

Task 1.1: Detailed Review of the Thrust/HJM Shoulder Paper

Paper: "Sudakov Shoulder Resummation for Thrust and Heavy Jet Mass"

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1. Executive Summary

This paper provides the first complete NLL resummation of Sudakov shoulder logarithms for thrust (τ) and heavy jet mass (ρ) in e^+e^- annihilation. The key insights relevant for extending to the C-parameter are:

1. **Origin of shoulder logs:** Logarithms arise from kinematic configurations with narrow jets near the symmetric trijet configuration
2. **Factorization structure:** A SCET-based factorization formula involving a trijet hard function, three jet functions, and a 6-sextant soft function
3. **No non-global logarithms:** Despite the global nature of the observables, NGLs are absent due to continuity arguments
4. **Sudakov-Landau pole:** A singularity appears in the resummed distribution at $\eta_l + \eta_h = 1$, which is canceled by power corrections

2. Observable Definitions and Key Kinematics

2.1 Thrust Definition

$$T = \max_{\hat{n}} [\sum_j |\vec{p}_j \cdot \hat{n}| / \sum_j |\vec{p}_j|]$$

$$\tau = 1 - T$$

For 3 massless partons with invariants $s_{ij} = (p_i + p_j)^2/Q^2$:

$$\tau = \min(s_{12}, s_{13}, s_{23}) \leq 1/3$$

2.2 Heavy Jet Mass Definition

$$\rho = (1/Q^2) \max(m_1^2, m_2^2)$$

where m_1, m_2 are the hemisphere invariant masses.

2.3 Shoulder Variables

- **Left shoulder (HJM):** $r \equiv 1/3 - \rho > 0$

- **Right shoulder (thrust/HJM):** $t = \tau - 1/3 > 0$ or $s = \rho - 1/3 > 0$

2.4 Symmetric Trijet Configuration

At $s_{12} = s_{13} = s_{23} = 1/3$:

- $\tau = \rho = 1/3$

- Three partons at 120° separation with equal energies $E = Q/3$

- Momenta: $p_1 = (Q/3)(1, 0, 0, 1)$, $p_2 = (Q/3)(1, 0, \sqrt{3}/2, -1/2)$, $p_3 = (Q/3)(1, 0, -\sqrt{3}/2, -1/2)$

3. Key Distinction: Kink vs. Step Discontinuity

Critical insight for C-parameter:

Observable	Behavior at LO Boundary	Type
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Thrust (τ)	Discontinuity in $d\sigma/d\tau$	Kink
Heavy jet mass (ρ)	Discontinuity in $d\sigma/d\rho$	Kink
C-parameter	**Discontinuity in σ itself**	**Step**

For thrust/HJM at LO:

$$(1/\sigma_0)(d\sigma/d\tau) \propto (1/3 - \tau) \theta(1/3 - \tau)$$

The distribution is linear in $(1/3 - \tau)$, giving a kink (discontinuity in first derivative).

C-parameter (to be verified in Tasks 1.7–1.9) has:

$$(1/\sigma_0)(d\sigma/dC) \propto f(C) \theta(3/4 - C)$$

where $f(3/4) \neq 0$, giving a step discontinuity.

4. NLO Fixed-Order Analysis (Section II of BSZ)

4.1 Four-Parton Kinematics

Phase space variables used:

$s_{234} = (p_2 + p_3 + p_4)^2/Q^2$ (hard variable)
 $s_{34} = (p_3 + p_4)^2/Q^2$ (jet mass)
 $z =$ collinear fraction
 $\omega = (1/2) \bar{n} \cdot (p_3 + p_4)/Q$
 $\varphi =$ azimuthal angle

Power counting for shoulder region ($r \sim \lambda \ll 1$):

- Collinear: $s_{34} \sim \lambda$, $z \sim \lambda^0$
- Soft: $z \sim \lambda$
- Soft-collinear: $z \sim \lambda$, $s_{34} \sim \lambda$

