

Power corrections to EEC meets conformal bootstrap

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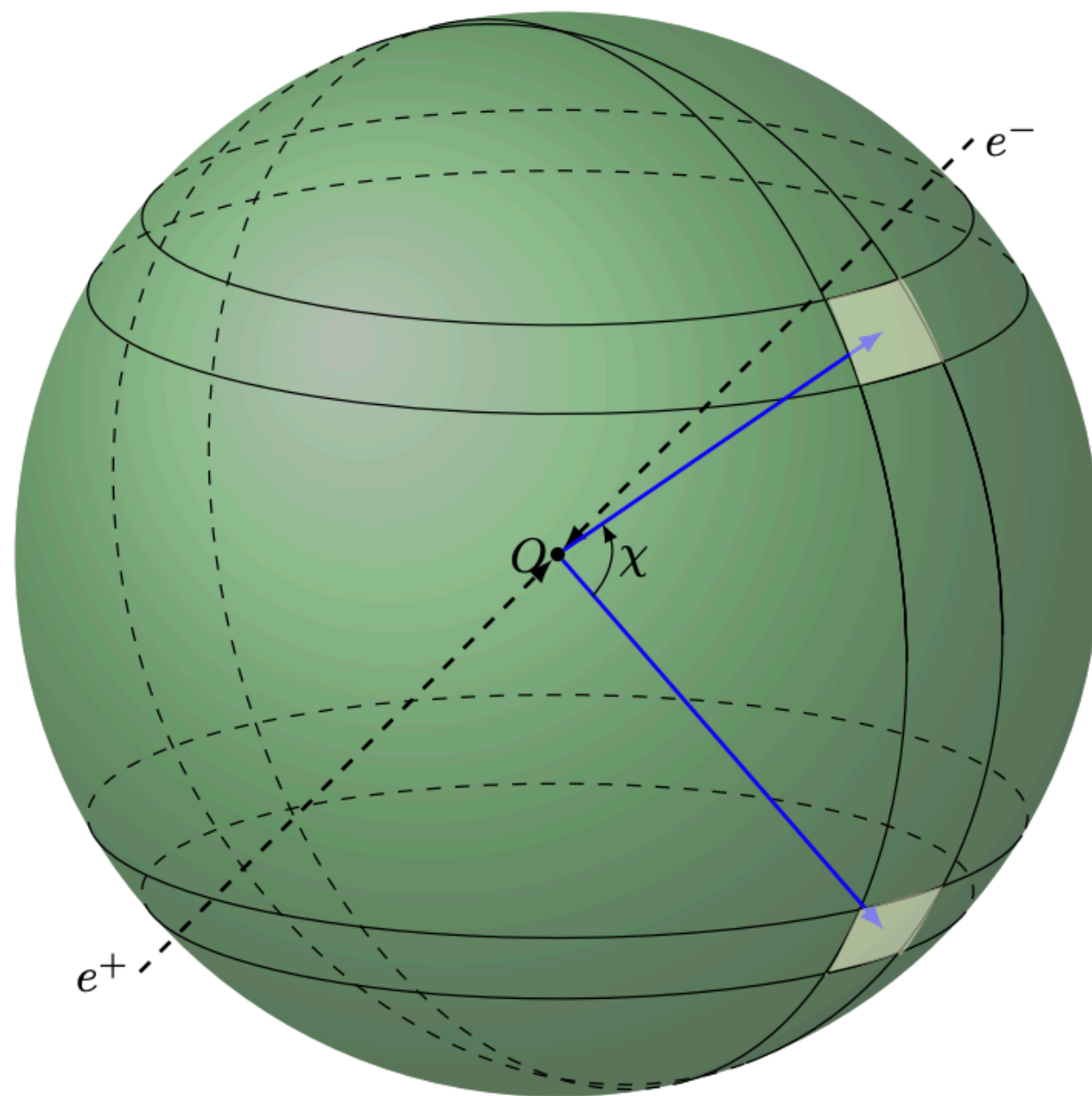
with Hao Chen, Xinan Zhou, 2301.03616
with Hao Chen, in preparation

RADCOR 2023
University of Edinburgh
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Energy-Energy Correlation functions

- EEC is the **energy weighting** two-particle angular correlation in e^+e^- .

Basham, Brown, Ellis, Love, 1978



$$\frac{d^2\Sigma}{d\Omega d\Omega'} = \sum_{N=2}^{\infty} \int \prod_{a=1}^N E_a^{-1} d^3p_a \frac{d^N\sigma}{E_1^{-1} d^3p_1 \dots E_N^{-1} d^3p_N} S_N \left[\sum_{b,c=1}^N \frac{E_b E_c}{W^2} \delta(\Omega_b - \Omega) \delta(\Omega_c - \Omega') \right]$$

- **Energy weighting** is the unique way to make the measurement IRC safe.

Field theory definition

Hofman, Maldacena, 2008; Belitsky, Hohenegger, Korchemsky, Sokatchev, Zhiboedov, 2013

- EEC can be defined as Wightman correlator of sources, sink, and energy flow operators

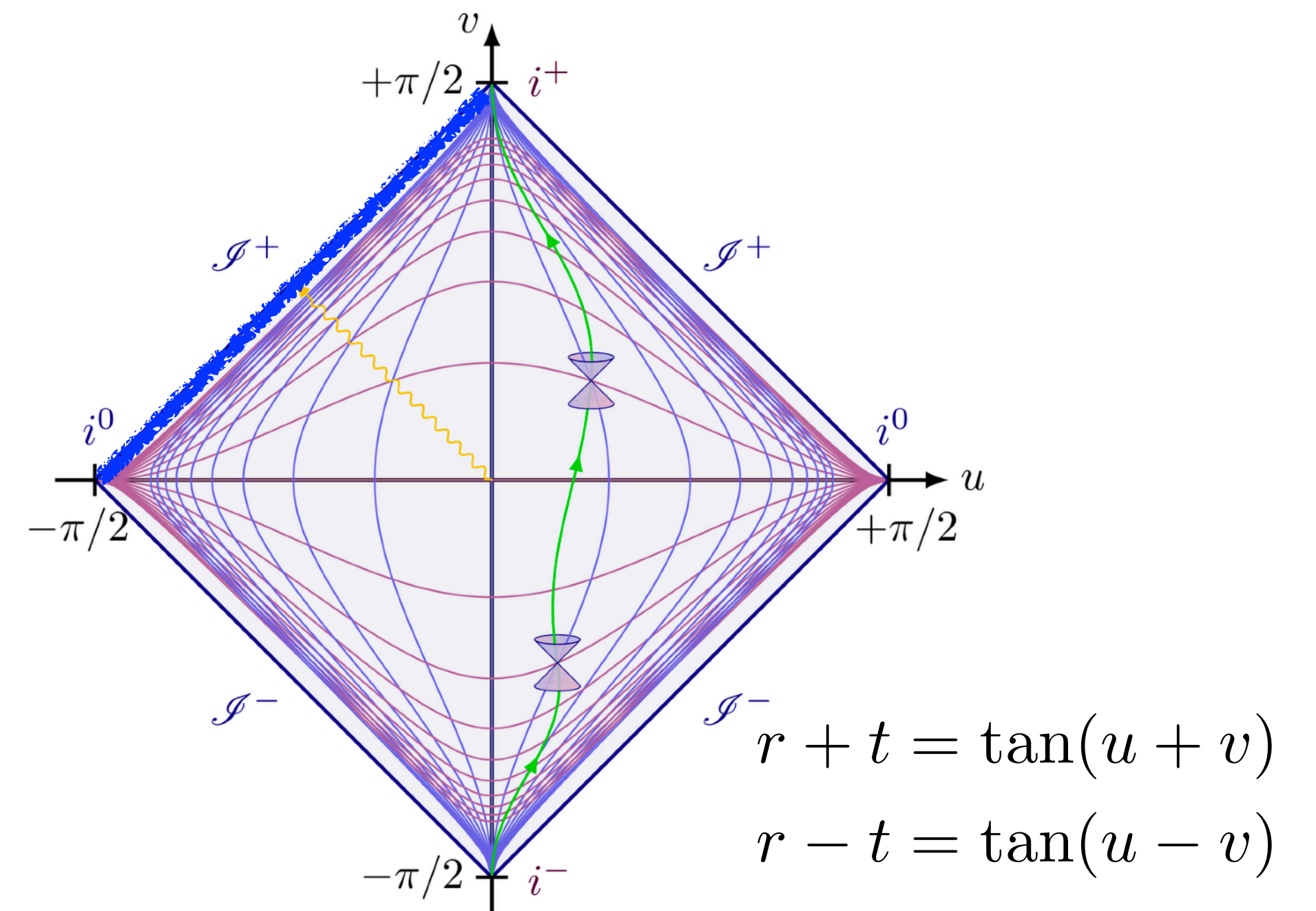
$$J^\mu(x) = \psi(x)\gamma^\mu\psi(x)$$



$$\text{EEC}(\chi) = \int d^4x e^{-ix \cdot q} \langle \Omega | J^\mu(x) \mathcal{E}(\hat{n}_1) \mathcal{E}(\hat{n}_2) J_\mu(0) | \Omega \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{E}(\vec{n}) = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r^2 \int_0^\infty dt \vec{n}_i T^{0i}(t, r\vec{n})$$

