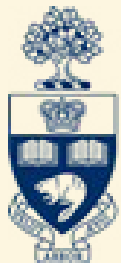


Renormalization of Subleading Dijet Operators in Soft-Collinear Effective Theory

Raymond Goerke

Work completed with Simon Freedman:
arXiv:1408.6240



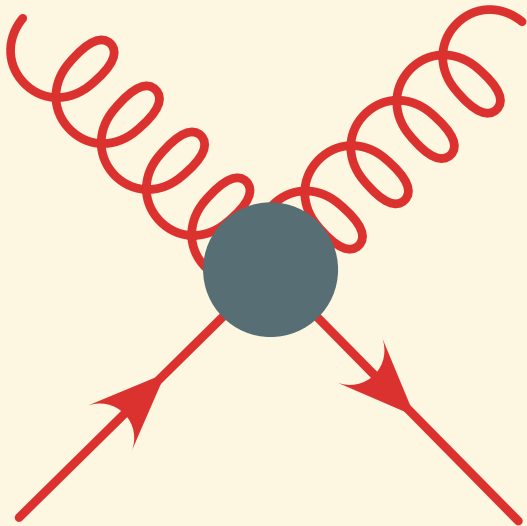
Physics
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

SCET 2015
Santa Fe, NM

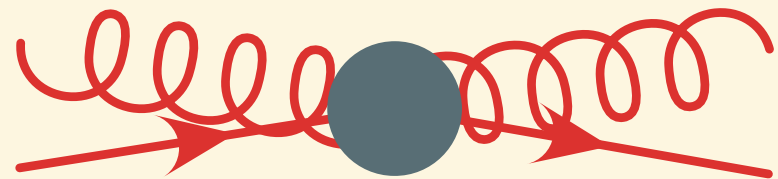
Thrust

$$\tau = 1 - \frac{1}{Q} \min_{\vec{t}} \sum_i |\vec{t} \cdot \vec{p}_i|$$

Q : Centre of mass energy

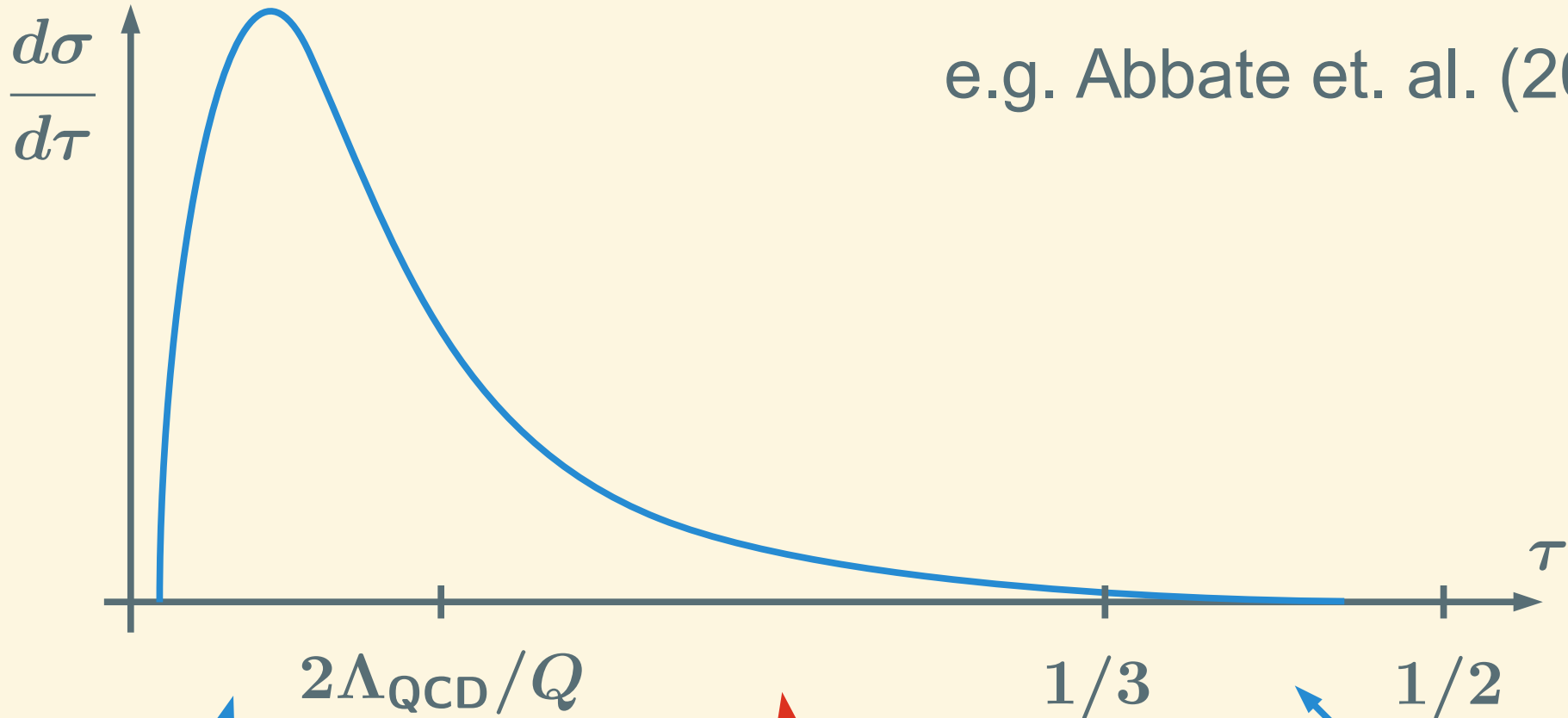


$$\tau \sim 1/2$$



$$\tau \sim 0$$

Thrust



“peak”:
Non-perturbative
effects important

“tail”:
Perturbation theory
+ resummation

“far-tail”:
Perturbation
theory

Thrust

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\tau} = \frac{d\sigma^{(0)}}{d\tau} + D(\tau)$$

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \int_0^\tau d\tau' D(\tau') = 0$$

N^3LL

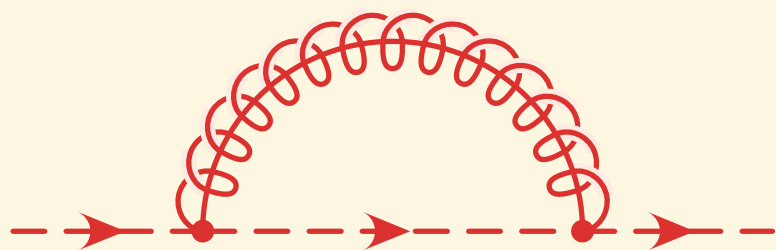
NLO

Becher & Schwartz (2008)

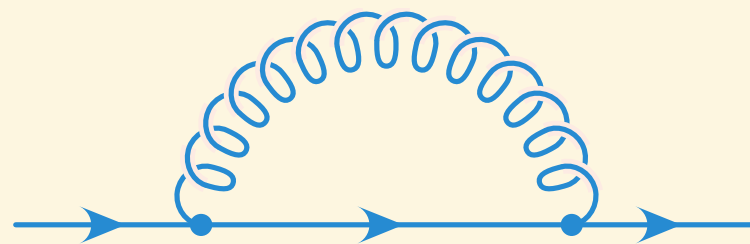
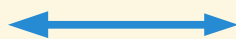
Eventually, resummation in $D(\tau)$ will become important, requiring subleading SCET.

