

Resummed small- x and first moment evolution of fragmentation functions in pQCD

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Collaborators

Talk based on

- arXiv:1207.5631 (to appear in JHEP)
- See also 1108.2993 [Vogt 11](#)

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Outline of Topics

- 1 Introduction
- 2 D-dimensional structure
- 3 Results
- 4 Beyond NNLL: DMS relation
- 5 Summary and outlook

Semi-inclusive e^+e^- annihilation (SIA)

Fragmentation functions $F_a^h(x, Q^2)$ in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma/Z/\phi(q) \rightarrow h(p) + X$ ($x = 2pq/Q^2$):

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_0} \frac{d^2\sigma}{dx d\cos\theta} = \frac{3}{8}(1 + \cos^2\theta) F_T^h + \frac{3}{4}\sin^2\theta F_L^h + \frac{3}{4}\cos\theta F_A^h$$

Factorisation formula ($\mathcal{O}(1/Q)$ terms neglected)

$$F_a^h(x, Q^2) = \sum_{j=q,\bar{q},g} \int_x^1 \frac{dz}{z} c_{a,j}(z, \alpha_S(Q^2)) D_j^h\left(\frac{x}{z}, Q^2\right)$$

Coefficient functions $c_{a,j}$ known at α_S^2 [Rijken,van Neerven 96](#), [Mitov,Moch 06](#)

Fragmentation distributions D_j^h evolve via time-like splitting functions P^T

$$\frac{d}{d\ln Q^2} D_i^h(x, Q^2) = \sum_{j=q,\bar{q},g} \int_x^1 \frac{dz}{z} P_{ji}^T(z, \alpha_S) D_j^h\left(\frac{x}{z}, Q^2\right)$$

P^T known at α_S^2 (NLO) [Curci,Furmanski,Petronzio 80](#), [Floratos,Kounnas,Lacaze 81](#), ...

NNLO computed via analytic continuation [Mitov,Moch,Vogt 06](#), [Moch,Vogt 07](#),

[Almasy,Moch,Vogt 11](#)

SIA in the small- x limit

In the small- x limit need to resum logarithms of the form:

$$\begin{aligned} xP_{gi}^{(n)T} &\sim \alpha_S^{n+1} \ln^{2n} x + \dots, & xP_{qi}^{(n)T} &\sim \alpha_S^{n+1} \ln^{2n-1} x + \dots, \\ xC_{T,g}^{(n)} &\sim \alpha_S^n \ln^{2n-1} x + \dots, & xC_{T,q}^{(n)} &\sim \alpha_S^n \ln^{2n-2} x + \dots, \\ xC_{L,g}^{(n)} &\sim \alpha_S^n \ln^{2n-2} x + \dots, & xC_{L,q}^{(n)} &\sim \alpha_S^n \ln^{2n-3} x + \dots. \end{aligned}$$

P^T : LL [Mueller 81](#), [Bassetto,Ciafaloni,Marchesini,Mueller 82](#) , NLL (MG scheme) [Mueller 83](#)

$C_{T(\phi),g}$: LL [Mueller 83](#), [Albino,Bolzoni,Kniehl,Kotikov 11](#)

Mellin transform: $M \left[\frac{1}{x} \ln^k x \right] (N) \equiv \int_0^1 dx x^{N-1} \frac{1}{x} \ln^k x = \frac{(-1)^k k!}{\bar{N}^{k+1}}, \bar{N} = N - 1$

Goal: Finite Mellin $N = 1$ limit (required for multiplicity calculations) at NLO (in $\overline{\text{MS}}$). Need NLL for $c_{T,i}$ and NNLL for $P_{ij}^T, c_{L,i}$.

