Higgs-plus-jet distributions as stabilizers of the high-energy resummation

Francesco Giovanni Celiberto

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Based on Ø [F. G. C., D. Yu. Ivanov, M. M. A. Mohammed, A. Papa [arXiv:2008.00501]], to appear in *Eur. Phys. J. C*



EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL STUDIES IN NUCLEAR PHYSICS AND RELATED AREAS

The Equinoctial



REF 2020



Trento Institute for **Fundamental Physics** and Applications



HAS QCD HADRONIC STRUCTURE AND QUANTUM CHROMODYNAMICS





The high-energy resummation

Convergence of perturbative series spoiled when $\alpha_s \ln(s) \sim 1$

Closing statements

Resummed

distributions

- Enhanced *energy* single logs in fixed-order description of high-energy (HE) collisions
- All-order resummation \rightarrow **BFKL** approach at LLA: $\alpha_s^n \ln(s)^n$, and NLA: $\alpha_s^{n+1} \ln(s)^n$
- Golden channels \rightarrow diffractive semi-hard reactions: $s \gg \{Q^2\} \gg \Lambda_{\text{OCD}}$
- HE resum. \rightarrow essential ingredient to study production mechanisms of particles
- Parton content of proton at small- $x \rightarrow BFKL UGD$, resummed PDFs, small-x TMDs











The high-energy resummation (BFKL)

BFKL resummation:

leading logarithmic approximation (LLA):





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[V.S. Fadin, E.A. Kuraev, L.N. Lipatov (1975, 1976, 1977); Y.Y. Balitskii, L.N. Lipatov (1978)]

$\xrightarrow{\text{based on}} \textbf{gluon Reggeization}$

 $\alpha_s^n(\ln s)^n$

next-to-leading logarithmic approximation (NLA):

$$lpha_s^{n+1}(\ln s)^n$$

Total cross section for $A + B \rightarrow X$: $\sigma_{AB}(s) = \frac{\Im m_s \{A^{AB}_{AB}\}}{s} \iff optical theorem$

• $\Im m_s \{\mathcal{A}^{AB}_{AB}\}$ factorization:

convolution of the Green's function of two interacting Reggeized gluons with the **impact factors** of the colliding particles

Green's function is process-independent, describes energy dependence and obeys BFKL equation; impact factors are known in the NLA just for few processes

From Mueller–Navelet jets to J/Ψ -plus-jet production

January 14th, 2020

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Mueller-Navelet jets: hybrid factorization

Inclusive hadroproduction of two jets with high p_T and large rapidity separation, Y

Moderate x (*collinear PDFs*), but *t*-channel p_T (*HE factorization*) \rightarrow **hybrid** approach





$$\int_{S}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{2} f_{r}(x_{1}, \mu_{F}) f_{s}(x_{2}, \mu_{F}) \frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{r,s}(x_{1}x_{2}s, \mu_{F})}{dy_{1} dy_{2} d^{2}\vec{k_{1}} d^{2}\vec{k_{2}}}$$







 p_1

Mueller-Navelet jets: hybrid factorization

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$$\int_{g_{0}}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{2} f_{r}(x_{1}, \mu_{F}) f_{s}(x_{2}, \mu_{F}) \frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{r,s}(x_{1}x_{2}s, \mu_{F})}{dy_{1} dy_{2} d^{2}\vec{k}_{1} d^{2}\vec{k}_{2}} \xrightarrow{jet vertic}_{(off-shell ample)}$$

$$\frac{\int_{(k_{1},y_{1})}^{jet} \frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{r,s}(x_{1}x_{2}s, \mu)}{dy_{1} dy_{2} d^{2}\vec{k}_{1} d^{2}\vec{k}_{2}} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{2}} \times \int \frac{d^{2}\vec{q}_{1}}{\vec{q}_{1}^{2}} \mathcal{V}_{J}^{(r)}(\vec{q}_{1}, s_{0}, x_{1}, \vec{k}_{1}) \xrightarrow{(k_{1},y_{2$$

 (k_2, y_2)









 p_1

Mueller-Navelet jets: hybrid factorization

Inclusive hadroproduction of two jets with high p_T and large rapidity separation, Y

