

NOTE: This is a link for the evaluation of ETT19/20, the password will be given in the next lecture.

<https://evaluation.tu-dortmund.de/evasys/online.php>

Exercise 1: Cross section for $q\bar{q} \rightarrow Q\bar{Q}$ scattering (10 Points)

Consider the process $q\bar{q} \rightarrow Q\bar{Q}$ with different quarks q and Q in the initial and final state.

- Draw all Feynman diagrams that contribute to the process to leading order.
- Calculate the matrix element \mathcal{M}_{abcd} and show that it factorizes in the following way

$$\mathcal{M}_{abcd} = \mathcal{M}_{\text{Dirac}} \Phi_{abcd}, \quad (1.1)$$

where

$$|\mathcal{M}_{abcd}|^2 = |\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dirac}}|^2 |\Phi_{abcd}|^2. \quad (1.2)$$

Φ_{abcd} is the color factor of QCD, whereas $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dirac}}$ contains the Dirac structure of the matrix element. The color factor can always be factorized in this way.

Hint: For the calculation of the matrix element use the following representation of the QCD Feynman rules:

incoming particle:	$q_i(p)$	→	$u(p)e_i$
outgoing particle:	$q_i(p)$	→	$\bar{u}(p)e_i^\dagger$
incoming anti particle:	$\bar{q}_i(p)$	→	$\bar{v}(p)e_i^\dagger$
outgoing particle:	$\bar{q}_i(p)$	→	$v(p)e_i$
quark gluon vertex:	Γ_μ	→	$ig_s \gamma_\mu \lambda_A$
gluon propagator in Feynman gauge:	$D_F(q^2)$	→	$\frac{-ig^{\mu\nu} \delta^{AB}}{q^2}$

small latin indices are summed over the three unit vector e_i of the **fundamental** representations of $SU(3)$ (**3** and $\bar{\mathbf{3}}$), i.e. these are the color indices of quarks. Capital latin indices are running over the **adjoint** representation of $SU(3)$ (**8**), which is built by the generators λ_A . Greek indices are minkowski indices, as usual. The usual sum convention holds true for all of these indices.

- c) Calculate $\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2}$. Average over spins and color in the initial state and sum in the final state. For your calculation you can use the result

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dirac}}|^2} = g_s^4 (1 + \cos^2 \theta), \quad (1.3)$$

where θ is the scattering angle between the incoming quark q and the outgoing quark Q . Explain why you can use this result and where it comes from.

Hint: Use the Feynman trace technique for the $SU(3)$ structure. Use the identity

$$\{\lambda_A, \lambda_B\} = \frac{1}{3} \delta_{AB} + d_{ABC} \lambda_C. \quad (1.4)$$

The symmetric structure constants d_{ABC} are not necessary for your calculation. Explain why!