Soft Theorem and its Classical Limit

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In this talk we focus on soft graviton theorem

– however similar results exist for soft photon theorems as well.

Units: $\hbar = c = 8\pi G = 1$

What is soft graviton theorem?

Take a general coordinate invariant quantum theory of gravity coupled to matter fields

Consider an S-matrix element involving

– arbitrary number N of external particles of finite momentum $p_1, \cdots p_N$

– M external gravitons carrying small momentum $k_1, \cdots k_M$.

Soft graviton theorem: Expansion of this amplitude in power series in $k_1, \cdots k_M$ in terms of the amplitude without the soft gravitons.

Plan

1. Results in quantum theory: D>4

2. Classical limit: D>4

3. D=4

Results in quantum theory

There are many explicit results in field theory and string theory

Weinberg; . . .

White; Cachazo, Strominger; Bern, Davies, Di Vecchia, Nohle; Elvang, Jones, Naculich; . . .

Klose, McLoughlin, Nandan, Plefka, Travaglini; Saha

Bianchi, Guerrieri; Di Vecchia, Marotta, Mojaza; . . .

There are general arguments based on asymptotic symmetry (mostly in D=4, some in even D)

Strominger; He, Lysov, Mitra, Strominger; Strominger, Zhiboedov; Campiglia, Laddha; . . .

In D=4 there are also problems since the S-matrix is IR divergent

Bern, Davies, Nohle; Cachazo, Yuan; He, Kapec, Raclariu, Strominger

Under some assumptions one can give a completely general derivation of soft graviton theorem

A.S.; Laddha, A.S.; Chakrabarti, Kashyap, Sahoo, A.S., Verma

– **generic theory**

– **generic number of dimensions**

– **arbitrary mass and spin of elementary / composite finite momentum external states**

e.g. **gravitons, photons, electrons, massive string states, nuclei, molecules, planets, stars, black holes**

Main ingredient: Graviton coupling with zero or one derivative is fixed completely by general coordinate invariance.

Assumptions

1. The scattering is described by a general coordinate invariant one particle irreducible (1PI) effective action

– tree amplitudes computed from this give the full quantum results

2. The vertices do not contribute powers of soft momentum in the denominator

– breaks down in D=4

In D=4 the results will be valid only at tree level

– to be partially rectified at the end

Note: In string theory we do not compute amplitudes from Feynman diagrams

– but we could, using string field theory

– can introduce 1PI effective action exactly as in an ordinary quantum field theory

The existence of such a 1PI effective action is sufficient for our analysis

We do not need its explicit form

Notations

We denote the amplitude without the soft graviton by

$$\epsilon_{1,\alpha_1}(\mathbf{p_1}) \ldots \epsilon_{N,\alpha_N}(\mathbf{p_N}) \, \Gamma^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_N}(\mathbf{p_1}, \ldots, \mathbf{p_N})$$

ϵ_{i,α_i}**: polarisation tensor of the i-th external state**

α**: an index labelling all the fields**

$\mathbf{p_i}$**: momentum of i-th external state, counted as positive if ingoing**

$\Gamma^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_N}$ **includes the** $\delta^{(\mathbf{D})}(\mathbf{p_1} + \cdots \mathbf{p_N})$ **factor.**

Final result for the amplitude with

– same set of finite energy external states

– a single soft graviton with polarization ε and momentum k

to subsubleading order in k:

$$\prod_{j=1}^{N} \epsilon_{j,\alpha_i}(\mathbf{p_j}) \left[\left\{ \mathbf{S^{(0)}}\Gamma \right\}^{\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_N} + \left\{ \mathbf{S^{(1)}}\Gamma \right\}^{\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_N} + \left\{ \mathbf{S^{(2)}}\Gamma \right\}^{\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_N} \right]$$

$$\{\mathbf{S^{(0)}}\Gamma\}^{\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_N} \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mathbf{p_i}\cdot\mathbf{k})^{-1}\,\varepsilon_{\mathbf{ab}}\,\mathbf{p_i^a}\,\mathbf{p_i^b}\,\Gamma^{\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_N}$$