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$$\frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{r,s}(x_{1}x_{2}s, \mu)}{dy_{1} dy_{2} d^{2}\vec{k}_{1} d^{2}\vec{k}_{2}} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{2}} \times \int \frac{d^{2}\vec{q}_{1}}{\vec{q}_{1}^{2}} \mathcal{V}_{J}^{(r)}(\vec{q}_{1}, s_{0}, x_{1}, \vec{k}_{1})$$

$$\times \int_{\delta-i\infty}^{\delta+i\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi i} \left(\frac{x_{1}x_{2}s}{s_{0}}\right)^{\omega} \mathcal{G}_{\omega}(\vec{q}_{1}, \vec{q}_{2})$$

$$\times \int \frac{d^{2}\vec{q}_{2}}{\vec{q}_{2}^{2}} \mathcal{V}_{J}^{(s)}(\vec{q}_{2}, s_{0}, x_{2}, \vec{k}_{2}) \xrightarrow{jet vertice} \int_{\delta-i\infty}^{\delta+i\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi i} \left(\frac{x_{1}x_{2}s}{\vec{q}_{2}^{2}}\right)^{\omega} \mathcal{G}_{\omega}(\vec{q}_{1}, \vec{q}_{2}) \xrightarrow{jet vertice} \mathcal{G}_{\delta-i\infty} \mathcal{G$$









Hybrid factorization at work

Forward-jet impact factor

• take the impact factors for **colliding partons**



to allow one parton to generate the jet



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[V.S. Fadin, R. Fiore, M.I. Kotsky, A. Papa (2000)] [M. Ciafaloni and G. Rodrigo (2000)]



"open" one of the integrations over the phase space of the intermediate state





Inclusive

Higgs + jet

distributions

Closing

statements

Mueller-Navelet jets: theory vs experiment











Strong manifestation of higher-order

instabilities via scale variation (!)

- Possibility to define *infrared-safe* observables and constrain PDFs
- Theory vs experiment: CMS @7TeV with symmetric p_T -ranges, only!
- LHC kinematic domain *in between* the sectors described by BFKL and DGLAP
- Clearer manifestations of high-energy signatures expected at increasing energies
- Need for *more exclusive* final states as well as *more sensitive* observables





Inclusive

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Strong manifestation of higher-order

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Possibility to define *infrared-safe* observables and constrain PDFs

Theory vs experiment: CMS @7TeV with symmetric p_T -ranges, only!

LHC kinematic domain *in between* the sectors described by BFKL and DGLAP

Clearer manifestations of high-energy signatures expected at increasing energies

Need for *more exclusive* final states as well as *more sensitive* observables

NLA BFKL corrections to cross section with opposite sign with respect to the leading order (LO) result and large in absolute value...

- ♦ ...call for some optimization procedure...
- ♦ …choose scales to mimic the most relevant subleading terms
- **BLM** [S.J. Brodsky, G.P. Lepage, P.B. Mackenzie (1983)]
 - \checkmark preserve the conformal invariance of an observable...
 - \checkmark ...by making vanish its β_0 -dependent part
- * "Exact" BLM:

suppress NLO IFs + NLO Kernel

 β_0 -dependent factors









Inclusive h.p. of a Higgs + jet system with high p_T and large rapidity separation, ΔY









Inclusive Higgs + jet: azimuthal coefficients

Inclusive h.p. of a Higgs + jet system with high p_T and large rapidity separation, ΔY

Large energy scales expected to **stabilize** the high-energy resummed series



$$\frac{\mathcal{C}_{0}}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2\cos(n\varphi) \frac{\mathcal{C}_{n}}{\sum_{n=1}^{N}}} \frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{r,s}(x_{1})}{\frac{d\hat{\sigma}$$

$$\frac{d \ddot{\sigma}_{r,s}(x_1 x_2 s, \mu)}{d y_H d y_J d^2 \vec{p}_H d^2 \vec{p}_J} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2}$$

$$\times \int \frac{d^2 \vec{q}_1}{\vec{q}_1^2} \mathcal{V}_H^{(r)}(\vec{q}_1, s_0, x_1, \vec{p}_H)$$

$$\times \int_{\delta - i\infty}^{\delta + i\infty} \frac{d \omega}{2\pi i} \left(\frac{x_1 x_2 s}{s_0}\right)^{\omega} \mathcal{G}_{\omega}(\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2)$$

$$\times \int \frac{d^2 \vec{q}_2}{\vec{q}_2^2} \mathcal{V}_J^{(s)}(\vec{q}_2, s_0, x_2, \vec{p}_J)$$









