

Factorization with Massive Quarks for Transverse Momentum Spectra at the LHC

Piotr Pietrulewicz

based on work

with Daniel Samitz, Anne Spiering, and Frank Tackmann
(arXiv: 1703.09702)

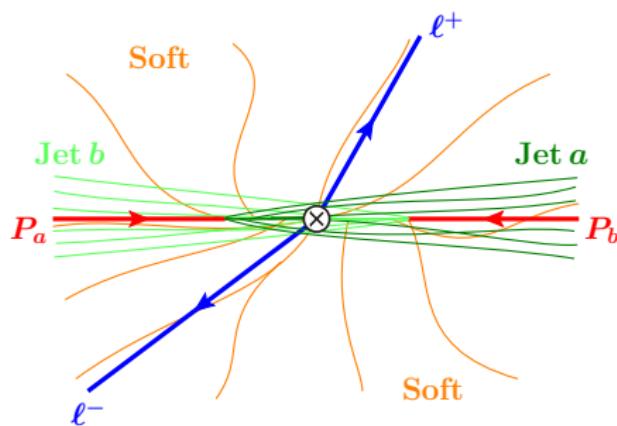
with Maximilian Stahlhofen (in progress)

Theory Seminar
Zeuthen, 20.04.2017



Drell-Yan at small q_T

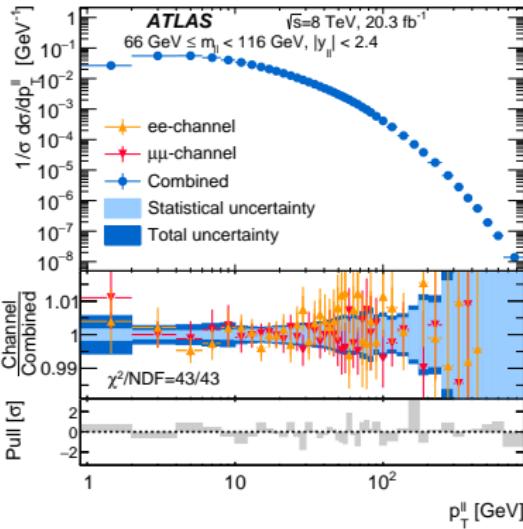
- m_b -effects frequently relevant for precision predictions at the LHC
- systematic treatment for many inclusive processes (4 vs. 5 flavor, VFNS)
- aim: systematic approach for exclusive processes (with an effective jet veto)
- here: focus on q_T -distribution for Drell-Yan ($pp \rightarrow Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$)
effective veto on additional jets: $q_T^2 \equiv (\vec{p}_T^\ell + \vec{p}_T^{\bar{\ell}})^2 \ll Q^2 = (p_\ell + p_{\bar{\ell}})^2$



taken from: [Stewart, Tackmann, Waalewijn (2010)]

Drell-Yan at small q_T

- spectrum measured with high precision up to low q_T
- analytic high precision calculations, up to NNLL'+NNLO (soon N^3LL)
- no systematic description of b -mass effects at low q_T
→ e.g. important for m_W measurement
- in MC's: initial state splitting into massive quark pair not well understood

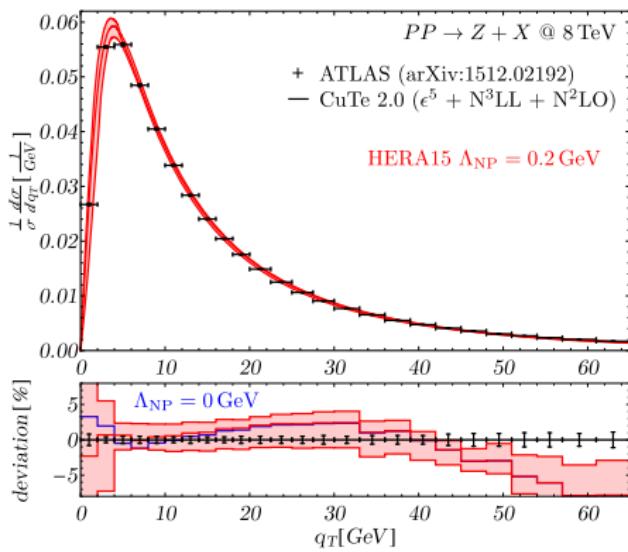


[ATLAS Collaboration (2015)]

⇒ Goal: Factorization framework for massive quark effects (using EFTs),
explicit results at NNLL' for Z/γ^* (NNLL resummation with FO ingredients at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$)

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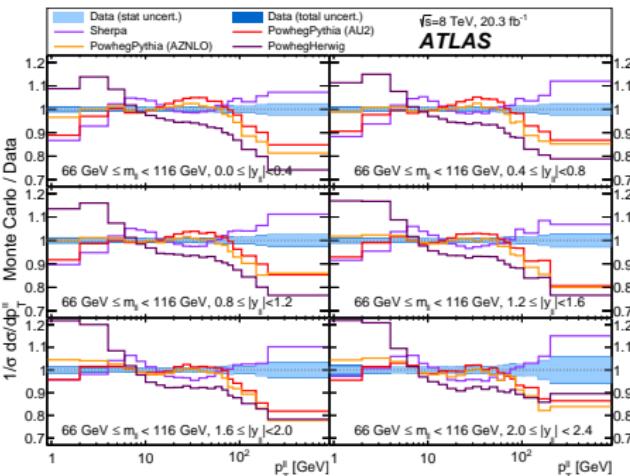


[Becher, Lübbert, Neubert, Wilhelm (2016)]

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Outline

- 1 Massive quarks in inclusive DIS
- 2 Factorization with massless quarks for exclusive Drell-Yan
- 3 Factorization with massive quarks for exclusive Drell-Yan
- 4 Factorization with massive quarks for exclusive gluon fusion
- 5 Resummation with massive quarks
- 6 Conclusions & Outlook

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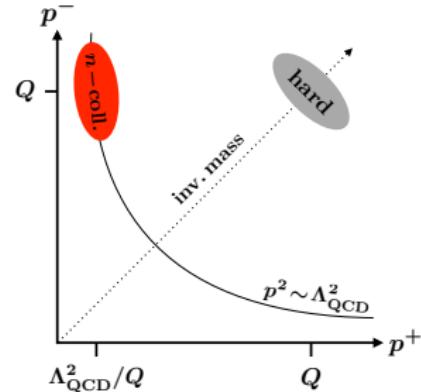
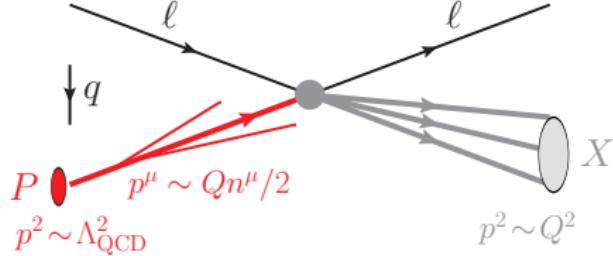
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Inclusive DIS

- consider $\ell P \rightarrow \ell X$ (X inclusive)
- two relevant scales: $q^2 = -Q^2, \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2$
- aim: factorization = separation of quantum fluctuations at different energy scales
→ conveniently achieved with EFTs (here: SCET)
- d.o.f. in the Breit frame ($q_0 = 0$): initial state ***n*-collinear** modes with $p^2 \sim \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2$

$$p^\mu \sim (n \cdot p, \bar{n} \cdot p, p_\perp) \equiv (p^+, p^-, p_\perp) \sim (\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2/Q, Q, \Lambda_{\text{QCD}})$$

$$\text{with } n^\mu = (1, \vec{n}), \quad \bar{n}^\mu = (1, -\vec{n})$$

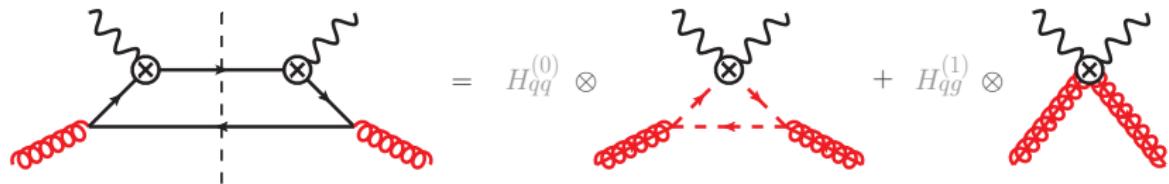


Factorization for massless quarks in inclusive DIS

Factorization ($\mu_H \equiv \mu_F = \mu_R$): [Collins, Soper, Sterman (1988); Bauer et al. (2002)]

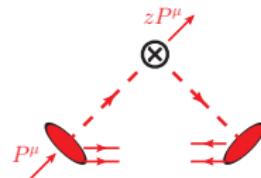
$$F_{1,2} \sim \sum_{i=q,\bar{q}} \sum_{j=q,\bar{q},g} H_{ij}(Q, \mu_H) \otimes U_{jk}^f(\mu_H, \mu_f) \otimes f_{k/P}(\mu_f) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2}{Q^2}\right)$$

- hard function $H_{ij}(\mu_H \sim Q)$: matching between full QCD and EFT, e.g.



