



# Factorization and resummation of heavy quark pair angular correlations

邵煜焜  
复旦大学

第六届重味物理与量子色动力学研讨会

青岛

2024年4月22日

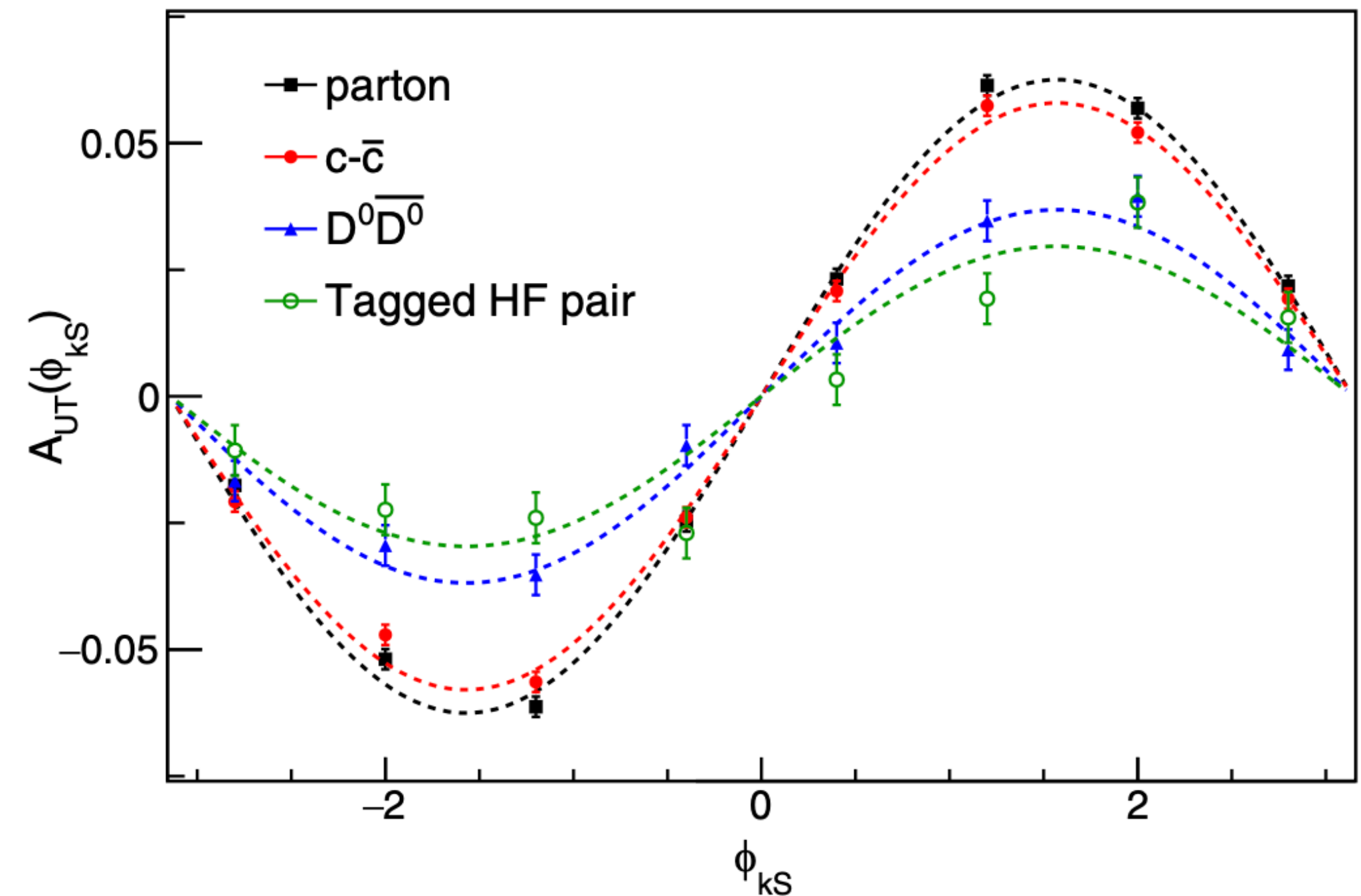
# Gluon TMDs and spin asymmetry at the EIC

- The gluon transverse momentum dependent distributions (TMDs) are important towards understanding the transverse structure of the proton as well as QCD factorization
- **Gauge link** dependent gluon TMDs (TMD handbook '23)

$$\tilde{f}_{g/h}^{\alpha\beta 0(u)}(x, \mathbf{b}_T, \epsilon, \tau, xP^+) = \frac{1}{xP^+} \int \frac{db^-}{2\pi} e^{-ib^-(xP^+)} \langle h(P, S) | G^{+\alpha}(b^\mu) \mathcal{W}_\square(b^\mu, 0) G^{+\beta}(0) | h(P, S) \rangle$$

At the EIC , gluon TMDs can be probed via dihadron, open di-charm, di-D-meson and dijet

- In the small x dijet process is the most promising channel  
Zheng, Aschenauer, Lee, Xiao, Yin '18
- The heavy quark pair production is dominated by the gluon channel at all x and gets only minor contribution from the quark channel Dong, Ji, Kelsey, Radhakrishnan, Sichtermann, Zhao '23



## TMD factorization of open heavy quark ( $p_T \gg m_Q$ ) in DIS

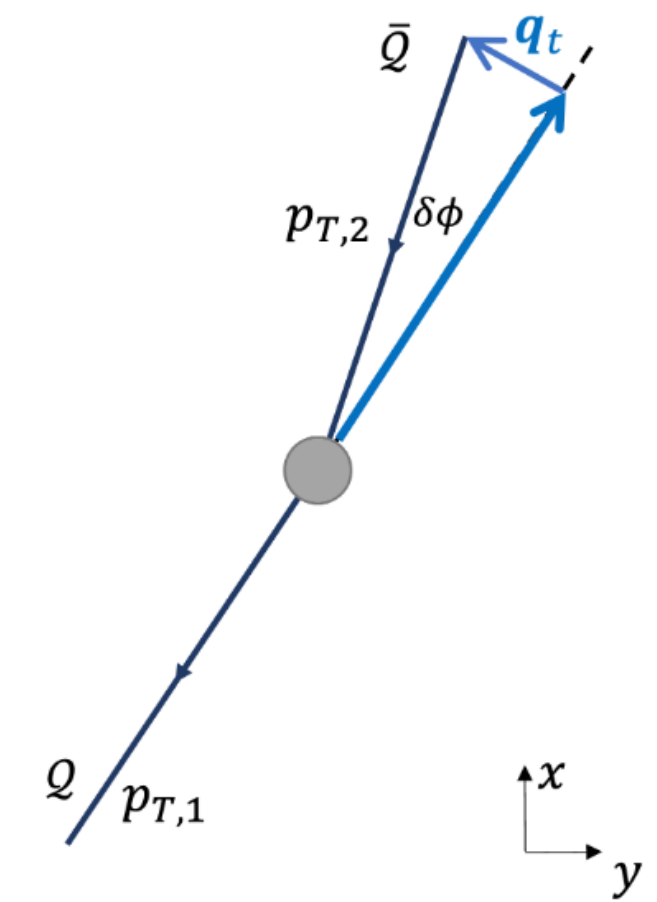
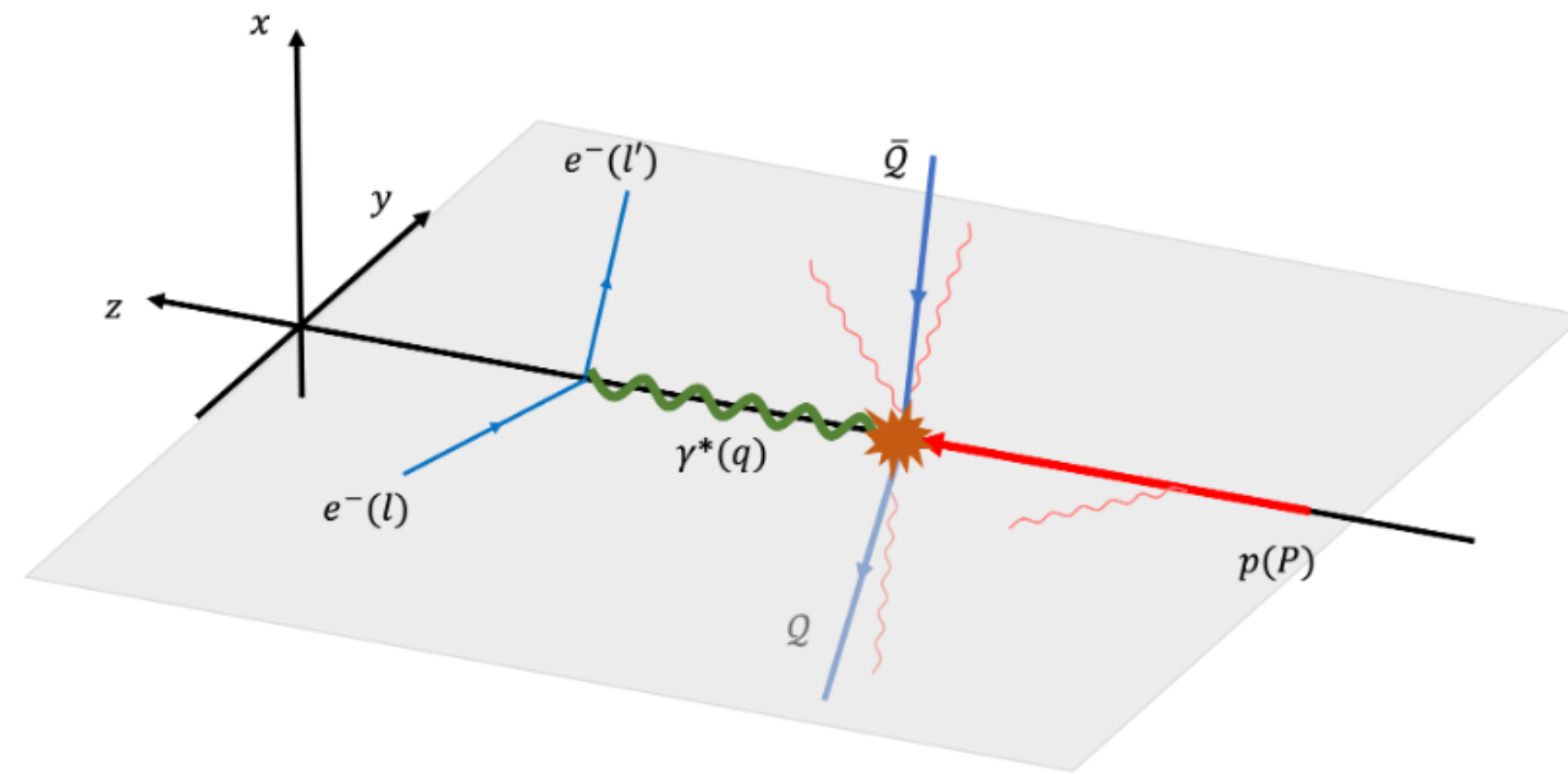
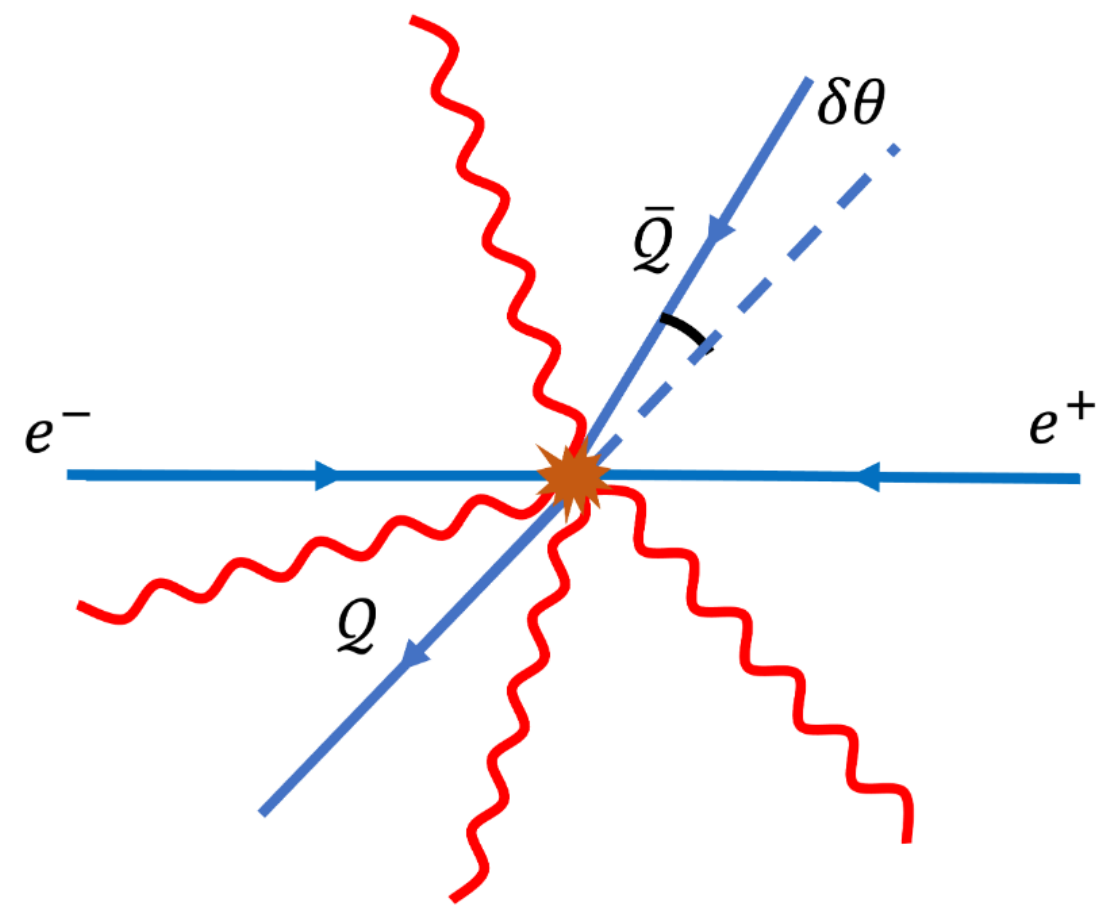
- $q_T$  factorization for heavy meson pair (del Castillo, Echevarria, Makris, Scimemi '20 '22)
- $q_T$  factorization for heavy flavor dijet production, and study gluon Sivers asymmetry (Kang, Reiten, DYS, Terry '20)
- heavy quark  $q_T$  fragmentations (Dai, Kim, Leibovich '23; Kuk, Michel, Sun '23 '24)
- The anomalous dimensions of the  $q_T$  soft function are divergent as  $\phi_x = \pi/2$

$$\gamma^{S_{\text{global}}} \sim \frac{\alpha_s C_F}{\pi} \left[ \ln(4 \cos^2 \phi_x) - i\pi \text{sign}(\cos \phi_x) \right]$$

- In addition to  $q_T$ , one can also study angle correlation to probe TMDs
  - A better angle on SIDIS (Gao, Michel, Stewart, Sun '22)
  - Lepton jet correction in DIS (Liu, Ringer, Vogelsang, Yuan '19, Arratia, Kang, Prokudin, Ringer '19, Fang, Ke, DYS, Terry '23 )
- Discussions on azimuthal and radial correlation can be found in (Chien, Rahn, DYS, Waalewijn & Wu '22 + in progress)

