{Q}\right) \right] \right\} \\ - \log \bar{N} \int_{\mu_F^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dk_T^2}{k_T^2} \sum_{i=a,b} A_i(\alpha_s(k_T))$$

Approximates to:

$$E_{a\bar{a}}(\chi, N, Q, \mu_F) = 2 \int_{Q^2/\chi^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dk_T^2}{k_T^2} A_a(\alpha_s(k_T)) \log\left(\frac{\bar{N}k_T}{Q}\right) \\ - 2 \log \bar{N} \int_{\mu_F^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dk_T^2}{k_T^2} A_a(\alpha_s(k_T))$$

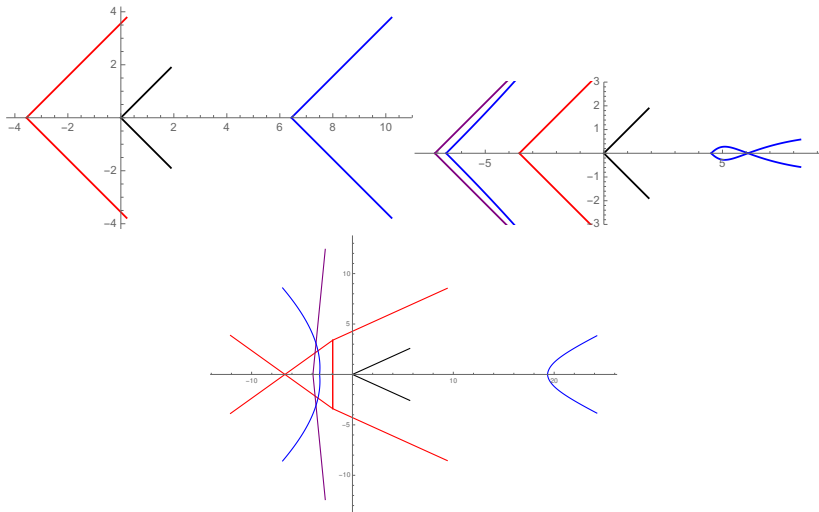
# Joint function $\chi$

- $\chi$  reproduces threshold limit:  $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \chi(\bar{N}, \bar{b}) = \bar{N}$
- $\chi$  reproduces  $q_T$  limit:  $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \chi(\bar{N}, \bar{b}) = \bar{b} = Qbe^{\gamma_E}/2$
- Function determines power suppressed terms
- Contour needs to avoid poles and branch-cuts

Examples:

- $\chi = \bar{b} + \bar{N}$ , simple pole and branch-cut structure,  $\bar{N}/\bar{b}$  and  $\bar{b}/\bar{N}$  power suppressed terms
- $\chi = \bar{b} + \frac{\bar{N}}{1 + \bar{b}\eta/\bar{N}}$ ,  $\eta > 0$ ,  $(\bar{N}/\bar{b})^2$  and  $\bar{b}/\bar{N}$  power suppressed terms, more complicated pole and branch-cut structure, angular restrictions for  $\eta \neq 1/4$

# Contour



$$\chi = 0, \chi = \exp[1/(2\alpha_s b_0)], \chi = \infty, \bar{b}$$

# Comparison to threshold and $q_T$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{a\bar{a}}(\chi, N, Q, \mu_F) = & 2 \int_{Q^2/\chi^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dk_T^2}{k_T^2} A_a(\alpha_s(k_T)) \log\left(\frac{\bar{N}k_T}{Q}\right) \\
 & - 2 \log \bar{N} \int_{\mu_F^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dk_T^2}{k_T^2} A_a(\alpha_s(k_T))
 \end{aligned}$$

Becomes threshold exponential for  $\chi \rightarrow \bar{N}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{a\bar{a}}(\chi, N, Q, \mu_F) = & - \int_{Q^2/\chi^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dk_T^2}{k_T^2} \left[ A_a(\alpha_s(k_T)) \log\left(\frac{Q^2}{k_T^2}\right) + B(\alpha_s(k_T)) \right] \\
 & + \int_{\mu_F^2}^{Q^2/\chi^2} \frac{dk_T^2}{k_T^2} \left[ -2 \log \bar{N} A_a(\alpha_s(k_T)) - B(\alpha_s(k_T)) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Becomes  $q_T$  exponential for  $\chi \rightarrow \bar{b}$



