Unpolarized quark and gluon TMD PDFs and FFs at $N^3\text{LO}$

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ABSTRACT: In this paper we calculate analytically the perturbative matching coefficients for unpolarized quark and gluon Transverse-Momentum-Dependent (TMD) Parton Distribution Functions (PDFs) and Fragmentation Functions (FFs) through Next-to-Next-to-Next-to-Leading Order ($N^3\text{LO}$) in QCD. The $N^3\text{LO}$ TMD PDFs are calculated by solving a system of differential equation of Feynman and phase space integrals. The TMD FFs are obtained by analytic continuation from space-like quantities to time-like quantities, taking into account the probability interpretation of TMD PDFs and FFs properly. The coefficient functions for TMD FFs exhibit double logarithmic enhancement at small momentum fraction z . We resum such logarithmic terms to the third order in the expansion of α_s . Our results constitute important ingredients for precision determination of TMD PDFs and FFs in current and future experiments.

KEYWORDS: Perturbative QCD, Resummation

ARXIV EPRINT: [2012.03256](https://arxiv.org/abs/2012.03256)

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1 Introduction

Understanding the parton structures of hadron is one of the outstanding problem in Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD). TMD PDFs and FFs describe the distribution of parton transverse momentum inside a hadron in parton scattering or decay. Their knowledge is essential to our understanding of the confined motion of parton in nucleons [1–3]. Thanks to factorization and evolution [4–15], TMD PDFs and FFs also enter high precision theoretical prediction for a large variety of observables at high energy colliders. From pure theoretical point of view, TMD PDFs and FFs are also interesting since they represent light-cone correlation of quantum fields with intrinsic space-like and time-like origin, respectively. Their transparent definition in terms of light-cone correlator also allow higher-order perturbative calculation, from which one can uncover interesting analytic structure of the correlators.

In the past decade perturbative calculations for TMD distributions have seen rapid development. Next-to-Next-to-Leading Order (NNLO) corrections to TMD PDFs are first obtained by extraction from expansion of Drell-Yan and Higgs p_T distribution in the relevant

kinematical limit [16, 17]. Direct calculation of TMD PDFs and FFs from their light-cone operator definition is difficult due to the existence of unregulated rapidity singularities. Much efforts have been devoted to the inclusion of rapidity regulator and its associated rapidity factorization [7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 18–22]. Using rapidity regulators, direct computation of TMD PDFs and FFs at NNLO have since become available [23–28]. The progress in NNLO calculation for TMD distributions have allowed many cutting-edge calculations for phenomenology, including fixed-order calculation at NNLO and beyond [29–34] and resummation for large logarithms at small q_T at unprecedented N³LL accuracy [34–41]. We also note that perturbative calculation for TMD quantities suitable for lattice calculation [42–45] has also made important progress recently [46].

Recently a first step towards N³LO TMD distributions have been achieved in [47] by calculating the unpolarized quark TMD PDFs, extending and significantly improving upon the methods in [26, 27]. Subsequently, both unpolarized quark and gluon TMD PDFs are obtained in [48], based on an independent method from [49]. In this paper we continue our calculation in [47], and present the N³LO results for unpolarized quark TMD FFs, and unpolarized gluon TMD PDFs and FFs. We also present the results for unpolarized quark TMD PDFs from [47] for completeness.

Our method for calculating the unpolarized gluon TMD PDFs follows [47]. In order to obtain the results for TMD FFs, we adopt a strategy of analytic continuation proposed in [50]. The crucial observation is that although TMD PDFs or FFs are not themselves analytic function of momentum fraction, but the building blocks, space-like and time-like splitting amplitudes, are. At N³LO, there are four distinct contributions to TMD PDFs or FFs, namely the triple real part, the double real-virtual part, the double virtual-real part, and the virtual squared-real part. Ref. [50] shows that (a) the analytic continuation for the triple real part is trivial since it doesn't involve loop integrals; (b) the analytic continuation for the double real-virtual is also trivial at this order since the continuation of virtual loop only generate $i\pi$ terms which cancel in the sum with complex conjugate. (c) the analytic continuation of double virtual-real part and virtual squared-real part is non-trivial. But they are also simple to calculate since they only involve a one-particle phase space integral. It is suggested in [50] that one can calculate these two parts using the corresponding space-like or time-like splitting amplitudes, instead of trying to analytically continue them. Using this approach, ref. [50] determines the complete time-like splitting functions at NNLO from the space-like counterpart, including the off-diagonal $P_{qg}^{T(2)}$, which cannot be completely fixed with previous methods [51–53]. With the complete NNLO time-like splitting functions, ref. [50] also provides striking evidence for the existence of a generalized Gribov-Lipatov reciprocity relation between space-like and time-like QCD splitting functions in both non-singlet and singlet sector through NNLO. In this paper we use the idea of ref. [50] to determine not just the splitting functions, but the full time-like TMD FFs through N³LO. Our results for TMD PDFs and FFs are written in terms of familiar harmonic polylogarithms [54] up to transcendental weight 5 and allow convenient analytical and numerical manipulation. We provide analytic expression for TMD PDFs and FFs in the threshold limit ($x, z \rightarrow 1$) and high energy limit ($x, z \rightarrow 0$). In the high energy limit, TMD FFs exhibit double logarithmic enhancement, instead of single logarithmic

enhancement as the in the case of TMD PDFs. A recent discussion of the enhanced double logarithms can be found in [55]. We resum the large $\ln z$ terms in TMD FFs to the third order in the expansion of strong coupling, following the method of Vogt [56, 57]. We note that a different method based on celestial BFKL equation has also been developed to resum the time-like small- z logarithms to NNLL in [55].

The structure of this paper is as follows. In section 2 we give the necessary operator definition and renormalization for TMD PDFs and FFs. In section 3 we present the N³LO results for unpolarized quark and gluon TMD PDFs and FFs. Since the expressions are lengthy, we present in the text only a numerical fit to these functions, valid to 0.1 percent in the range of $0 < x, z < 1$. The full analytic expressions are provided as supplementary material attached to this paper. We also give the analytic expressions in the threshold limit in this section. In section 4 we investigate the high energy limit of TMD PDFs and FFs, $x, z \rightarrow 0$. We provide explicit analytic expressions, showing that TMD FFs are more singular than TMD PDFs from fixed-order point of view, namely double logs in contrast to single logs. We resum the small z logarithms for TMD FFs to the third order in the expansion of α_s . We conclude in section 5.

2 Definition of quark and gluon TMD PDFs and FFs

In this section we give the necessary operator definition for unpolarized quark and gluon TMD PDFs and FFs. We also give the renormalization counter terms and specify the zero-bin subtraction.

2.1 Operator definitions for TMD PDFs

We begin with the bare TMD PDFs for unpolarized quark and gluon, which can be defined in terms of SCET [58–62] collinear fields

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{B}_{q/N}^{\text{bare}}(x, b_\perp) &= \int \frac{db^-}{2\pi} e^{-ixb^- P^+} \langle N(P) | \bar{\chi}_n(0, b^-, b_\perp) \frac{\not{b}_\perp}{2} \chi_n(0) | N(P) \rangle, \\ \mathcal{B}_{g/N}^{\text{bare}, \mu\nu}(x, b_\perp) &= -xP_+ \int \frac{db^-}{2\pi} e^{-ixb^- P^+} \langle N(P) | \mathcal{A}_{n\perp}^{a,\mu}(0, b^-, b_\perp) \mathcal{A}_{n\perp}^{a,\nu}(0) | N(P) \rangle,\end{aligned}\quad (2.1)$$

where $N(P)$ is a hadron state with momentum $P^\mu = (\bar{n} \cdot P)n^\mu/2 = P^+n^\mu/2$, with $n^\mu = (1, 0, 0, 1)$ and $\bar{n}^\mu = (1, 0, 0, -1)$, $\chi_n = W_n^\dagger \xi_n$ is the gauge invariant collinear quark field [63] in SCET, constructed from collinear quark field ξ_n and path-ordered collinear Wilson line $W_n(x) = \mathcal{P} \exp \left(ig \int_{-\infty}^0 ds \bar{n} \cdot A_n(x + \bar{n}s) \right)$, and $A_{n\perp}^{a,\mu}$ is the gauge invariant collinear gluon field with color index a and Lorentz index μ .

For sufficiently small $b_\perp$, the TMD PDFs in eq. (2.1) admit operator product expansion onto the usual collinear PDFs,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{B}_{q/N}^{\text{bare}}(x, b_\perp) &= \sum_i \int_x^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} \mathcal{I}_{qi}^{\text{bare}}(\xi, b_\perp) \phi_{i/N}^{\text{bare}}(x/\xi) + \text{power corrections}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{g/N}^{\text{bare}, \mu\nu}(x, b_\perp) &= \sum_i \int_x^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} \mathcal{I}_{gi}^{\text{bare}, \mu\nu}(\xi, b_\perp) \phi_{i/N}^{\text{bare}}(x/\xi) + \text{power corrections},\end{aligned}\quad (2.2)$$

where the summation is over all parton flavors i . The perturbative matching coefficients $\mathcal{I}_{qi}^{\text{bare}}(\xi, b_\perp)$ and $\mathcal{I}_{gi}^{\text{bare},\mu\nu}(\xi, b_\perp)$ in eq. (2.2) are independent of the actual hadron N . In practical calculations, one can replace the hadron N with a partonic state j . Furthermore, the usual bare partonic collinear PDFs are just $\phi_{i/j}^{\text{bare}}(x) = \delta_{ij}\delta(1-x)$, therefore

$$\mathcal{I}_{qi}^{\text{bare}}(x, b_\perp) = \mathcal{B}_{qi}^{\text{bare}}(x, b_\perp), \quad \mathcal{I}_{gi}^{\text{bare},\mu\nu}(x, b_\perp) = \mathcal{B}_{gi}^{\text{bare},\mu\nu}(x, b_\perp) \quad (2.3)$$

up to power correction terms.

For gluon coefficient functions, one can perform a further decomposition into two independent Lorentz structures in $d = 4 - 2\epsilon$ dimension,

$$\mathcal{I}_{gi}^{\text{bare},\mu\nu}(\xi, b_\perp) = \frac{g_\perp^{\mu\nu}}{d-2} \mathcal{I}_{gi}^{\text{bare}}(\xi, b_T) + \left(\frac{g_\perp^{\mu\nu}}{d-2} + \frac{b_\perp^\mu b_\perp^\nu}{b_T^2} \right) \mathcal{I}_{gi}'^{\text{bare}}(\xi, b_T), \quad (2.4)$$

where we have defined two scalar form factors, $\mathcal{I}_{gi}^{\text{bare}}$, the unpolarized gluon coefficient functions, and $\mathcal{I}_{gi}'^{\text{bare}}$, the linearly-polarized gluon coefficient functions. They can be projected out using

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_{gi}^{\text{bare}}(\xi, b_T) &= g_\perp^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{I}_{gi}^{\text{bare},\mu\nu}(\xi, b_\perp), \\ \mathcal{I}_{gi}'^{\text{bare}}(\xi, b_T) &= \frac{1}{d-3} \left[g_\perp^{\mu\nu} + (d-2) \frac{b_\perp^\mu b_\perp^\nu}{b_T^2} \right] \mathcal{I}_{gi}^{\text{bare},\mu\nu}(\xi, b_\perp), \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

with $b_T^2 = -b_\perp^2 > 0$ and $b_T = \sqrt{b_T^2}$. We focus on unpolarized TMD distributions for the current paper, and the results for the linearly-polarized gluon distribution are left for future work.

2.2 Operator definitions for TMD FFs

To specify the definition for gluon TMD FFs, it is necessary to specify a reference frame first. This is in contrast to PDFs, where the incoming hadron provides a canonical reference frame for transverse momentum. In the case of TMD FFs, two different frames can be defined, the hadron frame and the parton frame [12, 26, 27]. In the hadron frame, where the detected hadron has zero transverse momentum, an operator definition for gluon TMD FFs can be written down

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{N/q}^{\text{bare}}(z, b_\perp) &= \frac{1}{z} \sum_X \int \frac{db^-}{2\pi} e^{iP^+b^-/z} \langle 0 | \bar{\chi}_n(0, b^-, b_\perp) | N(P), X \rangle \frac{\not{n}}{2} \langle N(P), X | \chi_n(0) | 0 \rangle, \\ \mathcal{D}_{N/g}^{\text{bare},\mu\nu}(z, b_\perp) &= -\frac{P_+}{z^2} \sum_X \int \frac{db^-}{2\pi} e^{iP^+b^-/z} \langle 0 | \mathcal{A}_{n\perp}^{a,\mu}(0, b^-, b_\perp) | N(P), X \rangle \langle N(P), X | \mathcal{A}_{n\perp}^{a,\nu}(0) | 0 \rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

where $P^\mu = (\bar{n} \cdot P)n^\mu/2 = P^+n^\mu/2$ is the momenta of the final state detected hadron. Again, we focus on unpolarized partonic TMD distributions, the projection to unpolarized gluon distributions as in eq. (2.4) is understood from now on.

In practical calculations, in particular for FF renormalization, it's also convenient to define the fragmentation functions in the parton frame, where the parton which initiates

the fragmentation has zero transverse momentum. The parton frame TMDFs are related to the hadron frame ones by [12, 26]

$$\mathcal{F}_{j/i}^{\text{bare}}(z, b_{\perp}/z) = z^{2-2\epsilon} \mathcal{D}_{j/i}^{\text{bare}}(z, b_{\perp}), \quad (2.7)$$

where we denote the bare partonic TMD FFs in the parton frame by $\mathcal{F}_{j/i}^{\text{bare}}$. Our N³LO results for TMD FFs will be given in the hadron frame, by choosing the argument of the parton frame coefficient to be $b_{\perp}/z$.

2.3 Renormalization counter terms and zero-bin subtraction

The TMD PDFs or TMD FFs, as well as their matching coefficients, contain both UV and rapidity divergences. We adopt dimensional regularization for the UV, and exponential regularization [21] for the rapidity divergences. After coupling constant renormalization in $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme, the α_s -renormalized matching coefficients still contains overlapping contributions between collinear and soft modes which is removed by a zero-bin subtraction [64]. After this, the remaining UV divergences are removed by multiplicative renormalization counter terms. After UV subtraction and zero-bin subtraction described above, the TMD PDFs or FFs still contain collinear divergence due to the tagged hadron in initial state or final state, and the remaining infrared poles are absorbed into the partonic dimensional regularized collinear PDFs

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{ij}(x, \alpha_s) = & \delta_{ij} \delta(1-x) - \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \frac{P_{ij}^{(0)}(x)}{\epsilon} \\ & + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^2 \left[\frac{1}{2\epsilon^2} \left(\sum_k P_{ik}^{(0)} \otimes P_{kj}^{(0)}(x) + \beta_0 P_{ij}^{(0)}(x) \right) - \frac{1}{2\epsilon} P_{ij}^{(1)}(x) \right] \\ & + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^3 \left[\frac{-1}{6\epsilon^3} \left(\sum_{m,k} P_{im}^{(0)} \otimes P_{mk}^{(0)} \otimes P_{kj}^{(0)}(x) + 3\beta_0 \sum_k P_{ik}^{(0)} \otimes P_{kj}^{(0)}(x) + 2\beta_0^2 P_{ij}^{(0)}(x) \right) \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{6\epsilon^2} \left(\sum_k P_{ik}^{(0)} \otimes P_{kj}^{(1)}(x) + 2 \sum_k P_{ik}^{(1)} \otimes P_{kj}^{(0)}(x) + 2\beta_0 P_{ij}^{(1)}(x) + 2\beta_1 P_{ij}^{(0)}(x) \right) \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{3\epsilon} P_{ij}^{(2)}(x) \right] + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3), \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

or the FFs

$$\begin{aligned} d_{ij}(z, \alpha_s) = & \delta_{ij} \delta(1-z) - \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \frac{P_{ij}^{T(0)}(z)}{\epsilon} \\ & + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^2 \left[\frac{1}{2\epsilon^2} \left(\sum_k P_{ik}^{T(0)} \otimes P_{kj}^{T(0)}(z) + \beta_0 P_{ij}^{T(0)}(z) \right) - \frac{1}{2\epsilon} P_{ij}^{T(1)}(z) \right] \\ & + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^3 \left[\frac{-1}{6\epsilon^3} \left(\sum_{m,k} P_{im}^{T(0)} \otimes P_{mk}^{T(0)} \otimes P_{kj}^{T(0)}(z) + 3\beta_0 \sum_k P_{ik}^{T(0)} \otimes P_{kj}^{T(0)}(z) + 2\beta_0^2 P_{ij}^{T(0)}(z) \right) \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{6\epsilon^2} \left(2 \sum_k P_{ik}^{T(0)} \otimes P_{kj}^{T(1)}(z) + \sum_k P_{ik}^{T(1)} \otimes P_{kj}^{T(0)}(z) + 2\beta_0 P_{ij}^{T(1)}(z) + 2\beta_1 P_{ij}^{T(0)}(z) \right) \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{3\epsilon} P_{ij}^{T(2)}(z) \right] + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3), \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

where $P_{ij}^{(n)}$ is the $(n+1)$ -loop space-like splitting function [65, 66], which are also known to the same accuracy in a massive environment [67, 68]. $P_{ij}^{T(n)}$ is the $(n+1)$ -loop time-like splitting function [50–53], and the symbol $\otimes$ is denoted as the convolution of two functions

$$f(z, \dots) \otimes g(z, \dots) \equiv \int_z^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} f(\xi, \dots) g(z/\xi, \dots). \quad (2.10)$$

The steps above can be summarized as the following collinear factorization formulas

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{Z_i^B} \frac{\mathcal{B}_{i/j}^{\text{bare}}(x, b_\perp, \mu, \nu)}{\mathcal{S}_{0b}} &= \sum_k \mathcal{I}_{ik}(x, b_\perp, \mu, \nu) \otimes \phi_{kj}(x, \mu), \\ \frac{1}{Z_i^B} \frac{\mathcal{F}_{j/i}^{\text{bare}}(z, b_\perp/z, \mu, \nu)}{\mathcal{S}_{0b}} &= \sum_k d_{jk}(z, \mu) \otimes \mathcal{C}_{ki}(z, b_\perp/z, \mu, \nu). \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

where $\mathcal{B}_{i/j}^{\text{bare}}$ ($\mathcal{F}_{j/i}^{\text{bare}}$) and $\mathcal{S}_{0b}(\alpha_s)$ are the bare TMD PDFs (FFs) and bare zero-bin soft function, and Z_i^B (see in section C) are the multiplicative operator renormalization constants for $i = q, g$. All the quantities are expressed in terms of the renormalized strong coupling α_s . The zero-bin soft function is the same as TMD soft function, which is known to N³LO in ref. [69]. Note also that the time-like TMD soft function is identical to the space-like one [70, 71] up to this order, so we have a universal soft function up to $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3)$.

