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# The three-loop calculation of DIS and its LHC applications

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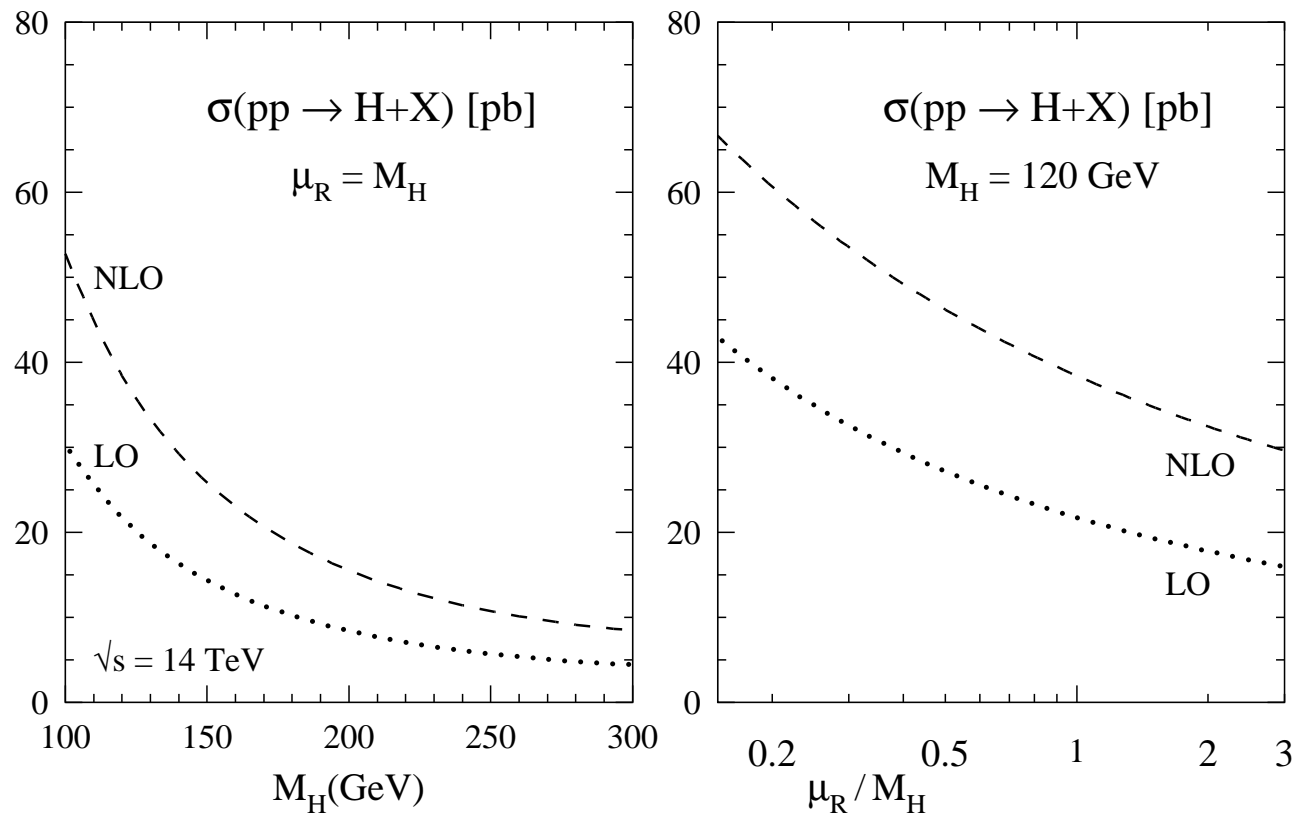
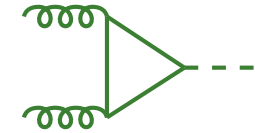
**Andreas Vogt**  
**University of Liverpool**

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**Collaborations with Sven Moch, Jos Vermaseren and Gavin Salam**

# Higgs boson production at the LHC (I)

Dominant channel:  $gg \rightarrow H + X$  via top-quark loop



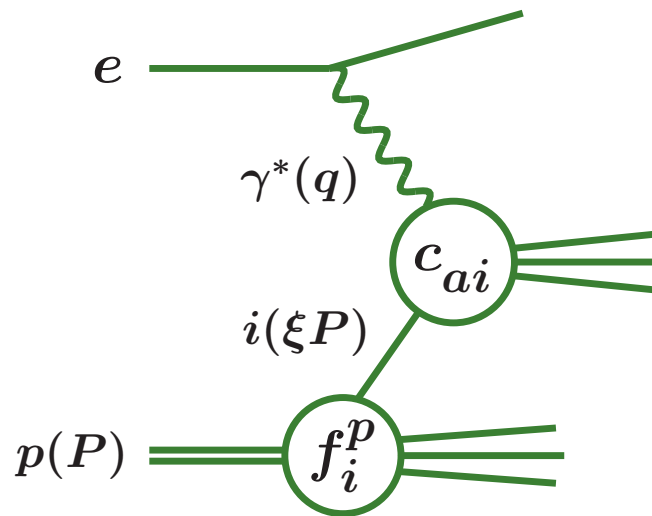
**Error guess / estimate: apparent convergence, variation of scale  $\mu$**

**Next-to-leading order (NLO) insufficient for reliable predictions**

# Hard processes in perturbative QCD

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Example: inclusive deep-inelastic scattering (DIS)



**Kinematic variables**

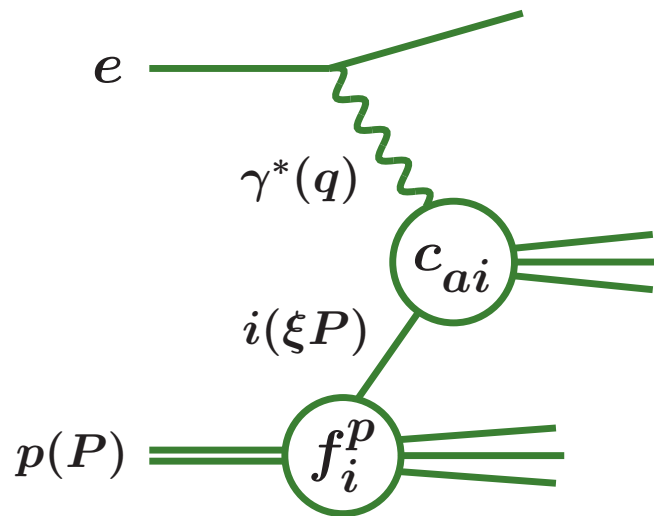
$$Q^2 = -q^2$$

$$x = Q^2 / (2P \cdot q)$$

**Lowest order :  $x = \xi$**

# Hard processes in perturbative QCD

Example: inclusive deep-inelastic scattering (DIS)



**Kinematic variables**

$$Q^2 = -q^2$$

$$x = Q^2 / (2P \cdot q)$$

**Lowest order:  $x = \xi$**

**Structure function  $F_2$  [ up to  $\mathcal{O}(1/Q^2)$  ]**

$$x^{-1} F_2^p(x, Q^2) = \sum_i \int_x^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} c_{2,i} \left( \frac{x}{\xi}, \alpha_s(\mu^2), \frac{\mu^2}{Q^2} \right) f_i^p(\xi, \mu^2)$$

**Coefficient functions: renormalization/factorization scale  $\mu = \mathcal{O}(Q)$**

# Hard processes in perturbative QCD

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Parton distributions  $f_i$ : evolution equations

$$\frac{d}{d \ln \mu^2} f_i(\xi, \mu^2) = \sum_k [P_{ik}(\alpha_s(\mu^2)) \otimes f_k(\mu^2)](\xi)$$

Initial conditions incalculable in pert. QCD. Lattice: low moments

⇒ predictions: fit-analyses of reference processes, universality

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Splitting functions  $P$ , coefficient functions  $c_a$

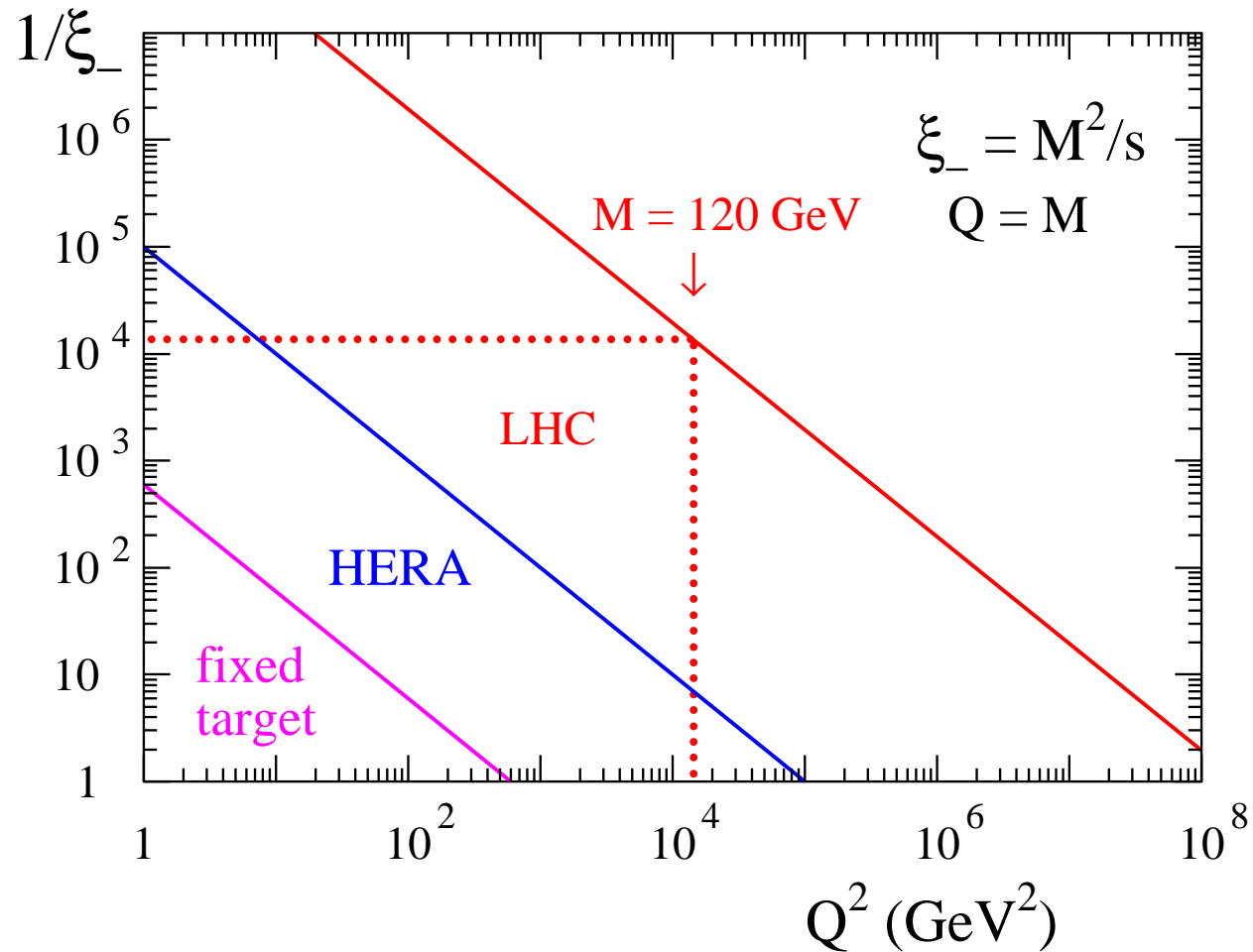
$$P = \alpha_s P^{(0)} + \alpha_s^2 P^{(1)} + \alpha_s^3 P^{(2)} + \dots$$
$$c_a = \underbrace{\alpha_s^{n_a} \left[ c_a^{(0)} + \alpha_s c_a^{(1)} \right]}_{\text{NLO}} + \alpha_s^2 c_a^{(2)} + \dots$$

NLO: standard, but no serious error estimate, ...

