QCD Theory

Part 3

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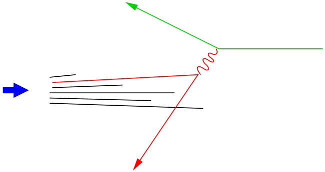
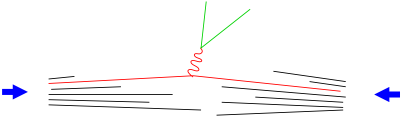
The parton model

description for deep inelastic scattering, Drell-Yan process, etc.

- fast-moving hadron
  $\approx$ set of free partons $(q, \bar{q}, g)$ with low transverse momenta
- physical cross section
  $=$ cross section for partonic process $(\gamma^* q \to q,\ q\bar{q} \to \gamma^*)$
  $\times$ parton densities



Deep inelastic scattering (DIS): $\ell p \to \ell X$



Drell-Yan: $pp \to \ell^+ \ell^- X$

Nobel prize 1980 for
Friedman, Kendall, Taylor

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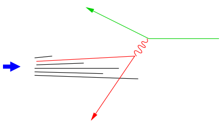
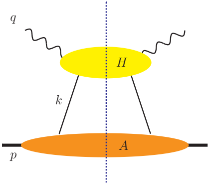
Factorisation

- implement and correct parton-model ideas in QCD
  - conditions and limitations of validity
    kinematics, processes, observables
  - corrections: partons interact
    α_s small at large scales $\rightsquigarrow$ perturbation theory
  - definition of parton densities in QCD
    derive their general properties
    make contact with non-perturbative methods

Factorisation: physics idea and technical implementation

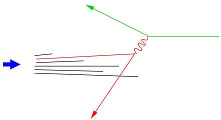


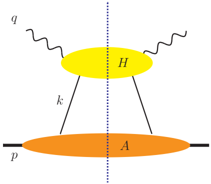


- idea: separation of physics at different scales
  - high scales: quark-gluon interactions
    $\rightsquigarrow$ compute in perturbation theory
  - low scale: proton $\to$ quarks, antiquarks, gluons
    $\rightsquigarrow$ parton densities

  requires hard momentum scale in process
  large photon virtuality $Q^2 = -q^2$ in DIS

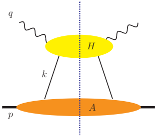
Factorisation: physics idea and technical implementation





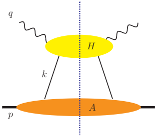
- implementation: separate process into
  - "hard" subgraph H with particles far off-shell
    compute in perturbation theory
  - "collinear" subgraph A with particles moving along proton
    turn into definition of parton density

Collinear expansion



- graph gives $\int d^4k\, H(k) A(k)$; simplify further
- light-cone coordinates $\rightsquigarrow$ blackboard

Collinear expansion



- graph gives $\int d^4k\, H(k)A(k)$; simplify further
- in hard graph neglect small components of external lines
  $\rightsquigarrow$ Taylor expansion

$$H(k^+, k^-, k_T) = H(k^+, 0, 0) + \text{corrections}$$

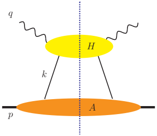
  $\rightsquigarrow$ loop integration greatly simplifies:

$$\int d^4k\ H(k)\, A(k) \approx \int dk^+\ H(k^+, 0, 0)\ \int dk^- d^2k_T\ A(k^+, k^-, k_T)$$

- in hard scattering treat incoming/outgoing partons as exactly collinear $(k_T = 0)$ and on-shell $(k^- = 0)$
- in collin. matrix element integrate over k_T and virtuality
  $\rightsquigarrow$ collinear (or k_T integrated) parton densities
  only depend on $k^+ = xp^+$

further subtleties related with spin of partons, not discussed here

Definition of parton distributions



- matrix elements of quark/gluon operators

$$f_q(x) = \int \frac{dz^-}{2\pi} \, e^{ixp^+z^-} \, \langle p \big| \bar{\psi}(0) \, \tfrac{1}{2}\gamma^+ \, \psi(z) \big| p \rangle \Big|_{z^+=0,\, z_T=0}$$