# Overview at NLL

Written similar to [Bozzi, Catani, de Florian, Grazzini, '06]

$$\frac{d\sigma_F^{(\text{res})}}{dQ_T^2} = \int_0^\infty db \frac{b}{2} J_0(bQ_T) \int_{C_T} \frac{dN}{2\pi i} \left( \frac{Q^2}{s} \right)^{-N+1} \tilde{W}^F(b, N, Q)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{W}^F(N, b, Q) &= \sum_{c,d} \sum_{\{I\}} \mathcal{H}_{cd}^{\{I\}, F}(N, Q, \alpha_s(\mu_R), Q^2/\mu_R^2, Q^2/\mu_F^2, Q^2/\mu_Q^2) \\ &\times \tilde{f}_{c/h_1}(N, \mu_F^2) \tilde{f}_{d/h_2}(N, \mu_F^2) \\ &\times \exp \left\{ E_{\{I\}}(\alpha_s(\mu_R), b, N, Q^2/\mu_R^2, Q^2/\mu_Q^2) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{H}^F(N, Q, \alpha_s(\mu_R), Q^2/\mu_R^2, Q^2/\mu_F^2, Q^2/\mu_Q^2) = \sigma_{a\bar{a} \rightarrow F}^{(0)}(\alpha_s(Q)) H_a^F(\alpha_s(Q)) \left( \tilde{C}(N, \alpha_s(Q)) \right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\{I\}}(\alpha_s(\mu_R), b, N, Q^2/\mu_R^2, Q^2/\mu_Q^2) &= - \int_{Q^2/\chi^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \left[ A(\alpha_s(q)) \log \frac{Q^2}{q^2} + \tilde{B}_N(\alpha_s(q)) \right] \\ &+ \int_{\mu_F^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} 2\gamma(N, \alpha_s(q)) \end{aligned}$$

# Overview at NLL

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Hard contribution

# Overview at NLL

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$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{W}^F(N, b, Q) &= \sum_{c,d} \sum_{\{I\}} \mathcal{H}_{cd}^{\{I\}, F}(N, Q, \alpha_s(\mu_R), Q^2/\mu_R^2, Q^2/\mu_F^2, Q^2/\mu_Q^2) \\ &\times \tilde{f}_c/h_1(N, \mu_F^2) \tilde{f}_d/h_2(N, \mu_F^2) \\ &\times \exp\left\{E_{\{I\}}(\alpha_s(\mu_R), b, N, Q^2/\mu_R^2, Q^2/\mu_Q^2)\right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{H}^F(N, Q, \alpha_s(\mu_R), Q^2/\mu_R^2, Q^2/\mu_F^2, Q^2/\mu_Q^2) = \sigma_{a\bar{a} \rightarrow F}^{(0)}(\alpha_s(Q)) H_a^F(\alpha_s(Q)) \left(\tilde{C}(N, \alpha_s(Q))\right)^2$$

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Sudakov factor

Interlude:  $\tilde{B}_N$ 

Usually  $\tilde{C}(N, \alpha_s(Q/\chi))$

All hard contributions computed at the same scale ( $Q$ ), can be described as:

$$\tilde{B}_N(\alpha_s) = B(\alpha_s) + 2\beta(\alpha_s) \frac{d \log C_N(\alpha_s)}{d \log \alpha_s} + 2\gamma(N, \alpha_s)$$

## DGLAP

Include  $\log \bar{N}$  contribution of NNLO DGLAP can contribute at NNLL threshold, but N<sup>3</sup>LL  $q_T$

$$E_{\text{thr}}^{\text{DGLAP}} = -2 \int_{\mu_F^2}^{Q^2/\chi^2} \frac{dk_T^2}{k_T^2} \log \bar{N} A_a(\alpha_s(k_T))$$