Tkachov, 1995

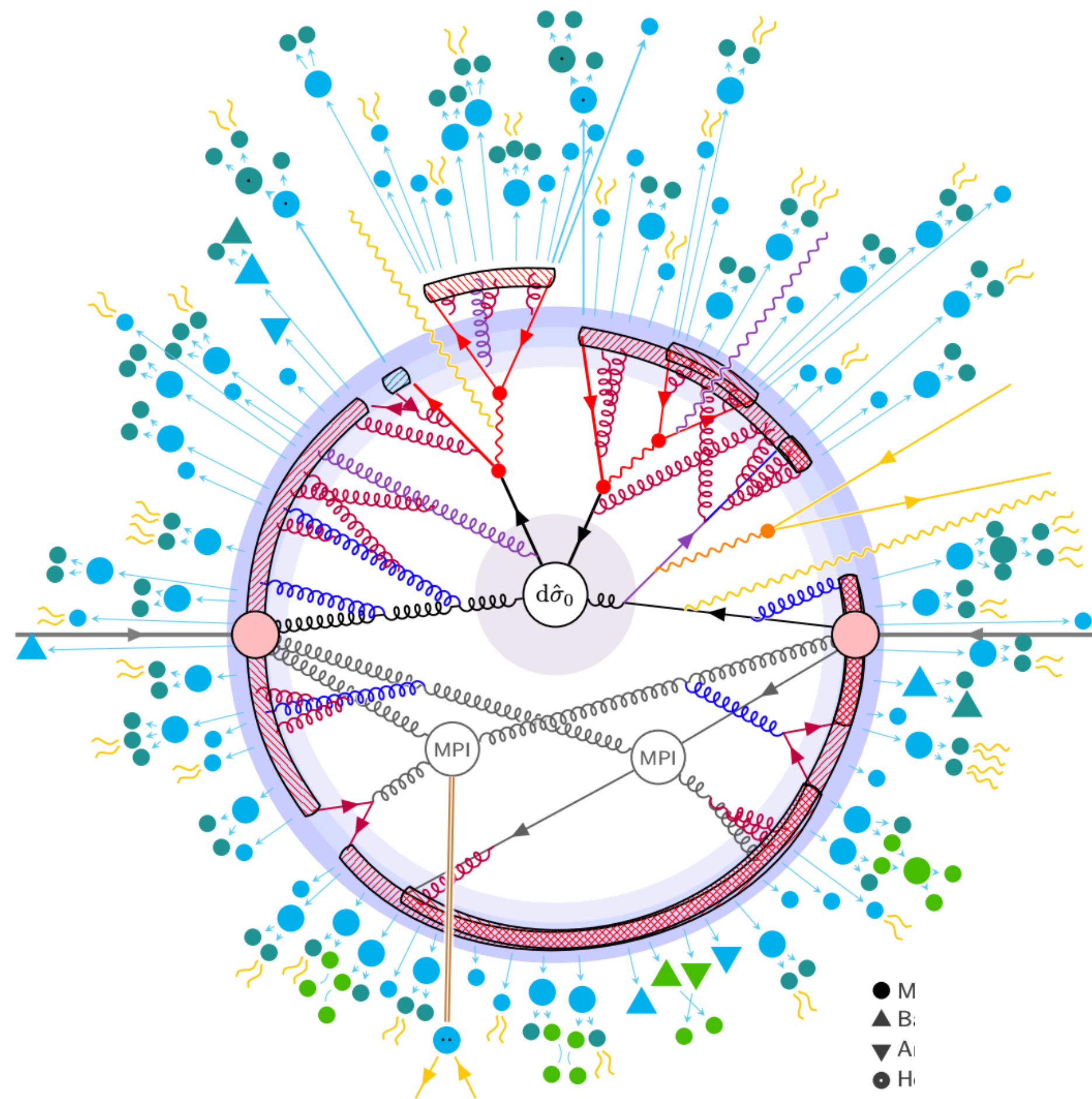


https://tikz.net/relativity_penrose_diagram/

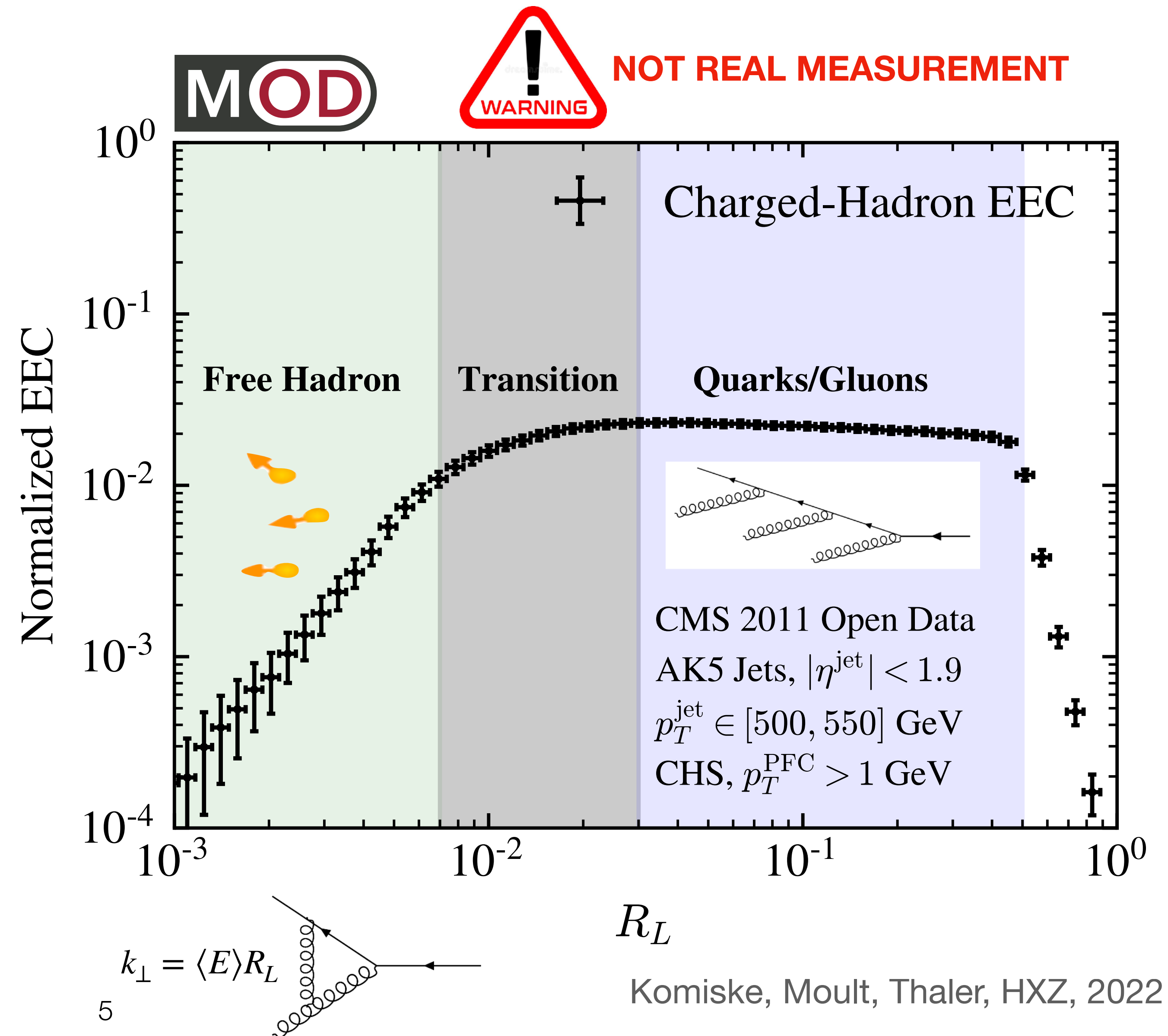
Modern phenomenological application

- Multi-point projected energy correlators
2004.11381
- Spin correlation in gluon jet
2011.02492
- Applications to track based observables
2108.01674, 2201.05166
- Visualization of the parton fragmentation evolution
2201.07800
- Top quark mass measurement
2201.08393
- Non-Gaussianities in collider energy flux
2205.02857
- Decay density matrix for weak gauge boson
2207.03511
- Nuclear energy correlator and gluon saturation
2209.02080, 2301.01788
- Dead cone effects for massive quark jets
2210.09311
- QGP and medium modification
2209.11236, 2303.03413, 2303.08143

Visualizing time evolution of parton fragmentation



Pythia manual



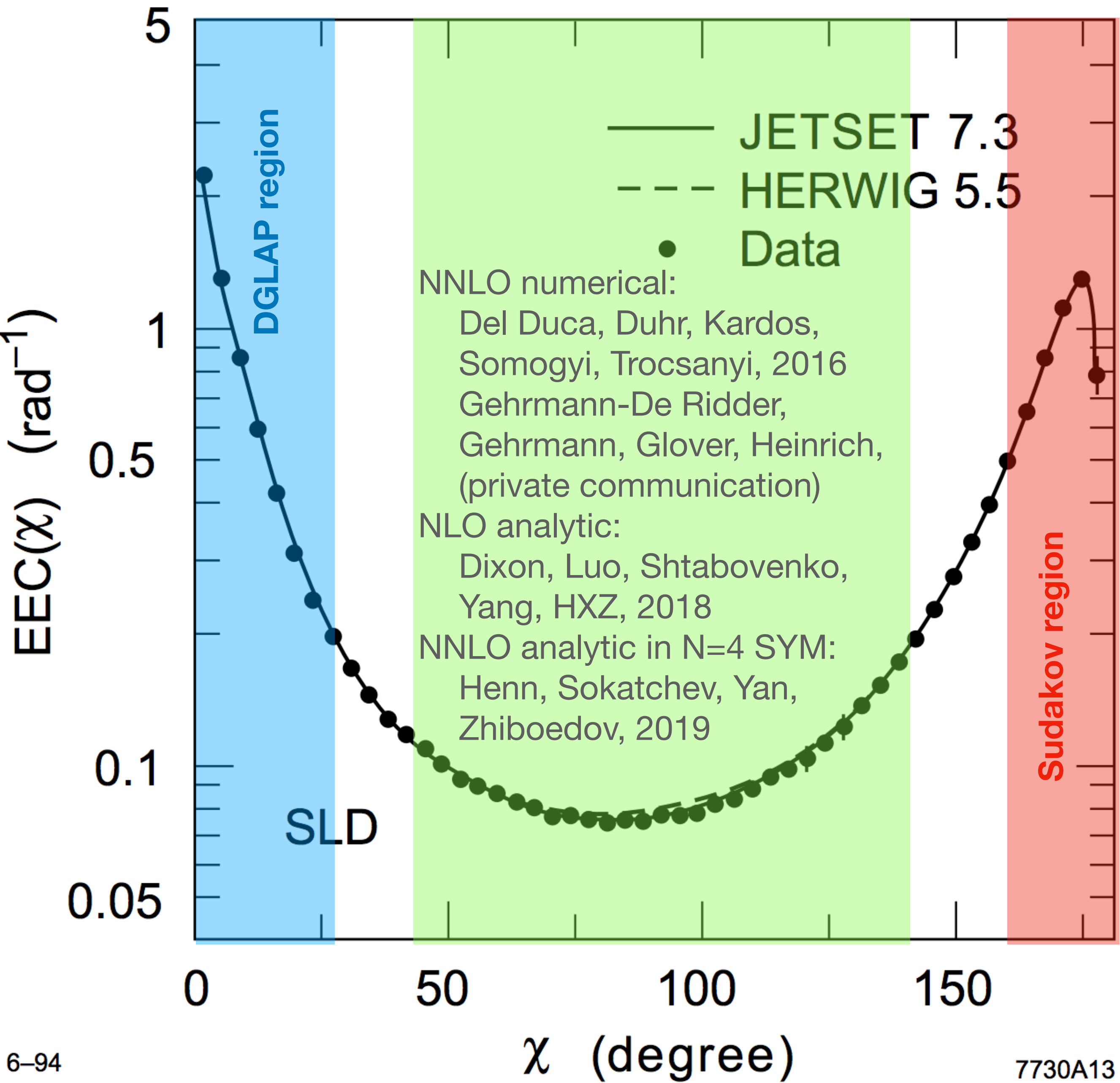
There are a number of pQCD-related stories I have left untold.

Why did it take almost 20 years for the inclusive energy–energy correlation in $e^+e^- \rightarrow h_1 h_2 X$, believed to be the most reliable IRCS pQCD prediction, to agree with the experimental data?

Dokshitzer, in 《50 Years of Quantum Chromodynamics》 2022

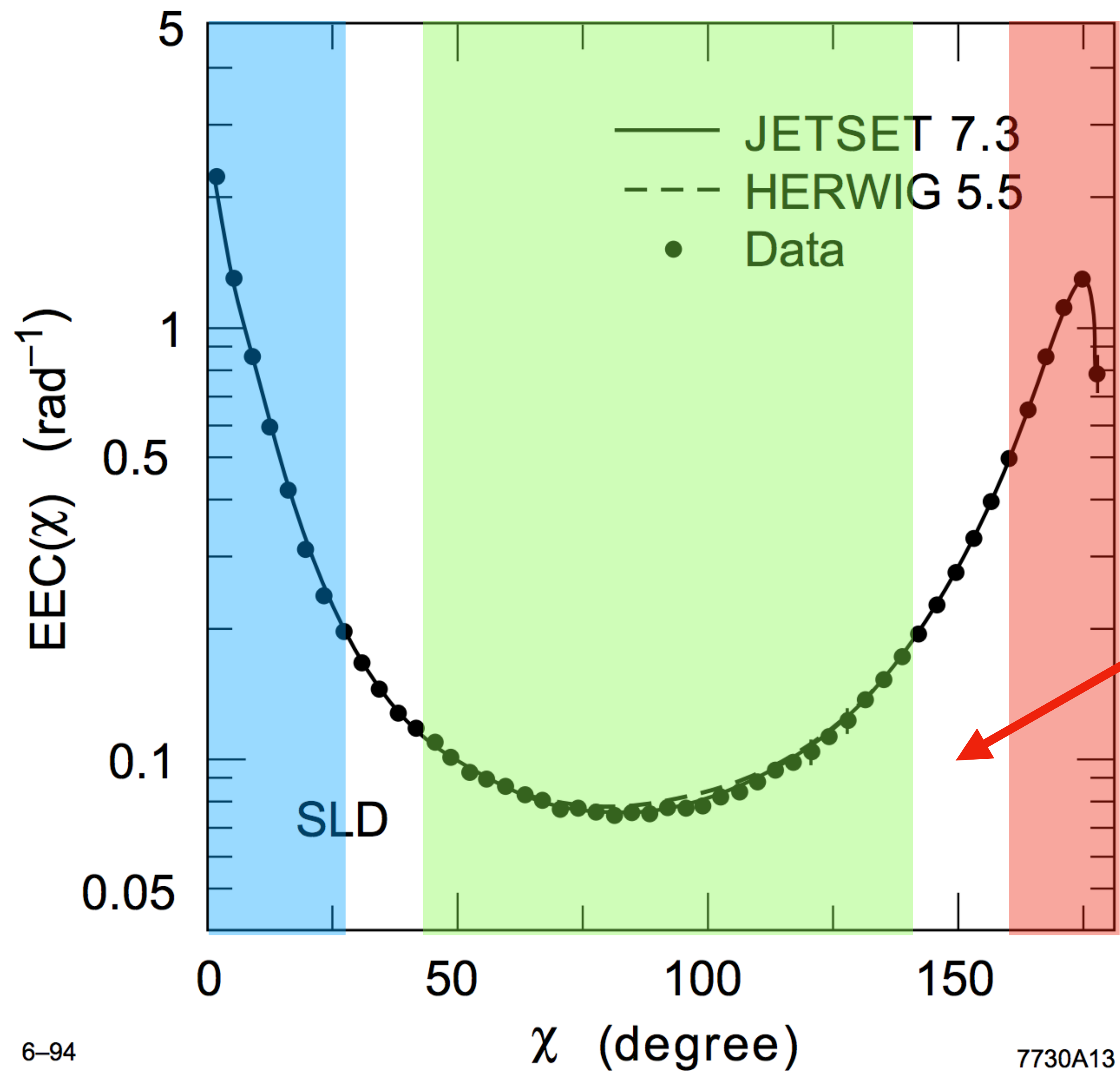
collinear divergences

Leading Log:
Konishi, Ukawa, Veneziano, 1978
Richards, Stirling, Ellis, 1982
NNLL and beyond:
Dixon, Moul, HXZ, 2019
CFT:
Kologlu, Kravchuk, Simmons-Duffin, Zhiboedov, 2019
Korchemsky, 2019



Soft + collinear divergences

CSS:
Collins, Soper, 1982
Dokshitzer, Marchesini, Webber, 1999
de Florian, Grazzini, 2004
Kardos, Kluth, Somogyi, Tulipant, Verbytskyi, 2018
SCET:
Moul, HXZ, 2018
Duhr, Mistlberger, Vita, 2022



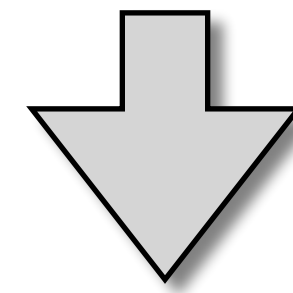
Power
corrections to
Sudakov
logarithms

This talk

The main goal of this talk is to introduce
a new method of resumming Sudakov logarithms in EEC,
by exploiting its position space definition,
and using techniques from conformal bootstrap program.