Alternate Formalism for SCET

Freedman & Luke (2012)



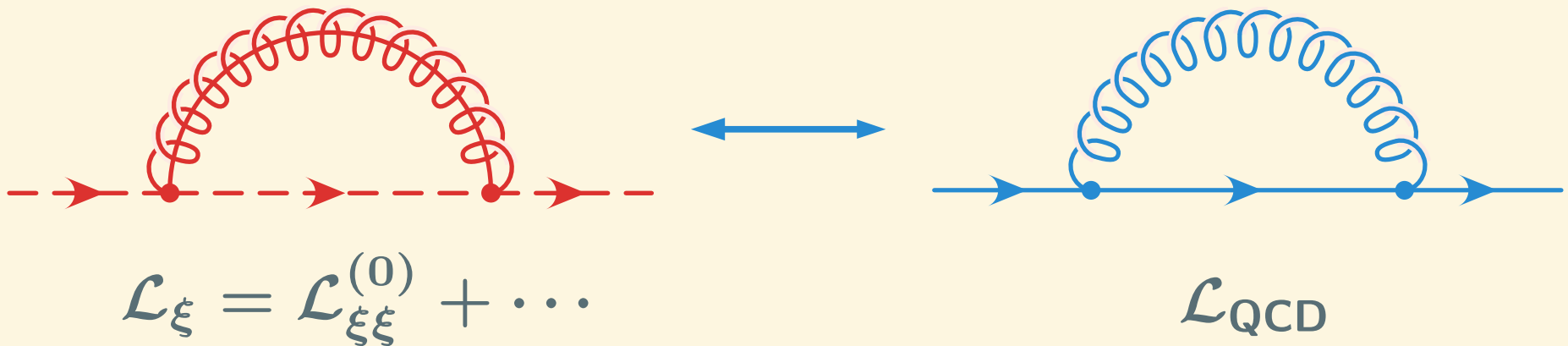
$$\mathcal{L}_\xi = \mathcal{L}_{\xi\xi}^{(0)} + \dots$$



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}}$$

Alternate Formalism for SCET

Freedman & Luke (2012)

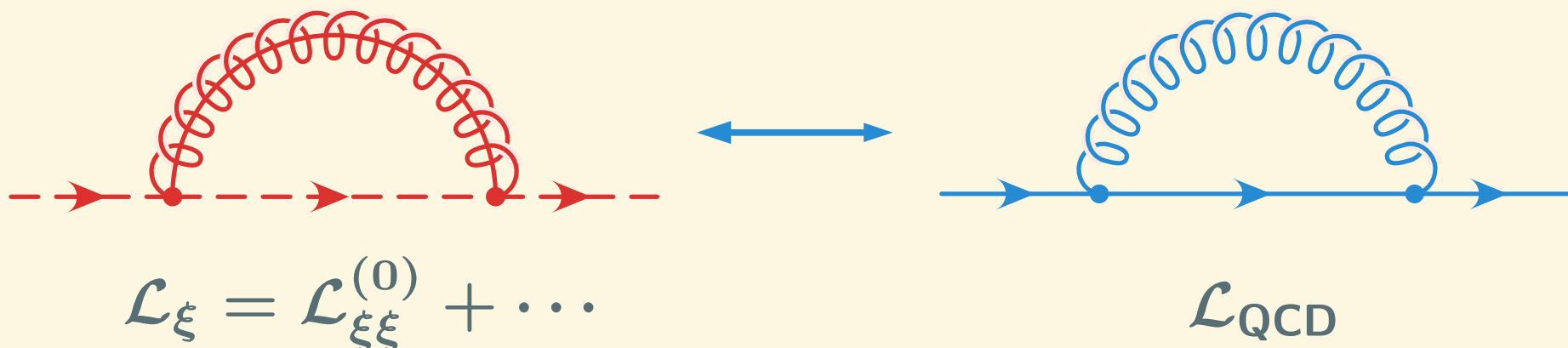


Idea:

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{i \in \text{sectors}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}}^i$$

Alternate Formalism for SCET

Freedman & Luke (2012)



Idea:

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{i \in \text{sectors}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}}^i$$

$$O_{\text{QCD}} \rightarrow C^{(0)} O^{(0)} + \frac{1}{Q} \sum_i C^{(i)} O^{(i)} + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^2)$$

Dijet Operators

Leading order

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SCET}}^{(0)}$$

$$O_2^{(0)} = \bar{\xi}_n W_n Y_n^\dagger \Gamma Y_{\bar{n}} W_{\bar{n}}^\dagger \xi_{\bar{n}}$$

$$\sum_{i \in \text{sectors}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}}^i$$

$$O_2^{(0)} = \bar{\psi}_n W_n Y_n^\dagger P_{\bar{n}} \Gamma P_{\bar{n}} Y_{\bar{n}} W_{\bar{n}}^\dagger \psi_{\bar{n}}$$

Subleading orders

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SCET}}^{(1)} + \dots$$

$$O_2^{(1)} + \dots$$

$$O_2^{(1)} + \dots$$

Alternate Formalism for SCET

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \mathbf{p}_n, \mathbf{p}_{\bar{n}}, \mathbf{p}_s | O_2^{(0)} | 0 \rangle \\ &= \langle \mathbf{p}_n, \mathbf{p}_{\bar{n}}, \mathbf{p}_s | \bar{\psi}_n W_n \Gamma^{(0)} Y_n^\dagger Y_{\bar{n}} W_{\bar{n}}^\dagger \psi_{\bar{n}} | 0 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Alternate Formalism for SCET

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \mathbf{p}_n, \mathbf{p}_{\bar{n}}, \mathbf{p}_s | O_2^{(0)} | 0 \rangle \\ &= \langle \mathbf{p}_n, \mathbf{p}_{\bar{n}}, \mathbf{p}_s | \bar{\psi}_n W_n \Gamma^{(0)} Y_n^\dagger Y_{\bar{n}} W_{\bar{n}}^\dagger \psi_{\bar{n}} | 0 \rangle \\ &= \langle \mathbf{p}_n | \bar{\psi}_n W_n | 0 \rangle \Gamma^{(0)} \langle \mathbf{p}_s | Y_n^\dagger Y_{\bar{n}} | 0 \rangle \langle \mathbf{p}_{\bar{n}} | W_{\bar{n}}^\dagger \psi_{\bar{n}} | 0 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

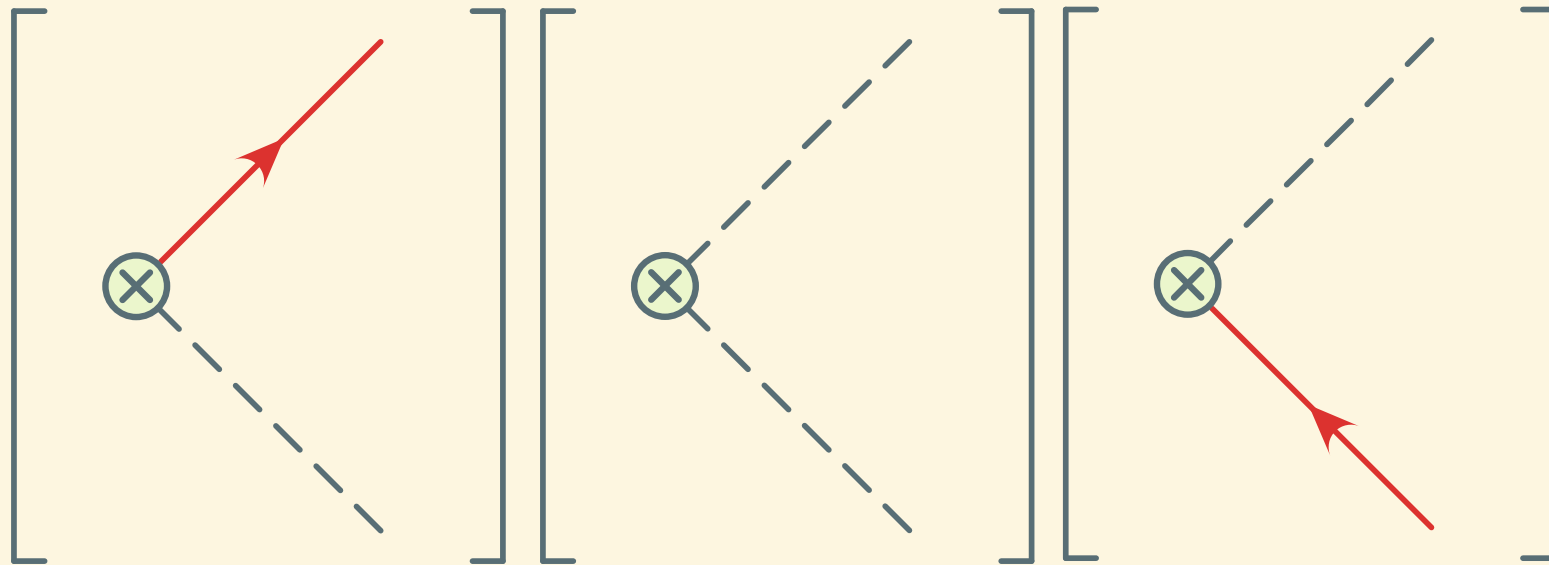
Alternate Formalism for SCET

$$\langle \mathbf{p}_n, \mathbf{p}_{\bar{n}}, \mathbf{p}_s | O_2^{(0)} | 0 \rangle$$