Inclusive Higgs + jet: azimuthal coefficients

Inclusive h.p. of a Higgs + jet system with high p_T and large rapidity separation, ΔY

Large energy scales expected to **stabilize** the high-energy resummed series











Inclusive Higgs + jet: azimuthal coefficients

Inclusive h.p. of a Higgs + jet system with high p_T and large rapidity separation, ΔY

Large energy scales expected to **stabilize** the high-energy resummed series











 $C_n(\Delta Y, s) = \int_{p_H^{\min}}^{p_H^{\max}} d|\vec{p}_H| \int_{p_I^{\min}}^{p_J^{\max}} d|\vec{p}_J| \int_{y_H^{\min}}^{y_H^{\max}} dy_H \int_{y_J^{\min}}^{y_J^{\max}} dy_J \,\delta\left(y_H - y_J - \Delta Y\right) \,\mathcal{C}_n$

















Azimuthal correlations: $C_1/C_0 \equiv \langle \cos \varphi \rangle$

 $R_{n0}(\Delta Y, s) = C_n / C_0 \equiv \langle \cos n\varphi \rangle$

Inclusive Higgs + jet Resummed distributions

> Closing statements





Azimuthal correlations: $C_1/C_0 \equiv \langle \cos \varphi \rangle$

∳

 $R_{n0}(\Delta Y, s) = C_n / C_0 \equiv \langle \cos n\varphi \rangle$

*(figure below) (*F. G. C. (2020)]







Azimuthal correlations: $C_1/C_0 \equiv \langle \cos \varphi \rangle$

 $35 \text{ GeV} < \kappa_{J,1,2} < \kappa_{J,\text{CMS}}^{\text{max}}$

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 $R_{n0}(\Delta Y, s) = C_n / C_0 \equiv \langle \cos n\varphi \rangle$

(figure below) Ø [F. G. C. (2020)]



natural scales symmetric p_T range







 $\frac{d\sigma(|\vec{p}_H|, \Delta Y, s)}{d|\vec{p}_H|d\Delta Y} = \int_{\eta_\tau^{\min}}^{\eta_J^{\max}} d|\vec{p}_J| \int_{\eta_\tau^{\min}}^{\eta_H^{\max}} dy_H \int_{\eta_\tau^{\min}}^{\eta_J^{\max}} dy_J \,\delta\left(y_H - y_J - \Delta Y\right) \,\mathcal{C}_0$

p_H -distribution: dC_0/dp_H



 $\frac{d\sigma(|\vec{p}_H|, \Delta Y, s)}{d|\vec{p}_H|d\Delta Y} = \int_{p_{\tau}^{\min}}^{p_J^{\max}} d|\vec{p}_J| \int_{y_{\tau}^{\min}}^{y_H^{\max}} dy_H \int_{y_{\tau}^{\min}}^{y_J^{\max}} dy_J \delta\left(y_H - y_J - \Delta Y\right) \mathcal{C}_0$

p_H -distribution: dC_0/dp_H







$$\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{oton}(p_{2}) \rightarrow H(|\vec{p}_{H}|, y_{H}) + X + \operatorname{jet}(|\vec{p}_{J}|, y_{J}) \\ 1/2 < C_{\mu} < 2 \\ \vec{p}_{H}| \text{ (Born); } 35 \text{ GeV} < |\vec{p}_{J}| < 60 \text{ GeV} (\text{LLA, NLA}) \\ |y_{H}| < 2.5; |y_{J}| < 4.7; \Delta Y = y_{H} - y_{J} \\ \sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV} \\ \overline{\text{MS}} \text{ scheme; MMHT2014 NLO PDF set} \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{proton}(p_{1}) + \operatorname{proton}(p_{2}) \rightarrow H(|\vec{p}_{H}|, y_{H}) + X + \operatorname{jet}(|\vec{p}_{J}|, y_{J}) \\ 10^{1} \\ 10$$