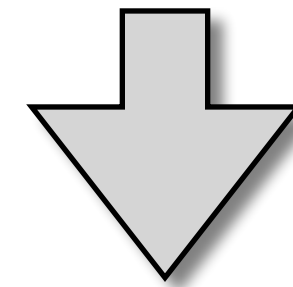
Resummation in momentum space

$$\text{EEC}(\chi) = \int d^4x e^{-ix \cdot q} \langle \Omega | J^\mu(x) \mathcal{E}(\hat{n}_1) \mathcal{E}(\hat{n}_2) \sum_i |X_i\rangle \langle X_i| J_\mu(0) | \Omega \rangle$$



Insertion of complete state

$$\sum_i |X_i\rangle = |q\bar{q}\rangle + |q\bar{q}g\rangle + |q\bar{q}gg\rangle + |q\bar{q}q'\bar{q}'\rangle + \dots$$



Amplitudes, Loops and phase space integrals

$$\text{EEC}(\chi) = \int \text{LIPS} \sum_i |\mathcal{M}_{e^+e^- \rightarrow X_i}|^2 E_{\hat{n}_1} E_{\hat{n}_2}$$

Degenerate states: soft, collinear, rapidity

Regulator + factorization $\Rightarrow$ resummation by evolution equation



On-shell amplitudes easy to calculate; particle physics intuition

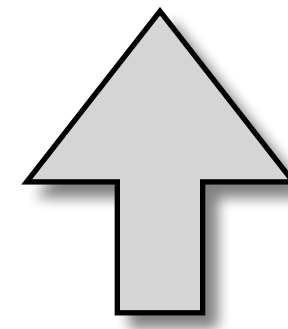


Requires cancellation of unphysical parameters; (conformal, crossing) symmetry not manifest

Position space calculation

$$\text{EEC}(\chi) = \int d^4x e^{-ix \cdot q} \langle \Omega | J^\mu(x) \mathcal{E}(\hat{n}_1) \mathcal{E}(\hat{n}_2) J_\mu(0) | \Omega \rangle$$

$$\text{EEC}(\chi) = \int d^4x e^{-ixq} \int dt_1 \int dt_2$$
$$\lim_{r_1 \rightarrow \infty} r_1^2 \lim_{r_2 \rightarrow \infty} r_2^2 \langle \Omega | J^\mu(x) T^{0\hat{n}_1}(t_1, r_1 \hat{n}_1) T^{0\hat{n}_2}(t_2, r_2 \hat{n}_2) J_\mu(0) | \Omega \rangle$$



A local, infrared finite four-point Wightman correlator in Minkowskian signature

Where does the Sudakov logarithms come from?

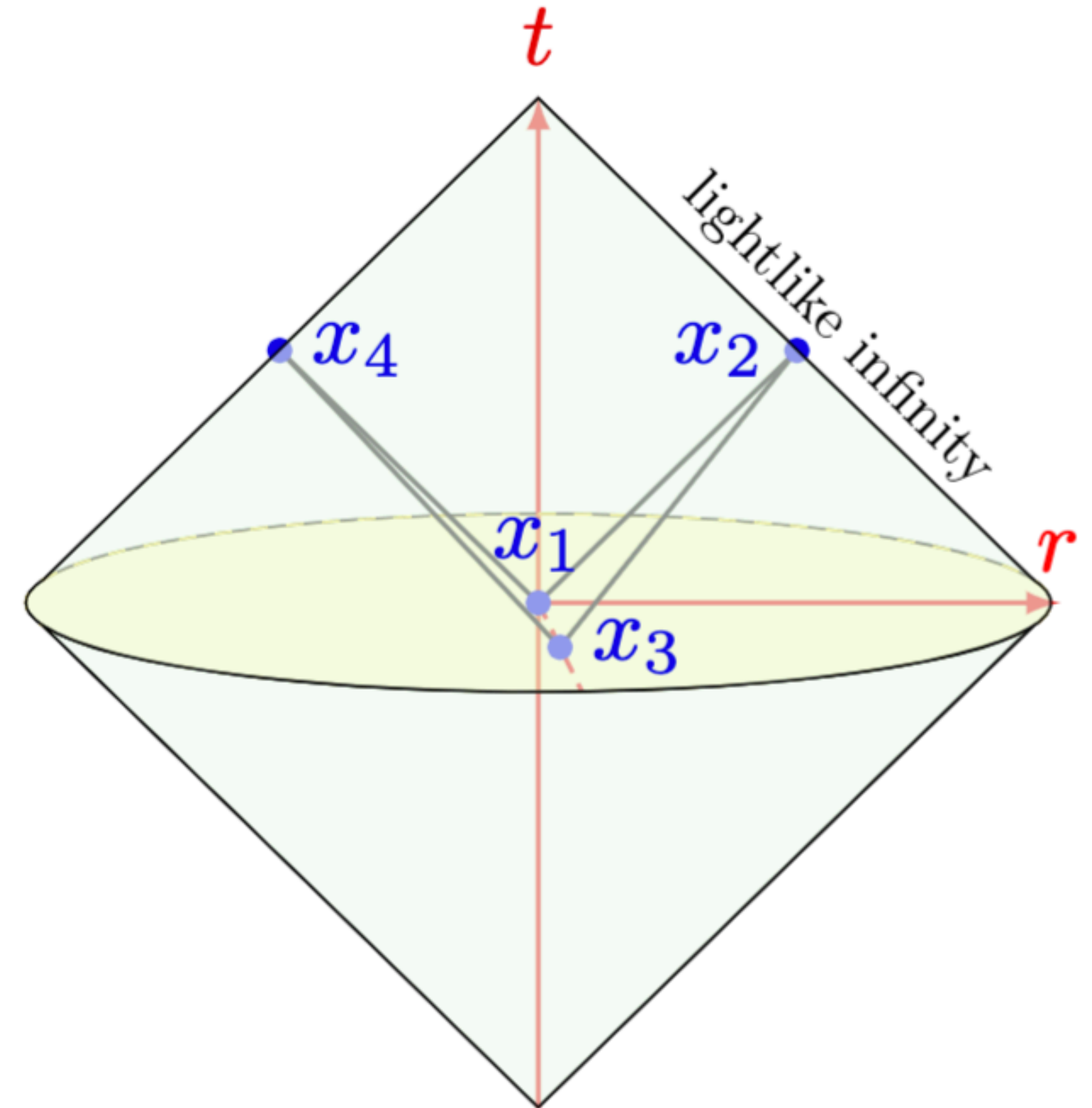
$$\int d^4x_{13} e^{-ix_{13}q} \langle J_\mu(x_1) T^{\rho\sigma}(x_2) T^{\lambda\kappa}(x_4) J^\mu(x_3) \rangle \quad x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = (t_2, r\vec{n}_2), \quad x_4 = (t_4, r\vec{n}_4)$$

Choose a frame where detectors are exactly back-to-back $n_2 = \bar{n}_4$

$$\frac{q_\perp^2}{q^2} \sim 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x_{13}^+ x_{13}^-}{x_{13}^2} \sim 0$$

$$|x_{13,\perp}|^2 \gg x_{13}^+ x_{13}^-$$

- x_2 is integrated over a null line at infinity
- Its dominated contribution comes from the region where $(x_1 - x_2)^2/r^2 \sim 0$
- x_3 is transverse separated from $x_1 \Rightarrow (x_2 - x_3)^2/r^2 \sim 0$

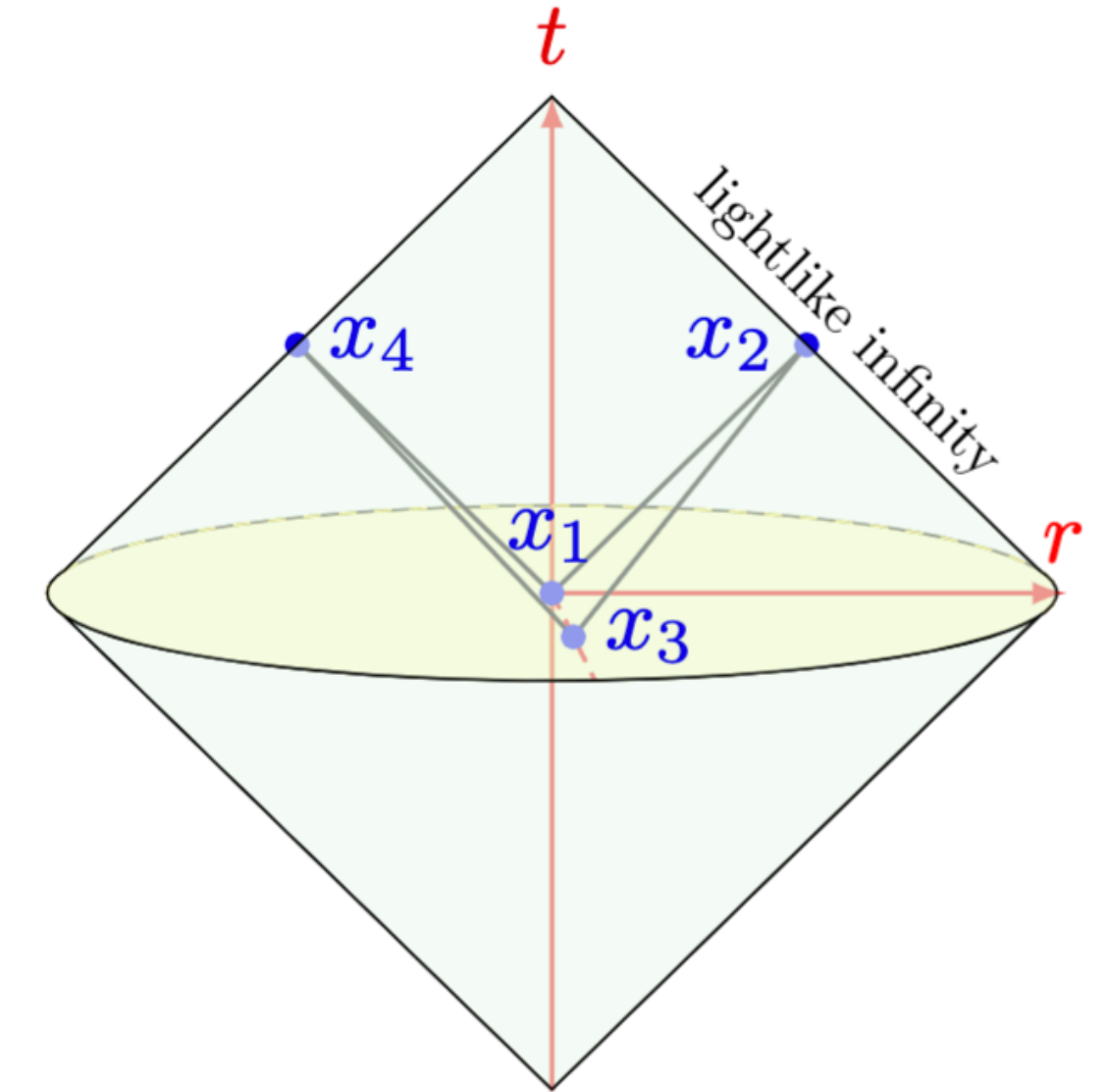


Double lightcone limit

- E.g. a 4-pt scalar correlator in N=4 SYM:

$$\langle \mathcal{O}(x_1) \mathcal{O}(x_2) \mathcal{O}(x_4) \mathcal{O}(x_3) \rangle = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{x_{13}^4 x_{24}^4}{(x_{12}^2 x_{34}^2)^4} \mathcal{F}(u, v)$$

$$u = \frac{x_{12}^2 x_{34}^2}{x_{13}^2 x_{24}^2} = z \bar{z}, \quad v = \frac{x_{23}^2 x_{14}^2}{x_{13}^2 x_{24}^2} = (1 - z)(1 - \bar{z})$$



- Double lightcone limit: $u \rightarrow 0, v \rightarrow 0$ ($z \rightarrow 0, \bar{z} \rightarrow 1$)

$$\text{one loop} = \left[-\frac{1}{4} \log u \log v + 0 \cdot \log(uv) + \dots \right] - \left[\frac{1}{4} (u + v) \log u \log v + \frac{1}{2} (u \log u + v \log v) + \dots \right] + \dots,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{two loop} = & \left[\frac{1}{16} \log^2 u \log^2 v + 0 \cdot \log u \log v \log(uv) + \dots \right] + \left[\frac{1}{8} (u + v) \log^2 u \log^2 v \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{3}{16} \log u \log v (u \log u + v \log v) + \frac{1}{8} \log u \log v (v \log u + u \log v) + \dots \right] + \dots, \end{aligned}$$