$$\left\{\mathbf{S^{(1)}}\Gamma\right\}^{\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_N} \equiv \mathbf{i}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(\mathbf{p_i}\cdot\mathbf{k})^{-1}\,\varepsilon_{\mathbf{ab}}\,\mathbf{p_i^a}\,\mathbf{k_c}\,(\mathbf{J^{cb}})_\gamma{}^{\alpha_i}\,\Gamma^{\alpha_1\cdots\alpha_{i-1}\gamma\alpha_{i+1}\cdots\alpha_N}$$

$$(\mathbf{J^{cb}})_\gamma{}^{\alpha_i} = -\mathbf{i}\,\delta_\gamma{}^{\alpha_i}\left(\mathbf{p_i^b}\frac{\partial}{\partial\mathbf{p_{ic}}} - \mathbf{p_i^c}\frac{\partial}{\partial\mathbf{p_{ib}}}\right) + (\Sigma^{\mathbf{cb}})_\gamma{}^{\alpha_i}$$

$\Sigma^{\mathbf{cb}}$: **spin angular momentum**

Note: $\mathbf{S^{(0)}}$ and $\mathbf{S^{(1)}}$ do not depend on the theory

$$\left\{ \mathbf{S}^{(2)}\Gamma \right\}^{\alpha_1 \ldots \alpha_N} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mathbf{p_i \cdot k})^{-1} \epsilon_{i,\alpha} \varepsilon_{\mathbf{ac}} \mathbf{k_b k_d} (\mathbf{J^{ab}})_\beta^{\ \alpha_i} (\mathbf{J^{cd}})_\gamma^{\ \beta} \Gamma^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{i-1} \gamma \alpha_{i+1} \cdots \alpha_N}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\varepsilon^{\mathbf{ab}} \mathbf{k^c k^d} - \varepsilon^{\mathbf{ad}} \mathbf{k^b k^c} - \varepsilon^{\mathbf{bc}} \mathbf{k^d k^a} + \varepsilon^{\mathbf{cd}} \mathbf{k^a k^b} \right)$$

$$\times \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mathbf{p_i \cdot k})^{-1} (\mathbf{M_{(i)}})_{\gamma;\mathbf{acbd}}^{\alpha_i} (-\mathbf{p_i}) \Gamma^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{i-1} \gamma \alpha_{i+1} \cdots \alpha_N}$$

$\mathbf{M_{(i)}}$: Theory dependent non-universal term

– agrees with all known results in QFT and string theory

Multiple soft gravitons to subleading order

Chakrabarti, Kashyap, Sahoo, A.S, Verma

Take the same set of finite energy particles and M soft gravitons with polarisation $\{\varepsilon_r\}$ and momenta $\{k_r\}$:

Result:

$$\left\{ \prod_{i=1}^{N} \epsilon_{i,\alpha_i}(p_i) \right\} \left[\left\{ \prod_{r=1}^{M} S_r^{(0)} \right\} \Gamma^{\alpha_1\cdots\alpha_N} + \sum_{s=1}^{M} \left\{ \prod_{\substack{r=1 \\ r\neq s}}^{M} S_r^{(0)} \right\} \left[S_s^{(1)}\Gamma \right]^{\alpha_1\cdots\alpha_N} \right.$$

$$\left. + \sum_{\substack{r,u=1 \\ r<u}}^{M} \left\{ \prod_{\substack{s=1 \\ s\neq r,u}}^{M} S_s^{(0)} \right\} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{N} \{p_j \cdot (k_r + k_u)\}^{-1} \; \mathcal{M}(p_j; \varepsilon_r, k_r, \varepsilon_u, k_u) \right\} \Gamma^{\alpha_1\cdots\alpha_N} \right]$$

$S_r^{(0)}, S_r^{(1)}$: Soft factors defined earlier for r-th soft graviton

$\mathcal{M}$: 'contact term'