Resum by analysing D-dimensional structure of unfactorised fragmentation functions. Highest three logs now available, including Higgs exchange (ϕ) in the heavy top limit.

pFF before factorisation

Unfactorised pFF in $D = 4 - 2\epsilon$ dimensions ($a_s = \alpha_s/4\pi$):

$$\hat{F}_{a,k} = \tilde{C}_{a,i} Z_{ik}^T, \quad P^T = \frac{dZ^T}{d\ln Q^2} (Z^T)^{-1}, \quad \frac{da_s}{d\ln Q^2} = -\epsilon a_s + \beta_{D=4}$$

- Z^T expressed in terms of P^T :

$$Z^T \Big|_{a_s^n \epsilon^{-n}} : P_0^T, \beta_0; \quad Z^T \Big|_{a_s^n \epsilon^{-n+1}} : P_0^T, \beta_0, P_1^T, \beta_1; \dots \quad Z^T \Big|_{a_s^n \epsilon^{-1}} : P_{n-1}^T$$

- $\tilde{C}$ contains only positive powers of ϵ :

$$\tilde{C}_{a,i} = (1) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} a_s^n \epsilon^l c_{a,i}^{(n,l)}$$

At a_s^n : $\epsilon^{-n}, \dots, \epsilon^{-2}$: lower order terms. ϵ^{-1} : n-loop splitting fnc. + ...

ϵ^0 : n-loop coeff. fnc. + ... $\epsilon^{0 < k < l}$: required for order a_s^{n+l}

NNLO results fix the highest three powers of $1/\epsilon$ to all orders in a_s .

D-dim. structure of unfactorised observables

KLN means all $a_s^n \epsilon^{-m}$ terms are zero for $m > n$ (zero also for $m = n$ for $a = L$ and 'off-diagonal' terms).

Decompose the D-dim. pFF with according to # external legs [Vogt 11](#).

E.g. for $a = T, \phi$:

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{F}_{a,g}^{(n)} &= \frac{1}{\epsilon^{2n-1}} \sum_{k=1}^n x^{-1-2k\epsilon} \left\{ A_{a,g}^{(k,n)} + \epsilon B_{a,g}^{(k,n)} + \epsilon^2 C_{a,g}^{(k,n)} + \dots \right\} \\ x^{-k\epsilon} &= 1 - k\epsilon \ln x + \frac{(k\epsilon)^2}{2} \ln^2 x + \dots \\ &\rightarrow A^{(k,n)} : \text{LL}, B^{(k,n)} : \text{NLL}, C^{(k,n)} : \text{NNLL} \quad \text{etc.}\end{aligned}$$

(Motivated by phase space structure for SIA in small- x :

$$2 \rightarrow \gamma/Z \rightarrow 2 (+k \text{ extra partons}) : x^{-k\epsilon} \dots \int_0^1 \text{other variables.}$$

N²LO: [Matsuura,van Neerven 88, Rijken,vN 95](#))

KLN cancellation and fixed order results provide constraints to fix $A, B \dots$

D-dim. structure of unfactorised observables

LL: $\widehat{F}_{a,g}^{(n)}$ includes terms of the form $x^{-1} \ln^{n+\delta-1} x$ at all orders $\epsilon^{-n+\delta}$ with $\delta = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, and is decomposed into n contributions of the form

$$\epsilon^{-2n+1} x^{-1-2k\epsilon} A_{a,g}^{(k,n)} = \epsilon^{-2n+1} x^{-1} \left[1 - 2k\epsilon \ln x + \frac{1}{2} (2k\epsilon)^2 \ln^2 x + \dots \right] A_{a,g}^{(k,n)},$$

$$k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$n-1$ (KLN) + 3 (NNLO) constraints $\rightarrow$ The n $A_{a,g}^{(k,n)}$ coefficients are overconstrained by $n+2$ linear eqns.

$n+1(n)$ linear eqns for NLL(NNLL) $B_{a,g}^{(l,n)}(C_{a,g}^{(l,n)})$. **N²LO $\rightarrow$ N²LL resummation.**

Quark case similar: ϵ^{-2n+2} prefactor, one fewer term in sum:

$$\widehat{F}_{a,q}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{\epsilon^{2n-2}} \sum_{l=0}^{n-2} x^{-1-2(n-l)\epsilon} \left\{ B_{a,q}^{(l,n)} + \epsilon C_{a,q}^{(l,n)} + \epsilon^2 D_{a,q}^{(l,n)} + \dots \right\}$$

Also here highest three logs at all orders fixed by NNLO results.