# Factorization and resummation of heavy quark pair angular correlations

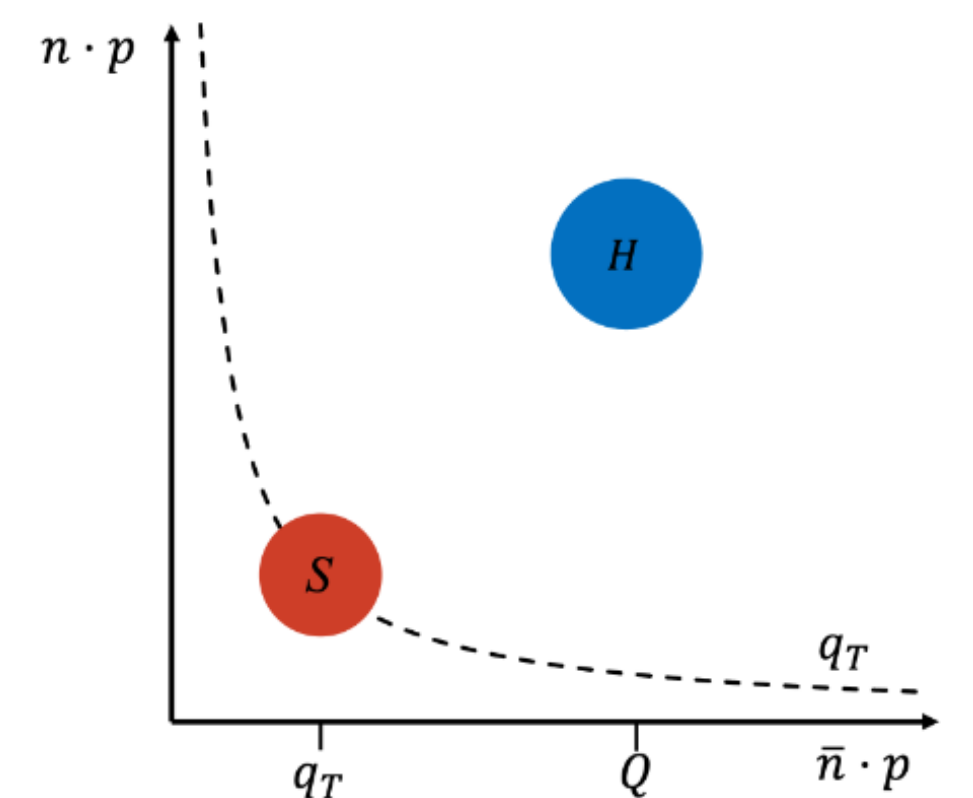
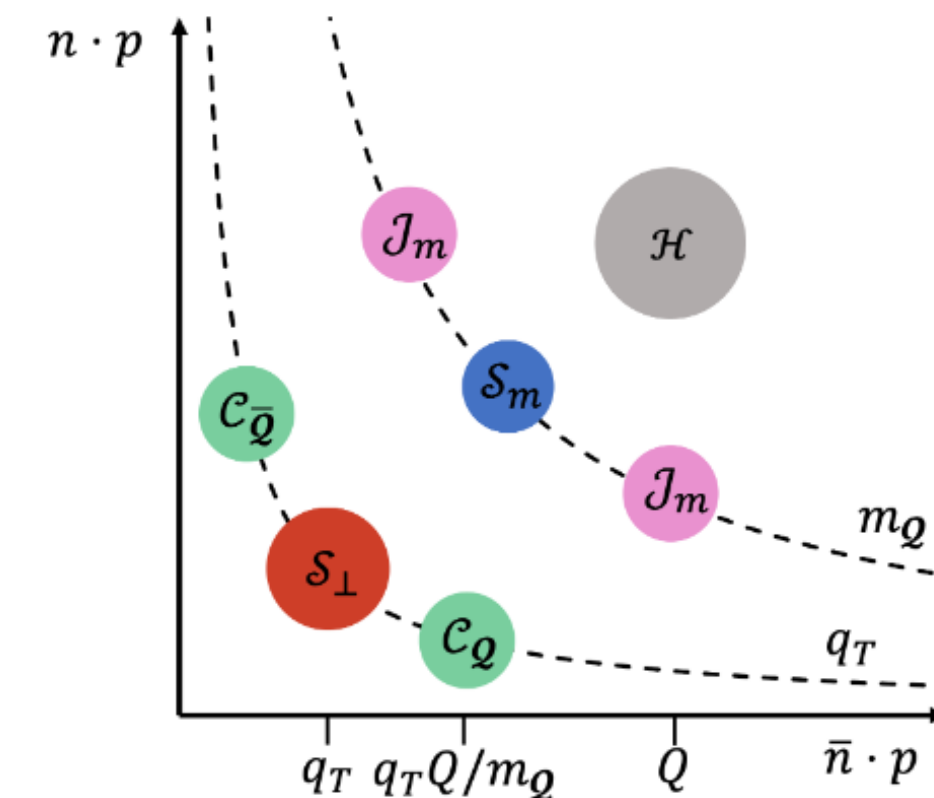
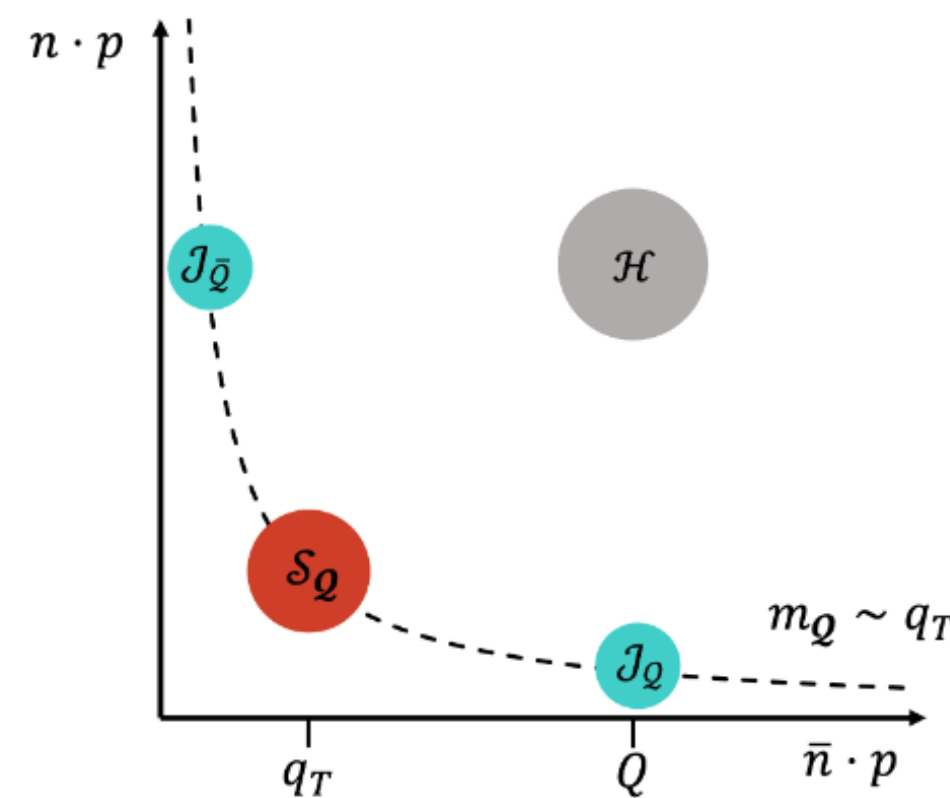
Dai, Jiang, DYS in progress



Region 1 :  $Q \gg m_Q \sim q_T$ ,

Region 2 :  $Q \gg m_Q \gg q_T$ ,

Region 3 :  $Q \sim m_Q \gg q_T$ .



# Factorization in region 1 $Q \gg m_Q \sim q_T$

Standard TMD factorization: two scales

hard:  $p_h^\mu \sim Q (1, 1, 1)$

collinear:  $p_c^\mu \sim Q (1, \lambda^2, \lambda)$

soft:  $p_s^\mu \sim q_T (1, 1, 1)$

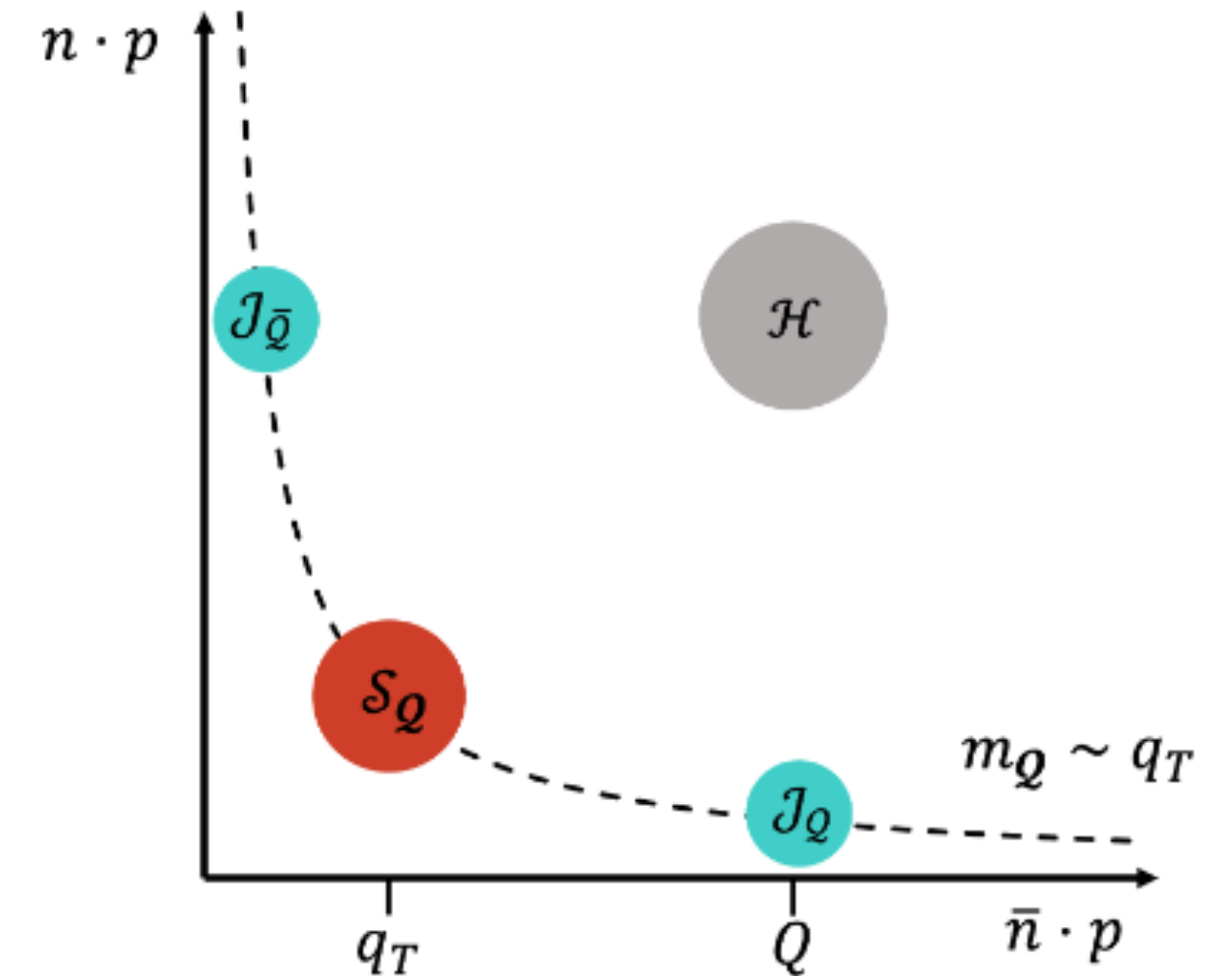
Match the quark current operator onto the SCET operator

$$\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \psi \rightarrow \mathcal{J}_{\text{SCET}} = \bar{\chi}_{\bar{n}} S_{\bar{n}}^\dagger \gamma_\perp^\mu S_n \chi_n$$

Factorization formula

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d^2\mathbf{q}_T} = \sigma_0 \mathcal{H}(Q, \mu) \int \frac{d^2\mathbf{b}_T}{(2\pi)^2} e^{i\mathbf{b}_T \cdot \mathbf{q}_T} \sum_f e_f^2 \mathcal{J}_{Q/f}(b_T, m_Q, \mu, \zeta/\nu^2) \mathcal{J}_{\bar{Q}/\bar{f}}(b_T, m_Q, \mu, \zeta/\nu^2) \mathcal{S}_Q(b_T, m_Q, \mu, \nu)$$

Jet and soft function depend on two scales:  $q_T$  and  $m_Q$





# Factorization in region 1 $Q \gg m_Q \sim q_T$

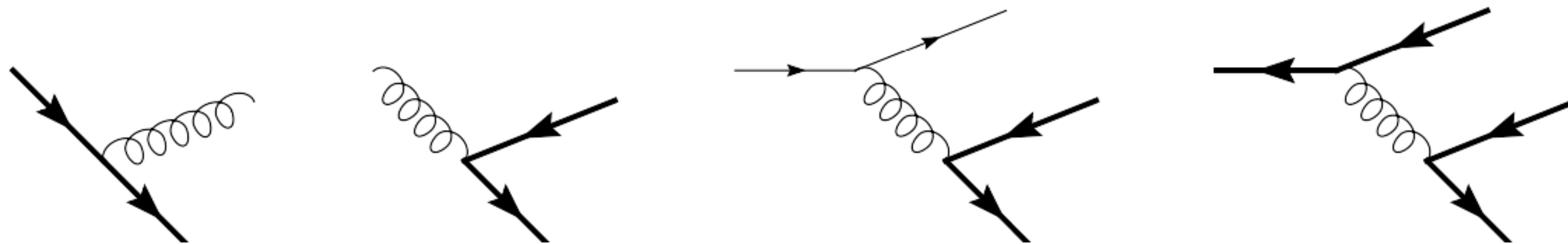
The Jet function can be expressed in terms of heavy quark TMD fragmentation function

Dai, Kim, Leibovich '23; Kuk, Michel, Sun '24

$$\mathcal{F}_{Q/f}(z_Q, P_{Q,\perp}) = \sum_X \frac{1}{z_Q} \int \frac{dx_+}{4\pi} \frac{d^{d-2}x_\perp}{(2\pi)^{d-2}} e^{ix_+ P_{Q,-}/(2z_Q)} \text{Tr} \langle 0 | \frac{\not{n}}{2} \chi_{\bar{n}}^f(x_+, 0, x_\perp) | Q(P_Q), X \rangle \langle Q(P_Q), X | \bar{\chi}_{\bar{n}}^f(0) | 0 \rangle$$

quark mass  $m_Q$  provides an infrared cutoff

Examples of fragmentation processes converting a parton  $a$  into a heavy quark

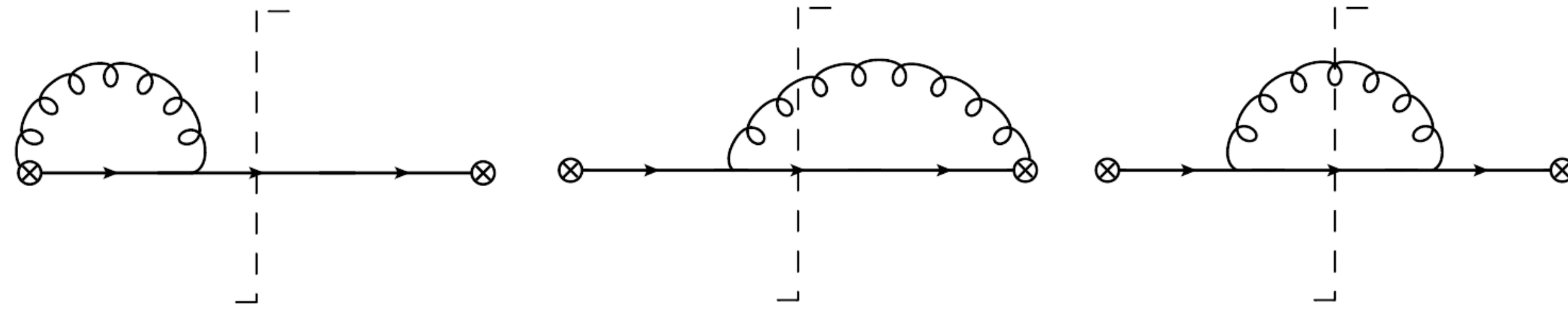


Define jet function (zero-moment of heavy quark fragmentation functions)

$$\mathcal{J}_{Q/f}(b_\perp, m_Q, \mu, \nu) = \int_0^1 dz_Q z_Q^{2-d} \int d^{d-2}P_{Q,\perp} e^{ib_\perp \cdot P_{Q,\perp}/z_Q} \mathcal{F}_{Q/f}(z_Q, P_{Q,\perp})$$

# Factorization in region 1 $Q \gg m_Q \sim q_T$

## NLO Jet function



$$\mathcal{J}_{Q/Q} = 1 + \frac{\alpha_s^{(n_f)} C_F}{4\pi} \left[ \ln \frac{\mu^2 b_T^2}{b_0^2} \left( 3 + 2 \ln \frac{\nu^2}{Q^2} \right) + 4 \ln^2 \left( \frac{b_T m_Q}{b_0} \right) - 2 \ln \left( \frac{b_T m_Q}{b_0} \right) + 4 + \frac{\pi^2}{3} + j_0(b_T m_Q) \right]$$

