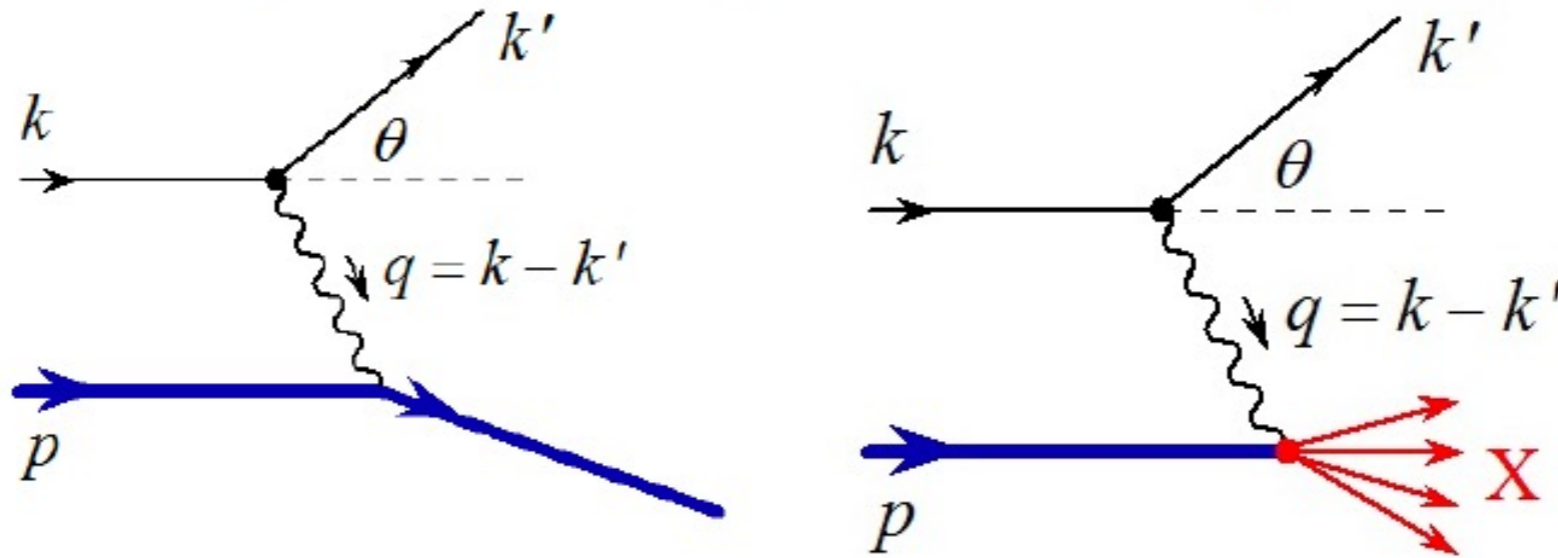


# QCD Lecture 2

October 12

# Deep Inelastic Scattering (DIS)



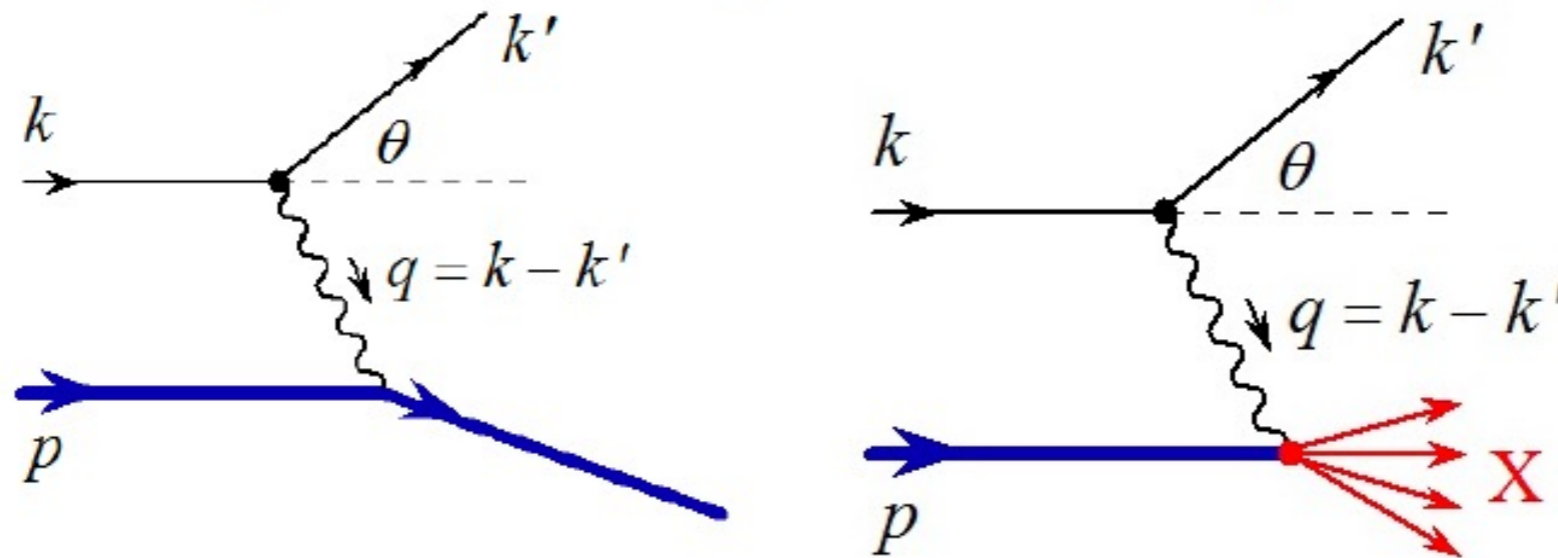
$$p = M(1, 0, 0, 0),$$

$$k = \omega(1, 0, 0, 1),$$

$$k' = \omega'(1, \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \sin \theta \cos \varphi, \cos \theta)$$

$$q = k - k' = p' - p.$$

# Deep Inelastic Scattering (DIS)



4-momentum transfer and energy transfer

$$q^2 = -2\omega\omega'(1 - \cos\theta) = -4\omega\omega' \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}, \quad \nu = \omega - \omega'$$

on mass-shell condition for scattered proton (not present in the inelastic case):

$$\delta((p + q)^2 - M^2) = \delta(2M\nu - Q^2) = \frac{1}{2M} \delta\left(\nu - \frac{Q^2}{2M}\right)$$

# Elastic cross-section

$$d\sigma = \frac{1}{4M\omega} \int \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\text{pol}} |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2 \frac{d^4k'}{(2\pi)^3} \delta(k'^2) \frac{d^4p'}{(2\pi)^3} \delta(p'^2 - M^2) (2\pi)^4 \delta(k + p - k' - p')$$

↑     ↑     ↑     ↑     ↑

flux     matrix element     final state integration with on-shell cond.     mom.-energy conservation

perform  $dp'$  integration first, then

$$d\sigma = \frac{1}{4M\omega} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\text{pol}} |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2 \underbrace{d\omega' d^3\mathbf{k}' \delta(\omega'^2 - k'^2)}_{=I} \delta((p + q)^2 - M^2)$$