Obtain NNLL timelike splitting functions and coefficient functions.

pFF before factorisation

Longitudinal case:

$$\hat{F}_{L,g}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{\epsilon^{2n-2}} \sum_{\ell=0}^{n-1} x^{-1-2(n-\ell)\epsilon} \left(A_{L,g}^{(\ell,n)} + \epsilon B_{L,g}^{(\ell,n)} + \dots \right), \quad (1)$$

$$\hat{F}_{L,q}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{\epsilon^{2n-3}} \sum_{\ell=0}^{n-2} x^{-1-2(n-\ell)\epsilon} \left(B_{L,q}^{(\ell,n)} + \epsilon C_{L,q}^{(\ell,n)} + \dots \right) \quad (2)$$

c_L known at α_S^2 [Rijken,van Neerven 96](#), [Mitov,Moch 06](#) $\rightarrow$ highest two logs.

We obtain the highest three logs at NNLO (α_S^3) [CHK,Vogt,Yeat 12](#) via analytic continuation of the physical evolution kernel

$$K_{ab}^T(x, \alpha_S) = \mathcal{AC} \left[K_{ab}^S(x, \alpha_S) \right]$$

between the SIA system ($F_T, \tilde{F}_L$) with $\tilde{F}_L(N) = F_L(N)/(\alpha_S c_{L,q}^{(1)}(N))$ and the DIS counterpart ($F_1, \tilde{F}_L^S$) for which NNLO is known $\rightarrow F_{L,g}|_{\text{NNLL}}$
 $(F_{L,q}|_{\text{NNLL}} \leftrightarrow \text{2nd highest log})$

Results

NNLL completely known. $\widehat{F}$ calculated to α_S^{18} [CHK,Vogt,Yeat 12](#) (see also [Vogt 11](#)) using FORM [Vermaseren 00, Tentyukov,Vermaseren 07](#)

Analytical form inferred from the ‘all-order’ results.

Building blocks: $S = (1 - 4\xi)^{1/2}$, $\mathcal{L} = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}(1 + S)\right)$, $\xi = -8C_A a_s / \bar{N}^2$

(Also $F \equiv S^{-1/2}$ for the coeff. fcn.), e.g.

$$P_{\text{gg}}^T(N) = \frac{1}{4} \bar{N}(S - 1) - \frac{1}{6C_A} a_s (11 C_A^2 + 2 C_A n_f - 4 C_F n_f) (S^{-1} - 1) - P_{\text{qq}}^T(N) + \text{other NNLL terms}$$

$$P_{\text{qq}}^T(N) = \frac{4}{3} \frac{C_F n_f}{C_A} a_s \left\{ \frac{1}{2\xi} (S - 1)(\mathcal{L} + 1) + 1 \right\} + \frac{1}{18} \frac{C_F n_f}{C_A^3} a_s \bar{N} \left\{ (-11 C_A^2 + 6 C_A n_f - 20 C_F n_f) \frac{1}{2\xi} (S - 1 + 2\xi) + 10 C_A^2 \frac{1}{\xi} (S - 1) \mathcal{L} - (51 C_A^2 - 6 C_A n_f + 12 C_F n_f) \frac{1}{2} (S - 1) + (11 C_A^2 + 2 C_A n_f - 4 C_F n_f) S^{-1} \mathcal{L} + (5 C_A^2 - 2 C_A n_f + 6 C_F n_f) \frac{1}{\xi} (S - 1) \mathcal{L}^2 + (51 C_A^2 - 14 C_A n_f + 36 C_F n_f) \mathcal{L} \right\}$$

$$C_{T,q}(N) = 1 + \frac{1}{3} \frac{C_F n_f}{C_A^2} \bar{N} (F^{-1} - 1 - F\mathcal{L}) + \text{NNLL terms}$$

Results

Finite first moments ($N = 1$): 'NLO + resummed' results.

