

Two Loop Matching for Quasi PDF

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January 3, 2020

1 Renormalization

1.1 One loop diagrams

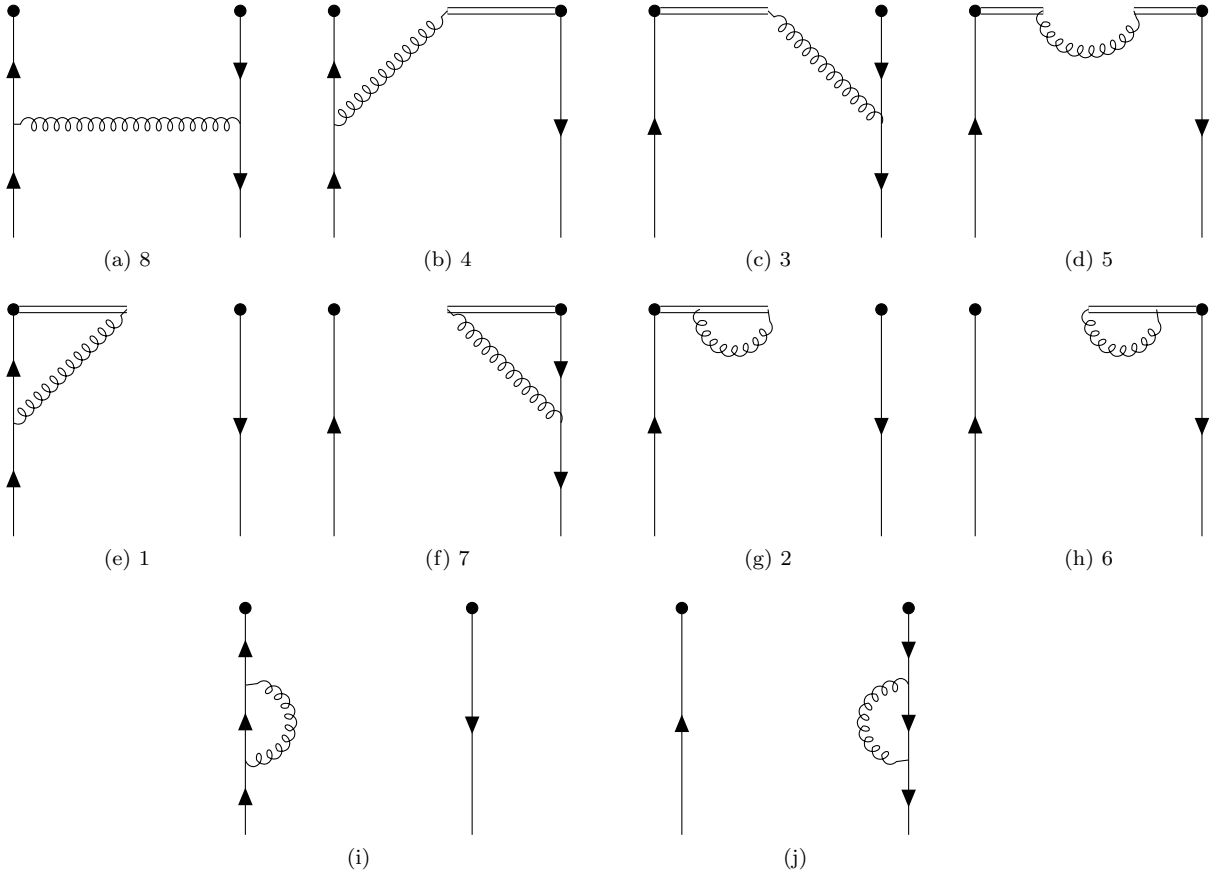
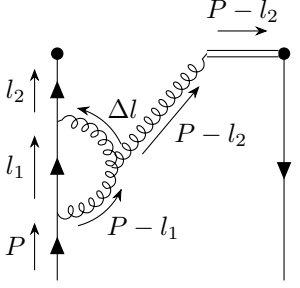


Figure 1: Diagrams of quasi PDF in Feynman gauge.

1.2 Vertex corrections

According to [Ji and Zhang(2015)], the vertex correction diagrams in axial gauge (which corresponds to varieties of diagrams in general covariant gauge) don't have total UV divergence. Rather, they only have subdivergence for sub-diagrams. For example the first column (which involves Figure 3), second row of Table 1 in [Ji and Zhang(2015)] is composed of \tilde{q}_{11} and \tilde{q}_{12} , thus we can find some representative diagrams and extract those components ($l \equiv l_1 + l_2, \Delta l \equiv$

$l_1 - l_2$)



$$P \propto \int \frac{d^d l_1}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{d^d l_2}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{[l_1 - m][l_2 - m][(P - l_1)^2][(l_1 - l_2)^2][(P - l_2)^2][n \cdot (P - l_2)]} \quad (1)$$

Take the $l_1 \gg l_2$ limit, the integrand becomes

$$\frac{1}{[l_1 - m][(P - l_1)^2][l_1^2][l_2 - m][(P - l_2)^2][n \cdot (P - l_2)]} \quad (2)$$

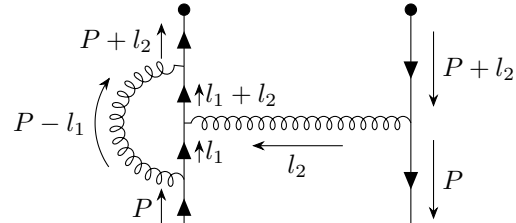
The integral involving l_2 is exactly the integral of \tilde{q}_{12} . By adding the gluon self-interacting vertex we can see that the sub-diagram is logarithmic divergent.