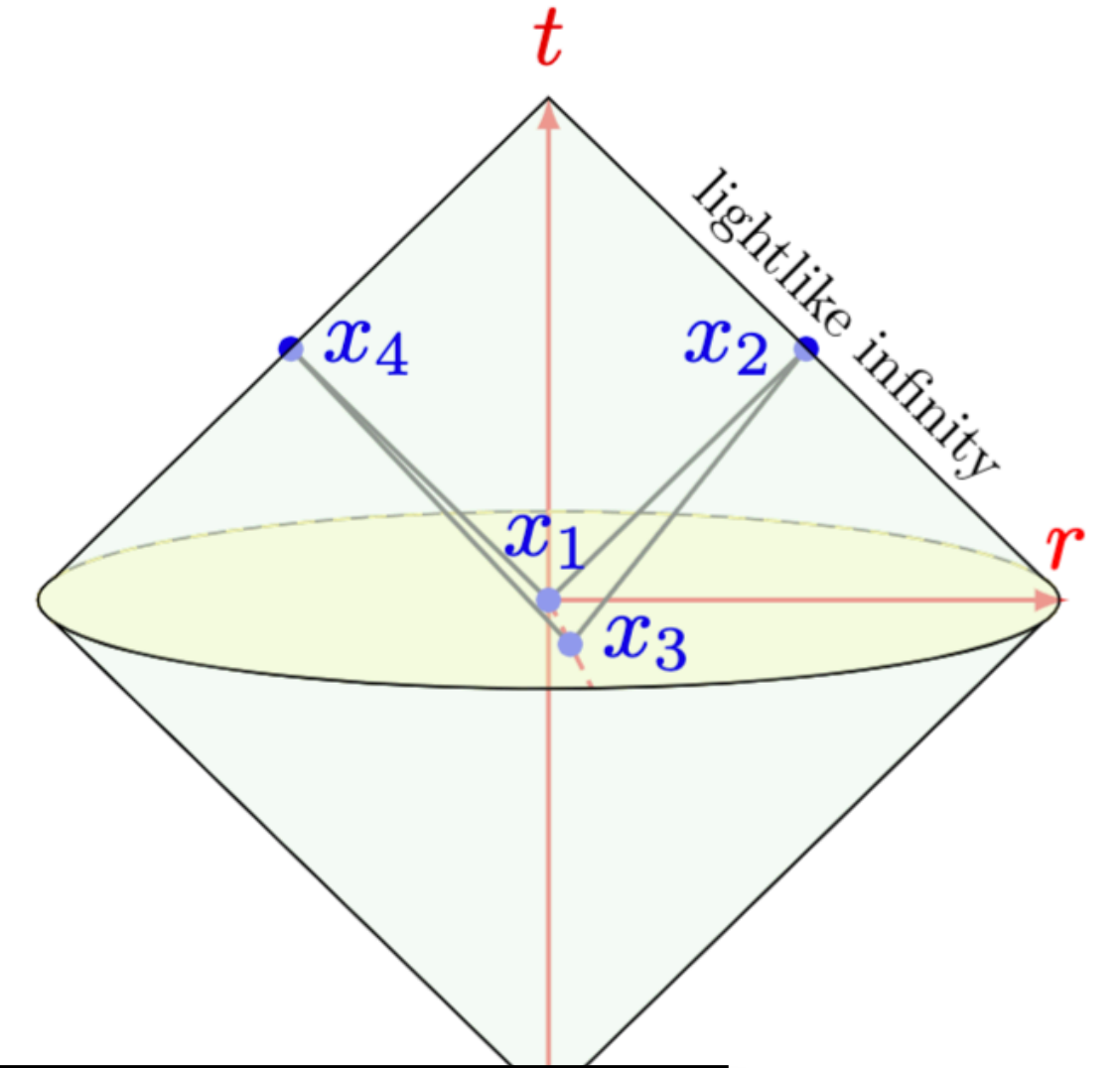
$$\text{three loop} = \left[-\frac{1}{96} \log^3 u \log^3 v + 0 \cdot \log^2 u \log^2 v \log(uv) + \dots \right] - \left[\frac{1}{48} (u + v) \log^3 u \log^3 v \right.$$

Drummond, Duhr, Eden, Heslop, Pennington, Smirnov, 2013

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- D
one

Message #1: The Sudakov limit of EEC is corresponding to the double lightcone limit of a local 4-point Minkowskian correlator

... ,

$$\text{two loop} = \left[\frac{1}{16} \log^2 u \log^2 v + 0 \cdot \log u \log v \log(uv) + \dots \right] + \left[\frac{1}{8} (u + v) \log^2 u \log^2 v \right. \\ \left. + \frac{3}{16} \log u \log v (u \log u + v \log v) + \frac{1}{8} \log u \log v (v \log u + u \log v) + \dots \right] + \dots,$$

$$\text{three loop} = \left[-\frac{1}{96} \log^3 u \log^3 v + 0 \cdot \log^2 u \log^2 v \log(uv) + \dots \right] - \left[\frac{1}{48} (u + v) \log^3 u \log^3 v \right.$$

Drummond, Duhr, Eden, Heslop, Pennington, Smirnov, 2013

- Where do the double logarithms come from in a local 4-pt correlator?
- Lightcone OPE of

$$\langle \mathcal{O}(x_1) \mathcal{O}(x_2) \mathcal{O}(x_4) \mathcal{O}(x_3) \rangle = \sum_{\mathcal{O}} \lambda_{\mathcal{O}} C_{\mathcal{O}}(x_{12}, \partial_{x_2}) \langle \mathcal{O}(x_2) \mathcal{O}(x_4) \mathcal{O}(x_3) \rangle$$

OPE of 1, 2

$$C_{\mathcal{O}}(x_{12}, \partial_{x_2}) = \frac{1}{|x_{12}|^{2\delta - \Delta_{\mathcal{O}}}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} x_2^{\mu} \partial_{2,\mu} + \alpha x_2^{\mu} x_2^{\nu} \partial_{2,\mu} \partial_{2,\nu} + \cdots \right]$$

twist expansion: lightcone
singularity of x_{12}

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OPE of 1, 2

$$C_{\mathcal{O}}(x_{12}, \partial_{x_2}) = \frac{1}{|x_{12}|^{2\delta - \Delta_{\mathcal{O}}}} \left[1 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} x_2^\mu \partial_{2,\mu} + \alpha x_2^\mu x_2^\nu \partial_{2,\mu} \partial_{2,\nu} + \dots}_{\text{sum over infinite descendent operators}} \right]$$

sum over infinite descendent operators

twist expansion: lightcone
singularity of x_{12}

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OPE of 1, 2

sum over infinite primary operators

$$C_{\mathcal{O}}(x_{12}, \partial_{x_2}) = \frac{1}{|x_{12}|^{2\delta - \Delta_{\mathcal{O}}}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} x_2^{\mu} \partial_{2,\mu} + \alpha x_2^{\mu} x_2^{\nu} \partial_{2,\mu} \partial_{2,\nu} + \cdots \right]$$

sum over infinite descendent operators

twist expansion: lightcone
singularity of x_{12}

- Where do the double logarithms come from in a local 4-pt correlator?
- Lightcone OPE of

$$\langle \mathcal{O}(x_1)\mathcal{O}(x_2)\mathcal{O}(x_4)\mathcal{O}(x_3) \rangle = \sum_{\mathcal{O}} \lambda_{\mathcal{O}} C_{\mathcal{O}}(x_{12}, \partial_{x_2}) \langle \mathcal{O}(x_2)\mathcal{O}(x_4)\mathcal{O}(x_3) \rangle$$

OPE of 1, 2

sum over infinite primary operators

$$C_{\mathcal{O}}(x_{12}, \partial_{x_2}) = \frac{1}{|x_{12}|^{2\delta - \Delta_{\mathcal{O}}}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} x_2^{\mu} \partial_{2,\mu} + \alpha x_2^{\mu} x_2^{\nu} \partial_{2,\mu} \partial_{2,\nu} + \cdots \right]$$

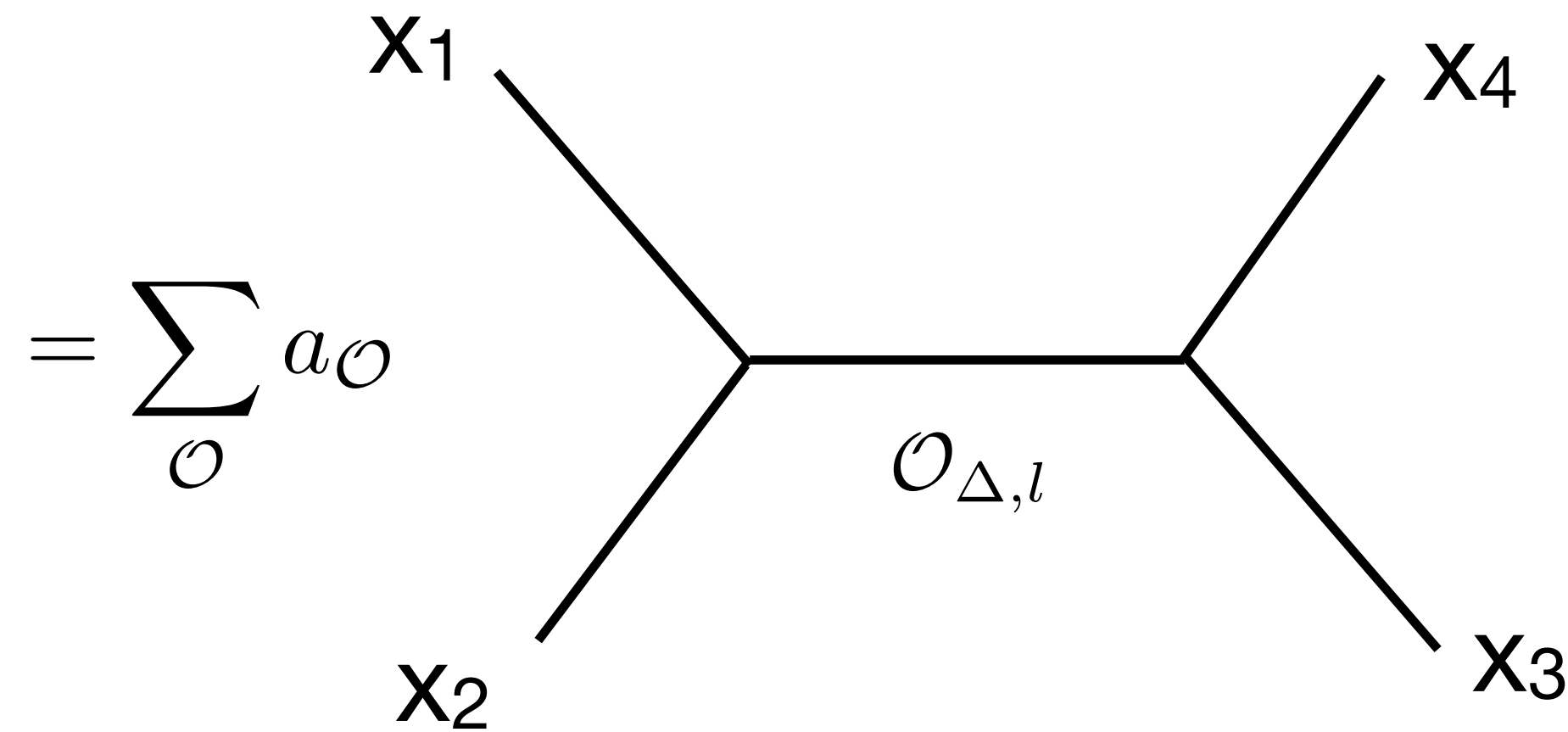
sum over infinite descendant operators

twist expansion: lightcone
singularity of x_{12}

- Singularity in x_{23} from sum over infinite operators (descendant of primary)

- Conformal block expansion of 4-pt correlator:

$$\langle \mathcal{O}(x_1) \mathcal{O}(x_2) \mathcal{O}(x_4) \mathcal{O}(x_3) \rangle = \sum_{\mathcal{O}} \lambda_{\mathcal{O}} C_{\mathcal{O}}(x_{12}, \partial_{x_2}) \langle \mathcal{O}(x_2) \mathcal{O}(x_4) \mathcal{O}(x_3) \rangle$$



$$= \sum_{\mathcal{O}} a_{\mathcal{O}}$$

$$= \text{prefactor} \times \sum_{\mathcal{O}} a_{\mathcal{O}} G_{\Delta, l}(u, v)$$

conformal block

Dolan, Osborn, 2001

$$G_{\Delta, l}(u, v) = \frac{z\bar{z}}{\bar{z} - z} [k_{\Delta-l-2}(z)k_{\Delta+l}(\bar{z}) - (z \leftrightarrow \bar{z})]$$

$$k_{\beta}(x) = x^{\beta/2} {}_2F_1(\beta/2, \beta/2, \beta; x)$$

- Double lightcone limit ($z \rightarrow 0, \bar{z} \rightarrow 1$): $G_{\Delta, l}(u, v) \rightarrow z^{\tau/2} [\log(1 - \bar{z}) + \dots]$

log div. from infinite descendant

- Conformal block expansion of 4-pt correlator:

$$\langle \mathcal{O}(x_1) \mathcal{O}(x_2) \mathcal{O}(x_4) \mathcal{O}(x_3) \rangle = \sum_{\mathcal{O}} \lambda_{\mathcal{O}} C_{\mathcal{O}}(x_{12}, \partial_{x_2}) \langle \mathcal{O}(x_2) \mathcal{O}(x_4) \mathcal{O}(x_3) \rangle$$

x_1 x_4

conformal block

Message #2: Instead of expanding in fixed-multiplicity amplitudes, we can expand in local operator exchange. Double logarithms from lightcone singularity + infinite operator summation.

