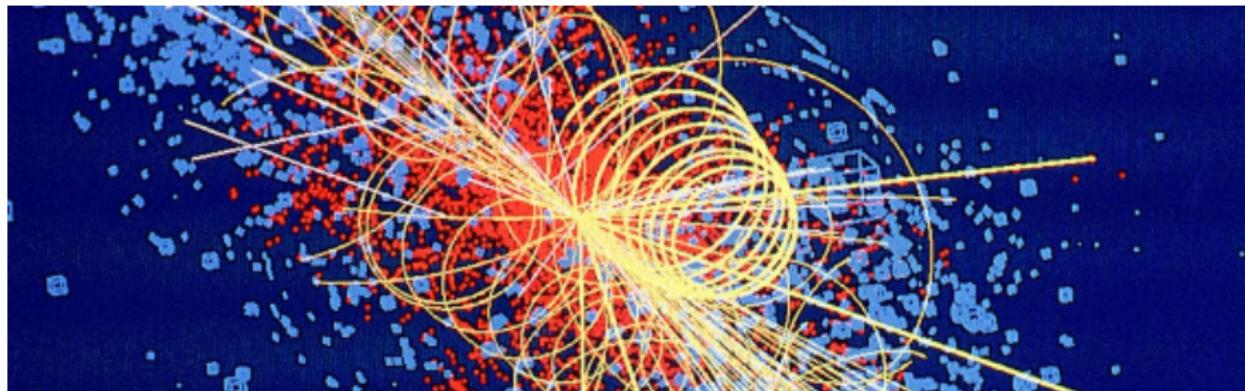


Integrated double-unresolved subtraction terms for the nested soft-collinear subtraction scheme

Maximilian Delto | 23.01.2020

TTP



Introduction

- locally subtract and add back soft and collinear singularities

$$\begin{aligned} d\sigma^{RR} &\equiv \left\langle [dk_{45}] F_{LM}(\{p\}; 4, 5) \right\rangle \\ &= \underbrace{\left\langle [dk_{45}] (\mathcal{I} - \hat{\mathcal{O}}) F_{LM} \right\rangle}_{\text{regulated term}} + \underbrace{\left\langle [dk_{45}] \hat{\mathcal{O}} F_{LM} \right\rangle}_{\text{subtraction term}} = \dots \end{aligned}$$

- fully regulated contributions are ready for numerical integration
- two genuinely double-unresolved subtraction terms

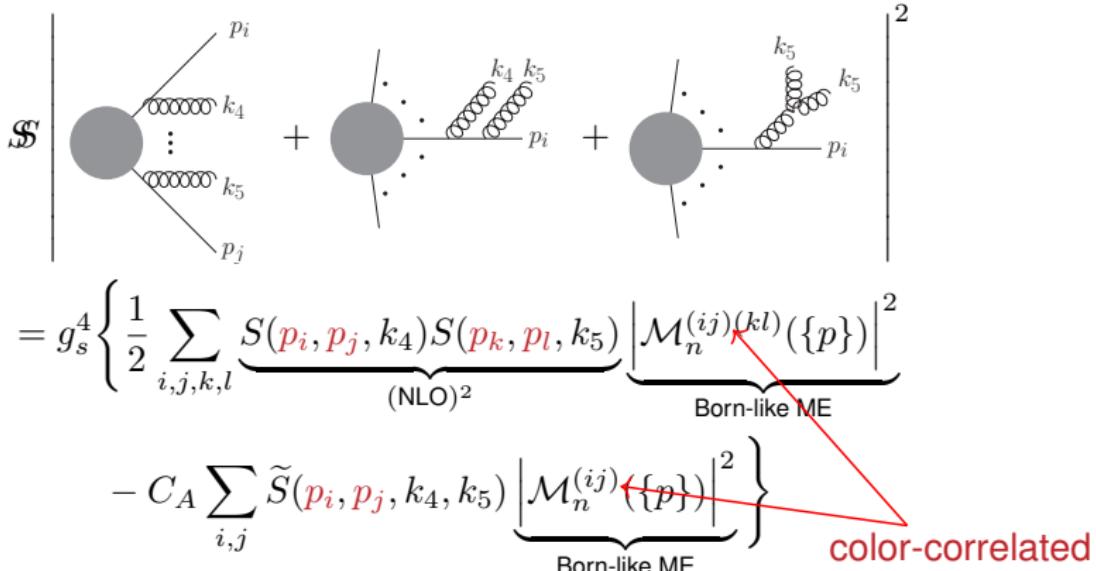
$$\mathcal{I}_{DS} = \left\langle [dk_{45}] \$ F_{LM} \right\rangle , \quad \mathcal{I}_{TC} = \left\langle [dk_{45}] \hat{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{reg}} \mathcal{C}_1 F_{LM} \right\rangle$$