3 N³LO coefficients for unpolarized quark and gluon TMDs

In this section we give our results for coefficient functions $\mathcal{I}_{ij}$ and $\mathcal{C}_{ij}$. We give only a numeric fit to these functions in the paper, but the full analytic expressions can be found in the supplementary material. For TMD FFs, we give the results for $\mathcal{C}_{ij}$ with an argument $b_\perp/z$, which after divided by z^2 are exactly the results in the hadron frame, see eq. (2.7).

3.1 Renormalization group equations

The renormalized coefficient functions obey the following RG equations

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d \ln \mu} \mathcal{I}_{ji}(x, b_\perp, \mu, \nu) &= 2 \left[\Gamma_j^{\text{cusp}}(\alpha_s(\mu)) \ln \frac{\nu}{x P_+} + \gamma_j^B(\alpha_s(\mu)) \right] \mathcal{I}_{ji}(x, b_\perp, \mu, \nu) \\ &\quad - 2 \sum_k \mathcal{I}_{jk}(x, b_\perp, \mu, \nu) \otimes P_{ki}(x, \alpha_s(\mu)), \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d \ln \mu} \mathcal{C}_{ij}(z, b_\perp/z, \mu, \nu) &= 2 \left[\Gamma_j^{\text{cusp}}(\alpha_s(\mu)) \ln \frac{z\nu}{P_+} + \gamma_j^B(\alpha_s(\mu)) \right] \mathcal{C}_{ij}(z, b_\perp/z, \mu, \nu) \\ &\quad - 2 \sum_k P_{ik}^T(z, \alpha_s(\mu)) \otimes \mathcal{C}_{kj}(z, b_\perp/z, \mu, \nu). \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

The rapidity evolution equations are [15, 72]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d \ln \nu} \mathcal{I}_{ji}(x, b_\perp, \mu, \nu) &= -2 \left[\int_\mu^{b_0/b_T} \frac{d\bar{\mu}}{\bar{\mu}} \Gamma_j^{\text{cusp}}(\alpha_s(\bar{\mu})) + \gamma_j^R(\alpha_s(b_0/b_T)) \right] \mathcal{I}_{ji}(x, b_\perp, \mu, \nu), \\ \frac{d}{d \ln \nu} \mathcal{C}_{ij}(z, b_\perp/z, \mu, \nu) &= -2 \left[\int_\mu^{b_0/b_T} \frac{d\bar{\mu}}{\bar{\mu}} \Gamma_j^{\text{cusp}}(\alpha_s(\bar{\mu})) + \gamma_j^R(\alpha_s(b_0/b_T)) \right] \mathcal{C}_{ij}(z, b_\perp/z, \mu, \nu). \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

Expanding the perturbative coefficient functions in terms of $\alpha_s/(4\pi)$, the solution to these evolution equations up to $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3)$ reads,

$$\mathcal{I}_{ji}^{(0)}(x, b_\perp, \mu, \nu) = \delta_{ji} \delta(1-x),$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{ji}^{(1)}(x, b_\perp, \mu, \nu) = \left(-\frac{\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}}}{2} L_\perp L_Q + \gamma_0^B L_\perp + \gamma_0^R L_Q \right) \delta_{ji} \delta(1-x) - P_{ji}^{(0)}(x) L_\perp + I_{ji}^{(1)}(x),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_{ji}^{(2)}(x, b_\perp, \mu, \nu) = & \left[\frac{1}{8} \left(-\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q + 2\gamma_0^B \right) \left(-\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q + 2\gamma_0^B + 2\beta_0 \right) L_\perp^2 \right. \\ & + \left(\left(-\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q + 2\gamma_0^B + 2\beta_0 \right) \frac{\gamma_0^R}{2} L_Q - \frac{\Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}}}{2} L_Q + \gamma_1^B \right) L_\perp \\ & + \left. \frac{(\gamma_0^R)^2}{2} L_Q^2 + \gamma_1^R L_Q \right] \delta_{ji} \delta(1-x) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_l P_{jl}^{(0)} \otimes P_{li}^{(0)}(x) \right. \\ & + \frac{P_{ji}^{(0)}(x)}{2} \left(\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q - 2\gamma_0^B - \beta_0 \right) \left. \right) L_\perp^2 + \left[-P_{ji}^{(1)}(x) - P_{ji}^{(0)}(x) \gamma_0^R L_Q \right. \\ & - \left. \sum_l I_{jl}^{(1)} \otimes P_{li}^{(0)}(x) + \left(-\frac{\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}}}{2} L_Q + \gamma_0^B + \beta_0 \right) I_{ji}^{(1)}(x) \right] L_\perp + \gamma_0^R L_Q I_{ji}^{(1)}(x) + I_{ji}^{(2)}(x), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_{ji}^{(3)}(x, b_\perp, \mu, \nu) = & L_\perp^3 \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \beta_0 + \frac{1}{4} \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \right) \sum_l P_{jl}^{(0)} \otimes P_{li}^{(0)}(x) \right. \\ & - \frac{1}{6} \sum_{lk} P_{jl}^{(0)} \otimes P_{lk}^{(0)} \otimes P_{ki}^{(0)}(x) + \delta_{ji} \delta(1-x) \left(\frac{1}{6} \beta_0^2 \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{8} \beta_0 \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right)^2 + \frac{1}{48} \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right)^3 \left. \right) \\ & + P_{ji}^{(0)} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \beta_0 \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) - \frac{1}{3} \beta_0^2 - \frac{1}{8} \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right)^2 \right) \left. \right] \\ & + L_\perp^2 \left[\left(-\frac{3}{2} \beta_0 - \frac{1}{2} \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \right) \sum_l I_{jl}^{(1)} \otimes P_{li}^{(0)}(x) \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{lk} I_{jl}^{(1)} \otimes P_{lk}^{(0)} \otimes P_{ki}^{(0)}(x) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_l P_{jl}^{(0)} \otimes P_{li}^{(1)}(x) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_l P_{jl}^{(1)} \otimes P_{li}^{(0)}(x) \\ & + P_{ji}^{(0)}(x) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \beta_1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(2\gamma_1^B - \Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \right) + \delta_{ji} \delta(1-x) \left(\frac{1}{4} \beta_1 \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \beta_0 \left(2\gamma_1^B - \Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \left(2\gamma_1^B - \Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \left. \right) \\ & + I_{ji}^{(1)}(x) \left(\frac{3}{4} \beta_0 \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) + \beta_0^2 + \frac{1}{8} \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right)^2 \right) \\ & + \left. P_{ji}^{(1)}(x) \left(-\beta_0 - \frac{1}{2} \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \right) \right] \\ & + L_\perp \left[-\sum_l I_{jl}^{(1)} \otimes P_{li}^{(1)}(x) - \sum_l I_{jl}^{(2)} \otimes P_{li}^{(0)}(x) - P_{ji}^{(0)}(x) \gamma_1^R L_Q - P_{ji}^{(2)}(x) \right. \\ & + \left. \delta_{ji} \delta(1-x) \left(2\beta_0 \gamma_1^R L_Q + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_1^R \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) L_Q + \frac{1}{2} \left(2\gamma_2^B - \Gamma_2^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + I_{ji}^{(1)}(x) \left(\beta_1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(2\gamma_1^B - \Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \right) + I_{ji}^{(2)}(x) \left(2\beta_0 + \frac{1}{2} \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \right) \Big] \\
 & + \delta_{ji} \delta(1-x) \gamma_2^R L_Q + I_{ji}^{(1)}(x) \gamma_1^R L_Q + I_{ji}^{(3)}(x), \tag{3.4}
 \end{aligned}$$

where in $\mathcal{I}_{ji}^{(3)}$ we have used $\gamma_0^R = 0$ to simplify the expression and $I_{ji}^{(n)}(z)$ are the scale-independent coefficient functions. We have defined

$$L_\perp = \ln \frac{b_T^2 \mu^2}{b_0^2}, \quad L_Q = 2 \ln \frac{x P_+}{\nu}, \quad L_\nu = \ln \frac{\nu^2}{\mu^2}, \quad b_0 = 2e^{-\gamma_E}. \tag{3.5}$$

Similarly, the solution to the fragmentation coefficient functions are

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{C}_{ji}^{(0)}(z, b_\perp/z, \mu, \nu) &= \delta_{ji} \delta(1-z), \\
 \mathcal{C}_{ji}^{(1)}(z, b_\perp/z, \mu, \nu) &= \left(-\frac{\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}}}{2} L_\perp L_Q + \gamma_0^B L_\perp + \gamma_0^R L_Q \right) \delta_{ji} \delta(1-z) - P_{ji}^{T(0)}(z) L_\perp + C_{ji}^{(1)}(z), \\
 \mathcal{C}_{ji}^{(2)}(z, b_\perp/z, \mu, \nu) &= \left[\frac{1}{8} \left(-\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q + 2\gamma_0^B \right) \left(-\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q + 2\gamma_0^B + 2\beta_0 \right) L_\perp^2 \right. \\
 & + \left(\left(-\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q + 2\gamma_0^B + 2\beta_0 \right) \frac{\gamma_0^R}{2} L_Q - \frac{\Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}}}{2} L_Q + \gamma_1^B \right) L_\perp \\
 & + \left. \frac{(\gamma_0^R)^2}{2} L_Q^2 + \gamma_1^R L_Q \right] \delta_{ji} \delta(1-z) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_l P_{jl}^{T(0)} \otimes P_{li}^{T(0)}(z) \right. \\
 & + \left. \frac{P_{ji}^{T(0)}(z)}{2} \left(\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q - 2\gamma_0^B - \beta_0 \right) \right) L_\perp^2 + \left[-P_{ji}^{T(1)}(z) - P_{ji}^{T(0)}(z) \gamma_0^R L_Q \right. \\
 & - \left. \sum_l P_{jl}^{T(0)} \otimes C_{li}^{(1)}(z) + \left(-\frac{\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}}}{2} L_Q + \gamma_0^B + \beta_0 \right) C_{ji}^{(1)}(z) \right] L_\perp + \gamma_0^R L_Q C_{ji}^{(1)}(z) + C_{ji}^{(2)}(z), \\
 \mathcal{C}_{ji}^{(3)}(z, b_\perp/z, \mu, \nu) &= L_\perp^3 \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \beta_0 + \frac{1}{4} \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \right) \sum_l P_{jl}^{T(0)} \otimes P_{li}^{T(0)}(z) \right. \\
 & - \frac{1}{6} \sum_{lk} P_{jl}^{T(0)} \otimes P_{lk}^{T(0)} \otimes P_{ki}^{T(0)}(z) + \delta_{ji} \delta(1-z) \left(\frac{1}{6} \beta_0^2 \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \right. \\
 & + \left. \frac{1}{8} \beta_0 \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right)^2 + \frac{1}{48} \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right)^3 \right) \\
 & + \left. P_{ji}^{T(0)} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \beta_0 \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) - \frac{1}{3} \beta_0^2 - \frac{1}{8} \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right)^2 \right) \right] \\
 & + L_\perp^2 \left[\left(-\frac{3}{2} \beta_0 - \frac{1}{2} \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \right) \sum_l P_{jl}^{T(0)} \otimes C_{li}^{(1)}(z) \right. \\
 & + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{lk} P_{jl}^{T(0)} \otimes P_{lk}^{T(0)} \otimes C_{ki}^{(1)}(z) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_l P_{jl}^{T(0)} \otimes P_{li}^{T(1)}(z) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_l P_{jl}^{T(1)} \otimes P_{li}^{T(0)}(z) \\
 & + P_{ji}^{T(0)}(z) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \beta_1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(2\gamma_1^B - \Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \right) + \delta_{ji} \delta(1-z) \left(\frac{1}{4} \beta_1 \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \right. \\
 & + \left. \frac{1}{2} \beta_0 \left(2\gamma_1^B - \Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \left(2\gamma_1^B - \Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \right) \\
 & + \left. C_{ji}^{(1)}(z) \left(\frac{3}{4} \beta_0 \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) + \beta_0^2 + \frac{1}{8} \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right)^2 \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + P_{ji}^{T(1)}(z) \left(-\beta_0 - \frac{1}{2} (2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q) \right) \Bigg] \\
 & + L_\perp \left[-\sum_l P_{jl}^{T(1)} \otimes C_{li}^{(1)}(z) - \sum_l P_{jl}^{T(0)} \otimes C_{li}^{(2)}(z) - P_{ji}^{T(0)}(z) \gamma_1^R L_Q - P_{ji}^{T(2)}(z) \right. \\
 & + \delta_{ji} \delta(1-z) \left(2\beta_0 \gamma_1^R L_Q + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_1^R (2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q) L_Q + \frac{1}{2} (2\gamma_2^B - \Gamma_2^{\text{cusp}} L_Q) \right) \\
 & + C_{ji}^{(1)}(z) \left(\beta_1 + \frac{1}{2} (2\gamma_1^B - \Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}} L_Q) \right) + C_{ji}^{(2)}(z) \left(2\beta_0 + \frac{1}{2} (2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q) \right) \Bigg] \\
 & + \delta_{ji} \delta(1-z) \gamma_2^R L_Q + C_{ji}^{(1)}(z) \gamma_1^R L_Q + C_{ji}^{(3)}(z). \tag{3.6}
 \end{aligned}$$

We stress again that due to the chosen argument, the expressions given above are for TMD FFs in the hadron frame. The anomalous dimensions appeared above are identical to those in space-like case and we have suppressed their dependence on the exact flavor. The logarithms appeared in the fragmentation coefficient functions are defined as

$$L_\perp = \ln \frac{b_\perp^2 \mu^2}{b_0^2}, \quad L_Q = 2 \ln \frac{P_+}{z \nu}, \quad L_\nu = \ln \frac{\nu^2}{\mu^2}, \quad b_0 = 2e^{-\gamma_E}, \tag{3.7}$$

which differ from those in eq. (3.5) only in L_Q . Both space-like and time-like coefficient functions depend on the rapidity regulator being used. Rapidity-regulator-independent TMD PDFs and TMD FFs can be obtained by multiplying the coefficient functions with the squared root of the TMD soft functions $\mathcal{S}(b_\perp, \mu, \nu)$ [26, 27]

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{\perp,ij}(x, b_\perp, \mu) &= \mathcal{I}_{ij}(x, b_\perp, \mu, \nu) \sqrt{\mathcal{S}(b_\perp, \mu, \nu)}, \\
 g_{\perp,ij}(z, b_\perp/z, \mu) &= \mathcal{C}_{ij}(z, b_\perp/z, \mu, \nu) \sqrt{\mathcal{S}(b_\perp, \mu, \nu)}. \tag{3.8}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.2 Numerical fits of the N3LO coefficients

The analytic expressions for the coefficient functions will be provided in the supplementary material attached to this paper. In this section we will present their numerical fits.

The coefficient functions develop end-point divergences both in the threshold and high energy limit. We first present here the results for leading threshold limit. The results for high energy limit will be discussed in next section. In the $z \rightarrow 1$ limit, we have

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \mathcal{I}_{ij}^{(2)}(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \mathcal{C}_{ji}^{(2)}(z) = \frac{2\gamma_{1,i}^R}{(1-z)_+} \delta_{ij}, \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \mathcal{I}_{ij}^{(3)}(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \mathcal{C}_{ji}^{(3)}(z) = \frac{2\gamma_{2,i}^R}{(1-z)_+} \delta_{ij}, \tag{3.9}$$

where $\gamma_{1(2)}^R$ are the two(three)-loop rapidity anomalous dimensions [69, 73]. The relation between threshold limit and rapidity anomalous dimension has been anticipated in [25, 74,

75]. The explicit expressions up to three-loop read [47]

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{I}_{qq}^{(1)}(z) &= \mathcal{C}_{qq}^{(1)}(z) = 0, \\
\mathcal{I}_{qq}^{(2)}(z) &= \mathcal{C}_{qq}^{(2)}(z) = \frac{1}{(1-z)_+} \left[\left(28\zeta_3 - \frac{808}{27} \right) C_A C_F + \frac{224}{27} C_F N_f T_F \right], \\
\mathcal{I}_{qq}^{(3)}(z) &= \mathcal{C}_{qq}^{(3)}(z) = \frac{1}{(1-z)_+} \left[\left(-\frac{1648\zeta_2}{81} - \frac{1808\zeta_3}{27} + \frac{40\zeta_4}{3} + \frac{125252}{729} \right) C_A C_F N_f T_F \right. \\
&\quad + \left(-\frac{176}{3} \zeta_3 \zeta_2 + \frac{6392\zeta_2}{81} + \frac{12328\zeta_3}{27} + \frac{154\zeta_4}{3} - 192\zeta_5 - \frac{297029}{729} \right) C_A^2 C_F \\
&\quad \left. + \left(-\frac{608\zeta_3}{9} - 32\zeta_4 + \frac{3422}{27} \right) C_F^2 N_f T_F + \left(-\frac{128}{9} \zeta_3 - \frac{7424}{729} \right) C_F N_f^2 T_F^2 \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{3.10}$$

We also found that threshold limit exhibits Casimir scaling up to three loops ($n = 1, 2, 3$),

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{\mathcal{I}_{gg}^{(n)}(z)}{\mathcal{I}_{qq}^{(n)}(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{\mathcal{C}_{gg}^{(n)}(z)}{\mathcal{C}_{qq}^{(n)}(z)} = \frac{C_A}{C_F}. \tag{3.11}$$

3.2.1 Numerical fit for TMD PDFs

The analytic expressions of three-loop coefficient functions contain harmonic polylogarithms up to transcendental weight 5. To facilitate straightforward numerical implementation, we provide a numerical fitting to all the coefficient functions. Following ref. [76], we use the following elementary functions to fit the results,

$$L_x \equiv \ln x, \quad L_{\bar{x}} \equiv \ln(1-x), \quad \bar{x} \equiv 1-x. \tag{3.12}$$

For two loop and three loop coefficient functions, we fit the exact results in the region $10^{-6} < x < 1 - 10^{-6}$ (Numerical evaluation of HPLs are made with the HPL package [77]), and we have set the color factor to numerical values in QCD, i.e.