2001
→ $\bar{z}$)]

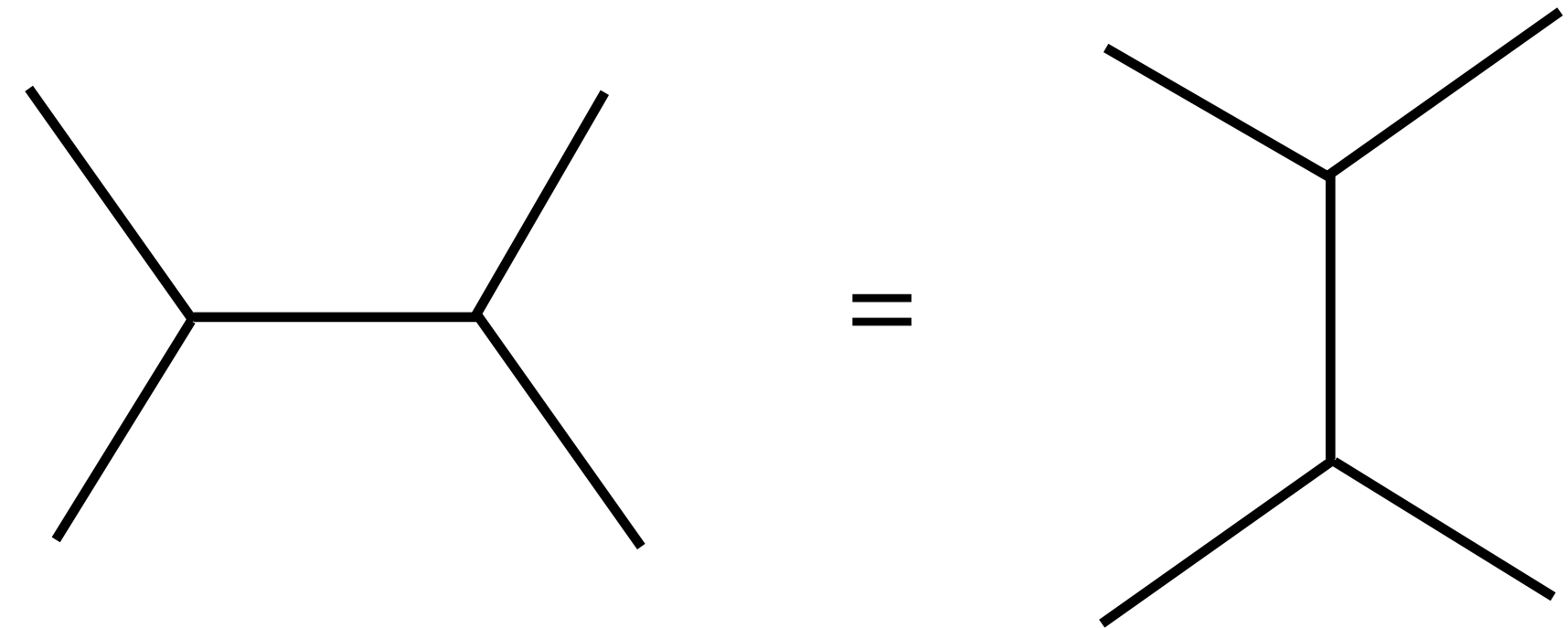
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log div. from infinite descendant

Crossing symmetry

$$\langle \mathcal{O}(x_1) \mathcal{O}(x_2) \mathcal{O}(x_4) \mathcal{O}(x_3) \rangle = \langle \mathcal{O}(x_3) \mathcal{O}(x_2) \mathcal{O}(x_4) \mathcal{O}(x_1) \rangle$$



Leading Power

Next-to-Leading Power

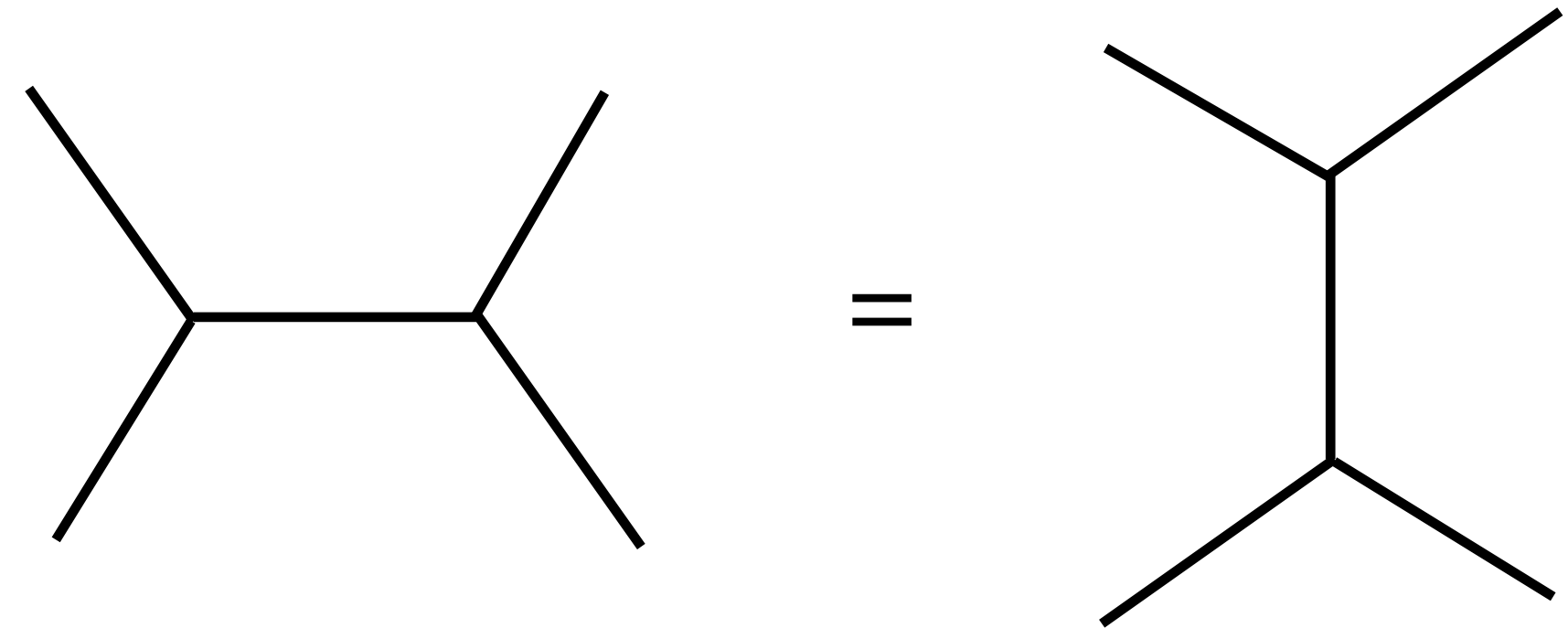
$$\text{one loop} = \left[-\frac{1}{4} \log u \log v + 0 \cdot \log(uv) + \dots \right] - \left[\frac{1}{4} (u+v) \log u \log v + \frac{1}{2} (u \log u + v \log v) + \dots \right] + \dots,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{two loop} = & \left[\frac{1}{16} \log^2 u \log^2 v + 0 \cdot \log u \log v \log(uv) + \dots \right] + \left[\frac{1}{8} (u+v) \log^2 u \log^2 v \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{3}{16} \log u \log v (u \log u + v \log v) + \frac{1}{8} \log u \log v (v \log u + u \log v) + \dots \right] + \dots, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{three loop} = \left[-\frac{1}{96} \log^3 u \log^3 v + 0 \cdot \log^2 u \log^2 v \log(uv) + \dots \right] - \left[\frac{1}{48} (u+v) \log^3 u \log^3 v \right.$$

Crossing symmetry

$$\langle \mathcal{O}(x_1) \mathcal{O}(x_2) \mathcal{O}(x_4) \mathcal{O}(x_3) \rangle = \langle \mathcal{O}(x_3) \mathcal{O}(x_2) \mathcal{O}(x_4) \mathcal{O}(x_1) \rangle$$



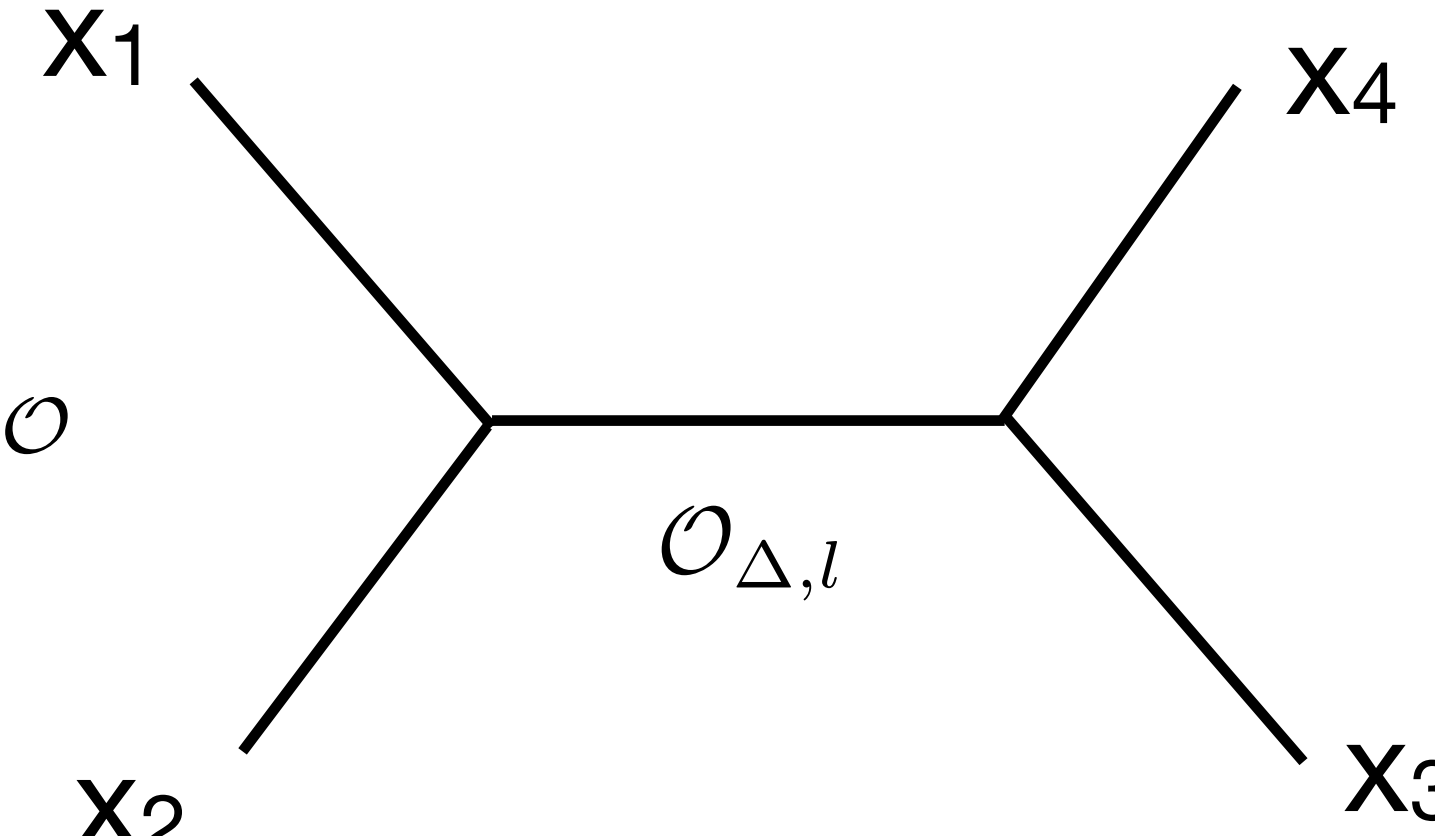
Message #3: Crossing symmetry relates twist expansion and large spin summation.

one loop = $\left[\frac{1}{4} \log^2 u \log^2 v + 0 \cdot \log u \log v \log(uv) + \dots \right] + \dots,$

$$\text{two loop} = \left[\frac{1}{16} \log^2 u \log^2 v + 0 \cdot \log u \log v \log(uv) + \dots \right] + \left[\frac{1}{8} (u + v) \log^2 u \log^2 v \right. \\ \left. + \frac{3}{16} \log u \log v (u \log u + v \log v) + \frac{1}{8} \log u \log v (v \log u + u \log v) + \dots \right] + \dots,$$

$$\text{three loop} = \left[-\frac{1}{96} \log^3 u \log^3 v + 0 \cdot \log^2 u \log^2 v \log(uv) + \dots \right] - \left[\frac{1}{48} (u + v) \log^3 u \log^3 v \right. \\ \left. + \dots \right]$$

Analyticity in spin

$$\langle \mathcal{O}(x_1) \mathcal{O}(x_2) \mathcal{O}(x_4) \mathcal{O}(x_3) \rangle = \sum_{\mathcal{O}} a_{\mathcal{O}}$$


The diagram shows a central horizontal line segment labeled $\mathcal{O}_{\Delta, l}$. From the left endpoint of this segment, two lines branch out: one goes up and to the left to point x_1 , and the other goes down and to the left to point x_2 . From the right endpoint of the central segment, two lines branch out: one goes up and to the right to point x_4 , and the other goes down and to the right to point x_3 .