Take the $l_2 \gg l_1$ limit, the integrand becomes

$$\frac{1}{[l_1 - m][(P - l_1)^2][l_2^2][l_2 - m][(P - l_2)^2][n \cdot (P - l_2)]} \quad (3)$$

There's another limit where hard loop momentum flows through all paths except the one that's Δl in our current diagram. This configuration gives a finite integral and a power-divergent integral which happens to be a scaleless integral as well. Thus this configuration won't contribute.

What we extracted above is only the \tilde{q}_{12} part, now we will try on the \tilde{q}_{11} part



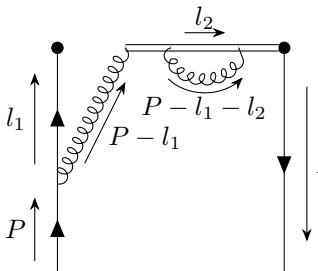
$$\propto \int \frac{d^d l_1}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{d^d l_2}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{[l_1 - m][l_1 + l_2 - m][\not{P} + l_2 - m][\not{P} + l_2 - m][(P - l_1)^2][l_2^2]} \quad (4)$$

In the $l_1 \gg l_2$ limit we have

$$\frac{1}{[l_1 - m][l_1 - m][(P - l_1)^2][\not{P} + l_2 - m][\not{P} + l_2 - m][l_2^2]} \quad (5)$$

and \tilde{q}_{11} is factorized out.

Another example is the sixth row



$$P \propto \int \frac{d^d l_1}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{d^d l_2}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{[l_1 - m][(P - l_1)^2][(P - l_1 - l_2)^2][n \cdot (P - l_1)][n \cdot l_2][n \cdot (P - l_1)]} \quad (6)$$

Take the $l_2 \gg l_1$ limit, the integrand becomes

$$\frac{1}{[l_1 - m][(P - l_1)^2][n \cdot (P - l_1)][n \cdot (P - l_1)][n \cdot l_2][(P - l_2)^2]} \quad (7)$$

and the integral involving l_2 should give something proportional to $n \cdot (P - l_1)$, thus cancels one eikonal propagator, the remainder is the integral of \tilde{q}_{12} .

2 Real Diagrams

2.1 All diagrams

Figure 2 lists all self-conjugated real diagrams, and Figure 3 lists all non-self-conjugated diagrams, excluding their conjugates.

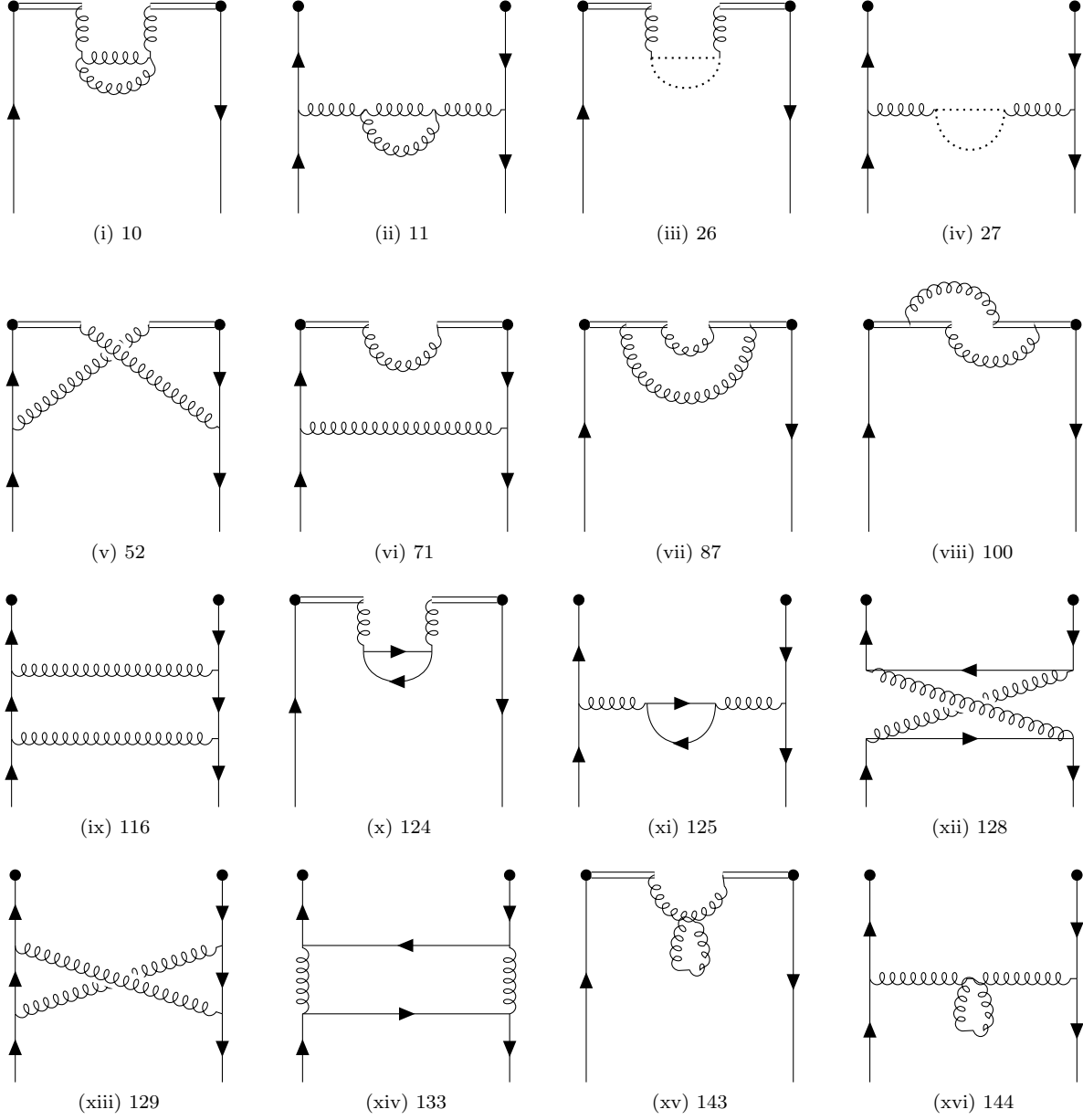


Figure 2: All self-conjugated diagrams.