$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{oton}(p_{2}) \rightarrow H(|\vec{p}_{H}|, y_{H}) + X + \operatorname{jet}(|\vec{p}_{J}|, y_{J}) \\ & 1/2 < C_{\mu} < 2 \\ \vec{p}_{H}| \text{ (Born); 35 GeV} < |\vec{p}_{J}| < 60 \text{ GeV} (LLA, NLA) \\ & |y_{H}| < 2.5; |y_{J}| < 4.7; \Delta Y = y_{H} - y_{J} \\ & \sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\text{MS scheme; MMHT2014 NLO PDF set}} \\ \hline \Delta Y = 5 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{oton}(p_{2}) \rightarrow H(|\vec{p}_{H}|, y_{H}) + X + \operatorname{jet}(|\vec{p}_{J}|, y_{J}) \\ 1/2 < C_{\mu} < 2 \\ \vec{p}_{H}| \ (\operatorname{Born}); \ 35 \ \operatorname{GeV} < |\vec{p}_{J}| < 60 \ \operatorname{GeV} \ (\operatorname{LLA}, \operatorname{NLA}) \\ |y_{H}| < 2.5; \ |y_{J}| < 4.7; \ \Delta Y = y_{H} - y_{J} \\ \sqrt{s} = 14 \ \operatorname{TeV} \\ \hline \operatorname{MS} \ \operatorname{scheme}; \ \operatorname{MMHT2014} \ \operatorname{NLO} \ \operatorname{PDF} \ \operatorname{set} \\ \hline \Delta Y = 5 \\ 00 \quad |\vec{p}_{H}| \ [\operatorname{GeV}] \\ \hline \end{array}$$









Inclusive Higgs + jet as new **semi-hard** probe for **BFKL**



Encouraging statistics for rapidity and p_H -distributions

Resummed distributions

ntroduction

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Motivation

Inclusive

Higgs + jet

Closing statements

Closing statements

Partial NLA BFKL accuracy: NLA kernel + LO IFs + NLO RG

Fair stability under *higher-order* corrections







ntroduction

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Closing

statements

- Partial NLA BFKL accuracy: NLA kernel + LO IFs + NLO RG
 - *Encouraging* statistics for rapidity and p_H -distributions
- **Fair stability** under *higher-order* corrections
 - Feasibility of **precision measurements** to be *gauged*
 - Distributions as *underlying* staging for several **resummations**
 - Transversal formalism to encode distinct resummations

Closing statements

Inclusive Higgs + jet as new **semi-hard** probe for **BFKL**

Full NLA BFKL analysis: NLO Higgs IF & jet-algorithm selection







Backup slides



Letter of Interest for SnowMass 2021

Francesco G. Celiberto ^{1,2*}, Michael Fucilla ^{3,4§}, Dmitry Yu. Ivanov ^{5,6†}, Mohammed M.A. Mohammed 3,4‡ , and Alessandro Papa 3,4¶

The search for evidence of New Physics is in the viewfinder of current and forthcoming analyses at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) and at future hadron, lepton and leptonhadron colliders. This is the best time to shore up our knowledge of strong interactions though, the high luminosity and the record energies reachable widening the horizons of kinematic sectors uninvestigated so far. A broad class of processes, called *diffractive semi*hard reactions [1], *i.e* where the scale hierarchy, $s \gg \{Q^2\} \gg \Lambda^2_{\text{QCD}}$ (s is the squared center-of-mass energy, $\{Q\}$ a (set of) hard scale(s) characteristic of the process and Λ_{QCD} the QCD scale), is stringently preserved, gives us a faultless chance to test perturbative QCD in new and quite original ways. Here, a genuine fixed-order treatment based on collinear factorization fails since large energy logarithms enter the perturbative series in

The research lines presented above are relevant in the search for high-energy effects via the description of an increasing number of hadronic and lepto-hadronic reactions at the LHC and at new-generation colliders, like the Electron-Ion Collider (EIC). At the same time, the BFKL resummation serves as a tool to address more general aspects of QCD, from the hadronic structure to other resummations and to the production mechanism of hadronic bound states. We believe that the inclusion of these topics in the *SnowMass* 2021 scientific program would accelerate progress of our understanding of both formal and phenomenological aspects of strong interactions at high energies.