Next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO):  $P^{(2)}$ ,  $c_a^{(2)}$

# Parton evolution from HERA to LHC

Kinematics: partons with momentum fractions  $\xi_- < \xi < 1$  contribute



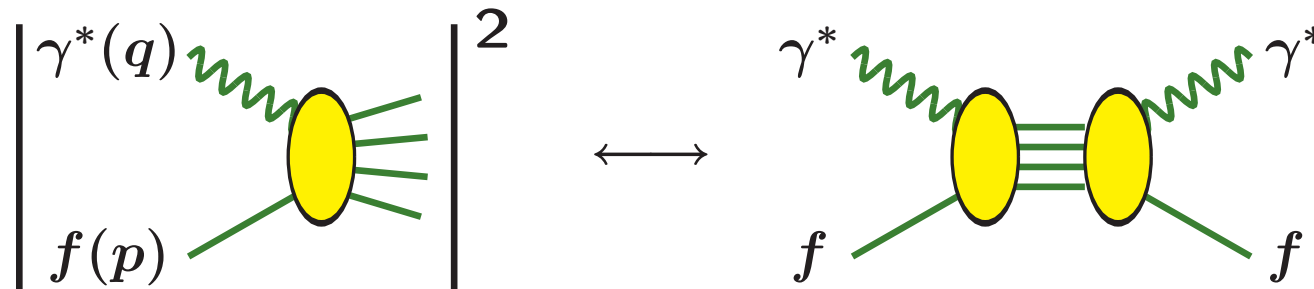
HERA → LHC:  $Q^2$  evolution across up to three orders of magnitude

# Three-loop calculation of DIS

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Moch, Vermaseren, A.V. (2001-05)

Optical theorem:  $\gamma^* f$  total cross section  $\leftrightarrow$  forward amplitude



Dispersion relation in  $x$  : coefficient of  $(2p \cdot q)^N \leftrightarrow N$ -th moment

$$A^N = \int_0^1 dx x^{N-1} A(x)$$

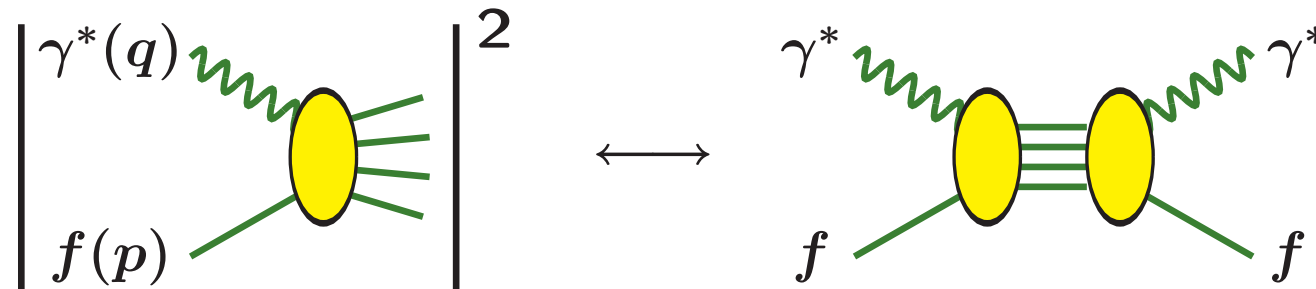


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UV and mass singularities : dimensional regularization,  $D = 4 - 2\epsilon$

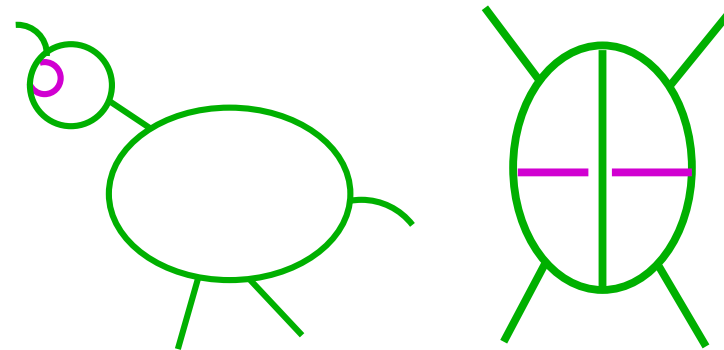
$1/\epsilon$  poles : splitting functions,  $\epsilon^0$  part : coefficient functions

# Three-loop calculation of DIS

$P_{gi}$ : DIS with scalar  $\phi$  coupling to  $G_{\mu\nu}^a G_a^{\mu\nu}$  ( $\leftrightarrow$  Higgs for large  $m_t$ )

	tree	1-loop	2-loop	3-loop
$q\gamma$	1	3	25	359
$g\gamma$		2	17	345
$h\gamma$			2	56
$qW$	1	3	32	589
$q\phi$		1	23	696
$g\phi$	1	8	218	6378
$h\phi$		1	33	1184
<b>sum</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>9607</b>

A benign and an evil 3-loop topology

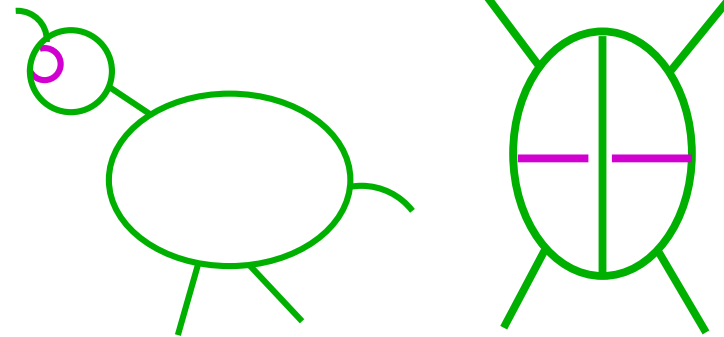


# Three-loop calculation of DIS

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A benign and an evil 3-loop topology



Highly optimised symbolic treatment: **FORM**

**Vermaseren**

> 10 person years, several CPU years, update to FORM 3.1

$\approx 10^5$  tabulated symbolic integrals (> 3 GB)

# Treatment of the forward-Compton integrals

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Combine identities: integration by parts, scaling, Passarino-Veltman

⇒ **Difference equations for  $I(N)$**  [recall: coefficient of  $(2p \cdot q)^N$ ]

$$a_0(N)I(N) - \dots - a_n(N)I(N-n) = I_0(N)$$

Simple example [red line: flow of massless parton momentum  $p$ ]

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Diagram 1} + \frac{N+3+3\epsilon}{N+2} \frac{2p \cdot q}{q^2} \text{Diagram 2} = \frac{2}{N+2} \text{Diagram 3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Successive reduction to simpler (less 'red') integrals

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$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} + \frac{N+3+3\epsilon}{N+2} \frac{2p \cdot q}{q^2} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} = \frac{2}{N+2} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Successive reduction to simpler (less 'red') integrals

Essential: non-symbolic case for low  $N$  done before via **Mincer**

Larin et al. (94,97); Retey, Vermaseren (00)

