



# Back-to-back dijet photoproduction at NLO in the CGC

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# (Gluon) TMDs

Mulders & Rodrigues (2001)  
Angelez-Martinez et al. (2015)

PDFs parameterise longitudinal structure of hadron  $f(x, Q^2)$

TMDs parameterise 3D momentum structure + spin correlations  $f_i(x, k_\perp, Q^2)$

polarisation of gluon

<b>GLUONS</b>	<i>unpolarized</i>	<i>circular</i>	<i>linear</i>	
<b>U</b>	$f_1^g$		$h_1^{\perp g}$	} → this talk
<b>L</b>		$g_{1L}^g$	$h_{1L}^{\perp g}$	
<b>T</b>	$f_{1T}^{\perp g}$	$g_{1T}^g$	$h_{1T}^g, h_{1T}^{\perp g}$	

$$\Gamma^{\mu\nu}(x, \mathbf{k}) = \frac{2}{p_A^-} \int \frac{d\xi^+ d^2\boldsymbol{\xi}}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\xi^+ k^-} e^{-i\boldsymbol{\xi}\mathbf{k}} \langle p_A | \text{Tr } F^{-\mu}(0) \mathcal{U}(0, \xi^+, \boldsymbol{\xi}) F^{-\nu}(\xi^+, \boldsymbol{\xi}) | p_A \rangle$$

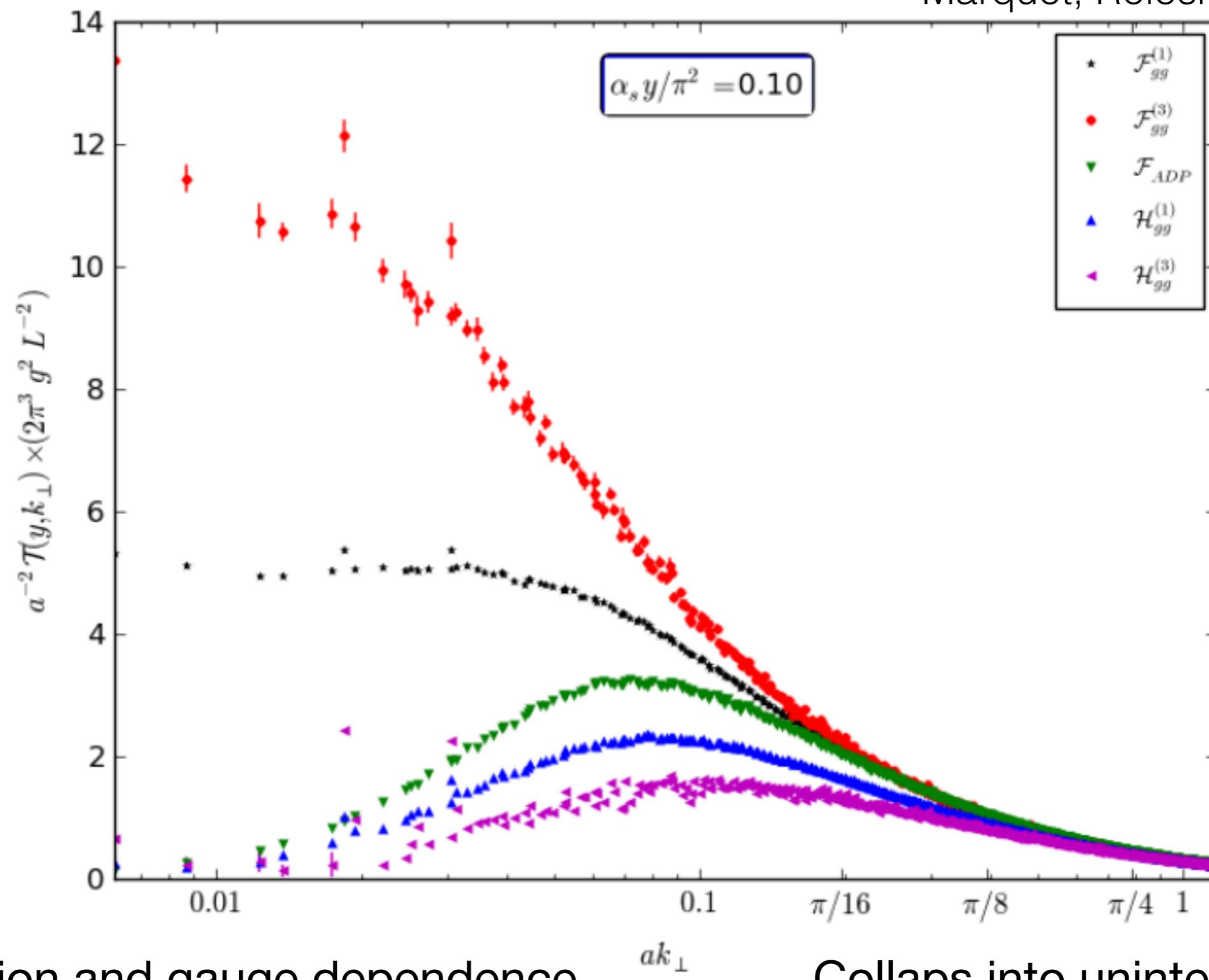
(Gluon) TMDs are process-dependent through gauge links / Wilson lines

Only low- $x$  large- $k_T$  tail known = unintegrated gluon distribution (UGD)

Kutak, Sapeta (2012)

# Model + nonlinear high-energy evolution of low $x$ gluon TMDs

Marquet, Roiesnel, PT (2018)