## Auxiliary function (vanishes in the heavy quark limit $m_Q \gg q_T$ )

$$j_0(x) = 2 \int_0^\infty dt e^{-xt} \left[ \frac{2x^2 t^2 \arccos(t - i0^+)}{\sqrt{1 - t^2 + i0^+}} - \frac{3t\sqrt{1 - t^2 + i0^+}(t^2 - 2) + (8 - 9t^2 + 4t^4) \arccos(t - i0^+)}{(1 - t^2 + i0^+)^{5/2}} \right]$$

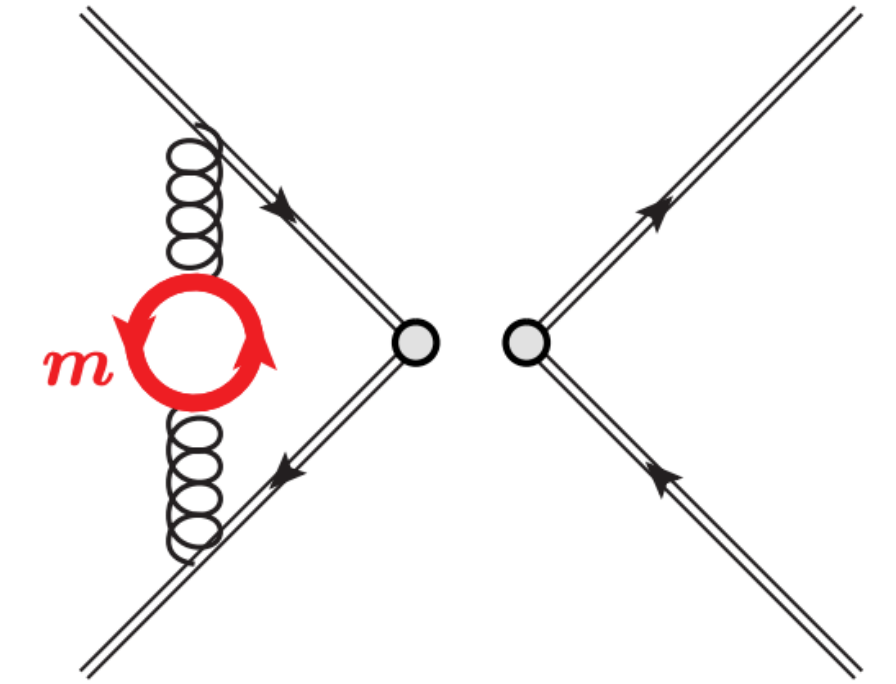
$j_0(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0.$

# Factorization in region 1 $Q \gg m_Q \sim q_T$

**Soft function** Pietrulewicz, Samitz, Spiering, Tackmann '17

$$S_Q(b_\perp, m_Q) = \frac{1}{N_c} \text{Tr} \langle 0 | \bar{T} [S_n^\dagger(b_\perp) S_{\bar{n}}(b_\perp)] T [S_{\bar{n}}^\dagger(0) S_n(0)] | 0 \rangle$$

**Different from the standard TMD soft function due to heavy-quark corrections**



**Two-loop anomalous dimensions (heavy quark corrections)**

$$\gamma_\nu^{S_Q(2,h)}(b_T, m_Q, \mu) = C_F \left\{ -\frac{32}{3} L_b L_m - \frac{16}{3} L_m^2 - \frac{160}{9} L_m - \frac{448}{27} + \frac{8\sqrt{\pi}}{3} \left[ 2G_{1,3}^{3,0} \left( 0, 0, 0 \mid m_Q^2 b_T^2 \right) + G_{1,3}^{3,0} \left( 0, 0, 1 \mid m_Q^2 b_T^2 \right) \right] \right\}$$

**RG and RRG consistency relation**

$$\gamma_\mu^{\mathcal{H}} + \gamma_\mu^{S_Q} + 2\gamma_\mu^{\mathcal{J}_Q} = 0 \quad \gamma_\nu^{S_Q} + 2\gamma_\nu^{\mathcal{J}_Q} = 0$$

**NNLL resummation ingredients are known**



# Resummation in region 1 $Q \gg m_Q \sim q_T$

We apply Collins-Soper-Sterman treatment to resum rapidity logs

$$J_{Q/f}(b_T, m_Q, \mu, \zeta) \equiv \mathcal{J}_{Q/f}(b_T, m_Q, \mu, \zeta/\nu^2) \sqrt{\mathcal{S}_Q(b_T, m_Q, \mu, \nu)}$$

Evolve the jet function from the pair of initial and final scales  $\{\mu_b, \zeta_i\} \rightarrow \{\mu, \zeta_f\}$

$$J_{Q/f}(b_T, m_Q, \mu, \zeta_f) = \exp \left[ \int_{\mu_b}^{\mu} \frac{d\bar{\mu}}{\bar{\mu}} \gamma_{\mu}^{J_Q}(\bar{\mu}, \zeta_f) \right] \left( \frac{\zeta_f}{\zeta_i} \right)^{\frac{1}{2} \gamma_{\zeta}^{J_Q}(\mu_b, b_T)} J_{Q/f}(b_T, m_Q, \mu_b, \zeta_i)$$

We have the resummation formula

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\delta\theta} = \frac{\sigma_0 Q^2 \delta\theta}{4} \mathcal{H}(Q, \mu_h) \int_0^\infty b_T db_T J_0(Q\delta\theta b_T/2) \sum_f e_f^2 J_{Q/f}(b_T, m_Q, \mu_h, \zeta_f) J_{\bar{Q}/\bar{f}}(b_T, m_Q, \mu_h, \zeta_f)$$

The scale choice  $\mu_h = \sqrt{\zeta_f} = Q$   $\mu_b = \sqrt{\zeta_i} = \frac{b_0}{b_T}$

# Factorization in region 2 $Q \gg m_Q \gg q_T$

- In the limit  $m_Q \gg q_T$ , jet function in region 1 contains  $\alpha_s^n \log^m(m_Q/q_T)$
- The factorization formula in region 1 with active flavors  $n_f = n_l + 1$  should be matched onto a theory with  $n_l$  active flavors

E.g. matching relation of  $\alpha_s$  from region 1 to 2

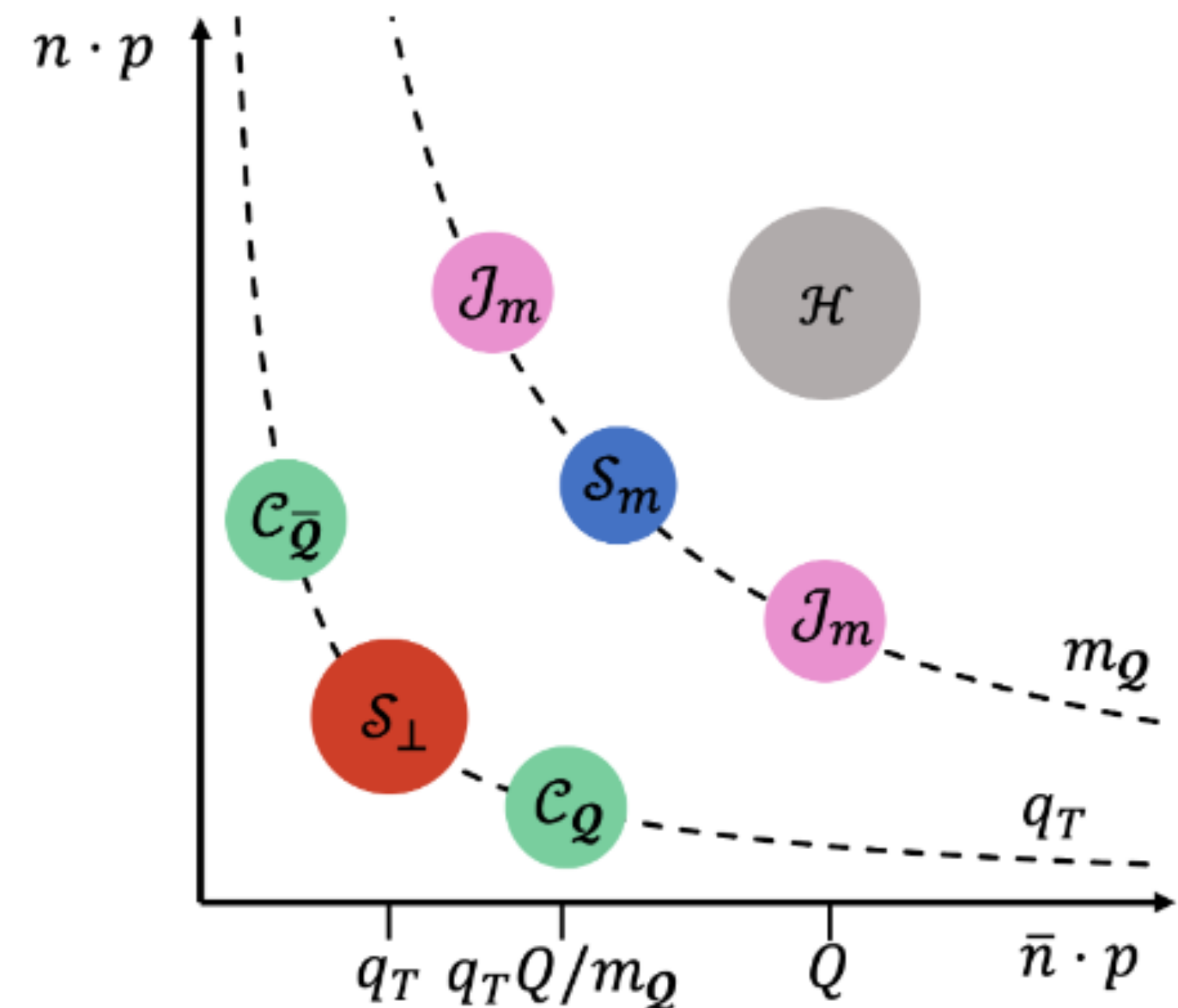
$$\alpha_s^{(n_f)}(\mu) = \alpha_s^{(n_l)}(\mu) \left[ 1 + \frac{4}{3} T_F \frac{\alpha_s^{(n_l)}(\mu)}{4\pi} \ln \frac{\mu^2}{m_Q^2} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2) \right]$$

- Heavy quark momenta  $P_Q^\mu = m_Q v_+^\mu + p^\mu$

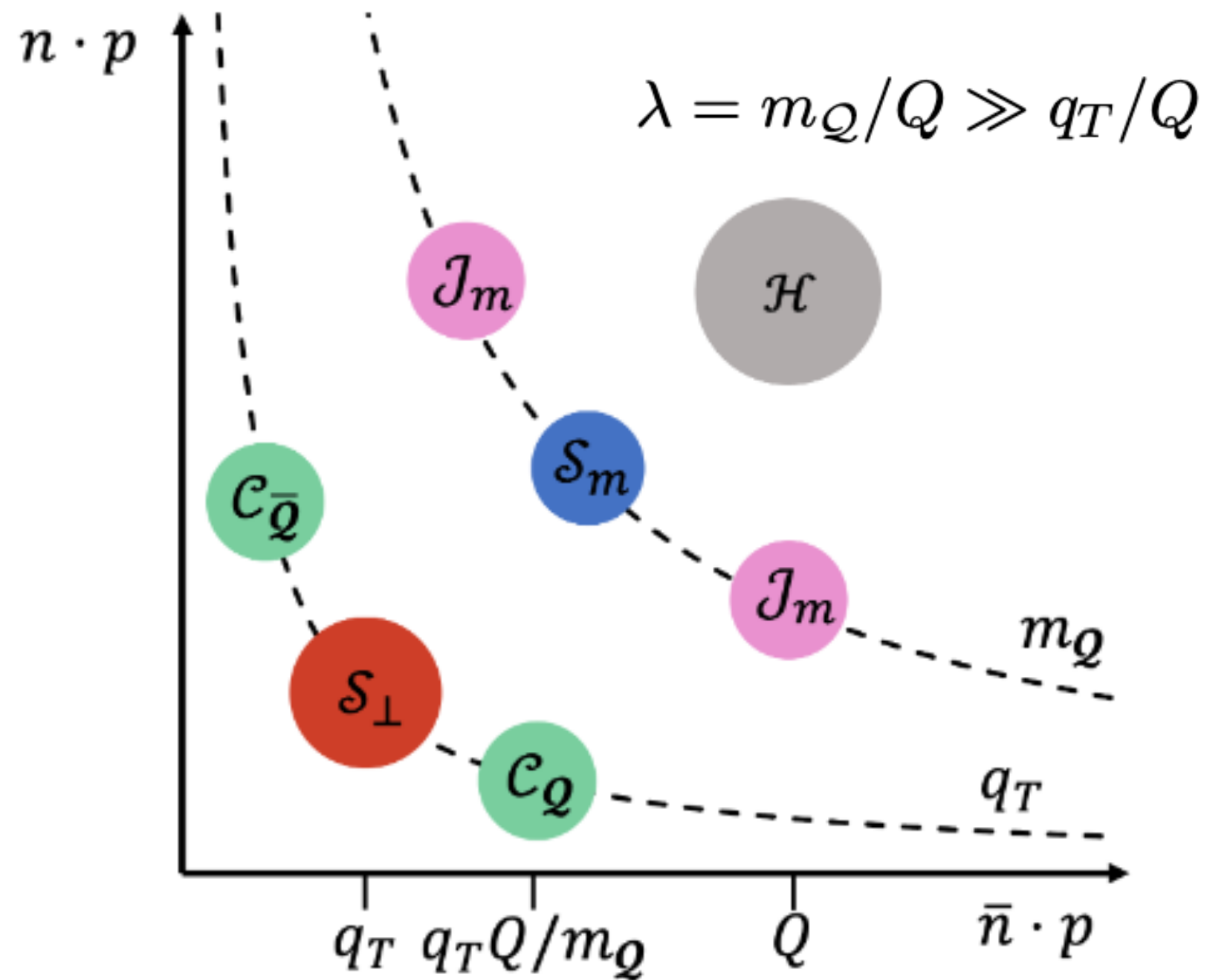
$$v_+^\mu = \left( \frac{Q}{m_Q}, \frac{m_Q}{Q}, 0_\perp \right), \quad p_{uc}^\mu \sim q_T \left( \frac{Q}{m_Q}, \frac{m_Q}{Q}, 1 \right)$$

- Decouple the interaction between heavy quark and ultra-collinear modes; match SCET onto bHQET Fleming, Hoang, Mantry & Stewart '07

$$h_{v_\pm} \rightarrow Y_{v_\pm} h_{v_\pm} \quad \mathcal{J}_{\text{SCET}} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}_{\text{bHQET}} = \bar{h}_{v_-} W_{\bar{n}}^\dagger Y_{v_-}^\dagger \gamma_\perp^\mu Y_{v_+} W_n h_{v_+}$$



# Factorization in region 2 $Q \gg m_Q \gg q_T$



hard:  $p_h^\mu \sim Q (1, 1, 1)$

collinear:  $p_c^\mu \sim Q (1, \lambda^2, \lambda)$

massive-soft:  $p_{ms}^\mu \sim Q (\lambda, \lambda, \lambda)$

soft:  $p_s^\mu \sim q_T (1, 1, 1)$

ultra-collinear:  $p_{uc}^\mu \sim q_T/\lambda (1, \lambda^2, \lambda)$

**Factorization formula**

**Matching coefficients form SCET to bHQET**

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d^2\mathbf{q}_T} = \sigma_Q \mathcal{H}(Q, \mu) \mathcal{J}_m^2(m_Q, \mu, \zeta_J/\nu^2) \mathcal{S}_m(m_Q, \mu, \nu)$$

Hoang, Pathak, Pietrulewicz & Stewart, '15

$$\times \int \frac{d^2\mathbf{b}_T}{(2\pi)^2} e^{i\mathbf{b}_T \cdot \mathbf{q}_T} \mathcal{C}_Q(b_T, \mu, \zeta_C/\nu^2) \mathcal{C}_{\bar{Q}}(b_T, \mu, \zeta_C/\nu^2) \mathcal{S}_\perp(b_T, \mu, \nu)$$

