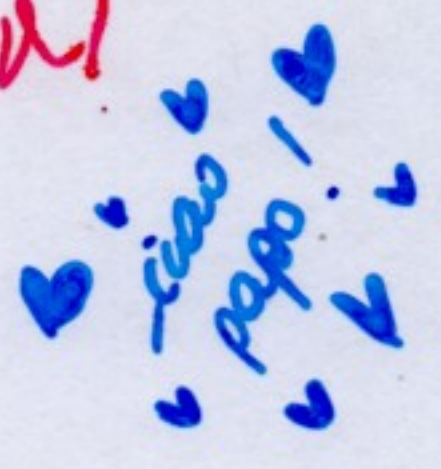


ENERGY-ENERGY CORRELATION
IN BACK-TO-BACK REGION AT
N³LL + NNLO in QCD†

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† WORK IN COLLABORATION
WITH G. FERRERA



PLAN OF THE SEMINAR:

1. DEFINITION OF ENERGY-ENERGY CORRELATION (E.E.C.) AND BASIC PROPERTIES ;
2. RESUMMATION OF EEC IN THE BACK-TO-BACK (2 JET) REGION ;
3. COMPARISON WITH EXPERIMENTAL DATA FROM LEP1 + SLD AND INCLUSION OF NON-PERTURBATIVE EFFECTS ;
4. CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK.

1. DEFINITION OF EEC IN

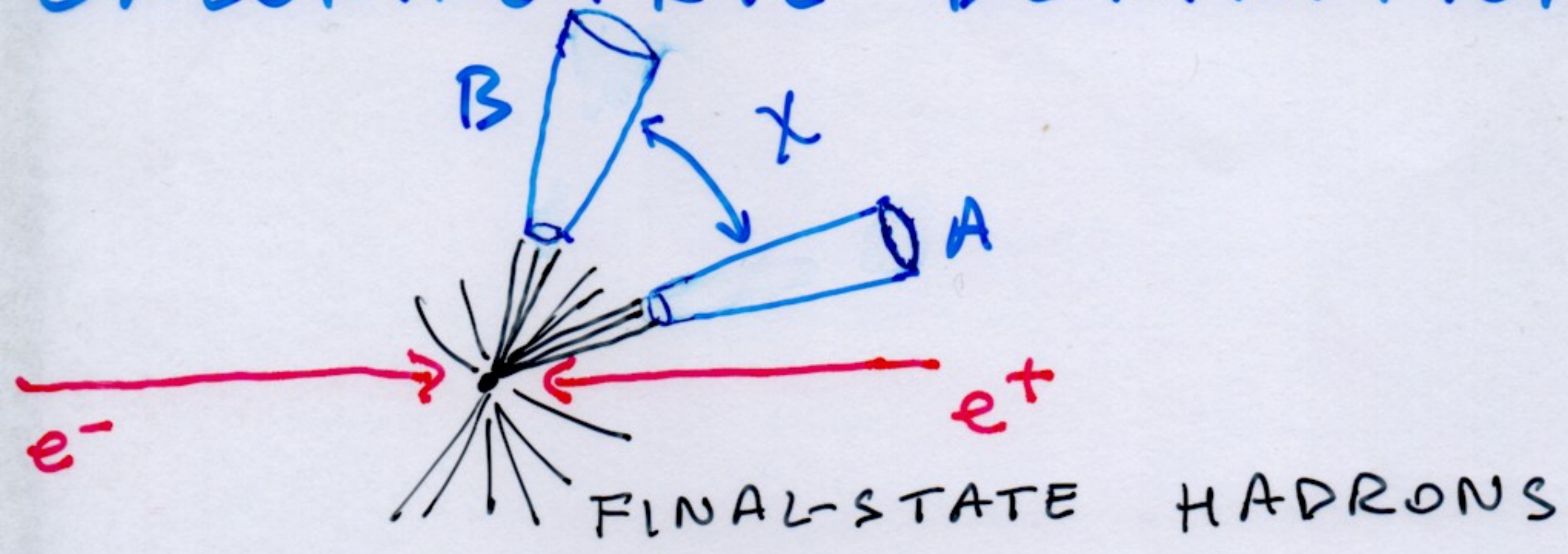
$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \text{HADRONS}$ (BASHAM et al., 1978)

$$\frac{d \sum^{EEC}}{d \cos \chi} \equiv \sum_{N=2}^{\infty} \sum_{i,j}^{1,N} \frac{E_i E_j}{Q^2} \delta(\cos \theta_{ij} - \cos \chi) \times d \sigma_N(e^+ e^- \rightarrow h_i; h_j + X),$$

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^N E_i = \text{HARD SCALE}$$