Polarisation and gauge dependence  
critical when  $k_t \lesssim Q_s$

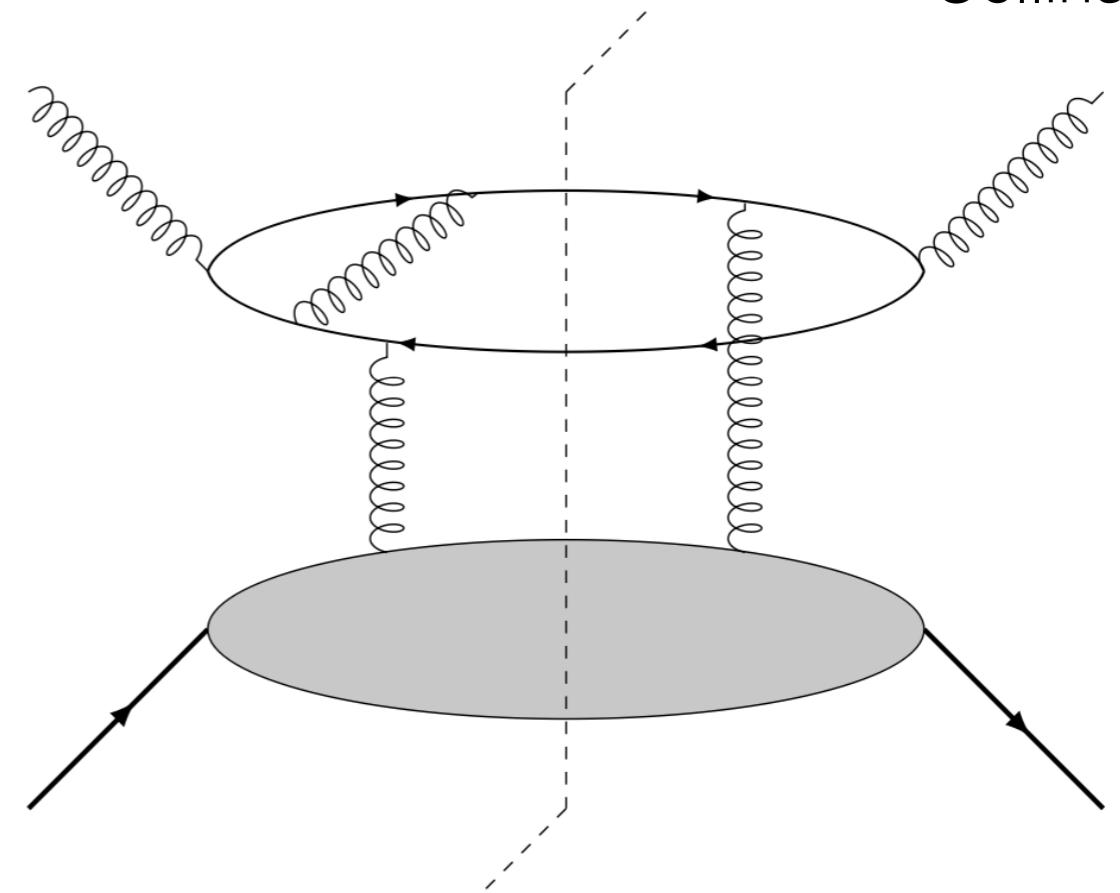
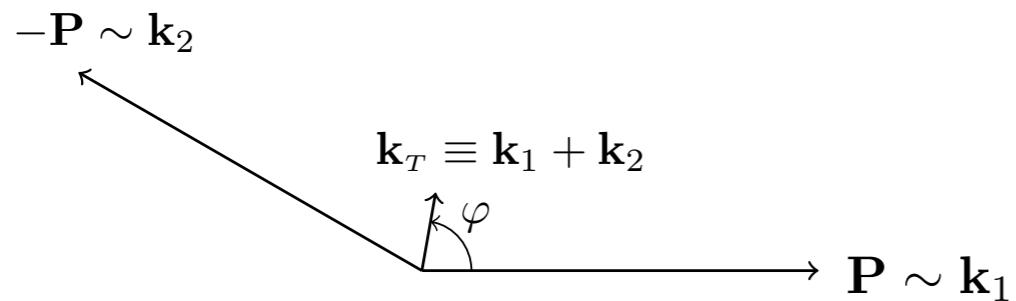
Collaps into unintegrated gluon  
distribution when  $k_t \gg Q_s$

# Transverse-momentum dependent (TMD) factorisation

Collins, Soper, Sterman ('85-'89)

Collins (2011)

$$s \sim \mathbf{P}^2 \gg \mathbf{k}_\perp^2 \gtrsim \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2$$



$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\text{TMD}} &= \hat{\sigma}_f(\mathbf{P}^2) \otimes \mathcal{F}(x, \mathbf{k}_\perp, \mathbf{P}^2) + \hat{\sigma}_h(\mathbf{P}^2) \otimes \mathcal{H}(x, \mathbf{k}_\perp, \mathbf{P}^2) \\ &\quad + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda^2}{\mathbf{P}^2}\right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3) \end{aligned}$$

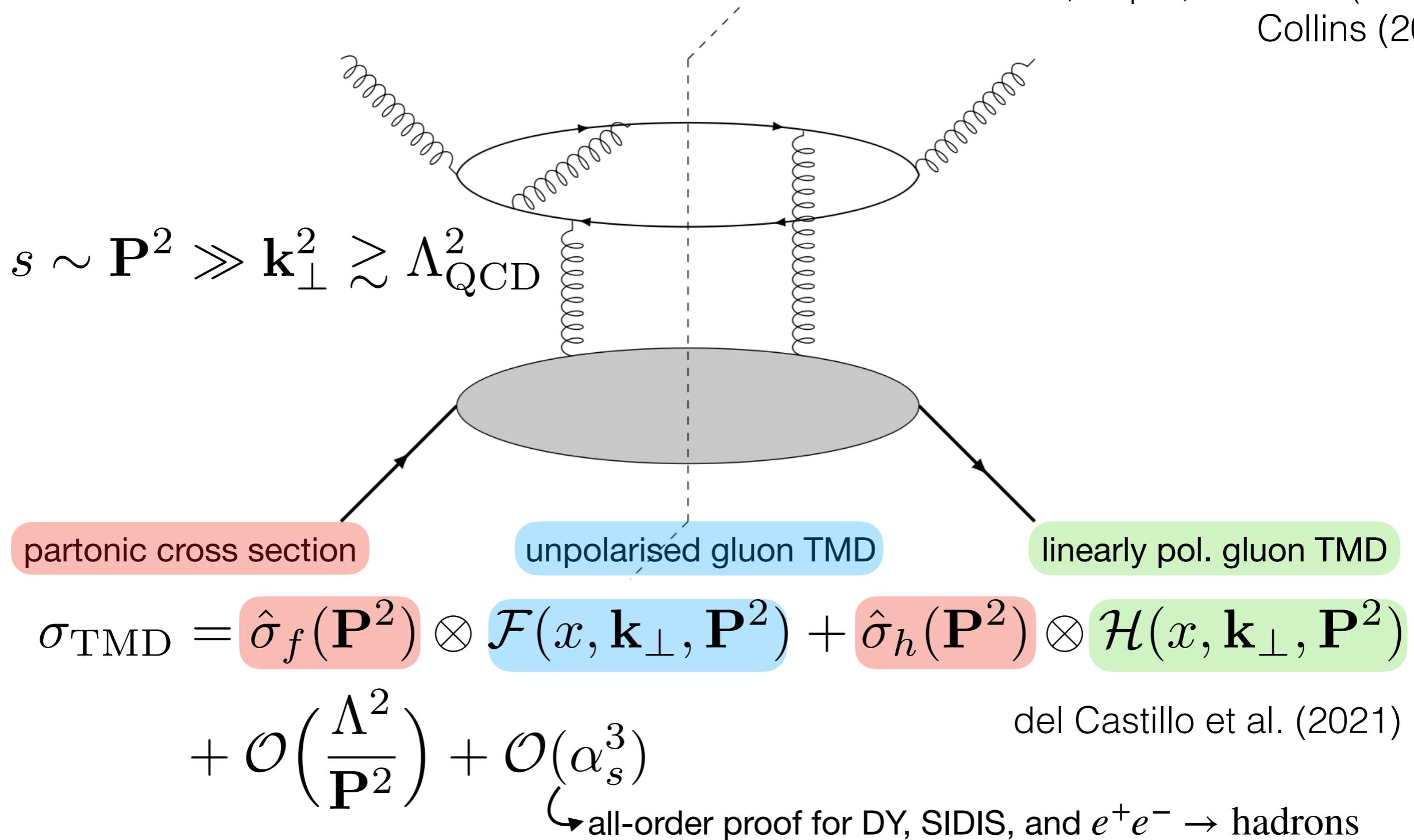
del Castillo et al. (2021)