Standard TMD soft function



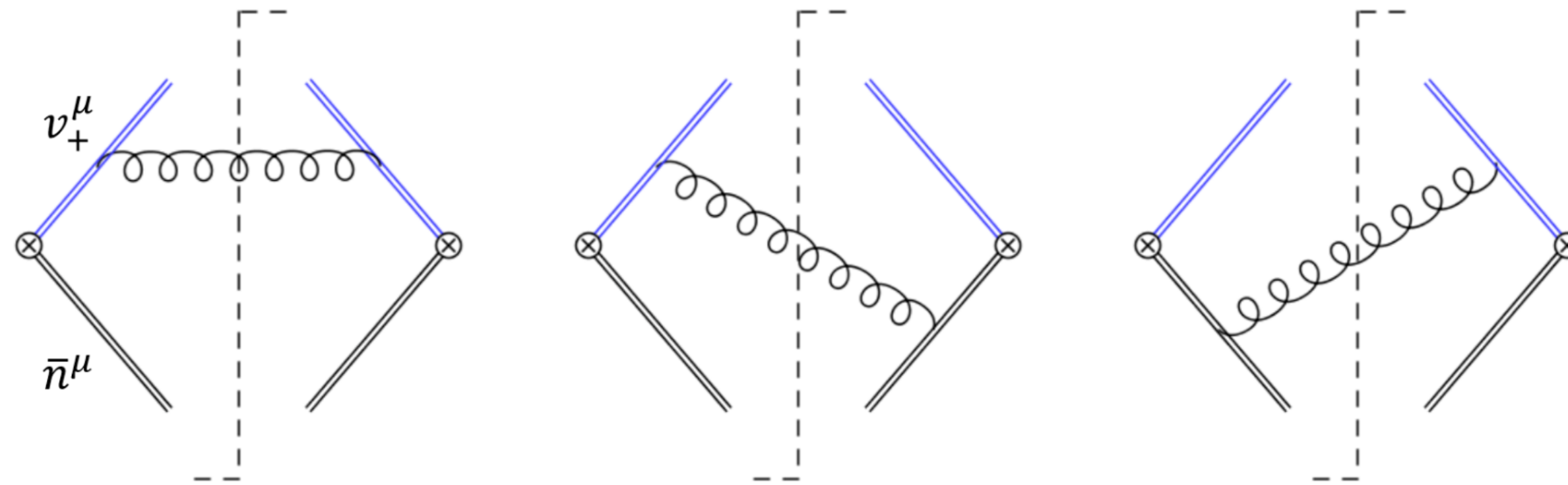
# Factorization in region 2 $Q \gg m_Q \gg q_T$

## Definition of ultra-collinear function

$$C_Q(b_T, \mu, \zeta_C/\nu^2) = \frac{1}{N_c} \text{Tr} \langle 0 | \bar{T}[W_n^\dagger(b_\perp) Y_{v_+}(b_\perp)] T[Y_{v_+}^\dagger(0) W_n(0)] | 0 \rangle$$

$$v_+^\mu = \frac{Q}{m_Q} \frac{n^\mu}{2} + \frac{m_Q}{Q} \frac{\bar{n}^\mu}{2}$$

## One-loop results



$$C_Q^{\text{bare}} = 1 + \frac{\alpha_s^{(n_l)} C_F}{4\pi} \left[ \left( \frac{2}{\eta} + \ln \frac{\nu^2 m_Q^2}{Q^2 \mu^2} \right) \left( \frac{2}{\epsilon} + 2L_b \right) - \frac{2}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{2}{\epsilon} + L_b^2 + 2L_b + \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right]$$

## Anomalous dimensions ( $n_l$ flavor)

$$\gamma_\mu^{C_Q} = -C_F \gamma^{\text{cusp},(n_l)} \ln \frac{\mu^2 Q^2}{\nu^2 m_Q^2} + \gamma^{C,(n_l)} \quad \gamma_0^C = 4C_F$$

## Refactorization of jet function in region 1

$$\mathcal{J}_{Q/Q}(b_T, m_Q) \xrightarrow{m_Q \gg q_T} \mathcal{J}_m(m_Q) C_Q(b_T)$$

# Factorization in region 2 $Q \gg m_Q \gg q_T$

## RG consistency relation

$$\gamma_\mu^H + 2\gamma_\mu^{\mathcal{J}_m} + \gamma_\mu^{\mathcal{S}_m} + \gamma_\mu^{\mathcal{S}} + 2\gamma_\mu^{\mathcal{C}_Q} = 0,$$

$$\gamma_\nu^{\mathcal{S}_m} + 2\gamma_\nu^{\mathcal{J}_m} = 0, \quad \gamma_\nu^{\mathcal{S}} + 2\gamma_\nu^{\mathcal{C}_Q} = 0$$

$$\gamma_\mu^{\mathcal{H}} = 2C_F \gamma^{\text{cusp},(n_f)} \ln \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} + 4\gamma^{q,(n_f)}$$

$$\gamma_\mu^{\mathcal{C}_Q} = -C_F \gamma^{\text{cusp},(n_l)} \ln \frac{\mu^2 Q^2}{\nu^2 m_Q^2} + \gamma^{\mathcal{C},(n_l)}$$

$$\gamma_\mu^{\mathcal{S}} = -2C_F \gamma^{\text{cusp},(n_l)} \ln \frac{\nu^2}{\mu^2} + \gamma^{\mathcal{S},(n_l)}$$

hard:  $p_h^\mu \sim Q(1, 1, 1)$

collinear:  $p_c^\mu \sim Q(1, \lambda^2, \lambda)$

massive-soft:  $p_{ms}^\mu \sim Q(\lambda, \lambda, \lambda)$

soft:  $p_s^\mu \sim q_T(1, 1, 1)$

ultra-collinear:  $p_{uc}^\mu \sim q_T/\lambda(1, \lambda^2, \lambda)$

$$\gamma_\mu^{\mathcal{J}_m} = -C_F \gamma^{\text{cusp},(n_l)} \ln \frac{m_Q^2}{\mu^2} + \gamma^{\mathcal{J}_m,(n_l)} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$$

$$\gamma_\mu^{\mathcal{S}_m} = \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2) \quad \text{Hoang, Pathak, Pietrulewicz & Stewart, '15}$$

**Two-loop anomalous dimension of the ultra-collinear function**

$$\gamma_1^{\mathcal{C}} = C_A C_F \left( 22\zeta_3 - \frac{184}{27} - \frac{13\pi^2}{18} \right) - C_F T_F n_f \left( \frac{128}{27} + \frac{2\pi^2}{9} \right)$$

**NNLL resummation ingredients are known**



# Resummation in region 2 $Q \gg m_Q \gg q_T$

Evolve the jet and ultra-collinear function

$$J_m(m_Q, \mu, \zeta_{J,f}) = \exp \left[ \int_{\mu_m}^{\mu} \frac{d\bar{\mu}}{\bar{\mu}} \gamma_{\mu}^{J_m}(\bar{\mu}, \zeta_{J,f}) \right] \left( \frac{\zeta_{J,f}}{\zeta_{J,i}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2} \gamma_{\zeta}^{J_m}(m_Q, \mu_j)} J_m(m_Q, \mu_m, \zeta_{J,i})$$

$$C_Q(b, \mu, \zeta_{C,f}) = \exp \left[ \int_{\mu_b}^{\mu} \frac{d\bar{\mu}}{\bar{\mu}} \gamma_{\mu}^{C_Q}(\bar{\mu}, \zeta_{C,f}) \right] \left( \frac{\zeta_{C,f}}{\zeta_{C,i}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2} \gamma_{\zeta}^{C_Q}(b, \mu_b)} C_Q(b, \mu_b, \zeta_{C,i}).$$

We have the resummation formula

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\delta\theta} = \frac{\sigma_Q Q^2 \delta\theta}{4} \mathcal{H}(Q, \mu_h) J_m^2(m_Q, \mu_h, \zeta_{J,f}) \int_0^{\infty} b db J_0(Q\delta\theta b/2) C_Q^2(b, \mu_h, \zeta_{S,f})$$

The scale choice

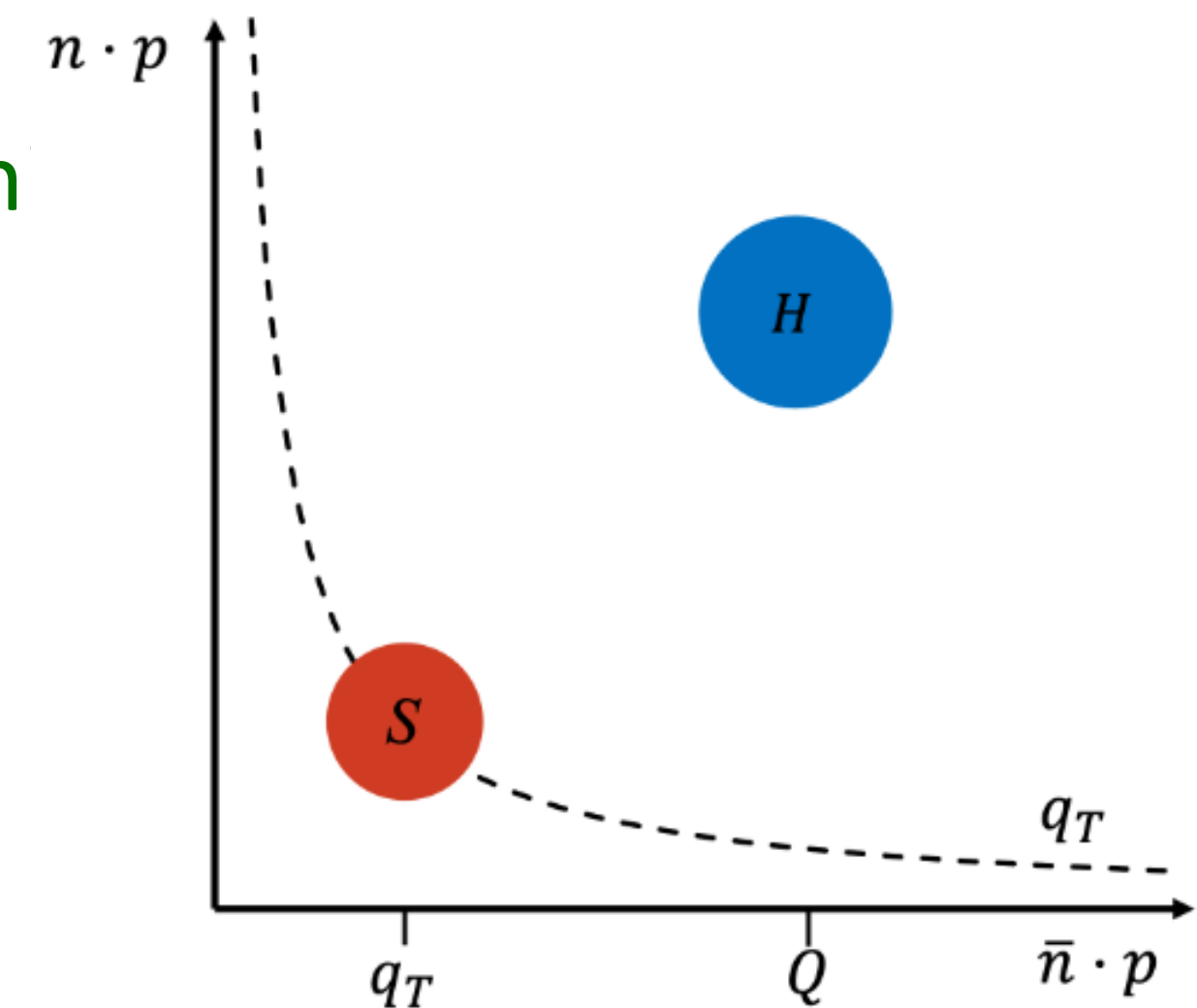
$$\mu_h = Q, \quad \mu_m = m_Q, \quad \mu_b = b_0/b_T,$$

$$\zeta_{J,f} = Q^2, \quad \zeta_{J,i} = m_Q^2, \quad \zeta_{C,f} = \frac{Q^2 \mu_b^2}{m_Q^2}, \quad \zeta_{C,i} = \mu_b^2$$

# Factorization in region 3 $Q \sim m_Q \gg q_T$

- In region 3, TMD factorization of heavy quark pair production are well studied
  - Factorization and resummation (Li, Li, DYS, Yang, Zhu '12 '13 & Catani, Grazzini, Torre '14 & Catani, Grazzini & Sargsyan '18; Ju, Schönher '22)
  - Two-loop soft function Angeles-Martinez, M. Czakon, and S. Sapeta'18; Catani & Mazzitelli '23
- Factorization formula

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d^2\mathbf{q}_T} = \sigma_Q H(Q, m_Q, \mu) \int \frac{d^2\mathbf{b}_T}{(2\pi)^2} e^{i\mathbf{b}_T \cdot \mathbf{q}_T} S(b_T, \beta_Q, \mu)$$



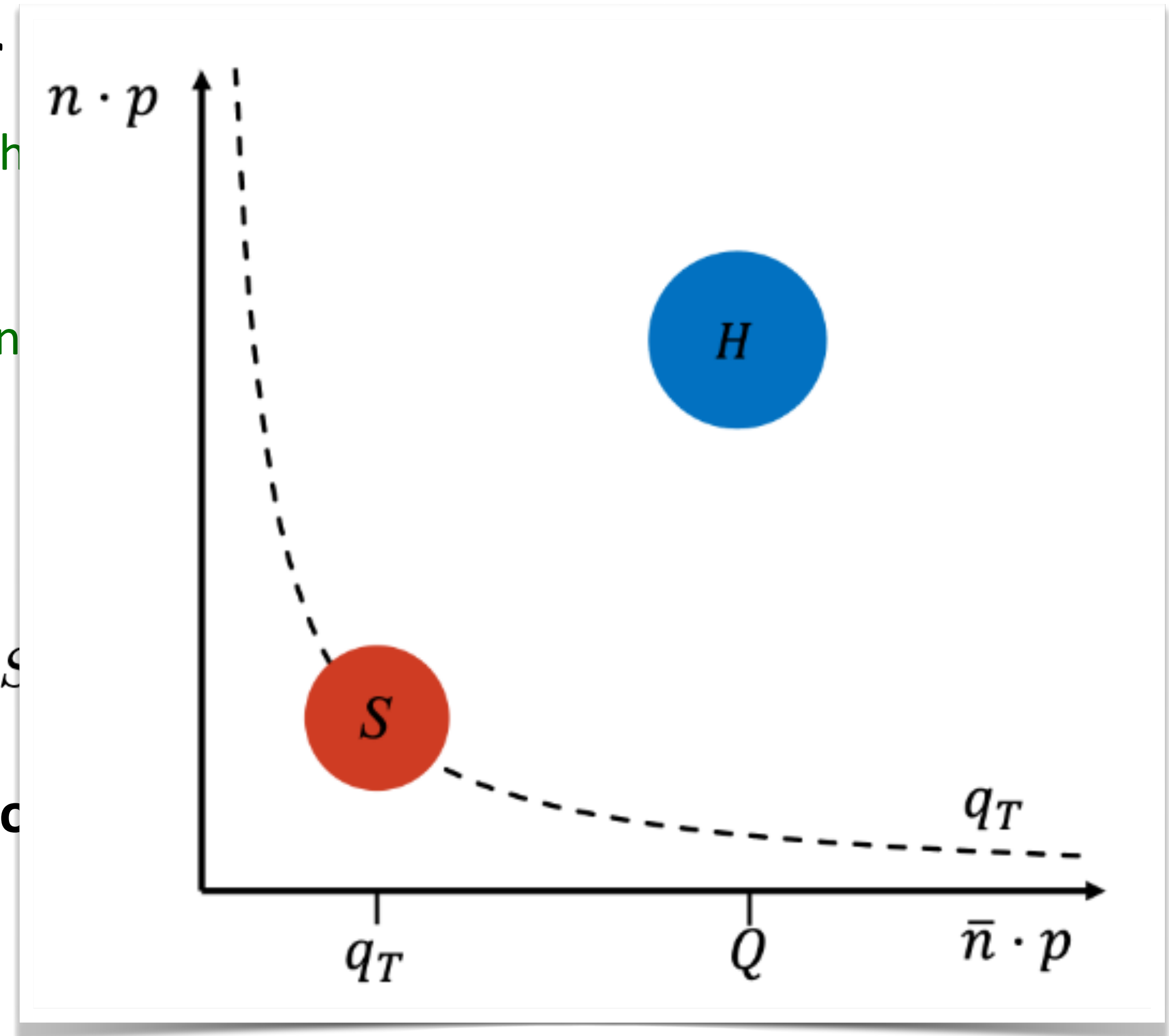
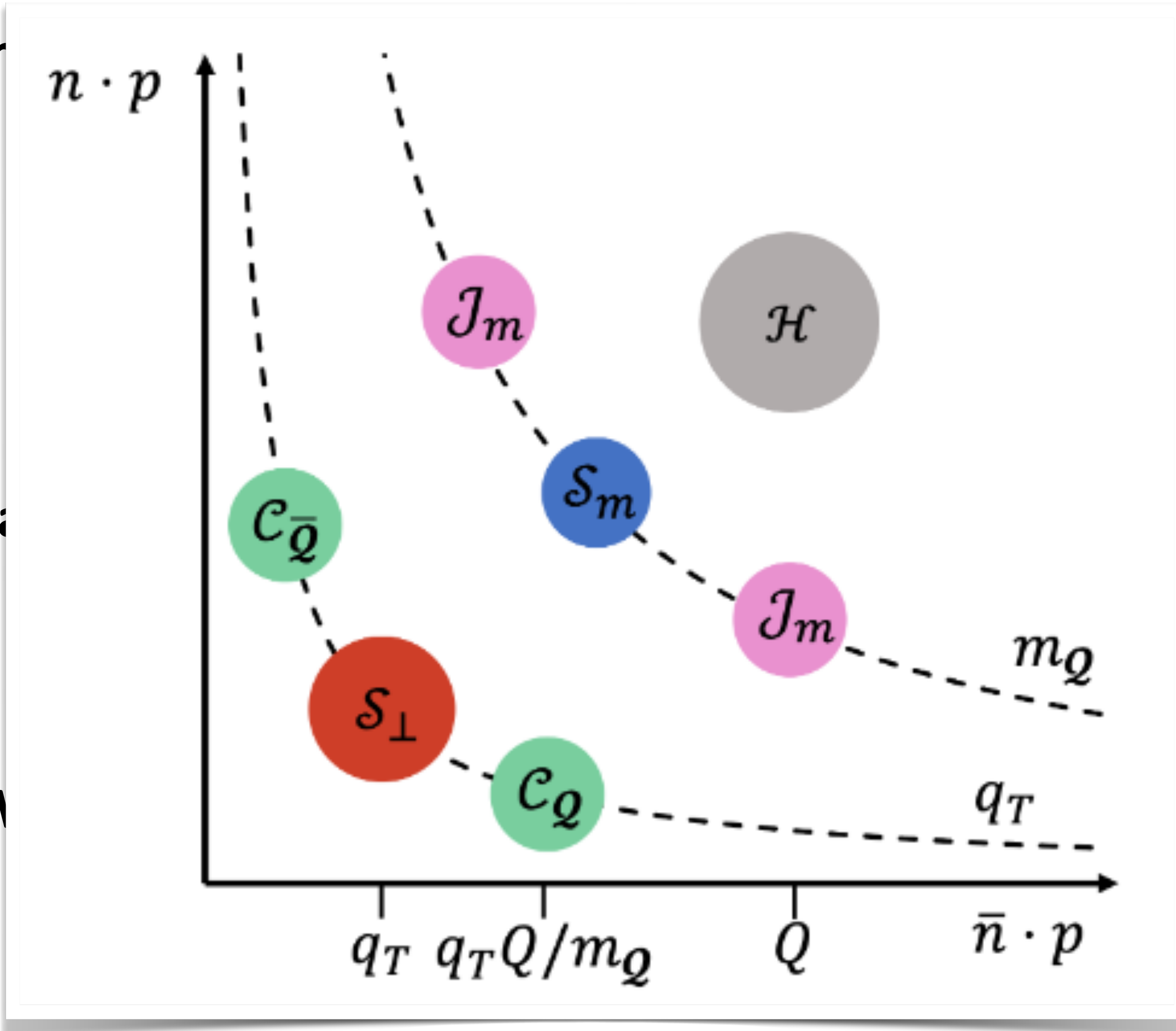
- We use their expressions to verify refactorization of soft function at two loop