For P^T : NLO + NNLL. For $C_{T,\phi}$: NLO + NLL. For C_L : NLO + NNLL. E.g.

$$P_{\text{gg}}^T(N=1) = (2C_A a_s)^{1/2} - \frac{1}{6C_A} (11C_A^2 + 2C_A n_f + 12C_F n_f) a_s \\ + \frac{1}{144C_A^3} \left([1193 - 576\zeta_2] C_A^4 - 140C_A^3 n_f + 4C_A^2 n_f^2 + 760C_A^2 C_F n_f \right. \\ \left. - 80C_A C_F n_f^2 + 144C_F^2 n_f^2 \right) (2C_A a_s^3)^{1/2} + \mathcal{O}(a_s^2),$$

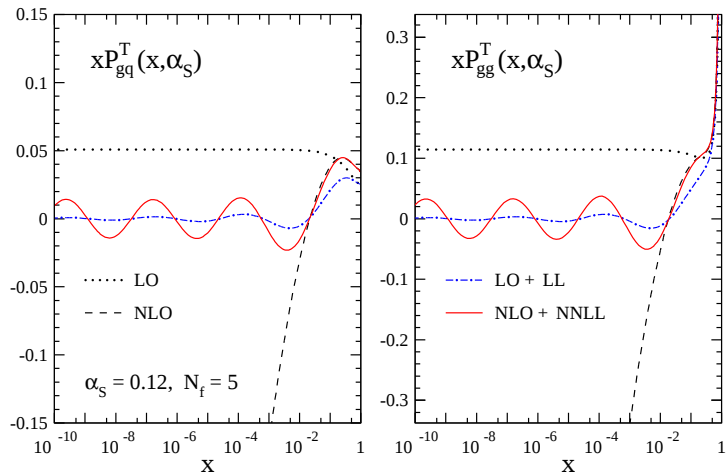
$$P_{\text{gq}}^T(N=1) = \frac{C_F}{C_A} \left(P_{\text{gg}}^T(N=1) + \frac{4}{3} \frac{C_F n_f}{C_A} a_s \right) + \mathcal{O}(a_s^2).$$

$$P_{\text{qq}}^T(N=1) = \frac{8}{3} n_f a_s - \frac{1}{3C_A^2} \left(17C_A^2 n_f - 2C_A n_f^2 + 4C_F n_f^2 \right) (2C_A a_s^3)^{1/2} + \mathcal{O}(a_s^2),$$

$$P_{\text{qq}}^T(N=1) = \frac{C_F}{C_A} \left(P_{\text{gq}}^T(N=1) - \frac{4}{3} n_f a_s \right) + \mathcal{O}(a_s^2),$$

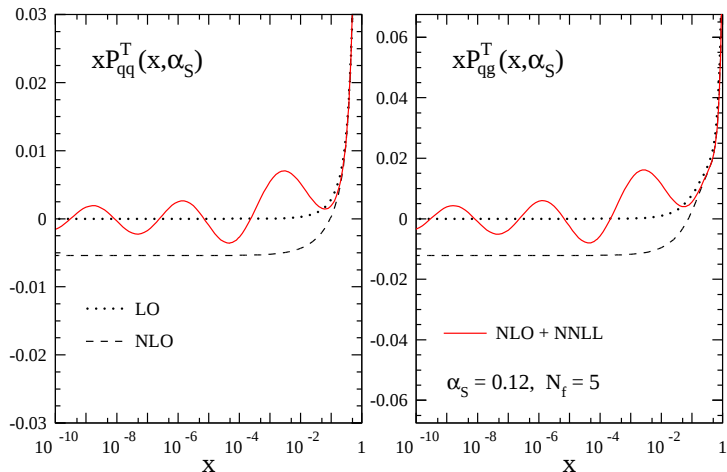
Corresponding 'NLO+resummed' first moments for coefficient functions also calculated [CHK,Vogt,Yeats 12](#)