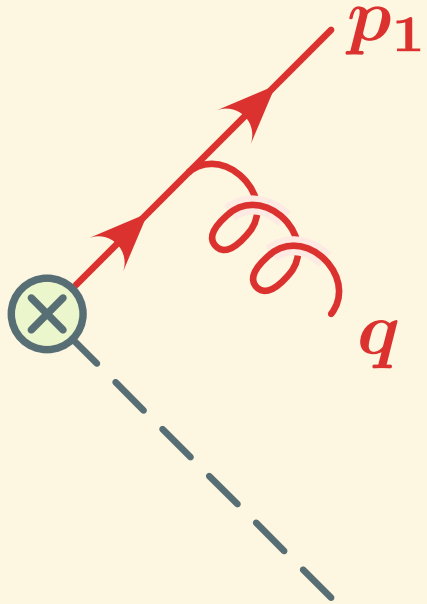
$$= \langle \mathbf{p}_n, \mathbf{p}_{\bar{n}}, \mathbf{p}_s | \bar{\psi}_n W_n \Gamma^{(0)} Y_n^\dagger Y_{\bar{n}} W_{\bar{n}}^\dagger \psi_{\bar{n}} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle \mathbf{p}_n | \bar{\psi}_n W_n | 0 \rangle \Gamma^{(0)} \langle \mathbf{p}_s | Y_n^\dagger Y_{\bar{n}} | 0 \rangle \langle \mathbf{p}_{\bar{n}} | W_{\bar{n}}^\dagger \psi_{\bar{n}} | 0 \rangle$$

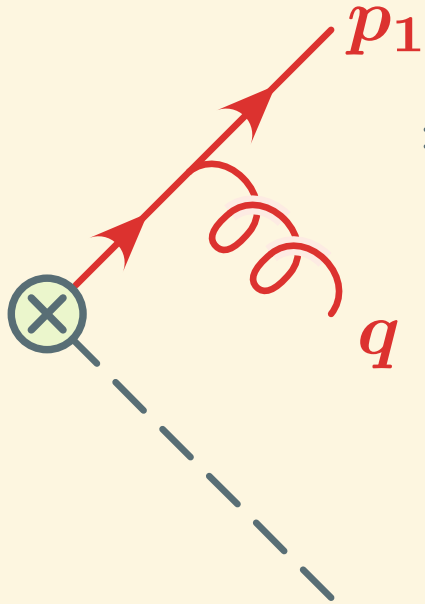
$$\langle \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2 | O_2^{(0)} | 0 \rangle =$$



Alternate Formalism for SCET

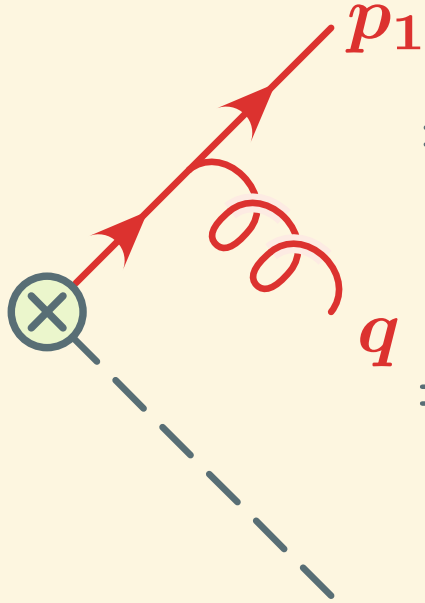


Alternate Formalism for SCET



$$= -igT^a \bar{u}(p_1) \gamma^\alpha \frac{\not{p}_1 + \not{q}}{2p_1 \cdot q} P_{\bar{n}} \Gamma P_{\bar{n}} v(p_2) \epsilon_\alpha^*(q)$$

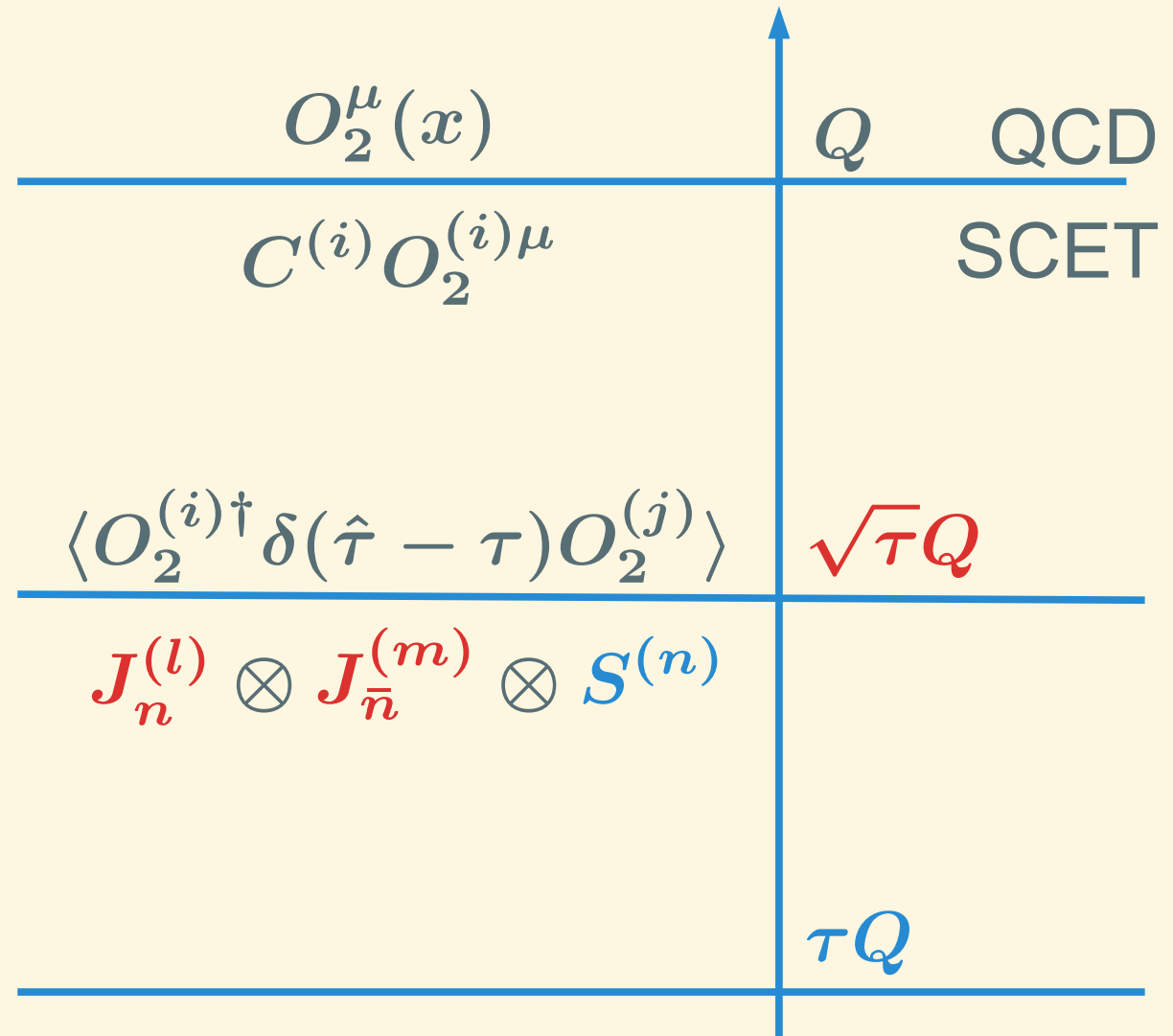
Alternate Formalism for SCET



$$= -igT^a \bar{u}(p_1) \gamma^\alpha \frac{\not{p}_1 + \not{q}}{2p_1 \cdot q} P_{\bar{n}} \Gamma P_{\bar{n}} v(p_2) \epsilon_{\alpha}^*(q)$$