Introduction

High-energy QCD at colliders: semi-hard reactions and unintegrated gluon densities



Electroweak

- *
- *

- *



Higgs sector(s): properties & production



Electroweak

- Golden channel to investigate Higgs decays *
- VBF as extractor of *HWW* and *HZZ* couplings
- EWSB and CP studies
- Higgs with associated production of jets



Higgs sector(s): properties & production

QCD gluon fusion

- Key ingredient for differential distributions
- Stringent tests of pQCD ↔ **resummations**
- Inclusive Higgs \rightarrow hadronic structure (TMD) ×
- Inclusive Higgs + jet \rightarrow high-energy QCD









Electroweak

- Golden channel to investigate Higgs decays *
- VBF as extractor of *HWW* and *HZZ* couplings
- EWSB and CP studies
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Higgs sector(s): properties & production





Parton densities: an incomplete family tree

Generalized Parton Distributions





slide adapted from C. Bissolotti

Wigner distributions $\rho(x, \mathbf{k}_T, \mathbf{b}_T)$





Transverse Momentum

Distributions



 $d^2 \mathbf{k}_T$



ID

Parton Distribution Functions











Gluon Reggeization in perturbative QCD

- ♦ Regge limit: $s \simeq -u \rightarrow \infty$, t not growing with s
- \rightarrow amplitudes governed by



 \diamond Gluon quantum numbers in the *t*-channel: 8⁻ representation

gluon Reggeization
$$\rightarrow D_{\mu\nu} = -i \frac{g_{\mu\nu}}{q^2} \left(\frac{s}{s_0}\right)^{\alpha_g(q^2)-1}$$

 $\xrightarrow{\text{feature}}$ all-order resummation: **LLA** $[\alpha_s^n(\ln s)^n]$ + **NLA** $[\alpha_s^{n+1}(\ln s)^n]$

Elastic scattering process: $A + B \longrightarrow A' + B'$

$$(\mathcal{A}_8^{-})_{AB}^{A'B'} = \Gamma_{A'A}^c \left[\left(\frac{-s}{-t} \right)^{j(t)} - \left(\frac{s}{-t} \right)^{j(t)} \right] \Gamma_{B'B}^c$$

$$j(t) = 1 + \omega(t) , \quad j(0) = 1$$

$$\omega(t) \rightarrow \text{Reggeized gluon trajectory}$$

$$\Gamma_{A'A}^c = g \langle A' | T^c | A \rangle \Gamma_{A'A} \rightarrow \text{PPR vertex}$$

$$T^c \rightarrow \text{fundamental } (q) \text{ or adjoint } (g)$$

$$\text{ where all elementary particles reggeize}$$

BFKL vs DGLAP in semi-hard processes





 $\Im m_{s} \{ \mathcal{A} \} = \frac{s}{(2\pi)^{D-2}} \int \frac{d^{D-2}q_{1}}{\vec{a}_{*}^{2}} \Phi$

• Green's function is process-independent and takes care of the energy dependence

 $\omega G_{\omega}(\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2) = \delta$



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$$\sum_{A(\vec{q}_1, \mathbf{s}_0)} \int \frac{d^{D-2}q_2}{\vec{q}_2^2} \Phi_B(-\vec{q}_2, \mathbf{s}_0) \int_{\delta - i\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi i} \left(\frac{s}{\mathbf{s}_0}\right)^{\omega} G_{\omega}(\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2)$$

determined through the **BFKL equation**

[Ya.Ya. Balitskii, V.S. Fadin, E.A. Kuraev, L.N. Lipatov (1975)]

$$^{D-2}(\vec{q}_1 - \vec{q}_2) + \int d^{D-2}q \, K(\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}) \, G_{\omega}(\vec{q}, \vec{q}_1) \, .$$