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{p_i}; \varepsilon_1, \mathbf{k_1}, \varepsilon_2, \mathbf{k_2})$$

$$= (\mathbf{p_i} \cdot \mathbf{k_1})^{-1}(\mathbf{p_i} \cdot \mathbf{k_2})^{-1} \Bigg\{ - \mathbf{k_1} \cdot \mathbf{k_2}\, \mathbf{p_i} \cdot \varepsilon_1 \cdot \mathbf{p_i}\, \mathbf{p_i} \cdot \varepsilon_2 \cdot \mathbf{p_i}$$

$$+ 2\, \mathbf{p_i} \cdot \mathbf{k_2}\, \mathbf{p_i} \cdot \varepsilon_1 \cdot \mathbf{p_i}\, \mathbf{p_i} \cdot \varepsilon_2 \cdot \mathbf{k_1} + 2\, \mathbf{p_i} \cdot \mathbf{k_1}\, \mathbf{p_i} \cdot \varepsilon_2 \cdot \mathbf{p_i}\, \mathbf{p_i} \cdot \varepsilon_1 \cdot \mathbf{k_2}$$

$$- 2\, \mathbf{p_i} \cdot \mathbf{k_1}\, \mathbf{p_i} \cdot \mathbf{k_2}\, \mathbf{p_i} \cdot \varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_2 \cdot \mathbf{p_i} \Bigg\}$$

$$+ (\mathbf{k_1} \cdot \mathbf{k_2})^{-1} \Bigg\{ - (\mathbf{k_2} \cdot \varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_2 \cdot \mathbf{p_i})(\mathbf{k_2} \cdot \mathbf{p_i}) - (\mathbf{k_1} \cdot \varepsilon_2 \cdot \varepsilon_1 \cdot \mathbf{p_i})(\mathbf{k_1} \cdot \mathbf{p_i})$$

$$+ (\mathbf{k_2} \cdot \varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_2 \cdot \mathbf{p_i})(\mathbf{k_1} \cdot \mathbf{p_i}) + (\mathbf{k_1} \cdot \varepsilon_2 \cdot \varepsilon_1 \cdot \mathbf{p_i})(\mathbf{k_2} \cdot \mathbf{p_i})$$

$$- \varepsilon_1^{\gamma\delta} \varepsilon_{2\gamma\delta}(\mathbf{k_1} \cdot \mathbf{p_i})(\mathbf{k_2} \cdot \mathbf{p_i}) - 2(\mathbf{p_i} \cdot \varepsilon_1 \cdot \mathbf{k_2})(\mathbf{p_i} \cdot \varepsilon_2 \cdot \mathbf{k_1})$$

$$+ (\mathbf{p_i} \cdot \varepsilon_2 \cdot \mathbf{p_i})(\mathbf{k_2} \cdot \varepsilon_1 \cdot \mathbf{k_2}) + (\mathbf{p_i} \cdot \varepsilon_1 \cdot \mathbf{p_i})(\mathbf{k_1} \cdot \varepsilon_2 \cdot \mathbf{k_1}) \Bigg\}.$$

– agrees with results of explicit calculation for two soft gravitons and some finite energy gravitons

Klose, McLoughlin, Nandan, Plefka, Travaglini; Saha

Classical limit

Laddha, A.S.

We take the limit in which

1. Energy of each finite energy external state becomes large (compared to M_{pl})

2. The total energy carried by the soft particles is small compared to the energies of the finite energy particles.

'soft particles': not counted in $\sum_{i=1}^{N}$

In this limit the soft theorem simplifies in many ways

1. We can make the replacement

$$-i \left\{ p_i^b \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{ia}} - p_i^a \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{ib}} \right\} \delta_\beta^{\;\alpha} + (\Sigma^{ab})_\beta^{\;\alpha} \quad \Rightarrow \quad J_i^{ab} \, \delta_\beta^{\;\alpha}$$

where J_i^{ab} is the <u>classical</u> angular momentum of the i-th external particle