$\psi(z) =$ quark field operator: annihilates quark

$\bar{\psi}(0) =$ conjugate field operator: creates quark

$\frac{1}{2}\gamma^+$ sums over quark spin

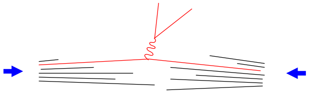
$\int \frac{dz^-}{2\pi} \, e^{ixp^+z^-}$ projects on quarks with $k^+ = xp^+$

- analogous definitions for polarised quarks, antiquarks, gluons
- analysis of factorisation used Feynman graphs
  but here provide non-perturbative definition

further subtleties related with choice of gauge, not discussed here

Factorisation for pp collisions

- example: Drell-Yan process $pp \to \gamma^* + X \to \mu^+\mu^- + X$ where $X =$ any number of hadrons
- one parton distribution for each proton $\times$ hard scattering $\rightsquigarrow$ deceptively simple physical picture



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- "spectator" interactions produce additional particles
  which are also part of unobserved system X ("underlying event")
- need not calculate this thanks to unitarity
  as long as cross section/observable sufficiently inclusive
- but must calculate/model if want more detail on the final state

More complicated final states

- production of W, Z or other colourless particle (Higgs, etc)
  same treatment as Drell-Yan
- jet production in ep or pp: hard scale provided by p_T
- heavy quark production: hard scale is m_c, m_b, m_t

Importance of factorisation concept

- describe high-energy processes: study electroweak physics, search for new particles, e.g.
  - discovery of top quark at Tevatron ($p + \bar{p}$ at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8\,\mathrm{TeV}$)
  - measurement of W mass at Tevatron and LHC
  - determination of Higgs boson properties at LHC
- determine parton densities as a tool to make predictions and to learn about proton structure
  - require many processes to disentangle quark flavors and gluons

A closer look at one-loop corrections

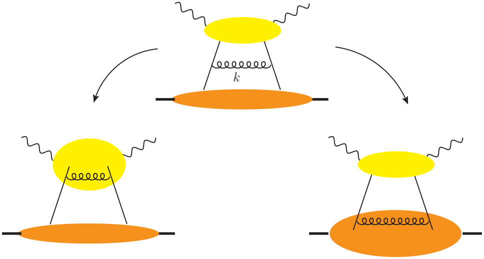
- example: DIS

- UV divergences removed by standard renormalisation
- soft divergences cancel in sum over graphs
- collinear div. do not cancel, have integrals

$$\int_0 \frac{dk_T^2}{k_T^2}$$

what went wrong?

- hard graph should not contain internal collinear lines
  collinear graph should not contain hard lines
- must not double count $\rightsquigarrow$ factorisation scale μ



- with cutoff: take $k_T > \mu$ take $k_T < \mu$
  $1/\mu \sim$ transverse resolution

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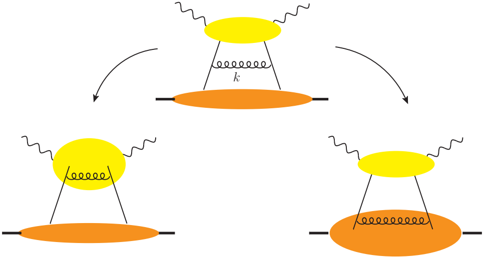
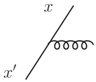


- with cutoff: take $k_T > \mu$ take $k_T < \mu$
  $1/\mu \sim$ transverse resolution
- in dim. reg.:
  subtract collinear divergence subtract ultraviolet div.

The evolution equations

- DGLAP equations

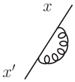
$$\frac{d}{d\log\mu^2}\, f(x,\mu) = \int_x^1 \frac{dx'}{x'}\, P\Big(\frac{x}{x'}\Big)\, f(x',\mu) \;=\; \big(P \otimes f(\mu)\big)(x)$$



- $P =$ splitting functions
  - have perturbative expansion

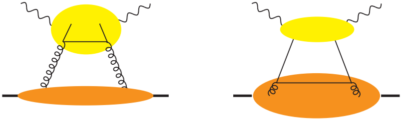
$$P(x) = \alpha_s(\mu)\, P^{(0)}(x) + \alpha_s^2(\mu)\, P^{(1)}(x) + \alpha_s^3(\mu)\, P^{(2)}(x) \ldots$$

known to 3 loops Moch, Vermaseren, Vogt 2004



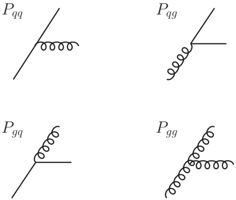
  - contains terms $\propto \delta(1-x)$ from virtual corrections

