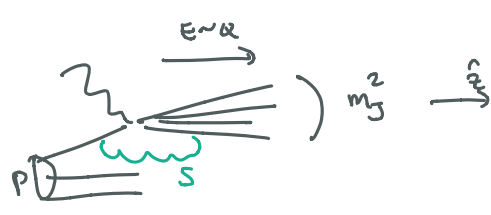


Lecture 2: SCET Lagrangian

Tue. Aug 6, 2019 (am)

What dofs do we need to describe jets? (or collimated beam radiation or energetic boosted hadrons...)



light-cone directions $n = (1, \hat{z})$ $\bar{n} = (1, -\hat{z})$

$n^2 = \bar{n}^2 = 0$
 $n \cdot \bar{n} = 2$

light-cone coords: $p^\mu = \frac{\bar{n} \cdot p}{2} n^\mu + \frac{n \cdot p}{2} \bar{n}^\mu + p_\perp^\mu$

so $p^2 = \bar{n} \cdot p n \cdot p + p_\perp^2$

write $\tilde{p} = (p^-, p^+, p_\perp)$ where $p^- = \bar{n} \cdot p = E + p_z$
 $p^+ = n \cdot p = E - p_z$

if m_J^2 measured to be small $\ll Q^2$ it fixes kinematics:

$p_J^2 = p^+ p^- + p_\perp^2 \sim m^2$

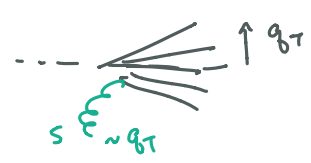
$\Rightarrow p^+ \sim \frac{m^2}{Q}$ $p_\perp \sim m$ \rightarrow collinear $p_c \sim (Q, \frac{m^2}{Q}, m)$
 $\sim Q(1, \lambda^2, \lambda)$ $\lambda \sim \frac{m}{Q}$

But can radiate wide-angle soft gluons w/o changing jet mass:

soft $p_s \sim Q(\lambda^2, \lambda^2, \lambda^2) \Rightarrow$ "SCET_I"
 $\sim (\frac{m^2}{Q}, \frac{m^2}{Q}, \frac{m^2}{Q})$

due a jet mass factorization theorem, c & s only "talk" through p^+ momentum.

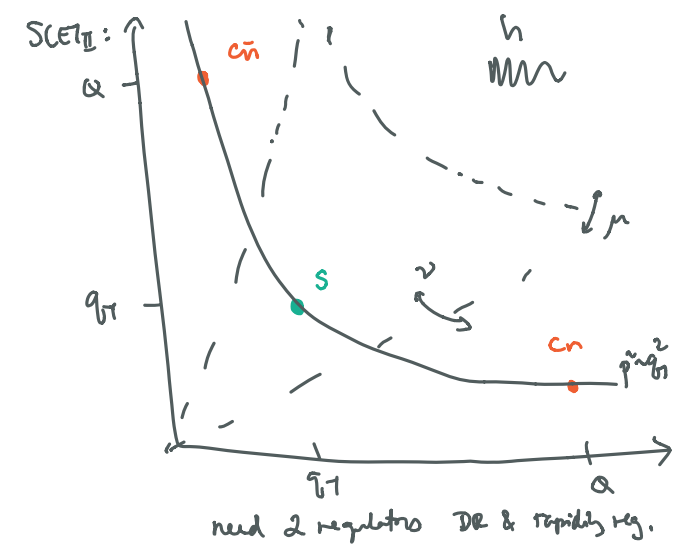
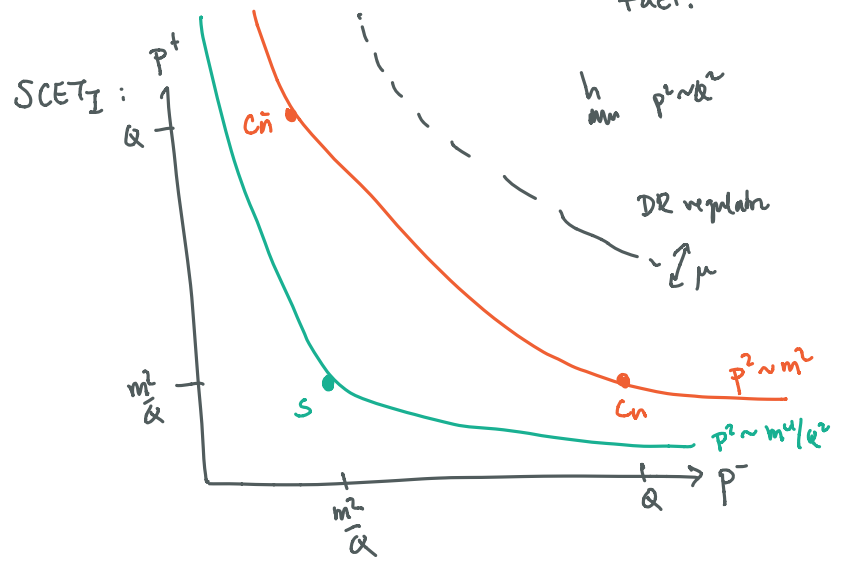
if we measure $p_\perp \sim q_T$