If in the far past / future the object has trajectory

$$x_i^\mu = c_i^\mu + m_i^{-1} p_i^\mu \tau$$

then

$$J_i^{\mu\nu} = (x_i^\mu p_i^\nu - x_i^\nu p_i^\mu) + \text{spin} = (c_i^\mu p_i^\nu - c_i^\nu p_i^\mu) + \text{spin}$$

2. The contact term $\mathcal{M}$ can be ignored compared to the other terms due to more powers of p_i in the denominator

In this limit the multiple soft theorem takes the form

$$\left\{\prod_{i=1}^{M} S_{gr}(\varepsilon_r, k_r)\right\} \Gamma^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n} \qquad S_{gr} = S^{(0)} + S^{(1)} + S^{(2)}$$

$$S^{(0)} \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{N} (p_i \cdot k)^{-1} \varepsilon_{ab} p_i^a p_i^b$$

$$S^{(1)} = i \sum_{i=1}^{N} (p_i \cdot k)^{-1} \varepsilon_{ab} p_i^a k_c J_i^{cb}$$

$$S^{(2)} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (p_i \cdot k)^{-1} \varepsilon_{ac} k_b k_d J_i^{ab} J_i^{cd} + \textbf{non-universal terms}$$

$\Rightarrow$ **S_{gr} is large in the classical limit.**

While working to subsubleading order we can work with large impact parameter so that the non-universal terms are small compared to the J J term

Amplitude: $\Gamma_{\text{soft}} \equiv \left\{ \prod_{r=1}^{M} S_{gr}(\epsilon_r, k_r) \right\} \Gamma$

Probability of producing M soft gravitons of

• **polarisation** ε**,**

• **energy between** ω **and** $\omega(1 + \delta)$

• **within a small solid angle** Ω **around a unit vector** $\hat{n}$

$$\frac{1}{M!} \, |\Gamma_{\text{soft}}|^2 \times \left\{ \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D-1}} \frac{1}{2\omega} \omega^{D-2} (\omega \, \delta) \, \Omega \right\}^M = |\Gamma|^2 \, A^M / M! \,,$$

$$A \;\equiv\; |S_{gr}(\varepsilon, k)|^2 \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D-1}} \frac{1}{2\omega} \omega^{D-2} (\omega \, \delta) \, \Omega \,, \quad k = -\omega(1, \hat{n})$$

Note: A is large in the classical limit

$$|\Gamma|^2 A^M/M!$$

is maximised at

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial M} \ln \left\{ |\Gamma|^2 A^M/M! \right\} = 0$$

Assuming that M is large,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial M}(M \ln A - M \ln M + M) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow M = A$$

In the classical limit M is large since A is large

Probability distribution of M is sharply peaked

Note: the value of M does not change if we allow soft radiation in other bins.

no. of gravitons $= \mathbf{A} = \dfrac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{2^D}\pi^{\mathbf{D-1}}}|\mathbf{S_{gr}}(\varepsilon,\mathbf{k})|^{\mathbf{2}}\omega^{\mathbf{D-2}}\,\Omega\,\delta$

Total energy radiated in this bin

$$\mathbf{A}\,\omega = \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{2^D}\pi^{\mathbf{D-1}}}|\mathbf{S_{gr}}(\varepsilon,\mathbf{k})|^{\mathbf{2}}\omega^{\mathbf{D-1}}\,\Omega\,\delta$$

This can be related to the radiative part of the metric field

$\Rightarrow$ **gives a prediction for the low frequency radiative part of the metric field during classical scattering**

(up to overall phase and gauge transformation)