- parton distribution function (PDF) $f_{j/P}(\mu_f \sim \Lambda_{\text{QCD}})$
= coll. matrix element

$$f_{k/P}(x, \mu_f) = \langle P | \mathcal{O}_k(x, \mu_f) | P \rangle$$

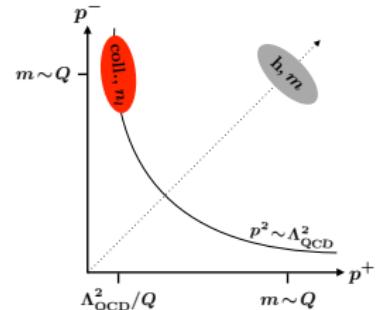


- resum logs $\ln(\frac{\mu_H}{\mu_f}) \sim \ln(\frac{Q}{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}})$ via RG factor $U_{jk}^f(\mu_H, \mu_f)$ (implicit in the following)
- next: n_l light flavors + 1 heavy quark ($m \gg \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$)
possible hierarchies: (i) $m \sim Q$, (ii) $m \ll Q \rightarrow$ 2 EFTs (extreme hierarchies)

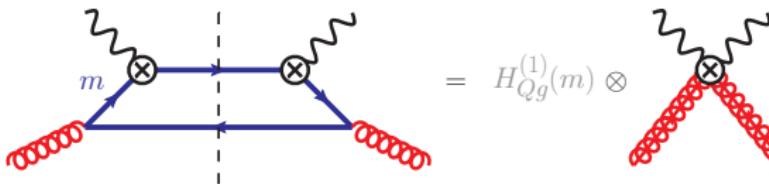
EFT description for $m \sim Q$ (" n_l -flavor scheme")

Factorization for $m \sim Q$:

$$F_{1,2} \sim \sum_{i=q,Q} \sum_{j=q,g} H_{ij}^{(n_l)}(Q, m, \mu_H) \otimes f_{j/P}^{(n_l)}(\mu_f)$$

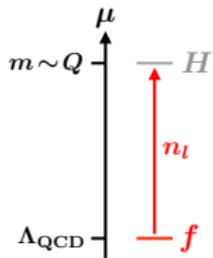


- “integrate out” hard and massive quark fluctuations simultaneously at $\mu_H \sim Q$



- no massive quark contributions in EFT
- automatic decoupling for $m \gg Q$: $H_{ij}^{(n_l)} \rightarrow 0$
- for $m \ll Q$: $H_{ij}^{(n_l)}(Q, m, \mu_H) \not\rightarrow H_{ij}(Q, \mu_H)$

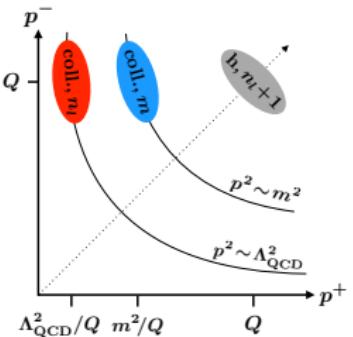
- PDF evolution always with n_l flavors



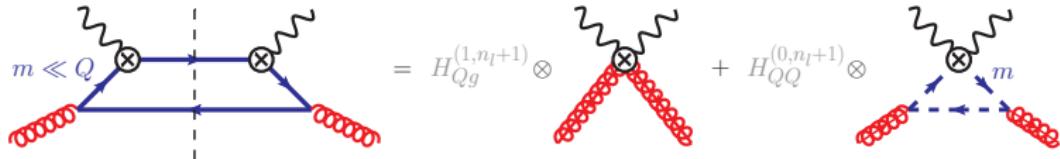
EFT description for $m \ll Q$ (" $n_l + 1$ -flavor scheme")

Factorization for $m \ll Q$:

$$F_{1,2} \sim \sum_{i=q,Q} \sum_{j=q,Q,g} \sum_{k=q,g} H_{ij}^{(n_l+1)}(\mu_H) \otimes \mathcal{M}_{jk}(\mu_m) \otimes f_{k/P}^{(n_l)}(\mu_f) + \mathcal{O}(m^2/Q^2)$$



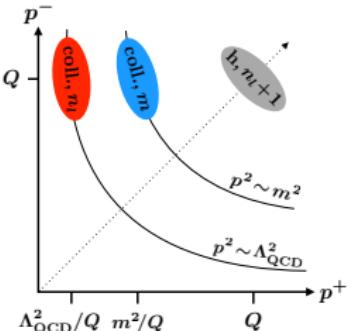
- “integrate out” hard modes at $\mu_H \sim Q$
 $\rightarrow H_{ij}$ with $n_l + 1$ (massless) flavors (IR mass dependence cancels in matching)



EFT description for $m \ll Q$ (" $n_l + 1$ -flavor scheme")

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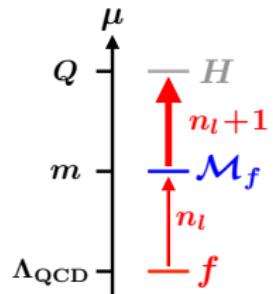
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- "integrate out" hard modes at $\mu_H \sim Q$
→ H_{ij} with $n_l + 1$ (massless) flavors
- between μ_H and μ_m : evolution with $n_l + 1$ flavors
- at $\mu_m \sim m$: "integrate out" mass modes
→ matching between PDFs (= "massive OME's")



- below μ_m : PDF evolution with n_l flavors

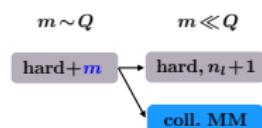


Merging the two regimes

Comparison between regimes:

	$m \sim Q$	$m \ll Q$
FO content	full m/Q dependence	expansion in m^2/Q^2
resummation of $\ln(m^2/Q^2)$	–	✓
scale variations	μ_H	μ_H & μ_m

$$H_{ik}^{(n_l)}(Q, m, \mu) = \sum_{j=q, Q, g} H_{ij}^{(n_l+1)}(Q, \mu) \otimes \mathcal{M}_{jk}(m, \mu) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m^2}{Q^2}\right)$$



⇒ combine both regimes to obtain full fixed-order content and resummation for $m \ll Q$

- “Variable-flavor number schemes” (e.g. ACOT [Aivazis, Collins, Olness, Tung (1994)])
- in SCET: merging of resummed predictions with fixed-order results is common

$$d\sigma = \underbrace{d\sigma_{m \ll Q}}_{\text{resummed, ‘singular’}} + \underbrace{(d\sigma_{m \sim Q} - d\sigma_{m \ll Q})}_{\mathcal{O}(m^2/Q^2), \text{‘nonsingular’}} \Big|_{\mu_m = \mu_H}$$

