

UNIVERSITÀ **DEGLI STUDI DI GENOVA**

NLL small-x resummation for Higgs induced DIS

Video contribution for "Cortona young 2021"

Work in progress with Simone Marzani and Giovanni Ridolfi (INFN Genova) and Marco Bonvini and Federico Silvetti (INFN Roma)

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Motivation

Perturbative QCD



n

Perturbative QCD

Small enough

n

 $O = \sum \left(\alpha_s^n C_n \right)^n$

Perturbative QCD

Small enough

n



Not divergent

How does C_n behave?



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Threshold limit $x \to 1$ "Large-x" limit

$c_n \supset \ln^k \left(\frac{1-x}{x} \right) \quad k = 0, \dots, n$

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Threshold limit $x \rightarrow 1$ "Large-x" limit

$c_n \supset \ln^k \left(\frac{1-x}{x} \right) \quad k = 0, \dots, n$

High energy limit $x \to 0$ "Small-x" limit

$O^{(n)} \sim \alpha_s^n \left[\ln^n(x) + \ln^{n-1}(x) + \dots \right]$

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Spoil the convergence of the perturbative series

Theoretical prediction are no longer reliable



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Solution?

Find out the all-order structure of these logarithmic contributions by writing them as a series and summing it

Spoil the convergence of the perturbative series

Theoretical prediction are no longer reliable





How much small-x resummation improves theoretical predictions?



Ball, R. D., Bertone, V., Bonvini, M., Marzani, S., Rojo, J., & Rottoli, L. (2018). Parton distributions with small-x resummation: evidence for BFKL dynamics in HERA data. The European Physical Journal C, 78(4), 1-52.

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Small-x resummation: How does it work?

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Resummation

Factorization

We need some factorisation properties

Small-x resummation: How does it work?

Resummation Factorization

Mellin Transform

$g(N,Q^{2}) = \int_{0}^{1} dx \, x^{N} g\left(x,Q^{2}\right) \qquad \ln^{k}(x) \to \frac{1}{N^{k+1}}$

We need some factorisation properties







$\sigma(N,Q^2) = \sum C_i(N,\alpha_s(Q^2)) f_i(N,Q^2)$



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Coefficient function



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Coefficient function

Parton distribution function (PDF)



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ln(x)

Coefficient function

Parton distribution function (PDF)



 $\sigma(N,Q^2) = \sum C_i(N,\alpha_s(Q^2)) f_i(N,Q^2)$

function

Coefficient Parton distribution function (PDF)



Our goal: resum NLL logarithms in the coefficient function

High energy factorization theorem $\sigma(N,Q^2) = \int_0^\infty dk_\perp^2 \mathscr{C}\left(N,k_\perp^2,Q^2,\alpha_s\right) \,\mathscr{F}_g\left(N,k_\perp^2\right)$

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Off-shell coefficient function

High energy factorization theorem $\sigma(N,Q^2) = \int_0^\infty dk_\perp^2 \mathscr{C}\left(N,k_\perp^2,Q^2,\alpha_s\right) \mathscr{F}_g\left(N,k_\perp^2\right)$ Off-shell coefficient Unintegrated

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 $C_g(N,\alpha_s) = \int_0^\infty dk_\perp^2 \mathscr{C}\left(N,k_\perp^2,Q^2,\alpha_s\right) \mathscr{U}\left(N,k_\perp^2,Q^2\right)$

Bonvini M., Marzani S., and Peraro T. (2016). Small-x resummation from HELL. The European Physical Journal C, 76(11), 1-28.

function

PDF

Higgs induced DIS: What we want to compute?





$- n_f = 0$



$- n_f = 0$

Higgs gluon effective vertex: $M^{\mu\nu} = i c \,\delta_a^b \left[k_2^{\mu} k_1^{\nu} - g^{\mu\nu} k_1 \cdot k_2 \right]$



 $- n_f = 0$

Higgs gluon effective vertex: $M^{\mu\nu} = i c \,\delta_a^b \left[k_2^{\mu} k_1^{\nu} - g^{\mu\nu} k_1 \cdot k_2 \right]$

Off-shell coefficient function $k_1^2 = -\overrightarrow{k_1^2}$



We want to resum NLL terms in the coefficient function



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We have to compute the one-loop off-shell coefficient function



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Axial gauge

The off-shell coefficient function is free from logs if we work in axial gauge

The off-shell coefficient function is free from logs if we work in axial gauge

Growing number of terms due to gauge choice

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 $\Pi^{\mu\nu}_{a,b}(k,n) = i\,\delta_{a,b} \left[\frac{-g^{\mu\nu}}{k^2} + \frac{k^{\mu}n^{\nu} + k^{\nu}n^{\mu}}{k^2\,k\cdot n} \right]$

The off-shell coefficient function is free from logs if we work in axial gauge

Growing number of terms due to gauge choice

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The off-shell coefficient function is free from logs if we work in axial gauge

Growing number of terms due to gauge choice

$$\Pi^{\mu\nu}_{a,b}(k,n) = i\,\delta_{a,b} \begin{bmatrix} -g \\ -k \end{bmatrix}$$

Non covariant integrals -

-

 $\partial^d k$ $I = \int \frac{a \, \kappa}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{k^2(k-l)^2(k-p)^2(k\cdot n)}$



 $\frac{k^{\mu}n^{\nu} + k^{\nu}n^{\mu}}{k^{2}k \cdot n}$

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Where are we?

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Solved main issues due to the choice of axial gauge Final stages of the calculation

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