$$\gamma_\mu^S \xrightarrow{Q \gg m_Q} 2\gamma_\mu^C + \gamma_\mu^S$$

- Two loop ultra-collinear function can be determined based on  $S \xrightarrow{Q \gg m_Q} C_Q^2 S_\perp$

# Factorization in region 3 $Q \sim m_Q \gg q_T$

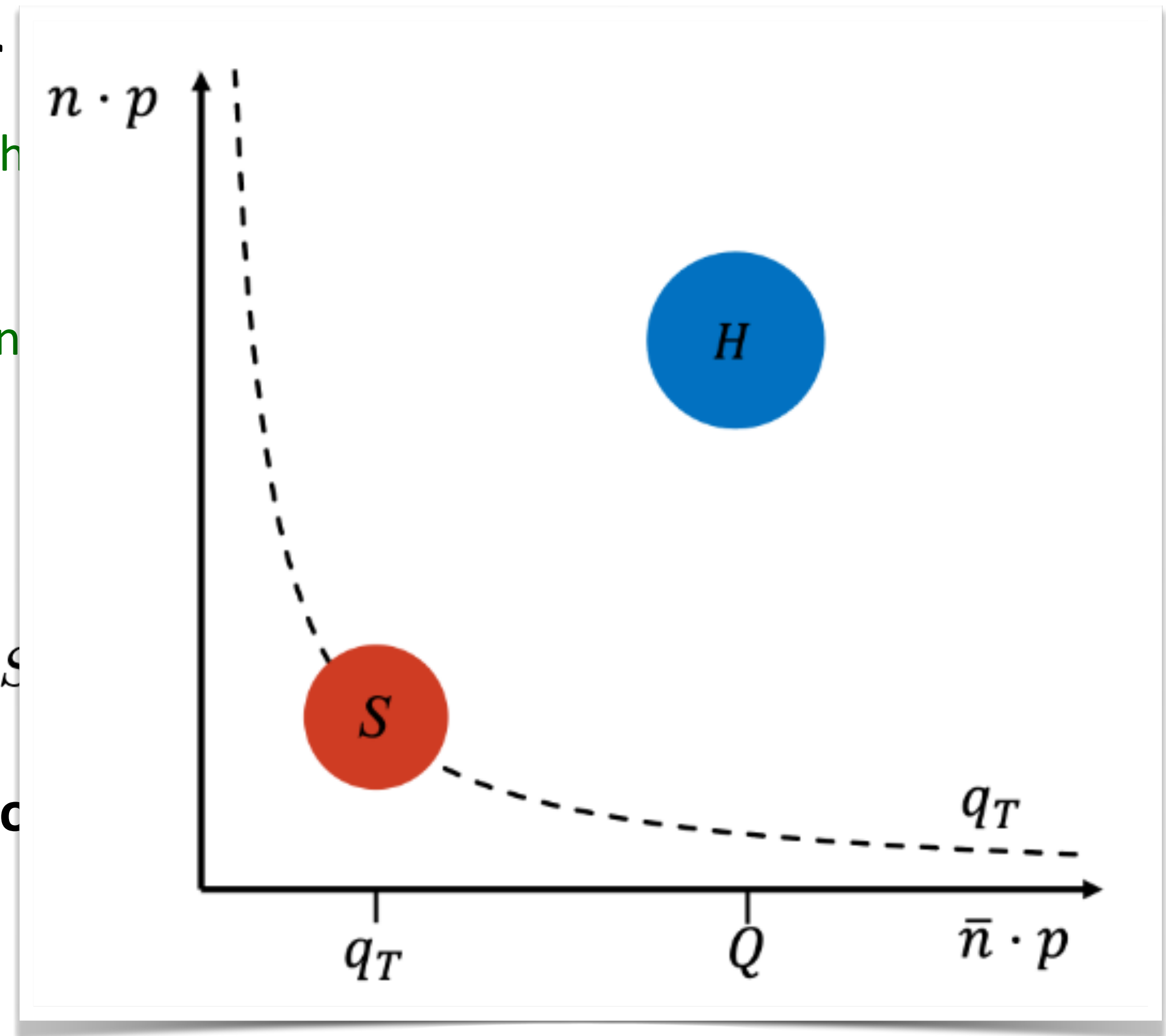
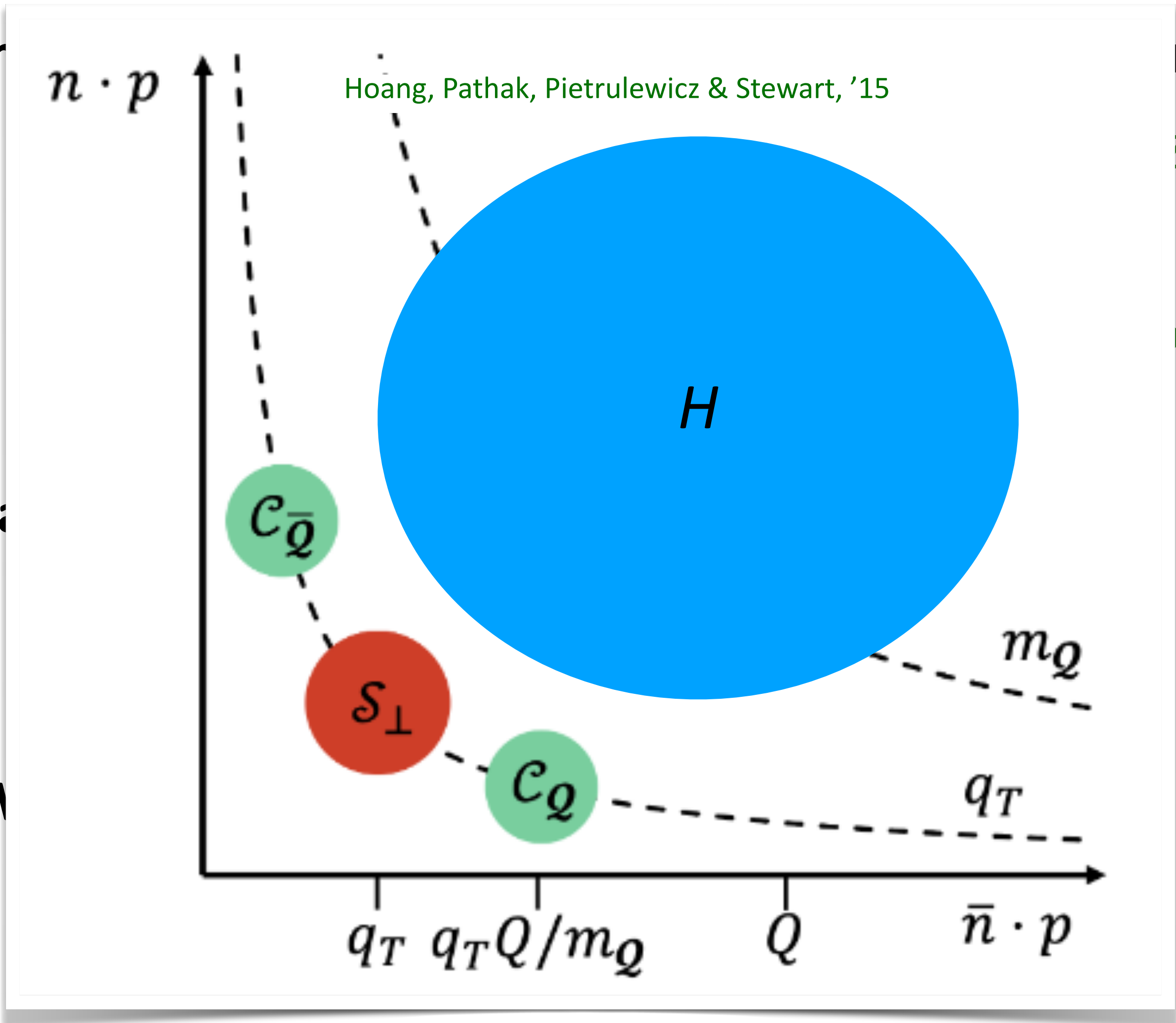
- In
- 
- 
- 
- Fa
- W



- Two loop ultra-collinear function can be determined based on  $S \xrightarrow{Q \gg m_Q} \mathcal{C}_Q^2 \mathcal{S}_{\perp}$

# Factorization in region 3 $Q \sim m_Q \gg q_T$

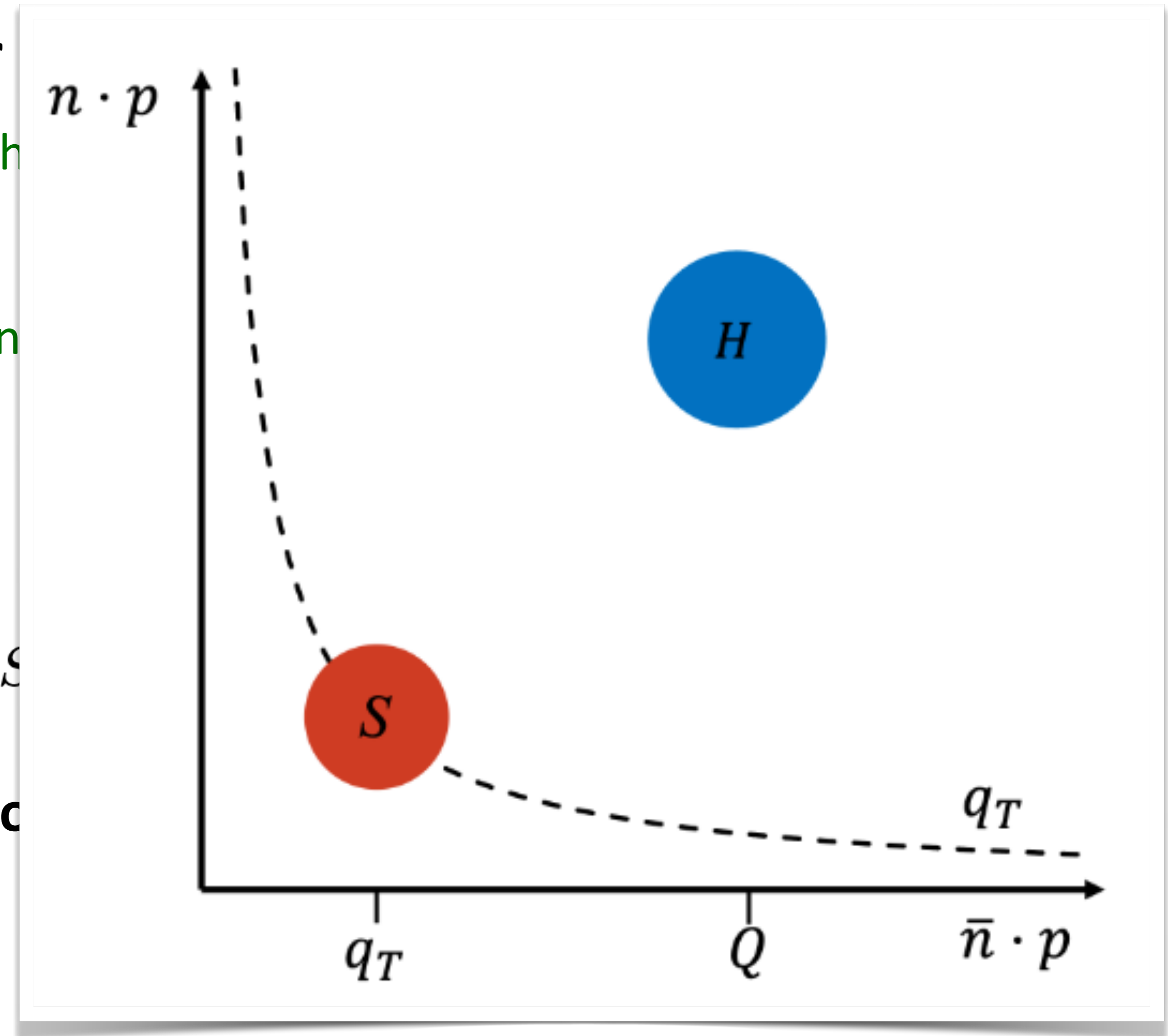
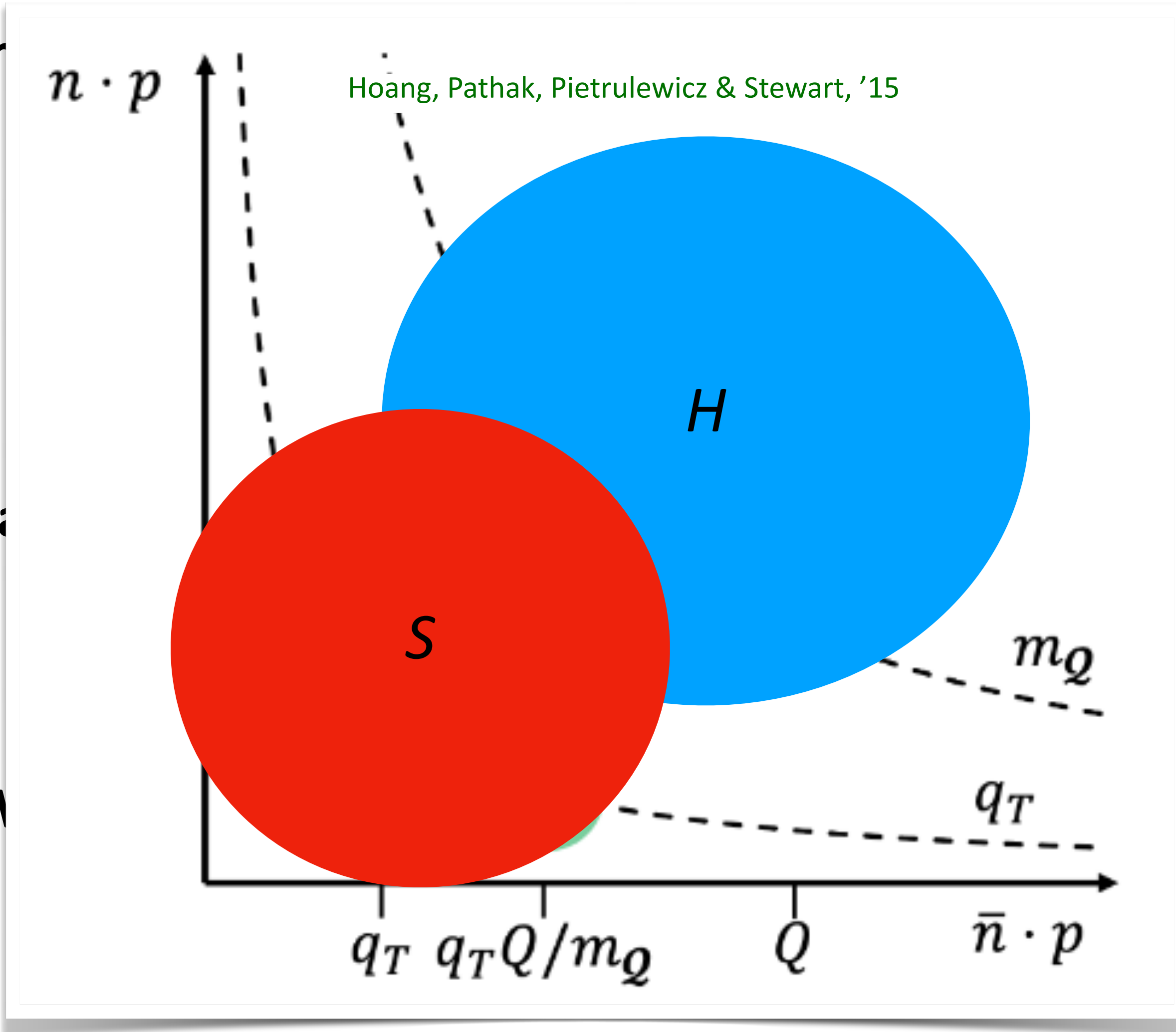
- In
- 
- 
- 
- Fa
- W