$$C_F = \frac{4}{3}, \quad C_A = 3, \quad T_F = \frac{1}{2}. \tag{3.13}$$

In more detail, we subtract the $x \rightarrow 0$ and $x \rightarrow 1$ limits up to next-to-next-to-leading power (x^1 and $(1-x)^1$). Then we fit the remaining terms in the region $10^{-6} < x < 1 - 10^{-6}$. Combining the two parts, the fitted results can achieve an accuracy better than 10^{-3} for $0 < x < 1$. We show below the numerical fitting with six significant digits. The full numerical fitting is provided as supplementary material attached to this paper. The one loop scale independent coefficient functions are given by

$$I_{qq}^{(1)}(x) = 2.66667\bar{x}, \tag{3.14a}$$

$$I_{gg}^{(1)}(x) = 2x\bar{x}, \tag{3.14b}$$

$$I_{gq}^{(1)}(x) = 2.66667x, \tag{3.14c}$$

$$I_{gg}^{(1)}(x) = 0, \tag{3.14d}$$

The two-loop scale independent coefficient function are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{qq'}^{(2)}(x) = & \frac{2.64517}{x} - 4.56035 + x^3 \left(-0.0170296L_x^3 - 0.143469L_x^2 + 1.21562L_x - 3.60403 \right) \\
 & + x^2(0.000306717L_x^3 - 1.77306L_x^2 + 5.65477L_x + 3.57046) \\
 & + x \left(0.444444L_x^3 - 0.666667L_x^2 - 5.33333L_x + 1.89369 \right) + 0.444444L_x^3 \\
 & - 0.666667L_x^2 + 2.66667L_x - 0.00131644x^5 + 0.0563783x^4 + 1.33333\bar{x},
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.15a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{q\bar{q}}^{(2)}(x) = & I_{qq'}^{(2)}(x) + x^3 \left(23.8756L_x^3 - 68.5281L_x^2 + 391.31L_x - 479.112 \right) \\
 & + x^2(1.73989L_x^3 + 29.5744L_x^2 + 207.751L_x + 533.913) \\
 & + x \left(-0.148148L_x^3 - 0.888889L_x^2 - 1.33333L_x + 6.98894 \right) + 0.148148L_x^3 \\
 & - 1.33333L_x + 1.66959x^5 - 60.5553x^4 - 0.444444\bar{x} - 2.90423,
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.15b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{qq}^{(2)}(x) = & I_{qq'}^{(2)}(x) + (5.53086N_f + 14.9267) \frac{1}{(\bar{x})_+} \\
 & + N_f \left\{ x^3 \left(-0.0532042L_x^2 + 1.92031L_x - 4.39249 \right) \right. \\
 & + x^2 \left(0.939547L_x^2 + 3.50359L_x + 1.65854 \right) \\
 & + x \left(0.444444L_x^2 + 1.48148L_x + 2.36991 \right) + 0.444444L_x^2 + 1.48148L_x \\
 & + 0.0178399x^5 - 0.246399x^4 + 4.24691\bar{x} - 7.90123 \left. \right\} + x^3(3.49597L_x^3 - 18.6432L_x^2 \\
 & + 60.163L_x - 48.6244) + x^2 \left(-2.49636L_x^3 - 11.0306L_x^2 - 7.51243L_x + 59.7912 \right) \\
 & + (\bar{x})^3 \left(3.19726L_{\bar{x}} - 1.32635L_{\bar{x}}^2 \right) - 7.11111L_{\bar{x}}^2 + (\bar{x})^2 \left(13.4628L_{\bar{x}} - 2.37726L_{\bar{x}}^2 \right) \\
 & + 22.2222L_{\bar{x}} + \bar{x} \left(3.55556L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 17.7778L_{\bar{x}} - 0.105144 \right) \\
 & + x \left(-0.740741L_x^3 - 10.L_x^2 - 11.5556L_x + 1.87655 \right) \\
 & - 0.740741L_x^3 - 2.L_x^2 - 8.L_x + 0.070919x^5 - 2.2589x^4 - 10.2974,
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.15c}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{qg}^{(2)}(x) = & -52.3982 + 0.555556L_{\bar{x}}^3 + (\bar{x})^3 \left(-2.91634L_{\bar{x}}^3 + 2.52056L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 54.8176L_{\bar{x}} \right) \\
 & + (\bar{x})^2 \left(0.982654L_{\bar{x}}^3 + 2.72223L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 15.0644L_{\bar{x}} \right) - 1.66667L_{\bar{x}} + \bar{x} \left(-1.11111L_{\bar{x}}^3 \right. \\
 & - 4.66667L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 5.L_{\bar{x}} + 58.9092 \left. \right) + x \left(2.44444L_x^3 + 11.6667L_x^2 + 6.66667L_x - 53.6197 \right) \\
 & + 0.777778L_x^3 - 1.16667L_x^2 + 11.3333L_x + 4.0827x^5 - 16.7693x^4 \\
 & + \frac{5.95164}{x} + x^3 \left(-0.5403L_x^3 + 15.2935L_x^2 + 21.5425L_x - 103.137 \right) \\
 & + x^2 \left(-1.00863L_x^3 - 20.4656L_x^2 - 24.7319L_x + 200.419 \right),
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.15d}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{gq}^{(2)}(x) = N_f \Bigg\{ & -25.4815 + \bar{x}^3 \left(0.319337 L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 3.6769 L_{\bar{x}} \right) + \bar{x}^2 \left(1.83746 L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 6.59938 L_{\bar{x}} \right) \\
 & + 0.888889 L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 1.18519 L_{\bar{x}} + \bar{x} \left(0.888889 L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 4.74074 L_{\bar{x}} + 8.49383 \right) \\
 & - 0.0201765 x^6 - 0.0606673 x^5 - 0.710953 x^4 + 10.7761 x^3 - 25.0013 x^2 + 32.0047 x \\
 & + \frac{11.0617}{x} \Bigg\} + 25.1431 + x^3 \left(2.72767 L_x^3 + 11.0188 L_x^2 + 67.724 L_x + 124.821 \right) \\
 & + x^2 \left(0.001443 L_x^3 + 0.195266 L_x^2 + 2.68862 L_x - 86.22 \right) \\
 & + x \left(-3.25926 L_x^3 + 9.33333 L_x^2 - 39.1111 L_x + 48.9377 \right) - 4.14815 L_x^3 \quad (3.15e) \\
 & + 12.4444 L_x^2 - 66.6667 L_x + \bar{x}^3 \left(8.67537 L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 26.9743 L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 101.276 L_{\bar{x}} \right) \\
 & + \bar{x}^2 \left(-2.72739 L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 25.4335 L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 43.8567 L_{\bar{x}} \right) - 1.48148 L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 4.88889 L_{\bar{x}}^2 \\
 & - 20.4444 L_{\bar{x}} + \bar{x} \left(-1.48148 L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 21.7778 L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 41.7778 L_{\bar{x}} - 68.9101 \right) \\
 & - 1.2442 x^6 + 7.84991 x^5 - 72.9318 x^4 - \frac{44.3476}{x},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{gg}^{(2)}(x) = N_f \Bigg\{ & 12.4444 \frac{1}{(\bar{x})_+} + 0.888889 L_x^3 + 6 L_x^2 + 24.6667 L_x \\
 & + x \left(0.888889 L_x^3 + 3.33333 L_x^2 + 22.6667 L_x + 36. \right) - 2 L_{\bar{x}} \\
 & + \bar{x} \left(2 L_{\bar{x}} + 54.2222 \right) - 29.1111 x^2 + \frac{25.1111}{x} - 48.4444 \Bigg\} + 33.585 \frac{1}{(\bar{x})_+} \\
 & - 85.3465 + x^3 \left(-51.5131 L_x^3 + 433.575 L_x^2 - 477.56 L_x + 2429. \right) \\
 & + x^2 \left(-4.94833 L_x^3 - 97.5448 L_x^2 - 706.464 L_x - 1749.4 \right) \quad (3.15f) \\
 & + x \left(-24 L_x^3 - 33 L_x^2 - 269 L_x + 221.873 \right) - 12 L_x^3 + 3 L_x^2 - 293 L_x \\
 & + \bar{x}^3 \left(4.98201 L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 3.11742 L_{\bar{x}}^2 \right) + \bar{x}^2 \left(-67.425 L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 16.306 L_{\bar{x}} \right) - 36 L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 6 L_{\bar{x}} \\
 & + \bar{x} \left(18 L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 6 L_{\bar{x}} - 352.048 \right) - 23.039 x^6 + 160.219 x^5 - 756.676 x^4 - \frac{99.7822}{x}.
 \end{aligned}$$

To present the three-loop scale independent coefficient functions, we first perform the following decompositions,

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{qq}^{(3)}(x) &= I_{qq'}^*(x) + \frac{d^{ABC} d_{ABC}}{32 N_c} I_{d33}(x), \\
 I_{q\bar{q}'}^{(3)}(x) &= I_{qq'}^*(x) - \frac{d^{ABC} d_{ABC}}{32 N_c} I_{d33}(x), \\
 I_{qq}^{(3)}(x) &= I_{qq}^*(x) + I_{qq'}^{(3)}(x), \\
 I_{q\bar{q}}^{(3)}(x) &= C_F (C_A - 2 C_F) I_{q\bar{q}}^*(x) + I_{q\bar{q}'}^{(3)}(x), \quad (3.16)
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$d^{ABC} d_{ABC} = 4 \text{Tr}[T^A \{T^B, T^C\}] \text{Tr}[T^A \{T^B, T^C\}] = \frac{(N_c^2 - 1)(N_c^2 - 4)}{N_c} = \frac{40}{3}. \quad (3.17)$$