- singular limits of F_{LM} factorize matrix elements and decouple infrared-safe observables
 ⇒ **analytic** cancellation of poles and **efficient** evaluation of the finite parts of integrated subtraction terms

Factorization for double-soft gluons

$\$: E_4 \rightarrow 0, E_5 \rightarrow 0, E_4 \sim E_5$

[Catani, Grazzini '99]



The diagram illustrates the factorization of a double-soft gluon process. It shows three kinematic configurations of radiating partons i, j (represented by grey circles) and two gluons k_4, k_5 (represented by wavy lines). The first configuration shows gluons k_4, k_5 radiating from parton i . The second and third configurations show gluons k_4, k_5 radiating from parton j .

$$= g_s^4 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j,k,l} \underbrace{S(\mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_j, k_4) S(\mathbf{p}_k, \mathbf{p}_l, k_5)}_{(\text{NLO})^2} \underbrace{\left| \mathcal{M}_n^{(ij)(kl)}(\{p\}) \right|^2}_{\text{Born-like ME}} \right.$$

$$\left. - C_A \sum_{i,j} \widetilde{S}(\mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_j, k_4, k_5) \underbrace{\left| \mathcal{M}_n^{(ij)}(\{p\}) \right|^2}_{\text{Born-like ME}} \right\}$$

color-correlated

- several kinematic configurations of radiating partons i, j
 - massless or massive
 - arbitrary angle or aligned a back-to-back

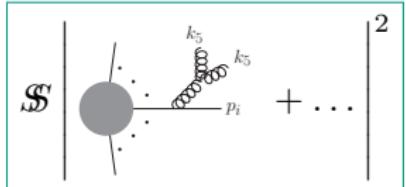
Factorization for double-soft gluons

- non-abelian part is an intricate scalar function, e.g. massless case

$$\tilde{S}(p_i, p_j, k_4, k_5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(1-\epsilon)}{(k_4 \cdot k_5)^2} \frac{[(p_i \cdot k_4)(p_j \cdot k_5) + i \leftrightarrow j]}{(p_i \cdot k_{45})(p_j \cdot k_{45})} \\ &- \frac{(p_i \cdot p_j)^2}{2(p_i \cdot k_4)(p_j \cdot k_5)(p_i \cdot k_5)(p_j \cdot k_4)} \left[2 - \frac{[(p_i \cdot k_4)(p_j \cdot k_5) + i \leftrightarrow j]}{(p_i \cdot k_{45})(p_j \cdot k_{45})} \right] \\ &+ \frac{(p_i \cdot p_j)}{2(k_4 \cdot k_5)} \left[\frac{2}{(p_i \cdot k_4)(p_j \cdot k_5)} + \frac{2}{(p_j \cdot k_4)(p_i \cdot k_5)} - \frac{1}{(p_i \cdot k_{45})(p_j \cdot k_{45})} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \left(4 + \frac{[(p_i \cdot k_4)(p_j \cdot k_5) + i \leftrightarrow j]^2}{(p_i \cdot k_4)(p_j \cdot k_5)(p_i \cdot k_5)(p_j \cdot k_4)} \right) \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$k_{45} = k_4 + k_5$$



Triple-collinear gluon emission

$\mathcal{C}_1 : \rho_{14} \rightarrow 0, \rho_{15} \rightarrow 0, \rho_{14} \sim \rho_{15} \sim \rho_{45}, \rho_{ij} = 1 - \mathbf{n}_i \mathbf{n}_j$ [Catani, Grazzini '99]

