Automation of Antenna Subtraction in Colour Space



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arXiv: hep-ph/2203.13531

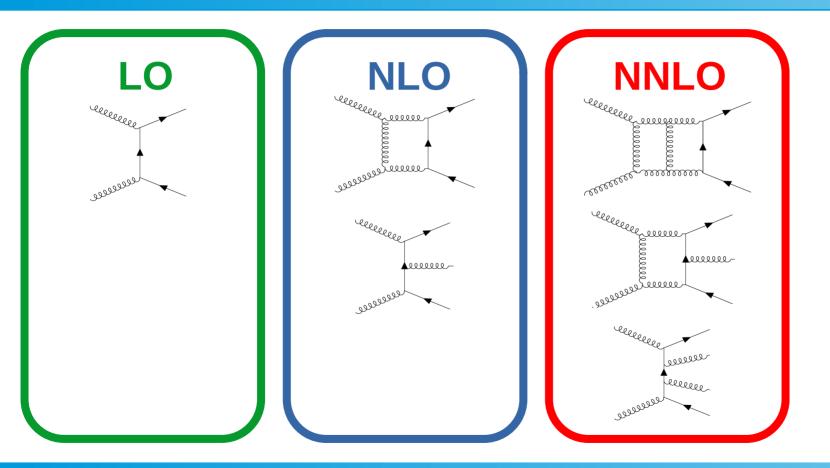
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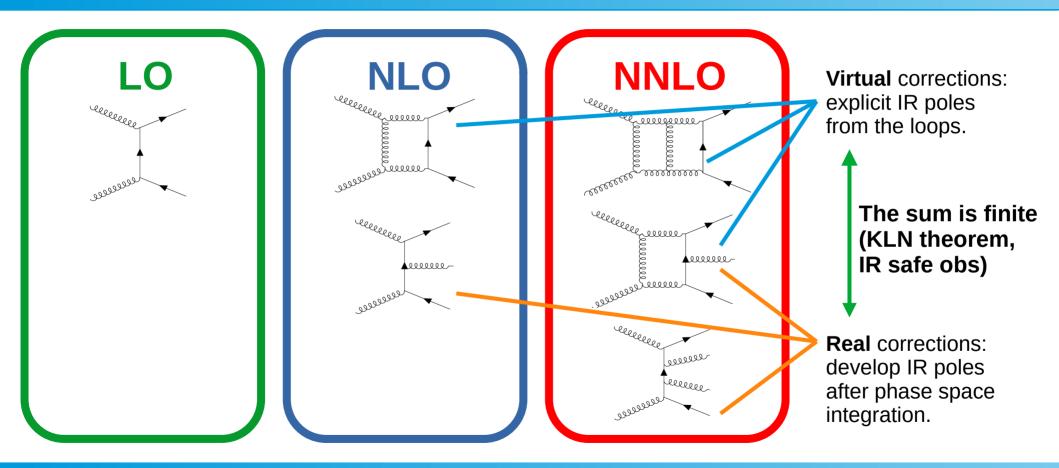
Fixed Order Calculations





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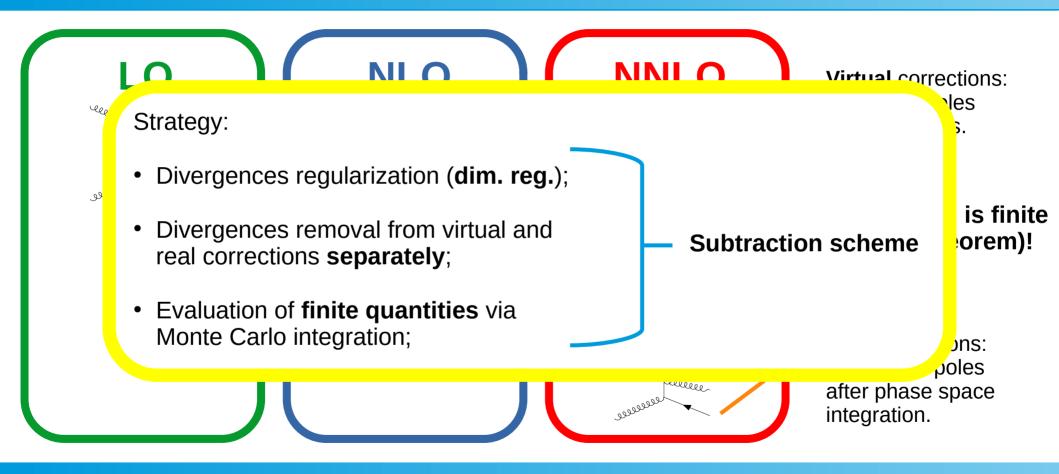
Fixed Order Calculations