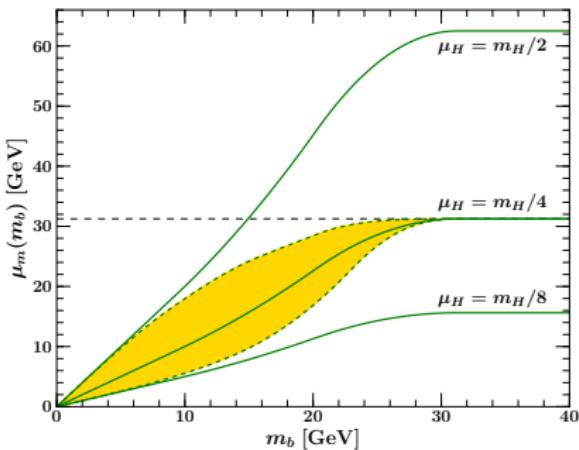
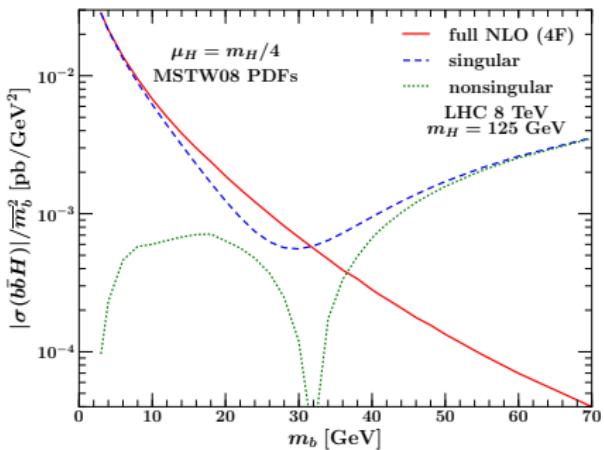
⇒ for $m \ll Q$: $d\sigma \rightarrow d\sigma_{m \ll Q}$

⇒ for $m \sim Q$: $d\sigma \rightarrow d\sigma_{m \sim Q}$ → profiling of $\mu_m(m, Q)$

Example: inclusive $b\bar{b}H$ -production

Inclusive $b\bar{b}H$ -production at the LHC

- singular vs. nonsingular contributions as function of m_b
- profile scale μ_m as function of m_b

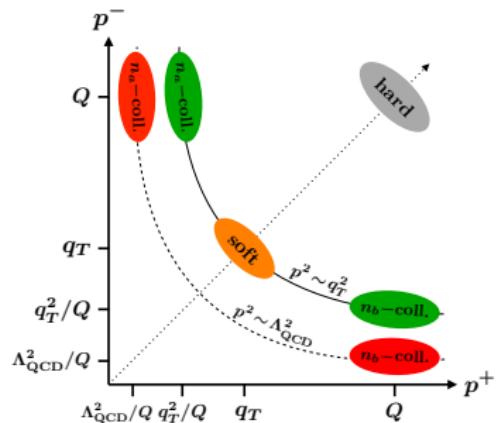
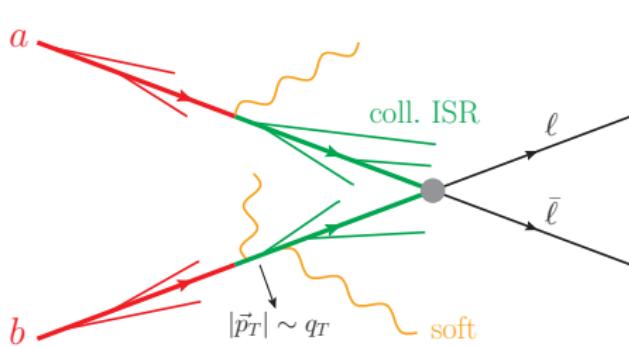


[Bonvini, Papanastasiou, Tackmann (2015)]

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EFT modes for small q_T



DY with $q_T \ll Q = \sqrt{p_Z^2}$ is a multiscale process:

- hard process: $q\bar{q} \rightarrow Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\bar{\ell}$ at scale $\mu \sim Q$
- n_a -/ n_b -collinear ISR at scale $\mu \sim q_T$
- wide-angle soft ISR at scale $\mu \sim q_T$
- nonperturbative collinear proton at scale $\mu \sim \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$

large scale hierarchies \Rightarrow large Sudakov logs $\alpha_s \ln^2(q_T/Q)$ in perturbation theory

Factorization for small q_T

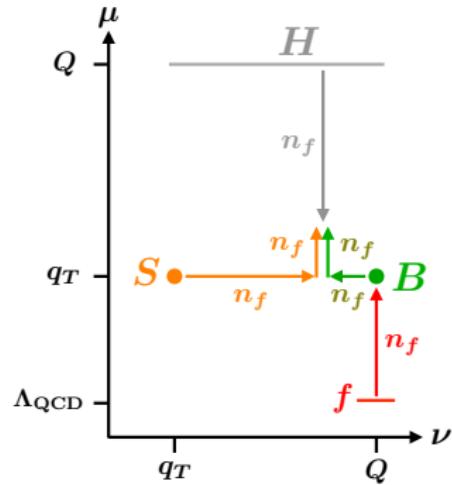
[Collins, Soper, Sterman (1985); Catani, de Florian, Grazzini (2001), Becher, Neubert (2011); Echevarria, Idilbi, Scimemi (2011); Chiu, Jain, Neill, Rothstein (2012); ...]

Factorization theorem for n_f massless quarks: ($i, j, k \in \{q, \bar{q}, g\}$)

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T^2} \sim \sum_{i,j} H_{ij}^{(n_f)} \times \left[\sum_k \mathcal{I}_{ik}^{(n_f)} \otimes_x f_k^{(n_f)} \right]^2 \otimes S^{(n_f)} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{q_T}{Q}, \frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2}{q_T^2}\right)$$

- hard function $H_{ij}(Q)$: process dependence
- beam function $B_i = \sum_k \mathcal{I}_{ik} \otimes_x f_k$
 - collinear ISR matching $\mathcal{I}_{ik}(\vec{q}_T, z)$
 - nonperturbative PDF $f_k(\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}, x)$
- soft function $S(\vec{q}_T)$: wide-angle soft radiation
- resummation via evolution factors (implicit)
- rapidity divergences in S and B_i
 - associated rapidity logarithms
 - resummed via rapidity RGE

[Chiu, Jain, Neill, Rothstein (2012)]



Rapidity divergences and logarithms

- unregulated divergences in soft and coll. matrix elements in DimReg

$$\text{in soft function : } \int_0^\infty \frac{dk^-}{k^-}, \quad \text{in beam function : } \int_0^1 \frac{dk^-}{k^-}$$

- rapidity regularization, here: symmetric Wilson line regulator

→ additional factor at one loop: [Chiu, Jain, Neill, Rothstein (2012)]

$$\text{in soft function : } \left(\frac{\nu}{|k^+ - k^-|} \right)^\eta, \quad \text{in beam function : } \left(\frac{\nu}{k^-} \right)^\eta$$

- soft and collinear contribution yield together rapidity $\log \ln(q_T/Q)$
- for resummation: absorb $1/\eta$ -divergences into counterterms
→ use rapidity RG evolution in ν

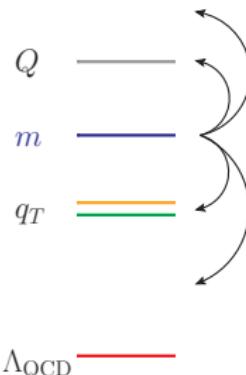
$$\begin{aligned} \nu \frac{d}{d\nu} S(\vec{q}_T, \mu, \nu) &= \int d^2 p_T \gamma_\nu(\vec{q}_T - \vec{p}_T, \mu) S(\vec{p}_T, \mu, \nu) \\ \nu \frac{d}{d\nu} B(Q, \vec{q}_T, \mu, \nu) &= -\frac{1}{2} \int d^2 p_T \gamma_\nu(\vec{q}_T - \vec{p}_T, \mu) B(Q, \vec{p}_T, \mu, \nu) \end{aligned}$$

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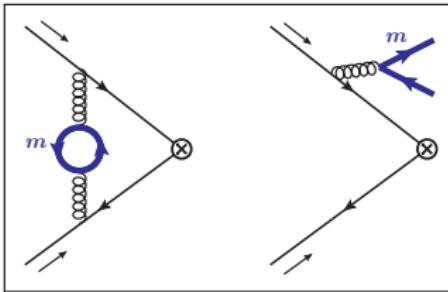
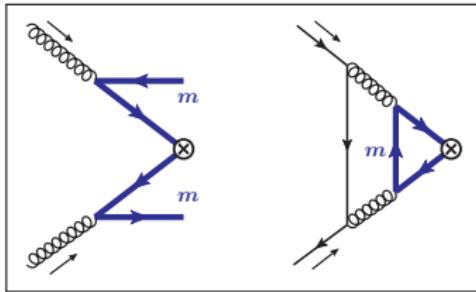
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Massive quark effects