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{C}_1 \omega^{14,15} \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: A grey circle (initial state) emits two gluons (curly lines) with momenta } k_4 \text{ and } k_5 \text{ to a final state with momentum } p_1. \\ + \quad \text{Diagram: A grey circle (initial state) emits one gluon (curly line) with momentum } k_5 \text{ and another gluon (curly line) with momentum } k_4 \text{ to a final state with momentum } p_1. \end{array} \right. + \dots \right|^2 \\ &= g_s^4 \frac{P_{g_4, g_5, q_1}(s_{14}, s_{15}, s_{45}, z_4, z_5)}{(s_{14} + s_{15} + s_{45})^2} \times \underbrace{\left| \mathcal{M} \left(\frac{E_1 + E_4 + E_5}{E_1} p_1, \dots \right) \right|^2}_{\text{Born-like ME}} \end{aligned}$$

- two distinct configurations for the splitting
 - final-state → Born process fully decouples in suitable parameterization
 - initial-state → Born process still depends on total radiated energy

Phase-space integration

- two double-unresolved subtraction terms,
universal functions of Born kinematics for generic NNLO contributions

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{DS}} = \left\langle [dk_{45}] \tilde{S}_{f_4 f_5}(p_i, p_j, k_4, k_5) \times F_{LM}(\{p\}) \right\rangle \sim 1/\epsilon^4$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{TC}} = \left\langle [dk_{45}] \hat{O}^{\text{reg}} \frac{P_{f_4, f_5, f_r}(\{s_{ij}\}, \{z_i\})}{s_{r45}^2} \times F_{LM}(\{E' \cdot p_r, \{p\}\}) \right\rangle \sim 1/\epsilon$$

- emission phase-space (energy-ordering and cut-off \Rightarrow not LI)
- $$[dk_{45}] = dE_{45} (E_{45})^{1-2\epsilon} \theta_{0 < E_5 < E_4 < E_{\max}} d^{d-1} \Omega_{45}$$
- perform angular integrals suitable for a straightforward integration in x

$$\int_0^1 dx \int d\Omega_{45} K(\mathbf{n}_4, \mathbf{n}_5, \mathbf{x}, \{p\}) \quad K = \left\{ \tilde{S}_{f_4 f_5}, \frac{P_{f_4, f_5, f_r}}{s_{r45}^2} \right\}$$

Reverse unitarity

- introduce constrained momenta

$$d^{d-1}\Omega_i = 2x_i^{-1+2\epsilon} \underbrace{\delta^+(k_i^2)}_{\text{on-shell}} \underbrace{\delta(k_i \cdot N - x_i)}_{\text{fixed energy}} d^d k_i , \quad N = (1, \mathbf{0})$$

- then write δ -functions as propagators [Anastasiou, Melnikov '02]

$$(2\pi i) \delta(q^2) \rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{q^2 + i0} - \frac{1}{q^2 - i0} \right]$$

- finally

$$\Rightarrow \int d\Omega_{45} K(\mathbf{n}_4, \mathbf{n}_5, \mathbf{x}, \{p\}) = \int \frac{d^d k_4 d^d k_5 K(k_4, k_5, \mathbf{x}, \{p\})}{D_{\text{cut}}}$$

where

$$D_{\text{cut}} \equiv [k_4^2]_c [k_4 \cdot N - x_4]_c [k_5^2]_c [k_5 \cdot N - x_5]_c$$

Multi-loop techniques

- reduce to master integrals \mathbf{I} using IBP identities [Chetyrkin,Tkachov '81]

$$0 = \int d^d k \frac{\partial}{\partial k_\mu} \left[\frac{v^\mu}{\prod_i D_i^{\alpha_i}} \right] \Rightarrow \int \frac{d^d k_4 d^d k_5 K}{D_{\text{cut}}} = \underbrace{\mathbf{R}(\epsilon, \mathbf{x})}_{\text{red. coeff.}} \times \mathbf{I}(\epsilon, \mathbf{x})$$

- use reduction relations to derive closed system of DEQ [Kotikov '90]

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial p^2} \mathbf{I} = \hat{m}(\epsilon, p^2, \dots) \mathbf{I}$$