$p_c \sim (Q, \frac{q_T^2}{Q}, q_T) \sim Q(1, \lambda^2, \lambda)$ $\lambda \sim \frac{q_T}{Q}$

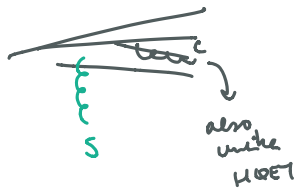
$p_s \sim (q_T, q_T, q_T) \sim Q(\lambda, \lambda, \lambda) \Rightarrow$ "SCET_{II}"

fact. "talks" through \perp component



Moments labels:

Mimic HQET:



collinear momenta

$$p_c = \tilde{p}_c + k$$

↓
"label"

↳ residual $\sim \alpha\lambda^2$

$$\tilde{p}_c = \bar{n} \cdot \tilde{p}_c \frac{n^\mu}{2} + \tilde{p}_\perp$$

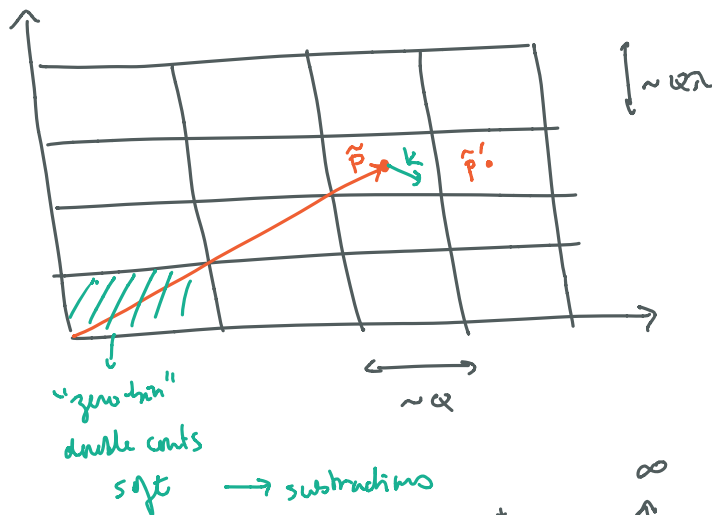
$\sim \alpha$

$\sim \alpha\lambda$
↳ unlike HQET

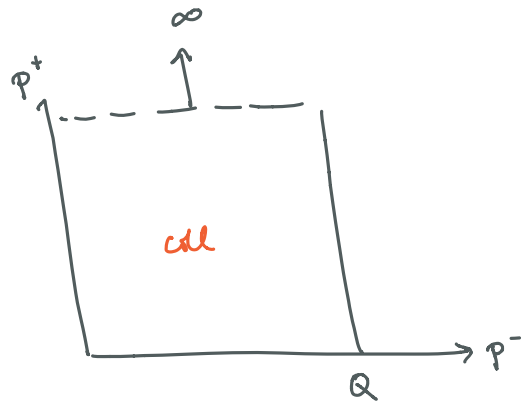
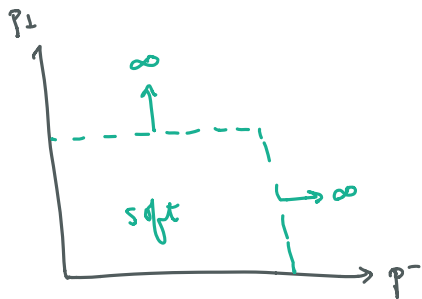
(SCET₁ for now)

like HQET

momentum space:



DR regulator:

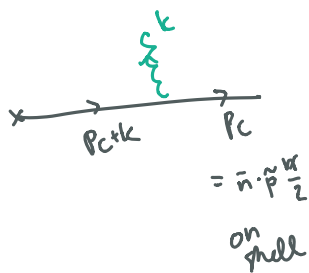


again, matching & renormalization take care of differences

QCD - SCET.

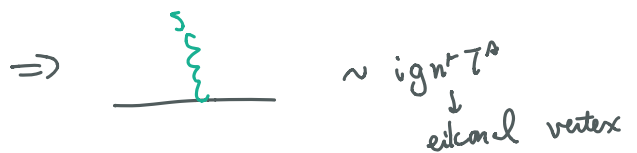
Feynman rules?

$$\frac{i(\tilde{p}+k)}{(p+k)^2 + i\epsilon} = \frac{i\bar{n} \cdot \tilde{p}}{\bar{n} \cdot \tilde{p} n \cdot k + \tilde{p}_\perp^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{\alpha}{2}$$



$$\sim \frac{i\bar{n} \cdot \tilde{p}}{\bar{n} \cdot \tilde{p} n \cdot k + i\epsilon} \frac{\alpha}{2} \gamma_\mu^T A_\mu \rightarrow \frac{i}{n \cdot k + i\epsilon} (-\delta_\mu \frac{\alpha}{2} + n_\mu)^T A_\mu$$

\downarrow
 $n_\mu = 0$



Construct SCET Lagrangian

1) $\mathcal{L}_{QED} = \bar{\psi} i \not{D} \psi$

coll quark

$$\psi(x) = \sum_{\vec{p}} e^{-i\vec{p}\cdot x} \psi_{n,\vec{p}}(x)$$

coll + soft gluons

$$A^\mu(x) \rightarrow A_C^\mu(x) + A_S^\mu(x)$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\sum_{\vec{q}} e^{-i\vec{q}\cdot x} A_{n,q}^\mu(x)$$

label sums required due to  unlike HQET

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \sum_{\vec{p}, \vec{p}'} e^{i(\vec{p}' - \vec{p})\cdot x} \bar{\psi}_{n,p'} (i\not{D} + \not{\vec{p}}) \psi_{n,p}$$

2) project out "large" & "small" spinor components

$$P_n = \frac{\not{n}\not{\bar{n}}}{4}$$

$$P_{\bar{n}} = \frac{\not{\bar{n}}\not{n}}{4}$$

$$\xi_{n,p} \equiv P_n \psi_{n,p}$$

$$\Xi_{n,p} \equiv P_{\bar{n}} \psi_{n,p}$$

$$\psi_{n,p} = \xi_{n,p} + \Xi_{n,p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \sum_{\vec{p}, \vec{p}'} e^{i(\vec{p}' - \vec{p})\cdot x} (\bar{\xi}_{n,p'} + \bar{\Xi}_{n,p'}) (i\not{D} + \not{\vec{p}}) (\xi_{n,p} + \Xi_{n,p}) \quad [\text{exercise}]$$

$$= \sum_{\vec{p}, \vec{p}'} e^{i(\vec{p}' - \vec{p})\cdot x} \left[\bar{\xi}_{n,p'} \frac{\not{n}}{2} i\not{D} \xi_{n,p} + \bar{\Xi}_{n,p'} \frac{\not{n}}{2} (i\bar{n}\cdot D + \bar{n}\cdot\vec{p}) \Xi_{n,p} \right. \\ \left. + \bar{\xi}_{n,p'} (i\not{D}_\perp + \not{\vec{p}}_\perp) \Xi_{n,p} + \bar{\Xi}_{n,p'} (i\not{D}_\perp + \not{\vec{p}}_\perp) \xi_{n,p} \right]$$