• Two loop ultra-collinear function can be determined based on  $S \xrightarrow{Q \gg m_Q} C_Q^2 S_{\perp}$

# Factorization in region 3 $Q \sim m_Q \gg q_T$

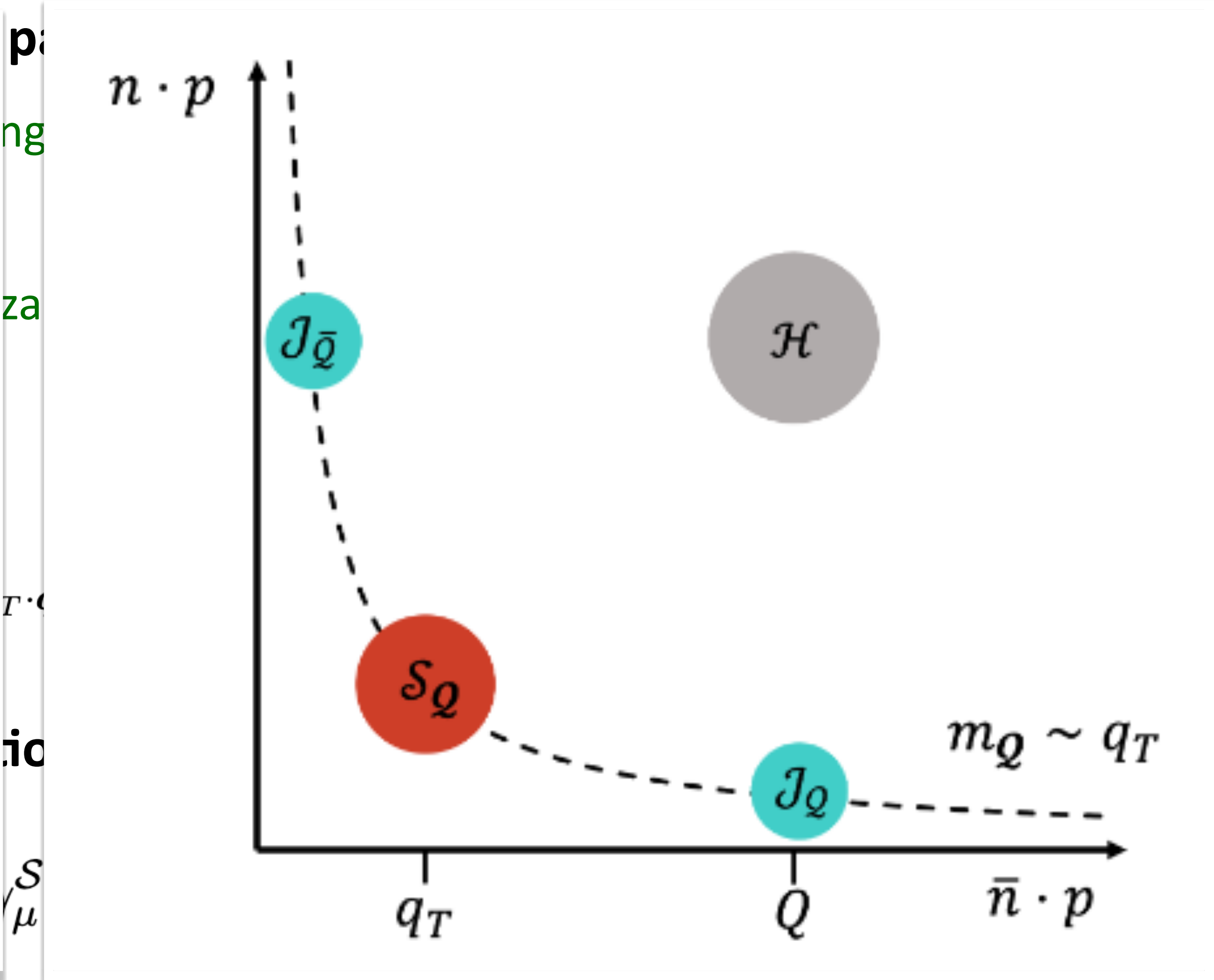
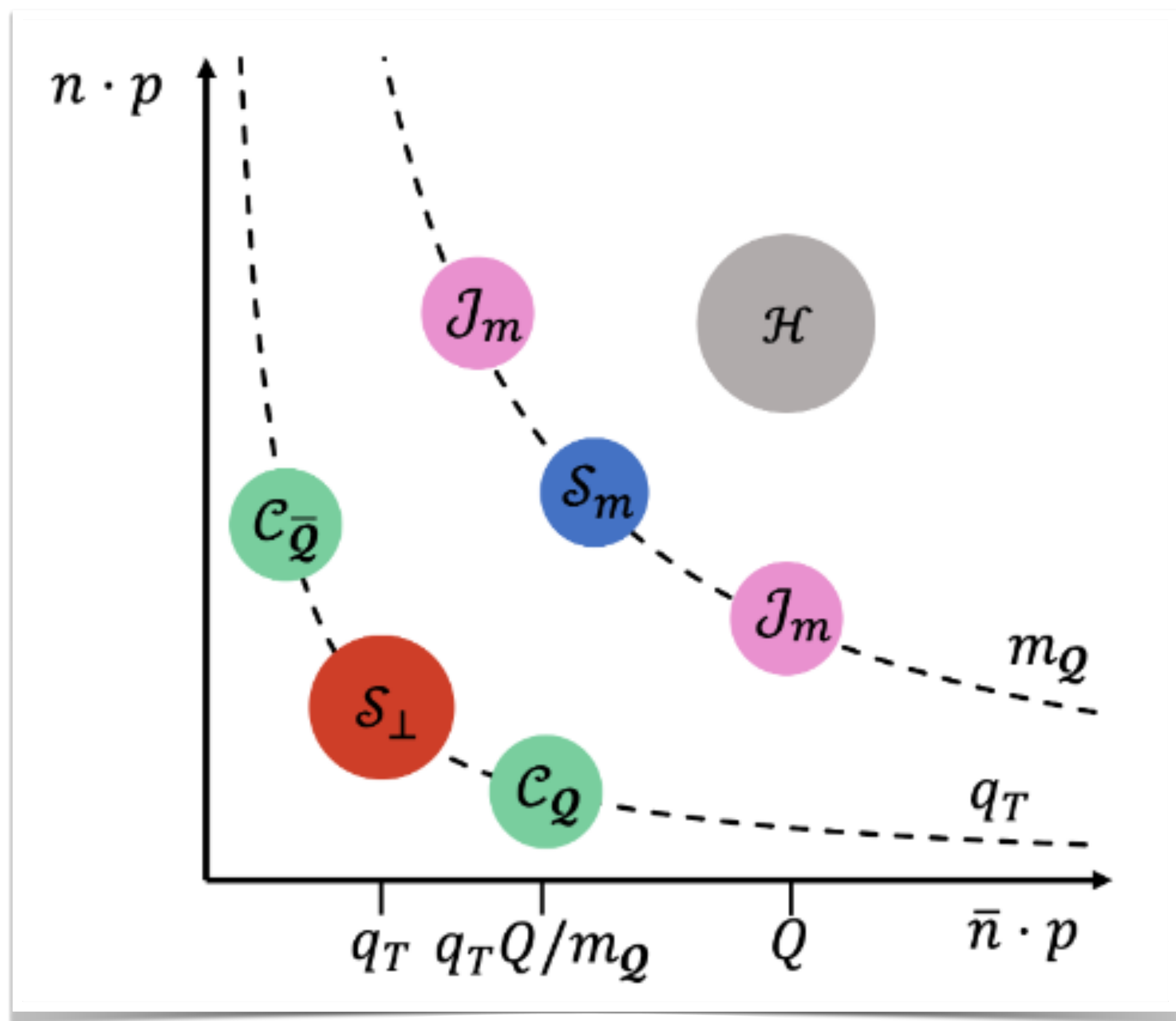
- In
- 
- 
- 
- Fa
- W



- Two loop ultra-collinear function can be determined based on  $S \xrightarrow{Q \gg m_Q} C_Q^2 S_{\perp}$

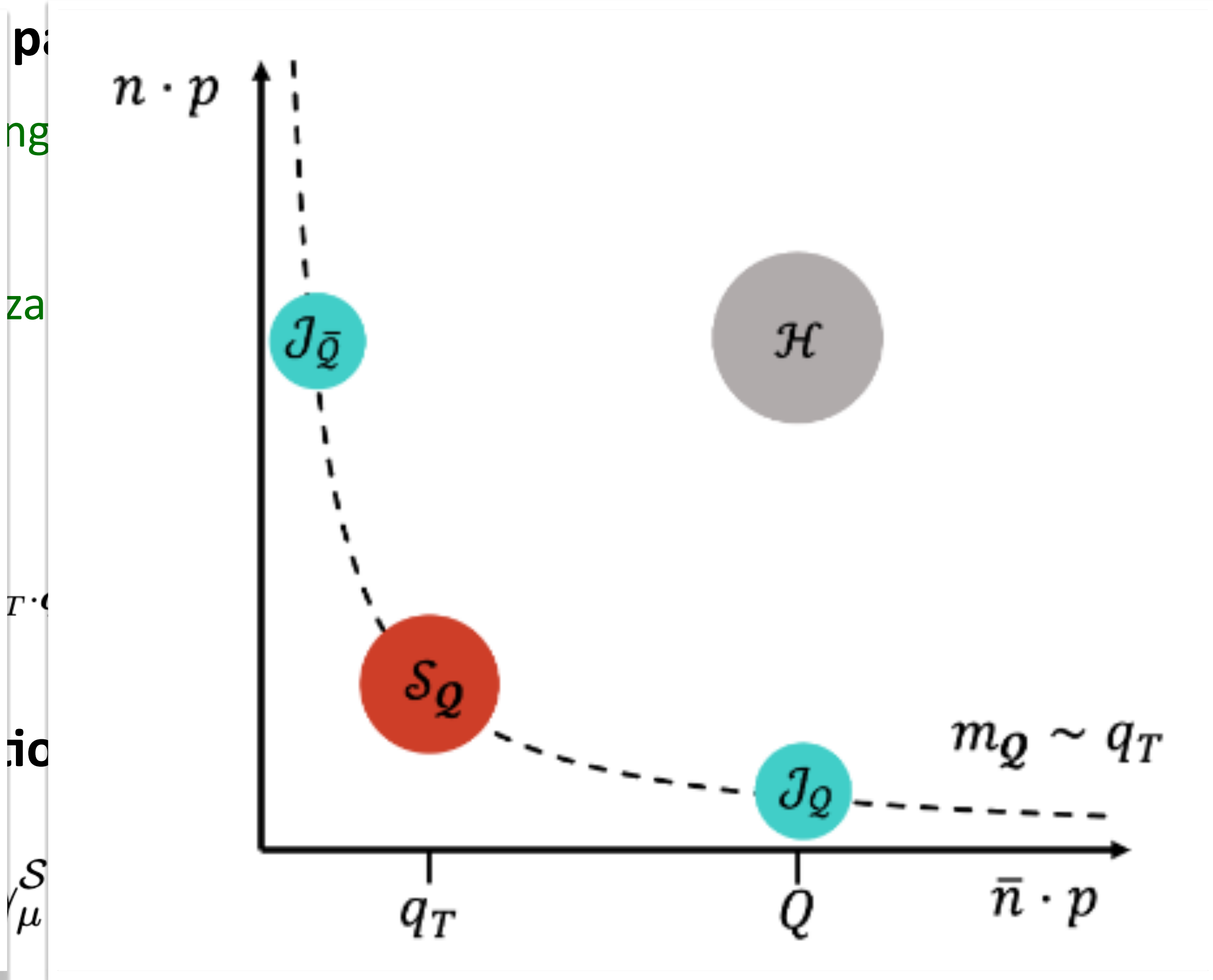
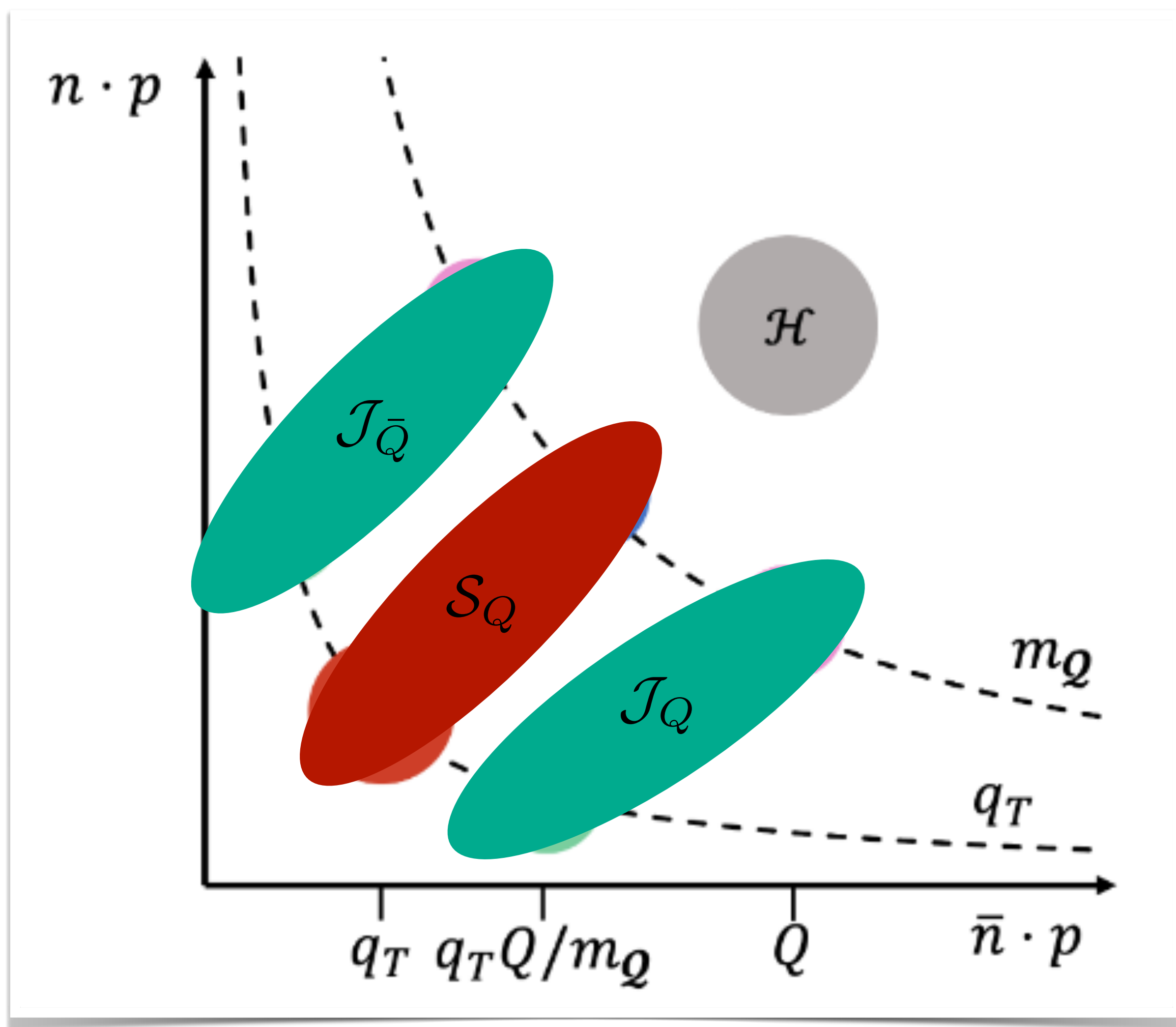