Define

$$\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_{\alpha\beta}(\omega, \vec{\mathbf{x}}) \equiv \int \frac{\mathbf{dt}}{\mathbf{2\pi}} \mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{i}\omega\mathbf{t}}(\mathbf{g}_{\alpha\beta} - \eta_{\alpha\beta})/\mathbf{2},$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{e}}_{\alpha\beta}(\omega, \vec{\mathbf{x}}) \equiv \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_{\alpha\beta}(\omega, \vec{\mathbf{x}}) - \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{2}}\,\eta_{\alpha\beta}\,\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_{\gamma}^{\ \gamma}(\omega, \vec{\mathbf{x}})$$

$$\mathbf{R} \equiv |\vec{\mathbf{x}}|, \quad \hat{\mathbf{n}} = \vec{\mathbf{x}}/|\vec{\mathbf{x}}|,$$

$$\mathcal{N} \equiv \mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{i}\omega\mathbf{R}}\left(\frac{\omega}{\mathbf{2\pi i R}}\right)^{\mathbf{(D-2)/2}}\frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{2}\omega}, \quad \mathbf{k} \equiv -\omega(\mathbf{1}, \hat{\mathbf{n}}).$$

Then, up to a phase that needs to be determined by comparison with known results,

$$\varepsilon^{\alpha\beta}\,\tilde{\mathbf{e}}_{\alpha\beta}(\omega, \vec{\mathbf{x}}) = \mathcal{N}\,\mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{gr}}(\varepsilon, \mathbf{k})\,,$$

Note: S_{gr} is determined in terms of initial and final particle trajectories and spin

– does not require knowledge of the forces operating on the systems during the scattering.

Test:

1. Consider a classical scattering satisfying the desired conditions

2. Calculate radiative part of the gravitational field

3. Compare with the prediction of the soft theorem

– need to compute $J_i^{\mu\nu}$
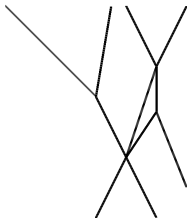
If in the far past / future the object has trajectory

$$x_i^\mu = c_i^\mu + m_i^{-1} p_i^\mu \tau$$

then

$$J_i^{\mu\nu} = (x_i^\mu p_i^\nu - x_i^\nu p_i^\mu) + \text{spin} = (c_i^\mu p_i^\nu - c_i^\nu p_i^\mu) + \text{spin}$$

Examples studied:

1. Multiple inelastic scattering:

The D-momentum is assumed to be conserved at each vertex.

Total gravitational radiation = sum of contributions from each leg

– perfect agreement with soft theorem to subsubleading order.

2. Coulomb scattering of a light particle by a heavy particle with impact parameter $>>$ the Schwarzschild radius of the heavy particle.

a. Assume that the scattering is dominated by the Coulomb interaction.

b. Compute gravitational radiation due to the energy momentum tensor of the particles and the electromagnetic field.

Result agrees perfectly with soft graviton theorem to subsubleading order.

D=4

The S-matrix suffers from IR divergence, making soft factor ill-defined.

However we can still use the radiative part of the gravitational field during classical scattering to <u>define</u> soft factor.

Naive guess: Soft factor defined this way is still given by the same formulæ:

$$S^{(0)} \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{N} (p_i \cdot k)^{-1} \, \varepsilon_{ab} \, p_i^a \, p_i^b$$

$$S^{(1)} = i \sum_{i=1}^{N} (p_i \cdot k)^{-1} \, \varepsilon_{ab} \, p_i^a \, k_c \, J_i^{cb}$$

$$S^{(2)} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (p_i \cdot k)^{-1} \varepsilon_{ac} k_b k_d J_i^{ab} \, J_i^{cd} + \textbf{non-universal terms}$$

Problem: Due to long range force on the initial / final trajectories due to other particles, the trajectory of the i-th particle takes the form:

$$x_i^\mu = c_i^\mu + m_i^{-1}\, p_i^\mu\, \tau + b_i^\mu \ln|\tau|$$

for some constants b_i^μ.

$$J_i^{\mu\nu} = (x_i^\mu p_i^\nu - x_i^\nu p_i^\mu) = (c_i^\mu p_i^\nu - c_i^\nu p_i^\mu) + (b_i^\mu p_i^\nu - b_i^\nu p_i^\mu)\ln|\tau|$$

Due to the $\ln|\tau|$ term, the soft factors do not have well defined $|\tau| \to \infty$ limit

Next guess: The soft expansion has a $\ln\omega^{-1}$ term at the subleading order, given by $S^{(1)}$ with $\ln|\tau|$ replaced by $\ln\omega^{-1}$.