- Twist operators: $\bar{\psi} \gamma^+ (D^+)^{l-1} \psi$

$$\gamma_{qq}(l) = 2C_F \left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{l(l+1)} - 2\Psi(l+1) - 2\gamma_E \right]$$

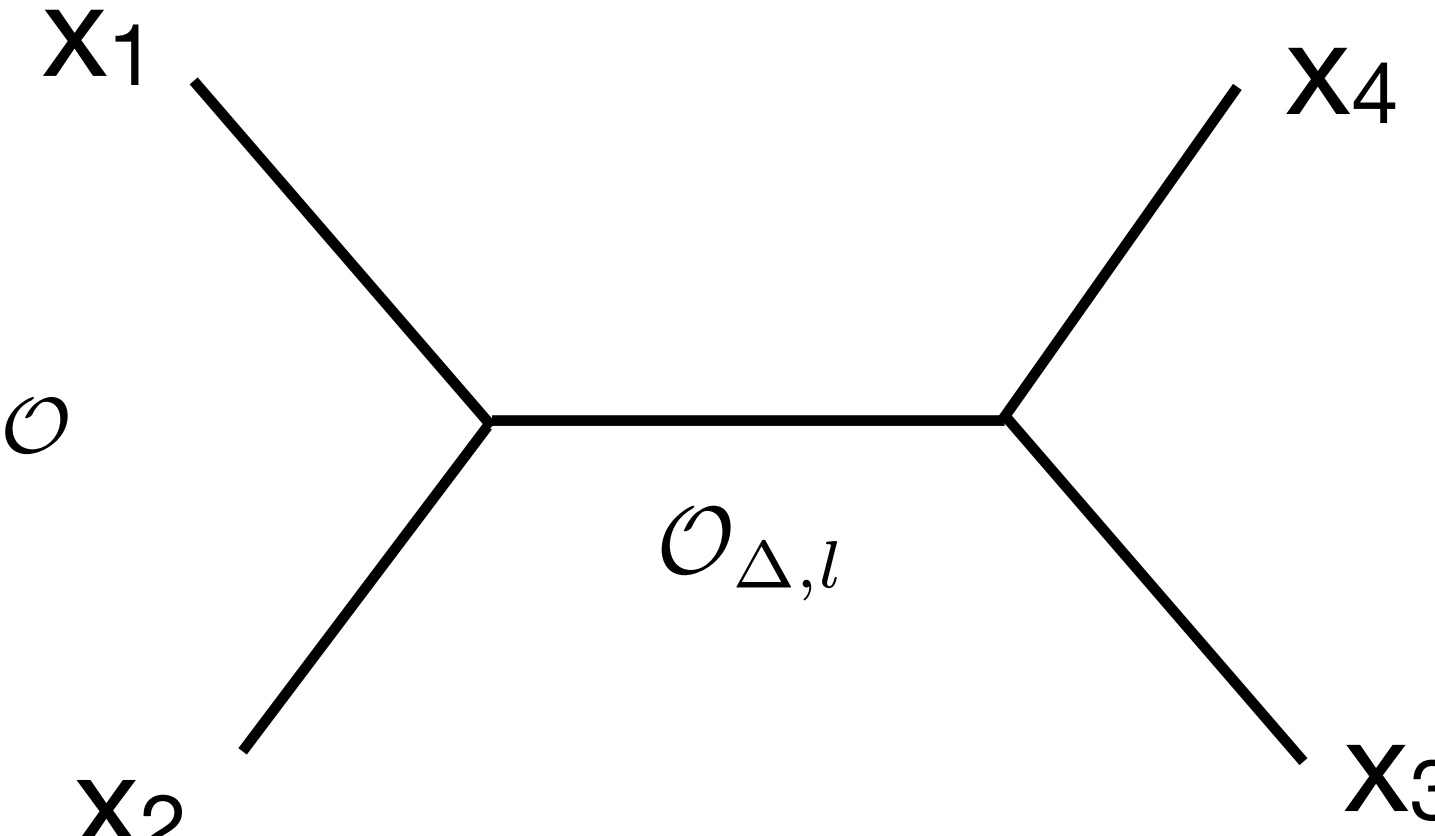
$$= \gamma_{\text{cusp}} \log l + B + \frac{1}{l} + \dots$$

Kotikov, Lipatov, 2002

Brower, Polchinski, Strassler, Tan, 2006

Kravchuk, Simmons-Duffin, 2018

Analyticity in spin

$$\langle \mathcal{O}(x_1) \mathcal{O}(x_2) \mathcal{O}(x_4) \mathcal{O}(x_3) \rangle = \sum_{\mathcal{O}} a_{\mathcal{O}}$$


- Twist operators: $\bar{\psi} \gamma^+ (D^+)^{l-1} \psi$

$$\gamma_{qq}(l) = 2C_F \left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{l(l+1)} - 2\Psi(l+1) - 2\gamma_E \right]$$

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Kotikov, Lipatov, 2002

Brower, Polchinski, Strassler, Tan, 2006

Kravchuk, Simmons-Duffin, 2018

Message #4: Analyticity in spin allows Laurent expansion in 1/spin.

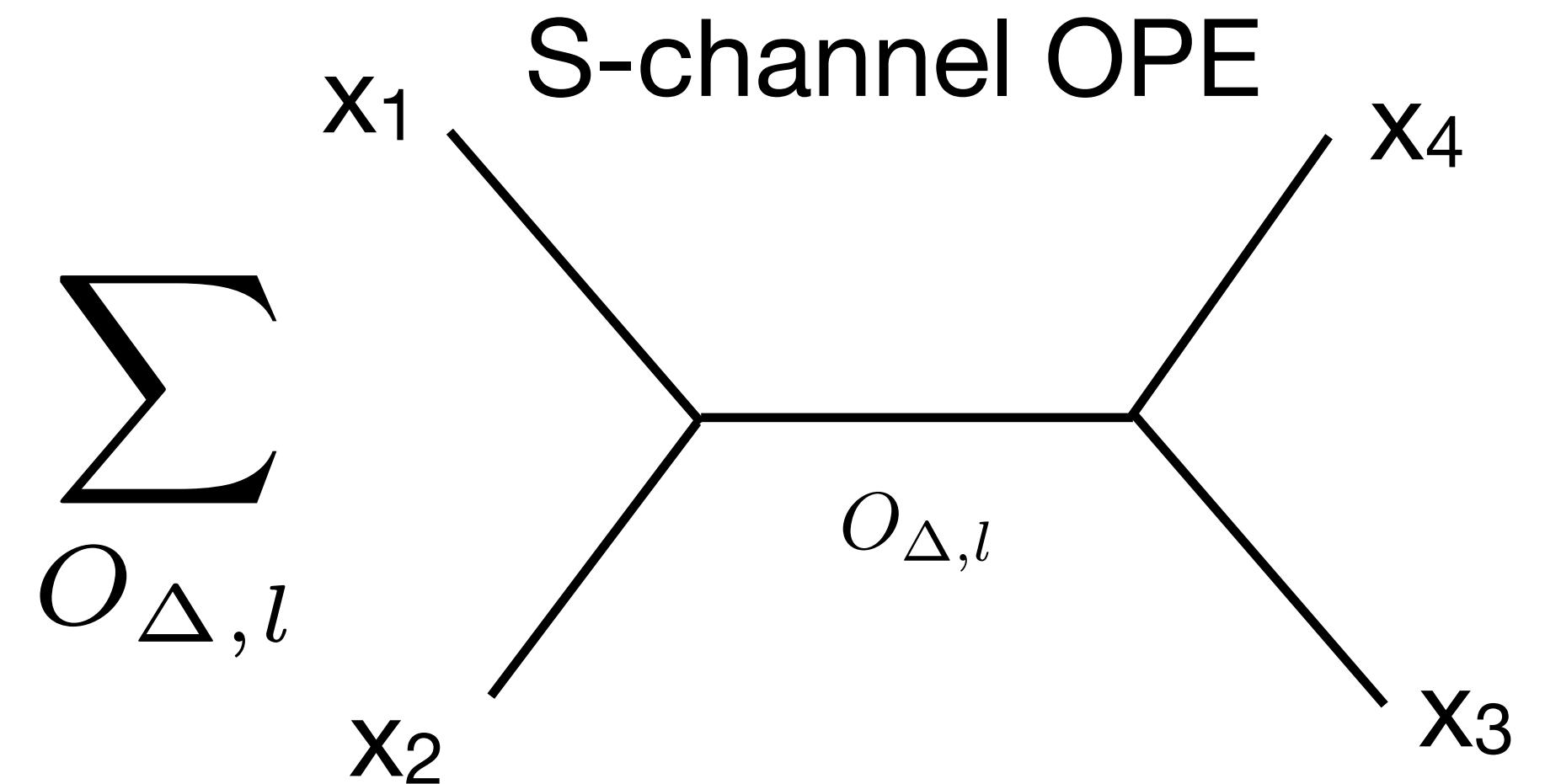
Conformal block expansion

$$\mathcal{F}(u, v) = \sum_{\Delta} \sum_{\text{even } \ell} a_{\tau, \ell} G_{\Delta+4, \ell}(u, v)$$

eigenfunction of conformal Casimir

Dolan, Osborn, 2001

$$G_{\Delta, \ell}(u, v) = \frac{z\bar{z}}{\bar{z} - z} [k_{\Delta-\ell-2}(z)k_{\Delta+\ell}(\bar{z}) - (z \leftrightarrow \bar{z})]$$



$$G_{\Delta, l}(u, v) \rightarrow z^{\tau/2} \times [\log(1 - \bar{z}) + \cdots]$$

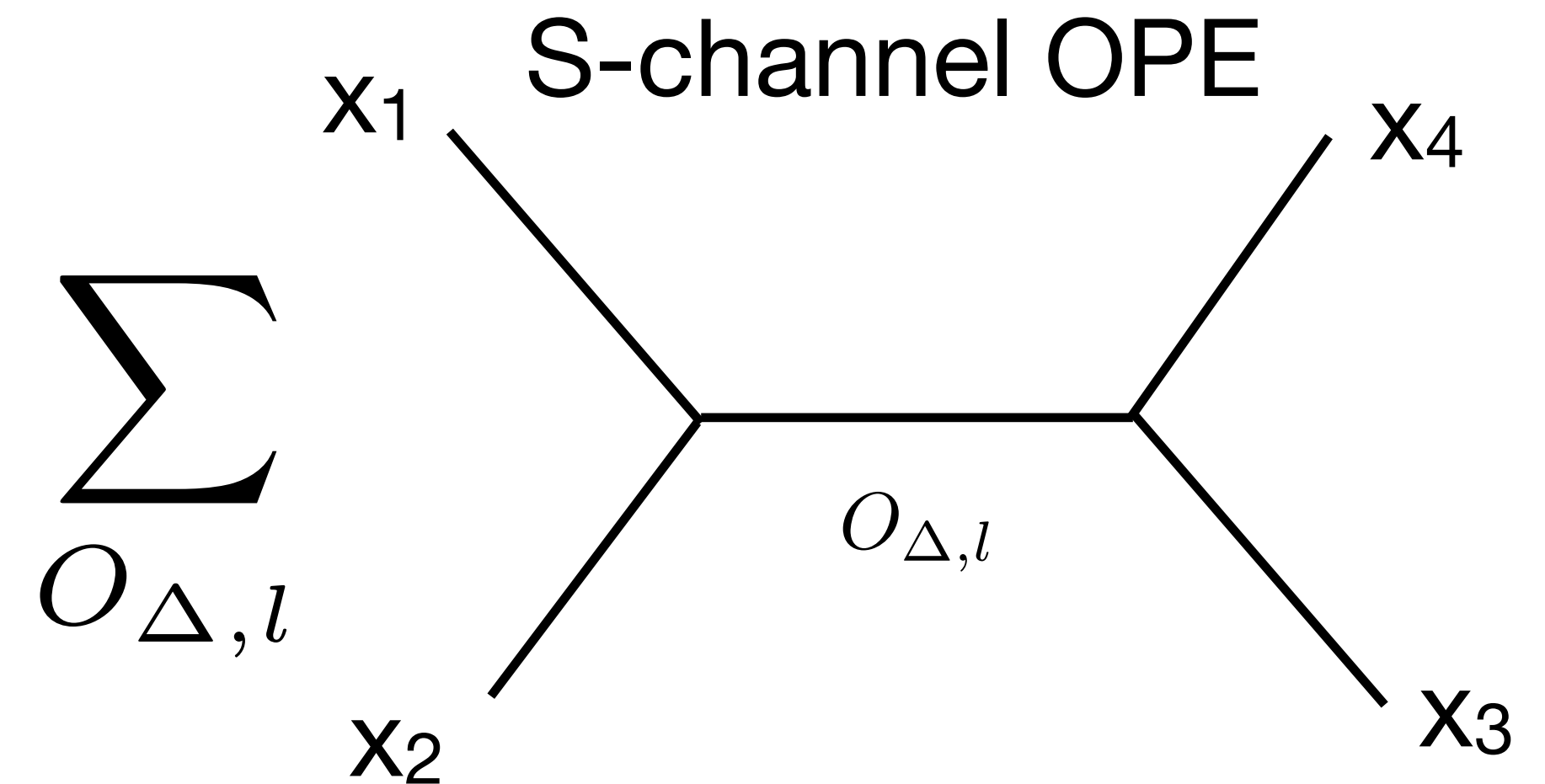
Conformal block expansion

$$\mathcal{F}(u, v) = \sum_{\Delta} \sum_{\text{even } \ell} a_{\tau, \ell} G_{\Delta+4, \ell}(u, v)$$

eigenfunction of conformal Casimir

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$$G_{\Delta, \ell}(u, v) = \frac{z\bar{z}}{\bar{z} - z} [k_{\Delta-\ell-2}(z)k_{\Delta+\ell}(\bar{z}) - (z \leftrightarrow \bar{z})]$$