4.2 Key Finding: Which Regions Contribute Logs

For left shoulder of HJM ($r = 1/3 - \rho > 0$):

- Only T_{12} maximal regions (2 partons in each hemisphere) contribute logs
- T_1 maximal regions (3 partons in heavy hemisphere) do NOT contribute logs

For right shoulder of thrust/HJM:

- Only T_1 maximal regions (1 parton in light hemisphere) contribute

4.3 Matrix Element Structure

Collinear limit ($p_3 \parallel p_4$):

$$|M_{\text{coll}}|^2 \sim |M_0|^2 (g^4_s/s_{34}) \times [\text{splitting function}]$$

Splitting functions depend on polarization of parent gluon:

- γ^* \rightarrow $q\bar{q}g\bar{g}$: Includes $\cos(2\varphi)$ azimuthal dependence
- γ^* \rightarrow $q\bar{q}q'\bar{q}'$: Also has azimuthal dependence

Soft limit (p_4 soft):

$$|M_{\text{soft}}|^2 \sim |M_0|^2 g^4_s \times [\text{Eikonal factors with color structure}]$$

4.4 NLO Logarithmic Coefficients (Eq. 46–49 in BSZ)

For left shoulder of HJM:

$$(1/\sigma_0)(d\sigma^{(C_F^2)}/dr) = (\alpha_s/4\pi)^2 C_F^2 r [-192 \ln^2 r + (96 + 768 \ln 2 - 384 \ln 3) \ln r + \dots]$$

$$(1/\sigma_0)(d\sigma^{(C_A)}/dr) = (\alpha_s/4\pi)^2 C_F C_A r [-96 \ln^2 r + (16 + 384 \ln 2 - 192 \ln 3) \ln r + \dots]$$

$$(1/\sigma_0)(d\sigma^{(n_f)}/dr) = (\alpha_s/4\pi)^2 C_F T_f n_f r [64 \ln r + \dots]$$

5. Factorization Theorem (Section III of BSZ)

5.1 Recoil Sensitivity Issue

Simple convolution approach fails at NLL:

$$\sigma_{\text{resummed}}(\rho) \sim \int dm^2 \sigma_{L0}(\rho - m^2) J(m^2) \leftarrow \text{PROBLEMATIC}$$

The shift $\rho \rightarrow \rho + m^2$ vs $\rho \rightarrow \rho - 2m^2$ depends on whether energy or momentum is held fixed. This recoil ambiguity prevents simple convolution-based resummation.

5.2 Phase Space Factorization Approach

Key observation: Only configurations differing from trijet by soft/collinear emissions contribute logs.

Measurement constraint for left shoulder HJM:

$$W(r, m_j, k_i) = r - m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2 + (\text{soft contributions}) > 0$$

where the soft contributions involve projections of soft momenta onto 6 sextant directions.

5.3 Six-Sextant Decomposition

Soft radiation divided into 6 regions (like orange segments):

- k_1, k_2, k_3 : Sextants containing jets (projections $p_j \cdot k$)
- $\bar{k}_1, \bar{k}_2, \bar{k}_3$: Sextants between jets (projections $\bar{v}_j \cdot k$)

The projection vectors:

$$\begin{aligned} p_j &= (Q/3) n_j && \text{(lightlike)} \\ \bar{v}_1 &= (Q/3) \bar{n}_1 && \text{(lightlike, opposite to jet 1)} \\ \bar{v}_2, \bar{v}_3 &&& \text{(spacelike, between jets)} \end{aligned}$$

5.4 Factorization Formula

$$(1/\sigma_1)(d\sigma/dr) = H(Q) \int d^3m^2 d^6q J(m_1^2) J(m_2^2) J(m_3^2) S_6(q_i) W(m_j, q_i, r) \theta[W]$$