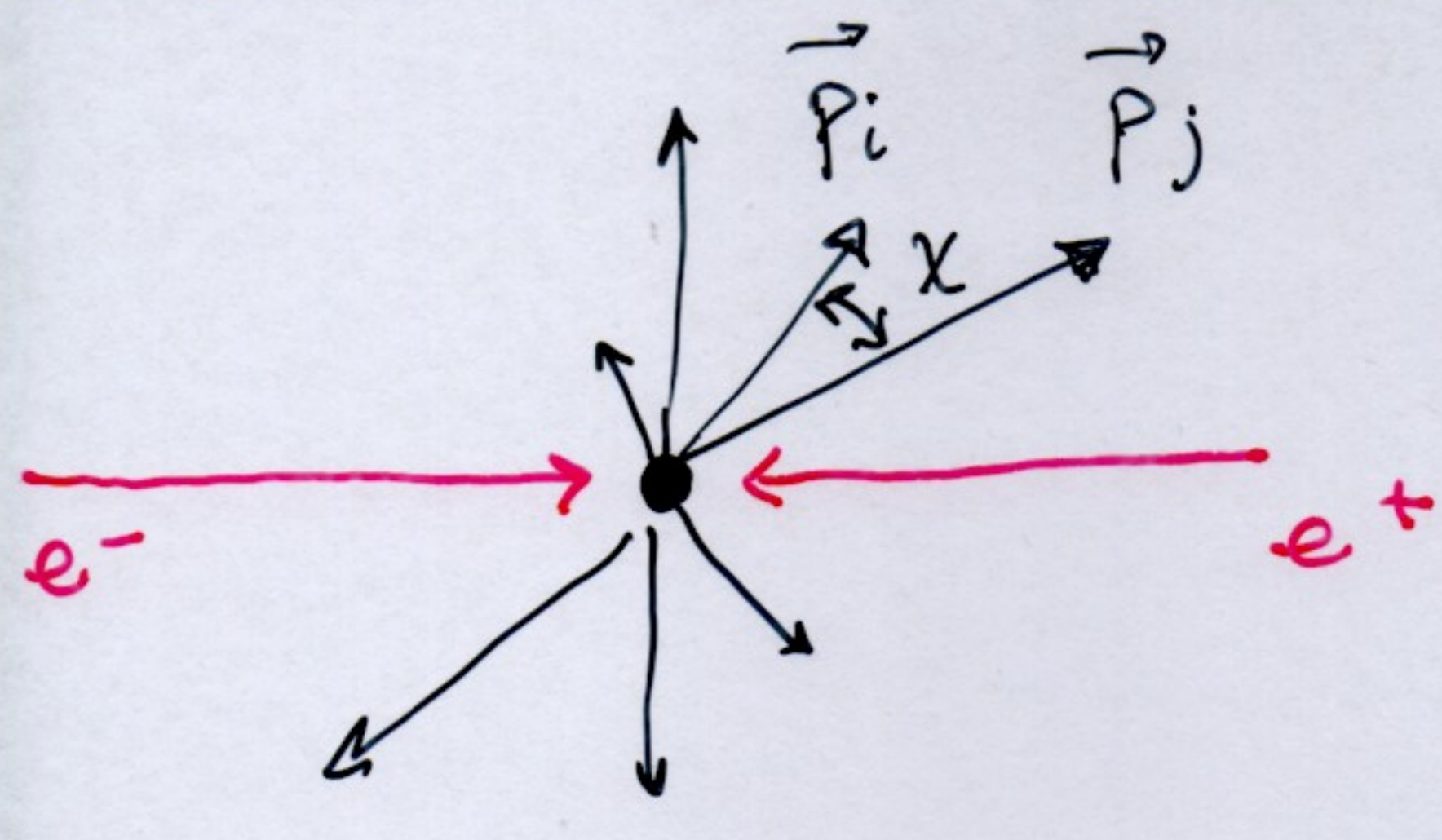
$\theta_{ij} = \text{ANGLE BETWEEN } \vec{p}_i \text{ and } \vec{p}_j$

"CALORIMETRIC" DEFINITION:



$\chi = \text{ANGULAR SEPARATION OF ENERGY DETECTORS A and B,}$
 $A, B = \text{CALORIMETERS OF SMALL SOLID ANGLE.}$

(ii) "TRACK" DEFINITION:



1) CONSIDER A PAIR i, j OF HADRONS (PARTONS) IN A EVENT WITH ANGULAR SEPARATION χ AND GIVE TO THEIR PRODUCTION CROSS SECTION WEIGHT

$$\frac{E_i E_j}{Q^2};$$

2) SUM OVER ALL PAIRS OF HADRONS IN THE EVENT.

IDEA: STUDY ANGULAR CORRELATIONS OF HARD PARTICLE PAIRS.

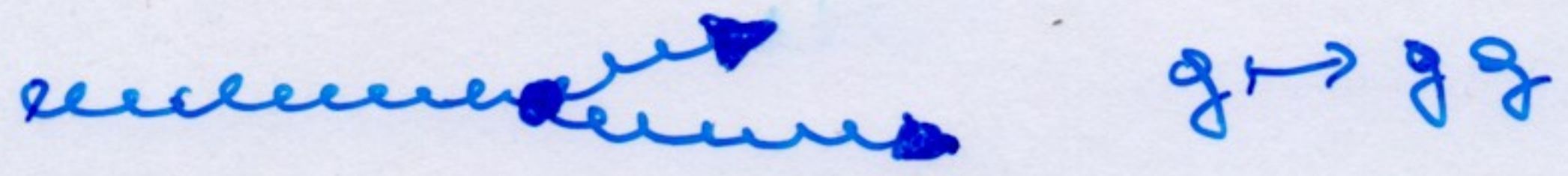
EVALUATION OF EEC IN PERTURBATIVE QCD (PQCD)?

* EEC IS INFRARED (SOFT AND COLLINER) SAFE!