Leading twist expansion $u \rightarrow 0$ ($z \rightarrow 0$): $L_z = \log z$ $G_{\Delta, \ell}(u, v) \rightarrow z^{\tau/2} \times [\log(1 - \bar{z}) + \dots]$

$$\mathcal{F}^{(n)} = z^3 \sum_{\text{even } \ell} a_{2, \ell}^{(0)} \left\{ \frac{\left(\gamma_{2, \ell}^{(1)}\right)^n}{2^n n!} L_z^n + \frac{\left(\gamma_{2, \ell}^{(1)}\right)^{n-1} L_z^{n-1}}{2^{n-1} (n-1)!} \times \left[\frac{a_{2, \ell}^{(1)}}{a_{2, \ell}^{(0)}} + (n-1) \frac{\gamma_{2, \ell}^{(2)}}{\gamma_{2, \ell}^{(1)}} + \frac{\gamma_{2, \ell}^{(1)} \partial_\ell}{2} \right] \right\} k_{2\ell+6}(\bar{z}) + \dots$$

Leading in u but including infinite powers in v (fixed by conformal symmetry)

Resumming large logarithms in v requires sum over infinite spin

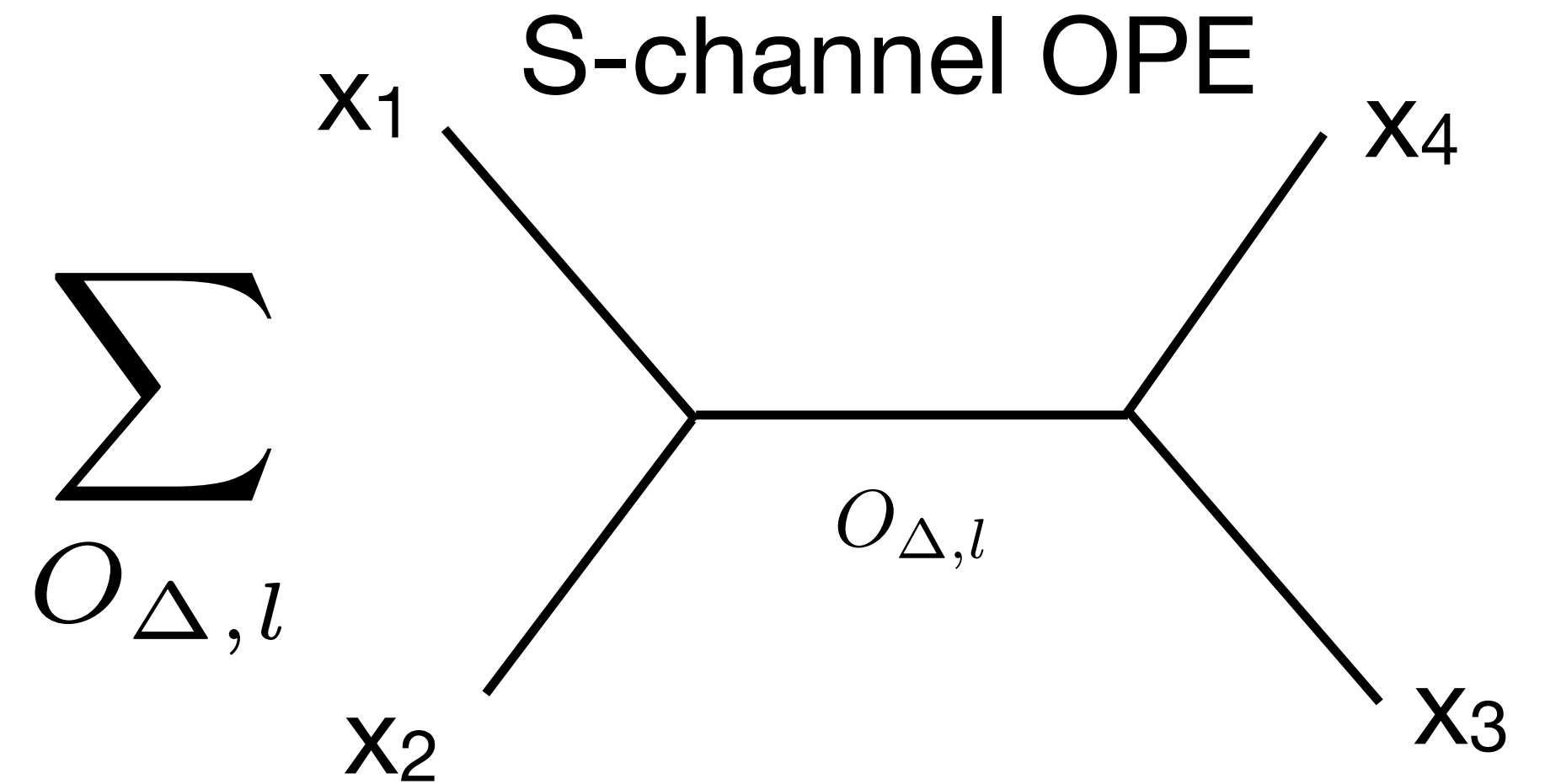
Resumming Power corrections in v requires systematic expansion over large spin

Twist conformal block

$$\mathcal{F}(u, v) = \sum_{\Delta} \sum_{\text{even } \ell} a_{\tau, \ell} G_{\Delta+4, \ell}(u, v)$$

twist conformal block $H_{\tau=2} = \sum_{\text{even } \ell} a_{\tau, \ell}^{(0)} G_{\ell+6, \ell}(u, v)$
 Alday, 2016

$$H_{\tau_0}^{(m, i)}(z, \bar{z}) = \sum_{\ell} a_{\tau_0, \ell}^{(0)} \frac{\log^i J_{\tilde{\tau}_0, \ell}^2}{J_{\tilde{\tau}_0, \ell}^{2m}} G_{\Delta+4, \ell}(z, \bar{z}) \quad \begin{aligned} J_{\tau, \ell}^2 &= (\ell + \frac{\tau}{2})(\ell + \frac{\tau}{2} - 1) \\ \tilde{\tau}_0 &= \tau + 4 \end{aligned}$$



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$$k_{\beta}(x) = x^{\beta/2} {}_2F_1(\beta/2, \beta/2, \beta; x)$$

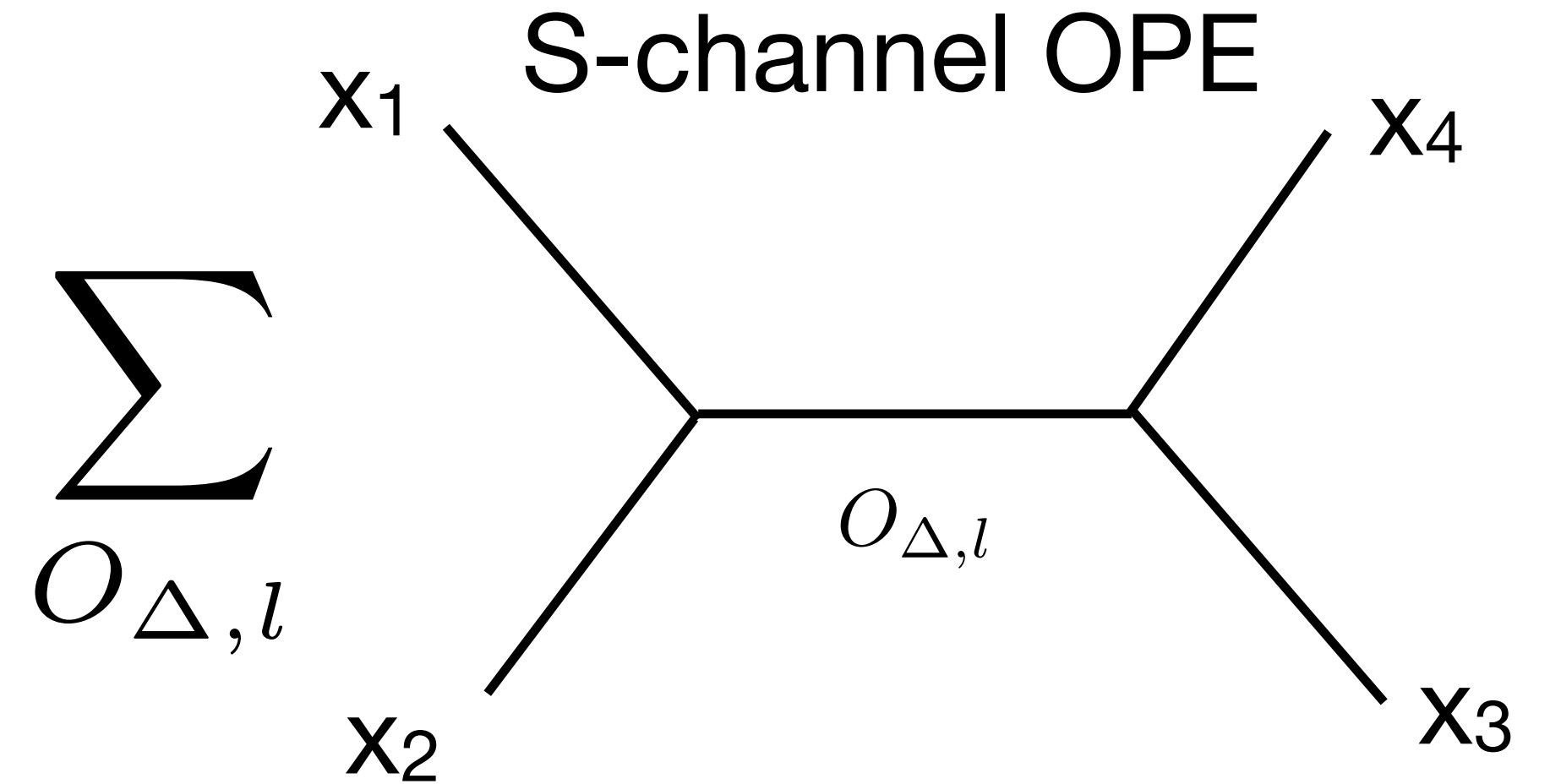


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$$= \frac{L_z^n}{n!} \sum_i \binom{n}{i} \left[\frac{\gamma_E^{n-i}}{2^i} H_2^{(0, i)} + \frac{n-i}{3} \frac{\gamma_E^{n-1-i}}{2^{i+1}} H_2^{(1, i)} \right] + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{2, \ell}^{(0)} &= \frac{\Gamma(\ell+3)^2}{\Gamma(2\ell+5)}, \\ \gamma_{2, \ell}^{(1)} &= \log J_{6, \ell}^2 + 2\gamma_E + \frac{1}{3J_{6, \ell}^2} + \mathcal{O}(J_{6, \ell}^{-4}) \end{aligned}$$

Resummation by analytic continuation

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 Alday, 2016

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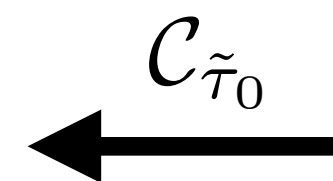
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Alday, 2016

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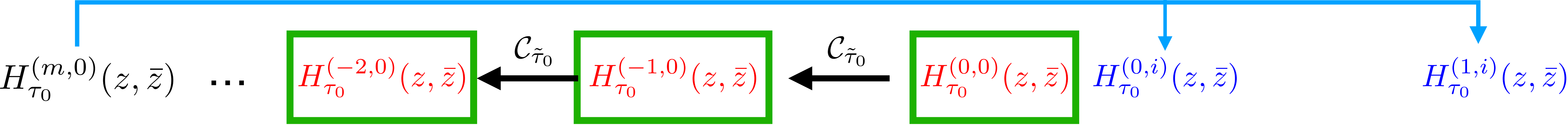
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analytic continuation in m



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$$1 - \bar{z} = \epsilon$$

Alday, 2016
 Henriksson, Lukowski, 2017

Examples:

- **N=4 SYM**
- **QCD charge-charge correlator QQC**

Explicit example for a toy model: N=4 SYM

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}^{(n)}(z, \bar{z}) = z^3 \left\{ \frac{1}{n!} \log^n z \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}} \log^n \epsilon + \dots \right) + \left(\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} \log^n \epsilon + \frac{(-1)^n n}{3 \times 2^n} \log^{n-1} \epsilon + \dots \right) + \dots \right] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\log^{n-1} z}{(n-1)!} \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}} (n+1) \zeta_2 \log^{n-1} \epsilon - \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}} 3(n-1) \zeta_3 \log^{n-2} \epsilon + \dots \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1} n} \log^n \epsilon + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} (n+1) \zeta_2 \log^{n-1} \epsilon + \dots \right) \right] + \dots \right\} + \mathcal{O}(z^4) \end{aligned}$$