CSS: resum DGLAP logs  $\ln(\mathbf{P}^2/\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2)$  and Sudakov logs  $\ln(\mathbf{P}^2/\mathbf{k}_\perp^2)$

# Transverse-momentum dependent factorisation

Collins, Soper, Sterman ('85-'89)

Collins (2011)

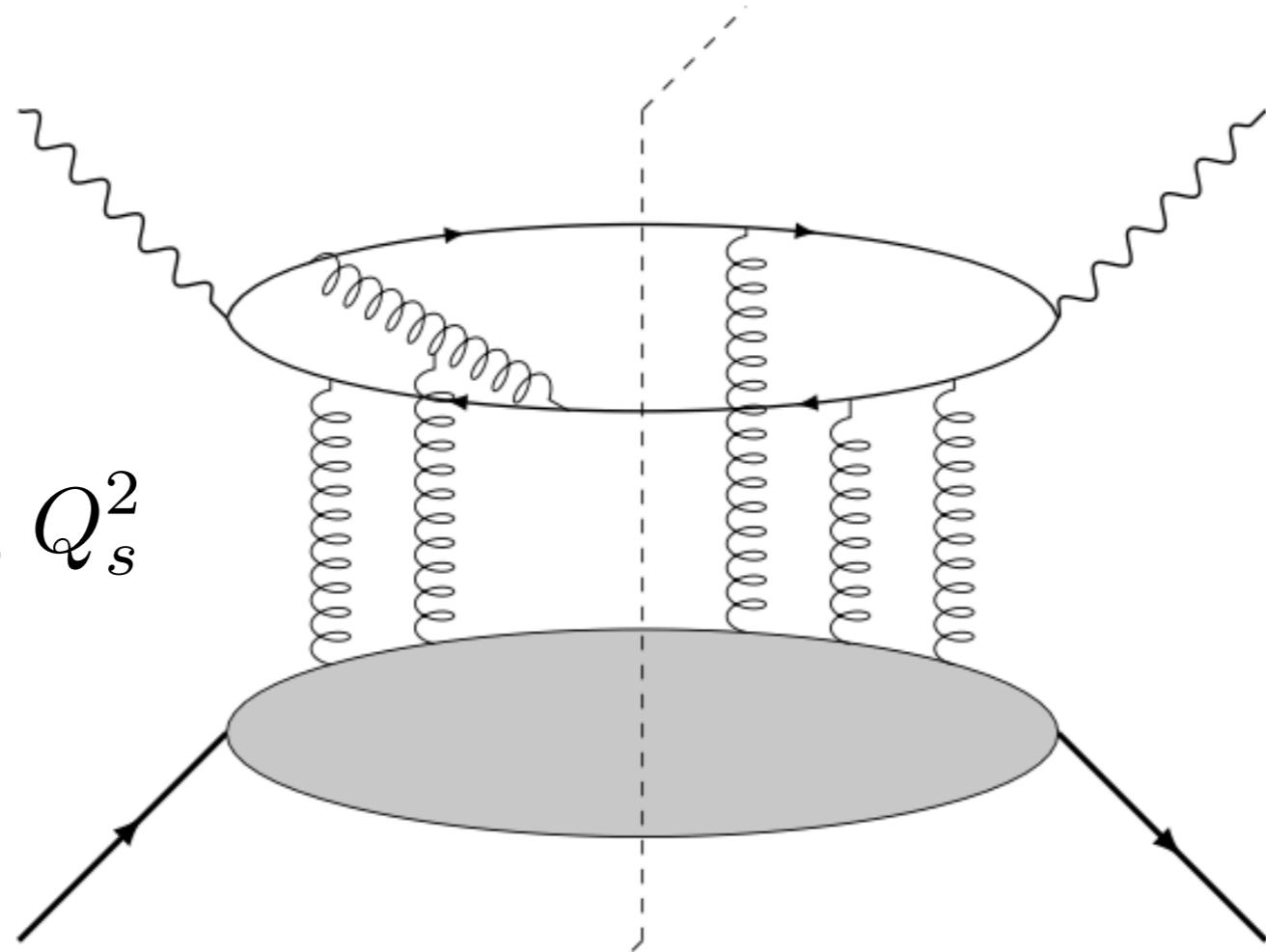


CSS: resum DGLAP logs  $\ln(\mathbf{P}^2/\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2)$  and Sudakov logs  $\ln(\mathbf{P}^2/\mathbf{k}_\perp^2)$

# Color Glass Condensate

Mueller, McLerran, Venugopalan, Jalilian-Marian,  
Kovner, Leonidov, Iancu, Weigert (1990-2001)

$$s \gg \mathbf{P}^2, \mathbf{k}_\perp^2 \gtrsim Q_s^2$$



$$\sigma_{\text{CGC}} \neq \hat{\sigma}(\mathbf{P}^2) \otimes \mathcal{F}(x, \mathbf{k}_\perp, \mathbf{P}^2)$$

Caucal, Salazar, Venugopalan (2022)  
PT, Altinoluk, Beuf, Marquet (2022)  
Bergabo, Jalilian-Marian (2022)

JIMWLK: resum high-energy logs  $\ln(s/\mathbf{P}^2) \sim \ln(1/x)$

# CGC in the TMD limit

At LO, TMD-factorised form recovered from CGC in *correlation limit*

$$|\mathcal{M}_{\text{LO}}|^2 = 16(4\pi)\alpha_{\text{em}}e_f^2 p_1^+ p_2^+(z^2 + \bar{z}^2)N_c$$

$$\times \int_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b}'} e^{-i\mathbf{P}_\perp \cdot (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')} e^{-i\mathbf{k}_\perp \cdot (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{b}')} A^{\lambda'}(\mathbf{r}) A^{\lambda'}(\mathbf{r}')$$

$$\times \text{Tr} \left\langle Q_{122'1'} - s_{12} - s_{2'1'} + 1 \right\rangle .$$

$\downarrow P^2 \gg k_\perp^2 \leftrightarrow b^2, b'^2 \gg r^2, r'^2$

$$|\mathcal{M}_{\text{LO}}|^2 \stackrel{\text{TMD}}{=} 16 \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}} e_f^2}{\pi} p_1^+ p_2^+(z^2 + \bar{z}^2) \int_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'} e^{-i\mathbf{P}_\perp \cdot (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')} \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r}'}{\mathbf{r}^2 \mathbf{r}'^2} \mathbf{r}^i \mathbf{r}'^j$$

$$\times \int_{\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b}'} e^{-i\mathbf{k}_\perp \cdot (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{b}')} \text{Tr} \left\langle U_{\mathbf{b}} (\partial^i U_{\mathbf{b}}^\dagger) (\partial^j U_{\mathbf{b}'}^\dagger) U_{\mathbf{b}'}^\dagger \right\rangle$$

Wilson-line structure collapses into hadron tensor:

$$\int_{\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b}'} e^{-i\mathbf{k}_\perp \cdot (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{b}')} \text{Tr} \left\langle U_{\mathbf{b}} (\partial^i U_{\mathbf{b}}^\dagger) (\partial^j U_{\mathbf{b}'}^\dagger) U_{\mathbf{b}'}^\dagger \right\rangle$$