BFKL vs DGLAP in semi-hard processes





Impact factors are process-dependent and depend on the hard scale, but not on the energy known in the NLA just for few processes

◊ colliding partons

 $\diamond \gamma^* \longrightarrow V$, with $V = \rho^0$, ω , ϕ , forward case

♦ forward jet production

forward identified hadron production \Diamond



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[V.S. Fadin, R. Fiore, M.I. Kotsky, A. Papa (2000)] [M. Ciafaloni, G. Rodrigo (2000)]

[D.Yu. Ivanov, M.I. Kotsky, A. Papa (2004)]

[J. Bartels, D. Colferai, G.P. Vacca (2003)] (exact IF) [F. Caporale, D.Yu. Ivanov, B. Murdaca, A. Papa, A. Perri (2012)] (small-cone IF) [D.Yu. Ivanov, A. Papa (2012)] (several jet algorithms discussed) [D. Colferai, A. Niccoli (2015)]

[D.Yu. Ivanov, A. Papa (2012)]

[J. Bartels et al. (2001), I. Balitsky, G.A. Chirilli (2011, 2013)]

BFKL vs DGLAP in semi-hard processes





BFKL in the LLA (I)



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Inelastic scattering process $A + B \rightarrow \tilde{A} + \tilde{B} + n$ in the LLA

 $s_R \rightarrow$ energy scale, irrelevant in the LLA

BFKL vs DGLAP in semi-hard processes





BFKL in the LLA (II)

 Σ_n

 p_B

 \mathcal{R}

The 8⁻ color representation is important for the bootstrap, i.e. the consistency between the above amplitude and that with one Reggeized gluon exchange

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 $\mathcal{A}_{AB}^{A'B'} = \sum (\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{R}})_{AB}^{A'B'}$, $\mathcal{R} = 1$ (singlet), 8⁻ (octet),...

BFKL vs DGLAP in semi-hard processes







 $\frac{d\Phi_J^{(0)}(\nu,n)}{dx_J d^2 \vec{p}_J} = 2\alpha_s \sqrt{\frac{C_F}{C_A}} (\vec{p}_J^2)^{i\nu-3/2} \left(\frac{C_A}{C_F} f_g(x_J) + \sum_{a=q\bar{q}} f_a(x_J)\right) e^{in\phi_J}$



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Resummed distributions

> Closing statements

Forward-Higgs impact factor at NLO-RG

$\tilde{c}_H^{(1)}$

$$(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_{H}|,x_{H}) = c_{H}(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_{H}|,x_{H}) \left\{ \frac{\beta_{0}}{4N_{c}} \left(2\ln\frac{\mu_{R_{1}}}{|\vec{p}_{H}|} + \frac{5}{3} \right) + \frac{\chi(n,\nu)}{2} \ln\left(\frac{s_{0}}{M_{H,\perp}^{2}}\right) + \frac{\beta_{0}}{4N_{c}} \left(2\ln\frac{\mu_{R_{1}}}{M_{H,\perp}} \right) - \frac{1}{2N_{c}f_{g}(x_{H},\mu_{F_{1}})} \ln\frac{\mu_{F_{1}}^{2}}{M_{H,\perp}^{2}} \int_{x_{H}}^{1} \frac{dz}{z} \left[P_{gg}(z)f_{g}\left(\frac{x_{H}}{z},\mu_{F_{1}}\right) + \sum_{a=q,\bar{q}} P_{ga}(z)f_{a}\left(\frac{x_{H}}{z},\mu_{F_{1}}\right) \right] \right\}$$