# Soft wide-angle

Treated similar to  $t\bar{t}$  production [*Banfi, Laenen, '05*]

$$E_{\text{thr}}^{\text{wide-angle, NNLL}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{Q^2/\bar{N}^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \tilde{D}_a(\alpha_s(q))$$

Logarithmic contributions are in  $\tilde{C}_{qq}$

$$\mathcal{H}^{(2)} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{(2)} + \tilde{D}^{(2)} \log \bar{N}$$

# Collinear-anomaly

Take into account difference in threshold and  $q_T$  values of  $A^{(3)}$

[Becher, Neubert, '10]

$$E_{\text{thr}}^{\text{col-anom}} = - \int_{Q^2(\bar{b}^2+1)/\chi^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \left( A_{Q_T}^{(3)} - A_{\text{thr}}^{(3)} \right) \left( \frac{\alpha_s(q)}{\pi} \right)^3 \log \frac{Q^2}{q^2}$$

# Hard contribution

Difference hard contribution threshold and  $q_T$ .

Can be computed based on eikonal integral

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\mathcal{H}^{(1)} &= A^{(1)} \left[ 2 \log^2 \bar{N} + \text{Li}_2 \left( -\frac{\bar{b}^2}{\bar{N}^2} \right) + \zeta_2 + 2 \log^2 \chi - 4 \log \chi \log \bar{N} \right] \\ &= A^{(1)} \left[ \zeta_2 + \text{Li}_2 \left( -\frac{\bar{b}^2}{\bar{N}^2} \right) + 2 \log^2 (\chi/\bar{N}) \right] \simeq A^{(1)} \left[ \zeta_2 - \text{Li}_2 \left( \frac{\bar{b}^2}{\chi^2} \right) \right]\end{aligned}$$

Changes  $C_{qq}$  affects  $\tilde{B}$

$$\tilde{B}^{(2)} \rightarrow \tilde{B}^{(2)} - 2\beta_0 \Delta\mathcal{H}^{(1)}$$



# Overview NNLL

$$\mathcal{H}^{F, \text{NNLL}} = \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \left\{ \mathcal{H}^{F, (1)} + A^{(1)} \left[ \zeta_2 - \text{Li}_2 \left( \frac{\bar{b}^2}{\chi^2} \right) \right] \right\} + \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 \left\{ \mathcal{H}^{F, (2)} + \tilde{D}^{(2)} \log \bar{N} \right\}$$

$$E_{\{I\}}^{\text{NNLL}}(\alpha_s(\mu_R), b, N, Q^2/\mu_R^2, Q^2/\mu_Q^2) = - \int_{Q^2/\chi^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \left[ A(\alpha_s(q)) \log \frac{Q^2}{q^2} + \tilde{B}_N(\alpha_s(q)) \right]$$

$$+ \int_{\mu_F^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} 2\gamma(N, \alpha_s(q)) - 2 \log \bar{N} \int_{\mu_F^2}^{Q^2/\chi^2} \frac{dk_T^2}{k_T^2} A_a(\alpha_s(k_T))$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \int_{Q^2/\bar{N}^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \tilde{D}_a(\alpha_s(q)) + 2\beta_0 A^{(1)} \left[ \zeta_2 - \text{Li}_2 \left( \frac{\bar{b}^2}{\chi^2} \right) \right] \int_{Q^2/\chi^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \left( \frac{\alpha_s(q)}{\pi} \right)^2$$

$$- \int_{Q^2/(\bar{b}^2+1)/\chi^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \left( A_{Q_T}^{(3)} - A_{\text{thr}}^{(3)} \right) \left( \frac{\alpha_s(q)}{\pi} \right)^3 \log \frac{Q^2}{q^2}$$

# Overview NNLL

$$\mathcal{H}^{F, \text{NNLL}} = \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \left\{ \mathcal{H}^{F, (1)} + A^{(1)} \left[ \zeta_2 - \text{Li}_2 \left( \frac{\bar{b}^2}{\chi^2} \right) \right] \right\} + \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 \left\{ \mathcal{H}^{F, (2)} + \tilde{D}^{(2)} \log \bar{N} \right\}$$

$$E_{\{I\}}^{\text{NNLL}}(\alpha_s(\mu_R), b, N, Q^2/\mu_R^2, Q^2/\mu_Q^2) = - \int_{Q^2/\chi^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \left[ A(\alpha_s(q)) \log \frac{Q^2}{q^2} + \tilde{B}_N(\alpha_s(q)) \right]$$