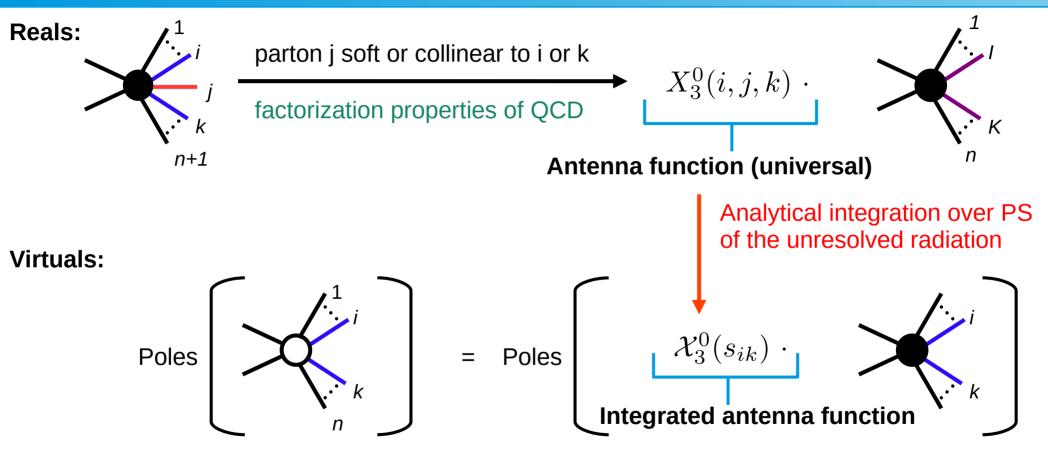


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Fixed Order Calculations



Antenna Subtraction (NLO)



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Many succesful applications at NNLO in the past decade: Zj, Hj, Wj, VBF, VH, y, yj, yy, jj, VHj.

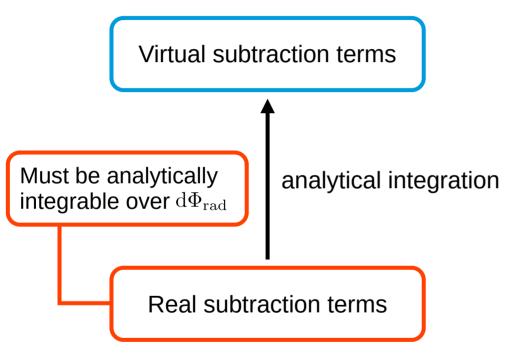
Limitations:

- Poor scaling with the number of external partons n_p .
- Highly non-trivial construction of subtraction terms for $n_p \ge 4$.

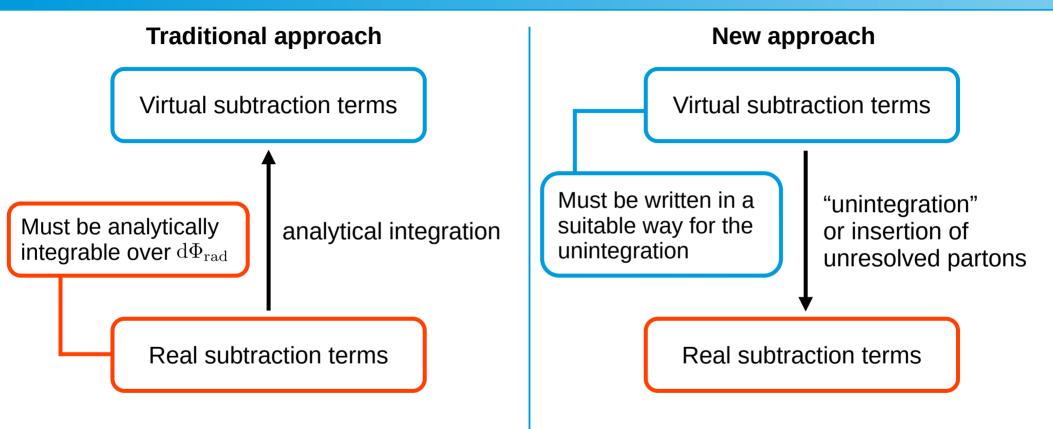
A new formulation is required:

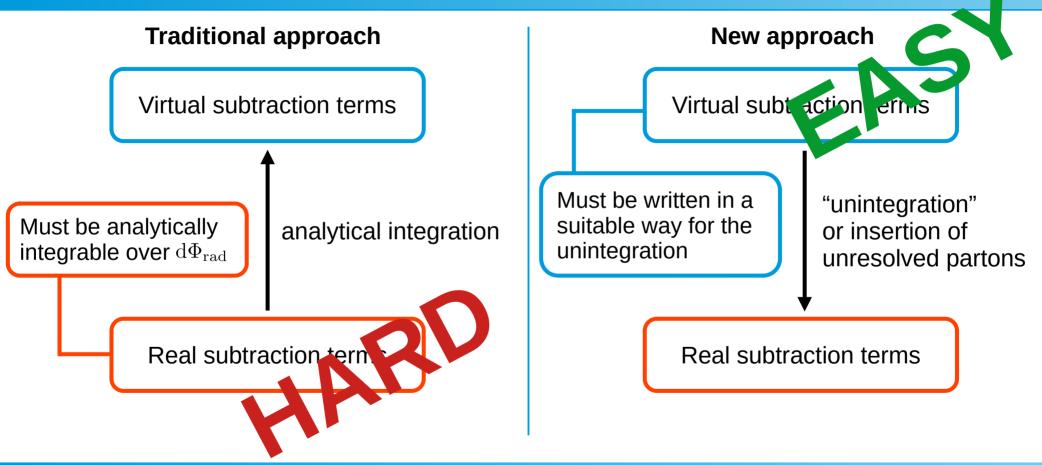
- automation and efficiency;
- improved understanding/organization of the subtraction infrastructure;
- go beyond $n_p = 4$.

Traditional approach



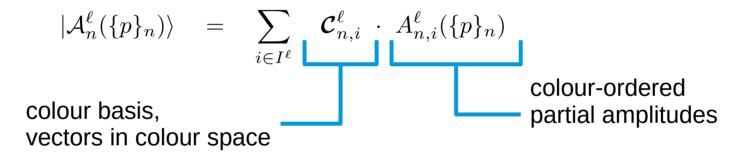






Colour space

The IR singularity structure of loop amplitudes in QCD is best described in **colour space**. An n-parton *l*-loop QCD amplitude can be written as:



Colour space

IR singularity structure of (renormalised) one- and two-loop amplitudes:

 $|\mathcal{A}_{n}^{1}\rangle = \boldsymbol{I}^{(1)}(\epsilon, \mu_{r}^{2})|\mathcal{A}_{n}^{0}\rangle + \text{ finite terms}$

 $|\mathcal{A}_n^2\rangle = \mathbf{I}^{(1)}(\epsilon, \mu_r^2) |\mathcal{A}_n^1\rangle + \mathbf{I}^{(2)}(\epsilon, \mu_r^2) |\mathcal{A}_n^0\rangle + \text{finite terms}$

 $I^{(1)}$ and $I^{(2)}$ are infrared insertion operators in colour space:

$$\boldsymbol{I}^{(1)}(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_r^2) = \sum_{(i,j)} \left(\boldsymbol{T}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{T}_j \right) \mathcal{I}^{(1)}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_r^2)$$

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{I}^{(2)}(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}, \mu_r^2) &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{(i,j)} \sum_{(k,l)} \left(\boldsymbol{T}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{T}_j \right) \left(\boldsymbol{T}_k \cdot \boldsymbol{T}_l \right) \mathcal{I}^{(1)}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}, \mu_r^2) \mathcal{I}^{(1)}_{kl}(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}, \mu_r^2) \\ &- \frac{b_0 N_c}{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} \sum_{(i,j)} \left(\boldsymbol{T}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{T}_j \right) \mathcal{I}^{(1)}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}, \mu_r^2) + \sum_{(i,j)} \left(\boldsymbol{T}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{T}_j \right) \mathcal{I}^{(2)}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}, \mu_r^2) \end{split}$$

[Catani '98] [Bern, De Freitas, Dixon '03] [Becher, Neubert '09]

- Colour charge dipole structure;
- Retain full colour correlations;
- Universal;