- for rational \hat{m} , the ϵ -expanded solution can be expressed in GPLs

$$\mathbf{G}_{a,\vec{w}}(x) = \int_0^x \frac{du}{u-a} \mathbf{G}_{\vec{w}}(u) , \quad \mathbf{G}_{\{\}}(x) = 1 , \quad \mathbf{G}_a(x) = \ln(1-x/a)$$

- boundary conditions have to be determined by evaluating \mathbf{I} in an appropriate limit

Massless double-soft subtraction term

- 19 MI \mathbf{I} , functions of $z = E_5/E_4$, $\sin^2 \delta = \eta_{ij} = (1 - \mathbf{n}_i \cdot \mathbf{n}_j)/2$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{DS}} = \int_0^1 dz \int \frac{d^4 k_4 d^4 k_5 \tilde{S}}{D_{\text{cut}}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_0^1 dz \underbrace{\mathbf{R}(\epsilon, z, \delta) \times \mathbf{I}(\epsilon, z, \delta)}_{\equiv G(\epsilon, z, \delta) \sim 1/\epsilon^2} \sim 1/\epsilon^4$$

- DEQ for \mathbf{I} contains a square root $\sqrt{(1-z)^2 \sin^2 \delta + 4z}$, rationalize

$$z \rightarrow \frac{(1-t \cos \delta)(\cos \delta - t)}{t \sin^2 \delta}$$

- after careful ϵ -expansion, integrate **only** DEQ in t

$$d\mathbf{I} = \left[\hat{M}_t(\epsilon, t, \delta) dt + \hat{M}_\delta(\epsilon, t, \delta) d\delta \right] \times \mathbf{I}$$

and express result in terms of rational functions an $\mathbf{G}_{\vec{\omega}(\delta)}(t)$

Massless double-soft subtraction term

- expand MI I in the limit $z \rightarrow 0$ as functions of δ , e.g. $I_{13}(\epsilon, z, \delta)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \int \frac{d^{d-1}\Omega_{45}}{[\eta_{14} + z\eta_{15}]^2 [\eta_{24} + z\eta_{25}]} \\ &= 16(1 - 2\epsilon)^2 \times \left\{ \frac{-(1 + 2\epsilon)}{(1 + \epsilon)(2 + \epsilon)(1 - 2\epsilon)} {}_2F_1 [\{1, 2\}, \{3 + \epsilon\}; \sin^2 \delta] \right. \\ &+ [\sin^2 \delta]^{-2-\epsilon} \frac{(1 + 2\epsilon)}{\epsilon(1 - 2\epsilon)} \Gamma(1 + \epsilon) \Gamma(1 - \epsilon) \cdot \left(1 - \epsilon \sin^2 \delta - [\cos^2 \delta]^{\epsilon} \right) \\ &- [\sin^2 \delta]^{-1} z^{-\epsilon} \cdot \frac{(1 + 2\epsilon)}{(1 - 3\epsilon)} I_\Gamma + [\sin^2 \delta]^{-1-\epsilon} \Gamma(1 - \epsilon) \Gamma(1 + \epsilon) \frac{(1 + 2\epsilon)}{(1 - 2\epsilon)} \\ &- [\sin^2 \delta]^{-2-\epsilon} \Gamma(1 - \epsilon) \Gamma(1 + \epsilon) \frac{(1 + 2\epsilon)}{\epsilon(1 - 2\epsilon)} - [\sin^2 \delta]^{-1} z^{-1-\epsilon} \frac{I_\Gamma}{4\epsilon} \\ &\left. + z^{-\epsilon} \frac{I_\Gamma}{\epsilon(1 - 3\epsilon)} [\sin^2 \delta]^{-2} \left(1 + \frac{[\sin^2 \delta]}{4} (1 + 3\epsilon + 6\epsilon^2) \right) \right\} + \mathcal{O}(z^2) . \end{aligned}$$

where $I_\Gamma \equiv \frac{\Gamma(1 + \epsilon) \Gamma^3(1 - 2\epsilon)}{\Gamma(1 - 3\epsilon) \Gamma^2(1 - \epsilon)}$

Massless double-soft subtraction term

- split integrand

$$G(\epsilon, z, \delta) = G^{\text{reg}}(\epsilon, z, \delta) + G^{\text{sing}}(\epsilon, z, \delta)$$