Check of new code and results at all stages:  $I(N=2, 3, 4, \dots) = ?$

# The NNLO gluon-gluon splitting function

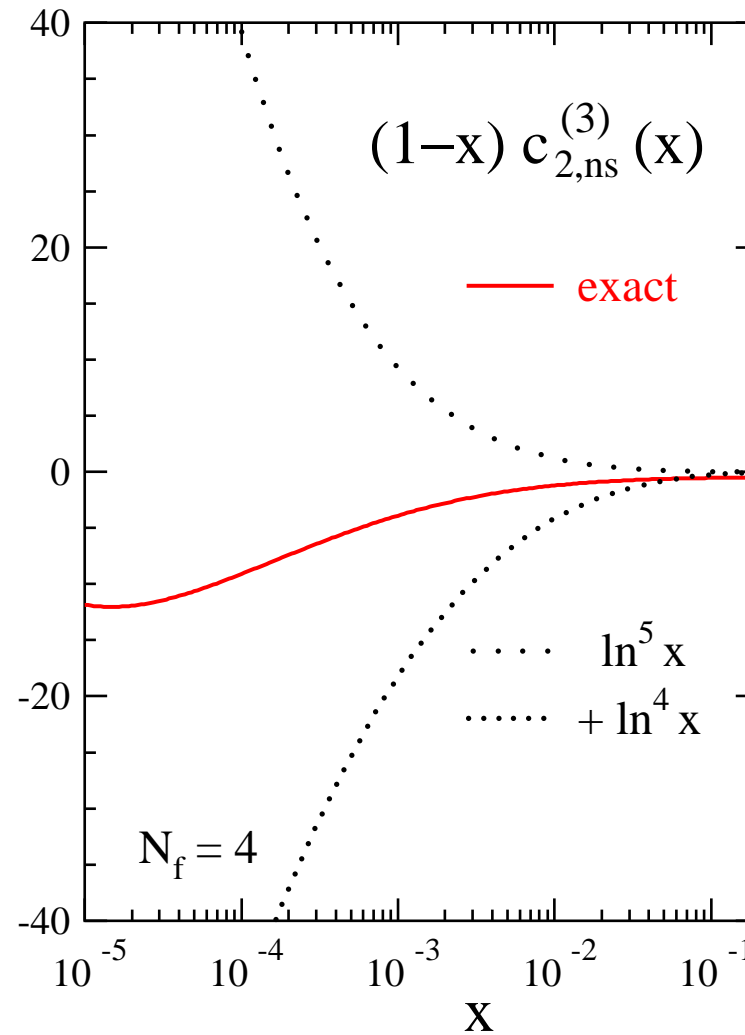
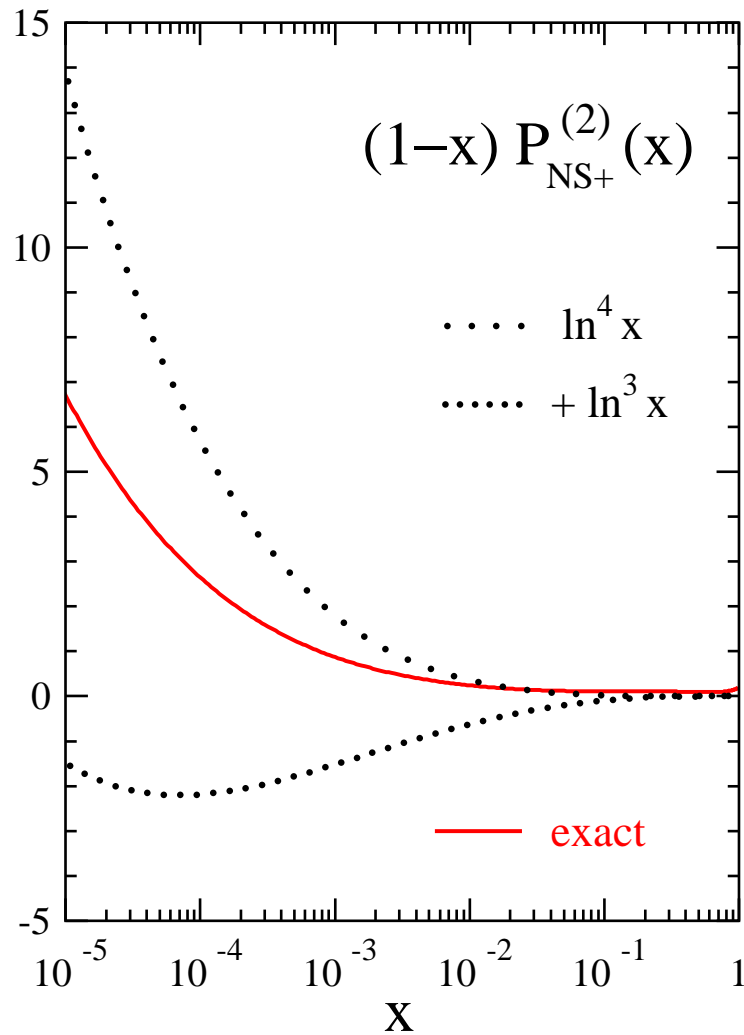
$$P_{gg}^{(2)}(x) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 16C_A C_F n_f \left( x^2 \left[ \frac{4}{9} H_2 + 3H_{1,0} - \frac{97}{12} H_1 + \frac{8}{3} H_{-2,0} - \frac{2}{3} H_0 \zeta_2 + \frac{103}{27} H_0 - \frac{16}{3} \zeta_2 + 2H_3 \right. \right. \\
 & - 6H_{-1,0} + 2H_{2,0} + \frac{127}{18} H_{0,0} - \frac{511}{12} \left. \right] + p_{gg}(x) \left[ 2\zeta_3 - \frac{55}{24} \right] + \frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{1}{x} - x^2 \right) \left[ \frac{17}{24} H_{1,0} - \frac{43}{18} H_0 \right. \\
 & - \frac{521}{144} H_1 - \frac{6923}{432} - \frac{1}{2} H_{2,1} + 2H_1 \zeta_2 + H_0 \zeta_2 - 2H_{1,0,0} + \frac{1}{12} H_{1,1} - H_{1,1,0} - H_{1,1,1} \left. \right] - \frac{175}{12} H_2 \\
 & + 6H_{-1,0} + 8H_0 \zeta_3 - 6H_{-2,0} - \frac{53}{6} H_0 \zeta_2 - \frac{49}{2} H_0 + \frac{185}{4} \zeta_2 + \frac{511}{12} - \frac{1}{2} H_{2,0} - 3H_{1,0} - 4H_{0,0,0,0} \\
 & - \frac{67}{12} H_{0,0} + \frac{43}{2} \zeta_3 - H_{2,1} + \frac{97}{12} H_1 - 4\zeta_2^2 - \frac{9}{2} H_3 - 8H_{-3,0} + \frac{33}{2} H_{0,0,0} + \frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \right) \left[ \frac{1}{2} H_2 - H_{2,0} \right. \\
 & + \frac{11}{3} H_{-1,0} + H_{-2,0} + \frac{19}{6} \zeta_2 + 2\zeta_3 - H_{-1} \zeta_2 - 4H_{-1,-1,0} - \frac{1}{2} H_{-1,0,0} - H_{-1,2} \left. \right] + (1-x) \left[ 9H_1 \zeta_2 \right. \\
 & + 12H_{0,0,0,0} - \frac{293}{108} + \frac{61}{6} H_0 \zeta_2 - \frac{7}{3} H_{1,0} - \frac{857}{36} H_1 - 9H_0 \zeta_3 + 16H_{-2,-1,0} - 4H_{-2,0,0} + 8H_{-2} \zeta_2 \\
 & - \frac{13}{2} H_{1,0,0} + \frac{3}{4} H_{1,1} - H_{1,1,0} - H_{1,1,1} \left. \right] + (1+x) \left[ \frac{1}{6} H_{2,0} - \frac{95}{3} H_{-1,0} - \frac{149}{36} H_2 + \frac{3451}{108} H_0 \right. \\
 & - 7H_{-2,0} + \frac{302}{9} H_{0,0} + \frac{19}{6} H_3 - \frac{991}{36} \zeta_2 - \frac{163}{6} \zeta_3 - \frac{35}{3} H_{0,0,0} + \frac{17}{6} H_{2,1} - \frac{43}{10} \zeta_2^2 + 13H_{-1} \zeta_2 \\
 & + 18H_{-1,-1,0} - H_{3,1} - 6H_4 - 4H_{-1,2} + 6H_{0,0} \zeta_2 + 8H_2 \zeta_2 - 7H_{2,0,0} - 2H_{2,1,0} - 2H_{2,1,1} - 4H_{3,0} \\
 & - 9H_{-1,0,0} \left. \right] - \frac{241}{288} \delta(1-x) + 16C_A n_f^2 \left( \frac{19}{54} H_0 - \frac{1}{24} x H_0 - \frac{1}{27} p_{gg}(x) + \frac{13}{54} \left( \frac{1}{x} - x^2 \right) \left[ \frac{5}{3} - H_1 \right] \right. \\
 & + (1-x) \left[ \frac{11}{72} H_1 - \frac{71}{216} \right] + \frac{2}{9} (1+x) \left[ \zeta_2 + \frac{13}{12} x H_0 - \frac{1}{2} H_{0,0} - H_2 \right] + \frac{29}{288} \delta(1-x) \left. \right) \\
 & + 16C_A^2 n_f \left( x^2 \left[ \zeta_3 + \frac{11}{9} \zeta_2 + \frac{11}{9} H_{0,0} - \frac{2}{3} H_3 + \frac{2}{3} H_0 \zeta_2 + \frac{1639}{108} H_0 - 2H_{-2,0} \right] + \frac{1}{3} p_{gg}(x) \left[ \frac{10}{3} \zeta_2 \right. \right. \\
 & - \frac{209}{36} - 8\zeta_3 - 2H_{-2,0} - \frac{1}{2} H_0 - \frac{10}{3} H_{0,0} - \frac{20}{3} H_{1,0} - H_{1,0,0} - \frac{20}{3} H_2 - H_3 \left. \right] + \frac{10}{9} p_{gg}(-x) \left[ \zeta_2 \right. \\
 & + 2H_{-1,0} + \frac{3}{10} H_0 \zeta_2 - H_{0,0} \left. \right] + \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{x} - x^2 \right) \left[ H_3 - H_0 \zeta_2 - \frac{13}{3} H_2 + \frac{5443}{108} - 3H_1 \zeta_2 + \frac{205}{36} H_1 \right. \\
 & - \frac{13}{3} H_{1,0} + H_{1,0,0} \left. \right] + \left( \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \right) \left[ \frac{151}{54} H_0 - \frac{8}{3} \zeta_2 + \frac{1}{3} H_{-1} \zeta_2 - \zeta_3 + 2H_{-1,-1,0} - \frac{2}{3} H_{-1,0,0} \right. \\
 & - \frac{37}{9} H_{-1,0} + \frac{2}{3} H_{-1,2} \left. \right] + (1-x) \left[ \frac{5}{6} H_{-2,0} + H_{-3,0} + 2H_{0,0,0} - \frac{269}{36} \zeta_2 - \frac{4097}{216} - 3H_{-2} \zeta_2 \right. \\
 & - 6H_{-2,-1,0} + 3H_{-2,0,0} - \frac{7}{2} H_1 \zeta_2 + \frac{677}{72} H_1 + H_{1,0} + \frac{7}{4} H_{1,0,0} \left. \right] + (1+x) \left[ \frac{193}{36} H_2 - \frac{11}{2} H_{-1} \zeta_2 \right. \\
 & + \frac{39}{20} \zeta_2^2 - \frac{7}{12} H_3 - \frac{53}{9} H_{0,0} + \frac{7}{12} H_0 \zeta_2 - \frac{5}{2} H_{0,0} \zeta_2 + 5\zeta_3 - 7H_{-1,-1,0} + \frac{77}{6} H_{-1,0} + \frac{9}{2} H_{-1,0,0} \\
 & + 2H_{-1,2} - 3H_2 \zeta_2 - \frac{2}{3} H_{2,0} + \frac{3}{2} H_{2,0,0} + \frac{3}{2} H_4 \left. \right] + \frac{1}{9} \zeta_2 + 7H_{-2,0} + 2H_2 + \frac{458}{27} H_0 + H_{0,0} \zeta_2 \\
 & + \frac{3}{2} \zeta_2^2 + 4H_{-3,0} - x \left[ \frac{131}{12} H_{0,0} - \frac{8}{3} H_0 \zeta_2 + \frac{7}{2} H_3 - H_{0,0,0,0} + \frac{7}{6} H_{0,0,0} + \frac{1943}{216} H_0 + 6H_0 \zeta_3 \right] \\
 & - 8(1-x) \left[ \frac{233}{288} + \frac{1}{6} \zeta_2 + \frac{1}{12} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{5}{3} \zeta_3 \right] + 16C_A^3 \left( x^2 \left[ 33H_{-2,0} + 33H_0 \zeta_2 - \frac{1249}{18} H_{0,0} \right. \right. \\
 & - 44H_{0,0,0} - \frac{110}{3} H_3 - \frac{44}{3} H_{2,0} + \frac{85}{6} \zeta_2 + \frac{6409}{108} H_0 \left. \right] + p_{gg}(x) \left[ \frac{245}{24} - \frac{67}{9} \zeta_2 - \frac{3}{10} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{11}{3} \zeta_3 \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - 4H_{-3,0} + 6H_{-2} \zeta_2 + 4H_{-2,-1,0} + \frac{11}{3} H_{-2,0} - 4H_{-2,0,0} - 4H_{-2,2} + \frac{1}{6} H_0 - 7H_0 \zeta_3 + \frac{67}{9} H_{0,0} \\
 & - 8H_{0,0} \zeta_2 + 4H_{0,0,0,0} - 6H_1 \zeta_3 - 4H_{1,-2,0} + 10H_{2,0,0} - 6H_{1,0} \zeta_2 + 8H_{1,0,0,0} + 8H_{1,1,0,0} + 8H_4 \\
 & + \frac{134}{9} H_{1,0} + \frac{11}{6} H_{1,0,0} + 8H_{1,2,0} + 8H_{1,3} + \frac{134}{9} H_2 - 4H_2 \zeta_2 + 8H_{3,1} + 8H_{2,2} + \frac{11}{6} H_3 + 10H_{3,0} \\
 & + 8H_{2,1,0} \left. \right] + p_{gg}(-x) \left[ \frac{11}{2} \zeta_2^2 - \frac{11}{6} H_0 \zeta_2 - 4H_{-3,0} + 16H_{-2} \zeta_2 - 12H_{-2,2} - \frac{134}{9} H_{-1,0} + 2H_2 \zeta_2 \right. \\
 & + 8H_{-2,-1,0} + 12H_{-1} \zeta_3 - 18H_{-2,0,0} + 8H_{-1,-2,0} - 16H_{-1,-1} \zeta_2 + 24H_{-1,-1,0,0} + 16H_{-1,-1,2} \\
 & + 18H_{-1,0} \zeta_2 - 16H_{-1,0,0,0} - 4H_{-1,2,0} - 16H_{-1,3} - 5H_0 \zeta_3 - 8H_{0,0} \zeta_2 + 4H_{0,0,0,0} + 2H_{3,0} \\
 & - \frac{67}{9} \zeta_2 + \frac{67}{9} H_{0,0} + 8H_4 \left. \right] + \left( \frac{1}{x} - x^2 \right) \left[ \frac{16619}{162} + \frac{22}{3} H_{2,0} - \frac{55}{2} \zeta_3 - \frac{11}{2} H_0 \zeta_2 - \frac{67}{9} H_2 - \frac{67}{9} H_{1,0} \right. \\
 & - \frac{413}{108} H_1 - \frac{11}{2} H_1 \zeta_2 + \frac{33}{2} H_{1,0,0} \left. \right] + 11 \left( \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \right) \left[ \frac{71}{54} H_0 - \frac{1}{6} H_3 - \frac{389}{198} \zeta_2 - \frac{2}{3} H_{-2,0} - \frac{1}{2} H_{-1} \zeta_2 \right. \\
 & + H_{-1,-1,0} - \frac{523}{198} H_{-1,0} + \frac{8}{3} H_{-1,0,0} + H_{-1,2} \left. \right] + (1-x) \left[ \frac{31}{36} H_1 + \frac{27}{2} H_{1,0} - \frac{25}{2} H_{1,0,0} - 4H_{-3,0} \right. \\
 & - \frac{263}{12} H_{0,0} - \frac{29}{3} H_{0,0,0} - \frac{19}{3} H_{-2,0} - \frac{11317}{108} - 4H_{-2} \zeta_2 - 8H_{-2,-1,0} - 12H_{-2,0,0} - \frac{3}{2} H_1 \zeta_2 \left. \right] \\
 & + (1+x) \left[ \frac{27}{2} H_0 \zeta_2 - \frac{43}{6} H_3 + \frac{29}{3} H_{2,0} + \frac{4651}{216} H_0 - \frac{329}{18} \zeta_2 + \frac{11}{2} (1+x) \zeta_3 - \frac{43}{5} \zeta_2^2 - \frac{215}{6} H_{-1,0} \right. \\
 & - 22H_{0,0} \zeta_2 - 8H_0 \zeta_3 - 3H_{-1,-1,0} + 38H_{-1,0,0} + 25H_{-1,2} + 10H_{2,0,0} - 4H_2 \zeta_2 + 16H_{3,0} + 26H_4 \\
 & - \frac{158}{9} H_2 - \frac{53}{2} H_{-1} \zeta_2 \left. \right] - 29H_{0,0} - \frac{40}{3} H_{0,0,0} + 27H_{-2,0} + \frac{41}{3} H_0 \zeta_2 - 20H_3 - 24H_{2,0} + \frac{53}{6} \zeta_2 \\
 & + \frac{601}{12} H_0 + 24\zeta_3 + 2\zeta_2^2 + 27H_2 - 4H_{0,0} \zeta_2 - 16H_0 \zeta_3 - 16H_{-3,0} + 28xH_{0,0,0,0} + \delta(1-x) \left[ \frac{79}{32} \right. \\
 & - \zeta_2 \zeta_3 + \frac{1}{6} \zeta_2 + \frac{11}{24} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{67}{6} \zeta_3 - 5\zeta_5 \left. \right] + 16C_F n_f^2 \left( \frac{2}{9} x^2 \left[ \frac{11}{6} H_0 + H_2 - \zeta_2 + 2H_{0,0} - 9 \right] + \frac{1}{3} H_2 \right. \\
 & - \frac{1}{3} \zeta_2 - \frac{10}{3} H_0 - \frac{1}{3} H_{0,0} + 2 + \frac{2}{9} \left( \frac{1}{x} - x^2 \right) \left[ \frac{8}{3} H_1 - 2H_{1,0} - H_{1,1} - \frac{77}{18} \right] - (1-x) \left[ \frac{1}{3} H_{1,0} + \frac{1}{6} H_{1,1} \right. \\
 & + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{13}{6} H_1 + xH_1 \left. \right] + \frac{1}{3} (1+x) \left[ \frac{68}{9} H_0 - \frac{4}{3} H_2 + \frac{4}{3} \zeta_2 + \frac{29}{6} H_{0,0} - \zeta_3 + 2H_0 \zeta_2 - H_{0,0,0} - 2H_3 \right. \\
 & - H_{2,1} - 2H_{2,0} \left. \right] + \frac{11}{144} \delta(1-x) + 16C_F^2 n_f \left( \frac{4}{3} x^2 \left[ \frac{163}{16} + \frac{27}{8} H_0 + \frac{7}{2} H_{0,0} - H_{2,0} - \zeta_2 + \frac{9}{4} H_{1,0} \right. \right. \\
 & - H_{2,1} + \frac{1}{2} H_{0,0,0} + \frac{85}{16} H_1 + H_2 - 2H_{-2,0} - \frac{3}{2} \zeta_3 \left. \right] + \frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{1}{x} - x^2 \right) \left[ \frac{31}{16} H_1 - \frac{11}{16} - \frac{5}{4} H_{1,0} + \frac{1}{2} H_{1,0,0} \right. \\
 & - H_1 \zeta_2 - H_{1,1} + H_{1,1,0} + H_{1,1,1} + \zeta_3 \left. \right] + \frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \right) \left[ H_{-1} \zeta_2 + 2H_{-1,-1,0} - H_{-1,0,0} \right] + \frac{215}{12} H_{0,0} \\
 & + \frac{20}{3} H_0 - \frac{131}{6} + 3H_{2,0} + \frac{205}{12} x \zeta_2 - 3H_{1,0} + H_{2,1} - \frac{85}{12} H_1 + \frac{11}{4} H_2 + 8H_{-2,0} + 2\zeta_2^2 - H_0 \zeta_2 \\
 & + H_3 + 6H_0 \zeta_3 + 8H_{-3,0} - 4xH_{0,0,0} + (1-x) \left[ \frac{107}{12} H_1 - \frac{5}{6} H_{1,0} - 4\zeta_2 + H_0 \zeta_3 - 8H_{-2,-1,0} \right. \\
 & - 4H_{-2} \zeta_2 + 4H_{-2,0,0} - 4H_1 \zeta_2 + \frac{7}{2} H_{1,0,0} - \frac{7}{12} H_{1,1} + H_{1,1,0} + H_{1,1,1} \left. \right] + (1+x) \left[ \frac{5}{4} H_2 + \frac{33}{8} \right. \\
 & - \frac{99}{4} H_{0,0} - 8H_{2,0} - \frac{541}{24} H_0 - 4H_{2,1} - \frac{3}{2} H_{0,0,0} - 2x\zeta_3 + \frac{9}{2} \zeta_2^2 + 5H_0 \zeta_2 - 5H_3 - 4H_{-1} \zeta_2 \\
 & - 8H_{-1,-1,0} + \frac{67}{3} H_{-1,0} + 4H_{-1,0,0} + 2H_{0,0} \zeta_2 - 2H_{0,0,0,0} - 4H_2 \zeta_2 + 3H_{2,0,0} + 2H_{2,1,0} \\
 & + 2H_{2,1,1} + H_{3,1} - 2H_4 \left. \right] + \frac{1}{16} \delta(1-x) \left. \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