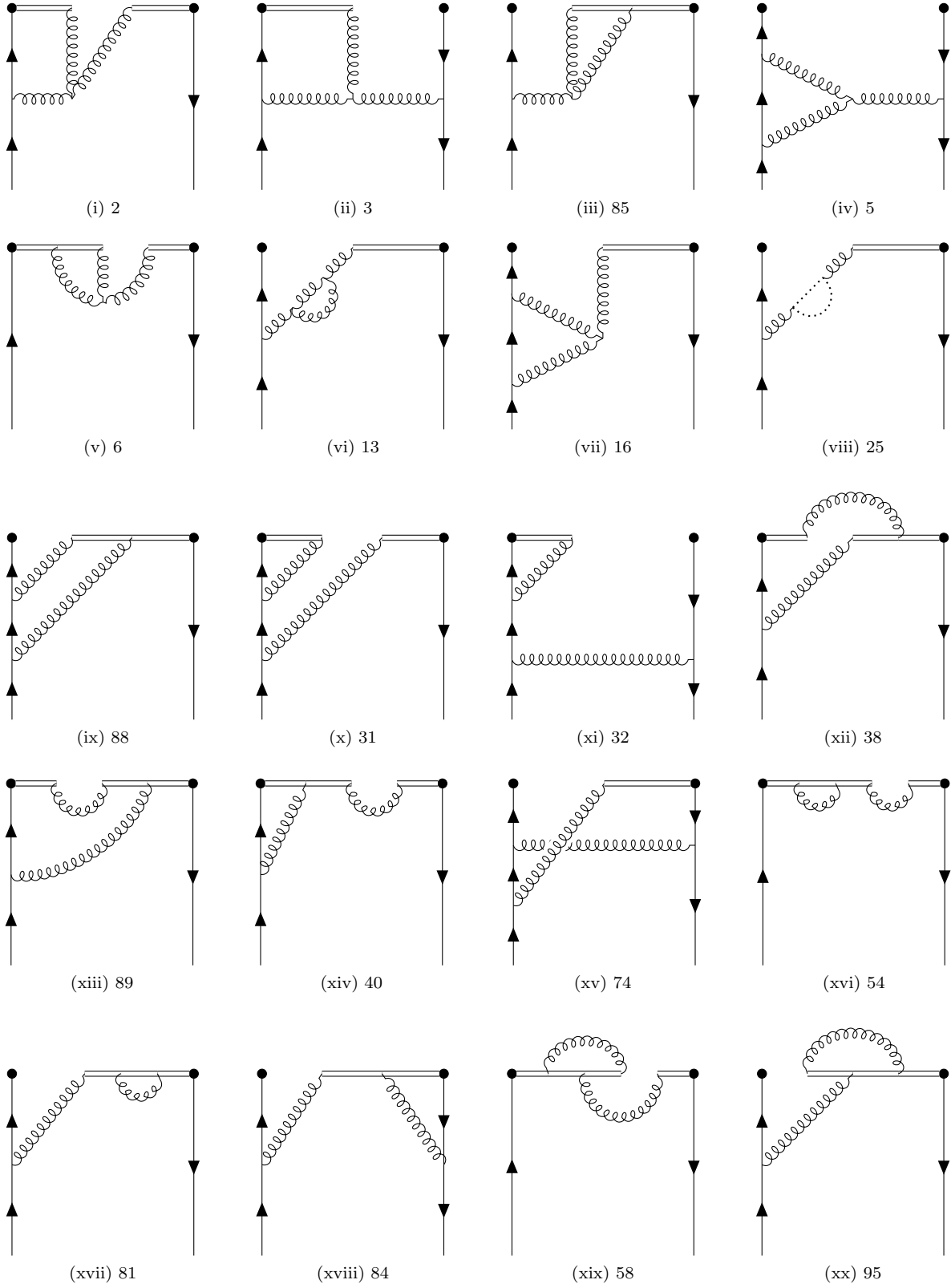


Figure 3: All real diagrams (excluding conjugated diagrams).