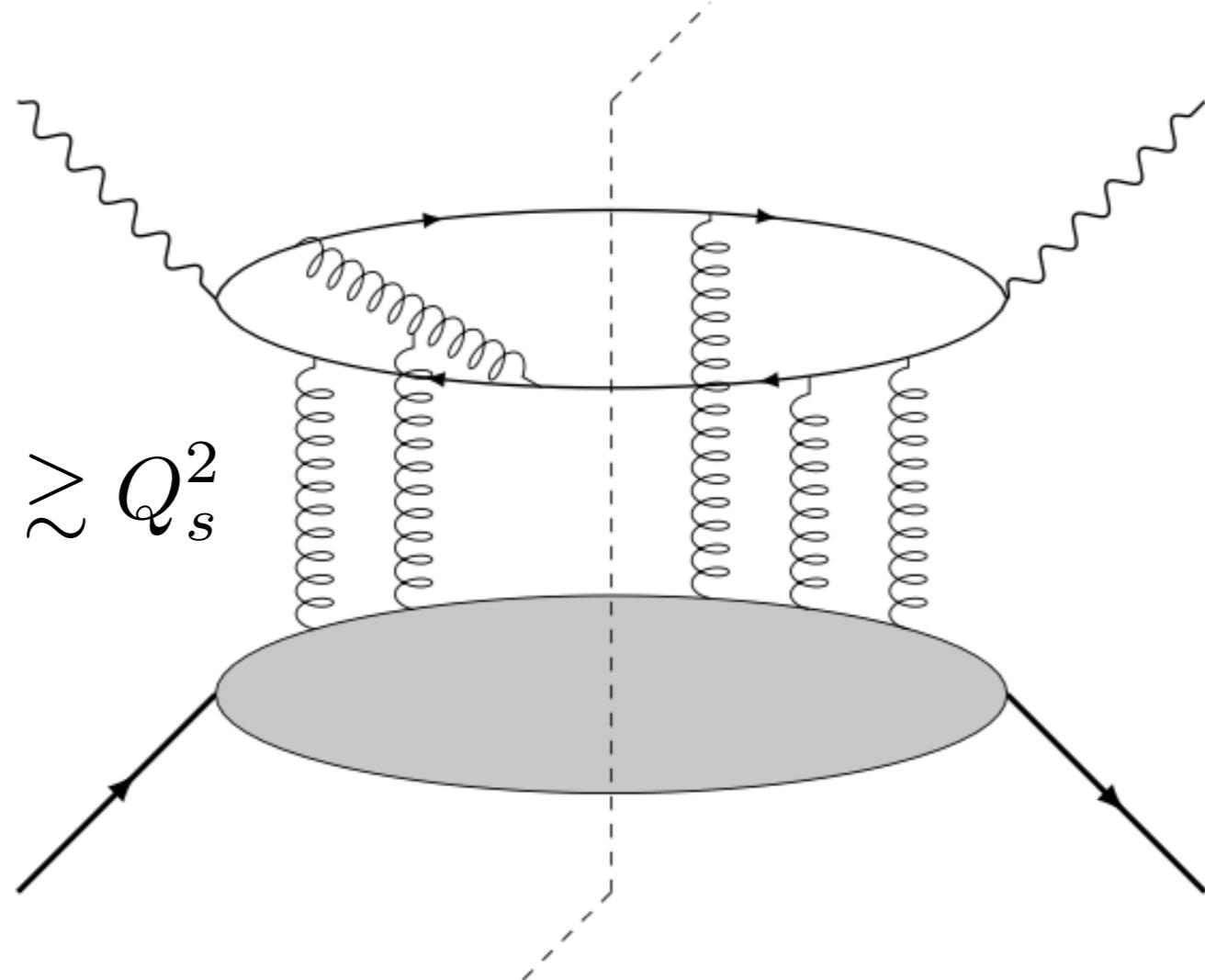
$$= g_s^2 (2\pi)^3 \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{\delta^{ij}}{2} \mathcal{F}_{WW}(x_A, \mathbf{k}_\perp) + \left( \frac{\mathbf{k}_\perp^i \mathbf{k}_\perp^j}{\mathbf{k}_\perp^2} - \frac{\delta^{ij}}{2} \right) \mathcal{H}_{WW}(x_A, \mathbf{k}_\perp) \right]$$

Dominguez, Marquet, Xiao, Yuan (2011)

Altinoluk, Boussarie, Kotko (2019)

# Combining low-x and Sudakov resummation

$$s \gg P^2 \gg k_\perp^2 \gtrsim Q_s^2$$



Simultaneous resummation of  $\ln(s/P^2)$  and  $\ln(P^2/k_\perp^2)$ ?

Many approaches and implementations:

**SW**: Balitsky, Tarasov (2015)

**HEF**: Deak, Hautmann, Jung, Kutak, van Hameren, Sapeta, Hentschinski (2016-2021)

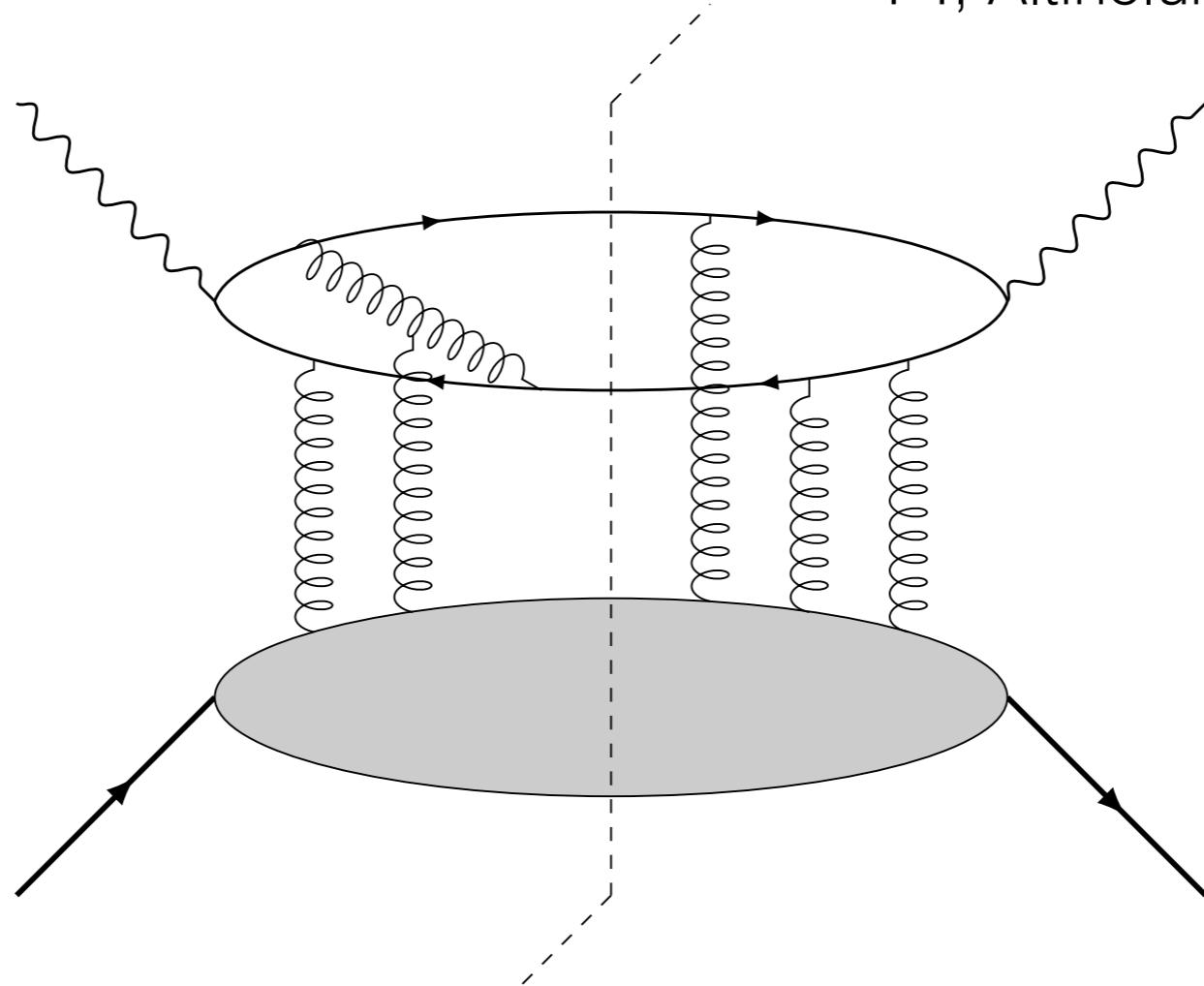
**BFKL**: Nefedov (2021)