- A SOFT PARTICLE (GLUON), $E_i \rightarrow 0$, DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO EEC BECAUSE OF ENERGY WEIGHT;
- A COLLINER SPLITTING, $E_i \rightarrow z E_i + (1-z) E_i$, $0 < z < 1$, DOES NOT CHANGE THE EEC,

$$\frac{z E_i E_j}{Q^2} + \frac{(1-z) E_i E_j}{Q^2} = \frac{E_i E_j}{Q^2}$$

(ANGLES UNCHANGED, BY DEFINITION, IN COLLINER SPLITTING)



COMMON UNITARY VARIABLE :

$$y \equiv \frac{1 + \cos \chi}{2}, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1,$$

• $y \rightarrow 0^+ \Leftrightarrow \chi \rightarrow \pi^-$,

BACK-TO-BACK OR 2-JET REGION;

• $y \rightarrow 1^- \Leftrightarrow \chi \rightarrow 0^+$,

FORWARD (SMALL-ANGLE) REGION.

OTHER COMMON VARIABLE :

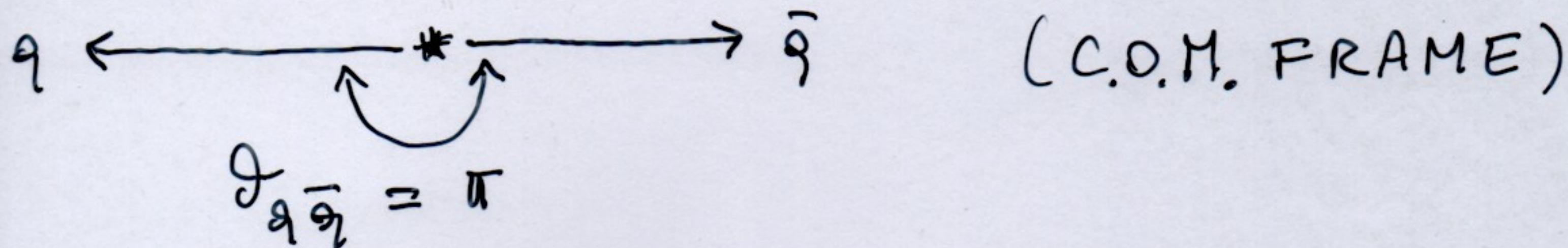
$$z \equiv 1 - y = \frac{1 - \cos \chi}{2}$$

(ENDPOINT REGIONS EXCHANGED)

i) EEC AT LOWEST ORDER???

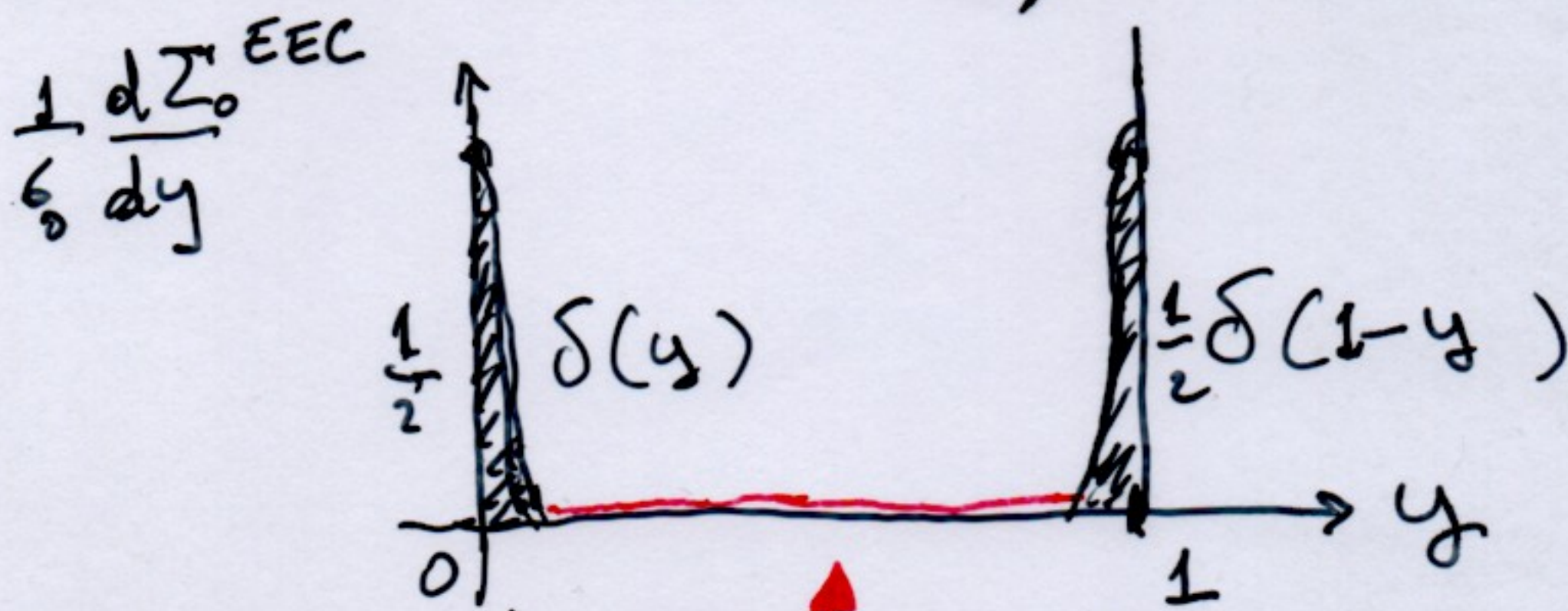
(7)