$\omega \equiv k_0$

$$S^{(1)} = i\sum_{i=1}^{N} (p_i \cdot k)^{-1}\, \varepsilon_{\mu\nu}\, p_i^\mu\, k_\rho\, J_i^{\rho\nu}$$

$$= i\sum_{i=1}^{N} (p_i \cdot k)^{-1}\, \varepsilon_{\mu\nu}\, p_i^\mu\, k_\rho\, (b_i^\rho p_i^\nu - b_i^\nu p_i^\rho)\, \ln\omega^{-1}$$

$$+ \text{ finite}$$

This has been tested by studying explicit examples of gravitational radiation during scattering in D=4.

Example 1: Coulomb scattering of a light particle by a heavy charged particle at large impact parameter

Ignore effect of gravitation on the scattering but compute gravitational radiation from the scatterers and electromagnetic field.

To subleading order the result is in perfect agreement with soft theorem with $\ln|\tau|$ replaced by $\ln \omega^{-1}$

Example 2: Scattering of a light particle by a Schwarzschild black hole at large impact parameter Peters

In this case gravity wave is sourced by the particles and the gravitational field.

Again to subleading order the result is in perfect agreement with soft theorem with $\ln|\tau|$ replaced by $\ln \omega^{-1}$.

Assuming the validity of the $\ln|\tau| \Rightarrow \ln\omega^{-1}$ **rule, we can write down the classical soft graviton factor for general gravitational scattering (up to an overall phase)**

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{gr}} \;=\;& \sum_{\mathbf{i}} \frac{\varepsilon_{\mu\nu}\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{i}}^{\mu}\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{i}}^{\nu}}{\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{i}}.\mathbf{k}} \\
&+\frac{\mathbf{i}}{\mathbf{16}\pi}\,\ln\omega^{-1}\sum_{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\varepsilon_{\mu\nu}\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{i}}^{\nu}\mathbf{k}_{\rho}}{\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{i}}.\mathbf{k}}\sum_{\substack{\mathbf{j}\neq\mathbf{i}\\ \eta_{\mathbf{i}}\eta_{\mathbf{j}}=1}}\frac{\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{j}}.\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{i}}}{\{(\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{j}}.\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{i}})^{2}-\mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{i}}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{j}}^{2}\}^{3/2}} \\
&\qquad\times(\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{j}}^{\rho}\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{i}}^{\mu}-\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{j}}^{\mu}\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{i}}^{\rho})\left\{\mathbf{2}(\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{j}}.\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{i}})^{2}-\mathbf{3}\mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{i}}^{2}\mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{j}}^{2}\right\}+\mathbf{finite}\,.
\end{aligned}
$$

Can we see this from analysis of the S-matrix?

What do the $\ln \omega^{-1}$ terms translate to in the time dependence of gravitational field?

$$h_{ij} = A_{ij} + B_{ij} \, t^{-1} \quad \text{for large t}$$

A_{ij}: determined from coefficient of the $1/\omega$ term

– memory effect

B_{ij}: determined from coefficient of the $\ln \omega^{-1}$ term

– a tail in the gravitational wave-form   Laddha, A.S.

– may be observed in the future

Conclusions

1. Up to subleading order we have universal soft graviton theorem in all dimensions > 4, for all mass and spin of external states.

2. At the subsubleading order there still exists a soft theorem but it is not universal

3. Classical limit of soft theorem determines the low frequency radiative part of the gravitational field during classical scattering

4. The 'classical soft theorem' is valid also in D=4, but at the subleading order there is a term $\propto$ the log of the soft energy, determined from soft theorem