Simplified with trijet hemisphere soft function $S(q_\ell, q_h)$:

$$(d\sigma/dr) = \int dm_h^2 dm_\ell^2 (d^2\sigma/dm_\ell^2 dm_h^2) (r + m_h^2 - m_\ell^2) \theta(r + m_h^2 - m_\ell^2)$$

6. One-Loop Ingredients (Section III.C-D of BSZ)

6.1 Soft Function Integrals

Four independent integrals I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4 distinguished by measurement region position relative to Wilson lines:

```

...
I1(q) = (1/q{1+2ε}) [1/ε - (7/2)ln2 + ln3 - 3κ/(2π)]
I2(q) = (1/q{1+2ε}) [-ln2 + 3κ/π]
I3(q) = (1/q{1+2ε}) [ln2 + 3κ/π]
I4(q) = (1/q{1+2ε}) [(3/2)ln2 - 3κ/(2π)]
...

```

where $\kappa = \text{Im Li}_2(e^{i\pi/3}) \approx 1.0149$ (Gieseking's constant).

6.2 Soft Function Anomalous Dimensions

****Gluon channel (light hemisphere = gluon jet):****

```

...
γs{qq} = -4CF ln6
γs{g} = -2CA ln3 + 4CF ln2
...

```

****Quark channel (light hemisphere = quark jet):****

```

...
γs{qg} = -2(CA + CF) ln6
γs{q} = -2CF ln(3/2) + 2CA ln2
...

```

6.3 Hard Function

The trijet hard function is related to direct photon/W/Z production:

```

...
H(Q, μh) = 1 + (αs/4π) [-(2CF + CA)(Γ0/4) ln2(Q2/μh2) - γh ln(Q2/μh2)]
...

```

with $\gamma_h = -2(2C_F + C_A) \ln 3 - 6C_F - \beta_0$

6.4 Jet Functions

Standard inclusive jet functions:

```

...
Ji(m2, μ) ∝ (m2/μj2){ηj} with ηj = 2Ci AΓ(μj, μs)
...

```

7. Resummed Expressions (Section III.D of BSZ)

7.1 Master Formula Structure

****Thrust (right shoulder, $t = \tau - 1/3 > 0$):****

```

...
(1/σ1)(dσ/dt) = Π(∂{ηl}, ∂{ηh}) t (tQ/μs){ηl} (tQ/μs){ηh}
                × e{-γE(ηl+ηh)} / Γ(2 + ηl + ηh)
...

```

****Heavy jet mass left shoulder ($r = 1/3 - \rho > 0$):****

```

...
(1/σ1)(dσ/dr) = Π(...) r (rQ/μs){ηl+ηh} × [sin(π ηl)/sin(π(ηl+ηh))] / Γ(2+ηl+ηh)
...

```

****Heavy jet mass right shoulder ($s = \rho - 1/3 > 0$):****

```

...
(1/σ1)(dσ/ds) = Π(...) s (sQ/μs){ηl+ηh} × [sin(π ηh)/sin(π(ηl+ηh))] / Γ(2+ηl+ηh)
...

```

7.2 Anomalous Dimension Parameters

****Gluon channel:****

```

...

```

$$\eta_{\ell} = 2C_A A_{\Gamma}(\mu_j, \mu_s)$$

$$\eta_h = 4C_F A_{\Gamma}(\mu_j, \mu_s)$$

Quark channel:

$$\eta_{\ell} = 2C_F A_{\Gamma}(\mu_j, \mu_s)$$

$$\eta_h = 2(C_F + C_A) A_{\Gamma}(\mu_j, \mu_s)$$

7.3 Canonical Scale Choices

$$\mu_h = Q, \quad \mu_j = \sqrt{r} Q, \quad \mu_s = r Q$$

8. Important Physics Results

8.1 No Non-Global Logarithms

Key argument: Configurations with large jet masses can contribute to both $r > 0$ and $r < 0$, so they must be smooth across $r = 0$. Only soft/collinear configurations (small masses) can generate the non-analytic behavior.