The numerical fitting of different color structures are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{qq'}^*(x) = N_f \Big\{ & -50.3634 + x^3 \left(0.117123L_x^4 - 0.314883L_x^3 + 3.53761L_x^2 - 10.541L_x + 18.5347 \right) \\
 & + x^2 \left(-0.0026012L_x^4 + 0.703183L_x^3 + 0.199736L_x^2 + 5.14781L_x \right. \\
 & \left. - 24.9854 \right) + (\bar{x})^3 \left(-0.227266L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 0.0305807L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 3.18523L_{\bar{x}} \right) \\
 & + (\bar{x})^2 \left(-0.000912305L_{\bar{x}}^3 + 0.865032L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 1.85446L_{\bar{x}} \right) + \bar{x} \left(-0.0987654L_{\bar{x}}^3 \right. \\
 & \left. - 0.493827L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 4.21399L_{\bar{x}} - 8.73525 \right) + x \left(-0.246914L_x^4 - 1.61317L_x^3 \right. \\
 & \left. - 8.77153L_x^2 - 12.0035L_x + 51.7382 \right) - 0.246914L_x^4 - 1.61317L_x^3 - 10.5493L_x^2 \\
 & \left. - 30.9665L_x + 0.102137x^5 - 0.909082x^4 + \frac{5.88282}{x} \right\} + 307.912 + x^3(1.80474L_x^5 \\
 & + 1.58169L_x^4 + 92.844L_x^3 + 24.4101L_x^2 + 724.086L_x + 168.701) + x^2(\\
 & - 0.00854607L_x^5 - 4.88703L_x^4 - 33.0209L_x^3 + 188.744L_x^2 - 49.3191L_x \\
 & + 147.078) + (\bar{x})^3 \left(-2.52551L_{\bar{x}}^4 + 13.1597L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 119.84L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 333.889L_{\bar{x}} \right) \\
 & + (\bar{x})^2 \left(0.0720812L_{\bar{x}}^4 + 1.43763L_{\bar{x}}^3 + 24.7149L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 192.782L_{\bar{x}} \right) \\
 & + \bar{x}(0.246914L_{\bar{x}}^4 + 0.54321L_{\bar{x}}^3 + 6.03113L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 38.031L_{\bar{x}} + 123.709) \\
 & + x \left(1.27407L_x^5 + 2.34568L_x^4 + 4.50092L_x^3 - 70.7153L_x^2 - 270.973L_x + 167.376 \right) \\
 & - 0.592593L_x^5 + 6.79012L_x^4 - 46.4127L_x^3 + 86.421L_x^2 \\
 & - 470.887L_x + \frac{-78.9847L_x - 466.384}{x} + 10.7916x^5 - 335.475x^4, \tag{3.18a}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{d33}(x) = 32. \Big\{ & -x^3 \left(-19156.8L_x^5 + 199731.L_x^4 - 2.18614 \times 10^6 L_x^3 + 1.2083 \times 10^7 L_x^2 \right. \\
 & \left. - 4.5734 \times 10^7 L_x + 7.52147 \times 10^7 \right) - (\bar{x})^3 \left(1023.79L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 121.796L_{\bar{x}} \right) \\
 & - (\bar{x})^2 \left(-93.2504L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 876.881L_{\bar{x}} \right) - \bar{x} \left(0.0241557L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 0.278902L_{\bar{x}} - 0.582336 \right) \\
 & - x \left(-1.64493L_x^3 + 3.75242L_x^2 + 0.397826L_x - 774.514 \right) - 0.0333333L_x^5 \\
 & + 0.0833333L_x^4 - 0.132844L_x^3 - 0.339443L_x^2 - 12.6418L_x + 8847.28x^5 \\
 & - 729429.x^4 - 13.0667 - x^2 \left(-538.817L_x^5 - 25014.2L_x^4 - 500678.L_x^3 - 5.37744 \right. \\
 & \left. \times 10^6 L_x^2 - 3.09137 \times 10^7 L_x - 7.59345 \times 10^7 \right) \Big\}, \tag{3.18b}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{qq}^*(x) = & \left(-9.09324N_f^2 + 154.257N_f + 140.136 \right) \frac{1}{(\bar{x})_+} \\
 & + N_f^2 \left\{ x^3 \left(0.666009L_x^3 - 4.08064L_x^2 + 13.5087L_x - 13.4503 \right) \right. \\
 & + x^2 \left(-0.610414L_x^3 - 2.30736L_x^2 + 0.622374L_x + 20.7035 \right) + x \left(-0.329218L_x^3 \right. \\
 & - 0.855967L_x^2 - 1.18519L_x - 6.71567 \right) - 0.329218L_x^3 - 2.43621L_x^2 \\
 & \left. - 5.66255L_x - 0.000436414x^5 - 0.405417x^4 - 14.1598\bar{x} + 15.8093 \right\} \\
 & + N_f \left\{ x^3 \left(-11.0536L_x^4 + 57.1168L_x^3 - 406.207L_x^2 + 1183.43L_x - 2303.63 \right) \right. \\
 & + x^2 \left(3.38122L_x^4 + 37.927L_x^3 + 212.612L_x^2 + 982.488L_x + 2012.66 \right) \\
 & + 2.107L_{\bar{x}}^3 + (\bar{x})^3 \left(0.189723L_{\bar{x}}^3 + 1.80938L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 2.62339L_{\bar{x}} \right) \\
 & + 10.3704L_{\bar{x}}^2 + (\bar{x})^2 \left(0.69507L_{\bar{x}}^3 + 5.12831L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 15.0284L_{\bar{x}} \right) \\
 & - 10.4458L_{\bar{x}} + \bar{x} \left(-1.0535L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 7.60494L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 48.0993L_{\bar{x}} + 439.611 \right) \\
 & + x \left(0.855967L_x^4 + 12.6639L_x^3 + 16.4326L_x^2 + 43.9956L_x + 164.293 \right) + 0.855967L_x^4 \\
 & \left. + 11.9396L_x^3 + 59.1809L_x^2 + 187.752L_x - 1.34066x^5 + 82.5779x^4 - 312.745 \right\} \\
 & + x^3 \left(15.3681L_x^5 - 12.7492L_x^4 + 195.91L_x^3 + 1220.54L_x^2 - 4589.86L_x + 14892.1 \right) \\
 & + x^2 \left(-2.96846L_x^5 - 62.4209L_x^4 - 385.992L_x^3 - 2295.84L_x^2 - 8061.05L_x \right. \\
 & \left. - 14175.7 \right) - 34.7654L_{\bar{x}}^3 + (\bar{x})^3 \left(-9.48494L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 52.1748L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 111.502L_{\bar{x}} \right) \\
 & - 5.09037L_{\bar{x}}^2 + (\bar{x})^2 \left(-11.021L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 85.3807L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 413.664L_{\bar{x}} \right) \\
 & + 637.843L_{\bar{x}} + \bar{x} \left(-7.90123L_{\bar{x}}^3 + 9.5085L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 487.943L_{\bar{x}} - 2438.69 \right) \\
 & + x \left(-0.301235L_x^5 - 13.037L_x^4 - 60.4295L_x^3 + 90.2398L_x^2 + 400.357L_x + 265.017 \right) \\
 & - 0.301235L_x^5 - 8.69136L_x^4 - 69.1867L_x^3 - 286.991L_x^2 \\
 & - 913.865L_x + 9.73661x^5 - 868.539x^4 + 1033.69,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.18c}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{q\bar{q}}^*(x) = & \frac{9N_f}{4} \left\{ x^3 \left(-37.3313L_x^4 + 69.5328L_x^3 - 1189.55L_x^2 + 2193.6L_x - 4962.46 \right) \right. \\
& + x^2 \left(-0.0538545L_x^4 + 8.68065L_x^3 + 179.886L_x^2 + 1428.28L_x + 4299.55 \right) \\
& + 0.101532 (\bar{x})^3 L_{\bar{x}} + 0.0172219 (\bar{x})^2 L_{\bar{x}} + \bar{x} (0.395062L_{\bar{x}} + 0.460905) \\
& + x \left(0.131687L_x^4 + 0.877915L_x^3 + 4.86623L_x^2 + 11.488L_x - 9.51143 \right) \\
& - 0.131687L_x^4 - 0.943759L_x^3 - 3.41767L_x^2 - 4.49137L_x - 16.6625x^5 \\
& \left. + 688.059x^4 + 1.02498 \right\} + \frac{9}{4} \left\{ x^3 \left(-1385.38L_x^5 + 15741.4L_x^4 - 165914.L_x^3 \right. \right. \\
& + 944859.L_x^2 - 3.53957 \times 10^6 L_x + 5.88567 \times 10^6 \left. \right) + x^2 \left(-42.7578L_x^5 \right. \\
& - 1977.89L_x^4 - 39497.9L_x^3 - 422824.L_x^2 - 2.42091 \times 10^6 L_x - 5.92341 \\
& \times 10^6 \left. \right) + 3.3635 (\bar{x})^3 L_{\bar{x}} - 1.78893 (\bar{x})^2 L_{\bar{x}} + \bar{x} (-4.98979L_{\bar{x}} - 13.046) \\
& + x \left(0.0148148L_x^5 - 1.48148L_x^4 - 13.6105L_x^3 - 83.3483L_x^2 - 64.0087L_x + 105.151 \right) \\
& - 0.0148148L_x^5 + 1.08642L_x^4 + 10.911L_x^3 + 17.5783L_x^2 \\
& \left. + 6.83186L_x - 246.269x^5 + 37870.3x^4 + 15.737 \right\}, \tag{3.18d}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{gg}^{(3)}(x) = N_f & \left\{ 532.389 \right. \\
& + x^3 \left(3.23607L_x^5 - 4.68217L_x^4 + 120.483L_x^3 - 119.874L_x^2 + 453.908L_x + 442.25 \right) \\
& + x^2 \left(-0.0565211L_x^5 - 3.10462L_x^4 - 20.1426L_x^3 - 202.066L_x^2 - 561.287L_x + 424.055 \right) \\
& - 0.154321L_x^4 - 0.823045L_x^3 \\
& + (\bar{x})^3 \left(2.61221L_{\bar{x}}^4 - 9.9784L_{\bar{x}}^3 + 116.968L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 267.94L_{\bar{x}} \right) + 1.48131L_{\bar{x}}^2 \\
& + (\bar{x})^2 \left(-0.378008L_{\bar{x}}^4 - 4.9419L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 38.9532L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 203.044L_{\bar{x}} \right) + 22.2518L_{\bar{x}} \\
& + \bar{x} \left(0.308642L_{\bar{x}}^4 + 2.38683L_{\bar{x}}^3 + 3.85219L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 18.9149L_{\bar{x}} - 275.431 \right) + x \left(\right. \\
& - 0.355556L_x^5 - 3.65432L_x^4 - 21.6379L_x^3 - 75.7833L_x^2 - 71.9808L_x \\
& - 1040.7) + 0.177778L_x^5 + 1.2716L_x^4 + 14.2634L_x^3 + 67.2339L_x^2 \\
& \left. + 216.898L_x - 2.00607x^5 - 287.428x^4 + \frac{11.9546}{x} \right\} - 3636.55 \\
& + x^3 \left(-259.099L_x^5 + 3952.96L_x^4 - 34085.L_x^3 + 221224.L_x^2 - 768027.L_x + 594756. \right) \\
& + x^2 \left(-10.1315L_x^5 - 463.996L_x^4 - 8964.71L_x^3 - 91774.6L_x^2 - 536653.L_x + 96171.9 \right) \\
& - 0.925926L_{\bar{x}}^5 + 2.36111L_{\bar{x}}^4 + 14.151L_{\bar{x}}^3 \\
& + (\bar{x})^3 \left(-264.815L_{\bar{x}}^5 + 1791.21L_{\bar{x}}^4 - 23536.1L_{\bar{x}}^3 + 107809.L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 431667.L_{\bar{x}} \right) \\
& - 34.2113L_{\bar{x}}^2 \\
& + (\bar{x})^2 \left(-5.38358L_{\bar{x}}^5 - 180.755L_{\bar{x}}^4 - 3771.6L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 43136.2L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 262007.L_{\bar{x}} \right) \\
& - 103.526L_{\bar{x}} \\
& + \bar{x} \left(1.85185L_{\bar{x}}^5 + 1.08025L_{\bar{x}}^4 - 37.8328L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 107.055L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 85.0903L_{\bar{x}} + 2491.42 \right) \\
& + x \left(10.2642L_x^5 + 65.8827L_x^4 + 175.497L_x^3 - 49.2838L_x^2 - 1754.58L_x \right. \\
& - 692466.) - 1.98519L_x^5 + 5.08025L_x^4 - 171.088L_x^3 - 103.238L_x^2 \\
& \left. - 2331.02L_x + \frac{-177.716L_x - 1109.28}{x} + 1274.6x^5 + 4328.89x^4, \right. \\
& \left. \right. \tag{3.18e}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{qg}^{(3)}(x) = & N_f^2 \left\{ 61.0677 + \bar{x}^3 \left(1.29041 L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 10.4998 L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 27.9136 L_{\bar{x}} \right) \right. \\
 & + \bar{x}^2 \left(-1.87711 L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 7.79618 L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 4.36051 L_{\bar{x}} \right) - 0.987654 L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 4.34568 L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 8.2963 L_{\bar{x}} \\
 & + \bar{x} \left(-0.987654 L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 5.53086 L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 12.2469 L_{\bar{x}} - 13.2448 \right) + 0.0202177 x^6 + 0.107642 x^5 \\
 & + 0.828892 x^4 + 21.886 x^3 - 26.2477 x^2 - 44.418 x - \frac{27.2797}{x} \left. \right\} + N_f \left\{ -617.49 \right. \\
 & + x^3 \left(208.859 L_x^5 + 10.557 L_x^4 + 8704.26 L_x^3 + 1416.74 L_x^2 + 43827.5 L_x + 34568. \right) \\
 & + x^2 \left(-2.85131 L_x^5 - 105.472 L_x^4 - 1575.99 L_x^3 - 11432.7 L_x^2 - 36449.3 L_x + 31014.7 \right) \\
 & + x \left(0.474074 L_x^5 + 1.11934 L_x^4 + 25.2949 L_x^3 - 8.30824 L_x^2 + 333.065 L_x - 28583.3 \right) \\
 & - 0.948148 L_x^5 - 2.83128 L_x^4 - 39.4623 L_x^3 - 104.954 L_x^2 - 206.825 L_x \\
 & + \frac{66.855 L_x + 299.169}{x} + \bar{x}^3 \left(197.15 L_{\bar{x}}^4 - 535.653 L_{\bar{x}}^3 + 8354.24 L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 17173.5 L_{\bar{x}} \right) \\
 & + \bar{x}^2 \left(1.34535 L_{\bar{x}}^4 - 64.5016 L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 1685.89 L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 12486. L_{\bar{x}} \right) \\
 & + 2.88066 L_{\bar{x}}^4 + 28.3567 L_{\bar{x}}^3 + 127.182 L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 392.738 L_{\bar{x}} \\
 & + \bar{x} \left(2.88066 L_{\bar{x}}^4 + 48.3073 L_{\bar{x}}^3 + 198.787 L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 471.463 L_{\bar{x}} + 467.691 \right) \\
 & - 147.604 x^6 + 1147.94 x^5 - 37319.1 x^4 \left. \right\} - 5656.94 \\
 & + x^3 \left(304.814 L_x^5 + 710.583 L_x^4 + 16404.3 L_x^3 + 6246.83 L_x^2 + 151636. L_x + 35826.5 \right) \\
 & + x^2 \left(-0.756674 L_x^5 - 25.0335 L_x^4 - 244.749 L_x^3 + 596.718 L_x^2 + 20659.8 L_x + 30141.2 \right) \\
 & + x \left(-13.949 L_x^5 + 3.72016 L_x^4 - 169.304 L_x^3 + 1422.91 L_x^2 + 285.265 L_x + 20018.4 \right) \\
 & + 10.5877 L_x^5 - 58.7654 L_x^4 + 890.817 L_x^3 - 1109.35 L_x^2 \\
 & + 10247.7 L_x + \frac{923.18 L_x^2 + 2860.53 L_x + 9121.84}{x} \\
 & + \bar{x}^3 \left(89.4404 L_{\bar{x}}^5 + 121.323 L_{\bar{x}}^4 + 3663.99 L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 409.556 L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 32059. L_{\bar{x}} \right) \\
 & + \bar{x}^2 \left(-5.31508 L_{\bar{x}}^5 - 114.333 L_{\bar{x}}^4 - 990.403 L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 3650.08 L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 4439.25 L_{\bar{x}} \right) \\
 & - 2.46914 L_{\bar{x}}^5 - 30.5761 L_{\bar{x}}^4 - 210.131 L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 843.608 L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 2040.62 L_{\bar{x}} \\
 & + \bar{x} \left(-2.46914 L_{\bar{x}}^5 - 58.3951 L_{\bar{x}}^4 - 435.152 L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 1600.97 L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 3150.68 L_{\bar{x}} - 1728.79 \right) \\
 & - 348.194 x^6 + 3445.64 x^5 - 94871.7 x^4, \\
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.18f}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{gg}^{(3)}(x) = & -6265.65x^6 + 66758.4x^5 - 1.06264 \times 10^6 x^4 \\
 & + \left(378.83L_x^5 + 24477.3L_x^4 + 63961.5L_x^3 + 546586.L_x^2 + 910511.L_x + 495749.\right)x^3 \\
 & + \left(57.2841L_x^5 + 1945.83L_x^4 + 27126.6L_x^3 + 189429.L_x^2 + 615133.L_x + 439670.\right)x^2 \\
 & + \left(-100.8L_x^5 - 496.L_x^4 - 1570.17L_x^3 + 7123.33L_x^2 + 13857.3L_x + 19813.6\right)x \\
 & + 28.8L_x^5 - 62.L_x^4 + 3055.28L_x^3 - 176.L_x^2 + 2488.89L_x^2 \\
 & - 839.824L_x^2 + \left\{-0.0357895x^6 + 0.0966543x^5 - 4.13448x^4\right. \\
 & + \left(0.13079L_x^4 - 0.38099L_x^3 + 4.56176L_x^2 - 9.74592L_x + 21.6304\right)x^3 \\
 & + \left(-0.00273785L_x^4 - 0.619734L_x^3 - 2.15326L_x^2 - 20.9999L_x + 148.982\right)x^2 \\
 & + \left(0.0987654L_x^4 - 1.61317L_x^3 - 25.3847L_x^2 - 155.483L_x - 118.21\right)x \\
 & + 0.0987654L_x^4 - 1.21811L_x^3 - 19.2242L_x^2 + 0.888889L_x^2 - 20.4598\frac{1}{(\bar{x})} + \\
 & - 102.721L_x + 6.22222L_{\bar{x}} + \bar{x}^2 \left(0.000979432L_{\bar{x}}^3 + 1.21259L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 8.48683L_{\bar{x}}\right) \\
 & + \bar{x} \left(0.197531L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 3.2716L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 17.8909L_{\bar{x}} - 121.663\right) \\
 & + \bar{x}^3 \left(0.438091L_{\bar{x}}^3 + 0.29313L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 0.409493L_{\bar{x}}\right) \\
 & + 41.2796 - \frac{60.5749}{x} \left\} N_f^2 + 315.306 \left[\frac{1}{\bar{x}}\right]_+ + 44694.L_x \\
 & + 1142.11L_{\bar{x}} + \bar{x}^2 \left(-231.508L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 499.573L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 11535.3L_{\bar{x}}\right) \\
 & + \bar{x} \left(-200.L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 3.56745L_{\bar{x}}^2 - 10.1778L_{\bar{x}} - 23676.7\right) \\
 & + \bar{x}^3 \left(2652.95L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 969.004L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 51848.5L_{\bar{x}}\right) \\
 & + \left\{-65.3387x^6 + 1878.62x^5 - 64513.2x^4\right. \\
 & + \left(426.686L_x^5 + 47.588L_x^4 + 19161.8L_x^3 - 7284.34L_x^2 + 136127.L_x + 25910.7\right)x^3 \\
 & + \left(-4.21446L_x^5 - 150.199L_x^4 - 2113.28L_x^3 - 13513.L_x^2 - 27711.8L_x + 22497.\right)x^2 \\
 & + \left(5.67407L_x^5 + 50.2346L_x^4 + 377.276L_x^3 + 915.648L_x^2 + 274.685L_x + 22082.4\right)x \\
 & - 3.79259L_x^5 - 19.358L_x^4 - 254.888L_x^3 + 10.6667L_x^3 - 1313.87L_x^2 \\
 & + 64.5363L_x^2 + 347.079\frac{1}{(\bar{x})} - 3835.18L_x - 43.8845L_{\bar{x}} \\
 & + \bar{x}^3 \left(-83.5926L_{\bar{x}}^4 + 181.9L_{\bar{x}}^3 - 3263.87L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 6458.66L_{\bar{x}}\right) \\
 & + \bar{x} \left(-0.493827L_{\bar{x}}^4 - 3.45679L_{\bar{x}}^3 + 14.1101L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 470.287L_{\bar{x}} + 4782.37\right) \\
 & + \bar{x}^2 \left(1.57238L_{\bar{x}}^4 + 69.5168L_{\bar{x}}^3 + 968.989L_{\bar{x}}^2 + 5625.16L_{\bar{x}}\right) - 9860.15 \\
 & + \frac{176.957L_x + 788.476}{x} \left\} N_f + 31575.9 + \frac{2077.15L_x^2 + 7128.59L_x + 23355.4}{x}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.18g}$$

3.2.2 Numerical fit for TMD FFs

Following the same approach, we give in this subsection the results for TMD FFs. The one-loop scale-independent coefficient functions are given by

$$C_{qq}^{(1)}(z) = z^3(6.88266L_z - 7.0639) + z^2(10.467L_z - 0.842818) + z(5.33333L_z + 5.33121) \\ + 5.33333L_z + 8.\bar{z} - 0.128696z^6 + 0.818297z^5 - 3.44742z^4 - 5.33333, \quad (3.19a)$$

$$C_{gq}^{(1)}(z) = \frac{10.6667L_z}{z} - 10.6667L_z + z(5.33333L_z - 5.33333) - 8.\bar{z} + 8., \quad (3.19b)$$

$$C_{qg}^{(1)}(z) = z(2. - 4.L_z) + z^2(4.L_z - 2.) + 2.L_z, \quad (3.19c)$$

$$C_{gg}^{(1)}(z) = -12. + z^3(15.486L_z - 15.8938) + z^2(-0.449268L_z - 1.89634) \\ - 24.L_z + \frac{24.L_z}{z} - 0.289566z^6 + 1.84117z^5 - 7.7567z^4 + 12.\bar{z} \\ + z(48.L_z + 11.9952). \quad (3.19d)$$

The two-loop scale-independent coefficient functions are given by

$$C_{qq}^{(2)}(z) = C_{q'q}^{(2)}(z) + N_f \left\{ 5.53086 \frac{1}{(\bar{x})_+} + z^3(1.70397L_z^2 - 4.64799L_z + 10.359) \right. \\ + z^2(0.881779L_z^2 - 8.99257L_z - 0.401235) \\ + z(0.444444L_z^2 - 0.888889L_z - 3.55556) + 0.444444L_z^2 \\ \left. - 8.L_z - 1.67901\bar{z} - 0.00933333z^6 + 0.104686z^5 - 1.16427z^4 - 1.97531 \right\} \\ + 14.9267 \frac{1}{(\bar{x})_+} + \bar{z}^3(3.93463L_{\bar{z}} - 0.760825L_{\bar{z}}^2) + \bar{z}^2(2.42655L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 12.8657L_{\bar{z}}) \\ + 7.11111L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 22.2222L_{\bar{z}} + \bar{z}(-3.55556L_{\bar{z}}^2 + 47.1111L_{\bar{z}} + 139.708) \\ + z^3(-9.26406L_z^3 - 52.8068L_z^2 + 31.8935L_z - 175.006) \\ + z^2(-22.9319L_z^3 - 1.84413L_z^2 - 1.58947L_z + 42.8001) \\ + z(-5.18519L_z^3 + 6.L_z^2 - 122.654L_z + 146.514) - 5.18519L_z^3 - 14.4444L_z^2 \\ + 75.5681L_z + 0.720394z^6 - 7.22814z^5 + 85.3763z^4 - 260.245, \quad (3.20a)$$

$$C_{q'q}^{(2)}(z) = C_{q'q}^{(2)}(z), \quad (3.20b)$$

$$C_{\bar{q}q}^{(2)}(z) = C_{q'q}^{(2)}(z) + z^2(-1.2533L_z^3 + 26.1088L_z^2 + 241.727L_z + 645.84) \\ + z(1.33333L_z^3 + 0.888889L_z^2 - 1.33333L_z + 18.5241) - 1.33333L_z^3 \\ - 3.55556L_z^2 - 8.44444L_z - 0.444444\bar{z} - 1.48376z^6 + 20.64z^5 - 282.996z^4 \\ - 10.8899 + z^3(47.853L_z^3 - 13.7843L_z^2 + 664.436L_z - 389.634), \quad (3.20c)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{q'q}^{(2)}(z) = & -48.773 + z^3 \left(0.0245052L_z^3 + 0.125079L_z^2 - 1.08241L_z + 3.45972 \right) \\
 & + z^2 \left(0.000177368L_z^3 - 5.32882L_z^2 - 5.58902L_z + 11.417 \right) \\
 & + z \left(4.88889L_z^3 - 7.33333L_z^2 - 18.6667L_z + 35.4396 \right) + 4.88889L_z^3 \\
 & - 7.33333L_z^2 - 48.L_z + \frac{7.11111L_z^2 + 3.55556L_z - 1.45999}{z} \\
 & + 1.33333\bar{z} - 0.000213858z^6 + 0.00372439z^5 - 0.0868925z^4,
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.20d}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{gq}^{(2)}(z) = & 1290.49 + \bar{z}^3 \left(-3.84057L_{\bar{z}}^3 + 37.6298L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 86.9353L_{\bar{z}} \right) \\
 & + \bar{z}^2 \left(2.86982L_{\bar{z}}^3 + 23.1076L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 66.3682L_{\bar{z}} \right) + 1.48148L_{\bar{z}}^3 - 4.44444L_{\bar{z}}^2 \\
 & - 48.3094L_{\bar{z}} + \bar{z} \left(1.48148L_{\bar{z}}^3 + 21.3333L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 33.1982L_{\bar{z}} - 441.625 \right) \\
 & + z^3 \left(-5.92385L_z^3 - 22.5299L_z^2 - 110.802L_z + 15.1969 \right) \\
 & + z^2 \left(-0.212249L_z^3 - 5.70494L_z^2 - 67.3286L_z + 304.102 \right) \\
 & + z \left(-89.1852L_z^3 + 84.8889L_z^2 + 151.253L_z - 1484.97 \right) - 45.6296L_z^3 \\
 & + 21.3333L_z^2 + 357.939L_z + \frac{-106.667L_z^3 - 282.667L_z^2 + 156.728L_z - 152.722}{z} \\
 & - 0.587738z^6 - 3.60247z^5 + 53.0513z^4,
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.20e}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{qg}^{(2)}(z) = & -33.5701 + N_f \left\{ \bar{z}^3 \left(2.042L_{\bar{z}} - 0.179298L_{\bar{z}}^2 \right) + \bar{z}^2 \left(0.670481L_{\bar{z}}^2 + 0.602593L_{\bar{z}} \right) \right. \\
 & + 0.333333L_{\bar{z}}^2 + 1.11111L_{\bar{z}} + \bar{z} \left(-0.666667L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 1.55556L_{\bar{z}} + 4.87603 \right) \\
 & + z^3 \left(-0.179321L_z^2 + 2.04201L_z + 0.514002 \right) \\
 & + z^2 \left(0.670483L_z^2 - 8.28627L_z - 2.88119 \right) \\
 & + z \left(-0.666667L_z^2 + 7.33333L_z + 7.50775 \right) + 0.333333L_z^2 - 3.33333L_z - 0.015025z^6 \\
 & \left. + 0.0450704z^5 - 0.294577z^4 - 6.09183 \right\} + \bar{z}^3 \left(3.18953L_{\bar{z}}^3 - 3.71065L_{\bar{z}}^2 + 13.5993L_{\bar{z}} \right) \\
 & + \bar{z}^2 \left(-1.01091L_{\bar{z}}^3 - 5.20986L_{\bar{z}}^2 + 41.8832L_{\bar{z}} \right) - 0.555556L_{\bar{z}}^3 - 3.5L_{\bar{z}}^2 \\
 & + 1.78267L_{\bar{z}} + \bar{z} \left(1.11111L_{\bar{z}}^3 + 8.33333L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 17.232L_{\bar{z}} - 79.1583 \right) \\
 & + z^3 \left(-6.58896L_z^3 - 12.6016L_z^2 - 148.67L_z + 226.183 \right) \\
 & + z^2 \left(-9.99409L_z^3 - 45.4536L_z^2 - 32.8022L_z - 189.651 \right) \\
 & + z \left(66.8889L_z^3 + 2.66667L_z^2 - 147.41L_z - 10.8933 \right) + 8.55556L_z^3 - 24.3333L_z^2 \\
 & - 97.2949L_z + \frac{16.L_z^2 + 8.L_z - 3.28497}{z} - 0.7087z^6 - 0.502913z^5 + 33.3265z^4,
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.20f}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{gg}^{(2)}(z) = N_f & \left\{ 12.4444 \frac{1}{(\bar{x})_+} - 127.778 - 0.000223065 \bar{z}^3 L_{\bar{z}} - 0.0000208355 \bar{z}^2 L_{\bar{z}} \right. \\
 & + 2.L_{\bar{z}} + z^3 \left(1.76728 L_z^3 - 4.55758 L_z^2 + 15.8982 L_z + 0.643843 \right) \\
 & + z^2 \left(0.0299539 L_z^3 + 7.78684 L_z^2 - 25.7082 L_z + 49.0399 \right) \\
 & + z \left(9.77778 L_z^3 - 19.3333 L_z^2 - 78.L_z + 83.3332 \right) + 9.77778 L_z^3 + 7.33333 L_z^2 - 50.L_z \\
 & + \frac{-0.888889 L_z^2 - 27.1111 L_z + 3.4321}{z} + 37.5556 \bar{z} - 0.00782998 z^6 + 0.153818 z^5 \\
 & \left. - 3.92838 z^4 \right\} + 33.585 \frac{1}{(\bar{x})_+} + 1795.49 + \bar{z}^3 \left(0.0225989 L_{\bar{z}}^2 + 287.323 L_{\bar{z}} \right) \\
 & + \bar{z}^2 \left(66.3821 L_{\bar{z}}^2 + 5.53377 L_{\bar{z}} \right) + 36.L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 6.L_{\bar{z}} + \bar{z} \left(-18.L_{\bar{z}}^2 + 216.L_{\bar{z}} + 444.823 \right) \\
 & + z^3 \left(-967.096 L_z^3 - 103.327 L_z^2 - 11404.1 L_z + 4605.87 \right) \\
 & + z^2 \left(-21.4751 L_z^3 - 591.494 L_z^2 - 3594.61 L_z - 9731.14 \right) \\
 & + z \left(-744.L_z^3 - 75.L_z^2 + 357.518 L_z - 2387.27 \right) - 132.L_z^3 + 33.L_z^2 + 1292.74 L_z \\
 & + \frac{-240.L_z^3 - 660.L_z^2 + 62.259 L_z - 296.958}{z} + 24.3517 z^6 - 407.965 z^5 + 5728.73 z^4.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.20g}$$