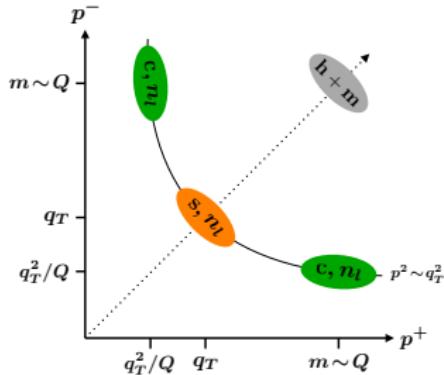
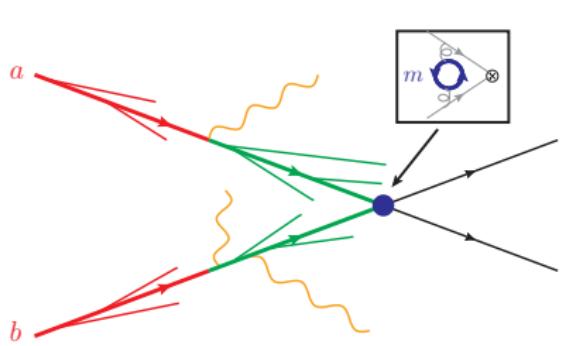
- additional scale m : different hierarchies possible
- required: systematic multi-scale factorization setup
for e^+e^- event shapes, DIS at threshold:
[Gritschacher, Hoang, Jemos, Mateu, P.P. (2014); Hoang, P.P., Samitz (2015)]
- for Z/γ^* : $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ corrections
→ relevant at NNLL' (evolution affected already at LL)



primary massive quark corrections: secondary massive quark corrections:



$$\Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \ll q_T \ll m \sim Q$$

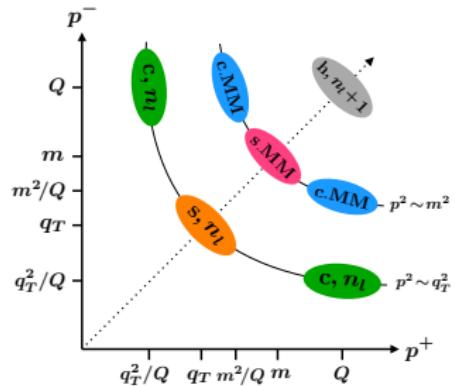
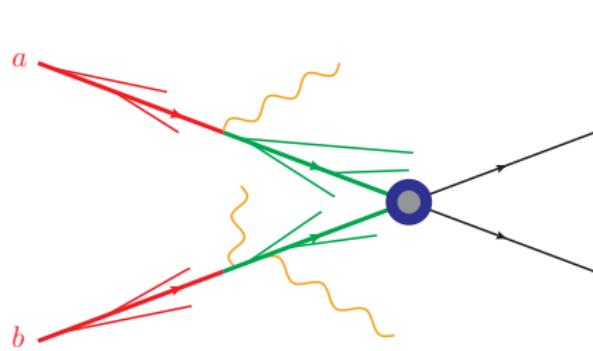


Factorization theorem: ($i, j, k \in \{q, \bar{q}, g\}$)

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T^2} \sim \sum_{i,j} H_{ij}(m) \times \left[\sum_k \mathcal{I}_{ik}^{(n_l)} \otimes f_k^{(n_i)} \right]^2 \otimes S^{(n_l)} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{q_T^2}{m^2}\right)$$

- virtual **massive** quark corrections to hard function
→ decouple for $m \gg Q$ (for conserved vector current)
- beam and soft function with n_l massless flavors

$$\Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \ll q_T \ll m \ll Q$$



Factorization theorem: ($i, j, k \in \{q, \bar{q}, g\}$)

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T^2} \sim \sum_{i,j} H_{ij}^{(n_l+1)} \times |H_c(m)|^2 \times H_s(m) \times \left[\sum_k \mathcal{I}_{ik}^{(n_l)} \otimes f_k^{(n_l)} \right]^2 \otimes S^{(n_l)} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m^2}{Q^2}, \frac{q_T^2}{m^2}\right)$$

- two step matching: (1) QCD \rightarrow SCET $^{(n_l+1)}$, (2) SCET $^{(n_l+1)}$ \rightarrow SCET $^{(n_l)}$
- hard function with $n_l + 1$ massless quarks
- beam and soft function with n_l massless quarks

$$\Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \ll q_T \ll m \ll Q$$

Factorization theorem: $(i, j, k \in \{q, \bar{q}, g\})$

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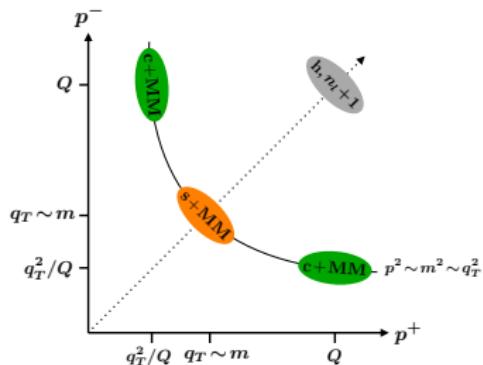
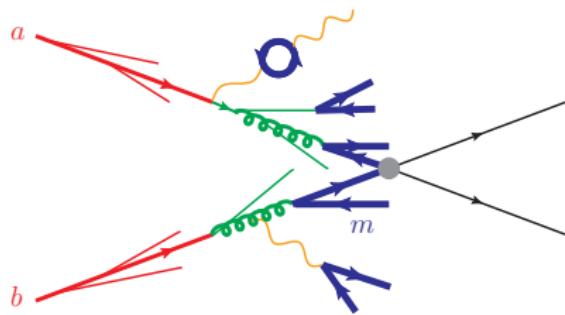
- collinear & soft mass mode matching factors $H_c = |\mathbf{C}_c|^2$, $H_s = |\mathbf{C}_s|^2$ (at $\mu_m \sim m$)



- only secondary virtual corrections at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$
- independent of hard process (for 0 jets) and measurement
- see also [Hoang, P.P., Samitz (2015); Hoang, Pathak, P.P, Stewart (2015)]
- yield together rapidity logarithm $\ln(Q/m)$

remark: same coefficient as for $[\frac{1}{1-z}]_+$ -term in PDF matching [Hoang, P.P., Samitz (2015)]

$$\Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \ll m \sim q_T \ll Q$$



Factorization theorem: ($i, j \in \{q, \bar{q}, Q, \bar{Q}, g\}$, $k \in \{q, \bar{q}, g\}$)

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T^2} \sim \sum_{i,j} H_{ij}^{(n_l+1)} \times \left[\sum_k \mathcal{I}_{ik}(m) \otimes f_k^{(n_l)} \right]^2 \otimes S(m) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m}{Q}, \frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2}{m^2}\right)$$

- primary and secondary **massive** quark corrections to beam functions/TMDs:

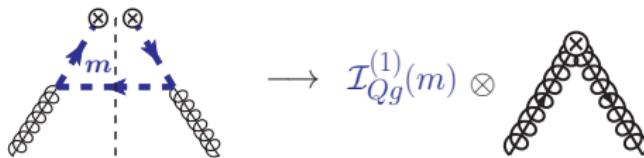
$$B_i^{(n_l+1)}(\vec{q}_T, x, m) = \sum_{k \in \{q, \bar{q}, g\}} \mathcal{I}_{ik}(\vec{q}_T, x, m) \otimes f_k^{(n_l)}(x) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2}{m^2}, \frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2}{q_T^2}\right)$$

- secondary **massive** quark corrections to **soft function**: $S^{(2)}(\vec{q}_T, m)$
- mass dependent rapidity divergences (and logs)

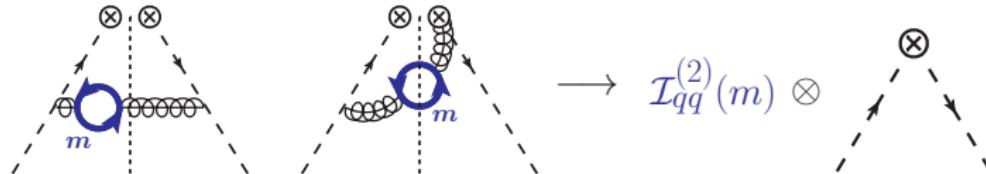
Massive quark corrections to beam and soft functions

primary and secondary massive quark corrections to beam functions/TMDs:

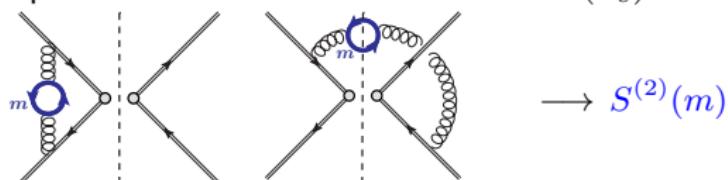
$\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ primary massive: $\mathcal{I}_{Qg}^{(1)}(\vec{q}_T, x, m) \checkmark$ [→ massive quark TMD]



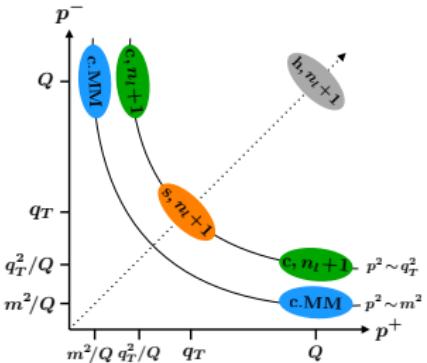
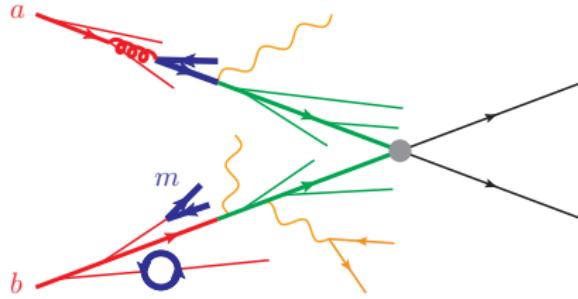
$\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ secondary massive: $\mathcal{I}_{qq}^{(2)}(\vec{q}_T, x, m) \checkmark$



secondary massive quark corrections to soft function at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$: $S^{(2)}(\vec{q}_T, m) \checkmark$



$$\Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \ll m \ll q_T \ll Q$$



Factorization theorem: $(i, j, m \in \{q, \bar{q}, Q, \bar{Q}, g\}, k \in \{q, \bar{q}, g\})$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T^2} \sim \sum_{i,j} H_{ij}^{(n_l+1)} \times \left[\sum_{m,k} \mathcal{I}_{im}^{(n_l+1)} \otimes \mathcal{M}_{mk}(m) \otimes f_k^{(n_l)} \right]^2 \otimes S^{(n_l+1)} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m^2}{q_T^2}, \frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2}{m^2}\right)$$

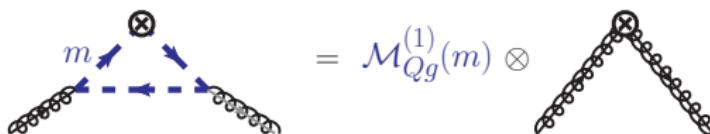
- hard fct, coll. ISR matching and soft fct with $n_l + 1$ massless flavors
- primary and secondary massive quark corrections in PDF matching

$$f_i^{(n_l+1)}(x, m) = \sum_{k \in \{q, \bar{q}, g\}} \mathcal{M}_{ik}(x, m) \otimes f_k^{(n_l)}(x) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2}{m^2}\right)$$

PDF matching for massive quarks (revisited)

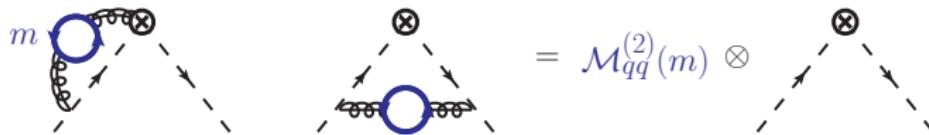
primary and secondary massive **massive** quark corrections in PDF matching:

$\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ primary massive: $\mathcal{M}_{Qg}^{(1)}(x, m)$ [\rightarrow massive quark PDF]



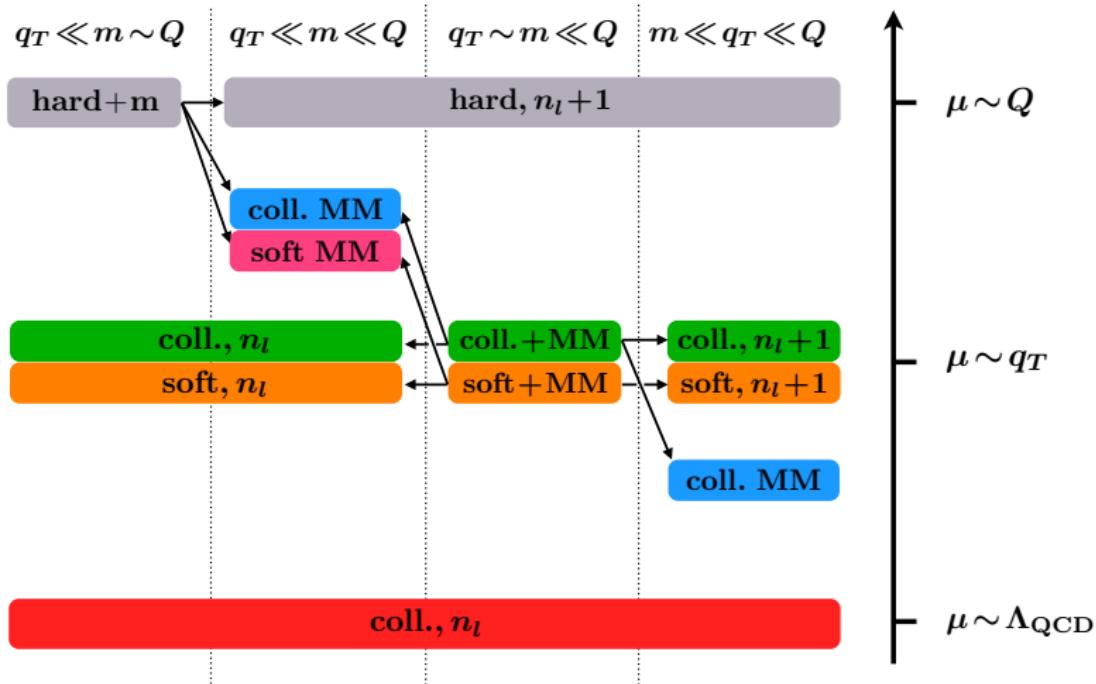
$\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ secondary massive e.g. $\mathcal{M}_{qq}^{(2)}(x, m)$

[Buza, Matiounine, Smith, van Neerven (1998); Bierenbaum, Blümlein, Klein (2009)]



\rightarrow corrections even known at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3)$ [Ablinger, Blümlein, ...]