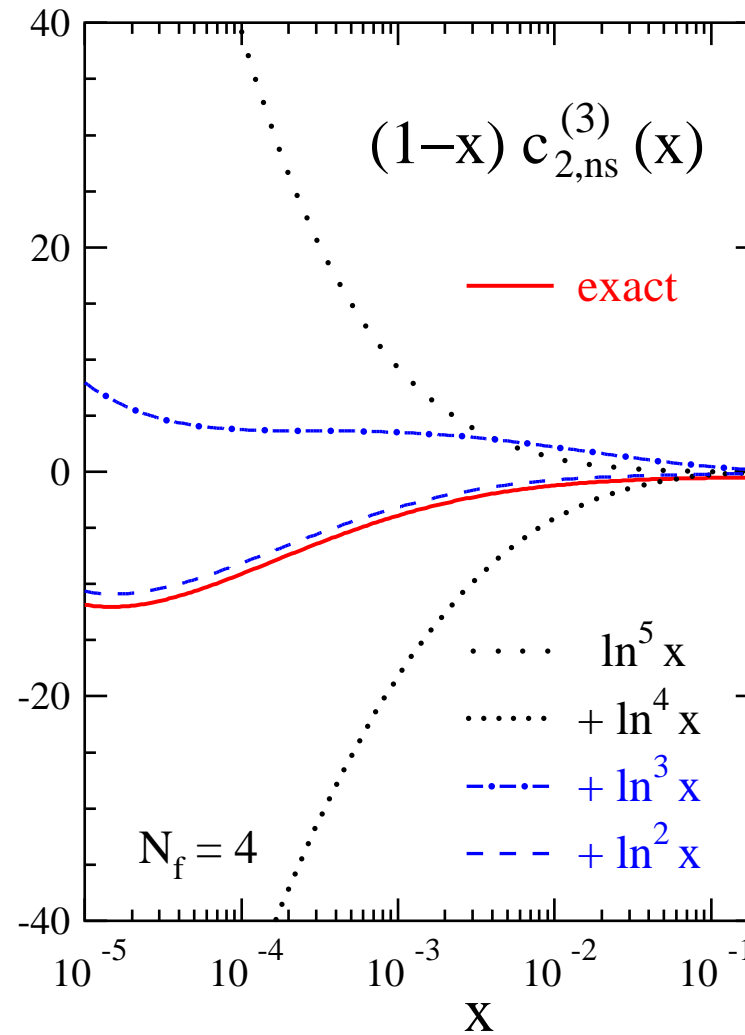
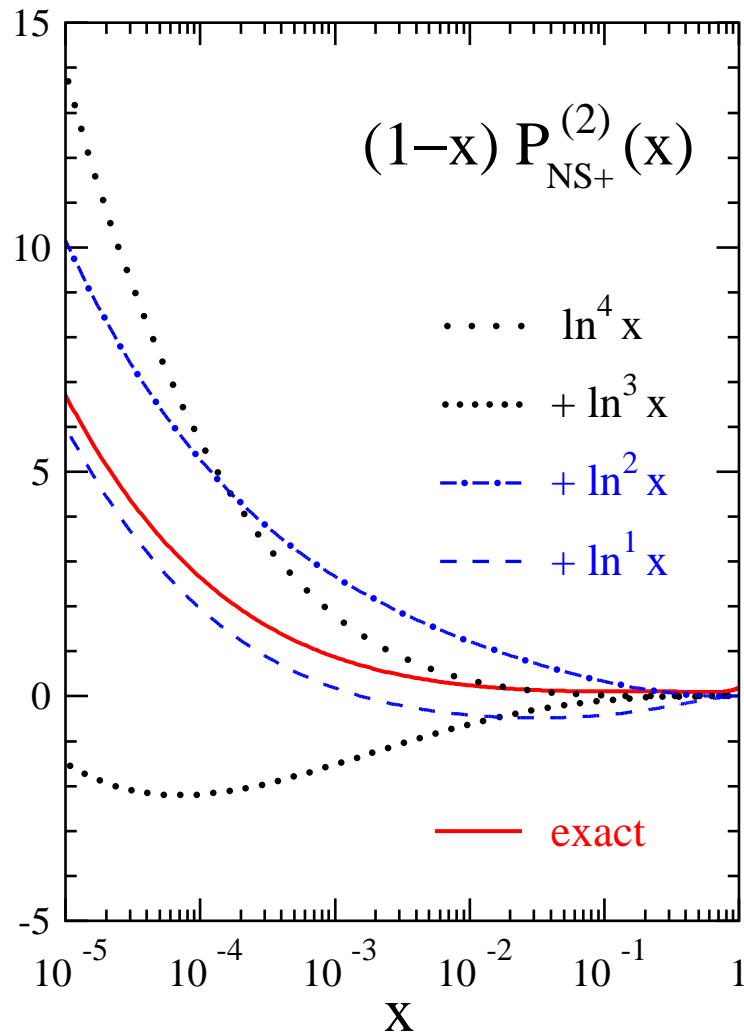
MVV (2004)

# Non-singlet three-loop quantities at small $x$



20% accuracy by leading  $x \rightarrow 0$  logarithm of  $c_{2,ns}^{(3)}$ :  $x < 10^{-50} \dots$

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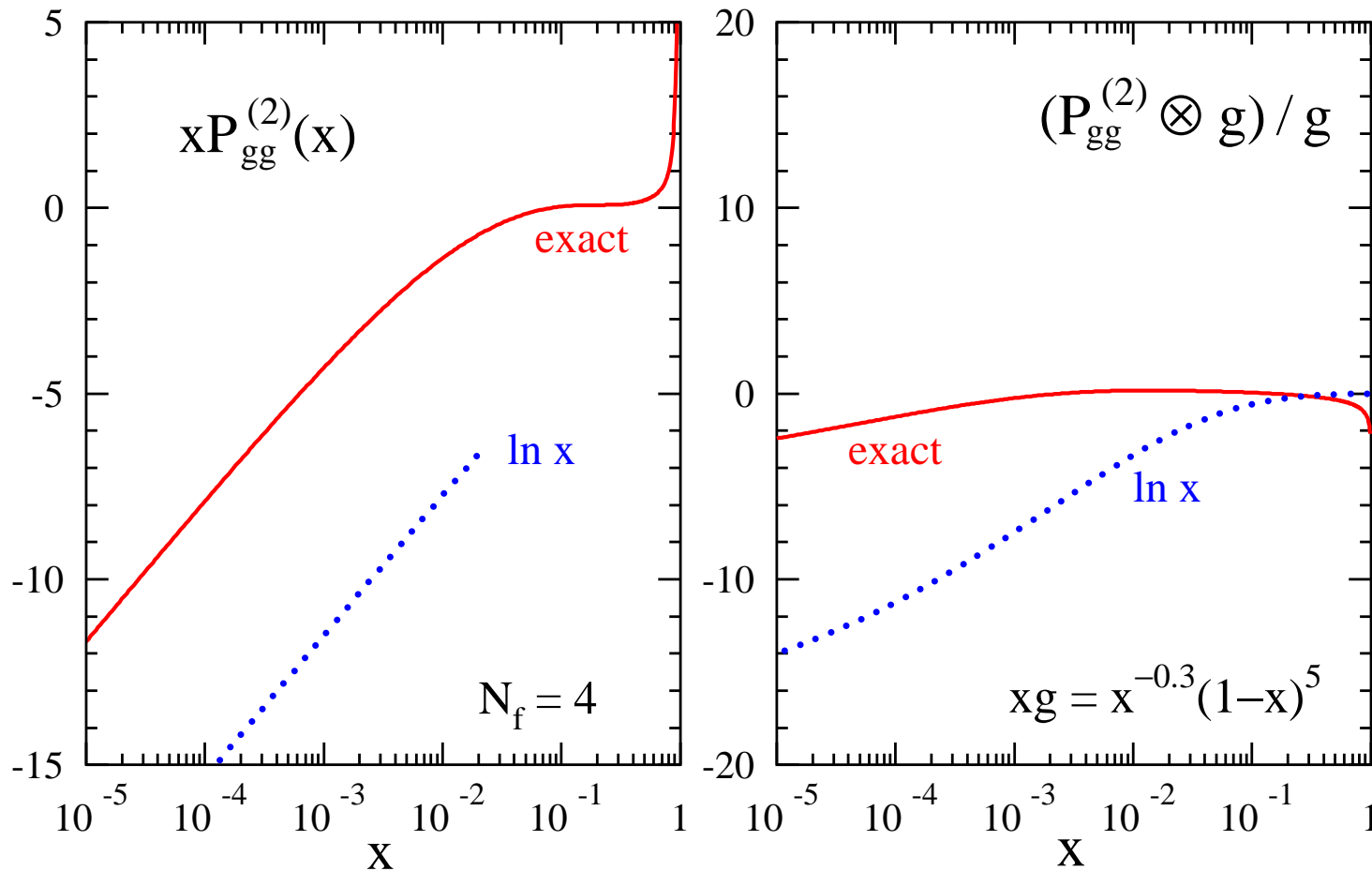


20% accuracy by leading  $x \rightarrow 0$  logarithm of  $c_{2,ns}^{(3)}$ :  $x < 10^{-50} \dots$



# Splitting functions and evolution at small $x$

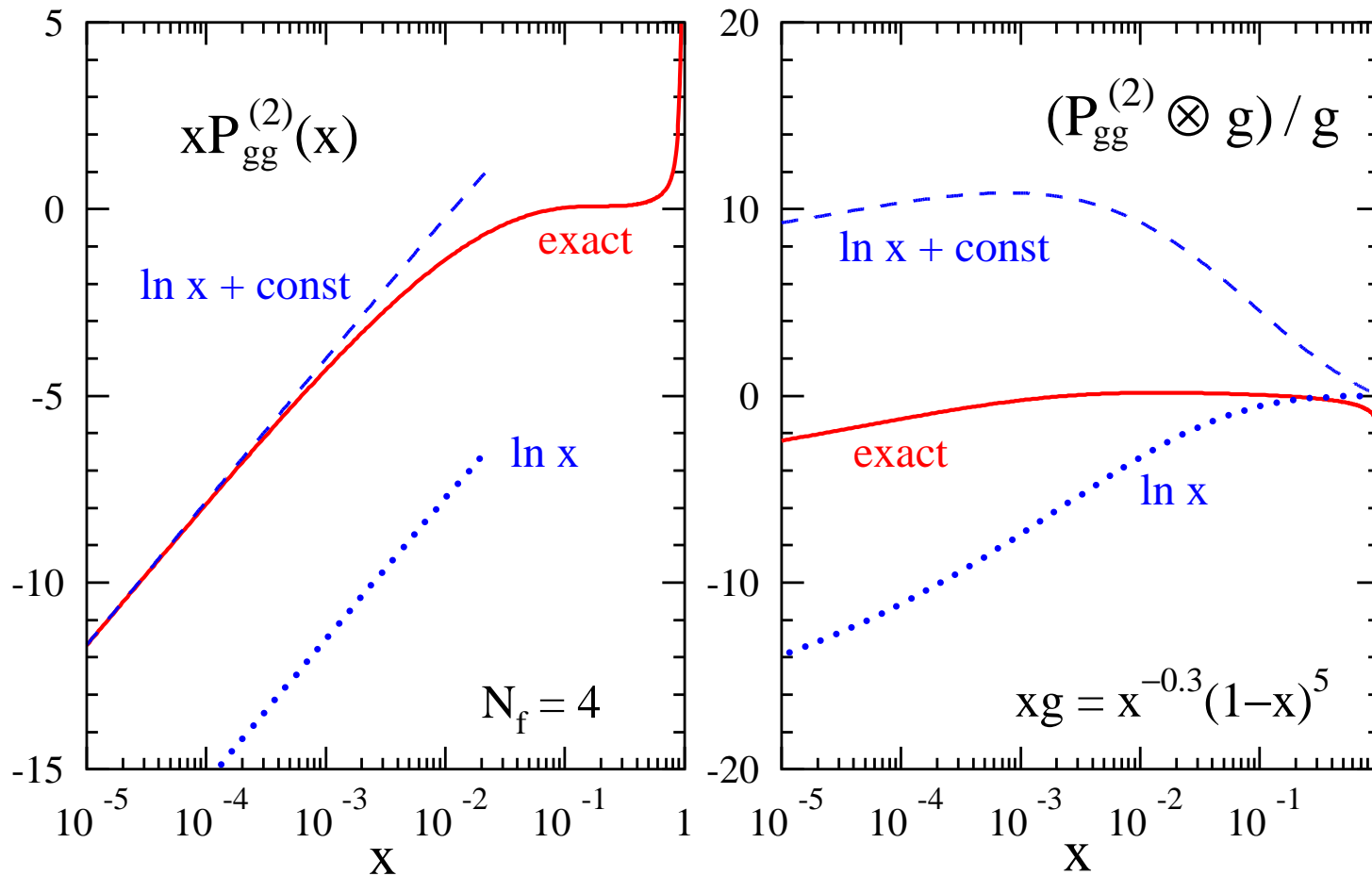
Splitting functions  $\rightarrow$  observables: **convolutions**,  $\int_x^1 \frac{dy}{y} P(y) f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$



