1.2 reality checks

- hadron spectrum

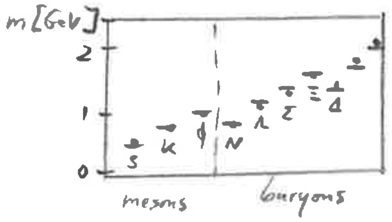
  ↳(bound states of quarks; eg $K = s\bar{d}$, $p = uud$, $\Lambda = uds$, ...)

  in "our" world, at long distances, observe not quarks + gluons, but hadrons (mesons $q\bar{q}$, baryons qqq)

  → "solve" QCD eqs by computer: Lattice QCD — powerful: presently $O(10)$ TFlops

  ⇒ what one gets are just the observed particles + masses (no gluons; no fractional charges)

  upshot: QCD postdicts the low-lying hadron masses



← plot online [Aoki et al, PACS-CS 2008]

((discretize eg. $V \sim (3\,\mathrm{fm})^4$ → $48^3 \times 64$ points; Euclidean time $t \to -it_E$; physics may differ))

- experimental checks of QCD

  collider physics

  eg. LEP (@ CERN, 1989-2000): $e^+e^- \to X$ — stuff hitting the detectors

  → asymptotic freedom enables us to compute interactions of quarks + gluons at short distances; detectors are a long distance away, see hadrons (not free partons)

  ⇒ for comparison of theory ⟺ experiment, need also

  infrared safety: classes of quantities which are independent of long-distance physics, hence pQCD calculable

  factorization: even wider class of processes, can be factorized into universal long-distance piece and process-dependent (but pQCD calculable) short-distance pc.

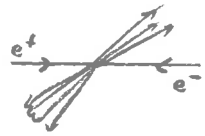
  (more later!)

get (QFT!) (1) $X = e^+e^-$ or $\tau^+\tau^-$ or ... ⇒ detailed QED check

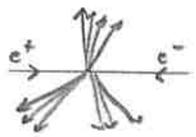
(2) $X > 10$ particles: $\pi, \mathcal{S}, p, \bar{p}, \ldots$ ⇒ QCD "Jets"

case (1) : no color charge → mainly QED interactions
simple final states coupling $\alpha_{em} \approx \frac{1}{137}$ small
→ most of the time (99%) <u>nothing</u> happens
→ $e^+e^-\gamma \sim 1\%$ ⇒ check QED details
→ $e^+e^-\gamma\gamma \sim 0.01\%$ ⇒ ...

case (2) : $X \in \{$"greek & latin soup" constructed from quarks + gluons
observed pattern:



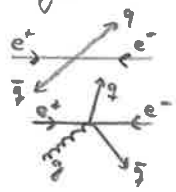
or



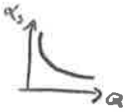
or ...

flow of energy + momentum in "jets"

$\alpha_s \gtrsim \frac{1}{10}$ → 2 jets 90%
→ 3 jets 9%
→ 4 jets 0.9%



- <u>perturbative QCD and hard physics</u>

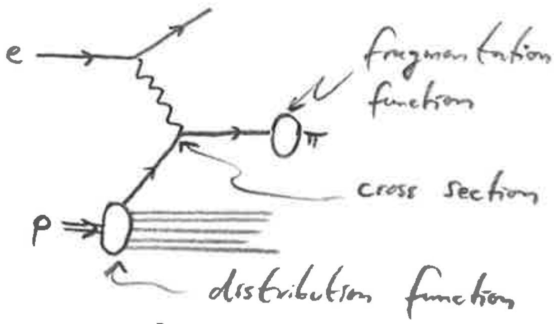
we have seen (pg 4) ((and will calculate later)) that $\alpha_s(Q^2) =$ 

⇒ for large enough 4-momentum squared Q^2 coupling should be small enough for perturbation theory to converge
((more precisely: one gets asymptotic expansions which converge only when "higher twist" and genuine non-perturbative contributions such as "instantons" are also accounted for))

→ perturbative QCD is the basis for interpreting most experiments.
⇒ so pQCD is the most important topic to learn here.

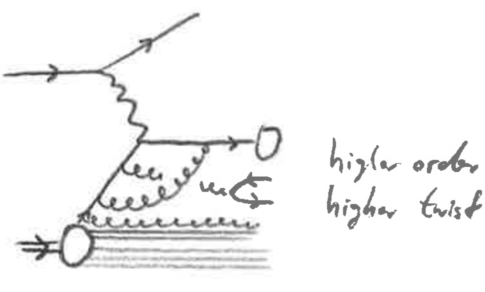
e.g. deep inelastic scattering :

$t \rightarrow$



(LO)

vs.