Relations between hierarchies



Relations between hierarchies (\longleftrightarrow inclusive cross section)

Factorization theorem for $m \sim q_T$:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T^2} \sim \sum_{i,j} H_{ij}^{(n_l+1)} \times \left[\sum_k \mathcal{I}_{ik}(m) \otimes f_k^{(n_l)} \right]^2 \otimes S(m)$$

Factorization theorem for $m \ll q_T$:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T^2} \sim \sum_{i,j} H_{ij}^{(n_l+1)} \times \left[\sum_{m,k} \mathcal{I}_{im}^{(n_l+1)} \otimes \mathcal{M}_{mk}(m) \otimes f_k^{(n_l)} \right]^2 \otimes S^{(n_l+1)} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m^2}{q_T^2}\right)$$

\Rightarrow Relations between ingredients:

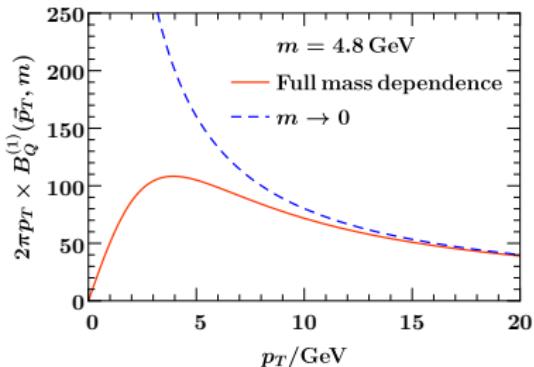
$$\mathcal{I}_{ik}(m) = \sum_j \mathcal{I}_{ij}^{(n_l+1)} \otimes \mathcal{M}_{jk}(m) \left[1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m^2}{q_T^2}\right) \right], \quad S(m) = S^{(n_l+1)} \left[1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m^2}{q_T^2}\right) \right]$$

- checked explicitly at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ using known massless results for $\mathcal{I}_{ij}^{(n_f)}$ and $S^{(n_f)}$ ✓
[Gehrmann, Luebbert, Yang (2012); Luebbert, Oredsson, Stahlhofen (2016)]
- resummation of $\ln(m^2/q_T^2)$ can be combined with power corrections of $\mathcal{O}(m^2/q_T^2)$
- similar relations between other hierarchies
 \Rightarrow continuous description over complete spectrum possible

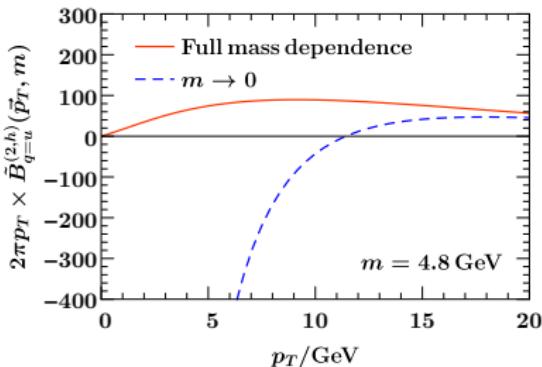
“Nonsingular” bottom mass corrections

- most relevant hierarchies for m_b effects: $m_b \ll q_T$, $m_b \sim q_T$
- here: full m_b -dependent TMD beam functions vs. “mass-singular” limit at FO
- note: secondary corrections are rather $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{(2m_b)^2}{q_T^2}\right)$

spectrum ($\mu = m_b$):



$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s T_F)$ primary

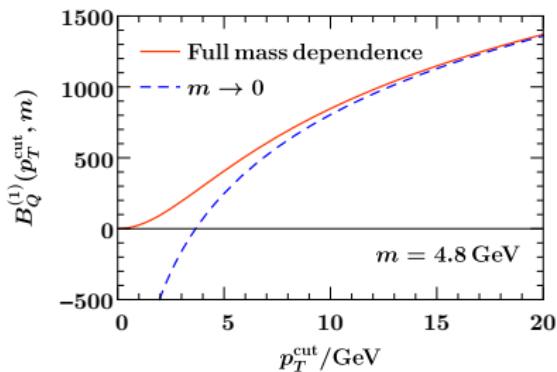


$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2 C_F T_F)$ secondary
[$\tilde{B} = B \times \sqrt{S}$]

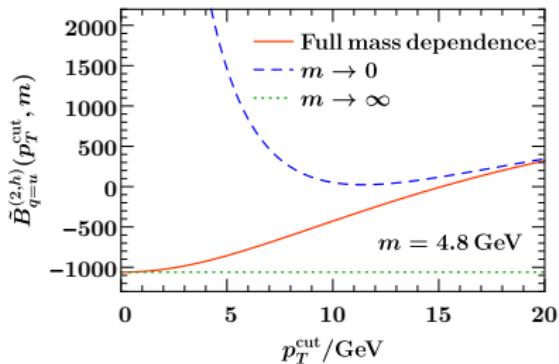
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cumulants ($\mu = m_b$):



$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s T_F)$ primary



$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2 C_F T_F)$ secondary
 $[\tilde{B} = B \times \sqrt{S}]$

Outline

- 1 Massive quarks in inclusive DIS
- 2 Factorization with massless quarks for exclusive Drell-Yan
- 3 Factorization with massive quarks for exclusive Drell-Yan
- 4 Factorization with massive quarks for exclusive gluon fusion**
- 5 Resummation with massive quarks
- 6 Conclusions & Outlook

Factorization for gluon fusion

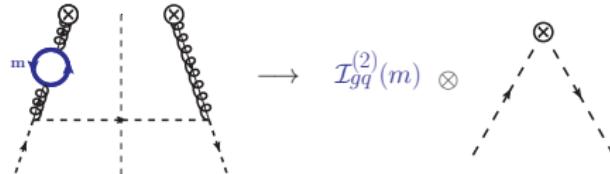
[Collins, Soper, Sterman (1985); Catani, de Florian, Grazzini (2001), Becher, Neubert (2011); Echevarria, Idilbi, Scimemi (2011); Chiu, Jain, Neill, Rothstein (2012); ...]

Factorization theorem for n_f massless quarks: ($i, j, k \in \{q, \bar{q}, g\}$)

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T^2} \sim H_{gg}^{(n_f)} \times \left[\sum_k \mathcal{I}_{gk}^{\mu\nu(n_f)} \otimes f_k^{(n_f)} \right]^2 \otimes S^{(n_f)} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{q_T}{Q}, \frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2}{q_T^2}\right)$$

- factorization with massive quarks → in analogy to DY
- ingredients for $m \gg q_T$ and $m \ll q_T$ already known at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$
- consider $m \sim q_T$:
 - soft function S satisfies Casimir scaling ✓
 - remaining ingredient for NNLL': beam function matching $\mathcal{I}_{gk}^{\mu\nu}(m)$ at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$

$$\mathcal{I}_{gq}^{(2)}(\vec{q}_T, m) \quad \checkmark$$



Factorization for gluon fusion

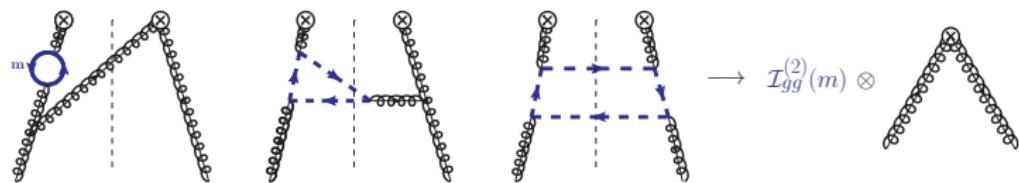
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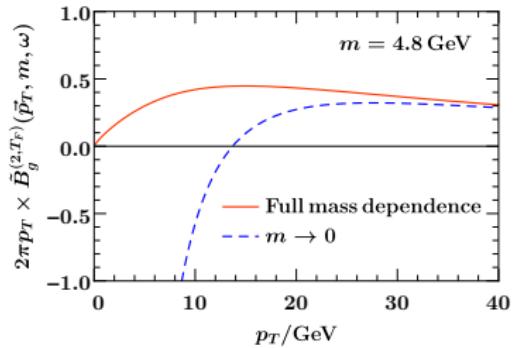
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 - soft function S satisfies Casimir scaling ✓
 - remaining ingredient for NNLL': beam function matching $\mathcal{I}_{gk}^{\mu\nu}(m)$ at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$

$$\mathcal{I}_{gg}^{(2)}(\vec{q}_T, m) \checkmark$$

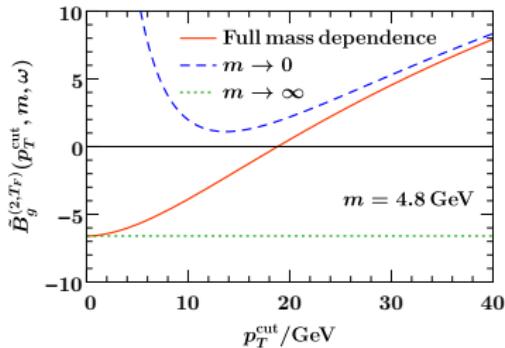


Massive quark corrections to gluon beam function

results for mass dependent beam function at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2 T_F)$: $\tilde{B} = B \times \sqrt{S}$