The three-loop scale-independent coefficient functions are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{qq}^{(3)}(z) = & C_{q'q}^{(3)}(z) + N_f \left\{ 154.257 \frac{1}{(\bar{x})_+} + \bar{z}^3 \left(1.03702 L_{\bar{z}}^3 + 0.00482051 L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 1.98623 L_{\bar{z}} \right) \right. \\
 & + \bar{z}^2 \left(-0.691297 L_{\bar{z}}^3 - 5.00561 L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 0.834261 L_{\bar{z}} \right) - 2.107 L_{\bar{z}}^3 - 10.3704 L_{\bar{z}}^2 \\
 & + 13.8356 L_{\bar{z}} + \bar{z} \left(1.0535 L_{\bar{z}}^3 - 3.55556 L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 26.922 L_{\bar{z}} + 57.6679 \right) \\
 & + z^3 \left(-19.7036 L_z^4 + 33.1654 L_z^3 - 444.349 L_z^2 + 661.632 L_z - 1870.9 \right) \\
 & + z^2 \left(-1.9698 L_z^4 + 30.6275 L_z^3 + 191.742 L_z^2 + 337.809 L_z + 2071.18 \right) \\
 & + z \left(-0.148148 L_z^4 - 12.0933 L_z^3 + 50.6066 L_z^2 + 131.174 L_z - 355.483 \right) \\
 & - 0.148148 L_z^4 + 4.56516 L_z^3 + 115.265 L_z^2 - 458.905 L_z + 0.5958 z^6 \\
 & \left. - 10.0011 z^5 + 300.139 z^4 + 138.622 \right\} + N_f^2 \left\{ -9.09324 \frac{1}{(\bar{x})_+} \right. \\
 & + z^3 \left(1.13739 L_z^3 - 1.11292 L_z^2 + 8.49447 L_z + 0.132844 \right) \\
 & + z^2 \left(0.911883 L_z^3 - 3.47057 L_z^2 + 5.15991 L_z - 2.6942 \right) \\
 & + z \left(0.460905 L_z^3 - 0.855967 L_z^2 - 2.50206 L_z - 0.131794 \right) + 0.460905 L_z^3 \\
 & - 2.43621 L_z^2 + 8.82305 L_z - 7.57543 \bar{z} - 0.0139459 z^6 + 0.212281 z^5 - 3.95786 z^4 \\
 & \left. + 9.22493 \right\} + 140.136 \frac{1}{(\bar{x})_+} + \bar{z}^3 \left(144.25 L_{\bar{z}}^4 - 566.24 L_{\bar{z}}^3 + 6271.93 L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 15644.6 L_{\bar{z}} \right) \\
 & + \bar{z}^2 \left(-4.10249 L_{\bar{z}}^4 - 121.769 L_{\bar{z}}^3 - 1804.41 L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 12411.1 L_{\bar{z}} \right) + 34.7654 L_{\bar{z}}^3 \\
 & + 5.09037 L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 1826.42 L_{\bar{z}} + \bar{z} \left(-42.6667 L_{\bar{z}}^3 + 32.8626 L_{\bar{z}}^2 + 1865.35 L_{\bar{z}} - 104.524 \right) \\
 & + z^3 \left(55.5684 L_z^5 + 409.681 L_z^4 + 1340.71 L_z^3 + 9286.53 L_z^2 - 212.8 L_z + 19119.9 \right) \\
 & + z^2 \left(12.7948 L_z^5 - 7.34615 L_z^4 - 652.115 L_z^3 - 4213.45 L_z^2 - 9887.78 L_z + 17171.7 \right) \\
 & + z \left(0.330864 L_z^5 - 14.4444 L_z^4 + 235.053 L_z^3 - 739.672 L_z^2 + 998.485 L_z - 22860.2 \right) \\
 & + 0.330864 L_z^5 - 1.73663 L_z^4 - 235.432 L_z^3 - 1059.64 L_z^2 \\
 & + 3285.53 L_z - 53.6084 z^6 + 420.432 z^5 - 16201.7 z^4 + 133.444,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.21a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{\bar{q}q}^{(3)}(z) = & C_{q'q}^{(3)}(z) + N_f \left\{ \bar{z}^3 \left(-10.7901L_z^3 - 1.1804L_z^2 - 172.111L_z \right) \right. \\
 & + \bar{z}^2 \left(-0.301929L_z^3 - 6.5035L_z^2 - 51.1538L_z \right) + \bar{z} \left(0.395062L_z + 0.460905 \right) \\
 & + z^3 \left(-17.0335L_z^4 - 137.582L_z^3 - 499.752L_z^2 - 1860.45L_z - 759.677 \right) \\
 & + z^2 \left(-1.91048L_z^4 - 4.52615L_z^3 - 95.3246L_z^2 - 571.103L_z - 524.745 \right) \\
 & + z \left(0.773663L_z^4 - 1.62414L_z^3 - 7.72423L_z^2 + 14.3251L_z - 277.011 \right) - 0.773663L_z^4 \\
 & + 1.16324L_z^3 + 3.64193L_z^2 + 13.9018L_z + 15.9632z^6 - 137.732z^5 + 1650.43z^4 \\
 & \left. + 32.7672 \right\} + \bar{z}^3 \left(1380.49L_z^4 - 3405.35L_z^3 + 54960.L_z^2 - 107954.L_z \right) \\
 & + \bar{z}^2 \left(-26.476L_z^4 - 909.761L_z^3 - 12653.L_z^2 - 84025.1L_z \right) + \bar{z} \left(-4.98979L_z - 13.046 \right) \\
 & + z^3 \left(-486.111L_z^5 + 2695.54L_z^4 - 19026.4L_z^3 + 99236.L_z^2 - 179433.L_z + 137119. \right) \\
 & + z^2 \left(15.2308L_z^5 + 265.21L_z^4 + 2452.17L_z^3 + 12096.8L_z^2 - 16346.8L_z + 124275. \right) \\
 & + z \left(-2.35556L_z^5 - 14.8148L_z^4 + 109.379L_z^3 + 142.666L_z^2 - 100.216L_z - 192966. \right) \\
 & + 2.35556L_z^5 + 24.4527L_z^4 - 16.7701L_z^3 + 103.935L_z^2 \\
 & + 333.13L_z - 1141.38z^6 + 6288.46z^5 - 73997.z^4 + 422.31,
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.21b}$$

$$C_{q'q}^{(3)}(z) = C_{q'q}^*(z) + \frac{d^{ABC}d_{ABC}}{32N_c} C_{d33}(z), \tag{3.21c}$$

$$C_{\bar{q}'q}^{(3)}(z) = C_{q'q}^*(z) - \frac{d^{ABC}d_{ABC}}{32N_c} C_{d33}(z), \tag{3.21d}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{q'q}^*(z) = N_f & \left\{ 27.0915 + \bar{z}^3 \left(0.193659L_z^3 + 0.293846L_z^2 - 2.24651L_z \right) \right. \\
 & + \bar{z}^2 \left(0.00288809L_z^3 - 1.70852L_z^2 - 7.99319L_z \right) \\
 & + \bar{z} \left(-0.0987654L_z^3 - 0.493827L_z^2 - 1.28966L_z - 3.86138 \right) \\
 & + z^3 \left(0.151889L_z^4 + 0.157662L_z^3 - 0.309824L_z^2 + 6.09781L_z + 1.00545 \right) \\
 & + z^2 \left(-0.00133511L_z^4 - 3.60493L_z^3 + 16.2546L_z^2 - 24.7872L_z + 12.0106 \right) \\
 & + z \left(0.790123L_z^4 - 4.6749L_z^3 + 23.4989L_z^2 + 10.1958L_z - 30.7157 \right) \\
 & + 0.790123L_z^4 - 13.5638L_z^3 - 2.87145L_z^2 + 11.7244L_z \\
 & + \frac{6.32099L_z^3 + 4.74074L_z^2 + 5.47355L_z - 6.50358}{z} - 0.0100925z^6 + 0.0433735z^5 \\
 & - 2.92155z^4 \left. \right\} + 2356.76 + \bar{z}^3 \left(1.99803L_z^4 + 0.201226L_z^3 + 60.9292L_z^2 + 14.0251L_z \right) \\
 & + \bar{z}^2 \left(-0.026975L_z^4 + 1.5332L_z^3 - 1.66342L_z^2 - 74.0435L_z \right) \\
 & + \bar{z} \left(0.246914L_z^4 - 0.938272L_z^3 - 4.14606L_z^2 + 61.3677L_z + 90.0722 \right) \\
 & + z^3 \left(1.44997L_z^5 + 5.483L_z^4 + 123.168L_z^3 + 176.819L_z^2 + 923.553L_z + 28.2894 \right) \\
 & + z^2 \left(-0.00167084L_z^5 + 22.4717L_z^4 + 1.00054L_z^3 - 146.27L_z^2 + 790.245L_z + 5.17563 \right) \\
 & + z \left(-43.2296L_z^5 + 85.358L_z^4 - 173.688L_z^3 - 919.477L_z^2 + 3982.24L_z - 2387.44 \right) \\
 & + 5.03704L_z^5 - 14.7654L_z^4 + 79.7975L_z^3 - 990.195L_z^2 + 273.338L_z \\
 & + \frac{-54.5185L_z^4 - 353.975L_z^3 - 346.753L_z^2 - 131.107L_z + 712.406}{z} \\
 & - 3.27908z^6 + 33.6575z^5 - 745.562z^4, \tag{3.21e}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{d33}(z) = & \bar{z}^2 \left(-0.307397L_z^2 - 38.4701L_z \right) + \bar{z} \left(-1.54596L_z^2 + 16.3038L_z + 62.8465 \right) \\
 & + z^3 \left(2.97919L_z^5 + 34.253L_z^4 + 132.475L_z^3 + 595.614L_z^2 + 587.898L_z + 520.873 \right) \\
 & + z^2 \left(0.0487062L_z^5 - 34.2258L_z^4 + 134.207L_z^3 + 383.35L_z^2 + 246.025L_z + 472.994 \right) \\
 & + z \left(2.66667L_z^4 - 260.948L_z^3 + 967.077L_z^2 - 1766.62L_z + 1419.94 \right) \\
 & + 7.46667L_z^5 - 6.22222L_z^4 - 10.3848L_z^3 + 706.144L_z^2 + 521.357L_z + 4.63572z^6 \\
 & - 11.1449z^5 - 872.326z^4 - 1534.97 + \bar{z}^3 \left(-0.269815L_z^2 - 28.5219L_z \right), \tag{3.21f}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{gq}^{(3)}(z) = N_f & \left\{ -1108.48 + \bar{z}^3 \left(7.58584L_z^4 - 31.4672L_z^3 + 228.754L_z^2 - 476.836L_z \right) \right. \\
 & + \bar{z}^2 \left(-0.940842L_z^4 - 14.0264L_z^3 - 53.8666L_z^2 - 174.207L_z \right) \\
 & - 0.411523L_z^4 - 1.86557L_z^3 + 31.6117L_z^2 + 126.856L_z \\
 & + \bar{z} \left(-0.411523L_z^4 - 6.1454L_z^3 - 1.90267L_z^2 + 162.885L_z + 913.267 \right) \\
 & + z^3 \left(4.57512L_z^5 + 11.1861L_z^4 + 203.498L_z^3 + 290.533L_z^2 + 1265.34L_z + 630.954 \right) \\
 & + z^2 \left(-0.0370741L_z^5 - 1.40262L_z^4 - 28.1512L_z^3 - 174.684L_z^2 - 95.9495L_z + 559.385 \right) \\
 & + z \left(-4.02963L_z^5 + 6.02469L_z^4 + 24.2085L_z^3 - 459.232L_z^2 + 915.724L_z + 599.07 \right) \\
 & + 8.05926L_z^5 - 24.4938L_z^4 - 133.619L_z^3 - 1101.17L_z^2 + 1025.8L_z \\
 & + \frac{-36.0823L_z^4 - 70.5844L_z^3 - 30.0038L_z^2 - 1644.91L_z + 531.011}{z} \\
 & - 3.68167z^6 + 46.0164z^5 - 1188.42z^4 \Big\} - 16659.8 \\
 & + \bar{z}^3 \left(35.4193L_z^5 - 219.487L_z^4 + 1485.12L_z^3 - 4170.57L_z^2 + 10384.9L_z \right) \\
 & + \bar{z}^2 \left(-5.35238L_z^5 - 42.4256L_z^4 + 5.94854L_z^3 - 133.051L_z^2 - 1489.25L_z \right) \\
 & - 2.46914L_z^5 + 7.94239L_z^4 + 115.51L_z^3 - 515.669L_z^2 - 1954.74L_z \\
 & + \bar{z} \left(-2.46914L_z^5 - 23.1687L_z^4 + 119.033L_z^3 + 1075.92L_z^2 - 2726.04L_z - 17725.8 \right) \\
 & + z^3 \left(-76.1738L_z^5 - 9.10623L_z^4 - 2287.06L_z^3 - 7866.64L_z^2 - 5529.82L_z - 18309.8 \right) \\
 & + z^2 \left(0.537045L_z^5 + 45.4989L_z^4 + 819.376L_z^3 + 722.523L_z^2 + 15767.9L_z - 16612.4 \right) \\
 & + z \left(518.199L_z^5 - 1121.6L_z^4 + 829.631L_z^3 + 21325.1L_z^2 - 33619.9L_z + 29876.3 \right) \\
 & - 89.9951L_z^5 + 149.728L_z^4 + 1805.41L_z^3 + 20822.L_z^2 - 2827.94L_z \\
 & + \frac{384.L_z^5 + 3473.78L_z^4 + 5160.83L_z^3 + 6813.26L_z^2 + 37045.7L_z + 7355.78}{z} \\
 & + 49.7303z^6 - 749.182z^5 + 14561.3z^4,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.21g}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{qg}^{(3)}(z) = & -199.178z^6 + 216.114z^5 - 7090.88z^4 \\
 & + \left(-156.025L_z^5 + 166.04L_z^4 - 4677.54L_z^3 + 2353.55L_z^2 - 15669.L_z + 452.173 \right) z^3 \\
 & + \left(10.1476L_z^5 + 308.931L_z^4 + 318.491L_z^3 + 6648.7L_z^2 + 38837.8L_z + 74.1398 \right) z^2 \\
 & + \left(-395.365L_z^5 - 435.299L_z^4 - 651.612L_z^3 - 873.892L_z^2 + 8857.9L_z - 3975.65 \right) z \\
 & - 0.925926L_z^5 + 16.8741L_z^4 - 12.0833L_z^3 - 25.9012L_z^2 - 54.8189L_z^3 \\
 & - 255.16L_z^3 - 28.4699L_z^2 - 4389.82L_z^2 + \left\{ -0.000633714z^6 + 0.0260241z^5 \right. \\
 & - 0.665263z^4 + \left(-0.0765408L_z^3 + 1.70812L_z^2 - 8.03237L_z + 9.12771 \right) z^3 \\
 & + \left(1.03454L_z^3 - 5.86883L_z^2 + 7.22527L_z - 4.90518 \right) z^2 \\
 & + \left(-1.03704L_z^3 + 5.25926L_z^2 - 4.39289L_z - 9.7382 \right) z - 0.37037L_z^3 + 0.518519L_z^3 \\
 & - 1.85185L_z^2 - 1.85185L_z^2 + 1.26572L_z + \bar{z}^2 \left(-0.73545L_z^3 - 1.69507L_z^2 + 8.70289L_z \right) \\
 & + \bar{z}^3 \left(0.330843L_z^3 - 1.24575L_z^2 + 1.0939L_z \right) \\
 & + \bar{z} \left(0.740741L_z^3 + 2.59259L_z^2 - 7.12403L_z - 6.15555 \right) - 0.0998535L_z + 9.56988 \Big\} N_f^2 \\
 & + 275.019L_z + \bar{z}^2 \left(-2.93658L_z^5 - 70.6885L_z^4 - 754.615L_z^3 - 4257.26L_z^2 - 13872.4L_z \right) \\
 & + \bar{z} \left(1.85185L_z^5 + 28.7346L_z^4 + 139.144L_z^3 - 109.864L_z^2 - 1688.1L_z - 2655.53 \right) \\
 & + \bar{z}^3 \left(88.7527L_z^5 + 138.689L_z^4 + 3798.44L_z^3 + 4087.64L_z^2 + 17552.1L_z \right) \\
 & + 1017.76L_z + \left\{ -21.5862z^6 + 150.038z^5 - 4826.58z^4 \right. \\
 & + \left(26.6804L_z^5 + 4.22518L_z^4 + 1004.59L_z^3 + 571.353L_z^2 + 4318.31L_z + 5231.6 \right) z^3 \\
 & + \left(-0.395692L_z^5 - 18.1614L_z^4 - 227.L_z^3 - 1356.54L_z^2 - 6051.6L_z + 4714.16 \right) z^2 \\
 & + \left(3.02222L_z^5 - 8.2716L_z^4 - 63.1193L_z^3 - 254.718L_z^2 + 89.1164L_z - 4904.57 \right) z \\
 & - 1.51111L_z^5 + 1.08025L_z^4 + 0.765432L_z^4 + 11.251L_z^3 \\
 & + 0.806584L_z^3 + 26.1788L_z^2 + 273.617L_z^2 - 30.318L_z \\
 & + \bar{z} \left(-2.16049L_z^4 - 24.428L_z^3 - 37.4317L_z^2 + 179.106L_z + 330.174 \right) \\
 & + \bar{z}^2 \left(1.41617L_z^4 - 0.661483L_z^3 - 339.004L_z^2 - 2561.81L_z \right) \\
 & + \bar{z}^3 \left(34.8293L_z^4 - 104.9L_z^3 + 1456.48L_z^2 - 2987.62L_z \right) + 99.119L_z \\
 & - 424.185 + \frac{13.5638L_z^3 - 9.74486L_z^2 + 1.61518L_z - 10.5514}{z} \Big\} N_f + 9611.66 \\
 & + \frac{-122.667L_z^4 - 814.222L_z^3 - 1026.22L_z^2 - 442.914L_z + 1652.6}{z}, \tag{3.21h}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{gg}^{(3)}(z) = & 13587.6z^6 - 182029.z^5 + 4.31788 \times 10^6 z^4 + \left(-17646.9L_z^5 - 32932.7L_z^4 \right. \\
 & - 895202.L_z^3 - 506008.L_z^2 - 6.67683 \times 10^6 L_z - 2.23289 \times 10^6 \Big) z^3 + \left(111.781L_z^5 \right. \\
 & + 4555.84L_z^4 + 63933.2L_z^3 + 367397.L_z^2 + 694258.L_z - 1.99903 \times 10^6 \Big) z^2 \\
 & + \left(4334.4L_z^5 + 2099.L_z^4 + 1739.67L_z^3 + 121402.L_z^2 - 10723.5L_z + 190560.\right) z \\
 & - 244.8L_z^5 + 380.L_z^4 + 176.L_z^3 + 3912.39L_z^2 + 839.824L_z^2 \\
 & + 61497.1L_z^2 + \left\{ -0.0586466z^6 - 0.0523985z^5 + 3.93521z^4 \right. \\
 & + \left(-0.853738L_z^4 + 3.18919L_z^3 - 22.3459L_z^2 + 51.4518L_z - 104.039\right) z^3 \\
 & + \left(0.00929978L_z^4 - 3.60852L_z^3 - 3.74294L_z^2 + 104.196L_z + 35.241\right) z^2 \\
 & + \left(1.18519L_z^4 - 25.5144L_z^3 + 51.8078L_z^2 + 58.689L_z - 146.248\right) z \\
 & + 1.18519L_z^4 - 27.0947L_z^3 - 0.888889L_z^2 + 5.70903L_z^2 - 20.4598\frac{1}{(\bar{x})_+} \\
 & - 6.22222L_{\bar{z}} + \bar{z}^2 \left(0.00178891L_{\bar{z}}^3 - 1.13567L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 2.99102L_{\bar{z}}\right) \\
 & + \bar{z} \left(0.197531L_{\bar{z}}^3 - 0.604938L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 16.9247L_{\bar{z}} - 99.3166\right) \\
 & + \bar{z}^3 \left(0.618545L_{\bar{z}}^3 + 1.03642L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 0.613943L_{\bar{z}}\right) + 113.908L_z \\
 & + 240.465 + \frac{0.263374L_z^3 + 1.5144L_z^2 + 37.1139L_z - 7.39814}{z} \Big\} N_f^2 \\
 & + 315.306\frac{1}{(\bar{x})_+} - 7159.3L_{\bar{z}} + \bar{z}^3 \left(-4055.59L_{\bar{z}}^3 - 2593.37L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 48610.9L_{\bar{z}}\right) \\
 & + \bar{z} \left(-376.L_{\bar{z}}^3 - 1179.39L_{\bar{z}}^2 + 12927.7L_{\bar{z}} + 3854.88\right) \\
 & + \bar{z}^2 \left(234.799L_{\bar{z}}^3 - 891.557L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 27609.5L_{\bar{z}}\right) \\
 & - 656.548L_z + \left\{ -366.473z^6 + 5156.93z^5 - 148894.z^4 \right. \\
 & + \left(771.541L_z^5 + 751.33L_z^4 + 35545.6L_z^3 + 5384.26L_z^2 + 246456.L_z + 81634.5\right) z^3 \\
 & + \left(-6.90626L_z^5 - 256.962L_z^4 - 3539.19L_z^3 - 23870.L_z^2 - 52024.3L_z + 71845.1\right) z^2 \\
 & + \left(-114.03L_z^5 + 344.525L_z^4 + 647.313L_z^3 - 3967.84L_z^2 + 7537.44L_z - 8883.28\right) z \\
 & + 32.237L_z^5 - 60.2469L_z^4 - 10.6667L_z^3 - 287.664L_z^3 \\
 & - 64.5363L_z^2 - 6169.48L_z^2 + 347.079\frac{1}{(\bar{x})_+} + 61.0452L_{\bar{z}} \\
 & + \bar{z}^2 \left(-1.53589L_{\bar{z}}^4 - 72.1586L_{\bar{z}}^3 - 964.26L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 5462.05L_{\bar{z}}\right) \\
 & + \bar{z} \left(-0.493827L_{\bar{z}}^4 + 4.24691L_{\bar{z}}^3 + 66.1118L_{\bar{z}}^2 + 0.917326L_{\bar{z}} + 2403.55\right) \\
 & + \bar{z}^3 \left(96.2988L_{\bar{z}}^4 - 145.492L_{\bar{z}}^3 + 3741.37L_{\bar{z}}^2 - 6474.06L_{\bar{z}}\right) - 5069.6L_z + 100.426 \\
 & + \frac{-74.0741L_z^4 + 136.494L_z^3 + 909.237L_z^2 - 3714.97L_z + 905.703}{z} \Big\} N_f - 145882. \\
 & + \frac{864.L_z^5 + 8008.L_z^4 + 15340.7L_z^3 + 23082.4L_z^2 + 76348.7L_z + 19111.9}{z}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.21i}$$

