Introduction to QCD and Loop Calculations

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Exercise 5.1: DIS

Consider deeply inelastic scattering (DIS) in the parton model, $e(k) + q(p) \rightarrow e(k') + q'(p')$, where the quark q struck by the electron has momentum $p^{\mu} = \xi P^{\mu}$, so carries a fraction ξ of the proton's momentum. The momentum transfer between the electrons is $q^{\mu} = k^{\mu} - k'^{\mu}$, with $q^2 = -Q^2$. In the lectures we also introduced the scaling variable $x = Q^2/(2P \cdot q)$ and the relative energy loss $y = (P \cdot q)/(P \cdot k) = Q^2/\hat{s}$, where $\hat{s} = (p+k)^2$. We have shown that

$$\frac{1}{4} \sum_{\text{spins}} |\mathcal{M}|^2 = \frac{e_q^2 e^4}{Q^4} L^{\mu\nu} Q_{\mu\nu} = 2e_q^2 e^4 \frac{\hat{s}^2}{Q^4} \left(1 + (1-y)^2\right). \tag{1}$$

Starting from this expression, calculate the partonic differential cross section

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \hat{\sigma}}{\mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y} = \frac{4\pi \alpha^2}{y Q^2} \left[1 + (1-y)^2 \right] \frac{1}{2} e_q^2 \delta(\xi - x) \; .$$

Hint:

Use
$$d\hat{\sigma} = \frac{1}{2\hat{s}} d\Phi_2 \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\text{spins}} |\mathcal{M}|^2$$
 and derive

$$d\Phi_2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{d^3k'}{2E'} \frac{d^4p'}{(2\pi)^4} 2\pi\delta(p'^2) (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(k+p-k'-p') = \frac{d\phi}{(4\pi)^2} dx dy \,\delta(\xi-x)$$

Exercise 5.2: Splitting functions

The so-called "plus-prescription" for a function g(x) which is divergent at x = 1 is defined by

$$\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \, f(x) \, [g(x)]_+ = \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \, \left(f(x) - f(1)\right) g(x) \; .$$

where f(x) is an arbitrary (smooth) function. Example:

$$\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \, \frac{f(x)}{[1-x]_+} = \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \, \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{1-x} \, .$$

The regularised splitting function $P_{q \to qg}(x)$ is given by

$$P_{q \to qg}(x) = C_F \left(\frac{1+x^2}{[1-x]_+} + K \,\delta(1-x) \right) \,. \tag{2}$$

(a) Calculate K using the fact that

$$\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \, P_{q \to qg}(x) = 0 \;. \tag{3}$$

(b) What is the physical meaning of eq. (3)?