- obtain $G^{\text{sing}}(\epsilon, z, \delta) \sim z^{-1-2\epsilon} G_0(\epsilon, \delta)$ from the limit $I(z \approx 0)$,
- construct $G^{\text{reg}}(\epsilon, t, \delta)$ from full solution, which contains $G_{\vec{\omega}(\delta)}(t)$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{\text{DS}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_{\cos \delta}^{\frac{1-\sin \delta}{\cos \delta}} dt G^{\text{reg}}(t) - \underbrace{\frac{G_0(\epsilon, \delta)}{2\epsilon^2}}_{\checkmark}$$

- final result consists of $G_{\vec{\omega}(\delta)}\left(\frac{1-\sin \delta}{\cos \delta}\right)$ and $G_{\vec{\omega}(\delta)}(\cos \delta)$ up to weight four with entries drawn from

$$\left\{ a_{\pm} \left[\frac{\cos(\delta)}{2} \right], a_{\pm} \left[\frac{\cos(\delta)(3 - \cos^2(\delta))}{2} \right], a_{\pm} [\cos(\delta)], \cos(\delta)^{\pm 1}, 0, \pm 1 \right\}$$

$$a_{\pm}(u) = u \pm i\sqrt{1-u^2}$$

Massless double-soft subtraction term



Massless double-soft subtraction term

- simplifies from several kB of text-file by symbol calculus

[Duhr '12]