→ FINAL STATE :



$$\frac{1}{\tilde{\sigma}_{tot}} \cdot \frac{d\tilde{\Sigma}^{EEC}}{dy} = \frac{1}{2} \delta(y) + \frac{1}{2} \delta(1-y) + O(\alpha_s)$$

2 PEAKS OF THE SAME STRENGTH AT THE ENDPPOINTS,

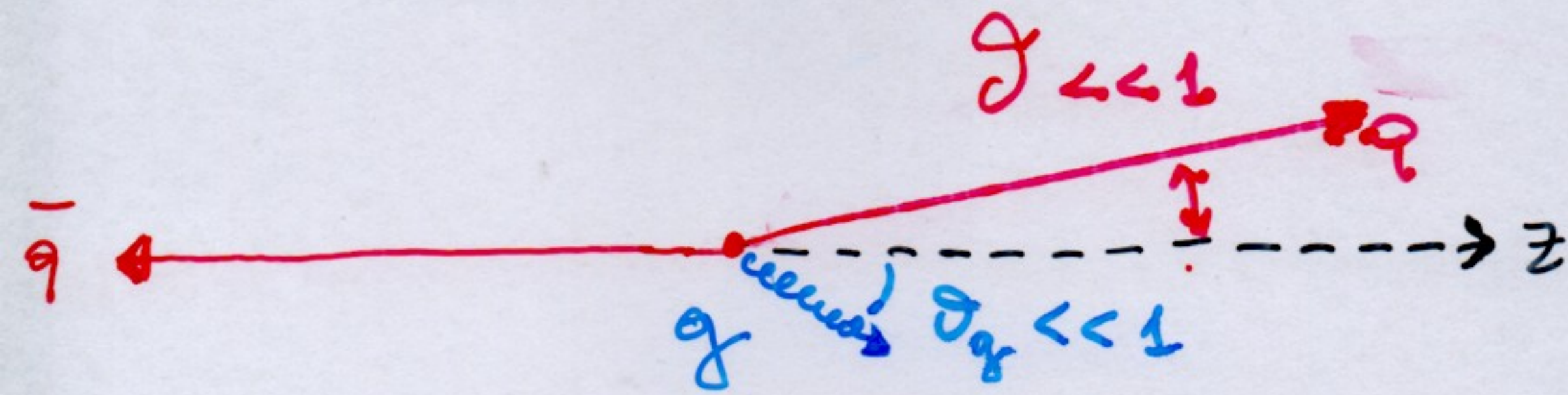


FROM BACK-TO-BACK
q q-bar PAIR

FROM
SELF-CORRELATIONS

NO EVENTS AT ALL IN THE BULK
(0 < y < 1)

ii) BACK-TO-BACK REGION TO $O(\alpha_s)$? (8)



SOFT, SMALL-ANGLE GLUON, EMITTED WITH LARGE PROBABILITY,

$$\sim \alpha_s \int \frac{dE_g}{E_g} \frac{d\theta_g}{\theta_g}$$



A SMALL MOMENTUM UNBALANCE IS PRODUCED BECAUSE OF SOFT-GLUON EMISSION: QUARK AND ANTIQUARK ARE NO MORE EXACTLY BACK-TO-BACK.

$\Rightarrow \alpha_s \frac{\log(y)}{y}$ TERM

+ VIRTUAL



$$\alpha_s \left[\frac{\log(y)}{y} \right] + \left[\frac{\alpha_s}{2} \log^2(y) \right]$$

IN PARTIAL INTEGR. RATE

VERY LARGE FOR $0 < y \ll 1$, i.e.

IN BACK-TO-BACK REGION

IN HIGHER ORDERS ?

$$d_s^m \left[\frac{\log^k(y)}{y} \right] + ,$$

$$m = 1, 2, 3, \dots ; \quad 0 \leq k \leq 2m-1.$$

$$[d_s = d_s(Q)]$$

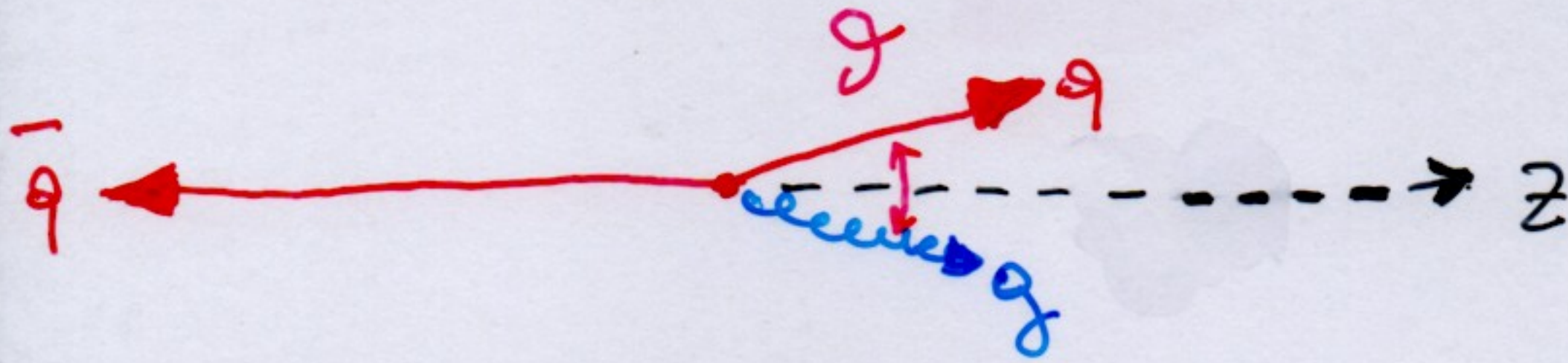
THESE TERMS NEED TO BE RESUMMED TO ALL ORDERS OF PERTURBATION THEORY TO HAVE A SENSIBLE RESULT!