Leading  $x \rightarrow 0$  term (BFKL) confirmed but insufficient at colliders

# Splitting functions and evolution at small $x$

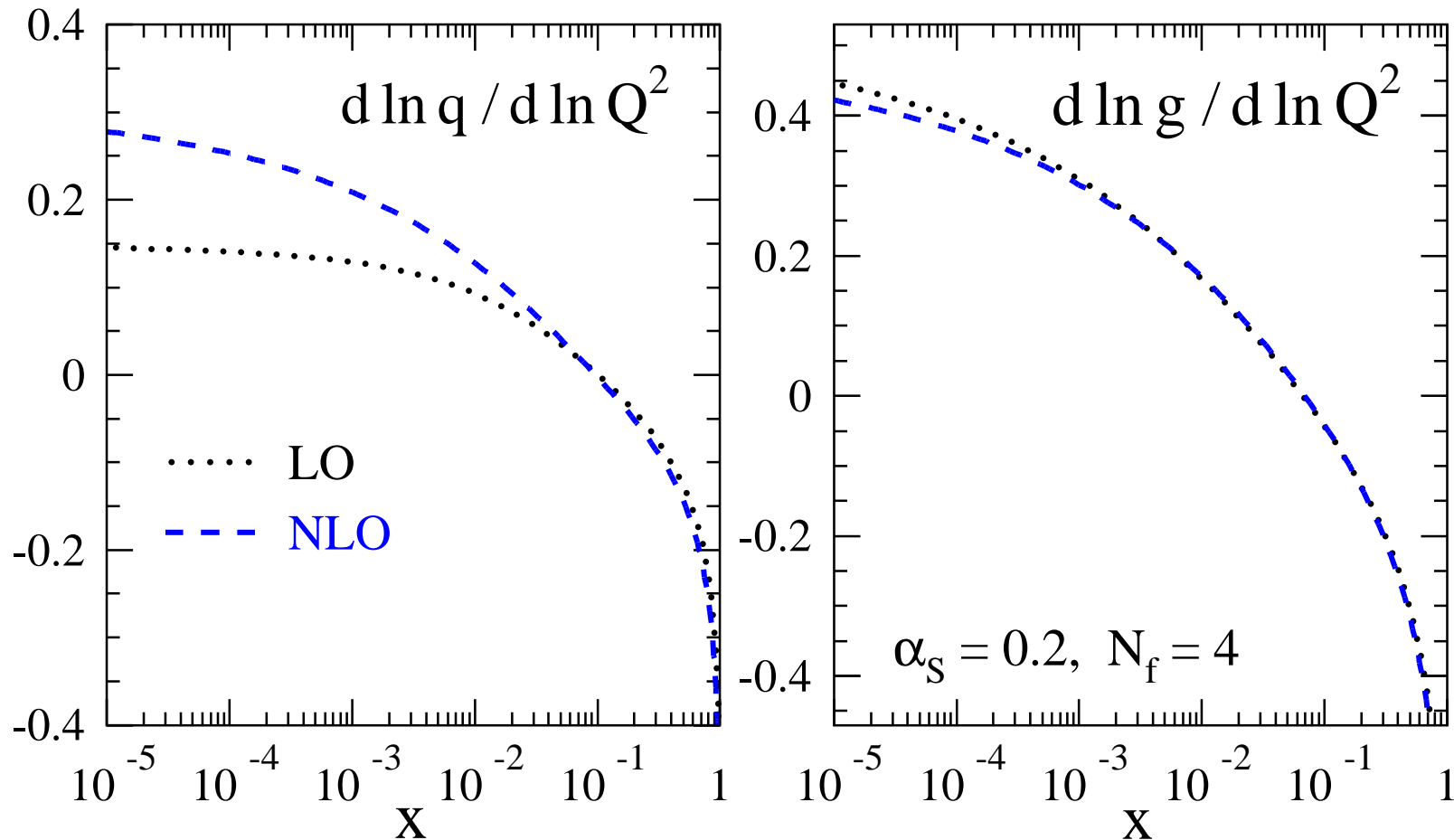
Splitting functions  $\rightarrow$  observables: **convolutions**,  $\int_x^1 \frac{dy}{y} P(y) f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$



**Small- $x$  limits of splitting functions insufficient for small- $x$  physics**

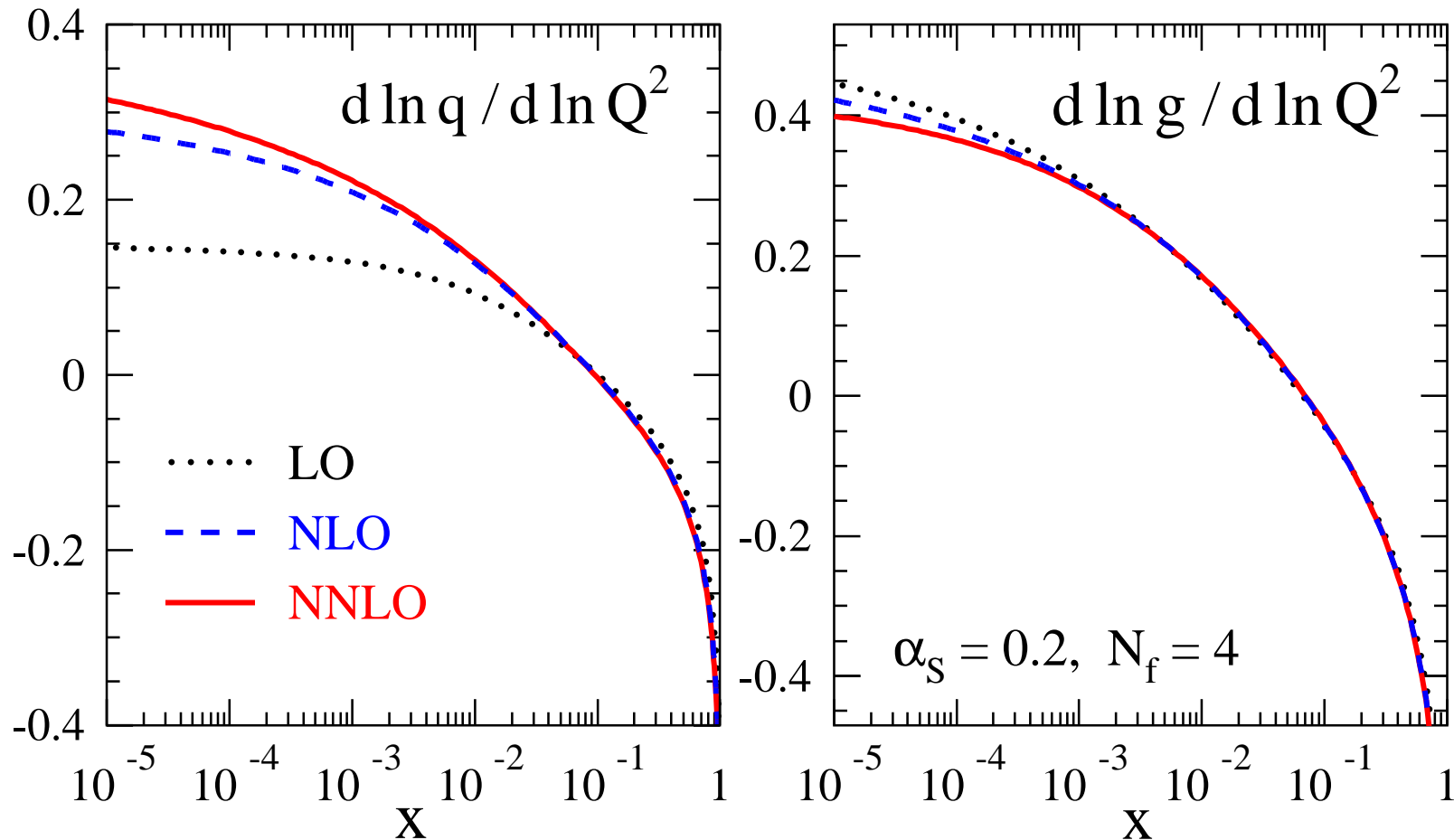
# Evolution of flavour singlet distributions

Scale derivatives of quark and gluon distributions at  $Q^2 \approx 30 \text{ GeV}^2$



# Evolution of flavour singlet distributions

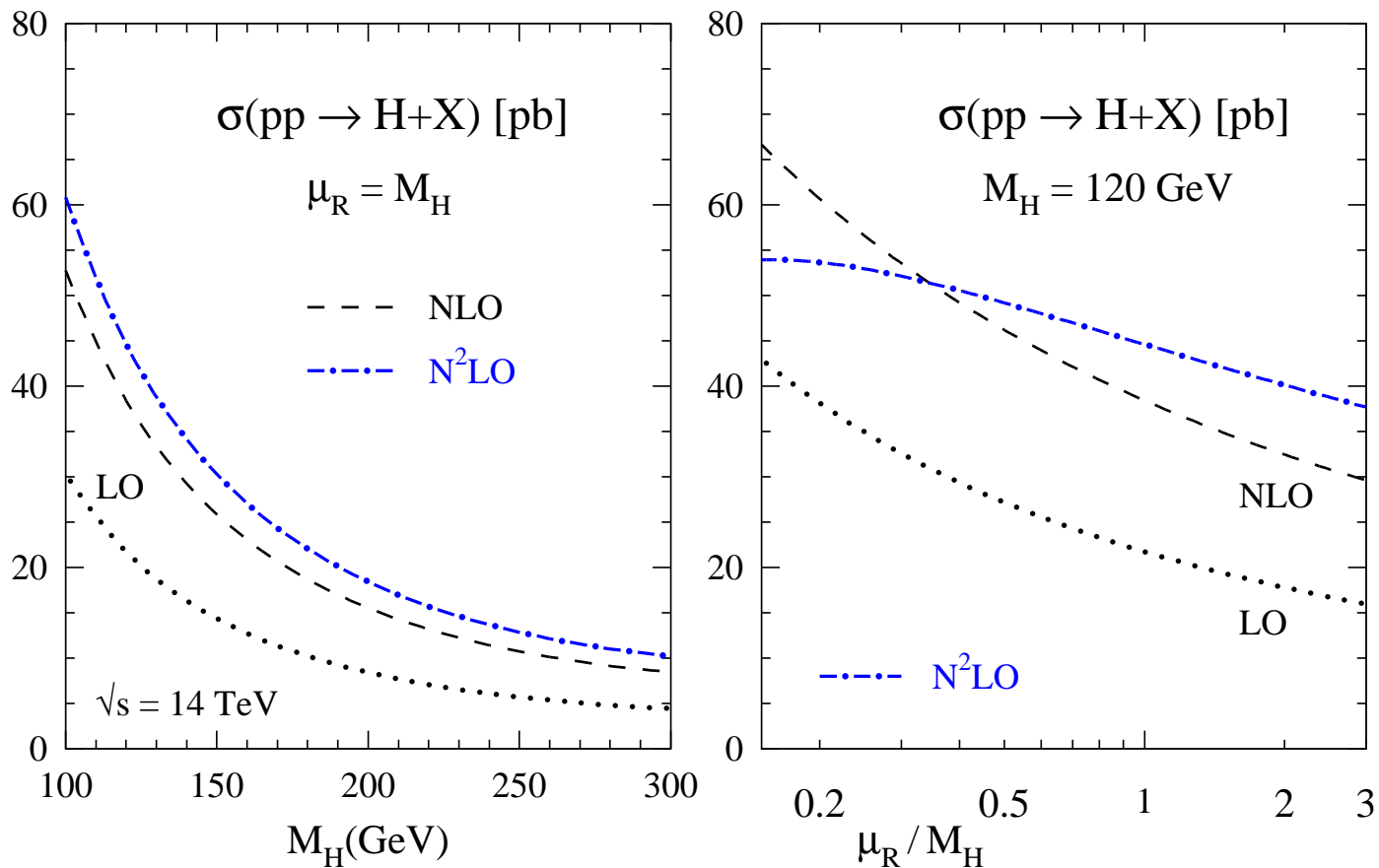
Scale derivatives of quark and gluon distributions at  $Q^2 \approx 30 \text{ GeV}^2$