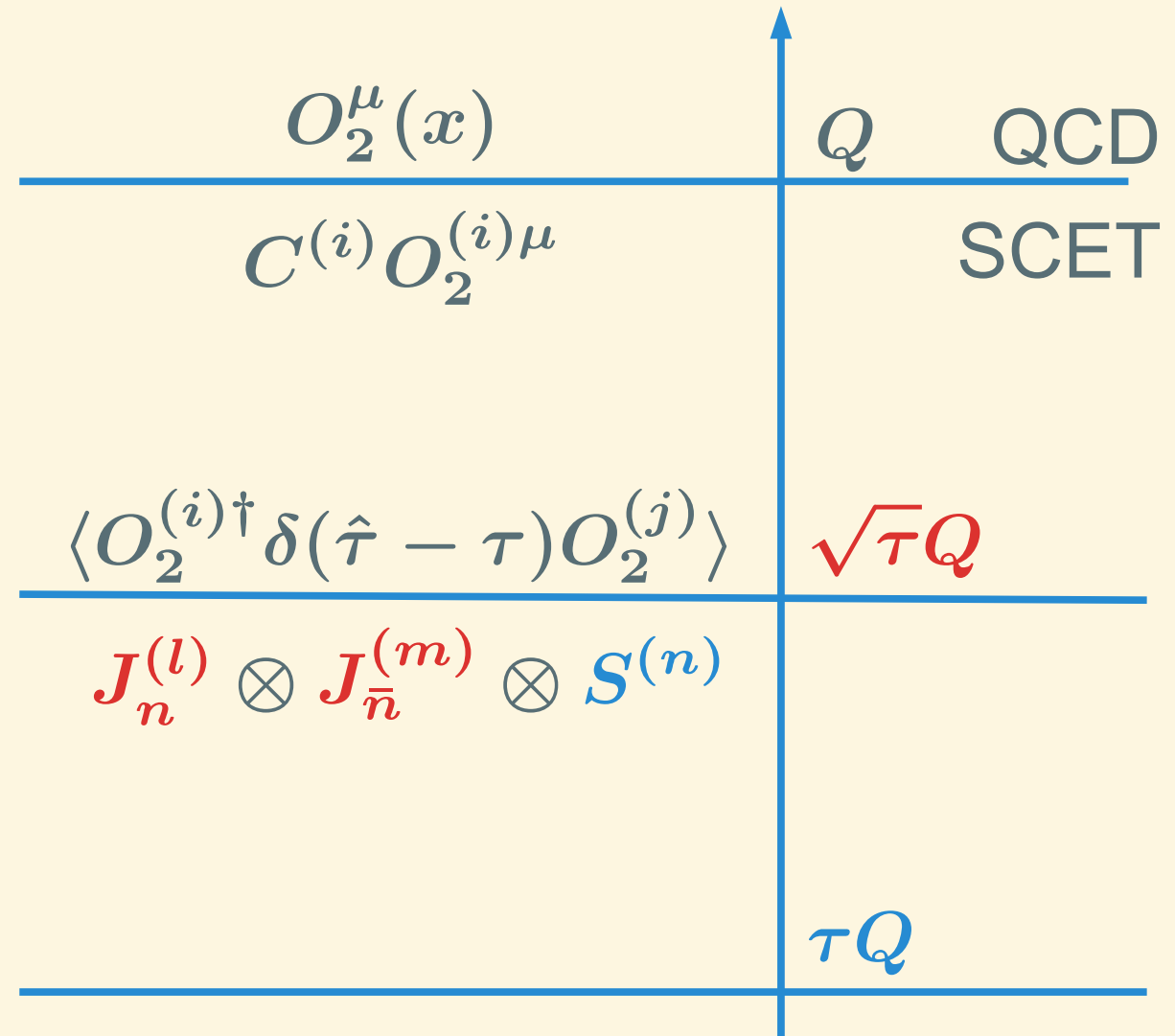
$$= -igT^a \bar{\xi}_{n, \tilde{p}_1}(k_1) \left(n^\alpha + \frac{\gamma_{\perp}^{\alpha} \not{p}_{1\perp}}{\bar{n} \cdot p_1} + \frac{(\not{p}_{1\perp} + \not{q}_{\perp}) \gamma_{\perp}^{\alpha}}{\bar{n} \cdot (p_1 + q)} + \frac{(\not{p}_{1\perp} + \not{q}_{\perp}) \not{p}_{1\perp}}{\bar{n} \cdot p_1 \bar{n} \cdot (p_1 + q)} \bar{n}^{\alpha} \right) \frac{\not{n}}{2} \left(\frac{\not{n}}{2 \bar{n} \cdot (p_1 + q)} \right) \left(\frac{\not{n}}{2 n \cdot (k_1 + k_3) \bar{n} \cdot (p_1 + q) + (p_{1\perp} + q_{\perp})^2} \right) \times \Gamma \xi_{\bar{n}, \tilde{p}_2}(k_2) \epsilon_{n, \tilde{q}, \alpha}^*(k_3)$$

To sum subleading logs in Thrust



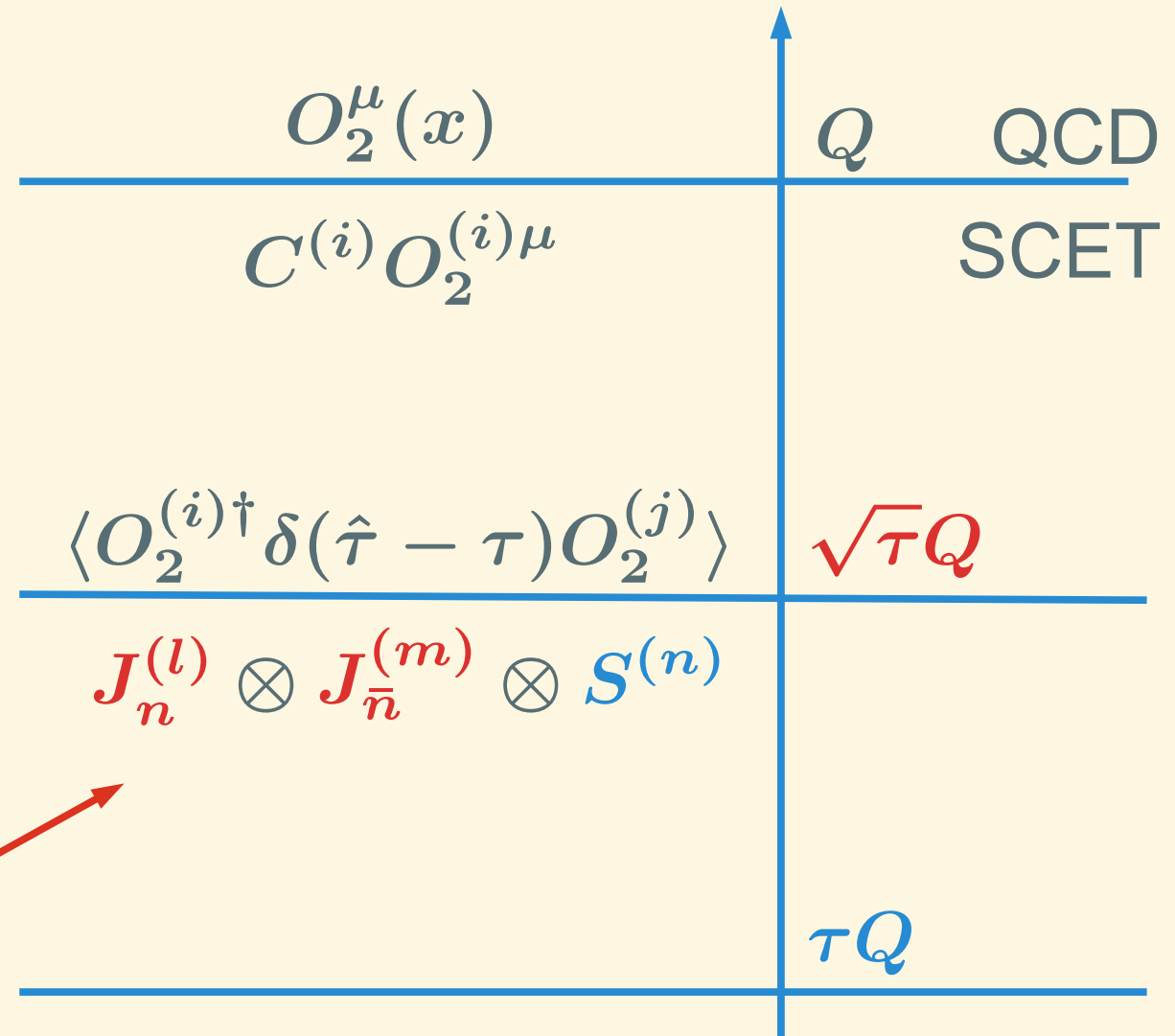
To sum subleading logs in Thrust

$$\tau \sim \lambda^2$$



To sum subleading logs in Thrust

$$\tau \sim \lambda^2$$



Freedman (2013)