**PB**: Hautmann, Hentschinski, Keersmaekers, Kusina, Kutak, Lelek (2022)

**CGC**: Mueller, Xiao, Yuan (2011); Xiao, Yuan, Zhou (2017); Stasto, Wei, Xiao, Yuan (2018);  
PT, Altinoluk, Beuf, Marquet (2022); Caucal, Salazar, Schenke, Venugopalan (2022)

# Dijet photoproduction at NLO in the CGC

PT, Altinoluk, Beuf, Marquet (2022)



Framework: dipole formulation of CGC, light-cone perturbation theory

$$\begin{aligned} f \langle (\mathbf{q})[\vec{p}_1]_{s_1}; (\bar{\mathbf{q}})[\vec{p}_2]_{s_2} | \hat{F} - 1 | (\gamma)[\vec{q}]_\lambda \rangle_i \\ = \langle (\mathbf{q})[\vec{p}_1]_{s_1}; (\bar{\mathbf{q}})[\vec{p}_2]_{s_2} | \mathcal{U}(+\infty, 0)(\hat{F} - 1)\mathcal{U}(0, -\infty) | (\gamma)[\vec{q}]_\lambda \rangle \end{aligned}$$

**Dipole picture:** Mueller (1990)

**LCPT:** Bjorken, Kogut, Soper (1971)

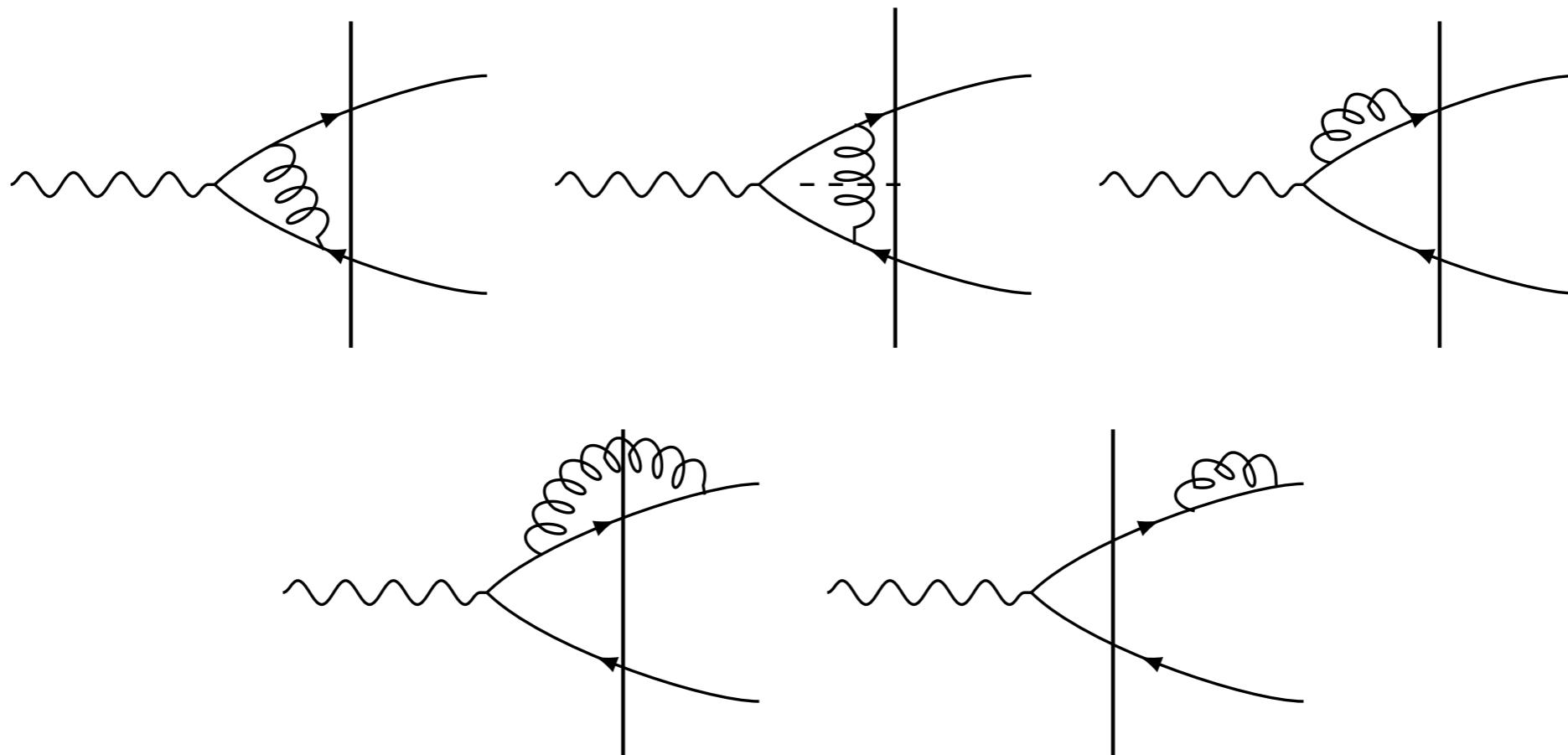
**Inclusive DIS:** Beuf (2016-2017)