Expansion very stable except for very small momenta  $x \lesssim 10^{-4}$

# Higgs boson production at the LHC (II)

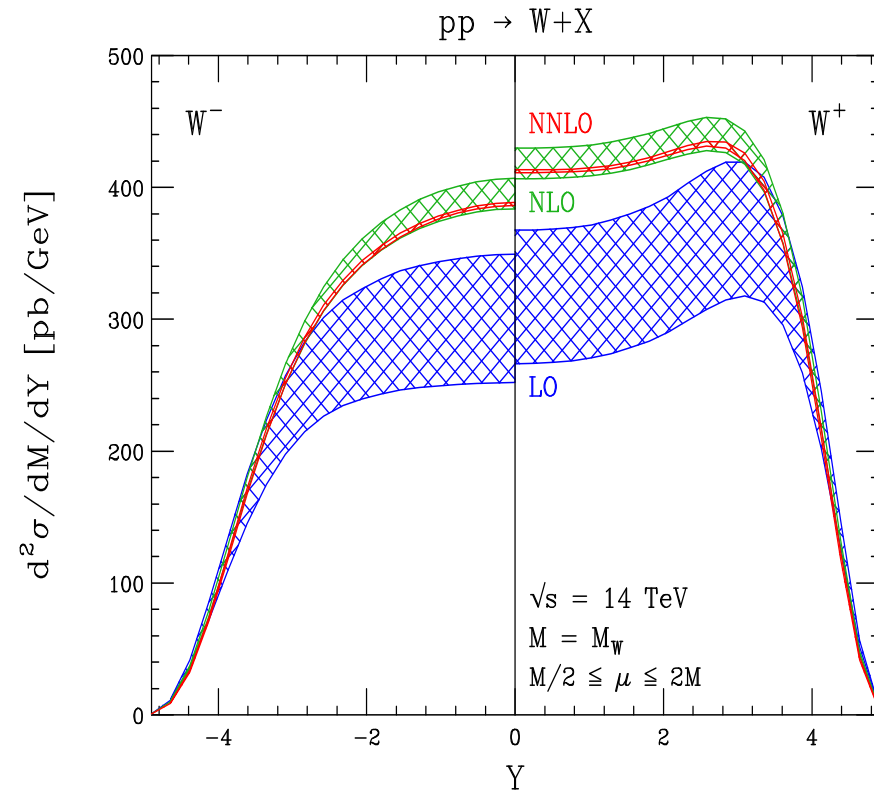
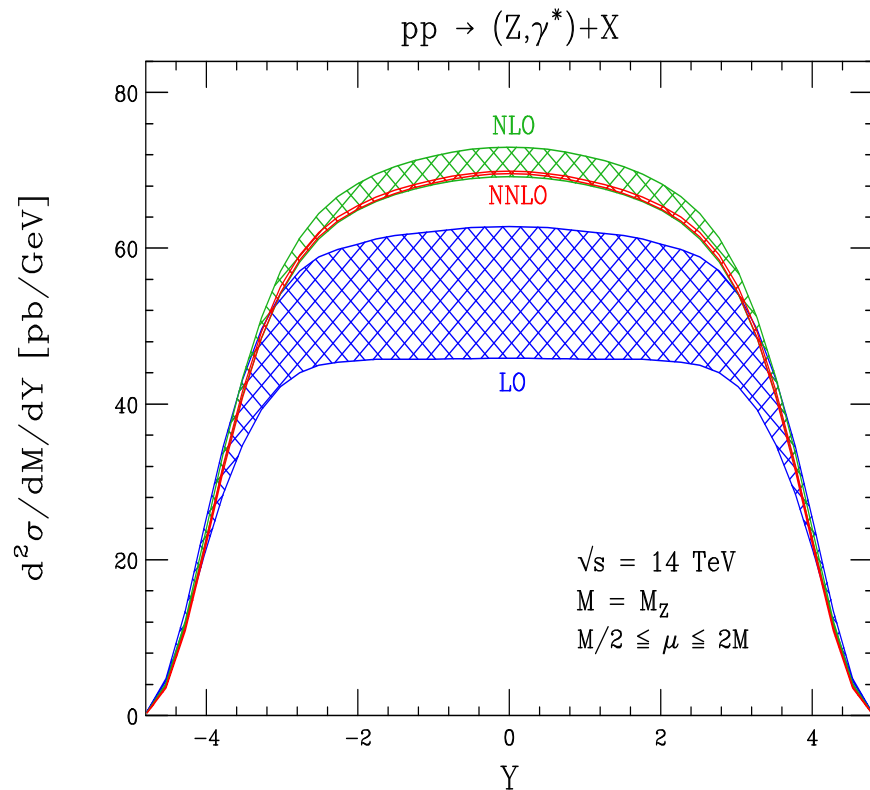
$\hat{\sigma}_{\text{NNLO}}$  : Harlander, Kilgore (02); Anastasiou, Melnikov (02, 05 [ $\sigma_{\text{diff}}$ ])  
Partons including NNLO: Martin, Roberts, Stirling, Thorne; Aljechin



**Stabilization, but still sizeable ( $\sim 15\%$ ) higher-order uncertainties**

# NNLO gauge boson production at the LHC

diff.  $\hat{\sigma}_{\text{NNLO}}$  : Anastasiou, Dixon, Melnikov, Petriello (03)

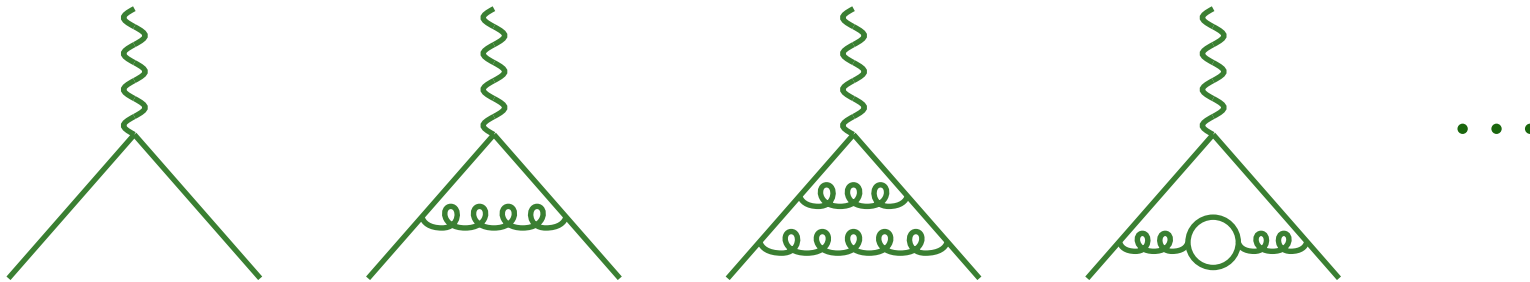


**'Gold-plated' processes: NNLO perturbative accuracy better than 1%**

**$\Rightarrow$  use to determine (at least parton-parton) luminosities at the LHC**

# Form factors of massless quarks and gluons

---



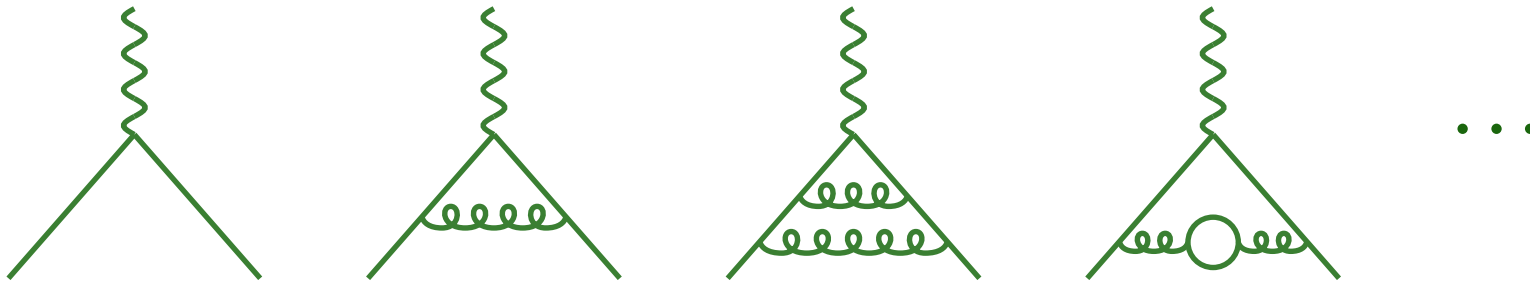
On-shell  $m = 0$  quark form factor  $\mathcal{F}_q$ : QCD corr's to  $\gamma^* qq$  vertex

$$\Gamma_\mu = ie_q (\bar{u}\gamma_\mu u) \mathcal{F}_q(\alpha_s, Q^2)$$

Gauge invariant, divergent: dimensional regularization,  $D = 4 - 2\varepsilon$

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Gauge invariant, divergent: dimensional regularization,  $D = 4 - 2\epsilon$

Gluon form factor  $\mathcal{F}_g$  : effective  $Hgg$  vertex in heavy top-quark limit

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{1}{4} C_H H G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a,\mu\nu}$$

Coefficient  $C_H$  known to N<sup>3</sup>LO

Chetyrkin, Kniehl, Steinhauser (97)

Renormalization of  $G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a,\mu\nu}$  :

$$Z_{G^2} = [1 - \beta(a_s)/(a_s \epsilon)]^{-1}$$



# Extraction of $\mathcal{F}_3$ from $(\phi)$ DIS at third order

---

$a_s$  expansion of the bare structure functions at large Bjorken- $x$

$$F_0^b = \delta(1 - x)$$

$$F_1^b = 2 \mathcal{F}_1 \delta(1 - x) + \mathcal{S}_1$$

$$F_2^b = (2 \mathcal{F}_2 + \mathcal{F}_1^2) \delta(1 - x) + 2 \mathcal{F}_1 \mathcal{S}_1 + \mathcal{S}_2$$

$$F_3^b = (2 \mathcal{F}_3 + 2 \mathcal{F}_1 \mathcal{F}_2) \delta(1 - x) + (2 \mathcal{F}_2 + \mathcal{F}_1^2) \mathcal{S}_1 + 2 \mathcal{F}_1 \mathcal{S}_2 + \mathcal{S}_3$$

$\mathcal{F}_l$  : bare  $l$ -loop space-like  $q$  or  $g$  form factor.  $\mathcal{S}_l$  : soft real emissions

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$$\mathcal{S}_k = \mathcal{S}_k(\varepsilon) \cdot \varepsilon [(1-x)^{-1-k\varepsilon}]_+$$

$$= \mathcal{S}_k(\varepsilon) \left\{ -\frac{1}{k} \delta(1-x) + \sum_{i=0} \frac{(-k\varepsilon)^i}{i!} \varepsilon \mathcal{D}_i \right\}, \quad \mathcal{D}_i \equiv \left[ \frac{\ln^i(1-x)}{(1-x)} \right]_+$$

Calculation of  $F_3^b$  to order  $\varepsilon^m \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}_3$  and  $\mathcal{S}_3$  to order  $\varepsilon^{m-1}$

MVV(2005): coefficient fct's for  $(\phi)$ DIS + dedicated  $n_f$  calc. to  $\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)$