3) integrate out $\Xi_{n,p}$: like heavy field w/ "mass" $\bar{n}\cdot\vec{p} \sim Q$

EOM $(i\bar{n}\cdot D + \bar{n}\cdot\vec{p}) \frac{\not{n}}{2} \Xi_{n,p} = - (i\not{D}_\perp + \not{\vec{p}}_\perp) \xi_{n,p}$

$$\Rightarrow \Xi_{n,p} = \frac{i\not{D}_\perp + \not{\vec{p}}_\perp}{i\bar{n}\cdot D + \bar{n}\cdot\vec{p}} \frac{\not{n}}{2} \xi_{n,p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \sum_{\vec{p}, \vec{p}'} e^{i(\vec{p}' - \vec{p})\cdot x} \bar{\xi}_{n,p'} \left[i\not{D} + (i\not{D}_\perp + \not{\vec{p}}_\perp) \frac{1}{i\bar{n}\cdot D + \bar{n}\cdot\vec{p}} (i\not{D}_\perp + \not{\vec{p}}_\perp) \right] \frac{\not{n}}{2} \xi_{n,p}$$

4) expand in λ , keep leading order

note $A_c^m \sim \mathcal{O}(\lambda^{-1}, \lambda^0, \lambda^1)$ by gauge inv.
 $A_s^m \sim \mathcal{O}(\lambda^2, \lambda^2, \lambda^2)$

define a "label operator" $\mathcal{P}^m \phi_{n,p} = \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^m \phi_{n,p}$
 $\mathcal{P}^m \phi_{n,p}^\dagger = -\tilde{\mathcal{P}}^m \phi_{n,p}^\dagger$

and a coll. cov. der. $i\mathcal{D}_c^m = \mathcal{P}^m + gA_c^m$

exercise $\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{SCET}^{(0)} = e^{i\mathcal{P}\cdot x} \sum_{\vec{n}, p} \bar{\psi}_{\vec{n}, p} \left[i\not{\mathcal{D}} + i\not{\mathcal{D}}_c \frac{1}{i\not{\mathcal{D}}_c} i\not{\mathcal{D}}_c \right] \frac{\not{n}}{2} \psi_{n,p}$
 only place A_s^m appears $\dots \sum_{n^r}$

5) further simplify using

Wilson line $W_n(x) = \text{P exp} \left(ig \int_{-\infty}^x ds \bar{n} \cdot A_n(\bar{n}s) \right)$

obey $i\bar{n} \cdot \mathcal{D}_c W_n = 0$
 $\Rightarrow W_n^\dagger i\bar{n} \cdot \mathcal{D}_c (W_n \cdot \hat{\mathcal{O}}) = \bar{n} \cdot \mathcal{P} \hat{\mathcal{O}}$

$\Rightarrow i\bar{n} \cdot \mathcal{D}_c = W \bar{\mathcal{P}} W^\dagger$ operator eq.

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = e^{i\mathcal{P}\cdot x} \sum_{\vec{p}, p} \bar{\psi}_{\vec{n}, p} \left(i\not{\mathcal{D}} + i\not{\mathcal{D}}_c W_n \frac{1}{\bar{n} \cdot \mathcal{P}} W_n^\dagger i\not{\mathcal{D}}_c \right) \frac{\not{n}}{2} \psi_{n,p}$



can be decoupled!

only coll-soft interaction is in $\sum_n (i\not{\mathcal{D}}_s) \frac{\not{n}}{2} \xi_n$ $i\mathcal{D}_s = i\not{\partial}^m + gA_s^m$

define soft Wilson line

$Y_n(x) = \text{P exp} \left[ig \int_{-\infty}^x ds n \cdot A_s(ns) \right]$

$i\not{\mathcal{D}}_s Y_n = 0$

perform field redefinition $\xi_n(x) = Y_n(x) \xi_n^{(0)}(x)$ $A_n(x) = Y_n(x) A_n^{(0)}(x) Y_n^\dagger(x)$
 $(\Rightarrow W_n = Y_n W_n^{(0)} Y_n^\dagger)$