To sum subleading logs in Thrust

$$\tau \sim \lambda^2$$

Need anomalous dimensions:

$$O^{(1i)}, O^{(2i)}$$

and

$$J_n^{(l)} \otimes J_{\bar{n}}^{(m)} \otimes S^{(n)}$$

$O_2^\mu(x)$	Q	QCD
$C^{(i)} O_2^{(i)\mu}$		SCET
$\langle O_2^{(i)\dagger} \delta(\hat{\tau} - \tau) O_2^{(j)} \rangle$	$\sqrt{\tau} Q$	
$J_n^{(l)} \otimes J_{\bar{n}}^{(m)} \otimes S^{(n)}$		
	τQ	

To sum subleading logs in Thrust

$$\tau \sim \lambda^2$$

Need anomalous dimensions:

$$O^{(1i)}, O^{(2i)}$$

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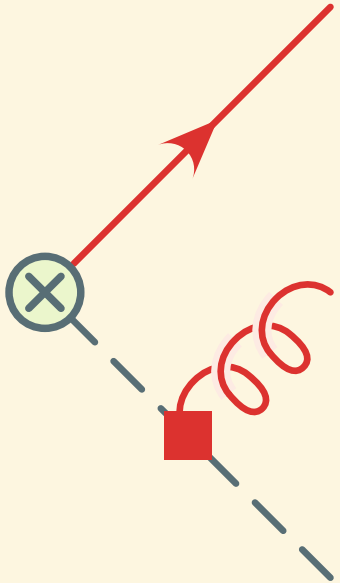
$$J_n^{(l)} \otimes J_{\bar{n}}^{(m)} \otimes S^{(n)}$$

$O_2^\mu(x)$	Q	QCD
$C^{(i)} O_2^{(i)\mu}$		SCET
$\langle O_2^{(i)\dagger} \delta(\hat{\tau} - \tau) O_2^{(j)} \rangle$	$\sqrt{\tau} Q$	
$J_n^{(l)} \otimes J_{\bar{n}}^{(m)} \otimes S^{(n)}$		
	τQ	

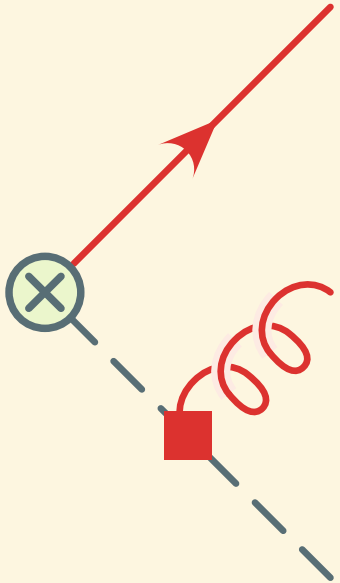
RG & Freedman (2014)

Subleading Operators: Add Derivatives

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$$\langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q} | \bar{\psi}_n W_n(x, y) D^\mu(y) W_n(y, \infty) | 0 \rangle =$$


Subleading Operators: Add Derivatives

$$\langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q} | \bar{\psi}_n W_n(x, y) D^\mu(y) W_n(y, \infty) | 0 \rangle =$$


The diagram illustrates a fermion line (dashed blue) with a fermion number operator (circle with cross) and a gluon loop (red squiggly line with a red square vertex).

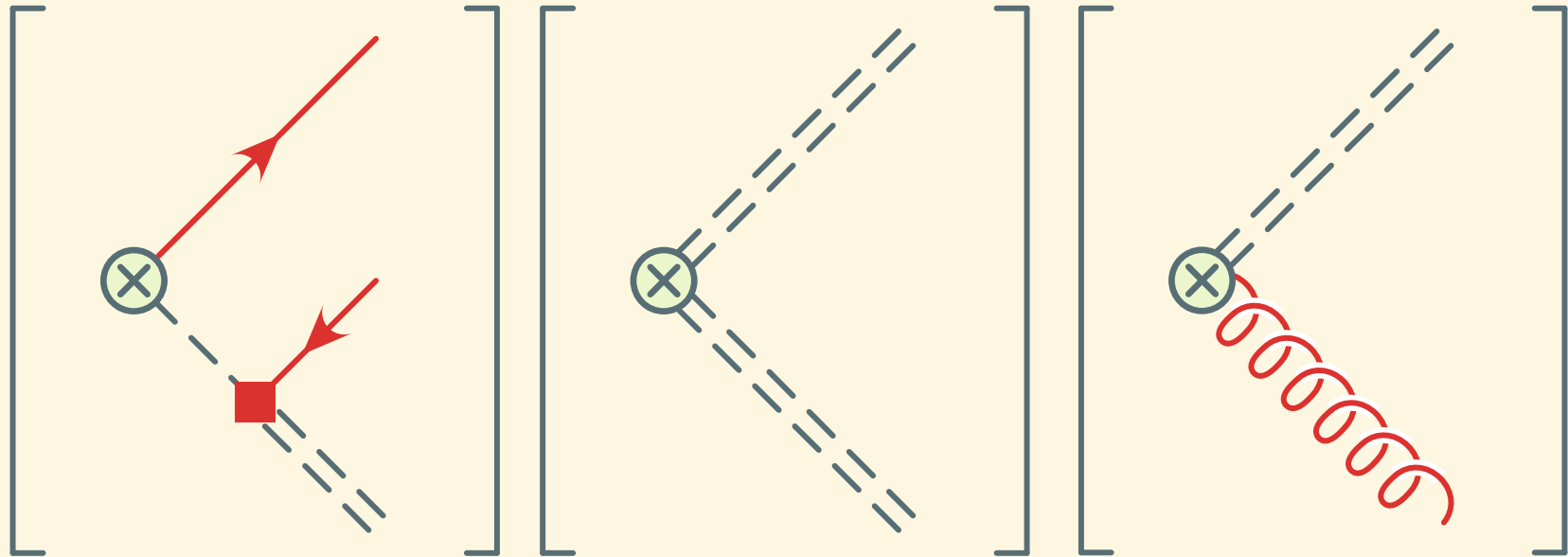
Note: $\langle \mathbf{p} | \bar{\psi}_n W_n D^\mu W_n | 0 \rangle = 0$

Subleading Operators: Colour Structure

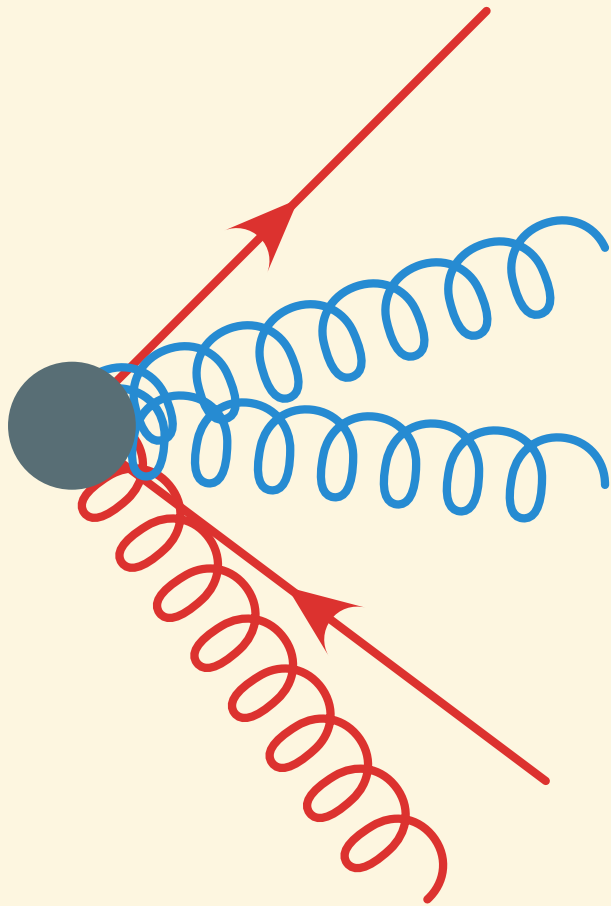
$$\langle p_1, p_2, q | O_2^{1e} | 0 \rangle =$$

$$\langle p_1, p_2 | \bar{\psi}_n(x) W_n(x, y) T^a \psi_n(y) W_n^{ab}(y, \infty) | 0 \rangle$$

$$\langle 0 | Y_n^{\dagger bc} Y_{\bar{n}}^{cd} | 0 \rangle \Gamma_e^\mu \langle q | W_{\bar{n}}^{\dagger de} i g n_\nu G_{\bar{n}}^{e\mu\nu} | 0 \rangle$$