# Explicit three-loop contribution to $\mathcal{F}_g$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{F}_3^g = & \mathbf{C}_A^3 \left\{ -\frac{4}{3\epsilon^6} + \frac{11}{3\epsilon^5} + \frac{361}{81\epsilon^4} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^3} \left( -\frac{3506}{243} - \frac{517}{54}\zeta_2 + \frac{22}{3}\zeta_3 \right) \right. \\
 & + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \left( -\frac{17741}{243} + \frac{481}{162}\zeta_2 - \frac{209}{27}\zeta_3 + \frac{247}{90}\zeta_2^2 \right) \\
 & \left. + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left( -\frac{145219}{2187} + \frac{20329}{243}\zeta_2 + \frac{241}{9}\zeta_3 - \frac{3751}{360}\zeta_2^2 - \frac{85}{9}\zeta_2\zeta_3 - \frac{878}{15}\zeta_5 \right) \right\} \\
 & + \mathbf{C}_A^2 \mathbf{n}_f \left\{ -\frac{2}{3\epsilon^5} - \frac{2}{81\epsilon^4} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^3} \left( \frac{1534}{243} + \frac{47}{27}\zeta_2 \right) + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \left( \frac{4280}{243} - \frac{425}{81}\zeta_2 + \frac{518}{27}\zeta_3 \right) \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left( -\frac{92449}{2187} - \frac{7561}{243}\zeta_2 + \frac{1022}{81}\zeta_3 + \frac{2453}{180}\zeta_2^2 \right) \right\} \\
 & + \mathbf{C}_A \mathbf{C}_F \mathbf{n}_f \left\{ \frac{20}{9\epsilon^3} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \left( \frac{526}{27} - \frac{160}{9}\zeta_3 \right) + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left( \frac{2783}{81} - \frac{22}{3}\zeta_2 - \frac{224}{27}\zeta_3 - \frac{176}{15}\zeta_2^2 \right) \right\} \\
 & + \mathbf{C}_A \mathbf{n}_f^2 \left\{ -\frac{8}{81\epsilon^4} - \frac{80}{243\epsilon^3} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \left( \frac{8}{9} + \frac{20}{27}\zeta_2 \right) + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left( \frac{34097}{2187} + \frac{200}{81}\zeta_2 + \frac{664}{81}\zeta_3 \right) \right\} \\
 & + \mathbf{C}_F^2 \mathbf{n}_f \left\{ \frac{2}{3\epsilon} \right\} + \mathbf{C}_F \mathbf{n}_f^2 \left\{ \frac{8}{9\epsilon^2} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left( \frac{424}{27} - \frac{32}{3}\zeta_3 \right) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\zeta_2\zeta_3, \zeta_5 \leftrightarrow \text{MSYM}$

Bern, Dixon, Smirnov (05)

# Pole structure of $q\bar{q} \rightarrow \gamma^*$ and $gg \rightarrow H$

---

$\alpha_s^n$  expansion coefficients of bare partonic cross sections to  $n = 3$

$$W_0^b = \delta(1 - x)$$

cf. Matsuura, van Neerven (88)

$$W_1^b = 2 \operatorname{Re} \mathcal{F}_1 \delta(1 - x) + \mathcal{S}_1$$

$$W_2^b = (2 \operatorname{Re} \mathcal{F}_2 + |\mathcal{F}_1|^2) \delta(1 - x) + 2 \operatorname{Re} \mathcal{F}_1 \mathcal{S}_1 + \mathcal{S}_2$$

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$\mathcal{F}_l$ : bare  $l$ -loop time-like  $q$  or  $g$  form factor,  $\mathcal{S}_l$ : soft real emissions

$$\mathcal{S}_k = \mathbf{S}_k(\varepsilon) \cdot \varepsilon[(1 - x)^{-1 - 2k\varepsilon}]_+ = \mathbf{S}_k(\varepsilon) \left[ -\frac{1}{2k} \delta(1 - x) + \sum_{i=0} \frac{(-2k\varepsilon)^i}{i!} \varepsilon \mathcal{D}_i \right]$$

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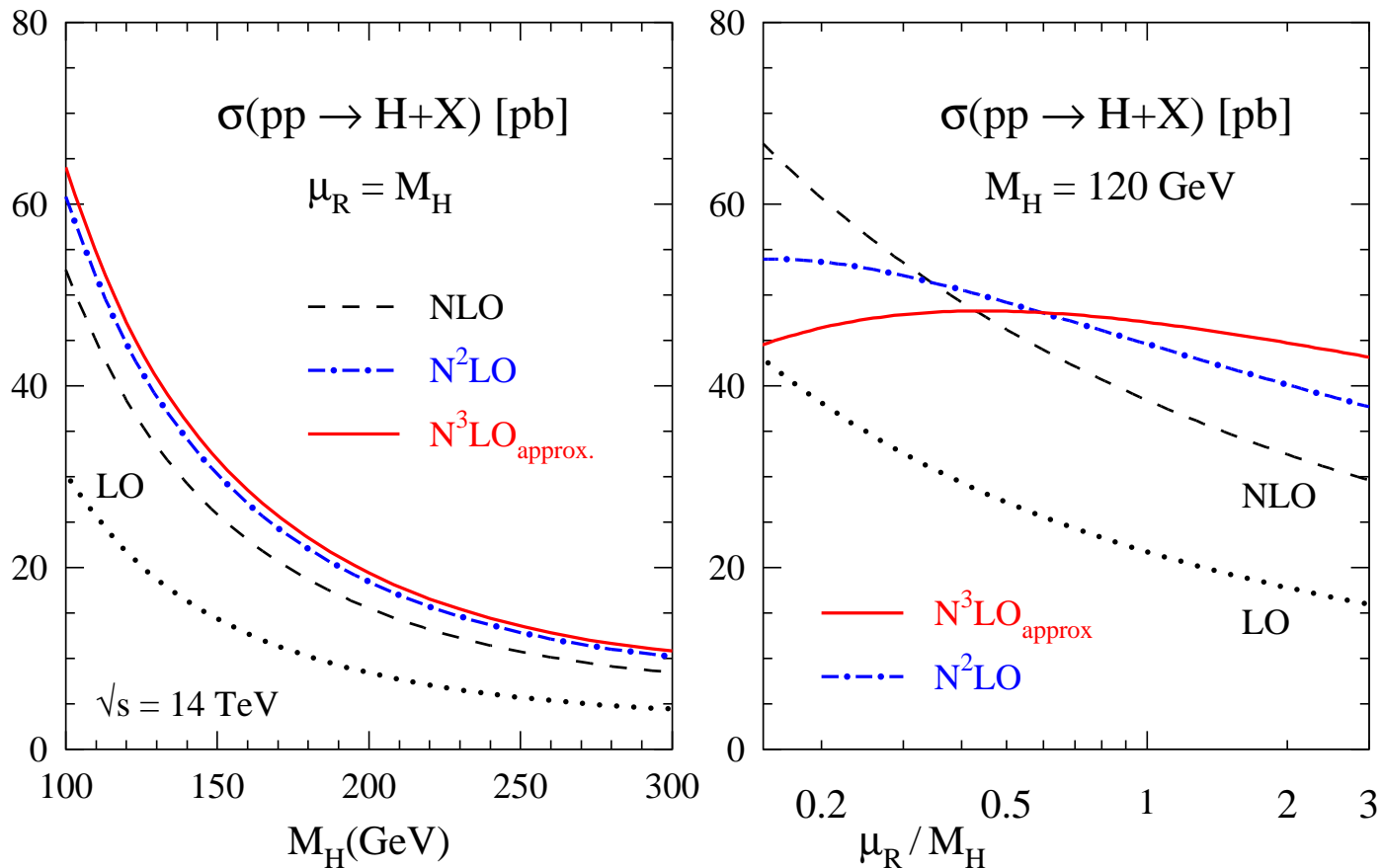
Poles in  $\varepsilon = 2 - D/2$ : KLN, renormalization, mass factorization

$1/\varepsilon$  pieces of  $\mathcal{F}_n$  +  $n$ -loop splitting fct's  $\rightarrow 1/\varepsilon$  coefficients of  $\mathbf{S}_n$

$\rightarrow$  all soft-enhanced  $\mathcal{D}_{2n-1, \dots, 0}$  terms of N<sup>n</sup>LO coefficient fct's  $\mathbf{C}_n$

# Higgs boson production at the LHC (III)

$N^3LO_{\text{approx.}}$ : trf.  $\mathcal{D}_k$  to  $N$ , drop  $1/N$  terms (10% error for  $N^{(2)}$  LO corr.)



$N^3LO$  increase at  $\mu_r = M_H$ : 5% (NNLO pdf's).  $\mu_r$  variation: 4%

$\Rightarrow$  5% accuracy reached by approx.  $N^3LO$

Moch, A.V. (2005)

# Coefficient functions at large $x$ / large $N$

Threshold: inhibited radiation

$\Rightarrow$   $\log^2$ -enhanced corrections

Scaling variable  $x$ , moments  $N$

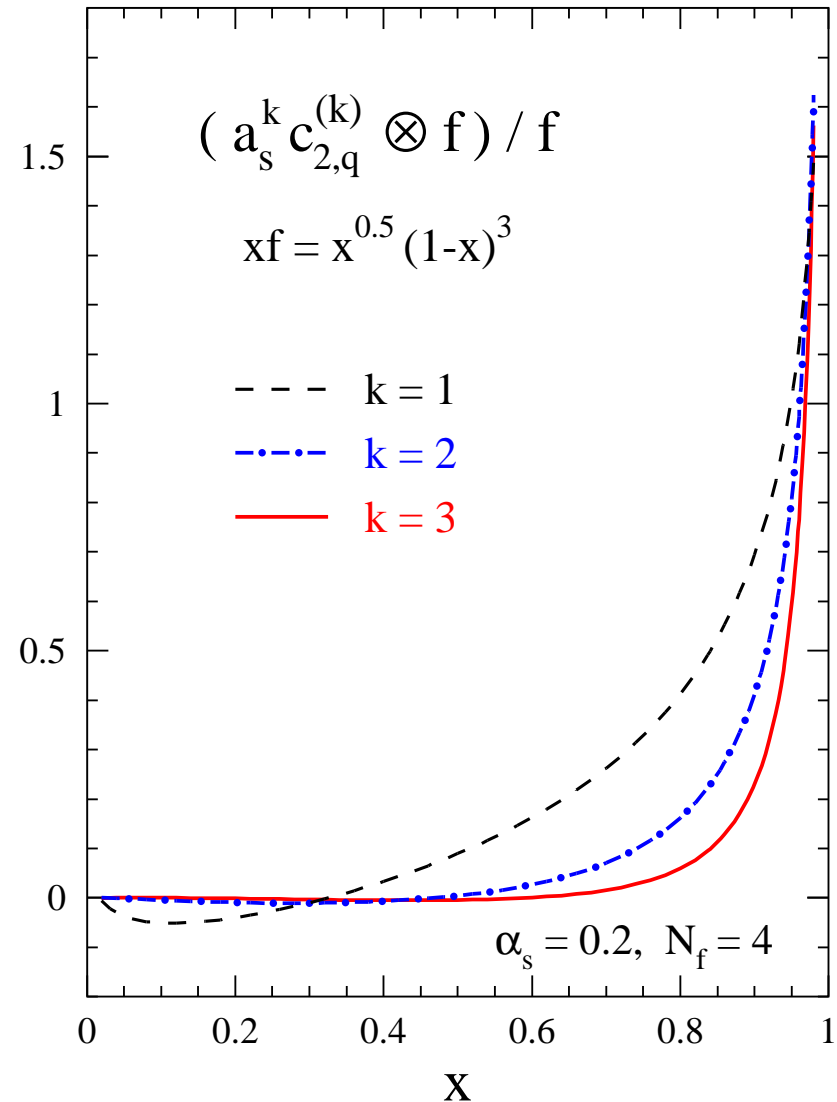
$$\alpha_s^k \left[ \frac{\ln^{2l-1}(1-x)}{1-x} \right]_+,$$

$$\alpha_s^k \ln^{2l} N, \quad l = 1, \dots, k$$

$\alpha_s$  expansion spoiled for  $x \rightarrow 1$ ,

$N \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow$  resummation

Example: DIS, only  $x$ -dep. case  
fully known to  $N^3$ LO **MVV(05)**



# Soft gluon exponentiation

---

$\overline{\text{MS}}$  coefficient functions for few-parton cases, large Mellin- $N$

$$C^N / C_{\text{LO}}^N = g_0 \cdot \exp \mathcal{G}^N + \mathcal{O}(N^{-1} \ln^n N)$$

$g_0$  :  $N^0$  contributions,  $\mathcal{G}^N$  : resummation of  $\ln^n N$  terms

Sterman (87); Catani, Trentadue (89); ...