Forward-jet impact factor at NLO-RG

$\tilde{c}_{J}^{(1)}(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_{J}|,x_{J}) = c_{J}(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_{J}|)$



$$\vec{p}_{J}|, x_{J} \left\{ \frac{\beta_{0}}{4N_{c}} \left(2\ln\frac{\mu_{R_{2}}}{|\vec{p}_{J}|} + \frac{5}{3} \right) + \frac{\chi(n,\nu)}{2} \ln\left(\frac{s_{0}}{|\vec{p}_{J}|^{2}}\right) \right. \\ \left. \frac{1}{(x_{J},\mu_{F_{2}}) + \sum_{a=q,\bar{q}} f_{a}(x_{J},\mu_{F_{2}})} \ln\frac{\mu_{F_{2}}^{2}}{|\vec{p}_{J}|^{2}} \right. \\ \left. g(z) f_{g}\left(\frac{x_{J}}{z},\mu_{F_{2}}\right) + \sum_{a=q,\bar{q}} P_{ga}(z) f_{a}\left(\frac{x_{J}}{z},\mu_{F_{2}}\right) \right] \\ \left. g(z) f_{g}\left(\frac{x_{J}}{z},\mu_{F_{2}}\right) + P_{aa}(z) f_{a}\left(\frac{x_{J}}{z},\mu_{F_{2}}\right) \right] \right\} .$$



Introduction **8**2 **Motivation**

Inclusive

Higgs + jet

Resummed

distributions

Inclusive Higgs + jet: resummed coefficients

$$\times \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\nu \left(\frac{x_J x_H s}{s_0} \right)^{\bar{\alpha}_s(\mu_{R_c})} \Big\{ \chi(n,\nu) + \bar{\alpha}_s(\mu_{R_c}) \Big[\bar{\chi}(n,\nu) + \frac{\beta_0}{8N_c} \chi(n,\nu) \Big[-\chi(n,\nu) + \frac{10}{3} + 4 \ln \left(\frac{\mu_R}{\sqrt{\bar{p}_H}} \right) + \left\{ \alpha_s^2(\mu_{R_1}) c_H(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_H|,x_H) \right\} \Big\{ \alpha_s(\mu_{R_2}) \Big[c_J(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_J|,x_J) \Big]^* \Big\} \\ \times \left\{ 1 + \bar{\alpha}_s(\mu_{R_1}) \frac{\tilde{c}_H^{(1)}(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_H|,x_H)}{c_H(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_H|,x_H)} + \bar{\alpha}_s(\mu_{R_2}) \left[\frac{\tilde{c}_J^{(1)}(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_J|,x_J)}{c_J(n,\nu,|\vec{p}_J|,x_J)} \right]^* \right\}$$

Closing statements

$$\mathcal{C}_{n} = \frac{e^{\Delta Y}}{s} \frac{M_{H,\perp}}{|\vec{p}_{H}|}$$

$$\nu) + \bar{\alpha}_{s}(\mu_{R_{c}}) \left[\bar{\chi}(n,\nu) + \frac{\beta_{0}}{8N_{c}} \chi(n,\nu) \left[-\chi(n,\nu) + \frac{10}{3} + 4\ln\left(\frac{\mu_{R_{c}}}{\sqrt{\vec{p}_{H}\vec{p}_{J}}}\right) \right] \right] \right\}$$







 $C_n(\Delta Y, s) = \int_{p_H^{\min}}^{p_H^{\max}} d|\vec{p}_H| \int_{p_I^{\min}}^{p_J^{\max}} d|\vec{p}_J| \int_{y_H^{\min}}^{y_H^{\max}} dy_H \int_{y_J^{\min}}^{y_J^{\max}} dy_J \,\delta\left(y_H - y_J - \Delta Y\right) \,\mathcal{C}_n$















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φ -averaged cross section: $C_0(M_t \rightarrow +\infty)$







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 $R_{n0}(\Delta Y, s) = C_n / C_0 \equiv \langle \cos n\varphi \rangle$

Inclusive Higgs + jet Resummed distributions

> Closing statements

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p_H -distribution: $dC_0/dp_H(M_t \rightarrow +\infty)$

 $\frac{d\sigma(|\vec{p}_H|, \Delta Y, s)}{d|\vec{p}_H|d\Delta Y} = \int_{n_{\tau}^{\min}}^{n_{T}^{\max}} d|\vec{p}_J| \int_{y_{\tau\tau}^{\min}}^{y_H^{\max}} dy_H \int_{y_{\tau\tau}^{\min}}^{y_J^{\max}} dy_J \,\delta\left(y_H - y_J - \Delta Y\right) \,\mathcal{C}_0$





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