USUAL, FIXED-ORDER PERTURBATION THEORY, FOR EXAMPLE NNLO,

$$\frac{1}{6} \frac{d\Sigma}{dy} = \frac{1}{2} [\delta(y) + \delta(1-y)] + \frac{d_s}{a} A(y) + \left(\frac{d_s}{a} \right)^2 B(y) + \left(\frac{d_s}{a} \right)^3 C(y),$$

NOT GOOD FOR BACK-TO-BACK REGION.

FORWARD REGION ALSO SINGULAR IN PQCD!



TO GIVE A SIZABLE CONTRIBUTION ($\frac{E_g E_q}{Q^2} \lesssim 1$), THE QUARK AND THE GLUON HAVE TO BE BOTH HARD

⇒ COLLINEAR, $\int \frac{d^4g}{g}$, ENHANCEMENT,

BUT NOT SOFT ENHANCEMENT, IN FORWARD REGION

⇒ NO SUDAKOV DOUBLE LOGS HERE.

* AT MOST, ONLY ONE INFRARED LOGARITHM (OF HARD COLLINEAR NATURE) FOR EACH POWER OF α_s .

* PART 2

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FIXED-ORDER EXPANSION, STATUS OF CALCULATIONS:

1) FUNCTION $A(z)$, $O(\alpha_s)$, **LO**:

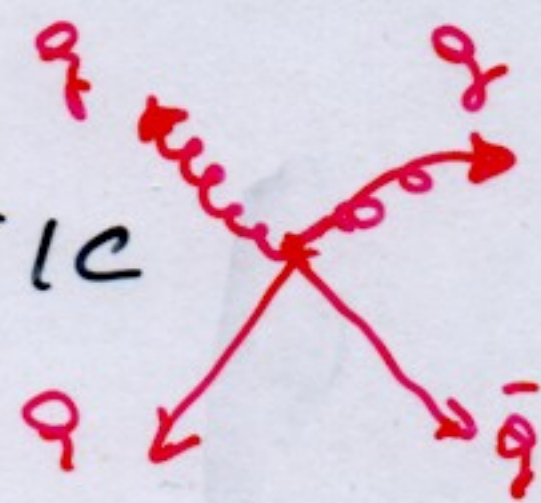
BASHAM, BROWN, ELLIS AND LOVE (1978)
(AT MOST 3 HARD JETS);



2) $B(z)$, $O(\alpha_s^2)$, **NLO**:

i) RICHARDS, STIRLING AND ELLIS (1982),
NUMERICAL;

ii) DIXON ET AL. (2018), ANALYTIC
(AT MOST 4 JETS);



3) $C(z)$, $O(\alpha_s^3)$, **NNLO**:

a) DEL DUCA ET AL. (2016),

NUMERICAL COMPUTATION OF THE
ENTIRE SPECTRUM IN (FULL) QCD;

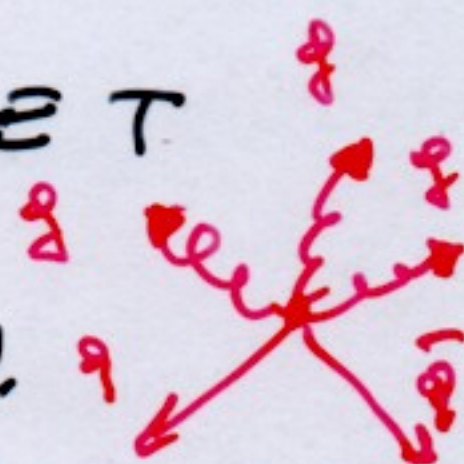
b) EBERT, HUSTLBERGER AND VITA (2021),

ANALYTIC COMPUTATION IN SCET

IN THE BACK-TO-BACK REGION.

(AT MOST 5 JETS).

[SOME
CROSS-CHECKS
MADE]



RESUMMATION IN BACK-TO-BACK REGION?

DIFFERENTIAL CROSS SECTION NATURALLY WRITTEN:

$$\frac{1}{6} \frac{d\Sigma}{dy} = \frac{1}{6} \frac{d\Sigma_{(RES)}}{dy} + \frac{1}{6} \frac{d\Sigma_{(FIN)}}{dy}$$

WHERE:

$$\frac{1}{6} \frac{d\Sigma_{(RES)}}{dy} = \frac{1}{2} H(\alpha_s) \int_0^\infty d\hat{b} \frac{\hat{b}}{2} J_0(\sqrt{y} \hat{b}) \times$$

(α_s) $\times e^{-\int_{b_0^2/b^2}^{\mu_a^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} [A(\alpha_s(q^2)) \ln(\frac{Q^2}{q^2}) + B(\alpha_s(q^2))]}$

WITH*: $\hat{b} \equiv b Q$; $b =$ IMPACT PARAMETER;

$$A(\alpha_s) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty A_n \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^n = A_1 \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} + A_2 \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^2 + \dots$$

DOUBLE-LOG FUNCTION, RELATED TO THE EMISSION OF SOFT AND COLLINEAR GLUONS;

$$B(\alpha_s) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty B_n \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^n = B_1 \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} + \dots$$

..... SOFT OR COLLINEAR GLUONS.