4 Small x expansion of unpolarized TMD coefficients and resummation for TMD FFs

In this section we give the results for TMD PDFs and FFs expanded in high energy limit, namely $x, z \rightarrow 0$. A striking difference between space-like TMD PDFs and time-like TMD FFs is that there is only single logarithmic enhancement in each order of perturbative expansion in TMD PDFs, while in TMD FFs it becomes double logarithmic enhancement. We also resum the small- z logarithms in TMD FFs to Next-to-Next-to-Leading Logarithmic (NNLL) accuracy in this section.

4.1 Small- x expansion of unpolarized TMD PDFs

Using the analytic expression we obtained, it is straightforward to obtain the small- x expansion. At leading power in the expansion, the results read

$$\begin{aligned}
 xI_{qq}^{(2)}(x) &= xI_{qq'}^{(2)}(x) = xI_{q\bar{q}}^{(2)}(x) = xI_{q\bar{q}'}^{(2)}(x) = 2C_F T_F \left(\frac{172}{27} - \frac{8\zeta_2}{3} \right), \\
 xI_{qq}^{(3)}(x) &= xI_{qq'}^{(3)}(x) = xI_{q\bar{q}}^{(3)}(x) = xI_{q\bar{q}'}^{(3)}(x) \\
 &= 2T_F \left[\left(\frac{208\zeta_2}{9} + \frac{32\zeta_3}{3} - \frac{17152}{243} \right) C_A C_F \ln x + \left(-16\zeta_2 + \frac{512}{9}\zeta_3 + \frac{32}{3}\zeta_4 - \frac{269}{9} \right) C_F^2 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{12008\zeta_2}{81} + 120\zeta_3 + \frac{920\zeta_4}{9} - \frac{456266}{729} \right) C_A C_F + \left(-\frac{32\zeta_2}{9} - \frac{64\zeta_3}{9} + \frac{16928}{729} \right) C_F N_f T_F \right]. \tag{4.1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 xI_{gq}^{(2)}(x) &= 2C_A T_F \left(\frac{172}{27} - \frac{8\zeta_2}{3} \right), \\
 xI_{gq}^{(3)}(x) &= 2T_F \left[\left(\frac{208\zeta_2}{9} + \frac{32\zeta_3}{3} - \frac{17152}{243} \right) C_A^2 \ln x + \left(\frac{160\zeta_2}{27} - \frac{32\zeta_3}{9} - \frac{3164}{729} \right) C_A N_f T_F \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left(-16\zeta_2 + \frac{512\zeta_3}{9} + \frac{32\zeta_4}{3} - \frac{269}{9} \right) C_A C_F + \left(\frac{12536\zeta_2}{81} + \frac{1096\zeta_3}{9} + \frac{920\zeta_4}{9} - \frac{470494}{729} \right) C_A^2 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left(-\frac{512\zeta_2}{27} - \frac{64\zeta_3}{9} + \frac{40184}{729} \right) C_F N_f T_F \right], \tag{4.2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 xI_{gq}^{(2)}(x) &= C_A C_F \left[\frac{88}{3}\zeta_2 + 48\zeta_3 - \frac{3160}{27} \right] + \frac{448}{27} C_F N_f T_F, \\
 xI_{gq}^{(3)}(x) &= C_A^2 C_F \left[64\zeta_3 \ln^2 x + \left(-\frac{7504}{27}\zeta_2 - 80\zeta_3 - \frac{392}{3}\zeta_4 + \frac{75584}{81} \right) \ln x \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{103304}{81}\zeta_2 + \frac{320}{3}\zeta_2\zeta_3 - \frac{1504}{3}\zeta_3 - \frac{12436}{9}\zeta_4 - \frac{4208}{3}\zeta_5 + \frac{333613}{54} \right] \\
 &\quad + C_A C_F^2 \left[-\frac{512}{3}\zeta_3\zeta_2 + 88\zeta_2 - 672\zeta_3 + 368\zeta_4 + \frac{2432}{3}\zeta_5 - \frac{1105}{6} \right] \\
 &\quad + C_A C_F N_f T_F \left[\left(-\frac{512}{27}\zeta_2 + 64\zeta_3 + \frac{1424}{81} \right) \ln x - \frac{2432}{27}\zeta_2 + \frac{832}{9}\zeta_3 + 16\zeta_4 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{68548}{243} \right] + C_F^3 \left[192\zeta_3\zeta_2 - 104\zeta_2 + 592\zeta_3 - 392\zeta_4 - 640\zeta_5 + \frac{467}{3} \right] \\
 &\quad + C_F^2 N_f T_F \left[\left(\frac{1024}{27}\zeta_2 - \frac{128}{3}\zeta_3 - \frac{19040}{243} \right) \ln x + \frac{9776}{81}\zeta_2 - \frac{1696}{9}\zeta_3 - 32\zeta_4 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{139334}{729} \right] + C_F N_f^2 T_F^2 \left[-\frac{128}{3}\zeta_3 - \frac{7424}{243} \right]. \tag{4.3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 xI_{gg}^{(2)}(x) &= C_A^2 \left[\frac{88}{3} \zeta_2 + 48 \zeta_3 - \frac{3160}{27} \right] + \frac{484}{27} C_A N_f T_F - \frac{8}{3} C_F N_f T_F, \\
 xI_{gg}^{(3)}(x) &= C_A^3 \left[64 \zeta_3 \ln^2 x + \left(-\frac{7504}{27} \zeta_2 - \frac{176}{3} \zeta_3 - \frac{392}{3} \zeta_4 + \frac{75584}{81} \right) \ln x \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{112928}{81} \zeta_2 + 128 \zeta_2 \zeta_3 - \frac{1792}{3} \zeta_3 - 1452 \zeta_4 - 1232 \zeta_5 + \frac{1572769}{243} \right] \\
 &\quad + C_A^2 N_f T_F \left[\left(-\frac{512}{27} \zeta_2 + \frac{320}{3} \zeta_3 + \frac{1568}{81} \right) \ln x - \frac{16288}{81} \zeta_2 - \frac{512}{9} \zeta_3 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{1040}{9} \zeta_4 + \frac{535048}{729} \right] + C_A C_F N_f T_F \left[\left(\frac{1024}{27} \zeta_2 - 128 \zeta_3 - \frac{19904}{243} \right) \ln x \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{10144}{27} \zeta_2 + \frac{256 \zeta_3}{9} - \frac{1376}{9} \zeta_4 - \frac{836194}{729} \right] + C_A N_f^2 T_F^2 \left[-\frac{128}{9} \zeta_3 - \frac{40160}{729} \right] \\
 &\quad + C_F^2 N_f T_F \left[\frac{160}{9} \zeta_2 - \frac{896}{9} \zeta_3 + \frac{1024}{9} \zeta_4 + 12 \right] + C_F N_f^2 T_F^2 \left[\frac{35776}{729} - \frac{512}{9} \zeta_3 \right]. \quad (4.4)
 \end{aligned}$$

We note that a LL prediction for the small- x expansion has been given in [78]. After fixing a typo in that paper, we find full agreement with its LL prediction for both quark and gluon TMD PDFs at small x .¹ It would be very interesting to extend the formalism of [78] beyond LL and compare with the data presented here.

4.2 Small- z expansion of unpolarized TMD FFs

To facilitate small- z resummation for TMD FFs, we shall consider the coefficient functions in flavor singlet sector below, since non-singlet TMD FFs are at most logarithmic divergent, but not power divergent in the $z \rightarrow 0$ limit. The flavor singlet (denoted by a superscript s) coefficient functions can be written as a matrix,

$$\hat{C}^s(z) = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{C}_{qq}(z) & 2N_f C_{qg}(z) \\ C_{gq}(z) & C_{gg}(z) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.5)$$

where

$$\tilde{C}_{qq}(z) = C_{qq}(z) + C_{\bar{q}q}(z) + (N_f - 1)(C_{q'q}(z) + C_{\bar{q}'q}(z)), \quad (4.6)$$

and $C_{ij}(z)$ are scaleless coefficient functions as appeared in the solutions of RG equation (3.6).

In contrast to TMD PDFs, which contribute a single logarithm at each perturbative order in the small- x , TMD FFs in the singlet sector develop small- z double logarithms,

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \hat{C}_{kj}^s(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_s^n \hat{C}_{kj}^{s(n)}(z) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_s^n \left(\sum_{m=1}^{2n} \ln^{2n-m} z \right), \quad (4.7)$$

where $a_s = \alpha_s/(4\pi)$ is our perturbative expansion parameter. The small- z data for quark fragmentation in the singlet sector are (non-singlet sector results are suppressed in the

¹We thank Simone Marzani for communicating with us the typo in eq. (40) of [78].