Small-x gluon-parton splitting functions



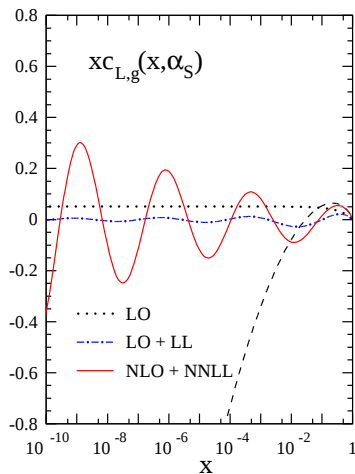
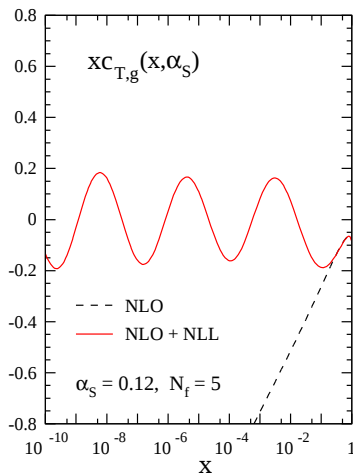
NB: similar resummed curves: approximate 'Casimir scaling' of P_{gi}^T .

Small-x quark-parton splitting functions

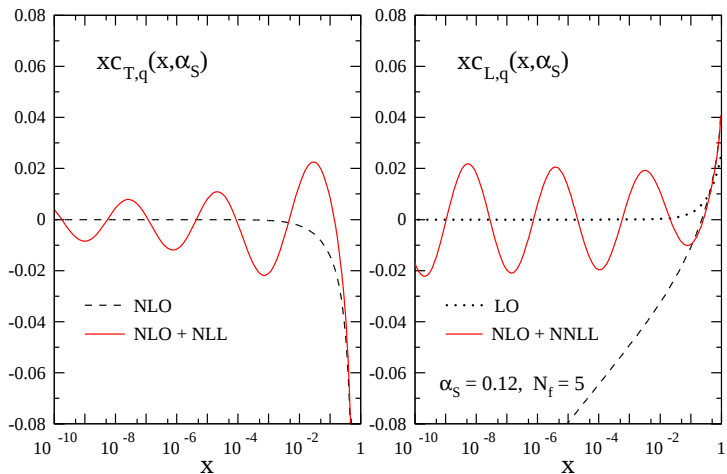


NB: similar resummed curves: approximate 'Casimir scaling' of P_{qi}^T .

Small-x coefficient functions for gluons



Small-x coefficient functions for quarks



Analytical results in x-space

Non-log parts (ie. the $\mathcal{S}(N)$'s) for splitting functions can be expressed in terms of Bessel functions of the first kind, $J_1(z)$, $J_2(z)$, $z = (32C_A a_s)^{1/2} \ln \frac{1}{x}$, e.g.

$$\begin{aligned} x P_{gg}^T + x P_{qq}^T \Big|_{\text{NNLL}} &= \left\{ 4C_A a_s + \frac{8}{3} (11C_A^2 + 2C_A n_f - 4C_F n_f) a_s^2 \ln \frac{1}{x} \right\} \frac{2}{z} J_1(z) \\ &+ \left\{ \frac{4}{9} (26C_F n_f - 23C_A n_f) a_s^2 + \frac{8}{9C_A} (11C_A^2 + 2C_A n_f - 4C_F n_f)^2 a_s^3 \ln^2 \frac{1}{x} \right\} \frac{2}{z} J_1(z) \\ &+ \frac{32}{9C_A} \left([134 - 72\zeta_2] C_A^4 + 23C_A^3 n_f - 48C_A^2 C_F n_f + 4C_A C_F n_f^2 - 8C_F^2 n_f^2 \right) a_s^3 \ln^2 \frac{1}{x} \frac{4}{z^2} J_2(z) \end{aligned}$$

NB: hint of 'second resummation' ?