AFTER INTEGRATION OVER GLUON TRANSVERSE MOMENTUM SQUARED, q^2 , THE SUDAKOV FORM FACTOR IS ORGANIZED AS A FUNCTION SERIES:

$$S(Q, b) = e^{L g_1(\lambda)} + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^m g_{m+1}(\lambda),$$

$$L \equiv \log\left(\frac{\mu_a^2 b^2}{b_0^2}\right), \quad \mu_a \sim Q, \text{ RESUMMATION SCALE}$$

$$\lambda \equiv \beta_0 \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_a)}{\pi} L, \quad \left[b_0 = 2 e^{-\gamma_E}, \text{ CONSTANT} \right] \approx 1.123$$

$$LL: \quad g_1(\lambda) = \frac{A_1}{\beta_0} \frac{\lambda + \ln(1-\lambda)}{\lambda};$$

$$NLL: \quad + g_2(\lambda);$$

$$N^2LL: \quad + g_3(\lambda);$$

$$N^3LL: \quad + g_4(\lambda).$$

* NOTE THE SINGULARITY AT $\lambda=1$, PRODUCED BY THE LANDAU POLE, BECOMING STRONGER IN HIGHER

$$\text{ORDERS - } \left[\log\left(\frac{Q^2}{q^2}\right) = \int_{q^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dE^2}{E^2} = \text{SOFT LOG.} \right]$$

* ESSENTIAL THEORETICAL INGREDIENT
 TO OBTAIN FACTORIZATION OF
 SINGLE GLUON EMISSION AND (GENERALIZED)
 EXPONENTIATION;

TRANSFORMATION TO IMPACT-PARAMETER

(b-) SPACE:

$$\mathcal{S}^{(2)}(\vec{p}_\perp^a + \vec{p}_\perp^{\bar{a}} + \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{k}_\perp^i) = \int \frac{d^2 b}{(2\bar{u})^2} e^{i\vec{b} \cdot (\vec{p}_\perp^a + \vec{p}_\perp^{\bar{a}} + \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{k}_\perp^i)}$$

SOFT-GLUON
 TRANSVERSE
 MOMENTA

PARISI AND PETRONZIO, 1981
 CURCI AND GRECO, 1984

$$= \int \frac{d^2 b}{(2\bar{u})^2} e^{i\vec{b} \cdot \vec{p}_\perp^a} e^{i\vec{b} \cdot \vec{p}_\perp^{\bar{a}}} \prod_{i=1}^n e^{i\vec{b} \cdot \vec{k}_\perp^i}$$

A FACTOR FOR EACH PARTON, TO BE
 ASSOCIATED TO ITS MATRIX ELEMENT.

NEXT:

(15)

$$H(\alpha_s) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} H_n \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\alpha_s^0} \right)^n = 1 + H_1 \frac{\alpha_s}{\alpha_s^0} + \dots$$

SHORT-DISTANCE, PROCESS-DEPENDENT
FACTOR (COEFFICIENT FUNCTION).

* GENERAL SCHEME FOR SHAPE-VARIABLE
RESUMMATION:

CATANI, TRENTADUE, TURNOCK AND
WEBBER (1993)

LOGARITHMIC EXPANSION:

i) LEADING-LOGARITHMIC (LL) APPROXIMATION:

$A_1 (B_1)$ COLLINS AND SOPER, 1981

ii) NEXT-TO-LEADING LOGARITHMIC
(NLL) APPROXIMATION:

A_2, B_1, H_1 KODAIRA AND TRENTADUE,
1981

iii) NNLL: A_3, B_2, H_2

DE FLORIAN AND GRAZZINI, 2001

- MOCH, VERMASEREN AND VOGT, 2004
- BECKER AND NEUBERT, 2011 $\int A_3 \xrightarrow{+} A_3^{(THR)} \xrightarrow{-} A_3$
- TULIPANT, KARDOS AND SOMOGYI, 2017
 $N^2LL + N^2LO$
- U.G.A. AND G. FERRERA, 2024, H_2

iv) N^3LL : A_4, B_3, H_3

- VON MANTEUFFEL, PANZER, SCHABINGER, 2020
- AND
- LI AND ZHU, 2017
- U.G.A. AND G. FERRERA, 2024

***IMPORTANT REMARK:**

IN SCET, RESUMMATION TO N^3LL BY HOULT AND ZHU, 2018 AND EBERT, MISTLBERGER AND VITA, 2021 AND BEYOND BY DUHR, MISTLBERGER AND VITA, 2022: COMPATIBLE WITH QCD RESUMMATION.