# Factorization in region 3 $Q \sim m_Q \gg q_T$



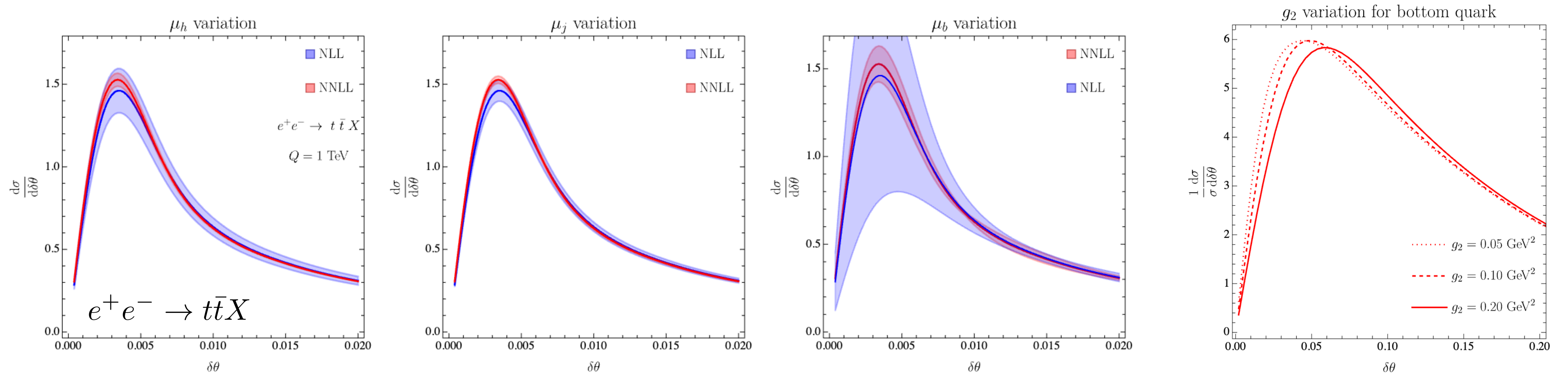
- Two loop ultra-collinear function can be determined based on  $S \xrightarrow{Q \gg m_Q} \mathcal{C}_Q^2 S_{\perp}$

# Factorization in region 3 $Q \sim m_Q \gg q_T$



- Two loop ultra-collinear function can be determined based on  $S \xrightarrow{Q \gg m_Q} C_Q^2 S_{\perp}$

# NNLL resummation in region 2



- We apply  $b^*$ -prescription to avoid Landau pole

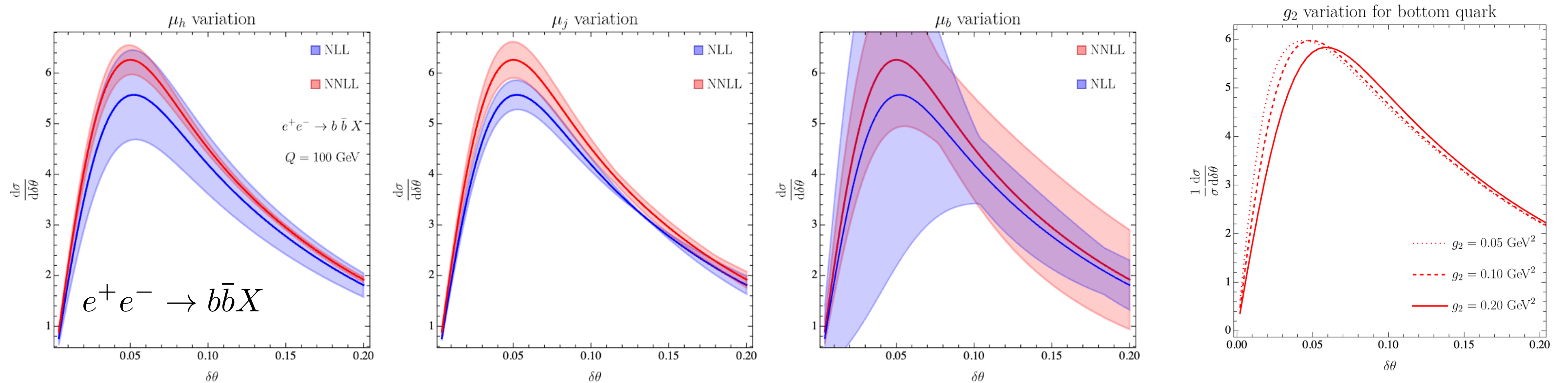
$$\mu_b = \frac{2e^{\gamma_E}}{b^*}, \quad b^* = \frac{b}{\sqrt{1 + b^2/b_{max}^2}}$$

- Leading non-perturbative effects are estimated based on the modification of CS kernel

$$\gamma_\zeta^{S_Q} \rightarrow \gamma_\zeta^{S_Q} - g_2 b^2$$

Becher, Bell '13; Vladimirov '20

# NNLL resummation in region 2



- We apply  $b^*$ -prescription to avoid Landau pole

$$\mu_b = \frac{2e^{\gamma_E}}{b^*}, \quad b^* = \frac{b}{\sqrt{1 + b^2/b_{max}^2}}$$

- Leading non-perturbative effects are estimated based on the modification of CS kernel

$$\gamma_\zeta^{S_Q} \rightarrow \gamma_\zeta^{S_Q} - g_2 b^2$$

Becher, Bell '13; Vladimirov '20



# Heavy quark pairs azimuthal decorrelation in the RHIC

Liu, Ke, DYS in progress

$$N(P_a) + N(P_b) \rightarrow b(p_c) + \bar{b}(p_d) + X(p_X)$$

$$\frac{d^4\sigma_{pp}}{dy_c dy_d dp_T^2 d\delta\phi} = \sum_{ab} \frac{p_T}{16\pi\hat{s}^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{2 db_x}{\pi} \cos(b_x p_T \delta\phi) x_a f_{a/p}(x_a, \mu_{b_*}) x_b f_{b/p}(x_b, \mu_{b_*})$$

$$\times \exp \left\{ - \int_{\mu_{b_*}}^{\mu_h} \frac{d\mu}{\mu} \left[ \gamma_{\text{cusp}}(\alpha_s) C_H \ln \frac{\hat{s}}{\mu^2} + 2\gamma_H(\alpha_s) \right] \right\}$$

$$\times \sum_{KK'} \exp \left[ - \int_{\mu_{b_*}}^{\mu_h} \frac{d\mu}{\mu} \gamma_{\text{cusp}}(\alpha_s) (\lambda_K + \lambda_{K'}^*) \right] \mathbf{H}_{KK'}(\hat{s}, \hat{t}, \mu_h) \mathbf{W}_{K'K}(b_*, \mu_{b_*})$$

$$\times \exp \left[ - \int_{\mu_{b_*}}^{\mu_j} \frac{d\mu}{\mu} \Gamma^{J_c}(\alpha_s) - \int_{\mu_{b_*}}^{\mu_j} \frac{d\mu}{\mu} \Gamma^{J_d}(\alpha_s) \right]$$

$$\times \exp \left[ -S_{\text{NP}}^a(b, Q_0, \sqrt{\hat{s}}) - S_{\text{NP}}^b(b, Q_0, \sqrt{\hat{s}}) \right].$$

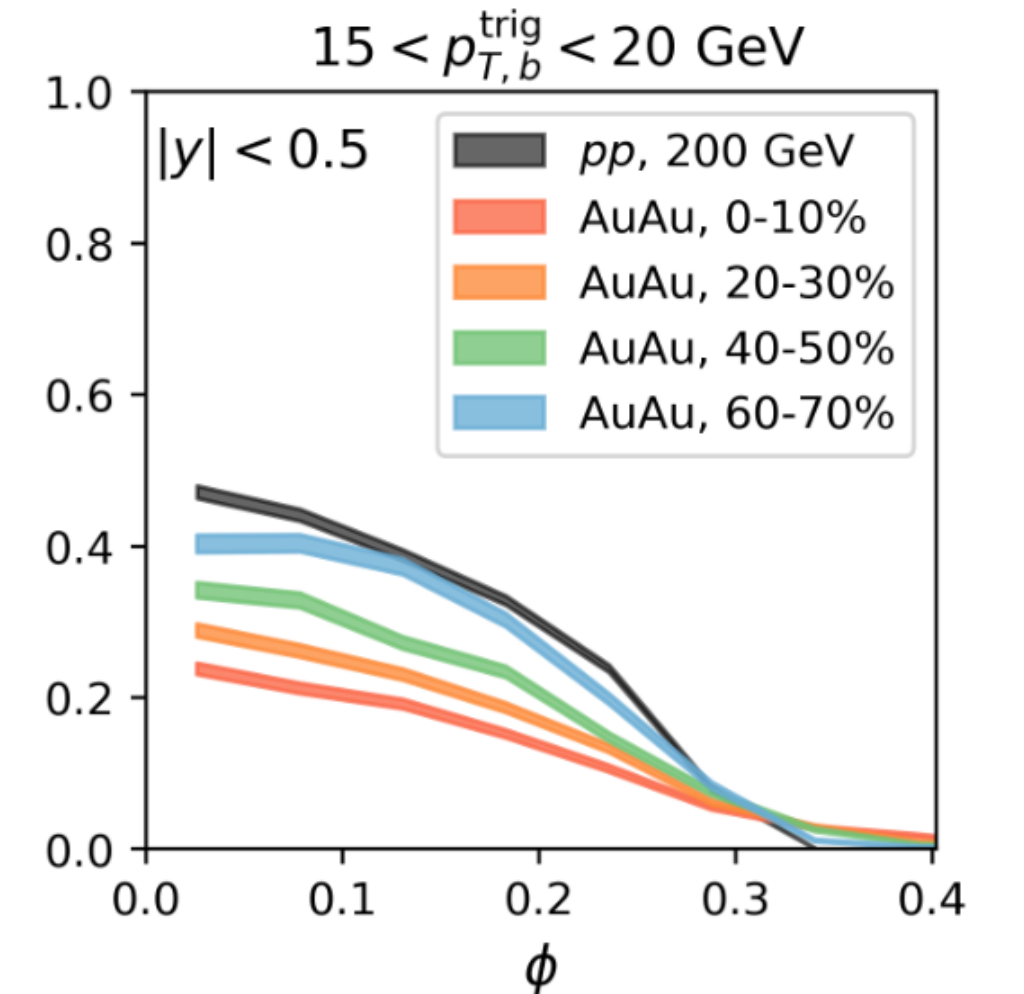
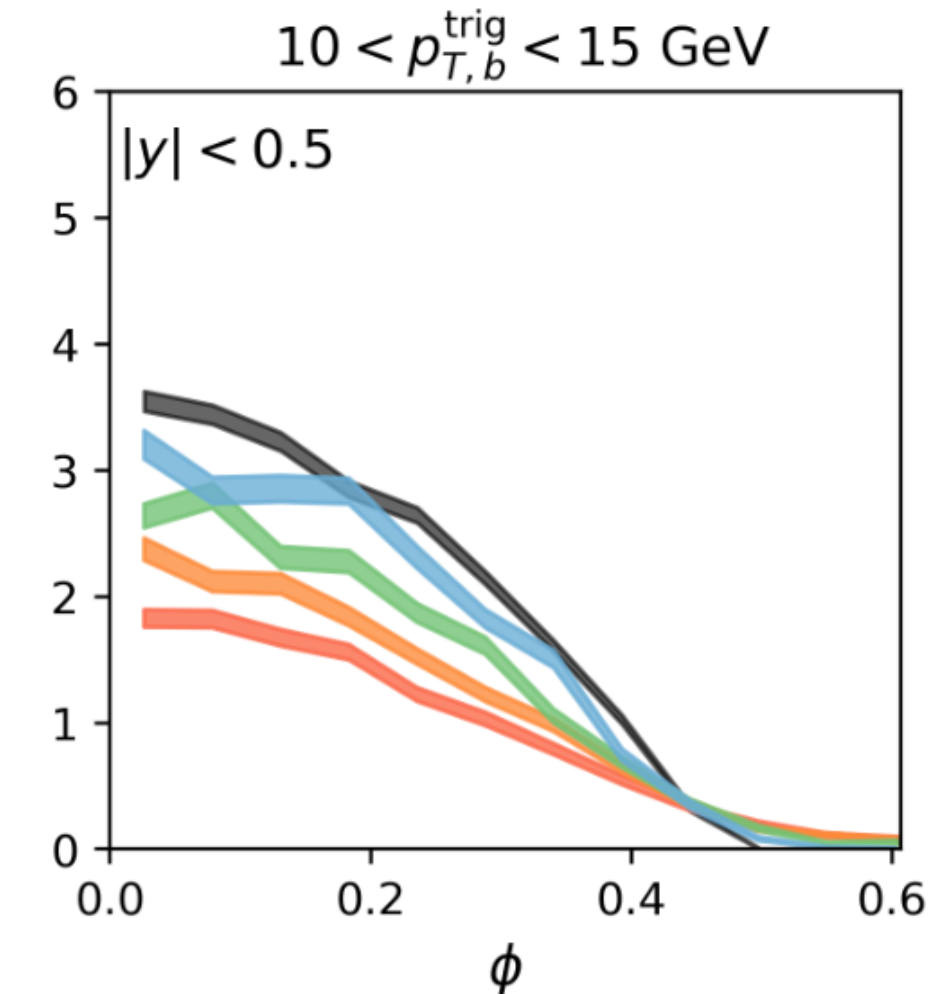
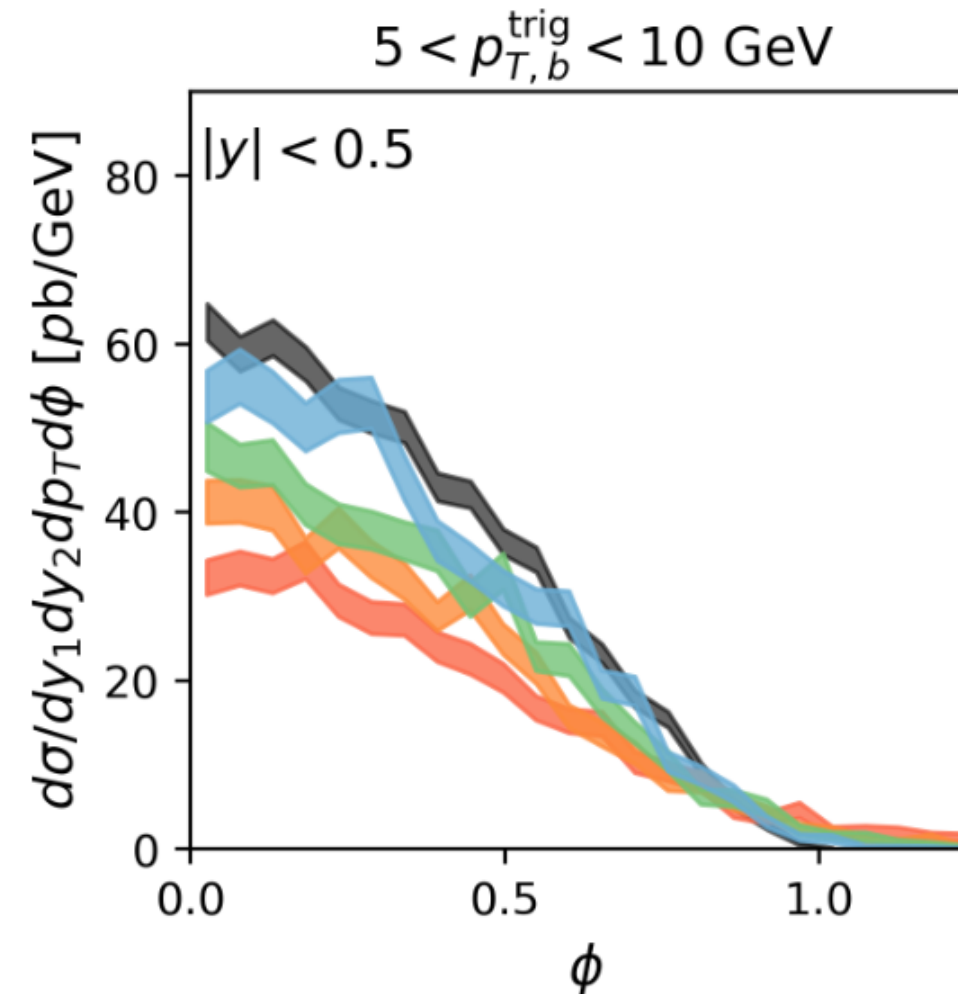
hard:  $p_h \sim p_T (1, 1, 1)$

soft:  $p_s \sim q_t (1, 1, 1)$

beam:  $p_b \sim p_T (1, \delta\phi^2, \delta\phi)$

jet:  $p_j \sim p_T (1, \lambda^2, \lambda)_{\mathcal{J}}$

ultra-collinear:  $p_{uc} \sim q_t/\lambda (1, \lambda^2, \lambda)_{\mathcal{J}}$