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$$- \int_{Q^2/(\bar{b}^2+1)/\chi^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \left( A_{Q_T}^{(3)} - A_{\text{thr}}^{(3)} \right) \left( \frac{\alpha_s(q)}{\pi} \right)^3 \log \frac{Q^2}{q^2}$$

Change Hard contribution

# Overview NNLL

$$\mathcal{H}^{F, \text{NNLL}} = \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \left\{ \mathcal{H}^{F, (1)} + A^{(1)} \left[ \zeta_2 - \text{Li}_2 \left( \frac{\bar{b}^2}{\chi^2} \right) \right] \right\} + \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 \left\{ \mathcal{H}^{F, (2)} + \tilde{D}^{(2)} \log \bar{N} \right\}$$

$$E_{\{I\}}^{\text{NNLL}}(\alpha_s(\mu_R), b, N, Q^2/\mu_R^2, Q^2/\mu_Q^2) = - \int_{Q^2/\chi^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \left[ A(\alpha_s(q)) \log \frac{Q^2}{q^2} + \tilde{B}_N(\alpha_s(q)) \right]$$

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Exponentiation soft wide-angle

# Overview NNLL

$$\mathcal{H}^{F, \text{NNLL}} = \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \left\{ \mathcal{H}^{F, (1)} + A^{(1)} \left[ \zeta_2 - \text{Li}_2 \left( \frac{\bar{b}^2}{\chi^2} \right) \right] \right\} + \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 \left\{ \mathcal{H}^{F, (2)} + \tilde{D}^{(2)} \log \bar{N} \right\}$$

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NLO DGLAP

# Overview NNLL

$$\mathcal{H}^{F, \text{NNLL}} = \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \left\{ \mathcal{H}^{F, (1)} + A^{(1)} \left[ \zeta_2 - \text{Li}_2 \left( \frac{\bar{b}^2}{\chi^2} \right) \right] \right\} + \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 \left\{ \mathcal{H}^{F, (2)} + \tilde{D}^{(2)} \log \bar{N} \right\}$$

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Only N<sup>3</sup>LL solution of integral

# Overview NNLL

$$\mathcal{H}^{F, \text{NNLL}} = \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \left\{ \mathcal{H}^{F, (1)} + A^{(1)} \left[ \zeta_2 - \text{Li}_2 \left( \frac{\bar{b}^2}{\chi^2} \right) \right] \right\} + \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 \left\{ \mathcal{H}^{F, (2)} + \tilde{D}^{(2)} \log \bar{N} \right\}$$

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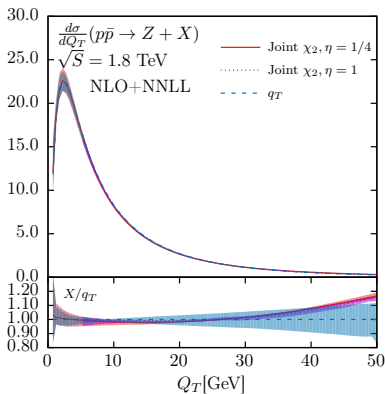
$$- \int_{Q^2/(\bar{b}^2+1)/\chi^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} \left( A_{Q_T}^{(3)} - A_{\text{thr}}^{(3)} \right) \left( \frac{\alpha_s(q)}{\pi} \right)^3 \log \frac{Q^2}{q^2}$$

Collinear anomaly

# Results

[Ferrera, Marzani, VT, in preparation]

PDFs used: MSTW2008NNLO



preliminary

# Conclusions

- Application of joint threshold,  $q_T$  extended to NNLL
- Agreement for low  $q_T$
- Lower scale uncertainty mid to high  $q_T$



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**Thank you for your attention**