## Drell-Yan, DIS

$$\mathcal{G}_{\text{DY}}^N = 2 \ln \Delta_q + \ln \Delta_{\text{DY}}^{\text{int}}$$

$$\mathcal{G}_{\text{DIS}}^N = \ln \Delta_q + \ln J_q + \underbrace{\ln \Delta_{\text{DIS}}^{\text{int}}}_{= 0}$$

Forte, Ridolfi; Gardi, Roberts (02)

$gg \rightarrow H$  for large  $m_{\text{top}}$   $\Leftrightarrow$  Drell-Yan

Direct photons in  $pp, ab \rightarrow c \gamma$

Catani, Mangano, Nason (98)



# The radiative factors

---

- Soft collinear radiation off initial-state parton  $p = q, g$

$$\ln \Delta_p = \int_0^1 dz \frac{z^{N-1} - 1}{1-z} \int_{\mu_f^2}^{(1-z)^2 Q^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} A_p(\alpha_s(q^2))$$

- Collinear emission off 'unobserved' final-state parton

$$\ln J_p = \int_0^1 dz \frac{z^{N-1} - 1}{1-z} \left[ \int_{(1-z)^2 Q^2}^{(1-z)Q^2} \frac{dq^2}{q^2} A_p(\alpha_s(q^2)) + B_p(\alpha_s([1-z]Q^2)) \right]$$

- Large-angle soft gluons, process-dependent

$$\ln \Delta^{\text{int}} = \int_0^1 dz \frac{z^{N-1} - 1}{1-z} D(\alpha_s([1-z]^2 Q^2))$$

Integrands of  $\Delta_p, J_p, \Delta^{\text{int}}$ : power expansions in  $a_s = \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}$

$$F(\alpha_s) = \sum_{l=1} F_l a_s^l, \quad F = A, B, D$$

# The resummation exponents

---

Up to next-to-next-to-next-to-leading logarithmic (N<sup>3</sup>LL) accuracy

$$\mathcal{G}^N = \ln N g_1(\lambda) + g_2(\lambda) + a_s g_3(\lambda) + a_s^2 g_4(\lambda) , \quad \lambda = \beta_0 a_s \ln N$$

Integrations for  $g_3, g_4, \dots$ : A.V. (00); Catani, de Florian, Grazzini, Nason (03)  
MVV (05) [ $\leftarrow$  XSUMMER package: Moch, Uwer (05)]

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Dependence on coefficients

$$\begin{aligned} g_1 &= g_1(\lambda, A_1, \beta_0) \\ g_2 &= g_2(\dots, A_2, B_1, D_1, \beta_1) \\ &\vdots \\ g_k &= g_k(\dots, A_k, B_{k-1}, D_{k-1}, \beta_{k-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$N^nLO$  calculation ( $B_n, D_n$ )  $\Rightarrow$   $N^nLL$  resummation (mod.  $A_{n+1}$ )

M[V]V (05):  $N^3LL$  for incl. ( $\phi$ )DIS, lepton-pair and Higgs production

# Coeff's $D_l$ for Drell-Yan and Higgs production

Maximally non-abelian,  $C_I = C_F$  (DY),  $C_I = C_A$  (Higgs) with

$$D_1 = 0$$

$$D_2 = C_I \left[ C_A \left( -\frac{1616}{27} + \frac{176}{3} \zeta_2 + 56 \zeta_3 \right) + n_f \left( \frac{224}{27} - \frac{32}{3} \zeta_2 \right) \right]$$

Catani, Trentadue (89) [ $D_1$ ]; A.V. (00); Catani, de Florian, Grazzini, Nason (03)

$$\begin{aligned} D_3 = & C_I C_A^2 \left[ -\frac{594058}{729} + \frac{98224}{81} \zeta_2 + \frac{40144}{27} \zeta_3 - \frac{2992}{15} \zeta_2^2 - \frac{352}{3} \zeta_2 \zeta_3 - 384 \zeta_5 \right] \\ & + C_I C_A n_f \left[ \frac{125252}{729} - \frac{29392}{81} \zeta_2 - \frac{2480}{9} \zeta_3 + \frac{736}{15} \zeta_2^2 \right] \\ & + C_I C_F n_f \left[ \frac{3422}{27} - 32 \zeta_2 - \frac{608}{9} \zeta_3 - \frac{64}{5} \zeta_2^2 \right] - C_I n_f^2 \left[ \frac{3712}{729} - \frac{640}{27} \zeta_2 - \frac{320}{27} \zeta_3 \right] \end{aligned}$$

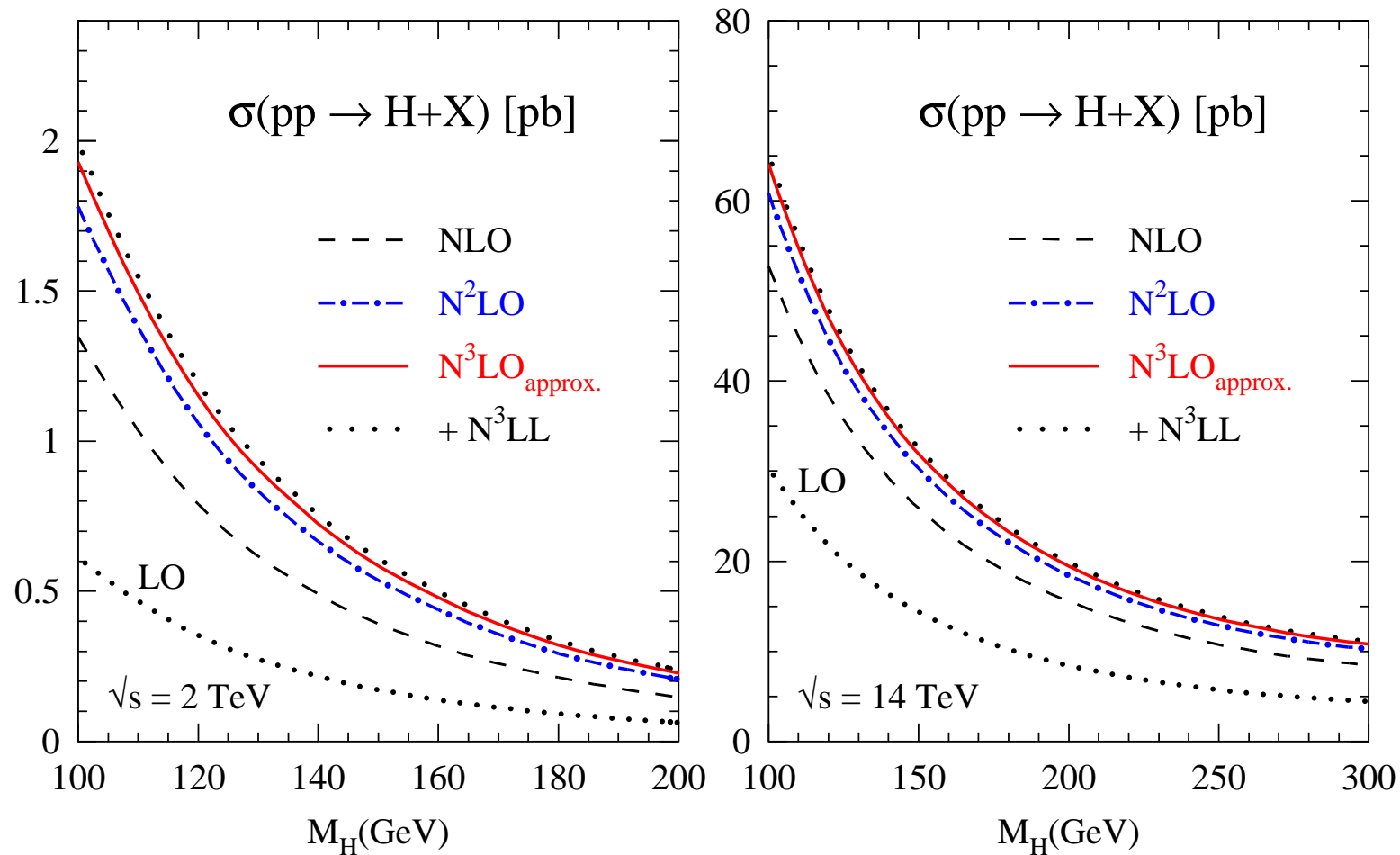
Moch, A.V. (05); Laenen, Magnea (05) [DY]; ...

Simple relation of  $D_n$  with form-factor resummation coefficients  $f_n$

# Higgs production at LHC (IV) and Tevatron

Parameters ( $m_{\text{top}} = 173.4$  GeV etc), as before:

Ravindran, Smith, van Neerven (03)



$\text{N}^3\text{LL}$  resummation confirms  $\text{N}^3\text{LO}$  error estimate

Moch, A.V. (2005)

# Parton evolution via Mellin $N$ -space

---

Evolution equations  $\rightarrow$  ordinary matrix differential eqn. for each  $N$

$$a(N) = \int_0^1 dx x^{N-1} a(x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad (a \otimes b)(N) = a(N) b(N)$$

Solution by time-ordered exponential, expanded around LO result

$$q(N, \mu_f^2) = \left[ 1 + \sum a_s^k U_k(N) \right] \left( \frac{a_s}{a_0} \right)^{-R_0(N)} \left[ 1 + \sum a_0^k U_k(N) \right]^{-1} q(N, \mu_0^2)$$

$R_0 = P_0/\beta_0$ ,  $U_k = f(P_{i \leq k}, \beta_{i \leq k})$  iterative (commutation relations)

# Parton evolution via Mellin $N$ -space

Evolution equations  $\rightarrow$  ordinary matrix differential eqn. for each  $N$

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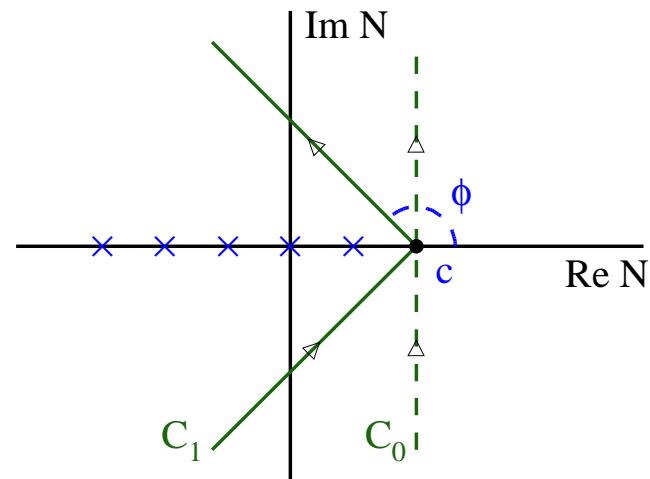
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Inverse Mellin transformation

$$a(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_c dN x^{-N} a(N)$$

Contour  $C_1$ : exponential damping

$$\sim \exp(z \ln(1/x) \cos \phi)$$



Published package (rigid contour): **QCD-Pegasus**

**A.V. (2004)**

# Benchmark results for parton evolution codes

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G. Salam, A.V. (2002, 05)

Evolution of Les Houches (2001) reference input

$$\begin{aligned}xu_v(x, \mu_{f,0}^2) &= 5.1072 x^{0.8} (1-x)^3, \dots \\xg(x, \mu_{f,0}^2) &= 1.7000 x^{-0.1} (1-x)^5\end{aligned}$$

with

$$\alpha_s(\mu_r^2 = 2 \text{ GeV}^2) = 0.35$$

at LO, NLO, NNLO, for  $\mu_r = \{0.5, 1, 2\} \mu_f$ , with fixed/variable  $N_f$

Two completely different codes. G.S.: discretization in  $x$  and  $\mu_f$ , f90

Five-figure agreement over wide range in  $x$ ,  $\mu_f^2 \rightarrow$  reference tables

Example: NNLO,  $\mu_r = 2\mu_f$ ,  $N_f = 4$  at  $x = 10^{-4}$ ,  $\mu_f^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$

$$xu_v = 1.3206 \cdot 10^{-2}, \dots, xg = 9.0162 \cdot 10^1$$



# Observables via Mellin $N$ -space

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Direct method requires analytic coefficient-function moments, e.g.,

$$\frac{1}{x} F_2(x, Q^2) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{C}} dN x^{-N} C_{a,p}(N, a_s, Q^2, \mu_f^2) f_p(N, \mu_f^2)$$

General DIS observables:  $\hat{\sigma}$  with more integrations, exp. cuts, . . .

$$\sigma(x, Q^2) = \int_{y_{\min}}^1 dy f_p(y, \mu_f^2) \hat{\sigma}_p(x, y, Q^2, \mu_f^2)$$

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**Pseudo-moment method:** insert inverse  $N \rightarrow x$  trf. for  $f_p$ , rearrange

$$\sigma(x, Q^2) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{C}} dN f_p(N, \mu_f^2) \tilde{\sigma}_p(x, N, Q^2, \mu_f^2)$$

with

$$\tilde{\sigma}_p(x, N, Q^2, \mu_f^2) = \int_{y_{\min}}^1 dy y^{-N} \hat{\sigma}_p(x, y, Q^2, \mu_f^2)$$

[ Berger, Graudenz, Hampel, A.V. (95) ], Kosower (97); Stratmann, Vogelsang (00)

$\tilde{\sigma}$  : pre-calculate / store for each  $N$ , data bin, parton  $p$ , order, scale  $\mu_f$

$pp / p\bar{p}$  observables : corresponding procedure (double integrations)

# Summary and outlook

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**$1/\varepsilon$  poles of three-loop deep-inelastic scattering**

**$O(\alpha_s^3)$  splitting functions for evolution of parton distributions**

**Full NNLO for crucial LHC processes: Drell-Yan,  $pp \rightarrow H + X$**

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## $\varepsilon^0$ terms of three-loop deep-inelastic scattering

- **N<sup>3</sup>LO coefficient functions for inclusive structure functions**  
 $\Delta\alpha_s(M_Z^2) \simeq 1\%$  from truncation of DIS perturbation series
- **On-shell form factors of quarks and gluons to higher order**  
approx. N<sup>3</sup>LO for (total) cross section for Higgs production
- **Threshold resummation of soft gluons to higher accuracy**  
universal coefficients  $B_{q,g}$ ,  $D_{\text{DY/Higgs}}$  to  $O(\alpha_s^3) \rightarrow \text{N}^3\text{L logs}$

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## Partons and observables via complex Mellin space

Precision benchmarks, efficient higher-order analyses of data