$z \rightarrow 0$ limit)

$$z\hat{C}_{qq}^{s(1)}(z) = 0,$$

$$z\hat{C}_{qq}^{s(2)}(z) = 2N_f C_F T_F \left(\frac{32}{3} \ln^2 z + \frac{16}{3} \ln z + \frac{16}{3} \zeta_2 - \frac{296}{27} \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} z\hat{C}_{qq}^{s(3)}(z) = & 2N_f C_A C_F T_F \left[-\frac{736}{27} \ln^4 z - \frac{14336}{81} \ln^3 z + \left(-\frac{64}{9} \zeta_2 - \frac{14632}{81} \right) \ln^2 z + \left(\frac{256}{3} \zeta_3 \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{3616}{27} \zeta_2 + \frac{11312}{243} \right) \ln z - \frac{1472}{9} \zeta_4 + 112 \zeta_3 - \frac{17600}{81} \zeta_2 + \frac{512156}{729} \right] \\ & + 2N_f C_F^2 T_F \left[\frac{128}{3} \ln^2 z + \left(-128 \zeta_3 + \frac{128}{9} \zeta_2 + \frac{1288}{9} \right) \ln z - \frac{608}{3} \zeta_4 + \frac{32}{9} \zeta_3 + \frac{6272}{27} \zeta_2 \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{1262}{27} \right] + 2C_F N_f^2 T_F^2 \left[\frac{512}{27} \ln^3 z + \frac{128}{9} \ln^2 z + \left(-\frac{256}{9} \zeta_2 + \frac{5120}{81} \right) \ln z - \frac{64}{9} \zeta_2 - \frac{5696}{729} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

$$z\hat{C}_{gq}^{s(1)}(z) = 8C_F \ln z,$$

$$\begin{aligned} z\hat{C}_{gq}^{s(2)}(z) = & C_A C_F \left[-\frac{80}{3} \ln^3 z - \frac{212}{3} \ln^2 z + (32 \zeta_2 + 12) \ln z - 88 \zeta_3 - \frac{88}{3} \zeta_2 + \frac{3128}{27} \right] \\ & + C_F^2 \left[(48 - 64 \zeta_2) \ln z \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z\hat{C}_{gq}^{s(3)}(z) = & C_A^2 C_F \left[32 \ln^5 z + \frac{7816}{27} \ln^4 z + \left(\frac{7376}{9} - \frac{2560}{9} \zeta_2 \right) \ln^3 z + \left(-\frac{1984}{3} \zeta_2 + \frac{1184}{3} \zeta_3 \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{8608}{9} \right) \ln^2 z + \left(\frac{3776}{3} \zeta_2 + \frac{3136}{3} \zeta_3 + 1408 \zeta_4 - \frac{123892}{81} \right) \ln z + \frac{7456 \zeta_5}{3} + \frac{608}{3} \zeta_2 \zeta_3 \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{5870}{3} \zeta_4 - \frac{7588}{9} \zeta_3 + \frac{21944}{27} \zeta_2 - \frac{3650707}{729} \right] + C_A C_F^2 \left[\left(\frac{1792}{9} \zeta_2 - \frac{1360}{9} \right) \ln^3 z \right. \\ & \left. + \left(-\frac{64}{3} \zeta_3 + \frac{1888}{3} \zeta_2 - \frac{1532}{3} \right) \ln^2 z + \left(\frac{488}{3} \zeta_4 - \frac{80}{3} \zeta_3 - \frac{1360}{3} \zeta_2 + \frac{701}{9} \right) \ln z \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{6800}{3} \zeta_5 + 992 \zeta_3 \zeta_2 + \frac{830}{3} \zeta_4 - 1746 \zeta_3 - \frac{48568}{27} \zeta_2 + \frac{10141}{9} \right] \\ & + C_A C_F N_f T_F \left[-\frac{32}{27} \ln^4 z + \frac{3712}{81} \ln^3 z + \left(\frac{896}{9} \zeta_2 + \frac{152}{81} \right) \ln^2 z + \left(-\frac{320}{3} \zeta_3 \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{4384}{27} \zeta_2 - \frac{67384}{243} \right) \ln z + \frac{688}{9} \zeta_4 + \frac{704}{3} \zeta_3 + \frac{10864}{81} \zeta_2 - \frac{50600}{729} \right] \\ & + C_F^3 \left[\left(\frac{128}{3} \zeta_3 - 64 \zeta_2 + \frac{208}{3} \right) \ln^2 z + \left(\frac{1600}{3} \zeta_4 - 336 \zeta_3 - \frac{224}{3} \zeta_2 - \frac{173}{3} \right) \ln z \right. \\ & \left. - 416 \zeta_5 - \frac{2240}{3} \zeta_3 \zeta_2 + 796 \zeta_4 + \frac{2888}{3} \zeta_3 + 608 \zeta_2 - \frac{4715}{3} \right] \\ & + C_F^2 N_f T_F \left[-\frac{1024}{27} \ln^4 z - \frac{4928}{27} \ln^3 z + \left(-\frac{256}{3} \zeta_2 - \frac{7184}{27} \right) \ln^2 z \right. \\ & \left. + \left(-\frac{448}{3} \zeta_3 - \frac{1280}{9} \zeta_2 + \frac{2060}{27} \right) \ln z - \frac{224}{3} \zeta_4 - \frac{1664}{9} \zeta_3 - \frac{5984}{27} \zeta_2 + \frac{75770}{729} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

$$z\hat{C}_{qg}^{s(1)}(z) = 0,$$

$$z\hat{C}_{qg}^{s(2)}(z) = 2N_f C_A T_F \left[\frac{32}{3} \ln^2 z + \frac{16}{3} \ln z + \frac{16}{3} \zeta_2 - \frac{296}{27} \right],$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z\hat{C}_{qg}^{s(3)}(z) = & 2N_f C_A^2 T_F \left[\left(-\frac{832}{9}\zeta_2 - \frac{1160}{9} \right) \ln^2 z + \left(-\frac{4640}{27}\zeta_2 + \frac{256}{3}\zeta_3 + \frac{14360}{243} \right) \ln z \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{736}{27} \ln^4 z - \frac{14656}{81} \ln^3 z - \frac{2368}{27}\zeta_2 + \frac{976}{9}\zeta_3 - \frac{2432}{9}\zeta_4 + \frac{152392}{243} \right] \\
 & + 2N_f C_A C_F T_F \left[\left(\frac{256}{3}\zeta_2 - \frac{64}{3} \right) \ln^2 z + \left(\frac{512}{9}\zeta_2 - 128\zeta_3 + \frac{1000}{9} \right) \ln z \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{3040}{27}\zeta_2 + \frac{32}{9}\zeta_3 - 96\zeta_4 + \frac{514}{27} \right] + 2C_A N_f^2 T_F^2 \left[\left(\frac{1136}{81} - \frac{512}{27}\zeta_2 \right) \ln z \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{896}{81} \ln^3 z - \frac{3328}{81} \ln^2 z - \frac{512}{81}\zeta_2 - \frac{64}{9}\zeta_3 + \frac{256}{27} \right] + 2C_F N_f^2 T_F^2 \left[\left(\frac{224}{3} \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - \frac{512}{27}\zeta_2 \right) \ln z + \frac{1280}{81} \ln^3 z + \frac{5120}{81} \ln^2 z - \frac{2048}{81}\zeta_2 + \frac{128}{9}\zeta_3 + \frac{10304}{729} \right]. \quad (4.10)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z\hat{C}_{gg}^{s(1)}(z) &= 8C_A \ln z, \\
 z\hat{C}_{gg}^{s(2)}(z) &= C_A^2 \left[\left(\frac{536}{9} - 32\zeta_2 \right) \ln z - \frac{80}{3} \ln^3 z - \frac{220}{3} \ln^2 z - \frac{88}{3}\zeta_2 - 88\zeta_3 + \frac{3268}{27} \right] \\
 &+ C_A N_f T_F \left[-\frac{16}{3} \ln^2 z - \frac{184}{9} \ln z + \frac{556}{27} \right] + C_F N_f T_F \left[\frac{32}{3} \ln^2 z + \frac{16}{3} \ln z - \frac{1112}{27} \right], \\
 z\hat{C}_{gg}^{s(3)}(z) &= C_A^3 \left[\left(\frac{57392}{81} - \frac{256}{3}\zeta_2 \right) \ln^3 z + \left(-\frac{352}{3}\zeta_2 + 416\zeta_3 + \frac{14792}{27} \right) \ln^2 z \right. \\
 &+ \left(\frac{19984}{27}\zeta_2 + \frac{5632}{9}\zeta_3 + 2104\zeta_4 - \frac{344864}{243} \right) \ln z + 32 \ln^5 z + \frac{8008}{27} \ln^4 z \\
 &+ \left. -\frac{34640}{81}\zeta_2 + 448\zeta_2\zeta_3 - \frac{14576}{9}\zeta_3 + 3256\zeta_4 + 4336\zeta_5 - \frac{1348136}{243} \right] \\
 &+ C_A^2 N_f T_F \left[\left(\frac{256}{3}\zeta_2 + \frac{22816}{81} \right) \ln^2 z + \left(-\frac{3616}{27}\zeta_2 + \frac{256}{9}\zeta_3 - \frac{46912}{81} \right) \ln z \right. \\
 &+ \left. \frac{352}{27} \ln^4 z + \frac{5152}{27} \ln^3 z - \frac{3136}{81}\zeta_2 + \frac{3152}{9}\zeta_3 + 240\zeta_4 - \frac{230840}{729} \right] \\
 &+ C_A C_F N_f T_F \left[\left(-\frac{256}{9}\zeta_2 - \frac{37072}{81} \right) \ln^2 z + \left(-\frac{3008}{27}\zeta_2 - \frac{2560}{9}\zeta_3 + \frac{92560}{243} \right) \ln z \right. \\
 &+ \left. -\frac{1792}{27} \ln^4 z - \frac{29248}{81} \ln^3 z + \frac{3856}{27}\zeta_2 - \frac{1552}{3}\zeta_3 - \frac{8720}{9}\zeta_4 + \frac{849464}{729} \right] \\
 &+ C_A N_f^2 T_F^2 \left[\frac{256}{81} \ln^3 z + \frac{1472}{81} \ln^2 z + \frac{3776}{243} \ln z - \frac{128}{9}\zeta_3 - \frac{52256}{729} \right] \\
 &+ C_F^2 N_f T_F \left[\left(\frac{1024}{9}\zeta_3 - \frac{352}{3} \right) \ln z + \frac{64}{3} \ln^2 z + \frac{2752}{9}\zeta_3 + \frac{832}{3}\zeta_4 - \frac{1684}{3} \right] \\
 &+ C_F N_f^2 T_F^2 \left[-\frac{512}{81} \ln^3 z - \frac{2944}{81} \ln^2 z + \frac{18560}{243} \ln z + \frac{256}{9}\zeta_3 + \frac{104512}{729} \right]. \quad (4.11)
 \end{aligned}$$

We note that while both $\hat{C}_{qi}^s$ and $\hat{C}_{gi}^s$ has double logarithmic expansion in the small- z limit, the power of leading logarithmic terms of $\hat{C}_{qi}^s$ is lower by 1 than the corresponding leading logarithmic terms of $\hat{C}_{gi}^s$.

4.3 Resummation of small- x logarithms for unpolarized TMD FFs

In this subsection, we shall derive the all-order resummation at NNLL accuracy (resummation of the highest three logarithms) in eq. (4.7), following an idea proposed in [56]. To

this end, we begin with the unrenormalized version of collinear factorization formula in eq. (2.11) for singlet TMD FFs (see (4.6) for the definition of singlet combination),

$$\mathcal{F}_{i/j}^s(z, \epsilon) = \frac{1}{Z_j^B} \frac{\mathcal{F}_{i/j}^{s, \text{bare}}(z, \epsilon)}{\mathcal{S}_{0b}} = \sum_k d_{ik}^s \otimes C_{kj}^s(z, \epsilon), \quad (4.12)$$

where the convolution is in z . Note that $\mathcal{F}_{i/j}^s(z, \epsilon)$ is a quantity to which the usual strong coupling renormalization, zero-bin subtraction and operator renormalization have been performed. However renormalization of collinear FFs has not been performed, which is why we still keep the ϵ dependence in (4.12). From now on we concentrate on the scale-independent part of the coefficient functions by setting all the scale logarithms to zero. We can do this because the scale logarithms depends either on anomalous dimension, which has no z dependence, or on time-like splitting functions, whose small- z behavior is known to NNLL accuracy [57]. It proves convenient to work in Mellin- N space also, which is defined as

$$\mathcal{F}(\bar{N}, \epsilon) = M[\mathcal{F}(z, \epsilon)] := \int_0^1 dz z^{N-1} \mathcal{F}(z, \epsilon), \quad (4.13)$$

where $\bar{N} = N - 1$. Small- z logarithms becomes poles in $\bar{N}$ under Mellin transformation,

$$M\left[\frac{1}{z} \ln^k z\right] \equiv \int_0^1 dz z^{N-1} \frac{1}{z} \ln^k z = \frac{(-1)^k k!}{(N-1)^{k+1}} = \frac{(-1)^k k!}{\bar{N}^{k+1}}. \quad (4.14)$$

In Mellin space the unrenormalized collinear factorization formula in eq. (4.12) becomes

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{F}_{qi}^s(\bar{N}, \epsilon) \\ \mathcal{F}_{gi}^s(\bar{N}, \epsilon) \end{pmatrix} = \hat{d}^s(\bar{N}, \epsilon) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \hat{C}_{qi}^s(\bar{N}, \epsilon) \\ \hat{C}_{gi}^s(\bar{N}, \epsilon) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.15)$$

where

$$\hat{d}^s(\bar{N}, \epsilon) = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{d}_{qq}^s(\bar{N}, \epsilon) & \hat{d}_{qg}^s(\bar{N}, \epsilon) \\ \hat{d}_{gq}^s(\bar{N}, \epsilon) & \hat{d}_{gg}^s(\bar{N}, \epsilon) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.16)$$

The collinear FFs in $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme evolve with time-like splitting functions. In Mellin moment space it reads

$$\frac{d}{d \ln \mu^2} \hat{d}^s(\bar{N}, \epsilon) = 2 \hat{d}^s(\bar{N}, \epsilon) \cdot \hat{\gamma}^T(\bar{N}), \quad (4.17)$$

where $\hat{\gamma}^T(\bar{N})$ is the time-like singlet splitting function in Mellin space. Its complete NNLO results can be found in [50], see also [51–53].

The crucial observation of [56] is that unrenormalized collinear functions have specific singular behavior in the limit of small- z in dimensional regularization. In the case of TMD FFs, we can write down an general ansatz at small z ,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_{g/i}^{s(n)}(z, \epsilon) &= \frac{1}{\epsilon^{2n-1}} \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} z^{-1-2(n-l)\epsilon} \left(\underbrace{c_{gi}^{(1,l,n)}}_{\text{LL}} + \underbrace{\epsilon c_{gi}^{(2,l,n)}}_{\text{NLL}} + \underbrace{\epsilon^2 c_{gi}^{(3,l,n)}}_{\text{NNLL}} + \dots \right), \\ \mathcal{F}_{q/i}^{s(n)}(z, \epsilon) &= \frac{1}{\epsilon^{2n-2}} \sum_{l=0}^{n-2} z^{-1-2(n-l)\epsilon} \left(\underbrace{c_{qi}^{(1,l,n)}}_{\text{LL}} + \underbrace{\epsilon c_{qi}^{(2,l,n)}}_{\text{NLL}} + \underbrace{\epsilon^2 c_{qi}^{(3,l,n)}}_{\text{NNLL}} + \dots \right), \end{aligned} \quad (4.18)$$

where $c_{gi}^{(1,l,n)}$ is the leading term in the ϵ expansion and small- z expansion, whose knowledge correspond to LL resummation as labeled in (4.18), and similarly for other terms. Precisely, for $\hat{C}_{gi}^s(z)$ the LL series correspond to $\alpha_s^n \ln^{2n-1} z$ terms, while NLL correspond to $\alpha_s^n \ln^{2n-2} z$, and NNLL to $\alpha_s^n \ln^{2n-3} z$. For $\hat{C}_{qi}^s(z)$ the corresponding power of $\ln z$ is lower by 1. We have verified this general ansatz through explicit N³LO calculation from its operator definition in (2.6) and (2.7). In Mellin space the corresponding ansatz reads

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}_{g/i}^{s(n)}(\bar{N}, \epsilon) &= \frac{1}{\epsilon^{2n-1}} \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\bar{N} - 2(n-l)\epsilon} \left(c_{gi}^{(1,l,n)} + \epsilon c_{gi}^{(2,l,n)} + \epsilon^2 c_{gi}^{(3,l,n)} + \dots \right), \\ \mathcal{F}_{q/i}^{s(n)}(\bar{N}, \epsilon) &= \frac{1}{\epsilon^{2n-2}} \sum_{l=0}^{n-2} \frac{1}{\bar{N} - 2(n-l)\epsilon} \left(c_{qi}^{(1,l,n)} + \epsilon c_{qi}^{(2,l,n)} + \epsilon^2 c_{qi}^{(3,l,n)} + \dots \right).\end{aligned}\quad (4.19)$$

Equations (4.18) or (4.19) provides a way to resum all the large logarithms of z . Specifically, if one knows all the $c_{gi}^{1,l,n}$ for all l and n , then one can do LL resummation for $\mathcal{F}_{g/i}^s$, and similarly for NLL and NNLL resummation. In this paper instead of working out the constants for all n , we provide results for n up to 15, which is sufficient for phenomenological purpose.

We note that the neglected terms in (4.19) are higher orders in ϵ and in $\bar{N}$. To facilitate easy extraction of the constants, it is convenient to define a “small- z ” weight:

$$[\bar{N}] = 1, \quad [\epsilon] = 1, \quad [\text{numbers}] = 0, \quad (4.20)$$

such that $c_{gi}^{(m,l,n)}$ corresponds to the weight $-(2n-1) - 1 + (m-1) = m - 2n - 1$ terms in the small $\bar{N}$ expansion for $\mathcal{F}_{g/i}^{s(n)}$. For NNLL resummation, only $m = 1, 2, 3$ are needed.

In order to determine the constants relevant for NNLL resummation in (4.18) for all l and n , it turns out that only finite number of input is needed. Let us analyse eq. (4.19) in more detail, taking $\mathcal{F}_{g/i}^{s(n)}(\bar{N}, \epsilon)$ as an example. To LL accuracy, one need to determine n unknown coefficients $c_{gi}^{(1,l,n)}$ with $l = 0, \dots, n-1$. The lowest order of ϵ appearing in the ansatz $\mathcal{F}_{g/i}^{s(n)}(\bar{N}, \epsilon)$ is ϵ^{-2n+1} . Therefore expanding ϵ to order

$$(-2n+1) + (n-1) = -n \quad (4.21)$$

gives us n conditions and is enough to determine the n unknowns at LL accuracy. To achieve NNLL accuracy, one only needs two more power of ϵ expansion, that is we need to know $\mathcal{F}_{g/i}^{s(n)}(\bar{N}, \epsilon)$ to order ϵ^{-n+2} . Similar analysis shows that we also need to know $\mathcal{F}_{q/i}^{s(n)}(\bar{N}, \epsilon)$ to order ϵ^{-n+2} to achieve NNLL accuracy.