spectrum



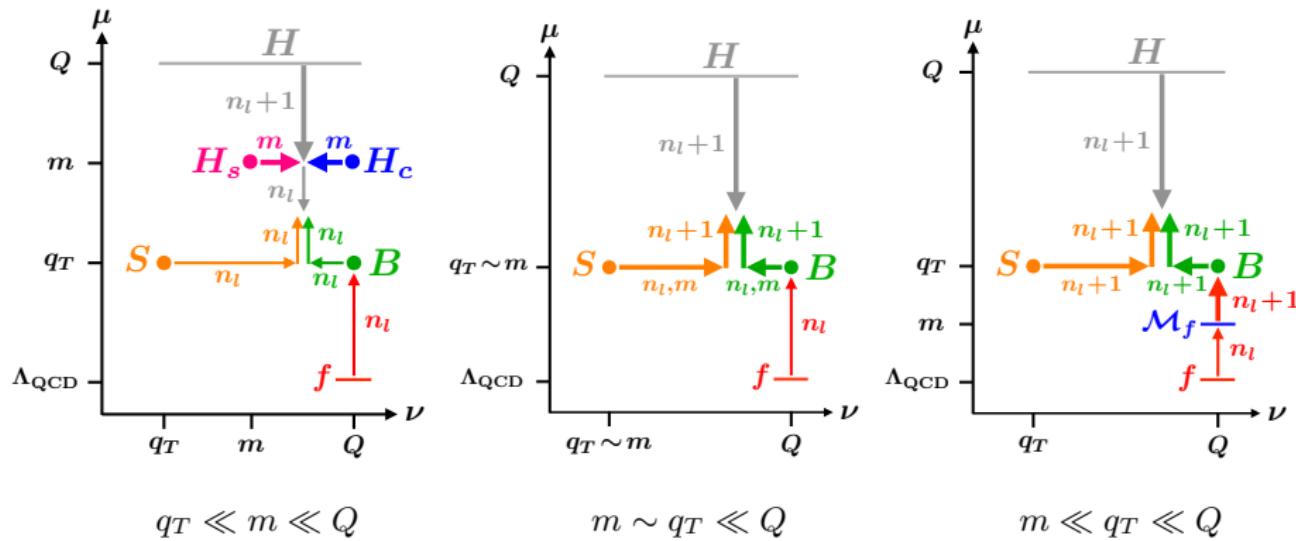
cumulant

nonsingular corrections sizable even for $q_T > 2m_b$

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Resummation of logs



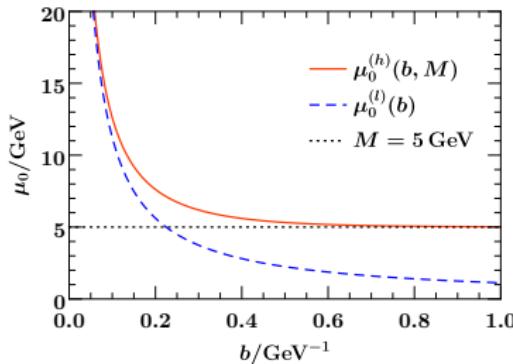
- μ -evolution with $n_l = 4$ quark flavors below the mass scale
- μ -evolution with $n_l + 1 = 5$ quark flavors above the mass scale
- for $q_T \ll m \ll Q$: additional ν -evolution at $\mu_m \sim m \rightarrow$ straightforward solution
- for $q_T \sim m$: ν -evolution modified by quark mass (due to secondary effects)

Resummation of rapidity logs for $q_T \sim m$

- convenient in impact parameter (= Fourier) space ($\vec{p}_T \leftrightarrow \vec{b}$)
- avoid (or otherwise resum) large logarithms in anomalous dimension $\gamma_\nu(b, \mu)$
- illustration at one-loop for $\gamma_\nu \equiv \gamma_{S,\nu}$ with massless/massive gluon:

$$M = 0: \gamma_\nu(b, \mu) = -\frac{2\alpha_s(\mu)C_F}{\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b^2 \mu^2 e^{2\gamma_E}}{4}\right) \Rightarrow \mu \sim \mu_0(b) \equiv \frac{2e^{-\gamma_E}}{b}$$

$$M \neq 0: \gamma_\nu(b, M, \mu) = \frac{2\alpha_s(\mu)C_F}{\pi} \left(\ln \frac{M^2}{\mu^2} + 2K_0(bM) \right) \Rightarrow \mu \sim \mu_0(b, M) \equiv M e^{K_0(bM)}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \mu_0(b, M) &\xrightarrow{b \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{-\gamma_E}}{b} \\ \mu_0(b, M) &\xrightarrow{b \rightarrow \infty} M \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow mass introduces IR cutoff
 \Rightarrow no Landau pole for $b \rightarrow \infty$

- similar for massive quarks at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ (with correct choices for α_s -scheme)

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Summary

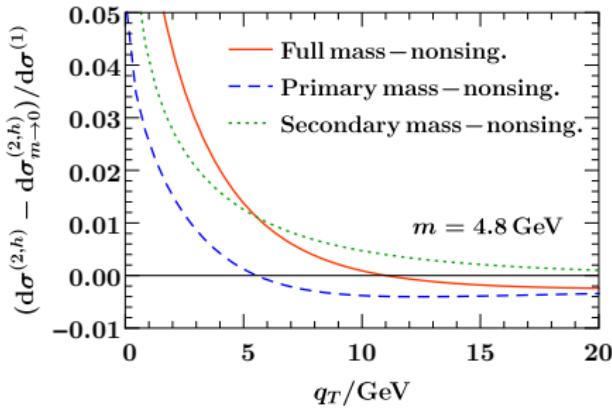
Conclusions:

- factorization with massive quarks for Drell-Yan + 0 jets at low q_T ✓
- required ingredients for resummation of m_b -logs at NNLL' accuracy ✓
- setup & ingredients also for beam thrust ✓
- application to Higgs q_T -spectrum

Outlook:

- phenomenological analysis of m_b effects for q_T -spectrum

quark mass corrections at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$
to Z -spectrum at FO
 \Rightarrow percent level effect for $q_T \sim m_b$



Summary

Conclusions:

- factorization with massive quarks for Drell-Yan + 0 jets at low q_T ✓
- required ingredients for resummation of m_b -logs at NNLL' accuracy ✓
- setup & ingredients also for beam thrust ✓
- application to Higgs q_T -spectrum

Outlook:

- phenomenological analysis of m_b effects for q_T -spectrum
- charm quark effects for W -production at NNLL' (need $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ primary corrections)
- application to other processes, e.g. $b\bar{b}H$ -production

Outline

7

Back-up slides

"Nonsingular" massive quark corrections for p_T -spectrum in DY

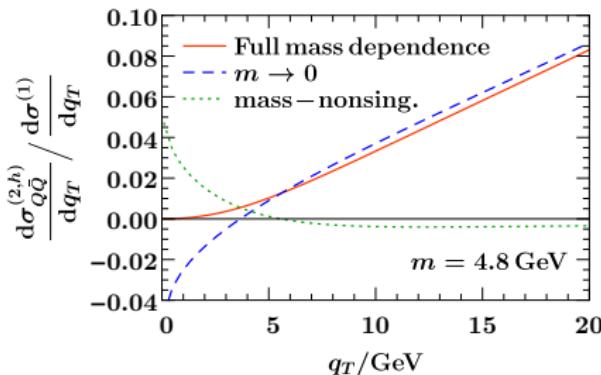
Factorization theorem for $m \sim q_T$:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T^2} \sim \sum_{i,j} H_{ij}^{(n_l+1)} \times \left[\sum_k \mathcal{I}_{ik}(m) \otimes f_k^{(n_l)} \right]^2 \otimes S(m)$$

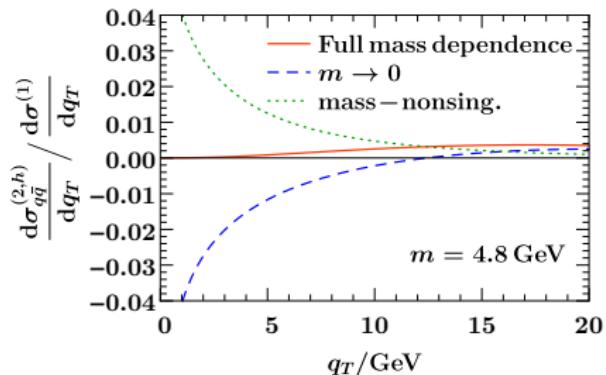
Factorization theorem for $m \ll q_T$:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T^2} \sim \sum_{i,j} H_{ij}^{(n_l+1)} \times \left[\sum_{m,k} \mathcal{I}_{im}^{(n_l+1)} \otimes \mathcal{M}_{mk}(m) \otimes f_k^{(n_l)} \right]^2 \otimes S^{(n_l+1)} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m^2}{q_T^2}\right)$$