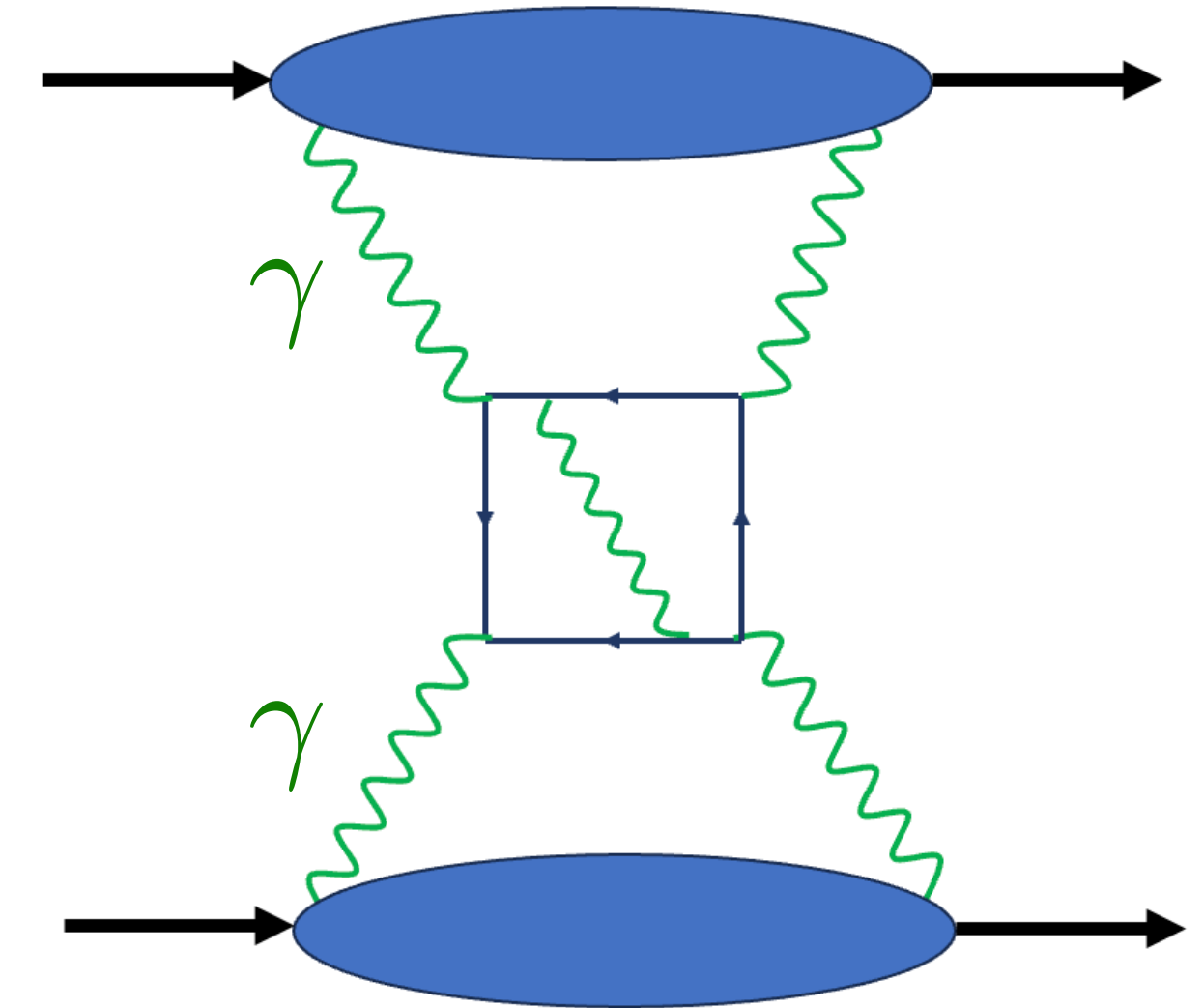


# QED resummation of lepton pair azimuthal correlation in UPCs

DYS, Zhang, Zhou, Zhou '23

- Ultra-peripheral heavy ion collisions without nuclear breakup  $AA \rightarrow AA l^+ l^-$
- Set a baseline for QGP study
- Determine photon flux
- Photon Wigner distribution: (Klein, Mueller, Xiao, Yuan, '20)

$$x f_\gamma(x, k_T; b_\perp) = \int \frac{d^2 \Delta_\perp}{(2\pi)^2} e^{i\Delta_\perp \cdot b_\perp} \int \frac{d\xi^- d^2 r_\perp}{(2\pi)^3} e^{ixP^+ \xi^- - ik_T \cdot r_\perp} \times \left\langle A, -\frac{\Delta_\perp}{2} \left| F^{+\perp} \left( 0, \frac{r_\perp}{2} \right) F^{+\perp} \left( \xi^-, -\frac{r_\perp}{2} \right) \right| A, \frac{\Delta_\perp}{2} \right\rangle$$

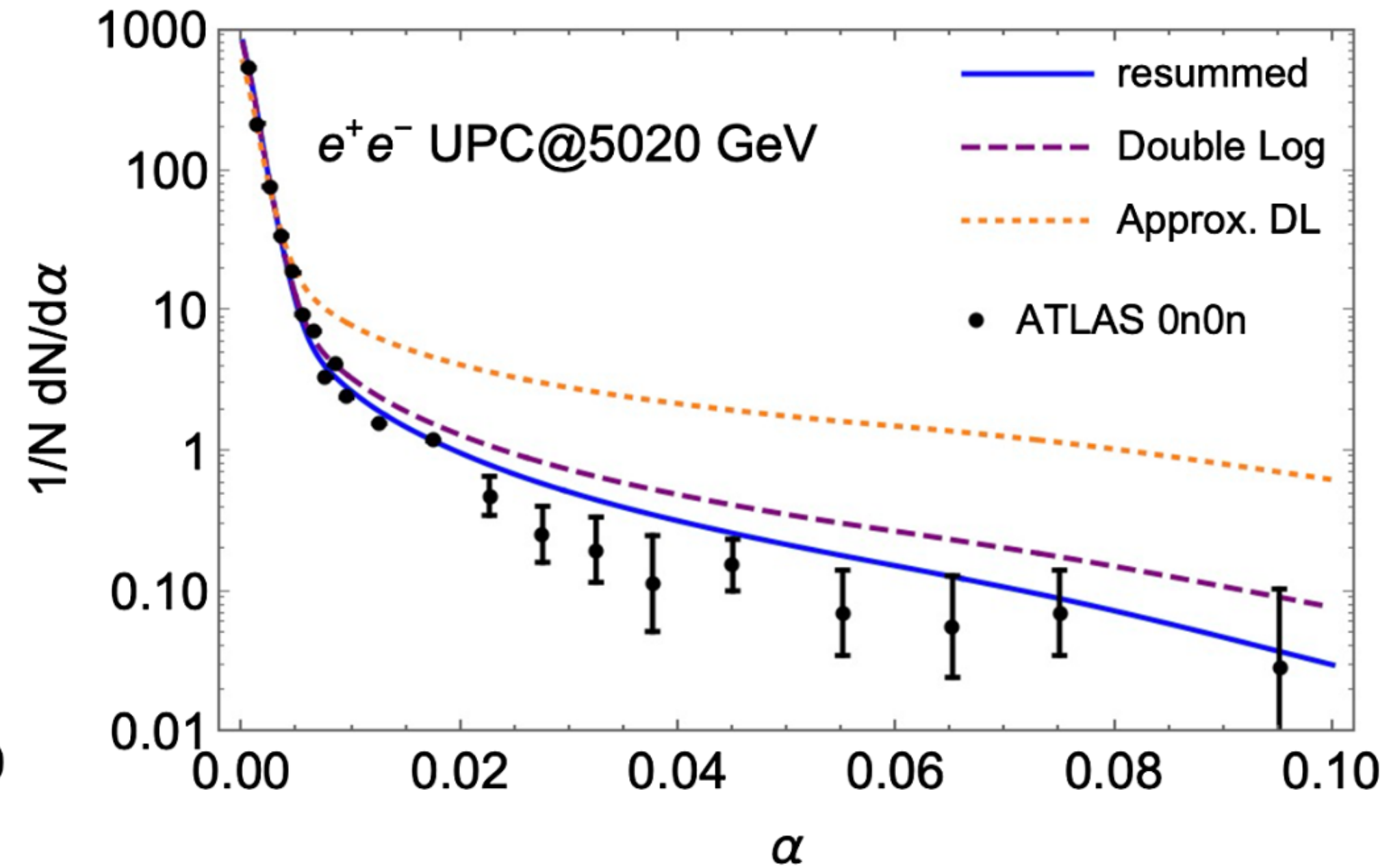
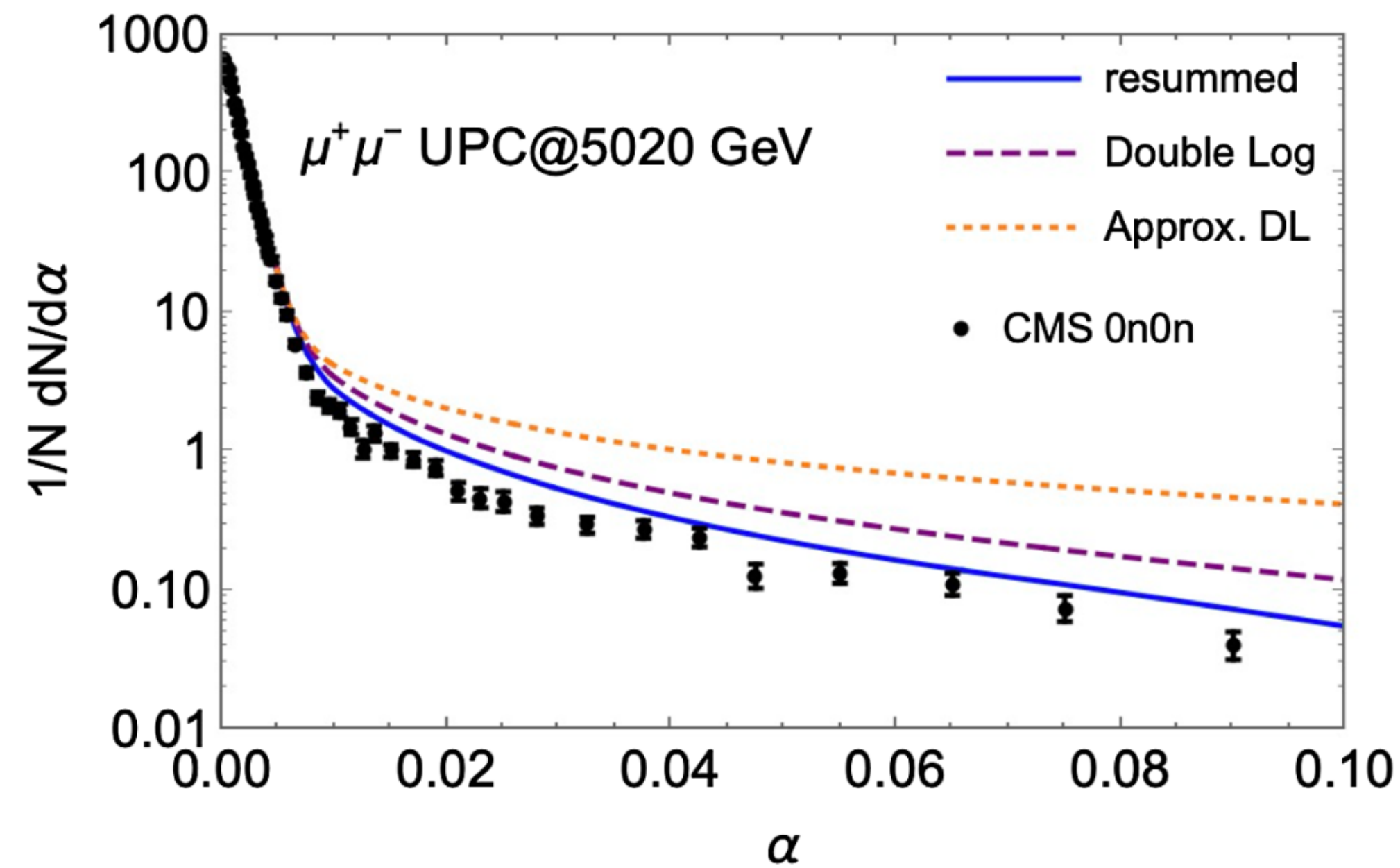


- BSM search: E.g. tau g-2 and tau EDM (ATLAS, '23; CMS '23; DYS, Yan, Yuan, Zhang '24)
- We apply impact parameter dependent formalism and factorization in region 2 to derive the resummation formula

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq_x d^2 \mathbf{P}_\perp dy_1 dy_2 d^2 \mathbf{b}_\perp} = \int \frac{dr_x}{2\pi} e^{ir_x q_x} e^{-\text{Sud}(r_x)} \int dq'_x dq'_y e^{-ir_x q'_x} \frac{d\sigma_0(q'_\perp)}{d\mathcal{P}.S.},$$

# QED resummation of lepton pair azimuthal correlation in UPCs

DYS, Zhang, Zhou, Zhou '23



- Single log contribution is sizable

$$\text{Sud}_a(r_x) = \frac{\alpha_e}{2\pi} \left[ \left( \ln^2 \frac{M^2}{\mu_{rx}^2} - 3 \ln \frac{M^2}{\mu_{rx}^2} \right) - \left( \ln^2 \frac{m^2}{\mu_{rx}^2} - \ln \frac{m^2}{\mu_{rx}^2} \right) \right]$$

- Our findings demonstrate the accessibility of these single log resummation effects through the analysis of angular correlations in lepton pairs.

# Conclusion

- We investigate the factorization and resummation formula for heavy quark pair production in back to back limit
- We analyze factorization in three distinct scale hierarchies within SCET, bHQET, HQET
$$Q \gg m_Q \sim q_T \quad Q \gg m_Q \gg q_T \quad Q \sim m_Q \gg q_T$$
- Refactorization jet function in region 1 are verified at one loop
- In region 2 two-loop ultra-collinear function results are given by RG consistency and refactorization of the soft function in region 3
- We perform the NNLL resummation predictions of heavy quark pair angular correlation in region 2
- We also apply our formalism to study QED resummation of lepton pair azimuthal correlation in UPCs, and find sizable single log contribution
- Our findings demonstrate the accessibility of these single log resummation effects through the analysis of angular correlations in lepton pairs.

*Thank you*