* FINALLY (NOT TO FORGET!)

$$\frac{1}{6} \frac{d\Sigma_{(FIN)}}{dy} = \text{REMAINDER FUNCTION, PROCESS-DEPENDENT,}$$

"SMALL" IN THE BACK-TO-BACK REGION,
 BUT IMPORTANT IN THE "BULK" OF
 THE SPECTRUM.

THE REMAINDER FUNCTION HAS AN
 ORDINARY (TRUNCATED) PERTURBATIVE
 EXPANSION:

$$\frac{1}{6} \frac{d\Sigma_{(FIN)}}{dy} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{d_s}{u}\right)^m \text{Rem}^{(m)}(y)$$

THE $m=1$ (LO) AND $m=2$ (NLO) FUNCTIONS
 ARE KNOWN ANALITICALLY -

FOR $m=3$ (NNLO) THE NUMERICAL
 VALUES OF THE FUNCTION CAN BE
 FITTED BY:

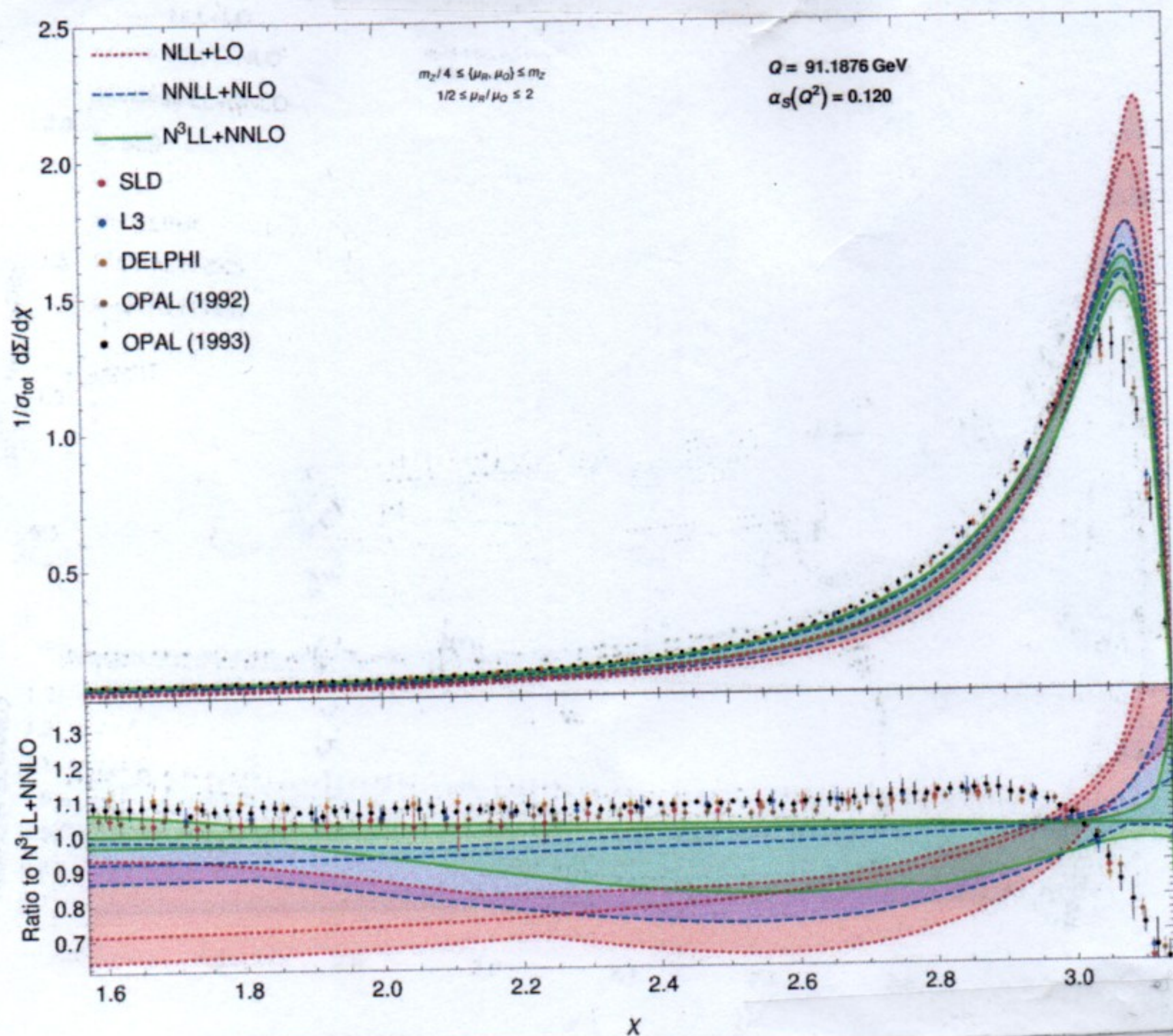
$$\text{Rem}^{(3)}(y) = \underset{\uparrow}{a_5} \ln^5 y + \underset{\uparrow}{a_4} \ln^4 y + \dots + \underset{\uparrow}{a_1} \ln y + \underset{\uparrow}{a_0}$$

PARAMETERS TO FIT, U.G.A. AND G. FERRERA,

PART 3:

(18)

COMPARISON WITH LEP1 DATA:



IN X SCALE, CORRELATION ANGLE X .