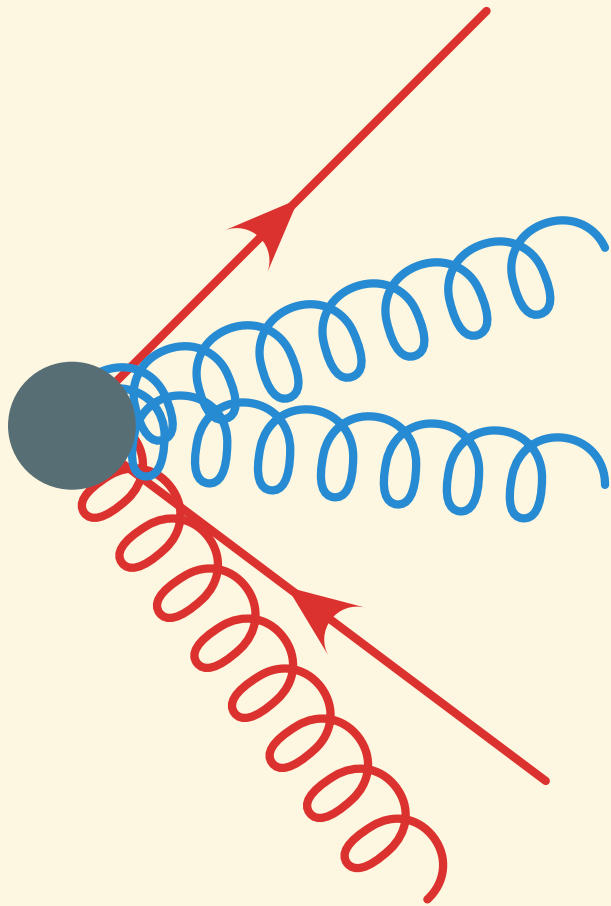
Multipole Expansion



$$\delta(Q^\mu - p^\mu) =$$

$$2\delta(Q - \bar{n} \cdot p) \delta(Q - n \cdot p) \delta(\vec{p}_\perp)$$

Multipole Expansion



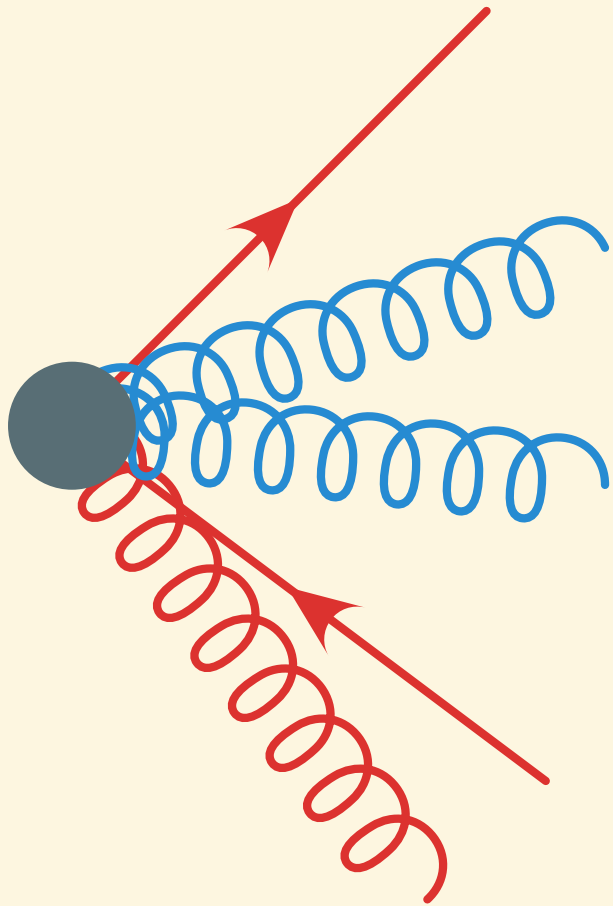
$$\delta(Q^\mu - p^\mu) =$$

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$$p^\mu = p_n^\mu + p_{\bar{n}}^\mu + p_s^\mu$$

Multipole Expansion



$$\delta(Q^\mu - p^\mu) =$$

$$2\delta(Q - \bar{n} \cdot p) \delta(Q - n \cdot p) \delta(\vec{p}_\perp)$$



$$p^\mu = p_n^\mu + p_{\bar{n}}^\mu + p_s^\mu$$

$$\delta_{\text{SCET}}(Q; p) =$$

$$2\delta(Q - \bar{n} \cdot p_n) \delta(Q - n \cdot p_{\bar{n}})$$

$$\delta(\vec{p}_{n\perp} + \vec{p}_{\bar{n}\perp}) + \mathcal{O}(\lambda)$$

Anomalous Dimensions

After applying various constraints:

Anomalous Dimensions

After applying various constraints:

Total of 4 independent anomalous dimensions

Anomalous Dimensions

After applying various constraints:

Total of 4 independent anomalous dimensions

Need to regulate the IR in loop diagrams:

Anomalous Dimensions

After applying various constraints:

Total of 4 independent anomalous dimensions

Need to regulate the IR in loop diagrams:

Can't use fermion offshellness when sectors only couple to Wilson Lines.

Delta regulator

Chui et. al. (2009)

$$\frac{1}{(p_i + k)^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{(p_i + k)^2 - \Delta_i} ; \quad \frac{\bar{n}_i^\alpha}{k \cdot \bar{n}_i} \rightarrow \frac{\bar{n}_i^\alpha}{k \cdot \bar{n}_i - \delta_{p_j}},$$

Delta regulator

Chui et. al. (2009)

$$\frac{1}{(p_i + k)^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{(p_i + k)^2 - \Delta_i} ; \quad \frac{\bar{n}_i^\alpha}{k \cdot \bar{n}_i} \rightarrow \frac{\bar{n}_i^\alpha}{k \cdot \bar{n}_i - \delta_{p_j}},$$

$$\langle p_1^n, q^n, p_2^{\bar{n}} | O_2^{(0)} | 0 \rangle$$

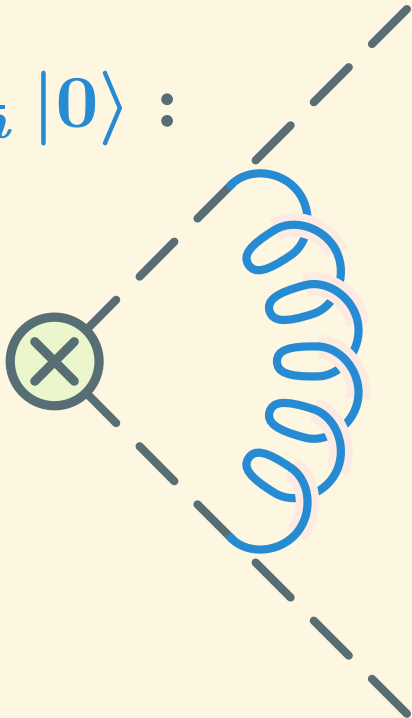
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$$\langle p_1^n, q^n, p_2^{\bar{n}} | O_2^{(0)} | 0 \rangle$$

$$\langle 0 | Y_n^\dagger Y_{\bar{n}} | 0 \rangle :$$



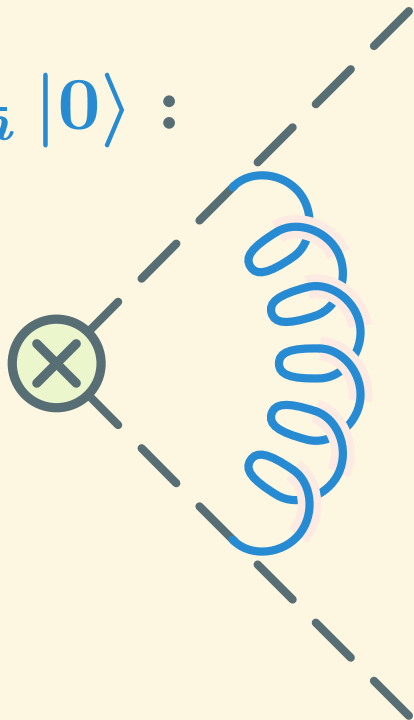
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$$\langle p_1^n, q^n, p_2^{\bar{n}} | O_2^{(0)} | 0 \rangle$$

$$\langle 0 | Y_n^\dagger Y_{\bar{n}} | 0 \rangle :$$

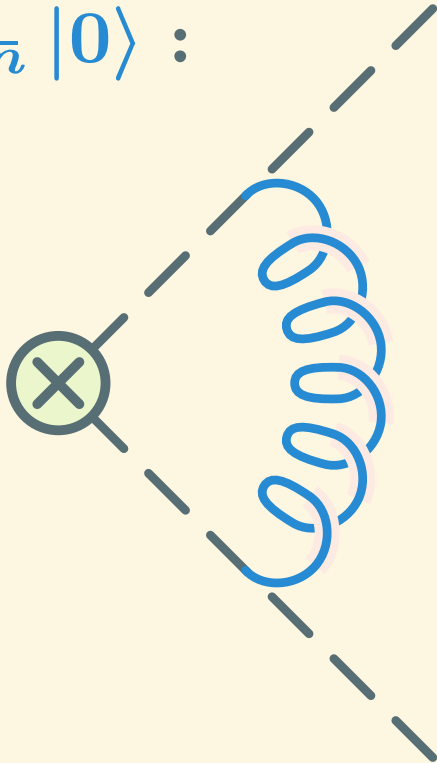


$$\propto \int d^d k \frac{1}{(k^2 - \Delta_q)(\bar{n} \cdot k + \delta_{p_2})} \times \left(\frac{C_F + C_A}{n \cdot k - \delta_{p_1}} - \frac{C_A}{n \cdot k - \delta_q} \right)$$

