

Exercises: Stefan Liebler (stefan.liebler@kit.edu) (Office 12/03 - Build. 30.23)
Martin Gabelmann (martin.gabelmann@kit.edu) (Office 12/17 - Build. 30.23)
Jonas Müller (jonas.mueller@kit.edu) (Office 12/17 - Build. 30.23)

Exercise 1: Dilogarithm

A special function, that very often appears in the calculation of loop diagrams, is the dilogarithm

$$\text{Li}_2(z) = - \int_0^z \frac{\ln(1-t)}{t} dt = - \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-zt)}{t} dt.$$

On the main branch, which is determined by the main branch of $\ln(z)$, the dilogarithm $\text{Li}_2(z)$ is a well-defined analytic function for $z \in \mathbb{C}$, except for $z > 1$ on the real axis. For $|z| < 1$ the integral representations can be rewritten in a series of the form $\text{Li}_2(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{k^2}$. From this series we can determine the value $\text{Li}_2(1) = \zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$. To determine $\text{Li}_2(z)$ outside the unit circle, we need transformation rules for analytic continuation. For this purpose prove the following identities:

- (a)
$$\text{Li}_2(1-z) = -\text{Li}_2(z) - \ln(1-z) \ln z + \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$
- (b)
$$\text{Li}_2\left(\frac{z}{z-1}\right) = -\text{Li}_2(z) - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2(1-z).$$
- (c)
$$\text{Li}_2\left(\frac{z-1}{z}\right) = \text{Li}_2(z) + \ln(1-z) \ln(z) - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2(z) - \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$
- (d)
$$\text{Li}_2\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = -\text{Li}_2(z) - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2(-z) - \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$
- (e)
$$\text{Li}_2\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right) = \text{Li}_2(z) - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2(1-z) + \ln(1-z) \ln(-z) + \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

Exercise 2: Higgs boson decay into gluons - Part 2

We continue with the exercise on the decay of the Higgs boson in a pair of gluons started on sheet 12. *Hint:* All relevant results are given on sheet 12.

- (a) Perform the integrations in the definition of $f(x)$ by using the results obtained for the dilogarithm in the previous exercise. *Hint:* Perform the integration over z and determine the roots of the argument of the remaining logarithm named y_{\pm} , such that $1 - xy + xy^2 = (y_+ - y)(y_- - y)x$. Split the logarithm, use (d) and (e) of the previous exercise and use

$$\arcsin(z) = -i \ln(iz \pm \sqrt{1-z^2}) = -i \ln \left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{z^2-1} + z}{\sqrt{z^2-1} - z} \right)^2 \right].$$

If you succeed, you should get $f(x) = \frac{6}{x} - \frac{6(4-x)}{x^2} \arcsin^2\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}\right)$ for $x < 4$.

- (b) What value does $f(x)$ take for heavy quarks (heavy-top limit), i.e. $m_q \rightarrow \infty$ and $m_{h^0}^2/m_q^2 \rightarrow 0$? Why does the measurement of the decay of a Higgs boson to gluons or the production of a Higgs boson from gluons allow to make a statement on the number of heavy quark generations?

Exercise 3: Emission of a collinear photon

The focus of this exercise is on the emission of a collinear photon from an initial-state electron and its “absorbtion” into a distribution function associated with the electron. This collinear splitting is also the basis of the parton distribution functions employed at hadron colliders, which map from an initial-state proton to the proton ingredients, the quarks and the gluon. For simplicity we consider a massive gauge boson B with mass M , which couples to the left- and right-handed component of the electron equally, i.e. the Feynman rule of the e^+e^-B coupling is $-ig\gamma^\mu$.³ Since we couple B to a conserved current, we can also use the simplified polarisation sum $\sum_i \epsilon_\mu^{(i)} \epsilon_\nu^{(i)*} = -g_{\mu\nu}$. In the first subexercise we consider the electron to be massless.

- (a) Compute the cross section for $e^+e^- \rightarrow B$. You should obtain

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow B) = \frac{\pi g^2}{2M} \delta(\sqrt{s} - M) = \pi g^2 \delta(s - M^2).$$

- (b) Compute the differential cross section for $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma B$, for which you can draw a t - and a u -channel diagram. The Feynman rule for the photon coupling to the electron is $-ie\gamma^\mu$, as discussed on sheet 13. The result for the squared amplitude should be

$$\frac{1}{4} \sum |\mathcal{M}|^2 = 2e^2 g^2 \left[\frac{u}{t} + \frac{t}{u} + \frac{2sM^2}{tu} \right].$$

Go to the center-of-mass frame and introduce the scattering angle θ between the initial-state electron and the photon. The result is of the form

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta} = \frac{\alpha g^2 (1 - M^2/s)}{2s \sin^2\theta} \left[1 + \cos^2\theta + \frac{4sM^2}{(s - M^2)^2} \right].$$

- (c) The result is divergent in the limit $\theta \rightarrow 0$ and $\theta \rightarrow \pi$, which are the collinear and anticollinear limit, respectively. These are the regions where the massless photon is close to the incoming massless electron or positron, respectively. We consider the limit $\theta \rightarrow 0$ in more detail. We want to rearrange the formula to understand the physical origin of this (infrared) divergence. The divergence can be cut off by an electron mass m : Let the electron momentum be $p^\mu = (E, 0, 0, \sqrt{E^2 - m^2})$, and let the photon momentum carry away a fraction of it, $k^\mu = (xE, xE \sin\theta, 0, xE \cos\theta)$. Determine the Mandelstam variables for this case. The denominator of the propagator then never becomes smaller than $\mathcal{O}(m^2/s)$. Finally integrate the cross section over forward angles only, cutting off the θ integral at $\theta^2 \sim (m^2/s)$ keeping only the logarithmic term proportional to $\log(s/m^2)$. Show that in this approximation the cross section for forward photon emission can be written as

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma B) \approx \int dx f(x) \sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow B) \quad \text{at} \quad E_{\text{cm}}^2 = (1-x)s, \quad (1)$$

where the annihilation cross section is evaluated for the collision of a positron of energy E and an electron of energy $(1-x)E$. The function $f(x)$ is the Weizsäcker-Williams distribution function and given by

$$f(x) = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \frac{1 + (1-x)^2}{x} \log\left(\frac{s}{m^2}\right).$$

It describes the collinear splitting of a photon from the initial-state electron, independent of the subsequent dynamics. *Hint:* Integrate over x in Eq. 1 by just employing $\delta(M^2 - (1-x)s)$ and show that the result equals the one with a limited integration range in θ .

³Considering instead a Z boson does not introduce new phenomena.