Primary corrections:



Secondary corrections:



Massless factorization theorem (explicit)

Factorization for $q_T \ll Q$: (quark initiated channels)

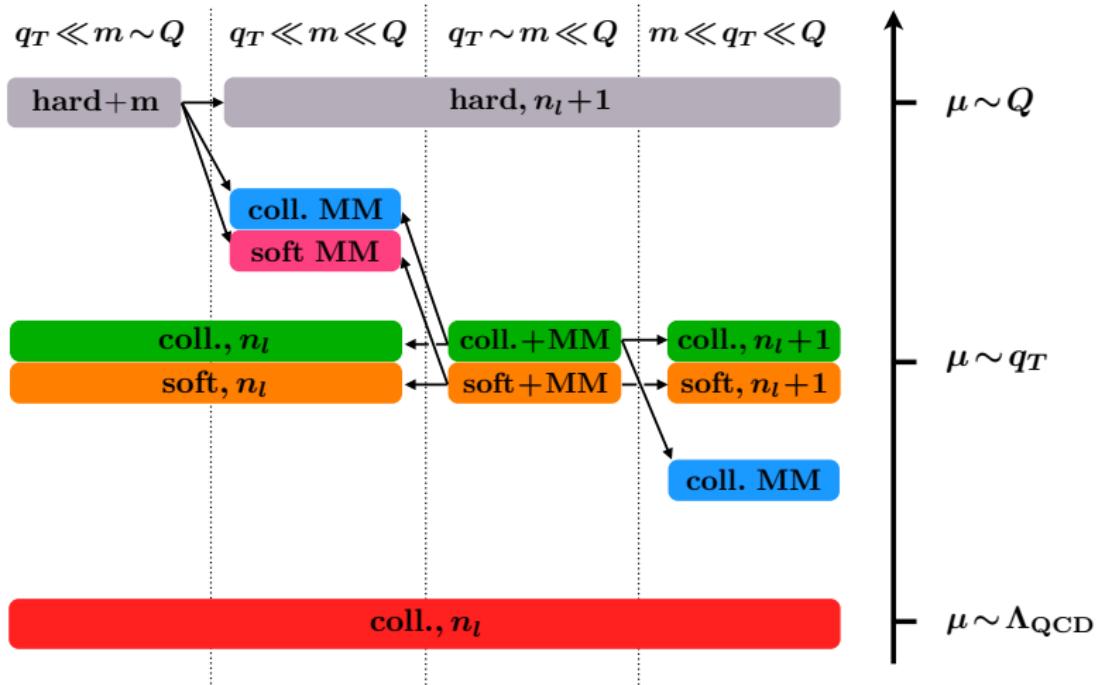
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\sigma}{dq_T^2 dQ^2 dY} &= \sum_{i,j \in \{q, \bar{q}\}} H_{ij}^{(n_f)}(Q, \mu) \int d^2 p_{T,a} d^2 p_{T,b} d^2 p_{T,s} \delta(q_T^2 - |\vec{p}_{T,a} + \vec{p}_{T,b} + \vec{p}_{T,s}|^2) \\ &\quad \times B_i^{(n_f)}\left(\vec{p}_{T,a}, x_a, \mu, \frac{\nu}{\omega_a}\right) B_j^{(n_f)}\left(\vec{p}_{T,b}, x_b, \mu, \frac{\nu}{\omega_b}\right) S^{(n_f)}(\vec{p}_{T,s}, \mu, \nu) \\ &\quad \times \left[1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{q_T}{Q}, \frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2}{q_T^2}\right)\right] \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\omega_a = Q e^Y, \quad \omega_b = Q e^{-Y}, \quad x_{a,b} = \frac{\omega_{a,b}}{E_{\text{cm}}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_i^{(n_f)}\left(\vec{p}_T, x, \mu, \frac{\nu}{\omega}\right) &= \underbrace{\sum_k \int_x^1 \frac{dz}{z} \mathcal{I}_{ik}^{(n_f)}\left(\vec{p}_T, \frac{x}{z}, \mu, \frac{\nu}{\omega}\right) f_k^{(n_f)}(z, \mu)}_{\equiv \mathcal{I}_{ik}^{(n_f)}(\vec{p}_T, x, \mu, \frac{\nu}{\omega}) \otimes f_k^{(n_f)}(x, \mu)} \left[1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2}{p_T^2}\right)\right], \end{aligned}$$

Relations between hierarchies



Relations between matrix elements:

Factorization theorem for $q_T \ll m \sim Q$: ($i, j, k \in \{q, \bar{q}, g\}$)

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T^2} \sim \sum_{i,j} H_{ij}(m) \times \left[\sum_k \mathcal{I}_{ik}^{(n_l)} \otimes f_k^{(n_l)} \right]^2 \otimes S^{(n_l)} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{q_T^2}{m^2}\right)$$

Factorization theorem for $q_T \ll m \ll Q$: ($i, j, k \in \{q, \bar{q}, g\}$)

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T^2} \sim \sum_{i,j} H_{ij}^{(n_l+1)} \times |H_c(m)|^2 \times H_s(m) \times \left[\sum_k \mathcal{I}_{ik}^{(n_l)} \otimes f_k^{(n_l)} \right]^2 \otimes S^{(n_l)} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m^2}{Q^2}, \frac{q_T^2}{m^2}\right)$$

⇒ relation between hard functions:

$$H_{ij}(m) = H_{ij}^{(n_l+1)} |H_c(m)|^2 H_s(m) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m^2}{Q^2}\right)$$

Relations between matrix elements:

Factorization theorem for $q_T \ll m \ll Q$: ($i, j, k \in \{q, \bar{q}, g\}$)

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Factorization theorem: ($i, j \in \{q, \bar{q}, Q, \bar{Q}, g\}$, $k \in \{q, \bar{q}, g\}$)

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T^2} \sim \sum_{i,j} H_{ij}^{(n_l+1)} \times \left[\sum_k \mathcal{I}_{ik}(m) \otimes f_k^{(n_l)} \right]^2 \otimes S(m) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m}{Q}, \frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2}{m^2}\right)$$

⇒ relations:

$$\mathcal{I}_{ik}(m) = H_c(m) \mathcal{I}_{ik}^{(n_l)} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{p_T^2}{m^2}\right), \quad S(m) = H_s(m) S^{(n_l)} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{p_T^2}{m^2}\right)$$

Dispersive technique for secondary corrections

dispersion relations for additive observables:

$$\frac{-i g^{\mu\rho}}{p^2 + i\epsilon} \Pi_{\rho\sigma}(m^2, p^2) \frac{-i g^{\sigma\nu}}{p^2 + i\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int \frac{dM^2}{M^2} \frac{-i \left(g^{\mu\nu} - \frac{p^\mu p^\nu}{p^2} \right)}{p^2 - M^2 + i\epsilon} \text{Im}[\Pi(m^2, M^2)] \\ - \frac{-i \left(g^{\mu\nu} - \frac{p^\mu p^\nu}{p^2} \right)}{p^2 + i\epsilon} \Pi(m^2, 0).$$

$$\text{Diagram: } \text{Loop with mass } m \text{ (horizontal line with } q \text{ entering, loop with } m \text{, loop with } q \text{ exiting)} \\ = \frac{q^2}{\pi} \int_{4m^2}^{\infty} \frac{dM^2}{M^2} \text{ (Loop with mass } M \text{, horizontal line with } q \text{ entering, loop with } M \text{, loop with } q \text{ exiting)} \times \text{Im} \left[\text{Loop with mass } M \Big|_{k^2 \rightarrow M^2} \right]$$

- compute amplitudes for “massive gluon”
- convolve result with vacuum polarization (in d dimensions)
- applicable for both virtual and real bubble diagrams
- generic scaling $M \sim m$ is inherited, same field theoretic setup