Gluon Mass

$$\frac{1}{k^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{(k^2 - M^2)}$$

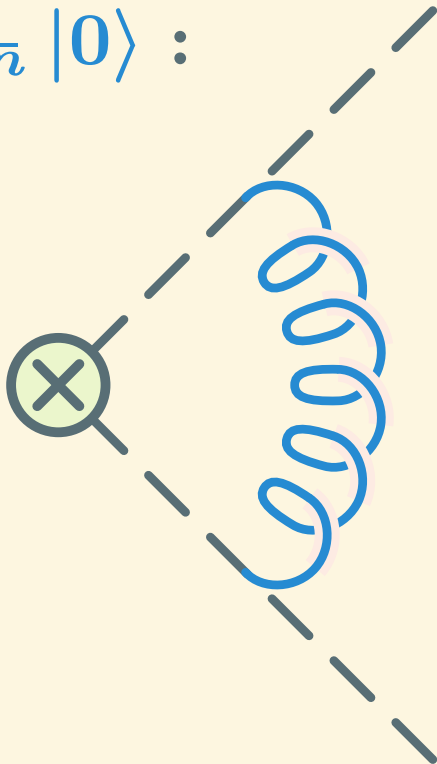
$$\langle 0 | Y_n^\dagger Y_{\bar{n}} | 0 \rangle :$$



Gluon Mass

$$\frac{1}{k^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{(k^2 - M^2)}$$

$$\langle 0 | Y_n^\dagger Y_{\bar{n}} | 0 \rangle :$$

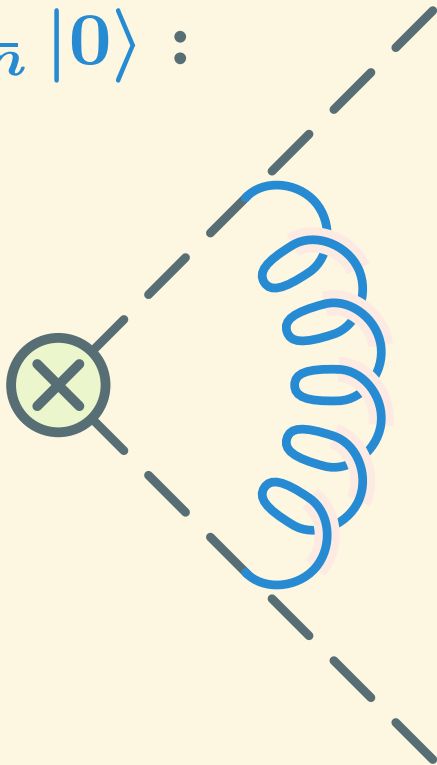


$$\propto C_F M^{-2\epsilon} \int_0^\infty \frac{dk^-}{k^-}$$

Glueon Mass

$$\frac{1}{k^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{(k^2 - M^2)}$$

$$\langle 0 | Y_n^\dagger Y_{\bar{n}} | 0 \rangle :$$



Divergent integral

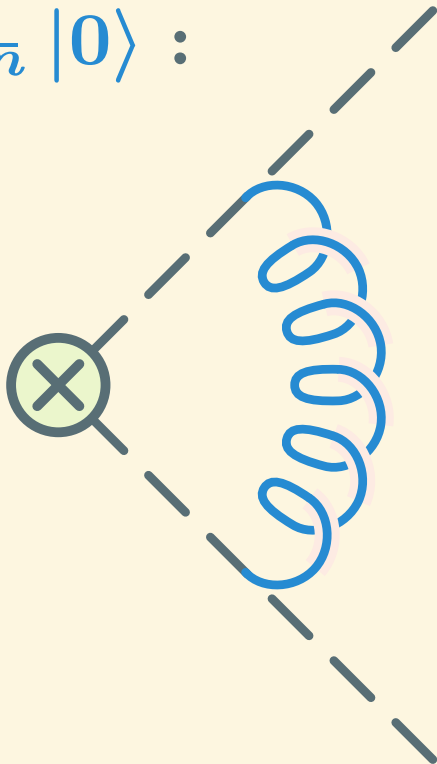


$$\propto C_F M^{-2\epsilon} \int_0^\infty \frac{dk^-}{k^-}$$

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Divergent integral

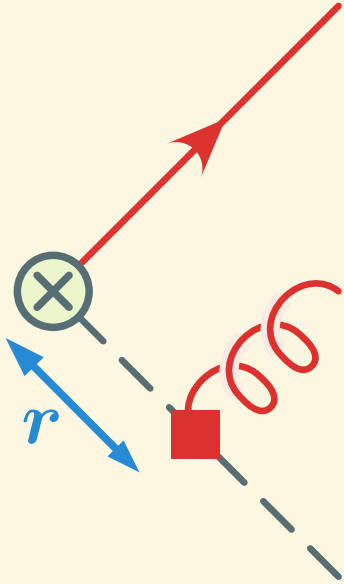


$$\propto C_F M^{-2\epsilon} \int_0^\infty \frac{dk^-}{k^-}$$

Add collinear integrands
before integrating – finite.

Chiu et. al. (2009)

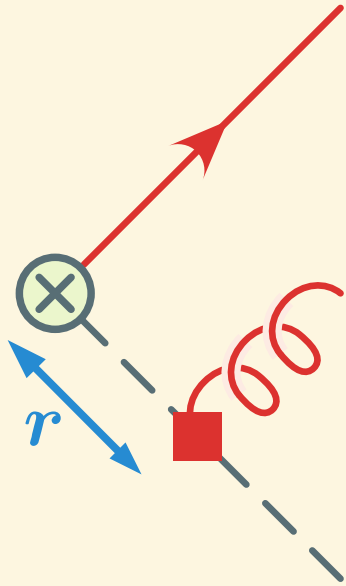
Anomalous Dimensions



$$O_2^{(i)\text{bare}}(\mathbf{u}) = \int d\mathbf{v} Z^{(i)}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) O_2^{(i)\text{ren}}(\mathbf{v})$$

($\mathbf{u} \leftrightarrow r$, momentum space)

Anomalous Dimensions



$$O_2^{(i)\text{bare}}(\mathbf{u}) = \int d\mathbf{v} Z^{(i)}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) O_2^{(i)\text{ren}}(\mathbf{v})$$

$(\mathbf{u} \leftrightarrow r, \text{momentum space})$

$$\gamma_{2(i)}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = - \int Z_{(i)}^{-1}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{w}) \frac{d}{d \log \mu} Z_{(i)}(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v})$$

Results

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_{(1a)}(u, v) &= \frac{\alpha_s \delta(u-v) \theta(\bar{v})}{\pi} \left(C_F \left(-\frac{3}{2} + \log \frac{-Q^2}{\mu} + \log \bar{v} \right) + \frac{C_A}{2} \right) \\ &+ \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \left(C_F - \frac{C_A}{2} \right) \bar{u} \left(\theta(1-u-v) \frac{uv}{\bar{u}\bar{v}} + \theta(\bar{u})\theta(\bar{v})\theta(u+v-1) \frac{uv+u+v-1}{uv} \right) \\ &- \frac{\alpha_s C_A}{2\pi} \bar{u} \left(\theta(\bar{u})\theta(u-v) \frac{\bar{v}-uv}{u\bar{v}} + \theta(\bar{v})\theta(v-u) \frac{\bar{u}-uv}{v\bar{u}} + \frac{1}{\bar{u}\bar{v}} \frac{\bar{u}\theta(\bar{u})\theta(u-v)}{u-v} + \frac{\bar{v}\theta(\bar{v})\theta(v-u)}{v-u} \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma_{(1b)}(u, v) = \gamma_{(1a_n)}(u, v)$$

$$\gamma_{(1B)} = \gamma_{(1\delta)} = \gamma_{(0)} = \frac{\alpha_s C_F}{\pi} \left(-\frac{3}{2} + \log \frac{-Q^2}{\mu} \right)$$