(real life)

- QCD and search for "New Physics"

specific example: anomalous magnetic moment of muon a_μ

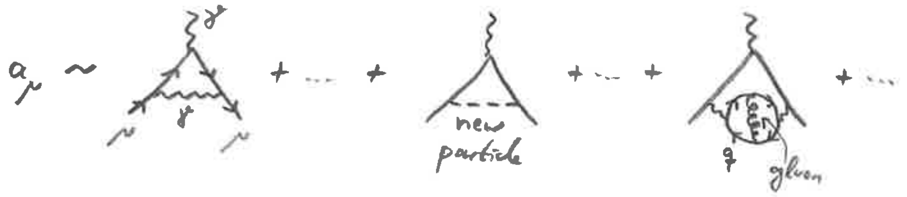
→ determined experimentally and theoretically (within the SM) with such high precision that it became a very sensitive test for many ideas for "physics beyond the SM"

$$a_\mu(\text{exp}) = 11659208\,(\pm 6)\cdot 10^{-10}$$
$$a_\mu(\text{theor}) = 11659186\,(\pm 8)\cdot 10^{-10}$$

deviation: 2-3 σ
not "significant" yet

dominated by uncertainty of QCD contributions

→ strategy for "New Physics" search:



typically get rather stringent limits on e.g. the minimal allowed mass of hypothetical new particles; obviously, any deviation between $a_\mu(\text{exp})$ and $a_\mu(\text{theor})$ could be a signal for new physics.

⇒ does the lack of precision in our QCD calculations keep us from clearly "seeing" signals of exciting new physics?

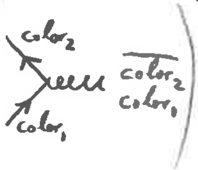
1.3 Color charge in QCD

- in addition to its electric charge $\left(\left(\begin{matrix} u & c & t & \leftarrow +\tfrac{2}{3} \\ d & s & b & \leftarrow -\tfrac{1}{3}\end{matrix}\;;\; \bar{q}\text{ neg.}\right)\right)$ each quark carries a <u>color</u> charge.

3 possible values, e.g. r = red, g = green, b = blue

((experimentally determined, more later; often we generalize $3 \to N_c$))

- if a quark emits a gluon, its color may or may not change



$\rightarrow$ 9 ways of coupling a gluon between initial + final quark

e.g. $g_1 = r\bar{g}$, $g_2 = r\bar{b}$, $g_3 = g\bar{r}$, $g_4 = g\bar{b}$, $g_5 = b\bar{r}$, $g_6 = b\bar{g}$, $g_7 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(r\bar{r} - g\bar{g})$, $g_8 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(r\bar{r} + g\bar{g} - 2b\bar{b})$, } SU(3) color "octet"

$g_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(r\bar{r} + g\bar{g} + b\bar{b})$ } SU(3) "singlet"

- experimental evidence: from scattering expt's we know that matter (mesons = $q\bar{q}$, baryons = qqq) is composed of quarks, yet those hadrons must be neutral to the strong force.

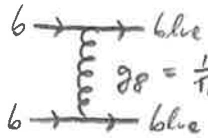
  $\Rightarrow$ stable particles (hadrons) are "colorless";
  more precisely: they are in "color singlet state"

  $\Rightarrow$ color singlet gluon state g_0 is not needed / observed.

- strength of coupling between 2 quarks ~ color factors:

((QED:  $\sim e_1 e_2 \alpha_{em}$ where e.g. $e_{u,c,t} = +\frac{2}{3}$, $e_{d,s,b} = -\frac{1}{3}$ etc.))

QCD:  $\sim \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{2}} \alpha_s$ where $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ are historical; c_i from g_i above

example: 

$g_8 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(r\bar{r} + g\bar{g} - 2b\bar{b}) \sim \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$ $(\times \alpha_s)$

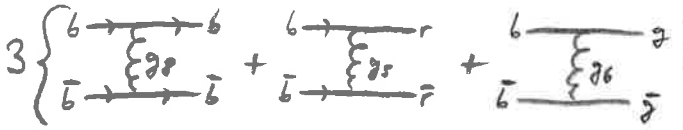
same result due to color symmetry

vs 

$\sim \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{3}$

example: single gluon exchange between q and $\bar{q}$ in color singlet state

$(q\bar{q})_{singlet} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(r\bar{r} + g\bar{g} + b\bar{b})$ $\Rightarrow$ consider e.g. $b\bar{b}$, mult. ×3



$\sim 3 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left\{ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} - 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 \right\} = -\frac{4}{3}$

(($\bar{q}$ opposite charge to q $\Rightarrow$ $-$ sign for $\bar{q}$ vertex))

$\Rightarrow$ color force can be both repulsive and attractive.