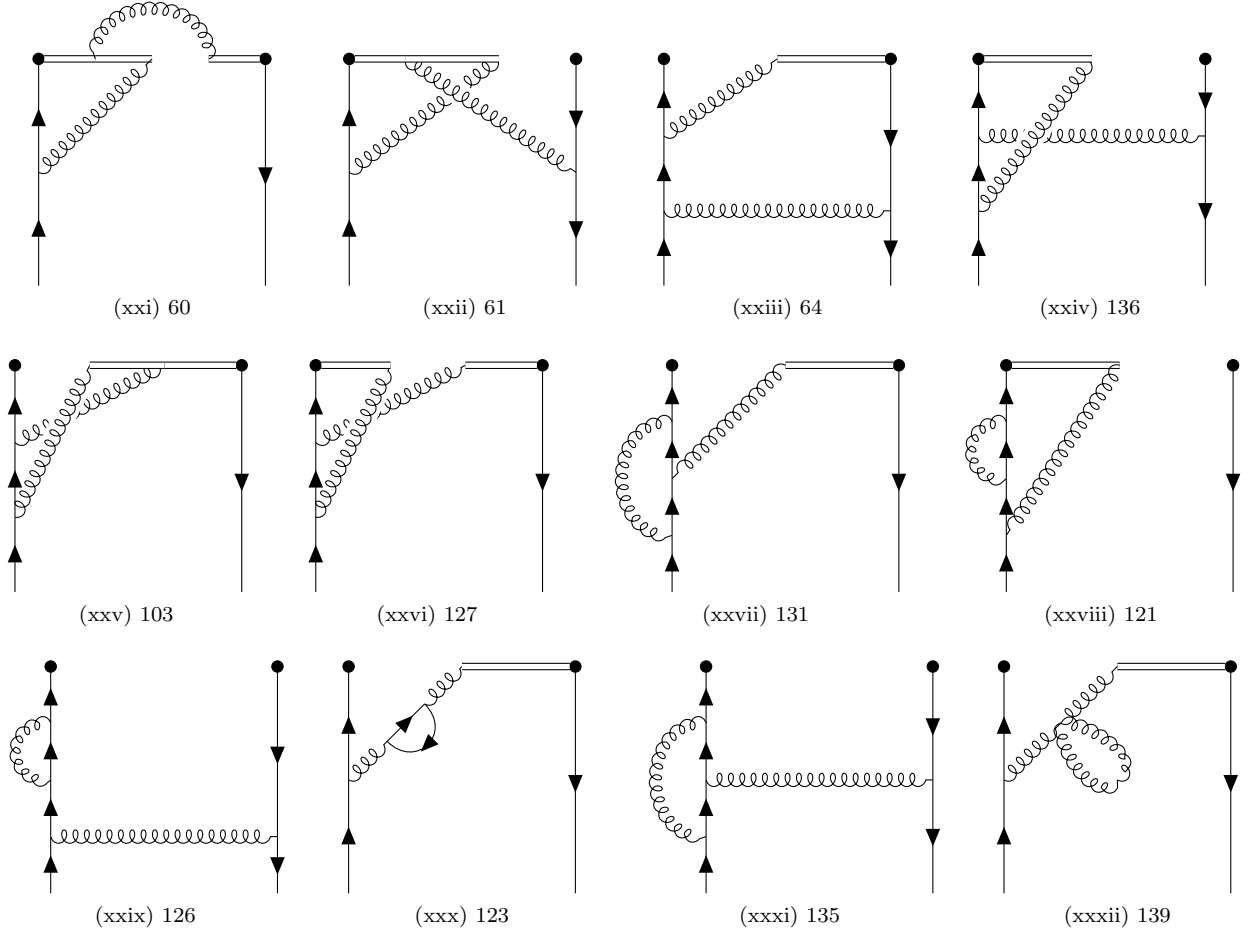


Figure 3: All real diagrams (excluding conjugated and self-conjugated diagrams).

2.2 Amplitude test

First we take diagram 2xv to test if the type of diagrams that is a sub-diagram involving only QCD Feynman rules on top of one loop diagram consist with our manual input.

The program gives

$$\begin{aligned} & (\delta_{\text{CI}(9)} \text{CI}(10) \delta_{\text{CI}(11)} \text{CI}(12) \delta_{\text{CI}(13)} \text{CI}(14) g^{\text{LI}(9) \text{LI}(10)} g^{\text{LI}(11) \text{LI}(12)} g^{\text{LI}(13) \text{LI}(14)} g_s^4 \text{MomC}(-\mathbf{k}_1) n_1^{\text{LI}(9)} n_2^{\text{LI}(11)} \text{ColorLine}(T_{\text{CI}(11)}, T_{\text{CI}(9)}, \{p, p\}) \\ & ((g^{\text{LI}(10) \text{LI}(13)} g^{\text{LI}(12) \text{LI}(14)} - g^{\text{LI}(10) \text{LI}(14)} g^{\text{LI}(12) \text{LI}(13)}) f_{\text{eS19 CI}(13) \text{CI}(14)} f_{\text{CI}(10) \text{CI}(12) \text{eS19}} + (g^{\text{LI}(10) \text{LI}(12)} g^{\text{LI}(13) \text{LI}(14)} - g^{\text{LI}(10) \text{LI}(14)} g^{\text{LI}(13) \text{LI}(12)}) \\ & f_{\text{eS20 CI}(12) \text{CI}(14)} f_{\text{CI}(10) \text{CI}(13) \text{eS20}} + (g^{\text{LI}(10) \text{LI}(12)} g^{\text{LI}(14) \text{LI}(13)} - g^{\text{LI}(10) \text{LI}(13)} g^{\text{LI}(14) \text{LI}(12)}) f_{\text{eS21 CI}(12) \text{CI}(13)} f_{\text{CI}(10) \text{CI}(14) \text{eS21}}) \\ & \text{SpinLine}(\gamma \cdot n, \{p, p\}) / (2 k_2^2 (-p - p_e)^2 (k_1 + p + p_e)^2 n_1 \cdot (p + p_e) n_2 \cdot (p + p_e)) \end{aligned}$$

which translates to

$$\begin{aligned} & g_s^4 \delta(-k_1) \delta_{c13c14} g^{l13l14} n_1^{l10} n_1^{l12} t^{c10} t^{c12} \frac{\bar{u}(P) \not{p} u(P)}{2k_2^2 (-p - p_e)^2 (k_1 + p + p_e)^2 n_1 \cdot (p + p_e) n_2 \cdot (p + p_e)} \\ & [(g^{l10l13} g^{l12l14} - g^{l10l14} g^{l12l13}) f^{e19c13c14} f^{c10c12e19} + (g^{l10l12} g^{l13l14} - g^{l10l14} g^{l13l12}) f^{e20c12c14} f^{c10c13e20} \\ & + (g^{l10l12} g^{l14l13} - g^{l10l13} g^{l14l12}) f^{e21c12c13} f^{c10c14e21}] \Big|_{p_e = -xP^z \rightarrow -p, p=P, n \rightarrow z, k_2=l_2, n_1=n_2=n} \end{aligned}$$