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{\text{DS}}^{gg} = & (2E_{\max})^{-4\epsilon} \left[\frac{1}{8\pi^2} \frac{(4\pi)^{\epsilon}}{\Gamma(1-\epsilon)} \right]^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2\epsilon^4} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^3} \left[\frac{11}{12} - \ln(s^2) \right] \right. \\
 & + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \left[2\text{Li}_2(c^2) + \ln^2(s^2) - \frac{11}{6} \ln(s^2) + \frac{11}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{16}{9} \right] \\
 & + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[6\text{Li}_3(s^2) + 2\text{Li}_3(c^2) + \left(2\ln(s^2) + \frac{11}{3} \right) \text{Li}_2(c^2) - \frac{2}{3} \ln^3(s^2) \right. \\
 & \quad + \left(3\ln(c^2) + \frac{11}{6} \right) \ln^2(s^2) - \left(\frac{22}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \frac{32}{9} \right) \ln(s^2) \\
 & \quad - \frac{45}{4} \zeta_3 - \frac{11}{3} \ln^2 2 - \frac{11}{36} \pi^2 - \frac{137}{18} \ln 2 + \frac{217}{54} \Big] \\
 & + 4\mathbf{G}(\{-1, 0, 0, 1\}; s^2) - 7\mathbf{G}(\{0, 1, 0, 1\}; s^2) + \frac{22}{3} \text{Cis}(2\delta) \\
 & + \frac{1}{3 \tan(\delta)} \text{Si}_2(2\delta) + 2\text{Li}_4(c^2) - 14\text{Li}_4(s^2) + 4\text{Li}_4\left(\frac{1}{1+s^2}\right) - 2\text{Li}_4\left(\frac{1-s^2}{1+s^2}\right) \\
 & + 2\text{Li}_4\left(\frac{s^2-1}{1+s^2}\right) + \text{Li}_4(1-s^4) + \left[10\ln(s^2) - 4\ln(1+s^2) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{11}{3} \text{Li}_3(c^2) + \left[14\ln(c^2) + 2\ln(s^2) + 4\ln(1+s^2) + \frac{22}{3} \right] \text{Li}_3(s^2) \right. \\
 & \quad + 4\ln(c^2)\text{Li}_3(-s^2) + \frac{9}{2}\text{Li}_2^2(c^2) - 4\text{Li}_2(c^2)\text{Li}_2(-s^2) + \left[7\ln(c^2)\ln(s^2) \right. \\
 & \quad - \ln^2(s^2) - \frac{5}{2}\pi^2 + \frac{22}{3}\ln 2 - \frac{131}{18} \Big] \text{Li}_2(c^2) + \left[\frac{2}{3}\pi^2 - 4\ln(c^2)\ln(s^2) \right] \times \\
 & \quad \text{Li}_2(-s^2) + \frac{\ln^4(s^2)}{3} + \frac{\ln^4(1+s^2)}{6} - \ln^3(s^2) \left[\frac{4}{3} \ln(c^2) + \frac{11}{9} \right] \\
 & \quad + \ln^2(s^2) \left[7\ln^2(c^2) + \frac{11}{3}\ln(c^2) + \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \frac{22}{3}\ln 2 - \frac{32}{9} \right] - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \ln^2(1+s^2) \\
 & \quad + \zeta_3 \left[\frac{17}{2} \ln(s^2) - 11\ln(c^2) + \frac{7}{2} \ln(1+s^2) - \frac{21}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{99}{4} \right] + \ln(s^2) \times \\
 & \quad \left[-\frac{7\pi^2}{2} \ln(c^2) + \frac{22}{3} \ln^2 2 - \frac{11}{18} \pi^2 + \frac{137}{9} \ln 2 - \frac{208}{27} \right] - 12\text{Li}_4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 & \quad + \frac{143}{720} \pi^4 - \frac{\ln^4 2}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{2} \ln^2 2 - \frac{11}{6} \pi^2 \ln 2 + \frac{125}{216} \pi^2 + \frac{22}{9} \ln^3 2 \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{137}{18} \ln^2 2 + \frac{434}{27} \ln 2 - \frac{649}{81} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{\text{DS}}^{q\bar{q}} = & (2E_{\max})^{-4\epsilon} \left[\frac{1}{8\pi^2} \frac{(4\pi)^{\epsilon}}{\Gamma(1-\epsilon)} \right]^2 \left\{ -\frac{1}{3\epsilon^3} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \left[\frac{2}{3} \ln(s^2) - \frac{4}{3} \ln 2 \right. \right. \\
 & + \frac{13}{18} \Big] + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[-\frac{4}{3} \text{Li}_2(c^2) - \frac{2}{3} \ln^2(s^2) + \ln(s^2) \left(\frac{8}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{13}{9} \right) + \frac{\pi^2}{9} \right. \\
 & + \frac{4}{3} \ln^2 2 + \frac{35}{9} \ln 2 - \frac{125}{54} \Big] - \frac{8}{3} \text{Ci}_3(2\delta) - \frac{2}{3 \tan(\delta)} \text{Si}_2(2\delta) - \frac{4}{3} \text{Li}_3(c^2) \\
 & - \frac{8}{3} \text{Li}_3(s^2) + \text{Li}_2(c^2) \left[\frac{29}{9} - \frac{8}{3} \ln 2 \right] + \frac{4}{9} \ln^3(s^2) + \ln^2(s^2) \left[-\frac{4}{3} \ln(c^2) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{8}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{13}{9} \right] + \ln(s^2) \left[-\frac{8}{3} \ln^2 2 - \frac{70}{9} \ln 2 + \frac{2}{9} \pi^2 + \frac{107}{27} \right] + 9\zeta_3 \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{2\pi^2}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{8}{9} \ln^3 2 - \frac{23}{108} \pi^2 - \frac{35}{9} \ln^2 2 - \frac{223}{27} \ln 2 + \frac{601}{162} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

[Caola, MD, Frellesvig, Melnikov '18]

Triple collinear subtraction term

- consider initial- and final-state splittings for arbitrary flavors $f_4 f_5 f_r$
- four MI \mathbf{I} as functions of $\omega_i = E_i/E_1$ $i = 4, 5$.
- apply transformation \hat{T} into ϵ -homogeneous form [Henn '13]

$$\mathbf{I} = \hat{T} \mathbf{J} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{J} = \epsilon \sum_{y-y_0 \in \mathcal{A}_y} \frac{\hat{m}_{y_0}}{y - y_0} \mathbf{J}$$

- find T via algorithmic approach [Lee '15], applied sequentially in both variables

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{A} = \{\omega_4, \omega_4 - 1, \omega_5, \omega_5 - 1, \omega_4 + \omega_5, \omega_4 + \omega_5 - 1\}$$

- compute one boundary condition in the limit $\omega_4 = \omega_5 = \omega \rightarrow 0$

$$\mathbf{I}_2 \sim \int \frac{d\Omega_{45}}{\omega [2 - \mathbf{n}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{n}_4 + \mathbf{n}_5)]} = 4 \ln(2) + \epsilon \left(\frac{\pi^2}{6} - 4 \ln^2(2) \right) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$$