- quark and gluon densities mix under evolution:



- matrix evolution equation

$$\frac{d}{d\log\mu^2}\, f_i(x,\mu) = \sum_{j=q,\bar{q},g} \big(P_{ij} \otimes f_j(\mu)\big)(x) \qquad\qquad (i, j = q, \bar{q}, g)$$



- parton content of proton depends on resolution scale μ

Factorisation formula

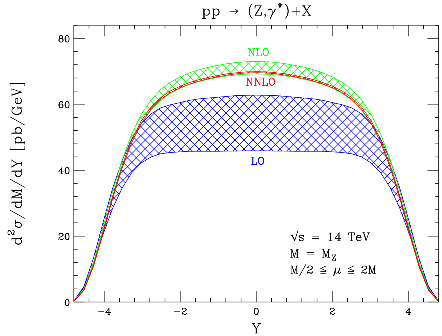
- example: $p + p \to H + X$

$$\sigma(p+p \to H+X) = \sum_{i,j=q,\bar{q},g} \int dx_i \, dx_j \; f_i(x_i, \mu_F) \, f_j(x_j, \mu_F)$$
$$\times \, \hat{\sigma}_{ij}\big(x_i, x_j, \alpha_s(\mu_R), \mu_R, \mu_F, m_H\big) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda^2}{m_H^4}\right)$$

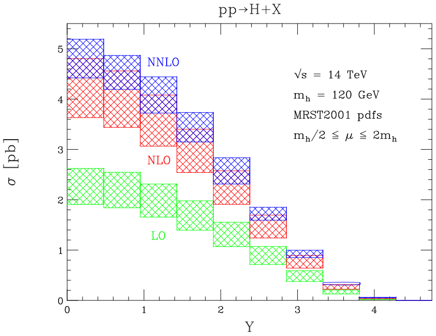
  - $\hat{\sigma}_{ij}$ = cross section for hard scattering $i + j \to H + X$
    m_H provides hard scale
  - μ_R = renormalisation scale, μ_F = factorisation scale
    may take different or equal
  - μ_F dependence in C and in f cancels up to higher orders in α_s
    similar discussion as for μ_R dependence
  - accuracy: α_s expansion and power corrections $\mathcal{O}(\Lambda^2/m_H^2)$
- can make σ and $\hat{\sigma}$ differential in kinematic variables, e.g. p_T of H

Scale dependence

examples: rapidity distributions in Z/γ^* and in Higgs production



Anastasiou, Dixon, Melnikov, Petriello, hep-ph/0312266



Anastasiou, Melnikov, Petriello, hep-ph/0501130

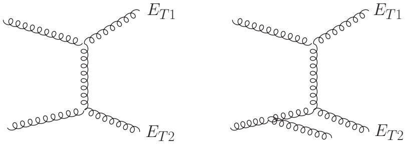
$\mu_F = \mu_R = \mu$ varied within factor 1/2 to 2

LO, NLO, and higher

- instead of varying scale(s) may estimate higher orders by comparing N^{n}LO result with N^{n-1}LO
- caveat: comparison NLO vs. LO may not be representative for situation at higher orders

often have especially large step from LO to NLO

  - certain types of contribution may first appear at NLO
    e.g. terms with gluon density $g(x)$ in DIS, $pp \to Z + X$, etc.
  - final state at LO may be too restrictive
    e.g. in $\dfrac{d\sigma}{dE_{T1}\, dE_{T2}}$ for dijet production



Summary of part 3

Factorisation

- implements ideas of parton model in QCD
  - perturbative corrections (NLO, NNLO, ...)
  - field theoretical def. of parton densities
    $\rightsquigarrow$ bridge to non-perturbative QCD
- valid for sufficiently inclusive observables
  and up to power corrections in Λ/Q or $(\Lambda/Q)^2$
  which are in general not calculable
- must in a consistent way
  - remove collinear kinematic region in hard scattering
  - remove hard kinematic region in parton densities
    $\leftrightarrow$ UV renormalisation

  procedure introduces factorisation scale μ_F
  - separates "collinear" from "hard", "object" from "probe"