Taking $k_1 = p + p_e - l_1$, the first line (that's excluding the four-gluon vertex) becomes

$$g_s^4 \delta(-k_1) \delta_{c13c14} g^{l13l14} n_1^{l10} n_1^{l12} t^{c10} t^{c12} \frac{\bar{u}(P) \not{p} u(P)}{2k_2^2 (-p - p_e)^2 (k_1 + p + p_e)^2 n_1 \cdot (p + p_e) n_2 \cdot (p + p_e)} \quad (8)$$

$$= g_s^4 \delta(l_1 - p - p_e) \delta_{c13c14} g^{l13l14} n_1^{l10} n_1^{l12} t^{c10} t^{c12} \frac{\bar{u}(P) \not{p} u(P)}{2l_2^2 (-p - p_e)^2 (2p + 2p_e - l_1)^2 n_1 \cdot (p + p_e) n_2 \cdot (p + p_e)} \quad (9)$$

$$= g_s^4 \delta(l_1 - p - p_e) \delta_{c13c14} g^{l13l14} n_1^{l10} n_1^{l12} t^{c10} t^{c12} \frac{\bar{u}(P) \not{p} u(P)}{2l_2^2 l_1^2 l_1^2 n_1 \cdot l_1 n_2 \cdot l_1} \quad (10)$$

Diagram 2xv gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{-ig_s^4}{2} \bar{u}(P) \not{p} u(P) \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{d^4 l_2}{(2\pi)^4} n_\tau t^i \tilde{D}_G^{\tau\mu, ia}(l_1) \tilde{D}_G^{\sigma\lambda, dj}(l_1) \tilde{D}_G^{\nu\rho, bc}(l_2) n_\lambda t^j \frac{i}{n \cdot l_1 + i\epsilon} \frac{i}{-n \cdot l_1 + i\epsilon} \delta(l_1^z - (1-x)P^z) \\ & [f^{abe} f^{cde} (g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma} - g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho}) + f^{ace} f^{bde} (g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho}) + f^{ade} f^{bce} (g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma})] \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \frac{(-1)^3 i^6 g_s^4}{2} \bar{u}(P) \not{p} u(P) \int \frac{d^4 l_1}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{d^4 l_2}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{n^\mu n^\sigma g^{\nu\rho} t^i \delta^{ia} t^j \delta^{dj}}{[l_1^2]^2 [l_2^2] [n \cdot l_1]^2} \delta(l_1^z - (1-x)P^z) \\ & [f^{abe} f^{cde} (g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma} - g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho}) + f^{ace} f^{bde} (g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho}) + f^{ade} f^{bce} (g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma})] \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Let's compare the color indices:

2.3 Numerical test (ordered as Figure 2 and Figure 3, $z = 1/4$)

2.3.1 Self-conjugated

10

$$\begin{aligned} & (0.135095 -1.68869/\text{s})/\text{ep}-(13.0007 -5.30516 \text{ I})/\text{s}+(0.991423 -0.424413 \text{ I})+(1.68869 \\ & \rightarrow \log(\text{s}))/\text{s}-0.135095 \log(\text{s}) \end{aligned}$$

11

$$\begin{aligned} & -((2.71097 -1.0865 \text{ I})/\text{s}^3)+(13.6036 -5.53435 \text{ I})/\text{s}^2+(0.351595 -0.203718 \\ & \rightarrow \text{I})/\text{s}+(-(0.345843/\text{s}^3)+1.76164/\text{s}^2+0.0648456/\text{s})/\text{ep}+(0.345843 \log(\text{s}))/\text{s}^3-(1.76164 \\ & \rightarrow \log(\text{s}))/\text{s}^2-(0.0648456 \log(\text{s}))/\text{s}-7.57481*10^{-7} \end{aligned}$$

26

$$\begin{aligned} & (0.991423 - 0.424413 I)/s - (0.563259 - 0.212207 I) + (0.135095/s - 0.0675475)/\epsilon - (0.135095 \\ \hookrightarrow & \log(s))/s + 0.0675475 \log(s) \end{aligned}$$

27

$$\begin{aligned} & -((1.24375 - 0.509296 I)/s^2) - (0.24875 - 0.101859 \\ \hookrightarrow & I)/s + (-(0.162114/s^2) - 0.0324228/s)/\epsilon + (0.162114 \log(s))/s^2 + (0.0324228 \log(s))/s - 3.8192 \cdot 10^{-7} \end{aligned}$$

52

71

87

100

$$-0.180127$$

116

125

$$\begin{aligned} & (0.194537 \operatorname{CV}(1,3))/(\epsilon s) + (0.885127 \operatorname{CV}(1,3))/s - (0.194537 \operatorname{CV}(1,3) \log(s))/s - 4.09664 \cdot 10^{-15} \\ \hookrightarrow & \operatorname{CV}(1,3) \end{aligned}$$