**DIS:** Caucal, Salazar, Venugopalan (2022)

**Dihadron:** Bergabo, Jalilian-Marian (2022)

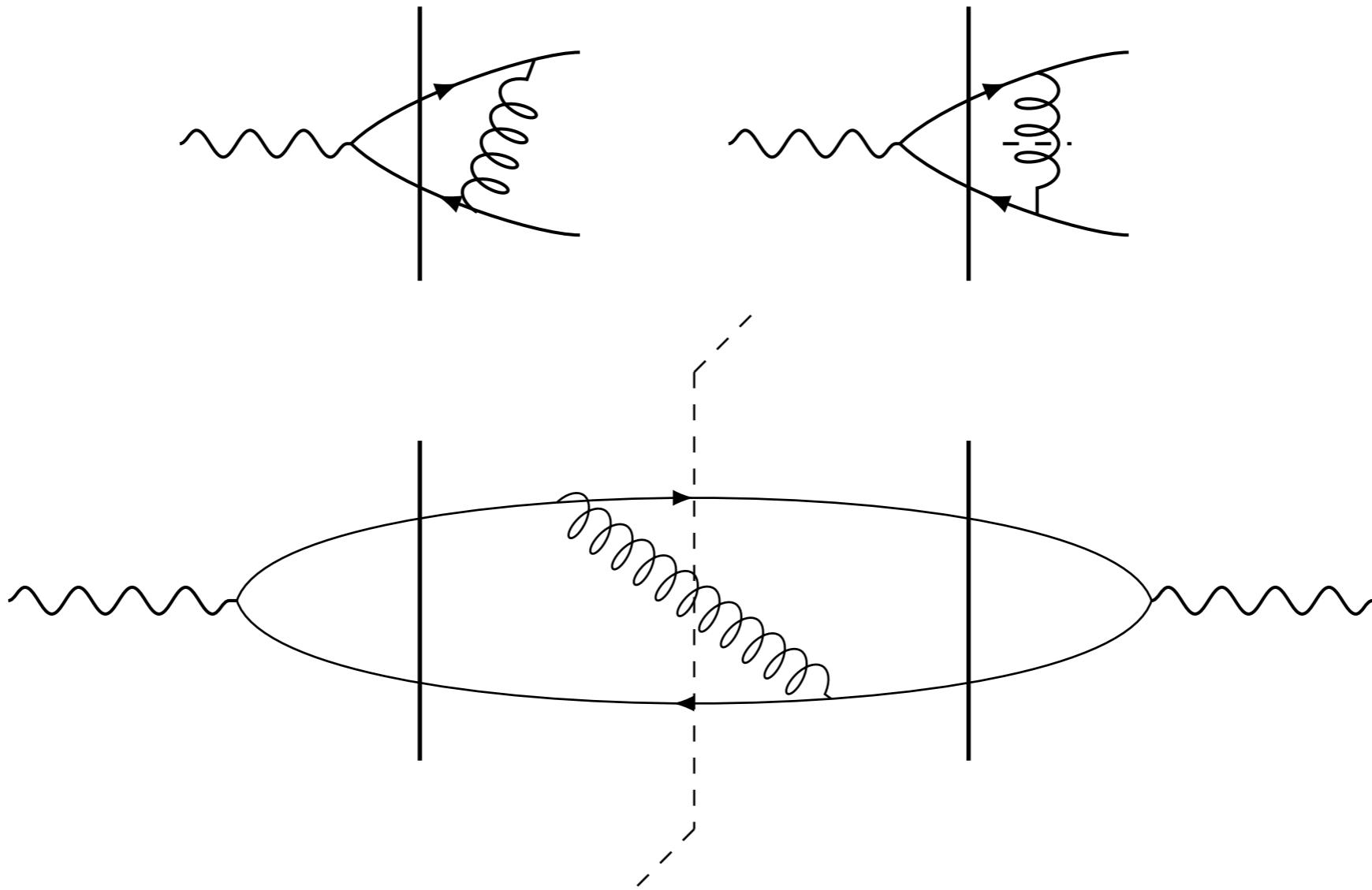
**Diffraction:** Boussarie et al. (2016);  
Fucilla, Li, et al. (2022)

# UV divergences



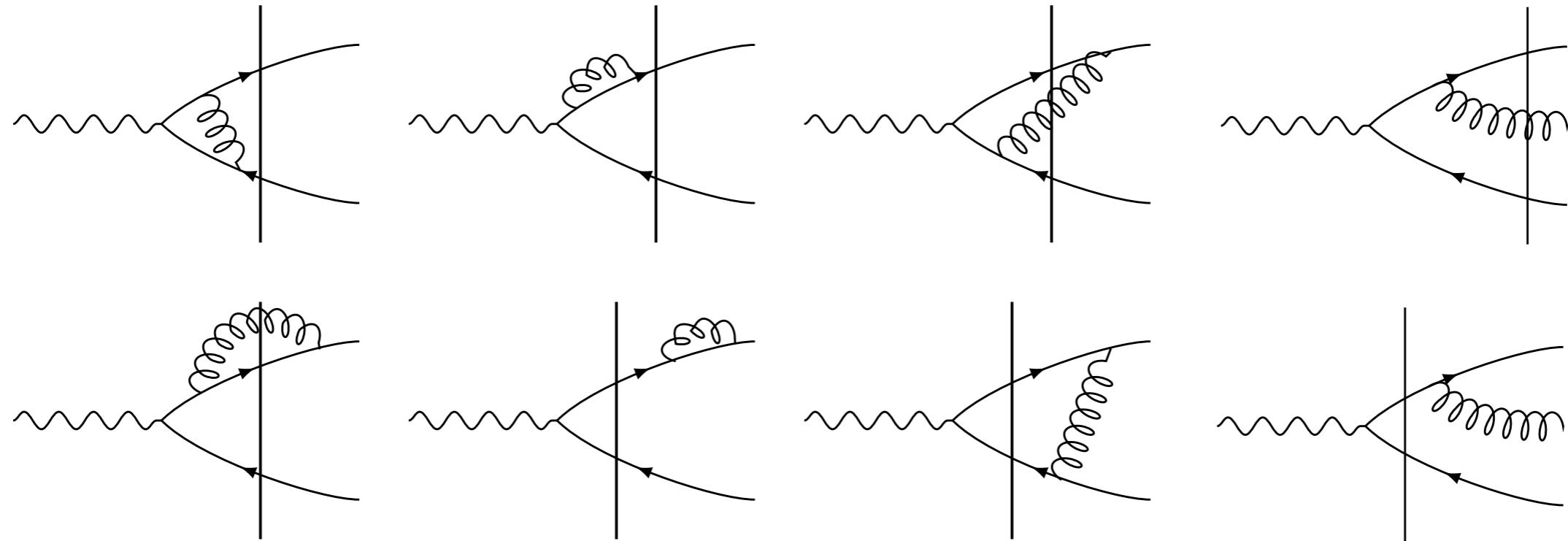
$k_\perp \rightarrow \infty$  in loops, regulated with dimensional regularisation,  
no leftover logarithms

# Soft divergences



$(k^+, \mathbf{k}_\perp) \rightarrow 0$  in final state, regulated with dimensional regularisation,  
no leftover logarithms