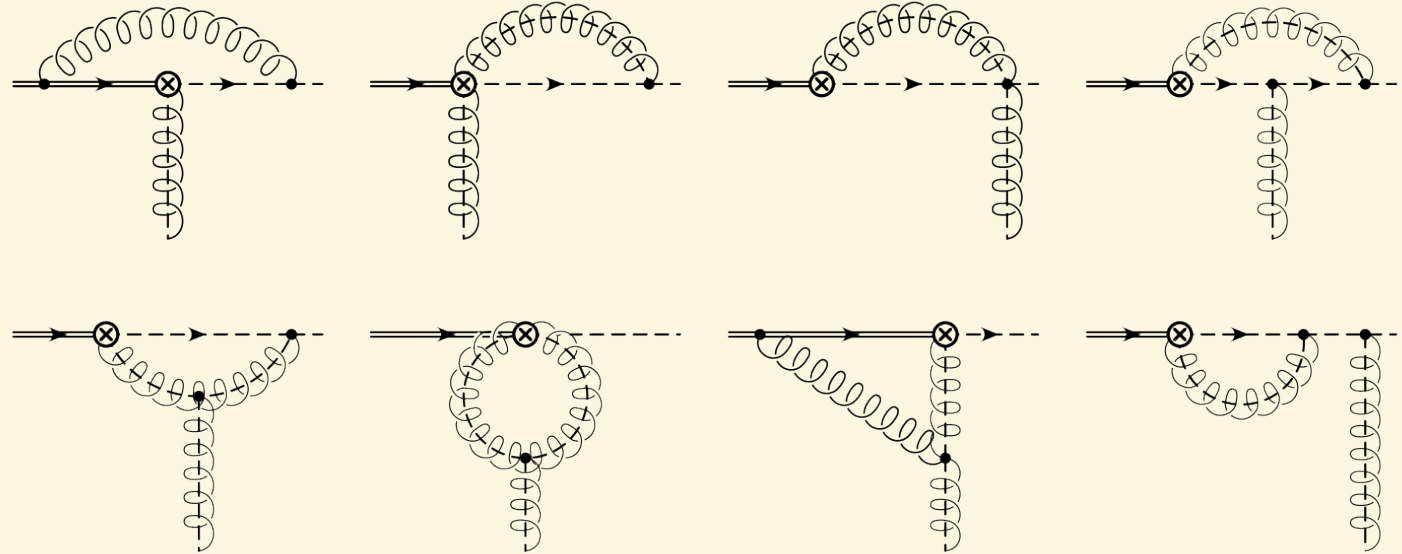
$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_{(1c)}(u, v) &= \frac{\alpha_s \delta(u-v)}{\pi} \left(C_F \left(-\frac{3}{2} + \log \frac{-Q^2}{\mu} \right) + \frac{C_A}{2} \log v \right) \\ &- \frac{\alpha_s C_A}{\pi} \left(\left[\frac{\theta(v-u)\theta(u)}{v-u} + \frac{\theta(u-v)\theta(v)}{u-v} \right]_+ - \frac{\theta(u-v)}{u} - \frac{\theta(v-u)}{v} \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_{(1d)}(u, v) &= \frac{\alpha_s \delta(u-v)}{\pi} \left(-\frac{C_F}{2} + C_A \left(\log \frac{-Q^2}{\mu} + \log(v) - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ &- \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \left(C_F - \frac{C_A}{2} \right) \frac{1}{v} \left[\frac{v\theta(u-v)\theta(v)}{u-v} + \frac{u\theta(v-u)\theta(u)}{v-u} \right]_+\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_{(1e)}(u, v) &= \frac{\alpha_s \delta(u-v) \theta(\bar{v})}{\pi} \left(\frac{C_F}{2} + C_A \left(\log \frac{-Q^2}{\mu} + \log(v) - 1 \right) \right) - \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \left(C_F - \frac{C_A}{2} \right) \frac{1}{v\bar{v}} \left(\theta(\bar{v})\theta(v-u)u\bar{v} \right. \\ &\left. + \theta(\bar{u})\theta(u-v)v\bar{u} + \left[\frac{\bar{u}v\theta(\bar{u})\theta(u-v)}{u-v} + \frac{u\bar{v}\theta(\bar{v})\theta(v-u)}{v-u} \right]_+ \right)\end{aligned}$$

Checks on the Results

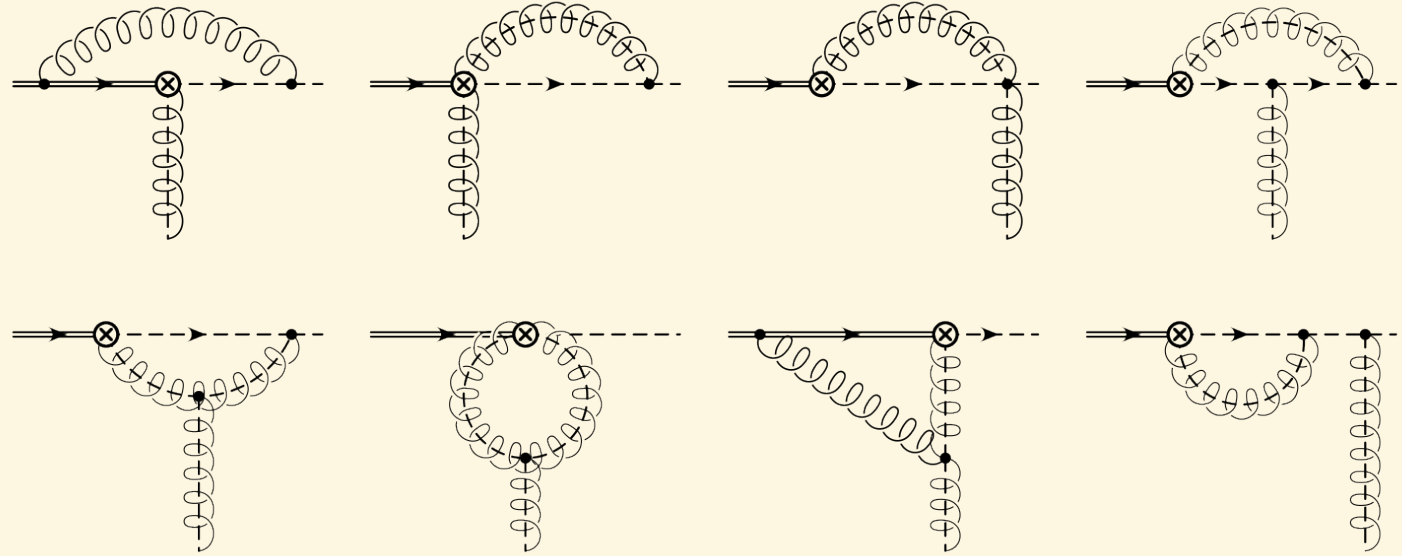
Heavy-to-light
vector currents:
Off-diagonal
terms agree



Hill et.al. (2004)

Checks on the Results

Heavy-to-light
vector currents:
Off-diagonal
terms agree



Hill et.al. (2004)

Cusp anomalous dimension agrees:

$$\gamma_{(i)}(u, v) = \delta(u - v) \Gamma_{\text{cusp}} \log \left(\frac{-Q^2}{\mu^2} \right) + \gamma_{(i)}^{NC}(u, v)$$

Summary

Towards summing subleading logs in Thrust:

Computed anomalous dimension of $\mathcal{O}(\lambda)$ dijet operators in SCET

Used a formalism of SCET as multiple copies of QCD coupled to Wilson Lines.

To sum logs, still need anomalous dimensions of $\mathcal{O}(\lambda^2)$ and soft functions

Summary

Towards summing subleading logs in Thrust:

Computed anomalous dimension of $\mathcal{O}(\lambda)$ dijet operators in SCET

Used a formalism of SCET as multiple copies of QCD coupled to Wilson Lines.

To sum logs, still need anomalous dimensions of $\mathcal{O}(\lambda^2)$ and soft functions

(coming soon!)