128

133

143

$$0$$

144

$$0$$

2.3.2 Half of the remainder

2

3

$$\begin{aligned} & -((2.67042 + 2.12028 I)/s^2) - ((0.260912 - 1.01859 I) \log(s))/s^2 + (14.6734 + 1.31932 \\ \rightarrow & I)/s - ((0.324228 + 3.72868*10^{-9} I) \log^2(s))/s + (0.222907 - 5.53015*10^{-9} I) \log^2(s) + ((0.881442 \\ \rightarrow & -3.43775 I) \log(s))/s + (0.673891 - 1.68704 I) \log(s) + (13.4354 - 26.5232 \\ \rightarrow & I) + (-((4.70467*10^{-9} + 1.04672*10^{-9} I)/s^2) - (1.49279*10^{-8} + 4.88207*10^{-9} \\ \rightarrow & I)/s + (-3.02109*10^{-8} - 6.73934*10^{-9} I))/\epsilon^2 + (1/\epsilon) (-((2.61261*10^{-8} + 1.68009*10^{-8} \\ \rightarrow & I)/s^2) - ((4.70467*10^{-9} + 1.04672*10^{-9} I) \log(s))/s^2 - (1.30934*10^{-7} + 9.62535*10^{-8} \\ \rightarrow & I)/s - ((1.49279*10^{-8} + 4.88207*10^{-9} I) \log(s))/s - (3.02109*10^{-8} + 6.73934*10^{-9} I) \\ \rightarrow & \log(s) - (3.63837*10^{-7} + 2.4728*10^{-7} I) - ((3.64128*10^{-9} + 8.50597*10^{-10} I) \log^2(s))/s^2 \end{aligned}$$

85

5

6

13

16

$$\begin{aligned} & -((0.211474 + 1.27324 I)/s^2) + (2.28897 - 1.08225 I)/s - (4.7286 - 0.668451 \\ \rightarrow & I) + (-((6.7167*10^{-16}/s^2) + 0.486342/s - 0.729513)/\epsilon - (3.00378*10^{-16} \log(s))/s^2 - (0.486342 \\ \rightarrow & \log(s))/s + 0.729513 \log(s) \end{aligned}$$

25

88

31

$$\begin{aligned} & -((0.162114 + 1.91875*10^{-8} I)/\epsilon^3) + (-0.324228 \log(s) - (92.0766 + 2.65448 I))/\epsilon^2 + 1/\epsilon \\ \rightarrow & (-((158.541 + 3.48593 I)/s) + (32.6052 + 0.63662 I) \log(s) - 0.0405285 \log^2(s) - (1.58061 \\ \rightarrow & \log(s))/s - (1.91238*10^{10} + 1.98727*10^{10} I) - (475.619 + 10.4578 I)/s^2 - (12502.7 + 1351.46 \\ \rightarrow & I)/s - (16.9633 + 0.31831 I) \log^2(s) - (4.74183 \log(s))/s^2 + 0.148604 \log^3(s) + (0.790305 \\ \rightarrow & \log^2(s))/s + (81.2751 \log(s))/s + (4.05197*10^{10} - 6.80923*10^{10} I) \\ \rightarrow & \log(s) + (6.59315*10^{13} - 1.55809*10^{14} I) \end{aligned}$$

32

$$\begin{aligned} & -((0.162114 + 1.91875*10^{-8} I)/\epsilon^3) + (-0.324228 \log(s) - (92.0766 + 2.65448 I))/\epsilon^2 + 1/\epsilon \\ \rightarrow & (-((158.541 + 3.48593 I)/s) + (32.6052 + 0.63662 I) \log(s) - 0.0405285 \log^2(s) - (1.58061 \\ \rightarrow & \log(s))/s - (1.91238*10^{10} + 1.98727*10^{10} I) - (475.619 + 10.4578 I)/s^2 - (12502.7 + 1351.46 \\ \rightarrow & I)/s - (16.9633 + 0.31831 I) \log^2(s) - (4.74183 \log(s))/s^2 + 0.148604 \log^3(s) + (0.790305 \\ \rightarrow & \log^2(s))/s + (81.2751 \log(s))/s + (4.05197*10^{10} - 6.80923*10^{10} I) \\ \rightarrow & \log(s) + (6.59315*10^{13} - 1.55809*10^{14} I) \end{aligned}$$

38

89

40

74

54

81

$$\begin{aligned} & ((0.180127 - 9.13154 \cdot 10^{-9} I) \log(s) - (0.231946 + 7.6754 \cdot 10^{-8} I)) / \epsilon + (1.02169 - 0.565884 I) \\ \hookrightarrow & \log(s) - (0.815813 - 0.728676 I) - (5.2095 \cdot 10^{-10} + 1.21468 \cdot 10^{-8} I) / \epsilon^2 + (-0.0900633 - 4.02323 \cdot 10^{-9} I) \\ \hookrightarrow & \log^2(s) \end{aligned}$$

84

$$\begin{aligned} & ((0.226837 - 4.76795 \cdot 10^{-7} I) + (2.53148 \cdot 10^{-36} + 9.52697 \cdot 10^{-70} I) / s + (-0.0900633 - 5.77113 \cdot 10^{-8} \\ \hookrightarrow & I) \log(s)) / \epsilon + (0.27463 + 0.141471 I) \log^2(s) - (1.20417 + 0.36434 I) \log(s) + (1.63449 + 0.234572 \\ \hookrightarrow & I) - (6.78712 \cdot 10^{-8} + 5.87408 \cdot 10^{-8} I) / \epsilon^2 - (7.40521 \cdot 10^{-8} + 3.24692 \cdot 10^{-8} I) / s \end{aligned}$$

3 Virtual Diagrams (Excluding Gauge Link Self-Energy Diagrams)

3.1 All diagrams

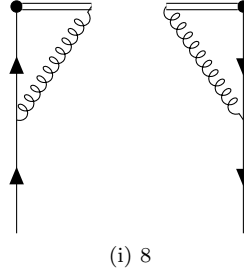


Figure 4: All self-conjugated virtual diagrams (actually there's only one).