We exploit this to write down the IR singularities of loop matrix elements as:

 $Poles\left\{|\mathcal{M}_{n}^{1}|^{2}\right\} = Poles\left\{2\operatorname{Re}\langle\mathcal{A}_{n}^{1}|\mathcal{A}_{n}^{0}\rangle\right\} = 2Poles\left\{\langle\mathcal{A}_{n}^{0}|\mathcal{J}^{(1)}|\mathcal{A}_{n}^{0}\rangle\right\}$

 $Poles\left\{|\mathcal{M}_{n}^{2}|^{2}\right\} = Poles\left\{2\operatorname{Re}\langle\mathcal{A}_{n}^{2}|\mathcal{A}_{n}^{0}\rangle + \langle\mathcal{A}_{n}^{1}|\mathcal{A}_{n}^{1}\rangle\right\} = 2Poles\left\{2\operatorname{Re}\langle\mathcal{A}_{n}^{1}|\mathcal{J}^{(1)}|\mathcal{A}_{n}^{0}\rangle - \langle\mathcal{A}_{n}^{0}|\mathcal{J}^{(1)}\otimes\mathcal{J}^{(1)}|\mathcal{A}_{n}^{0}\rangle - \frac{\beta_{0}N_{c}}{\epsilon}\langle\mathcal{A}_{n}^{0}|\mathcal{J}^{(1)}|\mathcal{A}_{n}^{0}\rangle + \langle\mathcal{A}_{n}^{0}|\mathcal{J}^{(2)}|\mathcal{A}_{n}^{0}\rangle\right\}$

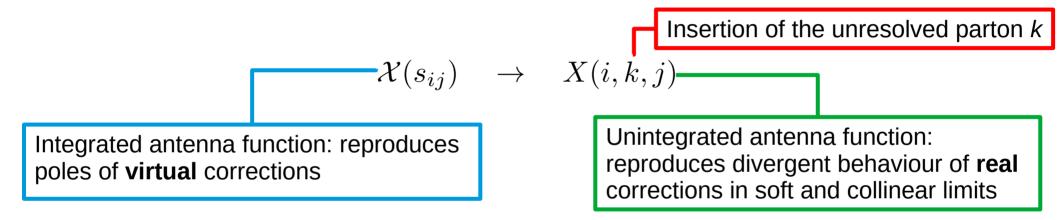
 $\mathcal{J}^{(1)}$ and $\mathcal{J}^{(2)}$ are analogous to $\mathbf{I}^{(1)}$ and $\mathbf{I}^{(2)}$, but are constructed using integrated antenna functions:

- exact extraction of virtual IR poles;
- explicit connection with real IR divergences via the correspondence of integrated and unintegrated antenna functions;

The structure of the IR divergences for real emissions is obtained from the previous expressions replacing integrated antenna functions with their unintegrated counterparts:

$$\mathcal{X}(s_{ij}) \rightarrow X(i,k,j)$$

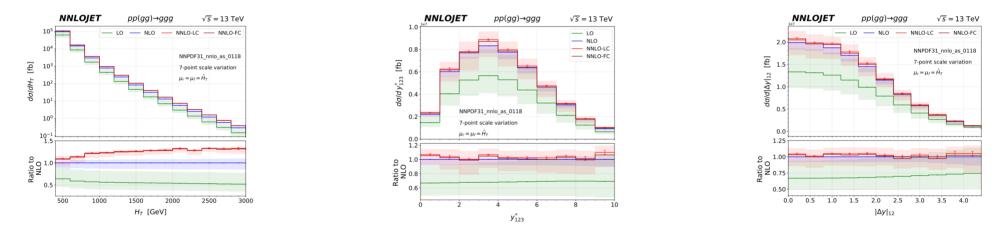
The structure of the IR divergences for real emissions is obtained from the previous expressions replacing integrated antenna functions with their unintegrated counterparts:



- Cancellation of IR divergences;
- Systematic generation of the subtraction infrastructure;
- Knowledge of all the antenna functions is crucial;

Status

- Colorful antenna subtraction: a formalism to achieve a systematic and automatable extraction of IR singularities at NNLO for any number of external partons;
- Successful calculation of $gg \rightarrow ggg$ at NNLO in the **gluons-only** assumption (see 2203.13531);



 Work in progress towards full 3-jet production at NNLO: complete establishment of this approach;

Thanks for your attention!