Having this important information in hand, let us concentrate on the right hand side of eq. (4.15), which generates the necessary ϵ poles. The dimensionally regularized partonic FFs $\hat{d}^s(\bar{N}, \epsilon)$ in $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme is purely divergent in ϵ and can be determined easily by solving eq. (4.17) order by order in α_s ,

$$d \ln \hat{d}^s(\bar{N}, \epsilon) = da_s \frac{-\hat{\gamma}^T(\bar{N})}{a_s(\epsilon + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_s^{n+1} \beta_n)}. \quad (4.22)$$

where we have traded $d \ln \mu^2$ for da_s with the help of the $(4 - 2\epsilon)$ -dimension beta function,

$$\frac{da_s}{d \ln \mu^2} = -2\epsilon a_s - 2a_s \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_s^{n+1} \beta_n. \quad (4.23)$$

Assuming $\hat{d}^s(\bar{N}, \epsilon) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_s^k \hat{d}_k^s$ and $\hat{\gamma}^T(\bar{N}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_s^{k+1} \hat{\gamma}_k^T$, the solutions can be worked out order by order. For example, at first four orders we have

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{d}_1^s &= -\frac{\hat{\gamma}_0^T}{\epsilon}, \quad \hat{d}_2^s = \frac{-\hat{d}_1^s \cdot \hat{\gamma}_0^T - \hat{\gamma}_1^T}{2\epsilon} + \frac{\beta_0 \hat{\gamma}_0^T}{2\epsilon^2}, \\ \hat{d}_3^s &= \frac{\beta_0 \hat{d}_1^s \cdot \hat{\gamma}_0^T + \beta_0 \hat{\gamma}_1^T + \beta_1 \hat{\gamma}_0^T}{3\epsilon^2} + \frac{-\hat{d}_1^s \cdot \hat{\gamma}_1^T - \hat{d}_2^s \cdot \hat{\gamma}_0^T - \hat{\gamma}_2^T}{3\epsilon} - \frac{\beta_0^2 \hat{\gamma}_0^T}{3\epsilon^3}, \\ \hat{d}_4^s &= -\frac{\beta_0 (\beta_0 \hat{d}_1^s \cdot \hat{\gamma}_0^T + \beta_0 \hat{\gamma}_1^T + 2\beta_1 \hat{\gamma}_0^T)}{4\epsilon^3} \\ &\quad + \frac{\beta_0 \hat{d}_1^s \cdot \hat{\gamma}_1^T + \beta_0 \hat{d}_2^s \cdot \hat{\gamma}_0^T + \beta_1 \hat{d}_1^s \cdot \hat{\gamma}_0^T + \beta_0 \hat{\gamma}_2^T + \beta_2 \hat{\gamma}_0^T + \beta_1 \hat{\gamma}_1^T}{4\epsilon^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{-\hat{d}_1^s \cdot \hat{\gamma}_2^T - \hat{d}_2^s \cdot \hat{\gamma}_1^T - \hat{d}_3^s \cdot \hat{\gamma}_0^T - \hat{\gamma}_3^T}{4\epsilon} + \frac{\beta_0^3 \hat{\gamma}_0^T}{4\epsilon^4}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.24)$$

As explained above, to NNLL accuracy, we need to determine the coefficients of the pole terms in $\mathcal{F}_{g(q)/i}^{s(n)}$ to order ϵ^{-n+2} . Since the matching coefficients $\hat{C}_{g(q)i}^s(\bar{N}, \epsilon)$ in (4.15) must be finite in the limit of $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, we need to determine the coefficients of the pole terms in $\hat{d}_n^s$ also to order ϵ^{-n+2} . Also recall that $\hat{d}_n^s$ are function of $\bar{N}$ and we are only interested in the small $\bar{N}$ limit. For NNLL resummation we only need to keep the terms in $\hat{d}_n^s$ with “small- z ” weight up to $2 - 2n$, see eq. (4.20). We also note that the lowest weight term in $\hat{\gamma}_n^T$ is $1 - 2n$, corresponding to the leading $1/\bar{N}^{2n-1}$ pole. Using these information it can be shown that the required inputs for $\hat{d}_n^s$ to achieve NNLL accuracy are β_0 and $\hat{\gamma}_{0,1,2}^T$. One can check that this is indeed the case from eq. (4.24), where explicit examples for $n \leq 4$ are shown.

Having known the general form of counter terms $d(\bar{N}, \epsilon)$ to any order in α_s , and the fact that the coefficient function $\hat{C}_{g(q)i}^s$ is finite in the $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ limit, we can solve eq. (4.15) recursively to get the coefficient for the required pole terms in $\mathcal{F}_{g(q)/i}^s$, order by order in α_s . In summary the input data we need to achieve NNLL accuracy are

$$\begin{aligned} &\beta_0, \\ &\gamma_0^T, \gamma_1^T, \gamma_2^T, \\ &\mathcal{F}_{g(q)/i}^{s(0)} = 1, \mathcal{F}_{g(q)/i}^{s(1)} \text{ to } \epsilon^1, \mathcal{F}_{g(q)/i}^{s(2)} \text{ to } \epsilon^0. \end{aligned} \quad (4.25)$$

Note that although we have the explicit results for $\mathcal{F}_{g(q)/i}^{s(3)}$ from direct calculation, they are not needed for predicting the small- z logarithms at NNLL accuracy. Rather they can be used as a check for our resummation.

Following the approach outlined above, we have determined the coefficients of ϵ poles in $\mathcal{F}_{g(q)/i}^{s(n)}$ up to ϵ^{-n+2} for $n \leq 15$. From these coefficients we solve for the LL to NNLL constants defined in (4.18). Expanding the results in ϵ gives us the resummed NNLL series truncated at order α_s^{15} , which should be sufficient for phenomenology. We have checked

Figure 1. Coefficient functions for quark TMD FFs. Shown in the plots are fixed-order results at NLO, NNLO and N³LO, as well as adding the higher-order resummation contributions truncated to order α_s^{15} .

that a truncation of perturbative series at α_s^{15} leads to a less than 1% relative uncertainty. The analytic expressions for the truncated resummed perturbative series can be found in the supplementary material attached to this paper.

At LL, we are able to find the generating function for the series

$$\hat{C}_{gq}^s(\bar{N})|_{\text{LL}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_s^n \bar{N}^{-2n} C_F C_A^{n-1} A_n, \quad (4.26)$$

with

$$A_n = \frac{(-1)^n 2^{5n} \Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{4}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \Gamma(n+1)}.$$

The series can be resummed analytically, leading to a closed form expression for LL results,

$$\hat{C}_{gq}^s(\bar{N})|_{\text{LL}} = \frac{C_A}{C_F} \hat{C}_{gq}^s(\bar{N})|_{\text{LL}} = \left(1 + \frac{32 C_A a_s}{\bar{N}^2}\right)^{-1/4} - 1. \quad (4.27)$$

It's interesting to note that eq. (4.27) coincides with that of the transverse coefficient functions for semi-inclusive e^+e^- annihilation [56, 79].

In figure 1 and 2 we plot the fixed-order coefficient functions and with different orders of small- z resummation. We use $N_f = 5$ throughout the calculations. We note that even at N³LO, the effects of resummation is important for $z < 10^{-2}$.

5 Conclusion

In summary we presented calculations for the unpolarized quark and gluon TMD PDFs and FFs at N³LO in QCD. The unpolarized quark TMD PDFs at N³LO have already been reported in ref. [47]. The rest of the calculations are new. Unpolarized quark and gluon TMD PDFs have also been calculated in [48] recently using an independent method, whose results are in full agreement with ours.²

²Except for a minor error in an anomalous color factor in [47], which has been corrected in the arXiv version of that paper.

Figure 2. Coefficient functions for gluon TMD FFs. Shown in the plots are fixed-order results at NLO, NNLO and N³LO, as well as adding the higher-order resummation contributions truncated to order α_s^{15} .

Our calculations for TMD PDFs are based on the method proposed in [47], which in turns is based on decomposition of light-cone correlators into phase space integration of collinear splitting amplitudes of different multiplicities. The advantage of this decomposition is that it allows better understanding of the analytic continuation property of TMD PDFs and FFs [50]. Using the analytic continuation prescription of [50], we successfully obtained the N³LO TMD FFs from corresponding TMD PDFs, without the need to compute everything from scratch. Our results open the avenue for precision phenomenology of TMD physics at N³LO in perturbative QCD.

We also provide threshold and high energy asymptotics of TMD PDFs and FFs through N³LO by expanding the corresponding analytic expressions. The high energy (small- z) limit of TMD FFs features double logarithmic enhancement, in contrast to the single logarithmic enhancement of TMD PDFs. We resum the small- z logarithms through NNLL accuracy using a method proposed in [56]. The resummation leads to better behaved perturbative convergence for $z < 10^{-2}$.

Our method of calculation is general and is not limited to unpolarized distribution. Works towards to polarized TMD distributions at N³LO are in progress.

Note added. A few days after this paper appeared, an independent calculation for unpolarized quark and gluon TMD FFs at N³LO was submitted to arXiv [80]. During private communication, the Authors of [80] uncovered a minor error in one of their routine for analytic continuation. After fixing it, they found full agreement with our results.

Acknowledgments

We thank Duff Neill and Simone Marzani for useful discussion. We also thank Markus Ebert, Bernhard Mistlberger, Gherardo Vita for useful correspondence. This work was supported in part by the National Science Foundation of China under contract No. 11975200 and No. 11935013. T.Z.Y. also want to acknowledge the support from the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF) under contract 200020-175595.

A QCD beta function

The QCD beta function is defined as

$$\frac{d\alpha_s}{d\ln\mu} = \beta(\alpha_s) = -2\alpha_s \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^{n+1} \beta_n, \quad (\text{A.1})$$

with [81]

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_0 &= \frac{11}{3}C_A - \frac{4}{3}T_F N_f, \\ \beta_1 &= \frac{34}{3}C_A^2 - \frac{20}{3}C_A T_F N_f - 4C_F T_F N_f, \\ \beta_2 &= \left(\frac{158C_A}{27} + \frac{44C_F}{9}\right) N_f^2 T_F^2 + \left(-\frac{205C_A C_F}{9} - \frac{1415C_A^2}{27} + 2C_F^2\right) N_f T_F + \frac{2857C_A^3}{54}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

B Anomalous dimension

For all the anomalous dimensions entering the renormalization group equations of various TMD functions, we define the perturbative expansion in α_s according to

$$\gamma(\alpha_s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\right)^{n+1} \gamma_n, \quad (\text{B.1})$$

where the coefficients for quark are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} &= 4C_F, \\ \Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}} &= \left(\frac{268}{9} - 8\zeta_2\right) C_A C_F - \frac{80C_F T_F N_f}{9}, \\ \Gamma_2^{\text{cusp}} &= \left[\left(\frac{320\zeta_2}{9} - \frac{224\zeta_3}{3} - \frac{1672}{27}\right) C_A C_F + \left(64\zeta_3 - \frac{220}{3}\right) C_F^2\right] N_f T_F \\ &\quad + \left(-\frac{1072\zeta_2}{9} + \frac{88\zeta_3}{3} + 88\zeta_4 + \frac{490}{3}\right) C_A^2 C_F - \frac{64}{27} C_F N_f^2 T_F^2, \\ \gamma_0^S &= 0, \\ \gamma_1^S &= \left[\left(-\frac{404}{27} + \frac{11\zeta_2}{3} + 14\zeta_3\right) C_A + \left(\frac{112}{27} - \frac{4\zeta_2}{3}\right) T_F N_f\right] C_F, \\ \gamma_2^S &= \left(-\frac{88}{3}\zeta_3\zeta_2 + \frac{6325\zeta_2}{81} + \frac{658\zeta_3}{3} - 88\zeta_4 - 96\zeta_5 - \frac{136781}{1458}\right) C_A^2 C_F + \left(\frac{80\zeta_2}{27} - \frac{224\zeta_3}{27}\right. \\ &\quad \left.+ \frac{4160}{729}\right) C_F N_f^2 T_F^2 + \left(-\frac{2828\zeta_2}{81} - \frac{728\zeta_3}{27} + 48\zeta_4 + \frac{11842}{729}\right) C_A C_F N_f T_F \\ &\quad + \left(-4\zeta_2 - \frac{304\zeta_3}{9} - 16\zeta_4 + \frac{1711}{27}\right) C_F^2 N_f T_F. \\ \gamma_0^R &= 0, \\ \gamma_1^R &= \left[\left(-\frac{404}{27} + 14\zeta_3\right) C_A + \frac{112}{27} T_F N_f\right] C_F, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_2^R = & \left[\left(-\frac{824\zeta_2}{81} - \frac{904\zeta_3}{27} + \frac{20\zeta_4}{3} + \frac{62626}{729} \right) C_A N_f T_F + \left(-\frac{88}{3}\zeta_3\zeta_2 + \frac{3196\zeta_2}{81} + \frac{6164\zeta_3}{27} \right. \right. \\ & + \frac{77\zeta_4}{3} - 96\zeta_5 - \frac{297029}{1458} \Big) C_A^2 + \left(-\frac{304\zeta_3}{9} - 16\zeta_4 + \frac{1711}{27} \right) C_F N_f T_F + \left(-\frac{64\zeta_3}{9} \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{3712}{729} \right) N_f^2 T_F^2 \right] C_F. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.2})$$

Since cusp and soft and rapidity anomalous dimensions exhibit Casimir scaling, the corresponding anomalous dimensions for gluon could be obtained by multiplying in above with C_A/C_F .

The beam anomalous dimensions do not exhibit Casimir scaling, thus should be list separately. The beam anomalous dimensions for quark are

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_0^B &= 3C_F, \\ \gamma_1^B &= \left[\left(\frac{3}{2} - 12\zeta_2 + 24\zeta_3 \right) C_F + \left(\frac{17}{6} + \frac{44\zeta_2}{3} - 12\zeta_3 \right) C_A + \left(-\frac{2}{3} - \frac{16\zeta_2}{3} \right) T_F N_f \right] C_F, \\ \gamma_2^B &= \left[\left(-\frac{2672\zeta_2}{27} + \frac{400\zeta_3}{9} + 4\zeta_4 + 40 \right) C_A C_F + \left(\frac{40\zeta_2}{3} - \frac{272\zeta_3}{3} + \frac{232\zeta_4}{3} - 46 \right) C_F^2 \right] N_f T_F \\ &+ \left(16\zeta_3\zeta_2 - \frac{410\zeta_2}{3} + \frac{844\zeta_3}{3} - \frac{494\zeta_4}{3} + 120\zeta_5 + \frac{151}{4} \right) C_A C_F^2 + \left(\frac{320\zeta_2}{27} - \frac{64\zeta_3}{9} - \frac{68}{9} \right) \\ &\times C_F N_f^2 T_F^2 + \left(\frac{4496\zeta_2}{27} - \frac{1552\zeta_3}{9} - 5\zeta_4 + 40\zeta_5 - \frac{1657}{36} \right) C_A^2 C_F + \left(-32\zeta_3\zeta_2 + 18\zeta_2 \right. \\ &\left. + 68\zeta_3 + 144\zeta_4 - 240\zeta_5 + \frac{29}{2} \right) C_F^3. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.3})$$

The beam anomalous dimensions for gluon are

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_0^B &= \frac{11}{3}C_A - \frac{4}{3}T_F N_f, \\ \gamma_1^B &= C_A^2 \left(\frac{32}{3} + 12\zeta_3 \right) + \left(-\frac{16}{3}C_A - 4C_F \right) N_f T_F, \\ \gamma_2^B &= C_A^3 \left(-80\zeta_5 - 16\zeta_3\zeta_2 + \frac{55}{3}\zeta_4 + \frac{536}{3}\zeta_3 + \frac{8}{3}\zeta_2 + \frac{79}{2} \right) \\ &+ C_A^2 N_f T_F \left(-\frac{20}{3}\zeta_4 - \frac{160}{3}\zeta_3 - \frac{16}{3}\zeta_2 - \frac{233}{9} \right) + \frac{58}{9}C_A N_f^2 T_F^2 - \frac{241}{9}C_A C_F N_f T_F \\ &+ 2C_F^2 N_f T_F + \frac{44}{9}C_F N_f^2 T_F^2. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.4})$$

The cusp anomalous dimension Γ^{cusp} can be found in [65]. The beam anomalous dimension γ^B is related to the soft anomalous dimension γ^S [82] and the hard anomalous dimensions γ^H [83–85] by renormalization group invariance condition $\gamma^B = \gamma^S - \gamma^H$. The rapidity anomalous dimension γ^R can be found in [69, 73]. Note that the normalization here differ from those in [69] by a factor of 1/2.

C Renormalization constants

The following constants are needed for the renormalization of zero-bin subtracted [64] TMD PDFs through N³LO, see e.g. refs. [26, 27]. The first three-order corrections to Z^B and

Z^S are

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_1^B &= \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right), \\
 Z_2^B &= \frac{1}{8\epsilon^2} \left((\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q - 2\gamma_0^B)^2 + 2\beta_0 (\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q - 2\gamma_0^B) \right) + \frac{1}{4\epsilon} \left(2\gamma_1^B - \Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right), \\
 Z_3^B &= \frac{1}{48\epsilon^3} \left(2\gamma_0^B - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \left(8\beta_0^2 + 6\beta_0 (-2\gamma_0^B + \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q) + (-2\gamma_0^B + \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q)^2 \right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{24\epsilon^2} \left(\beta_1 (-8\gamma_0^B + 4\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q) + (4\beta_0 - 6\gamma_0^B + 3\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_Q) (-2\gamma_1^B + \Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}} L_Q) \right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{6\epsilon} \left(2\gamma_2^B - \Gamma_2^{\text{cusp}} L_Q \right) \\
 Z_1^S &= \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left(-2\gamma_0^S - \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_\nu \right), \\
 Z_2^S &= \frac{1}{2\epsilon^4} (\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}})^2 - \frac{1}{4\epsilon^3} \left(\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} (3\beta_0 + 8\gamma_0^S) + 4(\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}})^2 L_\nu \right) - \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(2\gamma_1^S + \Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}} L_\nu \right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{4\epsilon^2} \left(\Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}} + 2(2\gamma_0^S + \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_\nu)(\beta_0 + 2\gamma_0^S + \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_\nu) \right), \\
 Z_3^S &= \frac{1}{6\epsilon^6} (\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}})^3 - \frac{1}{4\epsilon^5} (\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}})^2 \left(3\beta_0 + 4\gamma_0^S + 2\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_\nu \right) + \frac{1}{36\epsilon^4} \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} \left(22\beta_0^2 + 45\beta_0 (2\gamma_0^S + \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_\nu) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 9 \left(\Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}} + 2(2\gamma_0^S + \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_\nu)^2 \right) \right) + \frac{1}{36\epsilon^3} \left(-16\beta_1 \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} - 12\beta_0^2 (2\gamma_0^S + \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_\nu) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - 2\beta_0 \left(5\Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}} + 9(2\gamma_0^S + \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_\nu)^2 \right) - 3 \left[\Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}} (6\gamma_0^S + 9\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_\nu) \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + 2 \left(8(\gamma_0^S)^3 + 6\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} \gamma_1^S + 12\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} (\gamma_0^S)^2 L_\nu + 6(\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}})^2 \gamma_0^S L_\nu^2 + (\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}})^3 L_\nu^3 \right) \right] \right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{18\epsilon^2} \left(2\Gamma_2^{\text{cusp}} + 3 \left(2\beta_1 (2\gamma_0^S + \Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_\nu) + (2\beta_0 + 6\gamma_0^S + 3\Gamma_0^{\text{cusp}} L_\nu) (2\gamma_1^S + \Gamma_1^{\text{cusp}} L_\nu) \right) \right) \\
 &\quad - \frac{2\gamma_2^S + \Gamma_2^{\text{cusp}} L_\nu}{3\epsilon}. \tag{C.1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Keep in mind that the anomalous dimensions appeared above depends on the flavor, they should be replaced by the corresponding values in section B. We also remind the reader that the renormalization constants are formally identical for TMD PDFs and TMD FFs, the logarithms appeared above should be replaced by their corresponding values in each case, and we have

$$L_\perp = \ln \frac{b_T^2 \mu^2}{b_0^2}, \quad L_\nu = \ln \frac{\nu^2}{\mu^2}, \tag{C.2}$$

with $b_0 = 2e^{-\gamma_E}$ for both TMD PDFs and TMD FFs.

For TMD PDFs,

$$L_Q = 2 \ln \frac{x P_+}{\nu}, \tag{C.3}$$

while for TMD FFs,

$$L_Q = 2 \ln \frac{P_+}{z \nu}. \tag{C.4}$$

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