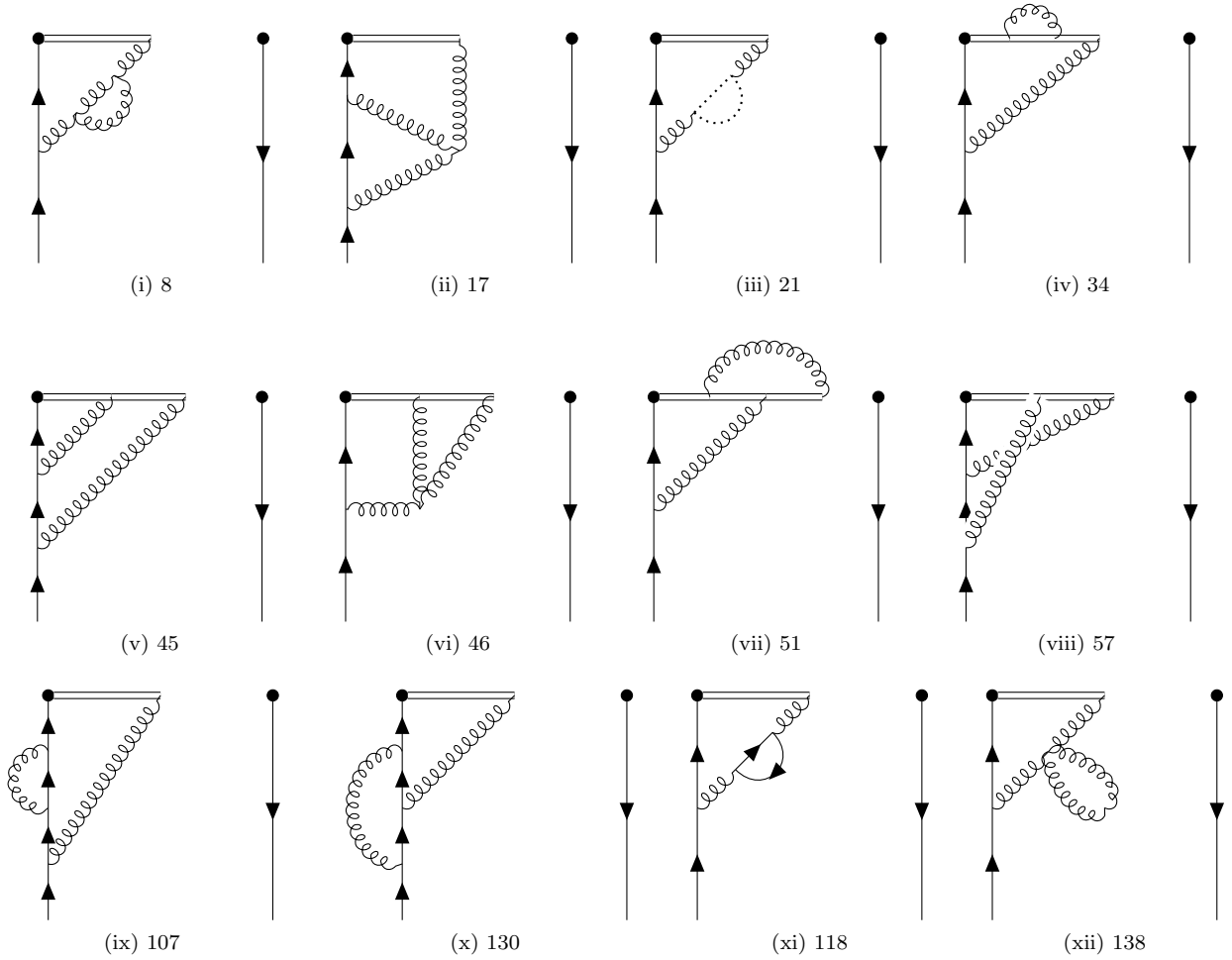
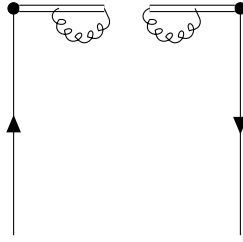


Figure 5: All virtual diagrams (excluding conjugated and self-conjugated diagrams).

4 Gauge Link Self-Energy Diagrams

4.1 All diagrams



(i) 8

Figure 6: All self-conjugated gauge link self-energy diagrams (actually there's only one).