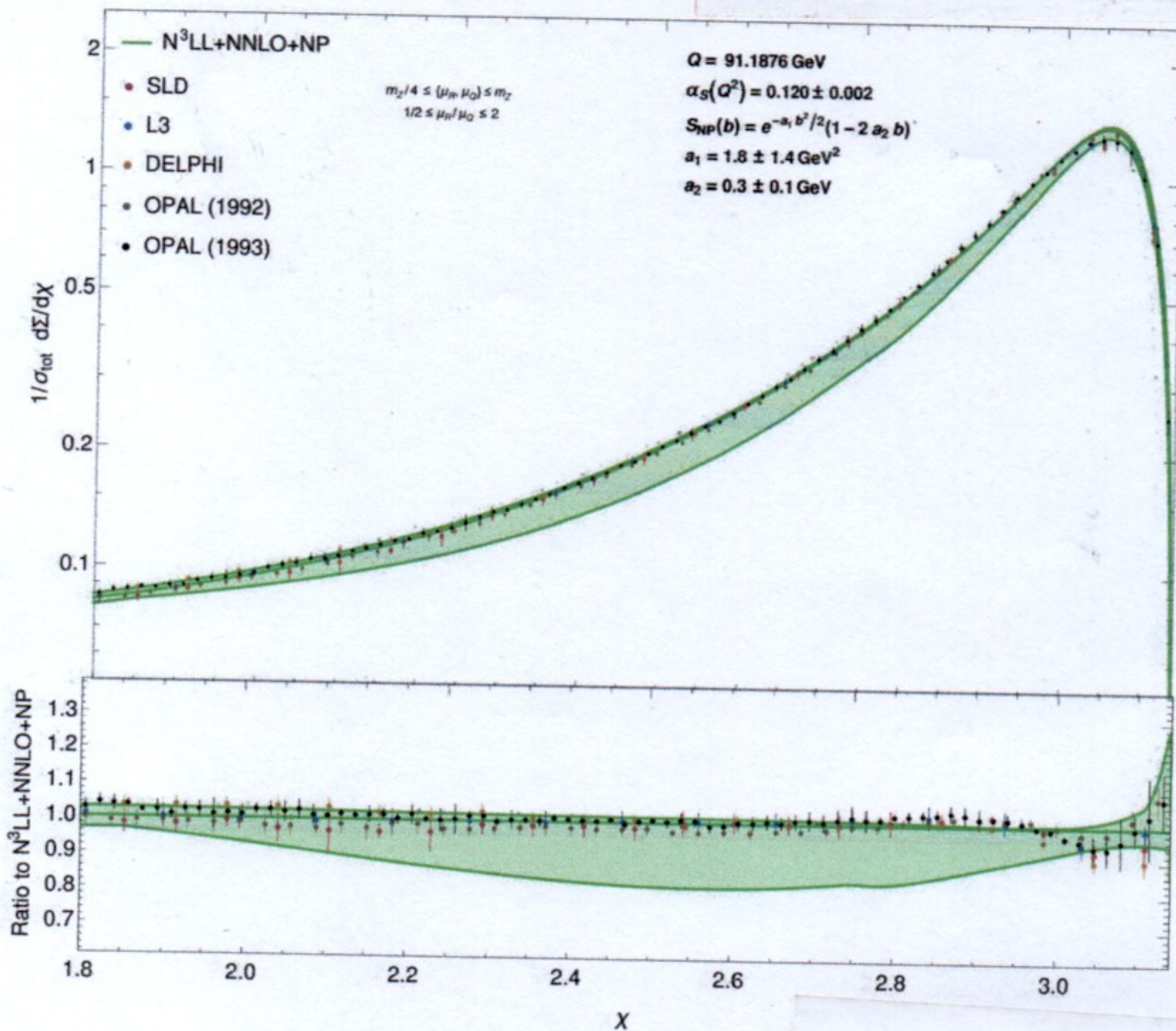
BY INCREASING (PERTURBATIVE) ACCURACY,
AGREEMENT WITH DATA IMPROVES;

YET, AT BEST ACCURACY (GREEN
LINE, N³LL+N³LO), EXPERIMENTAL

BEHAVIOR IS FLATTER!

NEED TO ADD NON-PERTURBATIVE EFFECTS!

A GREEMENT FINALLY REACHED!



THE NON-PERTURBATIVE CORRECTION IS :

$$S_{NP}(b) = e^{-a_1 b^2/2} (1 - 2a_2 b)$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = 1.8 \pm 1.4 \text{ GeV}^2 \\ a_2 = 0.3 \pm 0.1 \text{ GeV} \end{cases}$$

COLLINS AND SOPER, 1981

DOVSHITZER, MARCHESINI AND WEBER, 1999
(DMW DISPERSIVE MODEL)

CONCLUSIONS

- 1) EXPERIMENTAL DATA TAKEN OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO (LEP1 + SLD) STILL UNDER THEORETICAL ANALYSIS!
A NEW ELECTRON MACHINE, PRODUCING HIGH-STATISTICS DATA ALSO OFF THE Z^0 PEAK COULD BE VERY USEFUL;
- 2) PERTURBATIVE COMPONENT OF EEC WELL UNDERSTOOD AND RATHER STABLE WITH RESPECT TO THE ORDER;
- 3) ALTERNATIVE NON-PERTURBATIVE MODELS TO THE DMW ONE, EXPLOITING UNIVERSALITY OF NON-PERTURBATIVE EFFECTS COULD BE INTERESTING.