Agree with fixed-order expansion (up to terms not enhanced by large spin)

$$\text{one loop} = \left[-\frac{1}{4} \log u \log v + 0 \cdot \log(uv) + \dots \right] - \left[\frac{1}{4} (u+v) \log u \log v + \frac{1}{2} (u \log u + v \log v) + \dots \right] + \dots,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{two loop} = & \left[\frac{1}{16} \log^2 u \log^2 v + 0 \cdot \log u \log v \log(uv) + \dots \right] + \left[\frac{1}{8} (u+v) \log^2 u \log^2 v \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{3}{16} \log u \log v (u \log u + v \log v) + \frac{1}{8} \log u \log v (v \log u + u \log v) + \dots \right] + \dots, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{three loop} = \left[-\frac{1}{96} \log^3 u \log^3 v + 0 \cdot \log^2 u \log^2 v \log(uv) + \dots \right] - \left[\frac{1}{48} (u+v) \log^3 u \log^3 v \right.$$

Resummation of EEC in N=4 SYM

$$\text{EEC}(y) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{2n-1} \alpha_s^n \left(c_{n,m} \frac{\log^m y}{y} + d_{n,m} \log^m y \right)$$

“NLL:” $m \geq 2n - 2$

	Power Corrections		Perturbative Corrections	
	twist	large spin	LL	“NLL”
LP	2	$\mathcal{O}(\ell^0)$	$a_{2,\ell}^{(0)}, \gamma_{2,\ell}^{(1)}$	$a_{2,\ell}^{(1)}, \gamma_{2,\ell}^{(2)}$
NLP	2	$\mathcal{O}(\ell^{-2})$	$a_{2,\ell}^{(0)}, \gamma_{2,\ell}^{(1)}$	$a_{2,\ell}^{(1)}, \gamma_{2,\ell}^{(2)}$
	4	$\mathcal{O}(\ell^0)$	$a_{4,\ell}^{(0)}, \gamma_{4,\ell}^{(1)}$	$a_{4,\ell}^{(1)}, \gamma_{4,\ell}^{(2)}$

$$\text{EEC}(y) = -\frac{aL_y e^{-\frac{aL_y^2}{2}}}{4y} - \frac{1}{4} \left[\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{a} \operatorname{erf} \left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} L_y \right) + aL_y e^{-\frac{aL_y^2}{2}} \right] + \frac{a}{48} (7aL_y^2 - 4) e^{-\frac{aL_y^2}{2}} + \frac{a}{12} + \dots$$

$$y = \frac{1 + \cos \chi}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{erf}(z) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^z e^{-t^2} dt$$

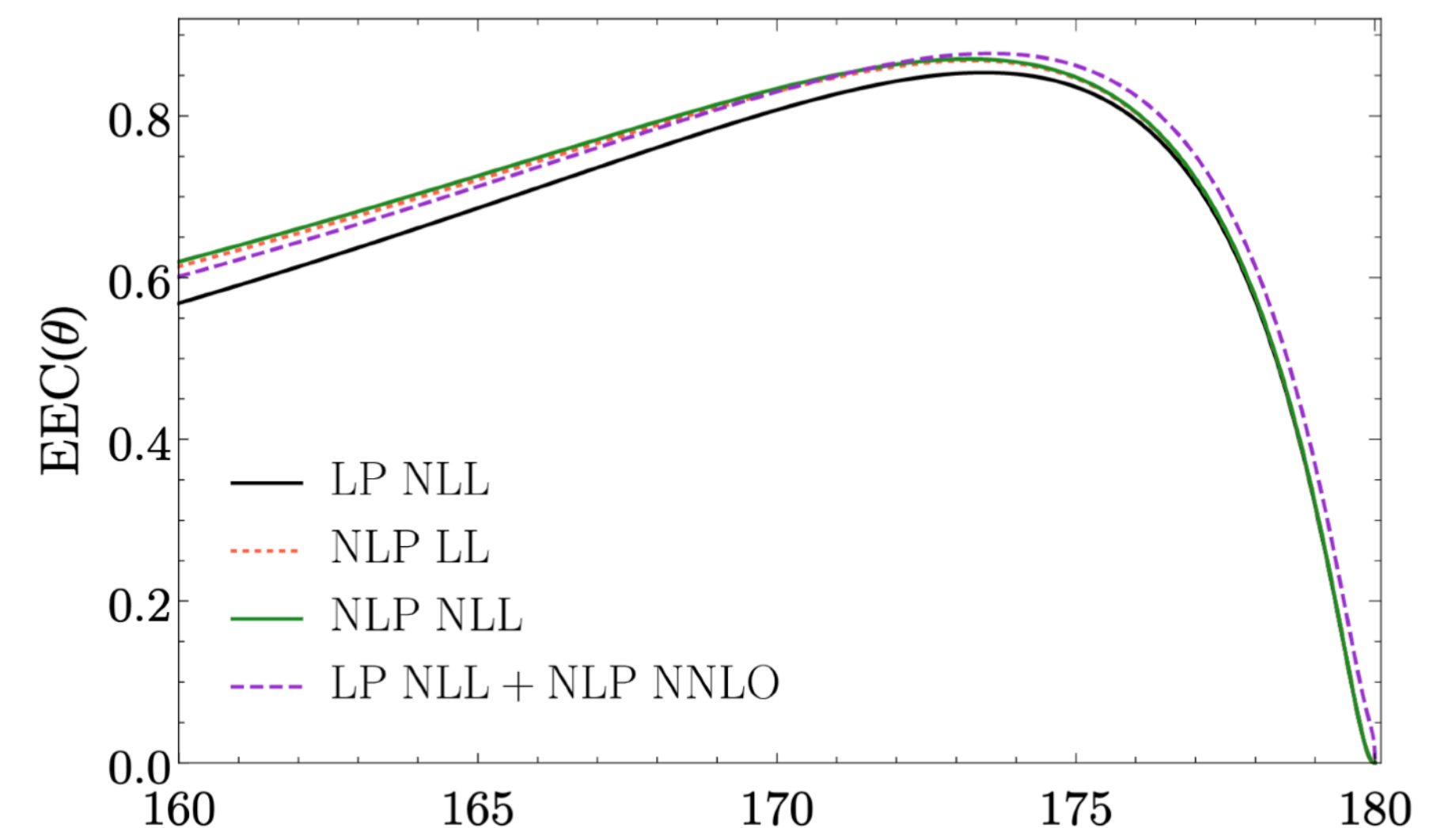
$$\text{EEC}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{4y} \log y - \frac{1}{2} \log y + 0 \cdot y^0 + \mathcal{O}(y),$$

$$\text{EEC}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{y} \left(\frac{\log^3 y}{8} + 0 \cdot \log^2 y + \dots \right) + \left(\frac{\log^3 y}{6} + \frac{3}{16} \log^2 y + \dots \right) + \mathcal{O}(y)$$

$$\text{EEC}^{(3)} = \frac{1}{y} \left(-\frac{\log^5 y}{32} + 0 \cdot \log^4 y + \dots \right) + \left(-\frac{3 \log^5 y}{80} - \frac{\log^4 y}{12} + \dots \right) + \mathcal{O}(y).$$

Henn, Sokatchev, Yan, Zhiboedov, 2019

EEC Back-to-Back Limit Resummation



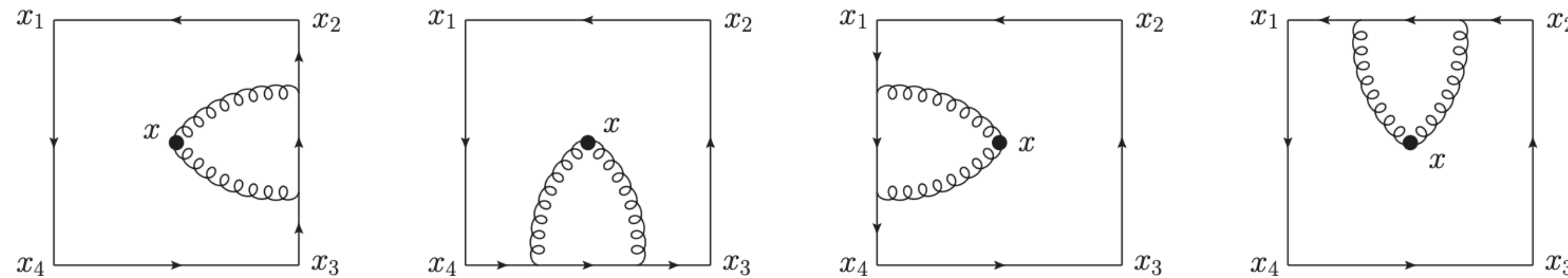
Local charge-charge correlator in QCD

$$\gamma = \frac{x_{13}^+ x_{13}^-}{x_{13}^2}$$

$$\lim_{r_2 \rightarrow \infty} r_2^2 \lim_{r_4 \rightarrow \infty} r_4^2 \langle J^\mu(x_1) J^+(x_2) J^+(x_4) J_\mu(x_3) \rangle = \text{prefactor} \times \mathcal{G}(u, v, \gamma)$$

$$\mathcal{G}^{(1)}(u, v, \gamma) = \frac{\log(z)}{z^2} \left[\left(\frac{1 - 2 \log(1 - \bar{z})}{(1 - \bar{z})^2} + \frac{2 - 4 \log(1 - \bar{z})}{(1 - \bar{z})} + \dots \right) + \gamma \left(-\frac{2}{(1 - \bar{z})^2} + \dots \right) + \dots \right]$$

Chicherin, Henn, Sokatchev, Yan, 2020



twist 3 operators

$$\tilde{O}_{m,1}^{[\tau=3]} = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{(-1)^k}{\Gamma(k+1)^2 \Gamma(m-k+1) \Gamma(m-k+2)} \left((iD_{1\dot{1}}^\dagger)^k \bar{\psi}_{\dot{2}} \right) \left((iD_{1\dot{1}})^{m-k} \psi_1 \right)$$

$$\tilde{O}_{m,2}^{[\tau=3]} = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(-1)^k}{\Gamma(k+1) \Gamma(k+2) \Gamma(m-k) \Gamma(m-k+2)} \left((iD_{1\dot{1}}^\dagger)^k \bar{\psi}_{\dot{1}} \right) \left((iD_{1\dot{1}})^{m-k-1} (iD_{1\dot{2}}) \psi_1 \right)$$

Chen, HXZ, in preparation

Summary

- We have proposed a new method to resum Sudakov logarithms in EEC based on double lightcone OPE
 - Power corrections from twist expansion and infinite spin expansion
 - Simplify by crossing symmetry
 - Resummation by RG + large spin perturbation via twist conformal block
- Towards QCD (work in progress):
 - Spinning conformal block
 - Running coupling effects (only appear at NLL and beyond)
 - Generalization to more observables

Analytic continuation of twist conformal block

$$H_{\tau_0}^{(m,i)}(z, \bar{z}) = \sum_{\ell} a_{\tau_0, \ell}^{(0)} \frac{\log^i J_{\tilde{\tau}_0, \ell}^2}{J_{\tilde{\tau}_0, \ell}^{2m}} G_{\Delta+4, \ell}(z, \bar{z})$$

$$H_{\tau_0}(m, i) = (-1)^i \frac{d^i}{d^i m} H_{\tau_0}(m, 0)$$

Generic formula at negative m:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{H}_{\tilde{\tau}=6}^{(m)}(\epsilon) &= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{m-1} \Gamma(1-m)^2 + \frac{1}{6} m (2m^2 - 6m + 1) \epsilon^m \Gamma(-m)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{180} (m-1)m(m+1) (20m^3 - 54m^2 - 35m + 36) \epsilon^{m+1} \Gamma(-m-1)^2 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Expand at m=0, 1:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{H}_{\tilde{\tau}=6}^{(0, \log^n)}(\epsilon) &= \frac{(-1)^n}{\epsilon} \left[\frac{1}{2} \log^n \epsilon + n \gamma_E \log^{n-1} \epsilon + \frac{n(n-1)}{12} (12\gamma_E^2 + \pi^2) \log^{n-2} \epsilon + \dots \right] \\ &\quad + (-1)^n \left[\frac{1}{6(n+1)} \log^{n+1} \epsilon + \frac{\gamma_E - 3}{3} \log^n \epsilon + \frac{\pi^2 + 12\gamma_E^2 - 72\gamma_E + 12}{36} n \log^{n-1} \epsilon + \dots \right] + \dots \end{aligned}$$

higher power of log than we expected at NLP, but it cancels with that in $\tilde{H}_{\tilde{\tau}=6}^{(1, \log^{n-1})}(\epsilon)$

$$\tilde{H}_{\tilde{\tau}=6}^{(1, \log^n)}(\epsilon) = (-1)^n \left[\frac{1}{2(n+1)(n+2)} \log^{n+2} \epsilon + \frac{\gamma_E}{n+1} \log^{n+1} \epsilon + \frac{12\gamma_E^2 + \pi^2}{12} \log^n \epsilon + \dots \right] + \dots$$