compute  $I$

# Elastic cross-section

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int d\omega' d^3 \mathbf{k}' \delta(\omega'^2 - \mathbf{k}'^2) = \int \mathbf{k}'^2 d|\mathbf{k}'| d\varphi d \cos \theta d\omega' \delta(\omega'^2 - \mathbf{k}'^2) \\ &= 2\pi \int d \cos \theta \frac{\omega'^2 d\omega'}{2\omega'} = \pi \int \omega' d\omega' d \cos \theta. \end{aligned}$$

We have assumed that the matrix element does not depend on  $\varphi$

Change of variables:  $Q^2 = -q^2 = 2\omega\omega'(1 - \cos \theta)$   
 $\nu = \omega - \omega',$

Jacobian:  $d\omega' d \cos \theta = \left| \frac{d(\omega', \cos \theta)}{d(\nu, Q^2)} \right| dQ^2 d\nu = \frac{1}{2\omega\omega'} dQ^2 d\nu$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{2\omega} \int dQ^2 d\nu$$

# Elastic cross-section

$$\delta((p+q)^2 - M^2) = \delta(2M\nu - Q^2) = \frac{1}{2M} \delta\left(\nu - \frac{Q^2}{2M}\right)$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dQ^2} = \frac{1}{16M^2\omega^2} \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d\nu \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\text{pol}} |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2 \delta\left(\nu - \frac{Q^2}{2M}\right)$$

Next: calculate amplitude squared averaged over initial polarizations and summed over final polarizations