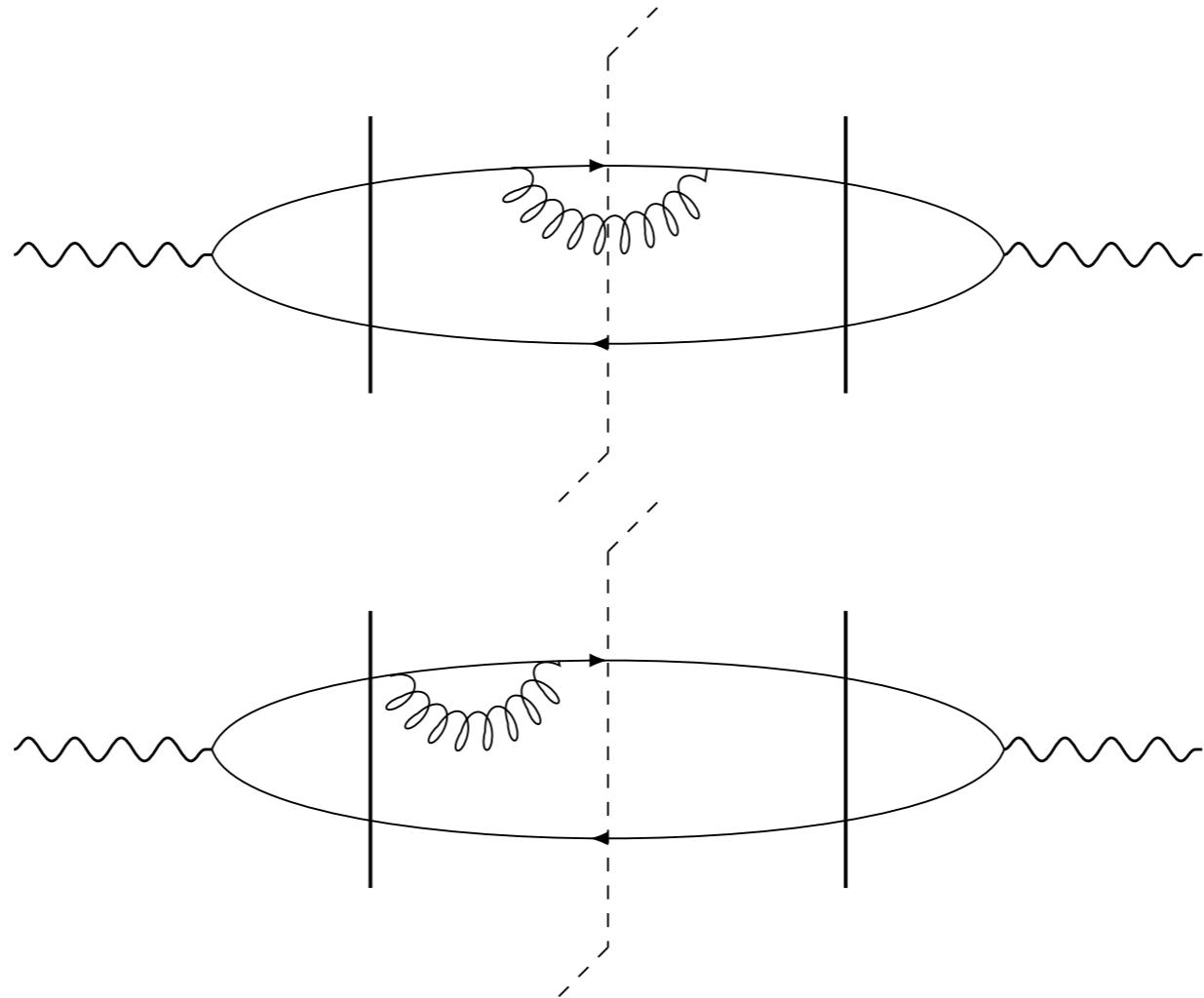
# Rapidity divergences



$k^+ \rightarrow 0$ , regulated with cutoff  $k_{\min}^+$ , ‘renormalisation scale’  $k_f^+$ ,  
absorbed into JIMWLK evolution of LO cross section

$$\begin{aligned} d\sigma_{\text{NLO}} = & \int_{k_{\min}^+}^{k_f^+} \frac{dp_3^+}{p_3^+} \hat{H}_{\text{JIMWLK}} d\sigma_{\text{LO}} \\ & + \int_{k_{\min}^+}^{+\infty} \frac{dp_3^+}{p_3^+} \left[ d\tilde{\sigma}_{\text{NLO}} - \theta(k_f^+ - p_3^+) \hat{H}_{\text{JIMWLK}} d\sigma_{\text{LO}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

# Collinear-soft divergences

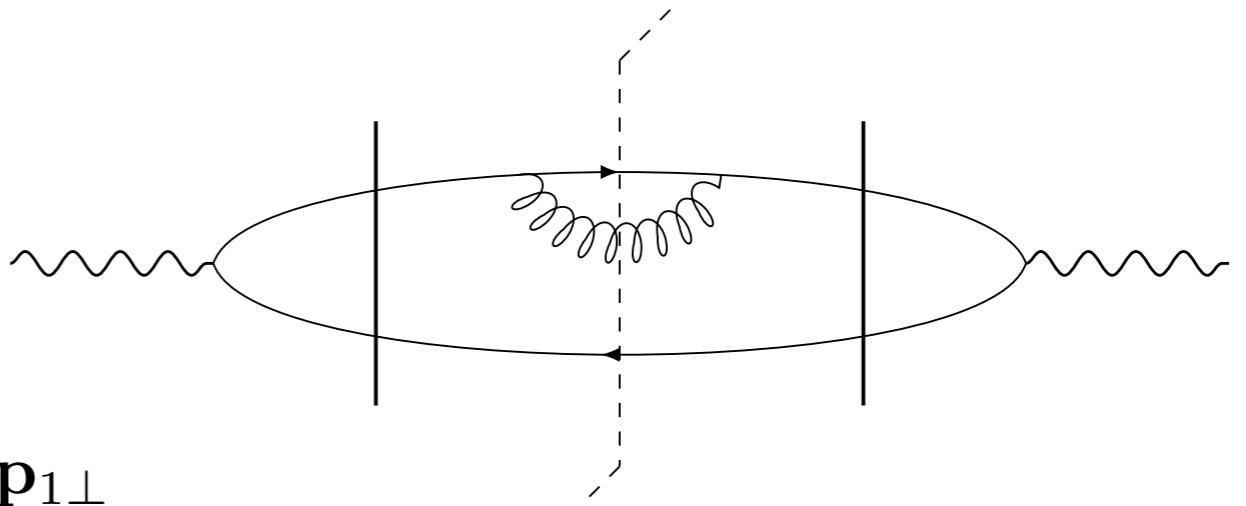
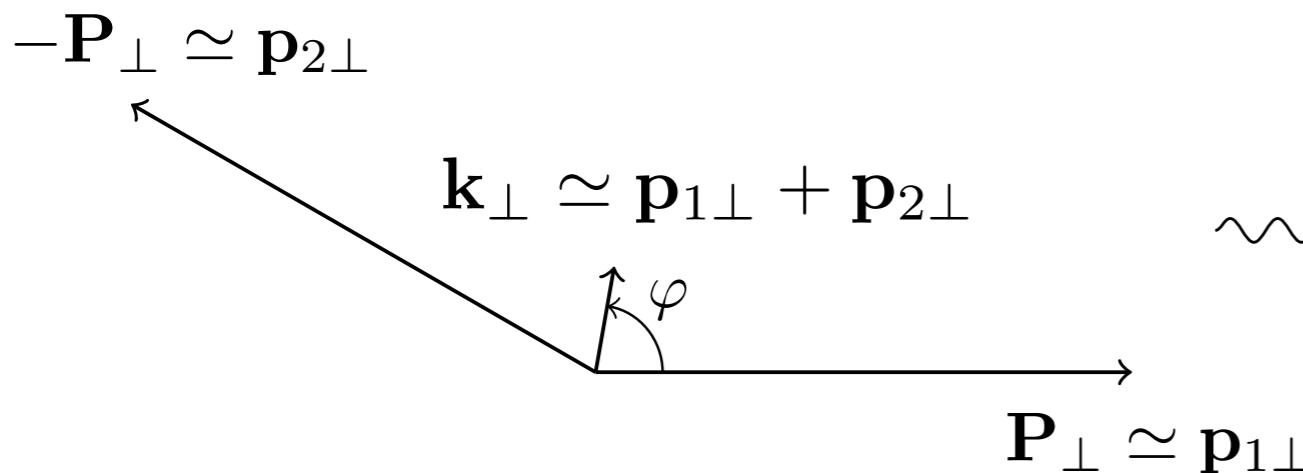