NB: $J_n(z) \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi z}} \cos \left(z - \frac{\pi}{2} \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right)$ for $z \rightarrow \infty$.

Log parts ($\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{S})$) as convolutions of J_0 :

$$\int_0^1 dx x^{N-2} \frac{1}{\ln x} \left(J_0(2\sqrt{a} \ln x) - 1 \right) = \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{4a}{(N-1)^2}} \right)$$

NB: $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{S})$ do not appear in physical kernels $\rightarrow$ scheme dependent feature.

Coefficient functions as convolutions of generalised hypergeometric functions
(see also [Albino, Bolzoni, Kniehl, Kotikov 11](#))

Beyond NNLL

Recap of what we already know:

- P_{gi}^T : NNLL; P_{qi}^T : N³LL
- $C_{a,g}$: NNLL; $C_{a,q}$: N³LL (closed form at NNLL known) for $a = T, \phi$
- $C_{L,i}$: NNLL $i = q, g$ ($C_{L,q}$ at N³LL also possible from physical kernel)

$P_{gg}^T|_{C_F=0}$ at N³LL and N⁴LL using DMS relation [Dokshitzer, Marchesini, Salam 05](#) :

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_{\ln Q^2} f_\sigma(N, Q^2) &= P_\sigma(N) f_\sigma(N, Q^2) = P_u(N + \sigma \partial_{\ln Q^2}) f_\sigma(N, Q^2) \\ P_\sigma(N) &= P_u(N) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sigma^n}{n!} \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial N^{n-1}} \left(\frac{\partial P_u}{\partial N} [P_u(N)]^n \right)\end{aligned}$$

$\sigma = +1$: time-like. $\sigma = -1$: space-like. P_u : universal splitting fnc

→ Time-Space difference given by lower order quantities.

Beyond NNLL

P^S single log enhanced [BFKL](#) . At LL:

$$P_{\text{gg}}^S(N) \Big|_{\text{LL}} = \frac{C_A \alpha_S}{\pi} \bar{N}^{-1} + 2\zeta_3 \left(\frac{C_A \alpha_S}{\pi} \right)^4 \bar{N}^{-4} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_S^6 \bar{N}^{-6}) .$$

Recall:

$$P_{\text{gg}}^T(N) \Big|_{\text{LL}} \sim \mathcal{O}(\alpha_S \bar{N}^{-1}) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_S^2 \bar{N}^{-3}) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_S^3 \bar{N}^{-5}) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_S^4 \bar{N}^{-7}) + \dots$$

- $P_{\text{gg}}^T|_{C_F=0}$ at LL, NLL, NNLL completely fixed without any space-like input.
- $P_{\text{gg}}^T|_{C_F=0}$ at N³LL requires $P_{\text{gg}}^{S(3)}$ at LL (known).
- $P_{\text{gg}}^T|_{C_F=0}$ at N⁴LL requires $P_{\text{gg}}^{S(3)}$ at NLL (not known in $\overline{\text{MS}}$).

Also leads to additional cross checks with N²LL results obtained from D-dim structure.

See [CHK, Vogt, Yeats 12](#) for the analytic form of $P_{\text{gg}}^T|_{C_F=0}$ and corresponding first moments at N³LL and at N⁴LL (up to one parameter)

Summary and outlook

- D-dimensional structure of unfactorised SIA fragmentation functions
 - NNLO $\leftrightarrow$ highest three logs.
 - NLO + resummed (finite $N=1$ limit) time-like splitting and coeff. fnc.
- Results towards NNLO + resummed (require N^4LL) partially available.
- Application to small- x DIS [CHK,Vogt](#) and large- x SIA [Almasy,LoPresti,Vogt](#) : soon.
- See also large- x DIS [Almasy,Soar,Vogt 10](#)