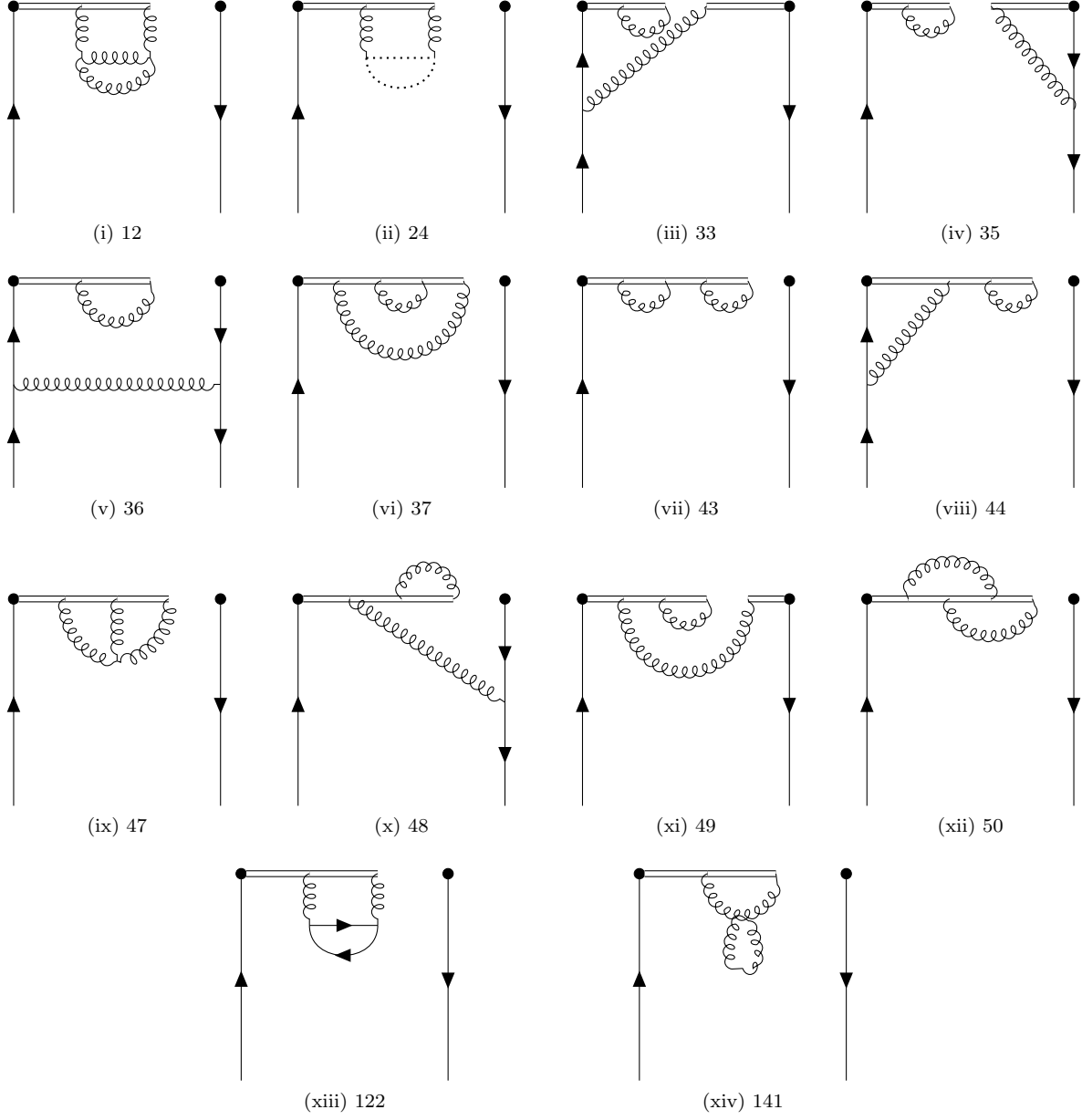


Figure 7: All gauge link self-energy diagrams (excluding conjugated and self-conjugated diagrams).

5 Diagrams with Direct Contracting $\bar{\psi}(z)\psi(0)$

5.1 All diagrams

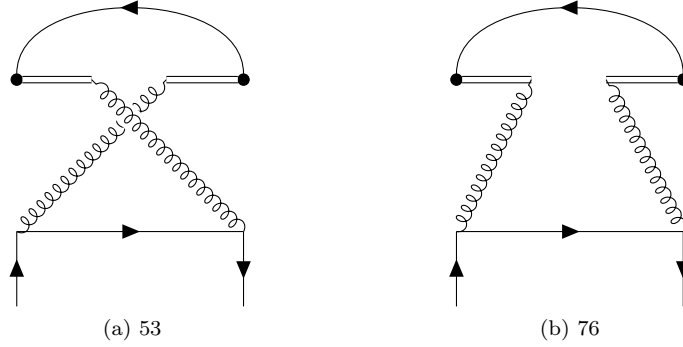


Figure 8: All self-conjugated quark contraction diagrams

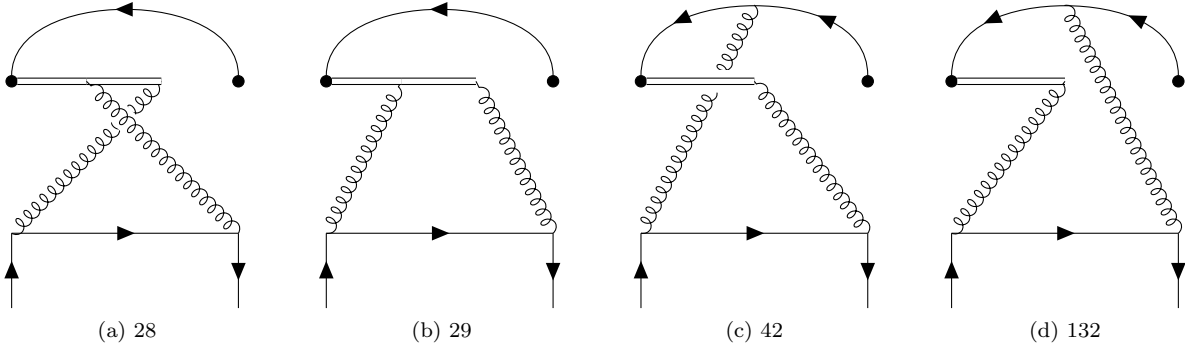


Figure 9: All quark contraction diagrams (excluding conjugated and self-conjugated diagrams).

6 HQET Correspondence

References

[Ji and Zhang(2015)] X. Ji and J.-H. Zhang, [Phys. Rev. **D92**, 034006 \(2015\)](#), [arXiv:1505.07699 \[hep-ph\]](#) .