Mix of dimensional regularisation and cutoff method

Collinear divergences cancel between inside-jet radiation and self-energy

Leftover soft divergences cancel between radiation in-and outside the jet

# Back-to-back limit: Sudakov logarithms



Remnants of soft-collinear generate Sudakov double log with wrong sign!

$$d\sigma_{\text{NLO}}^{\text{TMD}} = d\sigma_{\text{LO}}^{\text{TMD}} \times \frac{\alpha_s N_c}{4\pi} \ln \left( \frac{\mathbf{P}_\perp^2 (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{b}')^2}{c_0^2} \right)^2 \quad (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{b}')^2 \sim 1/\mathbf{k}_\perp^2$$

... but in our framework hard to distinguish soft  $(k^+, \mathbf{k}_\perp) \rightarrow 0$  and rapidity  $k^+ \rightarrow 0$  divergences

oversubtraction of high-energy logs via JIMWLK?

# Kinematically consistent low-x resummation

High-energy evolution along  $p^+$  in interval  $k_{\min}^+ \rightarrow k_f^+$

‘Naive’ approach: strong ordering in  $p^+$  only, implicitly assumes  $s \rightarrow \infty$

More realistic approach calls for additional ordering in  $p^-$ , and additional renormalisation scale  $k_f^-$

Implementing this ordering in final-state diagrams with suitable choice

$$k_f^+ = \frac{p_{j1}^+ p_{j2}^+}{q^+} \text{ and } k_f^- = \frac{\mathbf{P}_\perp^2}{2k_f^+} \text{ exactly compensates for wrong sign!}$$

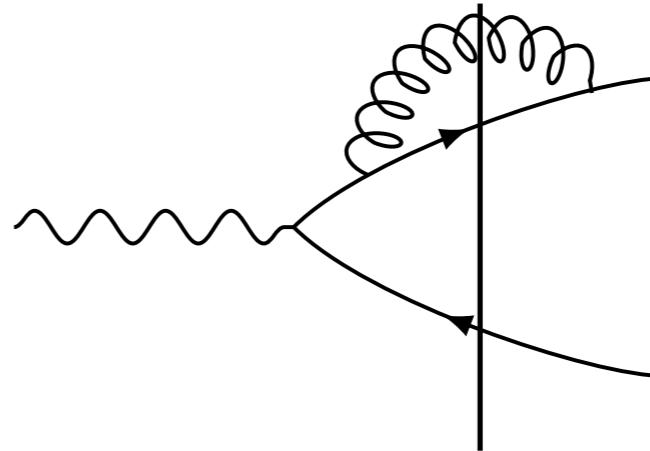
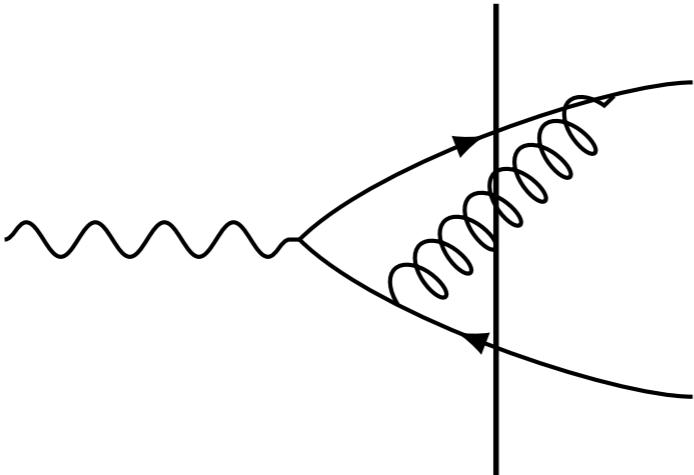
We end up with expected:

$$d\sigma_{\text{NLO}}^{\text{TMD}} = d\sigma_{\text{LO}}^{\text{TMD}} \times -\frac{\alpha_s N_c}{4\pi} \ln \left( \frac{\mathbf{P}_\perp^2 (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{b}')^2}{c_0^2} \right)^2$$

Beyond large- $N_c$  and double log: see Paul Caucal’s talk

Ciafaloni ('88); Andersson, Gustafson, Samuelsson ('96); Kwiecinski, Martin, Sutton ('96); Salam ('98); Motyka, Stasto (2009); Kutak, Golec-Biernat, Jadach (2011); Beuf (2014); Iancu, Madrigal, Mueller, Soyez, Triantafyllopoulos (2019); Hatta, Iancu (2016); Nefedov (2022)

# Breaking of TMD factorisation (?)



$$d\sigma_{\text{NLO}}^{\text{TMD}} = d\sigma_{\text{LO}}^{\text{TMD}} \times -\frac{\alpha_s N_c}{4\pi} \ln \left( \frac{\mathbf{P}_\perp^2 (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{b}')^2}{c_0^2} \right)^2 + \text{fact. breaking}$$

(Could rigorous power-counting à la SCET provide some insights?)

# Outlook

Computed full NLO dijet photoproduction cross section in CGC

Recover correct Sudakov logs in TMD limit provided kinematical improved JIMWLK → consistent way to perform high-energy and (the perturbative part of) CSS evolution

Appearance of factorisation breaking terms beyond LO

- At EIC, where  $Q_s^2$  is small and only Weizsäcker-Williams gluon TMDs: ignore twist corrections  $Q_s^2/\mathbf{P}^2$  and hope linearly polarised gluon contribution is small = ITMD (c.f.r. Cyrille's talk)
- At LHC, gauge-dependence crucial and saturation scale larger, but there TMD factorisation is broken for most processes...

**Thanks for your attention !**