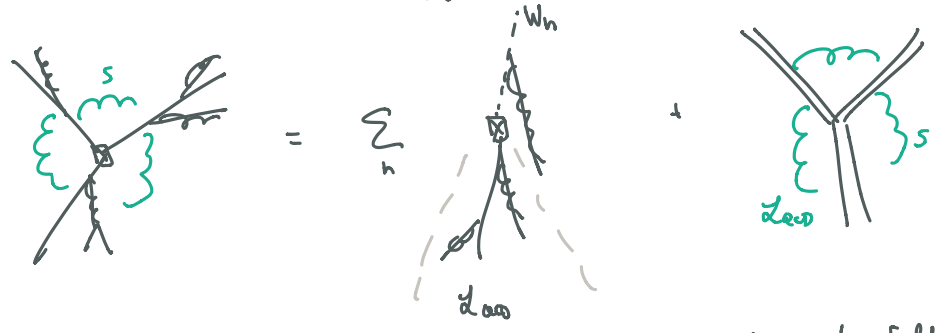
$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int \bar{\psi}_n \text{in} \cdot D_S \psi_n &\rightarrow \int \bar{\psi}_n^{(0)} \gamma_n^\dagger \text{in} \cdot D_S \gamma_n \frac{\not{W}}{2} \psi_n^{(0)} \\ &= \int \bar{\psi}_n^{(0)} \gamma_n^\dagger \gamma_n \text{in} \cdot \partial \frac{\not{W}}{2} \psi_n^{(0)} \\ &= \int \bar{\psi}_n^{(0)} \text{in} \cdot \partial \frac{\not{W}}{2} \psi_n^{(0)} \\ &\quad \downarrow \\ &\quad \text{no soft gluons!} \end{aligned}$$

Same in all. gluon \mathcal{L}

\Rightarrow This means $\mathcal{L}_{\text{SCET}}$ is a bunch of decoupled copies of QCD

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SCET}} = \sum_n \mathcal{L}_{C,n}^{(0)} + \mathcal{L}_S$$

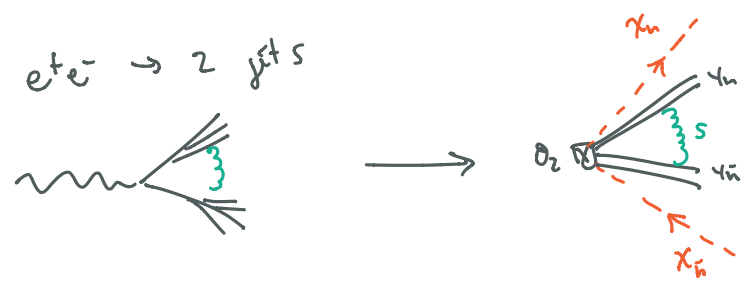
\downarrow \downarrow
 boosted full
 QCD QCD



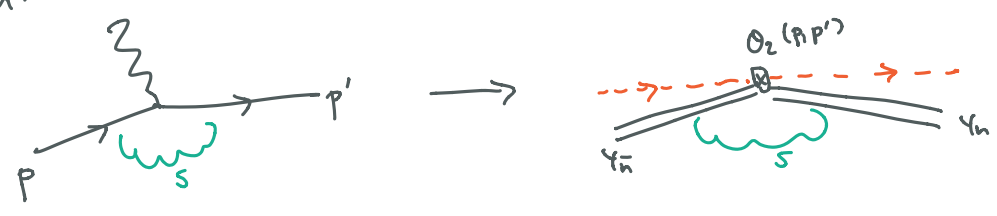
So you can compute interactions in each sector w/ full QCD Feynman rules, w/ currents tying the sectors together w/ Wilson line sources.

For hard scattering process usually need to perform current (operator) matching also

e.g. $e^+e^- \rightarrow 2 \text{ jets}$



Same graph:
DLS



also $pp \rightarrow 2 \text{ jets}$