Mathematically, separating UV and IR contributions:

$$\int_0^{\infty} dx \int_0^{\infty} dy x^{a-1} y^{b-1} (r+y-x)\theta(r+y-x) = [\text{global part}] + [\text{regular part}]$$

8.2 Sudakov-Landau Pole

The factor $\sin^{-1}(\pi(\eta_{\ell} + \eta_h))$ produces singularities when $\eta_{\ell} + \eta_h \in \mathbb{Z}$.

At LL with canonical scales:

$$\eta_{\ell} + \eta_h = (\alpha_s/4\pi)(C_A + 2C_F)\Gamma_0 \ln r$$

The pole at $\eta_{\ell} + \eta_h = 1$ occurs at:

$$r_{\text{pole}} = \exp[-4\pi/((C_A + 2C_F)\alpha_s \Gamma_0)] \approx \exp[-3\pi/(17\alpha_s)]$$

For $\alpha_s = 0.119$: $r_{\text{pole}} \approx 0.01$ (LL) or ≈ 0.06 (NLL)

Resolution: Power corrections become $O(1)$ when $\eta_{\ell} + \eta_h \sim 1$, canceling the pole.

8.3 RG Consistency Check

The anomalous dimensions satisfy:

$$\gamma_h = \gamma^j_g + 2\gamma^j_q + \gamma^s_{\{qq\}} + \gamma^s_g = \gamma^j_g + 2\gamma^j_q + \gamma^s_{\{qq\}} + \gamma^s_q$$

This ensures μ -independence of the resummed result.

9. Key Takeaways for C-Parameter Extension

9.1 What Should Carry Over

- Factorization structure:** Trijet hard \times jet functions \times soft function
- Six-sextant soft function decomposition** (geometry is the same)

3. **Power counting:** $r \sim \lambda$ with soft/collinear scaling
4. **Absence of NGLs** (continuity argument should apply)
5. **Hard function and jet functions** (observable-independent)

9.2 What Will Be Different

1. **Observable definition:** $C = 3(\lambda_1\lambda_2 + \lambda_2\lambda_3 + \lambda_3\lambda_1)$ with eigenvalue structure
2. **Shoulder location:** $C_{sh} = 3/4$ instead of $1/3$
3. **Nature of discontinuity:** Step vs. kink may change resummed kernel structure
4. **Measurement constraint:** The function $W(r, m_j, k_i)$ will have different form
5. **Soft function projections:** \bar{v}_j vectors may differ for C-parameter

9.3 Open Questions

1. Does the step discontinuity change the $\sin(\pi\eta)/\sin(\pi(\eta_\ell+\eta_h))$ structure?
2. Is there a left shoulder, right shoulder, or both for C-parameter?
3. Are the soft function projection vectors the same or different?
4. What is the explicit form of the measurement constraint W for C-parameter?

10. Notation Summary

Symbol	Meaning
τ	$1 - T$ (thrust variable)
ρ	Heavy jet mass / Q^2
r	$1/3 - \rho$ (left shoulder variable for HJM)
t	$\tau - 1/3$ (right shoulder variable for thrust)
s	$\rho - 1/3$ (right shoulder variable for HJM)
s_{ij}	$(p_i + p_j)^2/Q^2$
η_ℓ, η_h	RG evolution parameters for light/heavy hemispheres
Γ_\circ	Leading cusp anomalous dimension = 4
$A_\Gamma(v, \mu)$	Integrated cusp anomalous dimension
$S(v, \mu)$	Sudakov RG kernel

References for Further Reading

1. **Original Sudakov shoulder paper:** Catani & Webber, hep-ph/9710333
2. **NNLL extension:** Bhattacharya et al., arXiv:2306.08033
3. **C-parameter in dijet region:** Gardi & Magnea, hep-ph/0306094
4. **SCET reviews:** Becher, Neubert; Stewart, Tackmann

Document prepared for C-parameter Sudakov shoulder research project
 Task 1.1 completed: Review of arXiv:2205.05702