Triple collinear subtraction term

- decoupling final-state energy parameterization

$$\{\omega_4, \omega_5\} = \frac{x_1\{1, x_2\}}{1 - x_1 - x_1 x_2} \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{\text{TC}} = \int_0^1 dx_1 dx_2 \hat{O}^{\text{reg}} \theta_{1-x_1-x_1 x_2} \underbrace{\mathbf{R} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{T}} \cdot \mathbf{J}}_{\sim 1/\epsilon}$$

- solve DEQ such that \mathbf{J} consists of $\mathbf{G}_{\vec{\omega}(x_1)}(x_2)$, $\mathbf{G}_{\vec{\omega}}(x_2)$.
Allows for a straightforward integration in x_2

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \mathbf{G}_{\vec{R}(x_1)}(1), \mathbf{G}_{\vec{R}(x_1)}\left(\frac{1-x_1}{x_1}\right), \mathbf{G}_{\vec{c}}\left(\frac{1-x_1}{x_1}\right) \right\}$$

- move variable to the argument (iteratively form lower to higher weight)

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{G}_{\vec{R}(x_1)}\left(\frac{1-x_1}{x_1}\right)}_{\text{weight } n} = \int_0^{x_1} dt \underbrace{\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{G}_{\vec{R}(t)}\left(\frac{1-t}{t}\right) \right]}_{\text{weight } n-1} + \text{const}$$

- example

$$\mathbf{G}_{-1,1/x_1,1/x_1}(1/x_1 - 1) = \zeta_3 - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \mathbf{G}_{-1}(x_1) - 2\mathbf{G}_{-1,-1,0}(x_1) - \mathbf{G}_{-1,0,0}(x_1)$$

Triple collinear subtraction term

- emission of two collinear gluons off a final-state quark

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{I}_{\text{TC}}^{ggg} = & C_A C_F \left\{ \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[-\frac{1015}{108} + \frac{19\zeta_3}{8} + \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{11}{2} \ln^2(2) - \frac{11}{4} \ln(2) + \frac{1}{3} \pi^2 \ln(2) \right] \right. \\
 & + \left[-\frac{2281}{48} - 2 \text{Li}_4(1/2) + \frac{25\zeta_3}{24} - \frac{13}{4} \zeta_3 \ln(2) - \frac{119\pi^2}{144} + \frac{173\pi^4}{480} - \frac{\ln^4(2)}{12} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{176}{9} \ln^3(2) - \frac{19}{36} \ln^2(2) - \frac{11}{12} \pi^2 \ln^2(2) - \frac{1247}{108} \ln(2) + \frac{161}{36} \pi^2 \ln(2) \right] \Big\} \\
 & + C_F^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[\frac{31}{16} - 2\zeta_3 + \frac{9}{8} \ln(2) + \frac{1}{3} \pi^2 \ln(2) \right] + \left[\frac{715}{32} + 16\zeta_3 \ln(2) - \frac{7\pi^4}{30} \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. - \frac{63}{16} \ln^2(2) - \frac{7}{6} \pi^2 \ln^2(2) + \frac{17}{8} \ln(2) + \pi^2 \ln(2) \right] \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

[MD,Melnikov '19]

Conclusion

- Analytic computation of the two double-unresolved subtraction terms
 - double-soft: massless radiators at an arbitrary angle;
 - triple-collinear: arbitrary flavors, initial- and final-state splittings;
 - double-soft: two massive radiators in back-to-back alignment.

Using reverse unitarity makes the problem amenable to well-known loop-techniques such as IBP reduction and differential equations.

- appear in double-real NNLO corrections to **generic** processes, i.e. they are part of the analytic and fully-differential formulation of
 - color-singlet production [Caola,Melnikov,Roentsch '19];
 - color-singlet decay [Caola,Melnikov,Roentsch '19];
 - deep-inelastic scattering [Asteriadis,Caola,Melnikov,Roentsch '19];

which are building blocks for arbitrary processes. [c.f. K.Asteriadis talk]

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Thanks!